

2021



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CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

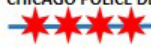
2021 Annual Use of Force Report



Lori E. Lightfoot
Mayor, City of Chicago

David O. Brown
Superintendent of Police





Superintendent's Message

Dear Chicagoans,

I would like to share our first-ever Annual Use of Force Report, which seeks to enhance accountability and transparency around the Department's use of force incidents. The Chicago Police Department has made significant progress throughout the past few years in strengthening its policies governing use of force incidents. With the sanctity of human life as our top priority, the decision to use force has a lasting impact on all those involved and cannot be taken lightly.



In addition to a revised suite of use of force policies implemented last year and use of force training built into annual in-service training for all officers, we have instituted several checks and balances to ensure the Department's use of force policies and the law are being followed.

These checks and balances include detailed documentation requirements that help us collect and analyze data to inform areas that require review and improvement. Our Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews reportable use of force incidents to provide non-disciplinary feedback to members. The City of Chicago's Civilian Office of Police Accountability investigates allegations of excessive force by a Department member to ensure accountability for violations of our use of force policies.

We have also focused on providing officers with the techniques and tools they can use to prevent, or lessen the need for force. Since the start of our reform efforts surrounding use of force incidents, we have seen a decrease in use of force incidents year-over-year beginning in 2017. This is due to our focus on enhanced de-escalation and equipping our officers with the techniques and tools they can use to prevent, or lessen the need for force.

We hope this report provides a clear understanding of our commitment to lawful, constitutional policing. We will continue to hold ourselves accountable and do everything we can to protect and support the people of Chicago.

Sincerely,

David O. Brown
Superintendent of Police



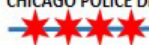
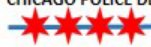


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Introduction

The Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution guarantees people the right to be secure in their persons against unreasonable seizures (U.S. Const., amend. IV). When police officers take an oath to support the Constitution to the best of their abilities, they are given significant power and great responsibility. Among the greatest of all responsibilities is the ability to use force to seize (i.e., arrest or stop) a person for a lawful purpose.

The decision to use force is among the most important and serious police officers have to make throughout their careers. Use of force incidents can lead to significant consequences for the person subjected to force, the police officer using force, and the entire community. Recent events throughout the country continue to highlight this fact. The Chicago Police Department takes the use of force extremely seriously and has instituted numerous checks and balances to help ensure Department members use force within the confines of the law, department policy, and training standards. These checks and balances include policy, community engagement, training, accountability, and analysis. This report describes the department's activities in these areas during 2021.

Notes to Reader:

The 2021 Annual Use of Force Report is intended for a wide audience, including some members of the public who may have little familiarity with the operations of the Chicago Police Department. This report is written with those individuals in mind. Where appropriate, wording or terms from policy and procedure are either explained or edited into simpler language.

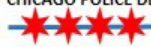
The data contained in this report comes from the information reported by department members and their supervisors after individual use of force incidents. The data does not represent incident-level reviews conducted by the Force Review Division¹. The data from those reviews are reported in the Force Review Division's year-end and quarterly reports. A description of the department's review process for use of force incidents, as well as a link to the Force Review Division's reports, are provided in this report.

*Finally, this report includes information on foot pursuit and firearm pointing incidents. It should be noted that although foot pursuits and firearm pointing incidents are **not** uses of force, they are sometimes associated with use of force incidents, and they are reviewed by the Force Review Division (currently called the Tactical Response and Evaluation Division) as part of a thorough after-action review of incidents involving department members. Due to this fact, as well as significant public interest in these topics, a summary of department activities in 2021 related to foot pursuit and firearm pointing incidents is presented in this report.*

DEPARTMENT VISION

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

¹ The Force Review Division's name changed to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division in early 2022. Because this report covers 2021, the unit will be referred to as the Force Review Division throughout.



DEPARTMENT MISSION

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

Core Values

Professionalism

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

Integrity

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

Courage

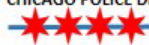
Courage is not the absence of fear, but rather its mastery. We will remain courageous in our actions. We recognize that there are two types of courage, physical and moral. Physical courage is recognizing the danger to oneself or others, but persisting in our duty regardless. Moral courage is the adherence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

Dedication

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

Respect

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



Consent Decree

On January 31, 2019, a federal judge approved a consent decree negotiated by the Illinois Attorney General's Office and the City of Chicago. The consent decree is an agreement between the parties that institutes comprehensive reforms in the Chicago Police Department. The consent decree is overseen by an independent monitor appointed by the federal court. The monitor meets regularly with community stakeholders and department members and publicly reports on the department's progress in implementing reforms outlined in the agreement. The consent decree is organized into numbered paragraphs, each addressing a specific area for reform. A key area for reform is the use of force, accounting for 96 paragraphs in the agreement (paragraphs 153–248). These paragraphs address many topics related to the use of force, including community engagement, policy, training, accountability, analysis, and reporting. For additional information about the consent decree agreement, including a copy of the agreement and progress reports issued by the independent monitor, please visit <http://chicagopoliceconsentdecree.org/resources>.

Use of Force Law and Policy

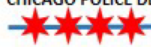
Illinois Safe-T Act

On January 22, 2021, Governor J.B. Pritzker signed the Illinois Safety, Accountability, Fairness, and Equity-Today (SAFE-T) Act into law. The SAFE-T Act is a collection of reforms impacting many aspects of the Illinois criminal justice system, including the use of force. According to a summary provided by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the Act:²

- Offers new standards for when police use force.
- Requires officers to provide aid after using force.
- Requires officers to intervene if other officers use unauthorized or excessive force.
- Prohibits police access to any military equipment surplus program or purchasing specific types of equipment.
- Requires publishing of any purchase, request, or receipt of equipment through any military purchasing program.
- Expands use of, and changes guidelines and requirements for, body-worn cameras and who may access, review, or delete footage.
- Expands officer training on topics including crisis intervention, de-escalation, use of force, high-risk traffic stops, implicit bias, racial and ethnic sensitivity training, and emergency response.
- Mandates use of force reporting of FBI National Use of Force Database.
- Requires reporting of deaths in police custody and due to use of force.

The Illinois SAFE-T Act can be found at <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/101/PDF/101-0652.pdf>. Modifications to the original act can be located at <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/102/PDF/102-0028.pdf> and <https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts/102/PDF/102-0694.pdf>.

² <https://icjia.illinois.gov/researchhub/articles/the-2021-safe-t-act-icjia-roles-and-responsibilities>



Department Policies

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

Policy Development

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

The consent decree requires CPD to conduct a comprehensive review of its use of force policies every two years to assess whether those policies meet the requirements of the consent decree, incorporate best practices, address observed trends and practices, as necessary, and reflect developments in applicable law (see consent decree paragraph 159). Since the current use of force policy took effect in April 2021, R&D will continue to review and evaluate the use of force policies throughout 2022.

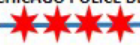
R&D conducts this review and evaluation in a number of ways. For example, R&D will review data published quarterly and annually by the Force Review Division and in this inaugural Annual Use of Force Report. R&D will also continue to conduct a variety of community engagements to gain the community's perspective on the use of force policies and how they are working (see Community Engagement section of this report). Finally, R&D will continue to collaborate with its partners from the Independent Monitoring Team and the Illinois Office of the Attorney General to ensure the department's policies comply with the consent decree agreement.

Overview of CPD Use of Force Policy Suite

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

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

1. *G03-02-01, Response to Resistance and Force Options*
2. *G03-02-02, Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report*



3. G03-02-03, *Firearm Discharge Incidents—Authorized Use and Post-Discharge Administrative Procedures*
4. G03-02-04, *Taser Use Incidents*
5. G03-02-05, *Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices And Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents*
6. G03-02-06, *Canine Use Incidents*
7. G03-02-07, *Baton Use Incidents*
8. G03-02-08, *Department Review of Use of Force*

The department revised this collection of policies in 2020 following a community engagement process. The use of force policies were subsequently published on December 31, 2020, and they officially went into effect on April 15, 2021. This gave the department several months in early 2021 to train its members on changes to the policy via an eLearning program. The policy revisions were also reflected in lecture and scenario-based in-service training provided to officers through the remainder of 2021 (see the Use of Force Training section of this report). The following are some examples of changes to the use of force policy that went into effect in 2021:

- Additional language and emphasis on the sanctity of human life, the core principle of using force, and de-escalation.
- Language that requires members to use the *minimum* force needed.
- Prohibition on chokeholds and carotid artery restraints (compressing the side of the neck) unless necessary to protect against an imminent threat to life.
- The requirement to provide life-saving aid (consistent with training) to injured persons when safe and feasible.

The policy overview contained in this report is a broad *summary* of the department's use of force policy. The department's use of force policy is not described in its entirety in this report. For a comprehensive description of department policy on a wide range of topics, please access the Department Directives System at <http://directives.chicagopolice.org>. This publicly available website includes a policy search tab which can be used to search for and access policy on specific topics. When accessing the Department Directives System, members of the public should be aware that any policy items identified by *italics and double underlines* have been added or revised since the previous version of the policy.

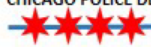
Core Components of CPDs Use of Force Policy

Definition of Force

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

When Force is Authorized

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



Sanctity of Human Life

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

General Prohibitions

Department policy prohibits the following:

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

Core Principle Regarding Use of Force

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

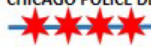
De-escalation

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

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

Principles of Force Mitigation

- *Continual Communication*—this includes persuasion, advice, and instruction throughout the incident. The purpose is to avoid or minimize confrontations before, during, and after the use of physical force.



- *Tactical Positioning*—this includes making advantageous use of positioning, distance, and cover to isolate and contain the person. The purpose is to minimize risk and increase safety for the person, the public, and department members.
- *Time as a Tactic*—this includes slowing down the pace of the incident. The purpose is to permit time to de-escalate the incident, allow for continued communication, and allow for the arrival of additional members, equipment, and other resources.

Levels of Resistance and Force Options

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

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

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

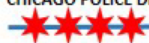
A *passive resister* is a person who fails to comply with verbal or other directions (e.g., failing to take a step back when directed to do so).

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

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

Active resister force options include the following: options for cooperative persons and passive resisters; stunning (e.g., open-hand slap); oleoresin capsicum (OC) pepper spray (requires approval from the Superintendent or a designee for active resisters that are part of a crowd); takedown (i.e., physically directing a person to the ground); canines used by canine handlers (can only be utilized against an active resister who is armed or has committed a felony or to conduct a search for a hidden person who has committed a felony or violent misdemeanor, and the person failed to comply with orders to reveal themselves); Taser (conducted electrical weapon)—can only be utilized against an active resister when there is an objectively reasonable belief at the time of any of the following: the person is armed; the person is violent or exhibiting violent or aggressive behavior; the person committed a felony; the





person committed a misdemeanor that is not property-related, a quality-of-life offense, or a petty municipal code or traffic offense.

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

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



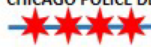
Low-level assailant force options include the following: options for cooperative persons, passive resisters, and active resisters; direct mechanical (i.e., forceful, concentrated strikes such as punching and kicking); impact weapons (e.g., baton strikes); and impact munitions (e.g., capsaicin II / pepper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

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

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

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

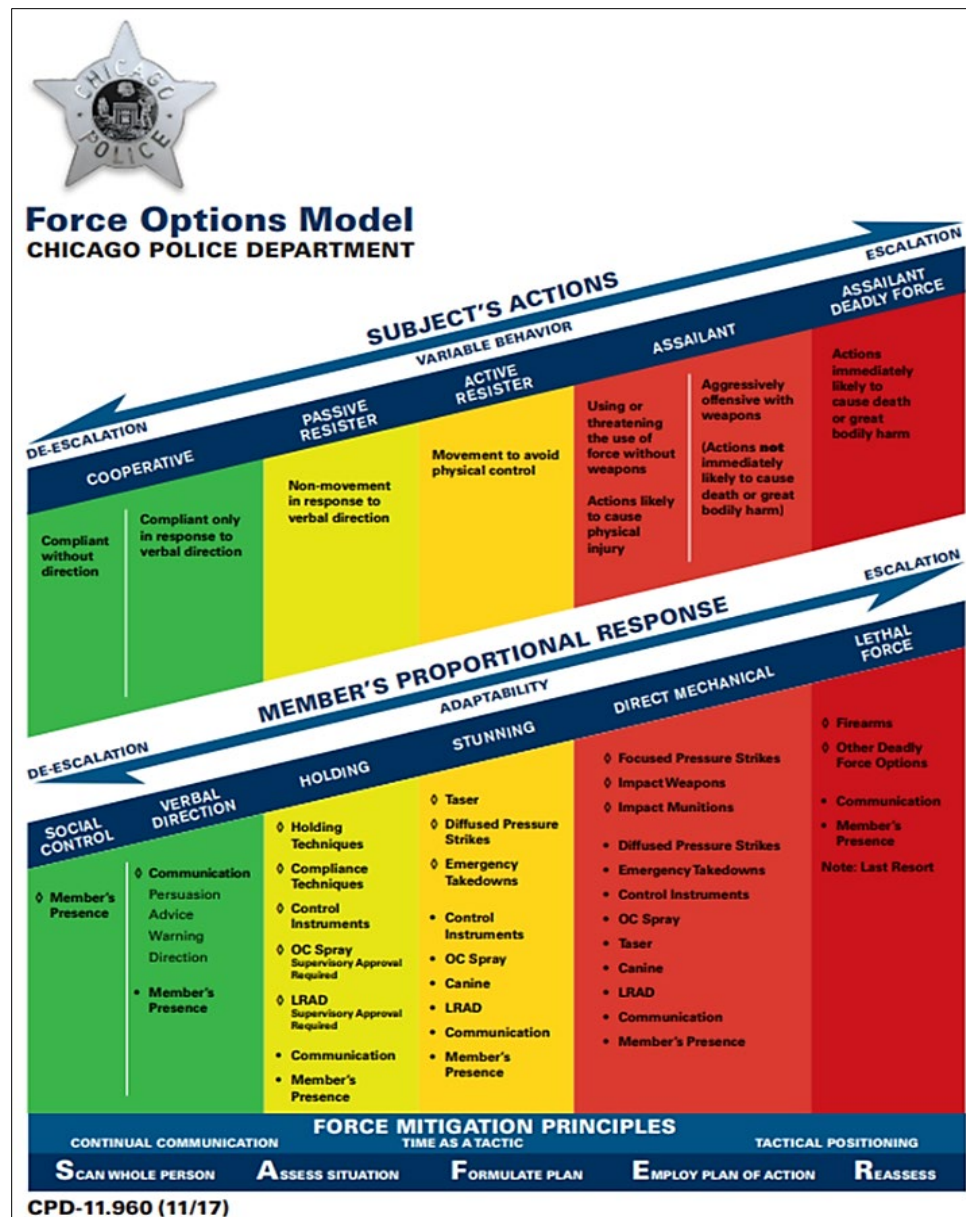
Additionally, CPD policy prohibits the following types of firearm discharges: warning shots; firing at a person whose actions are only a threat to themselves; firing into crowds unless necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm, no reasonable alternative exists, and the member identifies the appropriate target while taking precautions to minimize risk to others; firing into buildings unless necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm, no reasonable alternative exists, and the member identifies the appropriate target while taking precautions to minimize risk to others; firing at or into a moving vehicle when the vehicle is the only force used unless such force is necessary as a last resort to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm, or firing from a moving vehicle unless such force is necessary as a last resort to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm. CPD created the *Force Options Model* (page 9) as a visual guide for understanding force options.

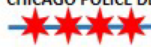


Levels of Force

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

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





Foot Pursuits—Policy Overview

CPD defines a foot pursuit as an event in which a sworn department member, on foot, chases a person who is fleeing on foot to resist apprehension for suspected criminal activity. On May 26, 2021, CPD published an interim foot pursuit policy that became effective on June 11, 2021. This policy is established in General Order G03-07, *Foot Pursuits*, with the following goals in mind:

- Reduce the likelihood of flight by a person;
- Mitigate the risks of foot pursuits; and
- Guide department members on whether to initiate, engage in or continue a foot pursuit.

CPD's foot pursuit policy dictates that members may only engage in a foot pursuit with a subject when the member has reasonable articulable suspicion to believe the subject has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime, or probable cause to substantiate an arrest. Therefore, members may *not* engage in a foot pursuit based solely on a person's response to the presence of police, and a member may not intentionally provoke flight to justify a foot pursuit. Additional examples of prohibitions include:

- Engaging in or continuing a foot pursuit when the member reasonably believes the *risk of the foot pursuit outweighs the immediate need to apprehend* the person.
- Engaging in or continuing a foot pursuit when the person has committed a *Class B misdemeanor or lesser offense*.
- Engaging in or continuing a foot pursuit for a *traffic offense that does not involve a threat to people's safety* (e.g., expired license plates).

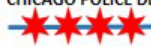
The policy also outlines tactical considerations, such as partner separation, containment strategies, and radio communications. CPD policy requires members engaged in a foot pursuit to notify their Office of Emergency Management and Communications dispatcher who will, in turn, notify and assign a supervisor to monitor and coordinate the incident.

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. Therefore, in 2020, the Force Review Division began reviewing all use of force incidents associated with a foot pursuit, even those that would not otherwise be subject to review by the Force Review Division (see Force Review Division section). These reviews, in part, ensure department members follow department policy and training concerning foot pursuits.

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

Firearm Pointing Incidents—Policy Overview

On October 1, 2019, CPD issued a firearm pointing incidents policy that became effective on November 1, 2019. It is CPD's policy that when a department member points a firearm at a person to detain that person, an investigatory stop or an arrest has occurred. To do this, the department member must have reasonable articulable suspicion to believe the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime, or probable cause to substantiate an arrest. CPD holds



department members to a “reasonableness standard” during these incidents. Department members may only point a firearm at a person when it is objectively reasonable to do so under the totality of the circumstances faced by the member on the scene. While reasonableness is not capable of precise definition, department members may consider factors that include the nature of the incident, the risk of harm to the member or others, and the level of threat or resistance presented or maintained by the person (e.g., possession of or access to weapons).

Whenever Department members point a firearm at a person while in the performance of their duties, CPD policy requires them to make a notification to their dispatcher at the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC). The members provide their beat numbers to the dispatcher, and the dispatcher notifies an immediate supervisor of the identified beats. OEMC also creates a firearm pointing event number used to track the incident. The Force Review Division automatically receives the tracking number and conducts a review of the firearm pointing incident (see Force Review Division section of this report). The Department's full firearm pointing incident policy is publicly available at <http://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6174?f=pointing>.

Community Engagement on CPD Policies

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

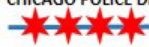
CPD will establish and maintain clear channels through which community members can provide input regarding CPD's use of force policies and propose revisions or additions to those policies. CPD will regularly review the input received, including during the biennial review process.

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

Over the past several years, the Chicago Police Department has solicited extensive community input on its use of force and related policies through public comment periods, community conversations, working groups, and other methods. In 2021, these efforts centered on the Use of Force Community Working Group and engagement on the department's foot pursuit policy.

Use of Force Community Working Group

The Use of Force Community Working Group was created to allow individuals in the community an opportunity to provide input on the department's use of force policies. This opportunity allowed participants to provide recommendations to CPD's upper command staff for review. The Department had never undertaken a community engagement approach of this depth on any policy before the formation of this group. The working group launched in the summer of 2020, at the height of protests and calls for police reform, which made it even more important for the Department to engage authentically with this group as it sought to improve this crucially important set of policies.



In 2021, CPD continued meeting with the Use of Force Community Working Group to further progress discussions on topics that were not fully addressed or resolved during the previous year's meetings. Some of these topics included the definition of force, de-escalation, and the use of Tasers. CPD and the working group met every other week from February through the middle of June. CPD very much appreciates the time that working group members dedicated to reviewing and providing input on CPD's full suite of use of force policies.

Use of Force Policy Public Posting, Review, and Comment

CPD periodically posts its policies for public review and comment. During this period, a policy is posted on the Department's website for public viewing. The posting includes an electronic submission form for providing comments and feedback on the posted policy. The comment period for most policies will remain open for at least fifteen days from the day it is posted for public comment. The public comment period for the 2021 use of force policy was December 4–22, 2020. When the comment period closes, the department will then review and consider those comments before finalizing the policy and placing the policy in effect.

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

Community Engagement on the Foot Pursuit Policy

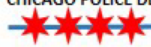
In 2021, CPD began evaluating its foot pursuit practices in ways it had never done before. As previously reported, CPD implemented an interim policy on June 11, 2021. While the foot pursuit policy was under review by the Independent Monitoring Team (IMT) and Office of the Attorney General (OAG), CPD conducted community engagement through a variety of channels to gain the public's perspective on foot pursuits. The engagement strategy included the following: 1) a public webinar, 2) publicly posting the policy for comment, 3) an online input form, 4) deliberative dialogues, and 5) community conversations.

Following the public release and implementation of the interim foot pursuit policy, CPD hosted a virtual webinar open to the public that focused primarily on educating and informing the public about the interim policy. During the webinar, CPD explained the policy and the next steps for developments and revisions to the policy, including sharing with the public how they can be involved in the engagement and development of the policy.

CPD posted the interim policy on its website and invited members of the public to review the policy and provide comments and recommendations. The policy was open for public comment from late May through July 15, 2021.

To increase the public's ability to provide anonymous feedback, CPD also launched a survey, or public input form, with targeted questions about foot pursuits, with the intent to use the responses to inform policy. The form does not request any personally identifiable information or track computer IP addresses to ensure complete privacy and anonymity for respondents.

Additionally, CPD actively engaged with residents and community-based organizations in deliberative dialogue on the topic of foot pursuits. This deliberative dialogue aimed to establish a framework for understanding the community's perspective. While dialogue may not lead to consensus, it can produce a better understanding of different perspectives when developing



policy. Deliberative dialogues were capped at fifteen participants, ran for sixty minutes structured around a standard agenda, and were facilitated by neutral facilitators from the Center for Conflict Resolution. A public sign-up was available for any community group in Chicago to engage with CPD through a deliberative dialogue. Ultimately, between June 1, 2021, and July 15, 2021, the Office of Community Policing conducted seven deliberative dialogues and two follow-up dialogues with community organizations around the interim foot pursuit policy.

Finally, starting in July 2021, CPD conducted two virtual community conversations, open to the general public and modeled after the 21st-century town hall structure. During these conversations, participants were divided into small groups of no more than ten and, with the assistance of a neutral facilitator, engaged in discussions around various questions and components of the foot pursuit policy. Neutral note takers helped capture feedback from these small groups.

In addition to the above engagements, CPD members discussed the foot pursuit policy and solicited input at beat meetings and District Advisory Committee meetings throughout the summer. CPD continued to compile public comments through the remainder of 2021, and the department intends to issue a revised foot pursuit policy in 2022.

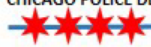
Foot Pursuits—Looking Ahead

R&D plans to engage with the community, conduct internal focus groups, and work with the Independent Monitoring Team (IMT) and the Illinois Office of the Attorney General (OAG) to revise the interim foot pursuit policy and establish a more permanent policy in 2022. In addition to policy revisions, CPD is also working to improve foot pursuit data collection methods. For example, CPD plans on creating a Foot Pursuit Report to more accurately capture data on all foot pursuits. Members who engaged in a foot pursuit and their supervisors would complete this report. Examples of the information to be collected include:

- Incident-level data, including frequency of foot pursuits, dates, locations, and times
- Reasons for initiating foot pursuits (i.e., the specific laws suspected to have been violated)
- Reasons for discontinuing foot pursuits
- Injuries
- Resources requested
- Results (e.g., investigatory stop, arrest, use of force)
- Supervisor actions

The department plans to implement the foot pursuit policy and form by the end of August 2022.

Finally, R&D and the Force Review Division will work together in 2022 to develop a policy and process to review *all* foot pursuits, not just those associated with use of force incidents. This policy and process will better position CPD to track and analyze foot pursuit data moving forward. This, in turn, will help the department evaluate and modify policy, where necessary, and make more informed decisions in the future. As a final point, CPD plans to implement this process in 2023.



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

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. CPD recognizes this training is essential to the department's operational improvement plans.

CPD delivers extensive training to its members specifically on use of force and related topics. This is part of the required forty hours of mandated training per year. Use of force training is extremely important because of the inherent risk to citizens and police officers whenever force is used. The list of courses provided covers numerous topics, such as crisis intervention and school resource officers, which are indirectly related to the use of force because they include explicit instruction on de-escalation tactics in specific situations.

Finally, the Department also provides use of force-related training to recruits, newly promoted supervisors of various ranks, and new and existing field training officers. For a comprehensive list of individual training courses, see *Appendix A*.

Use of Force Documentation and Review

Use of Force Incident Documentation

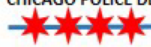
CPD undertakes significant efforts to ensure all uses of force are thoroughly and completely documented, both through video and a detailed form called the Tactical Response Report. These videos and documents serve as a comprehensive record of use of force incidents.

Body-worn and In-Car Camera Video

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



- *AXON Body-Worn Camera (BWC)*—department members wear a body-worn camera on their vest or outer garment, and members manually press a button on their BWC to begin recording. When activated to recording mode, the BWC begins recording audio and video. For each recording, the BWC also saves two minutes of pre-recorded video from pre-event buffering mode. BWCs are capable of recording audio and high-definition video in regular and low-light conditions. Department members must activate their cameras to record mode for all law enforcement activities, including calls for service, vehicle and pedestrian stops, and use of force incidents. Video is automatically uploaded to a cloud-based storage



system when the camera is docked at the end of the tour of duty or the conclusion of an incident. Supervisors can also access the video directly from the BWC by connecting it to a Department computer.



- *Coban In-Car Video System*—the in-car video system records high-definition video through a forward-facing camera as well as a camera directed at the rear passenger compartment of the police vehicle. The system also captures audio from a microphone worn by the officer. When the system is powered on, it is always recording video in a pre-event buffering mode. Department members can manually activate the system, or the system is automatically activated when a Department member turns on the police vehicle's emergency

lights. In-car video is automatically uploaded to a storage system when the police vehicle is within the wireless range of a police facility.

Tactical Response Report

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

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

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



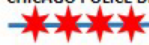
TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT/Chicago Police Department

FRD TRACKING NO.

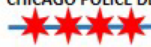
INCIDENT	DATE OF INCIDENT	TIME	ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE	LOCATION CODE	BEAT/OCCUR.	VIDEO RECORDED INCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> BWC <input type="checkbox"/> IN-CAR VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER VIDEO
	BUSINESS NAME <input type="checkbox"/> DNA EXACT AREA WITHIN LOCATION (E.G., BASEMENT, STAIRWAY, BEDROOM)			ASSIGNMENT TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> ON-VIEW <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERVISOR DIRECTED <input type="checkbox"/> CALL FOR SERVICE		
	EVENT NO.	RD NO.	IUCR CODE	IR NO.	CB NO.	
INVOLVED MEMBER	RANK LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		EMPLOYEE NO.	WATCH SEX RACE AGE HT. WT.
	DATE OF APPT.	UNIT & BEAT OF ASSIGN.	DUTY STATUS	IN UNIFORM?	TYPE OF MEMBER INJURY	Minor Contusion/Laceration <input type="checkbox"/> None / None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Swelling
	LACERATION REQUIRING SUTURES <input type="checkbox"/> Broken/Fractured Bone(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint of Substantial Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Contusion		LACERATION REQUIRING SUTURES <input type="checkbox"/> Broken/Fractured Bone(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint of Substantial Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Contusion		GUN SHOT <input type="checkbox"/> FATAL <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (EXPLAIN)	
SUBJECT INFORMATION	LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		M.I.	SEX RACE D.O.B. HT. WT.
	ADDRESS		TELEPHONE NO.	CONDITION		<input type="checkbox"/> UNK <input type="checkbox"/> Injured Not by the Member's Force <input type="checkbox"/> Apparently Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Alleges Injury by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Illness / Emotional Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Injured by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Under Influence of Alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
	MEDICAL TREATMENT?		SUBJECT INJURY BY MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE?		None/None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal - Minor Injury <input type="checkbox"/> UNK Subject Alleged Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal - Major Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal	
SUBJECT'S ACTIONS (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT FOLLOW VERBAL DIRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND VERBAL DIRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> VERBAL THREATS <input type="checkbox"/> STIFFENED (DEAD WEIGHT) <input type="checkbox"/> PULLED AWAY <input type="checkbox"/> FLED <input type="checkbox"/> IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY - NO WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL OBSTRUCTION		<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL ATTACK WITHOUT WEAPON (SPECIFY) <input type="checkbox"/> HAND/ARM/ELBOW STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> KNEE/LEG STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> MOUTH/TEETH/SPIT <input type="checkbox"/> PUSH/SHOVE/PULL <input type="checkbox"/> GRAB/HOLD/RESTRAIN <input type="checkbox"/> WRESTLE/GRAPPLE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)		<input type="checkbox"/> THROWN OBJECT (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/> IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY WITH WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MEMBER'S WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL ATTACK WITH WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> USED FORCE LIKELY TO CAUSE DEATH OR GREAT BODILY HARM <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)	
	DID THE SUBJECT COMMIT AN ASSAULT OR BATTERY AGAINST THE INVOLVED MEMBER PERFORMING A POLICE FUNCTION?		SUBJECT ACTIVITY		Gang-Related?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
MEMBER'S RESPONSE (Check all that apply)	REASON FOR RESPONSE?		DEFENSE OF MEMBER OF PUBLIC <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Self <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Department Member		Fleeing Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Armed with Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional	
	FORCE MITIGATION EFFORTS		CONTROL TACTICS			
	MEMBER PRESENCE <input type="checkbox"/> ZONE OF SAFETY <input type="checkbox"/> MOVEMENT TO AVOID ATTACK <input type="checkbox"/> TACTICAL POSITIONING <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> VERBAL DIRECTION/CONTROL TECHNIQUES <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIALIZED UNITS <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL UNIT MEMBERS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		ESCORT HOLDS <input type="checkbox"/> WRISTLOCK <input type="checkbox"/> ARM BAR <input type="checkbox"/> CONTROL INSTRUMENT <input type="checkbox"/> PRESSURE SENSITIVE AREAS <input type="checkbox"/> HANDCUFFS/PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER			
WEAPON USE	RESPONSE WITHOUT WEAPONS		RESPONSE WITH WEAPON USE			
	<input type="checkbox"/> OPEN HAND STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> TAKE DOWN <input type="checkbox"/> ELBOW STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED HAND STRIKE/PUNCH <input type="checkbox"/> KNEE STRIKE		<input type="checkbox"/> KICKS <input type="checkbox"/> PUSH/PHYSICAL REDIRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> OC/CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> TASER <input type="checkbox"/> CANINE <input type="checkbox"/> BATON/EXPANDABLE BATON <input type="checkbox"/> LESS LETHAL SHOTGUN (DESCRIBE BELOW) <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER			
	*AUTHORIZED BY (NAME)		RANK STAR NO. UNIT NO.			
WEAPON USE	WEAPON TYPE:		NO. OF DISCHARGES OF THE WEAPON		WEAPON SERIAL NO.	
	<input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> TASER <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE		DID THIS WEAPON CONTRIBUTE TO A SUBJECT INJURY?		DID THE DISCHARGE RESULT IN A SELF-INFLICTED INJURY?	
	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES-SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> YES-MEMBER		<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST OTHER PERSON	
WEAPON USE	TASER ONLY		FIREARM DISCHARGE ONLY		PERSON/OBJECT(S) STRUCK BY THE DISCHARGE OF MEMBER'S WEAPON (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):	
	TASER CARTRIDGE ID NO.(S) PROPERTY INVENTORY NO.		TOTAL NO. OF SHOTS MEMBER FIRED		<input type="checkbox"/> SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> DEPARTMENT MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER OBJECT	
	WHO FIRED FIRST SHOT? <input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> OFFENDER		WAS FIREARM RELOADED DURING INCIDENT?		MAKE/MANUFACTURER MODEL	

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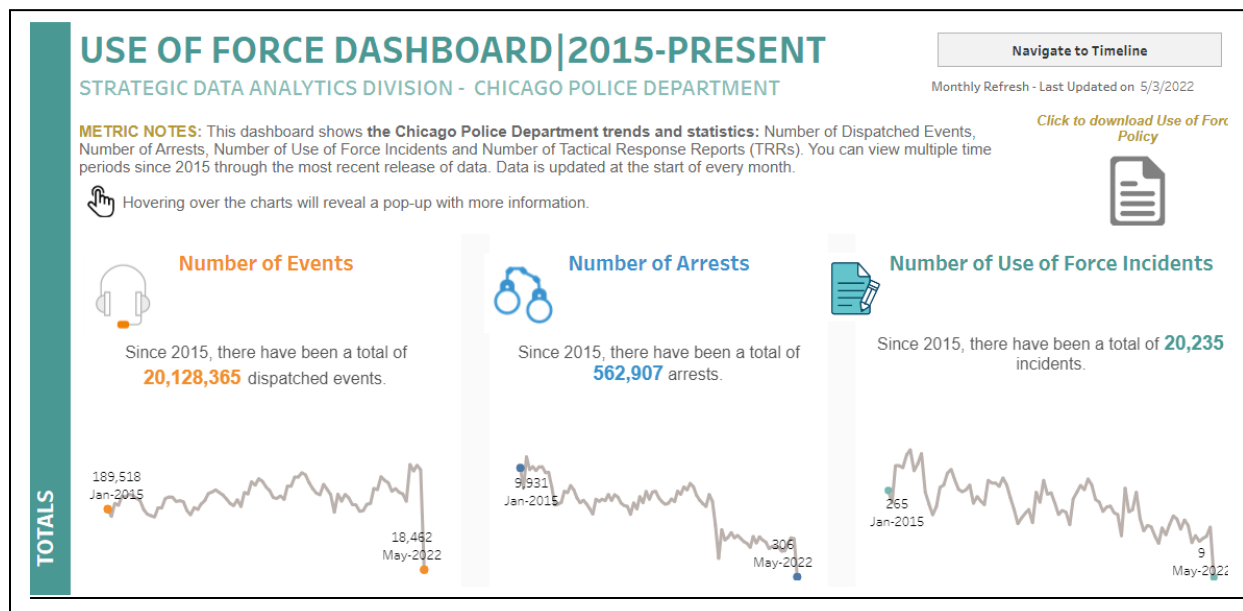


NOTIFICATIONS AND NARRATIVE							
NOTIFICATIONS (ALL INCIDENTS): <input type="checkbox"/> IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT OF OCCURRENCE				NOTIFICATIONS (WEAPONS DISCHARGE AND DEADLY FORCE): <input type="checkbox"/> OEMC <input type="checkbox"/> CPIC			
VIEWED BEFORE COMPLETING REPORT: <input type="checkbox"/> BWC <input type="checkbox"/> IN-CAR VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> NONE							
NARRATIVE (DESCRIBE WITH SPECIFICITY, (1) THE USE OF FORCE INCIDENT, (2) THE SUBJECT'S ACTIONS OR OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSITATING THE FORCE USED, AND (3) THE INVOLVED MEMBER'S RESPONSE, INCLUDING FORCE MITIGATION EFFORTS AND SPECIFIC TYPES AND AMOUNT OF FORCE USED. THE INVOLVED MEMBER WILL NOT COMPLETE THE NARRATIVE SECTION FOR ANY FIREARM DISCHARGE INCIDENTS (WITH OR WITHOUT INJURY) OR IN ANY USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS RESULTING IN DEATH.)							
REPORTING MEMBER (Print Name)		RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR/EMPLOYEE NO.	SIGNATURE			
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR							
TYPE OF SUBJECT INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Contusion <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Contusion <input type="checkbox"/> Potential Life-Threatening <input type="checkbox"/> None / None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Laceration/Abrasion <input type="checkbox"/> Laceration Requiring Sutures <input type="checkbox"/> Gun Shot <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Swelling <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint of Substantial Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Broken/Fractured Bone(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal				INJURY LOCATION <input type="checkbox"/> Leg: <input type="checkbox"/> Left <input type="checkbox"/> Right <input type="checkbox"/> Head/Neck <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe) <input type="checkbox"/> Arm: <input type="checkbox"/> Left <input type="checkbox"/> Right <input type="checkbox"/> Torso <input type="checkbox"/> Back			
WITNESSES	LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		M.I.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	RACE
	ADDRESS		TELEPHONE NO.		WITNESS INTERVIEW <input type="checkbox"/> INTERVIEWED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AVAILABLE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		
	WITNESS STATEMENT						
	<input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL WITNESSES						
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR: COMMENTS (DOCUMENT ANY OTHER INCIDENT INFORMATION, OBSERVATIONS OR OTHER ACTIONS TAKEN, INCLUDING EFFORTS AND NEGATIVE RESULTS TO IDENTIFY AND INTERVIEW WITNESSES, THAT ARE NOT ALREADY CAPTURED IN TRR FIELDS.)							
SUPERVISOR ON-SCENE RESPONSE? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES				EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN? <input type="checkbox"/> NOTIFIED <input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDED <input type="checkbox"/> DNA			
ATTACHMENTS: <input type="checkbox"/> CASE REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTORY <input type="checkbox"/> IOD REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> TASER DOWNLOAD <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER							
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR: <input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE DUTIES OUTLINED IN G03-02-02. <input type="checkbox"/> LOG NUMBER OBTAINED FROM THE CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA). LOG NO. OBTAINED. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> I DID NOT USE REPORTABLE FORCE OR ORDER THE USE OF REPORTABLE FORCE DURING THIS INCIDENT. <input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE REVIEWED THIS TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT AND AFFIRM THAT THE REPORT IS LEGIBLE AND COMPLETE.							
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR NAME (Print)		RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE		DATE/TIME COMPLETED	
DISTRIBUTION OF TRR: IF A PAPER TRR WAS COMPLETED DUE TO AN UNAVAILABILITY OF THE AUTOMATED TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT APPLICATION: 1. THE ORIGINAL TRR WILL BE FORWARDED TO DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT DIVISION - TO BE INCLUDED WITH THE CORRESPONDING CASE FILE. 2. A COPY OF THE PAPER TRR AND THE ATTACHMENTS WILL BE FORWARDED TO: A. THE INVESTIGATING SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INVESTIGATION, B. CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA), AND C. DEPUTY CHIEF, STRATEGIC INITIATIVES DIVISION, TO ENSURE DATA ENTRY AND ATTACHMENT SCANNING INTO THE AUTOMATED TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT (A-TRR) APPLICATION.							



Use of Force Dashboard

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

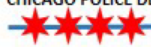


Department Review of Use of Force

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

District Level Review and Investigation

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



The investigating supervisor is responsible for determining whether the involved member's use of force was within department policy. To do this, the investigating supervisor completes many investigative steps.

First, the investigating supervisor will attempt to interview the person who the member used force against. The focus of this interview is to ascertain the facts surrounding the use of force from the interviewee's perspective. The investigating supervisor is also required to conduct a visual inspection of the person to look for and document any possible injuries or allegations of injury.

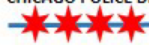
In addition to the interview and visual inspection, the investigating supervisor is required to view any department video of the incident (e.g., body-worn camera video, in-car camera video, or other city surveillance video). Finally, the investigating supervisor must review any associated reports, which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

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

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

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

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, notifications to COPA where applicable, and any after-action support provided.



TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT-INVESTIGATION/Chicago Police Department

FRD TRACKING NO.

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

LIEUTENANT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER REVIEW

MIRANDA WARNINGS GIVEN ☐ YES ☐ NO DATE/TIME _____ LOCATION _____

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

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

LIEUTENANT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER: COMMENTS ☐ ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS
 (Document any investigatory information or other observations or actions taken that are not already captured in TRR-1 fields.)

UNITS ON-SCENE OF THE INCIDENT: _____

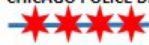
WAS AN INVESTIGATION EXTENSION REQUESTED? ☐ NO ☐ YES, DENIED ☐ YES, APPROVED BY: _____ STAR NO.: _____

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

INVOLVED MEMBER ACTIONS RECOMMENDED? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: <input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING WITH SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____	REVIEWING SUPERVISOR ACTIONS RECOMMENDED? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: <input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING WITH SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____
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LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)	RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE	DATE/TIME COMPLETED
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CPD-11.377-1 (Rev. 4/21)


TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT-INVESTIGATION/Chicago Police Department

FRD TRACKING NO.

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

LEVEL 3 REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE INCIDENT SUPPLEMENTAL

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

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

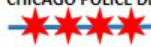
BASED ON THE PRELIMINARY INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND THAT WAS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THIS REPORT, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS PROVIDED FOR THE LEVEL 3 USE OF FORCE INCIDENT REFERENCED ABOVE:

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

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

CPD-11.377 - I (Rev. 4/21)



Force Review Division After-Action Reviews—Use of Force

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

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

After establishing review procedures and the electronic TRR system, the Force Review Division began conducting headquarters-level reviews on May 29, 2018. What started as a small unit with only eleven individuals has now more than quadrupled in size. Since then, other city and federal law enforcement agencies have endeavored to learn from the Department's Force Review Division and its review processes.

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

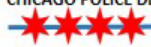
1. All Level 2 reportable use of force incidents;
2. All Level 1 use of force incidents involving a foot pursuit; and
3. A representative sample of remaining Level 1 reportable use of force incidents.

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

Upon completion and approval of the TRR-Investigation, all Level 2 incidents, all Level 1 incidents involving a foot pursuit, and a computer-generated representative sample of remaining 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.

Before conducting reviews in 2018, leadership from the Force Review Division conducted visits to established force review units in Los Angeles, Washington, D.C., and Baltimore. At the time of the visits, Los Angeles and Washington, D.C. had both successfully completed their federal consent



decrees, and Baltimore was actively under a federal consent decree. The purpose of these visits was to learn best practices concerning reviewing department use of force.

Following these visits, members of the Los Angeles Police Department's Force Investigations Division came to Chicago to conduct training on best practices for CPD's inaugural team of reviewers. In addition to this training, certified trainers from the Training Division conducted in-depth training on law, policies, and Illinois training standards. Training topics included the following:

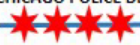
- Law Review (Fourth Amendment, investigatory stops, warrantless searches, arrests, and use of force / deadly force);
- Use of force review process;
- VirTra simulator training (scenario training focused on the use of force decision-making);
- Crisis intervention;
- Firearms handling;
- Taser use;
- Control tactics;
- Handcuffing;
- Tactical room entry;
- Use of force reporting and narrative writing;
- Crowd control; and
- Vehicle stops and occupant control.

Lastly, reviewers and supervisors assigned to the Force Review Division complete at least forty hours of specialized in-service training *annually*. This is *in addition to* the forty-hour required minimum for all department members in 2021. This amounts to approximately 80 hours, or two weeks, of training per year. Personnel also attend weekly meetings that include time set aside for division supervisors to conduct refresher training on policies, trends, or review procedures.

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

- Ensure members, including supervisors, complied with department policy.
- Ensure the district-level review and investigation complied with department policy.
- Ensure any tactical, equipment, or policy concerns are identified.
- Evaluate whether or not each reviewed incident was tactically sound.
- If applicable, recommend additional training or policy review for the involved members, reviewing supervisor, or investigating supervisor.
- 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 use of force incidents.

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



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

Depending on their unit of assignment, many supervisors may review only a limited number of use of force incidents in a year. At that level, it becomes difficult to identify patterns and trends within a district or the department as a whole. However, because the Force Review Division reviews all Level 2 uses of force and a sample of all Level 1 uses of force across the city, the department is better equipped to identify those patterns and trends and take appropriate action. For example, the Force Review Division has identified patterns and trends related to body-worn camera compliance and the detailed articulation of de-escalation efforts. The Force Review Division then makes recommendations to address these issues within the department's various training programs.

The Force Review Division publishes detailed information on their reviews in their quarterly and year-end reports, which are publicly available on CPD's website.³ According to their 2021 Year-End Report, the Force Review Division completed 2,363 TRR reviews in 2021. A total of 1,061 (44.9%) resulted in training recommendations being issued to involved members or their supervisors. This is down from 2020 when 58.9% of reviews resulted in a recommendation. The Force Review Division also reviewed 516 TRRs associated with foot pursuits. This resulted in 43 recommendations directly related to foot pursuits. Finally, the Force Review Division referred three incidents to COPA for alleged misconduct that had not previously been reported.

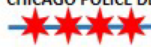
Force Review Division After-Action Reviews—Firearm Pointing Incidents

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

Upon completion of each review of a firearm pointing incident, the Force Review Division notifies the pointing member's immediate supervisor and unit commanding officer of any findings and follow-up recommendations from the review. The member's supervisors are then responsible for ensuring the implementation of any recommendations arising from these findings. The Force Review Division includes a summary and analysis of these reviews in its quarterly and year-end reports.⁴ According to their 2021 Year-End Report, the Force Review Division reviewed 2,751 firearm pointing incidents. Of these reviews, 865 (31%) resulted in training recommendations. The

³ <https://home.chicagopolice.org/reform/reports-and-resources/>

⁴ <https://home.chicagopolice.org/reform/reports-and-resources/>



Force Review Division determined that firearm pointing incidents led to the recovery of 1,038 weapons in 2021.

Force Review Board After-Action Reviews—Level 3 / 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 (report). However, these incidents are subject to a full COPA investigation (see COPA section of this report). COPA is exclusively responsible for recommending disciplinary action relating to the incident.

Although deadly force incidents are subject to a COPA investigation, the department utilizes a Force Review Board to conduct a tactical review of a deadly force incident within ninety-six hours of the incident. The Force Review Board consists of a minimum of five command staff members. A meeting of the Force Review Board must include the Superintendent, or in the Superintendent's absence, the First Deputy Superintendent, who will assume the role of chairperson. It must also include the Chief, Bureau of Patrol (or an authorized designee), Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group (or an authorized designee), 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 review evaluates if the actions of department members during the deadly force incident were tactically sound and consistent with department training. If applicable, they also identify specific modifications to existing policy, training, tactics, or equipment that could minimize the risk of deadly force incidents occurring and the risk of harm to officers and the public. Where applicable, the Force Review Board issues specific recommendations based on this review.

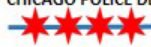
Accountability for Use of Force Incidents

Civilian Office of Police Accountability

On October 5, 2016, the Chicago City Council passed an ordinance to establish the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), which replaced the Independent Police Review Authority as the civilian oversight agency of the Chicago Police Department (reference Municipal Code of Chicago, Chapter 2-78). COPA is an independent agency within the City of Chicago and is *not* part of CPD. COPA is staffed by civilian investigators and is headed by a civilian chief administrator. COPA has jurisdiction over several types of complaint investigations involving CPD, including the investigation into complaints of excessive force.

Excessive Force Investigations

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



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

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

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

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

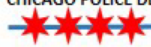
According to COPA's *Rules and Regulations* (effective April 13, 2018),⁵ the legal standard that COPA applies to excessive force investigations is grounded in the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution (see *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 [1989]). Under this legal standard, the reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the benefit of 20/20 hindsight. The assessment of reasonableness is based on the totality of the circumstances related to the incident. By law, these determinations must allow for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.⁶

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

- The seriousness of the crime or suspected offense;
- The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject;

⁵ <http://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Final-COPA-Rules-and-Regulations-April-2018.pdf>

⁶ *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989).



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

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

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

According to COPA's 2021 Annual Report,⁷ COPA received 496 complaints for allegations of excessive force (accounting for 24% of COPA-recorded complaints in 2021). This is down 43% (380) from 2020⁸ when there were 876 COPA-recorded excessive force complaints. At the end of 2021, there were 1,100 pending investigations specifically related to allegations of excessive force. Finally, COPA reported the following outcomes for excessive force investigations concluded in 2021:

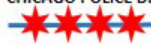
- 64 Sustained
- 76 Not Sustained
- 41 Unfounded
- 84 Exonerated

Deadly Force Investigations

COPA is also responsible for conducting all deadly-force and officer-involved shooting investigations. Upon notification of a firearm discharge, or officer-involved death incident, COPA personnel will immediately respond to the incident scene to initiate and conduct the investigation. It is COPA's responsibility to evaluate each incident, based on the totality of circumstances, to

⁷ <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/2021-Annual-Report-Final.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/2020-COPA-Annual-Report.pdf>



determine if the involved members complied with department policy and all applicable municipal, state, and federal laws.

As a matter of course per COPA's *Rules and Regulations*, COPA refers all officer-involved firearm discharges that strike an individual to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. COPA may conduct additional investigative steps at the request of the State's Attorney's Office. COPA may also refer officer-involved shooting incidents to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the U.S. Attorney's Office when there is a good-faith basis to believe the shooting violated any individual's civil rights. When there is an active criminal investigation, COPA will pursue an administrative investigation concurrently, though they may temporarily delay issuing findings in such cases.

According to COPA's 2021 Annual Report,⁹ COPA received 37 notifications of an officer-involved shooting in 2021: 13 were non-contacts, 15 involved non-fatal injuries, and 9 involved fatalities. In 2021, COPA also concluded 22 officer-involved shooting investigations: three resulted in a *Sustained* finding, four were *Not Sustained*, one was placed in *Close Hold*, and 13 were found to be consistent with department policies on the use of force. Three officers involved in non-fatal and fatal shooting incidents were recommended for separation from the department.

COPA Reports and Advisories

Based on information obtained through COPA investigations or identified patterns or practices of misconduct, COPA may issue reports and advisories to CPD, the Chairperson of the City Council Committee on Public Safety, and the Police Board to recommend revisions to CPD's policies, practices, collective bargaining agreements, programs, and training. The goal of these reports and advisories is to improve the accountability, effectiveness, integrity, and transparency of CPD. To access previous COPA reports and advisories, visit <https://www.chicagocopa.org/news-publications/publications/policy-reports/>.

For more information about COPA or to access COPA's case portal, please visit <https://www.chicagocopa.org/>.

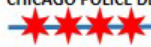
Chicago Police Board

The Chicago Police Board is an independent civilian body that decides disciplinary cases involving Chicago police officers. The nine members of the Board are Chicago residents appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council. The following city officials (or their designees) are required to attend meetings of the Police Board:

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

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

⁹ <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/2021-Annual-Report-Final.pdf>



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

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

The Police Board's regular monthly meetings are scheduled for the third Thursday of the month and, unless otherwise noted, they begin at 7:30 pm. Members of the public are invited to attend and are welcome to address questions or comments to the Board. However, prior sign-up is required of those wishing to address the Board by contacting the Board's office at 312-742-4194 or PoliceBoard@cityofchicago.org up to fifteen minutes before the meeting begins. Meetings are also carried live by CAN-TV (on Chicago cable channel 27 and streamed at cantv.org/live). Whether the meeting will be held in person or remotely due to COVID-19 will be noted in an alert on the Police Board website.¹⁰ The City's policy regarding community input received at Police Board meetings is also published on the Police Board website.¹¹

The Police Board met twelve times in 2021. According to the Police Board's 2021 Annual Report,¹² the Police Board decided on two CPD employment discharge cases following excessive force investigations by COPA. In one case the member was found not guilty, and in the other case, the member resigned before the hearing rather than contest the charges. Members of the public should be aware that the Police Board publishes links to videos and transcripts of prior Police Board meetings on its website.¹³

¹⁰ <https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cpb.html>

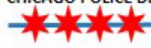
¹¹ <https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cpb/PubMtgMinutes/CommunityInputPolicy20190620.pdf>

¹² <https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cpb/AnnualReports/CPBAnnualReport2021.pdf>

¹³ https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cpb/provdrs/public_meetings.html

2021 Use of Force Data Review





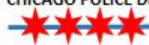
2021 Calls for Service

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 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 ¹	44,530	45,744	47,053	46,525	44,933	50,432	46,296	325,513
Total	418,995	400,238	408,119	408,918	404,512	433,927	438,885	2,913,594

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

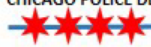


Calls for Service—Yearly Comparison

The below table shows the percentage change of all 2021 calls for service (CFS) citywide (2,913,594) dispatched to district law enforcement units versus 2020 CFS, and the overall percentage of 2021 CFS dispatched to each district.

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%
Total	2,611,904	2,913,594	11.55%	100.00%

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

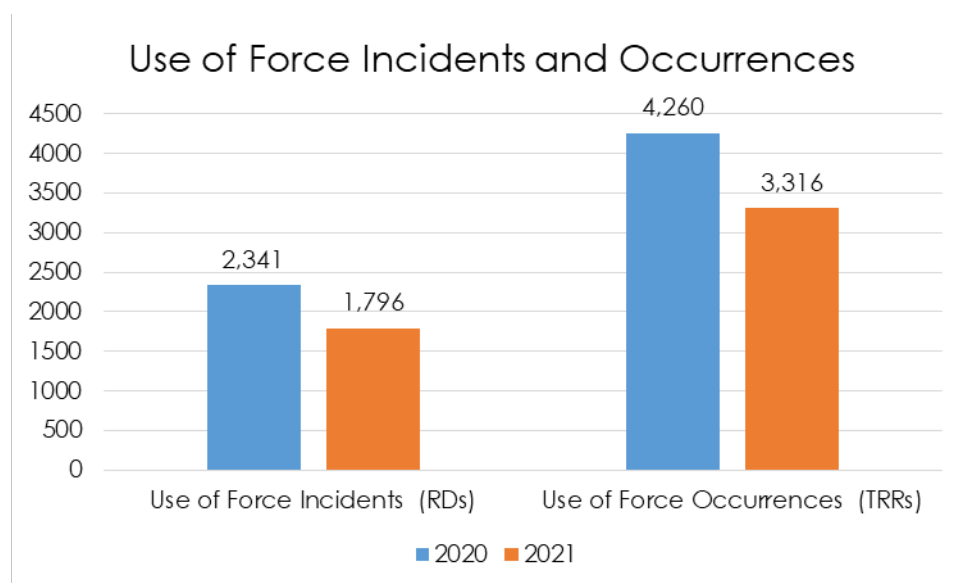


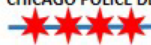
Use of Force Incidents and Occurrences

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	Percent Change
Use of Force Incidents (RDS)	2,341	1,796	-23.28%
Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs)	4,260	3,316	-22.16%





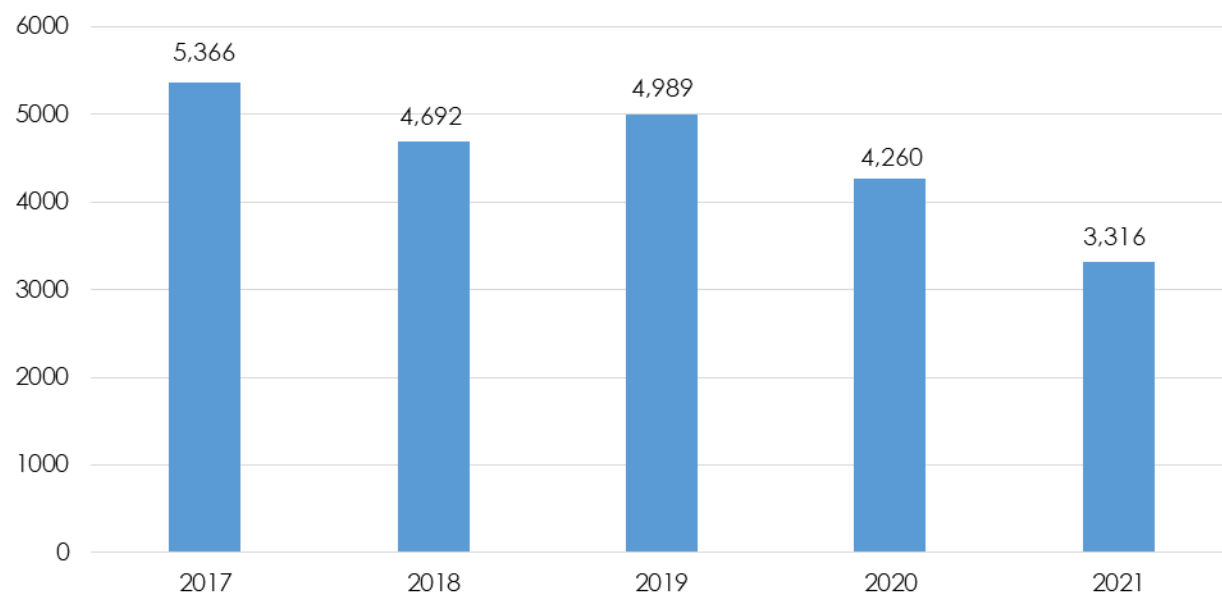
Use of Force Occurrences—Five-Year Review

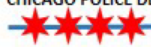
The table and graph explain a generally downward trend in use of force occurrences since 2017. Overall, use of force occurrences are down 38% over the past five years.

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:

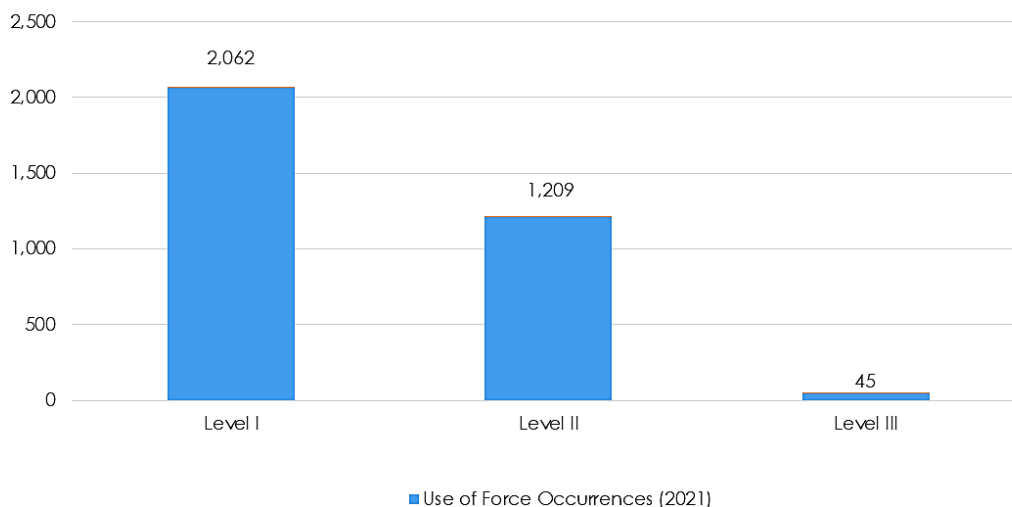
- **Level 1 Force** includes any use of reportable force by a member that is reasonably expected to cause pain or injury, but does *not* result in injury or complaint of injury (e.g., takedown or punch that does *not* result in injury or allegation of injury).
- **Level 2 Force** includes those reportable 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
 - involve force against a person who is handcuffed or otherwise restrained.
- **Level 3 Force** includes deadly force or force resulting in life-threatening injury.

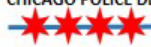
It should be noted that CPD began utilizing a three-level system on February 29, 2020. Before this date, CPD utilized a four-level system. Therefore, 2021 was the first year CPD utilized a three-level system for the *entire* calendar year. As shown, Level 1 force was the most common force level in 2021.

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





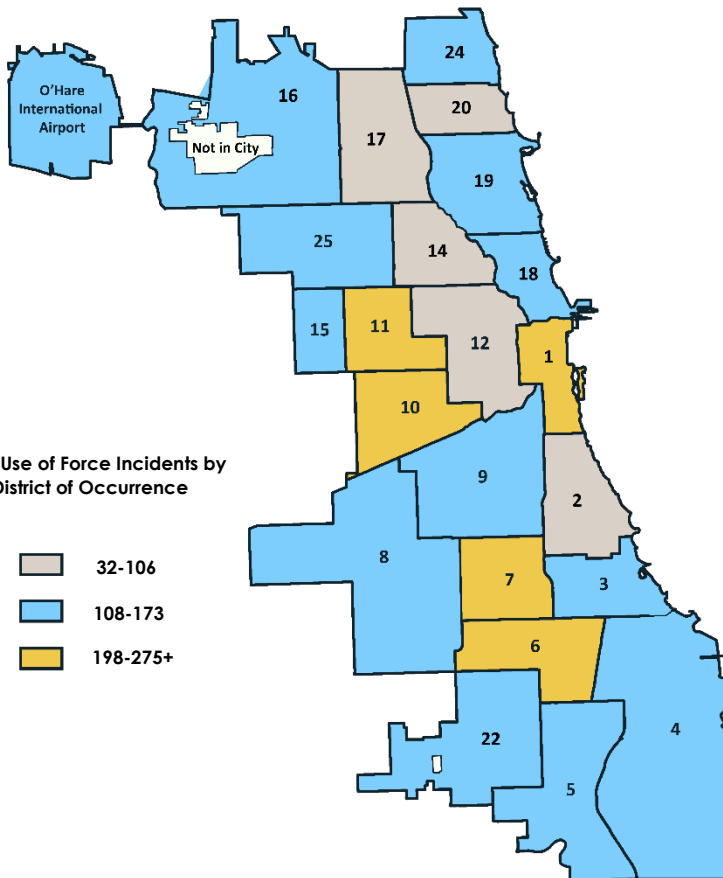
Incident Details

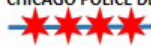
Use of Force by District of Occurrence

This illustration and table give a picture of use of force by the district of occurrence. Note: District "31" represents locations outside of the City of Chicago, District "41" represents locations outside of the State of Illinois, and District "51" represents those locations outside the USA.

Use of force incidents and occurrences were generally down across the city in 2021. This table shows that use of force occurrences were highest in the 1st, 6th, 7th, 10th, and 11th districts and lowest in the 12th, 14th, 17th, and 20th 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	—
TOTAL	4,260	3,316	-22%



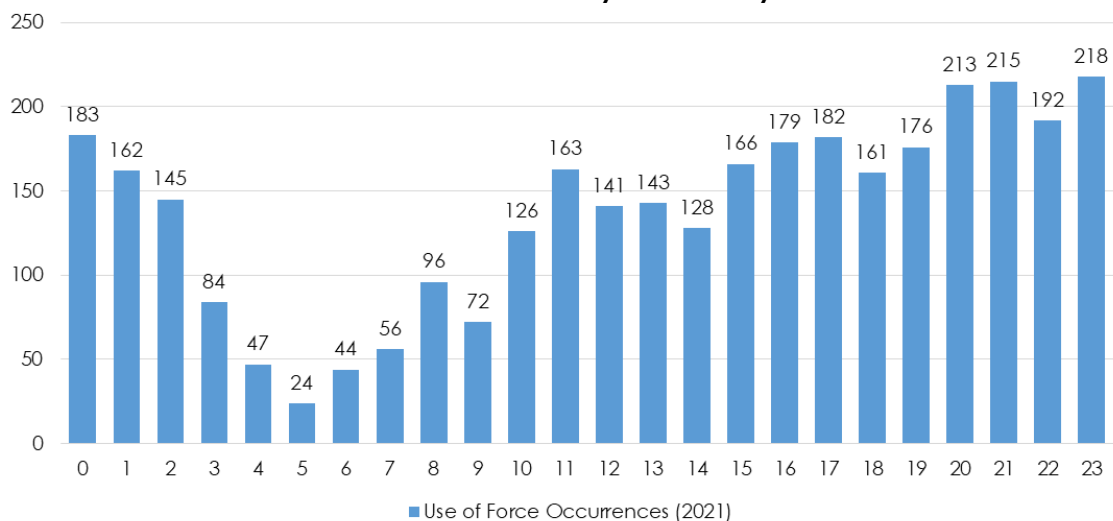


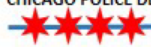
Use of Force by Time of Day

The table and illustration depict the use of force by the **time of day** that it occurred based on a 24-hour day. For example, "0" represents the 12:00 a.m. hour, "13" represents the 1:00 p.m. hour, and 23 represents the 11:00 p.m. hour. As shown, the use of force was more common in late evening hours (peaking in the 11:00 p.m. hour) and least common around dawn (dipping in the 5:00 a.m. 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
TOTAL	3,316

Use of Force Occurrences by Hour of Day - 2021

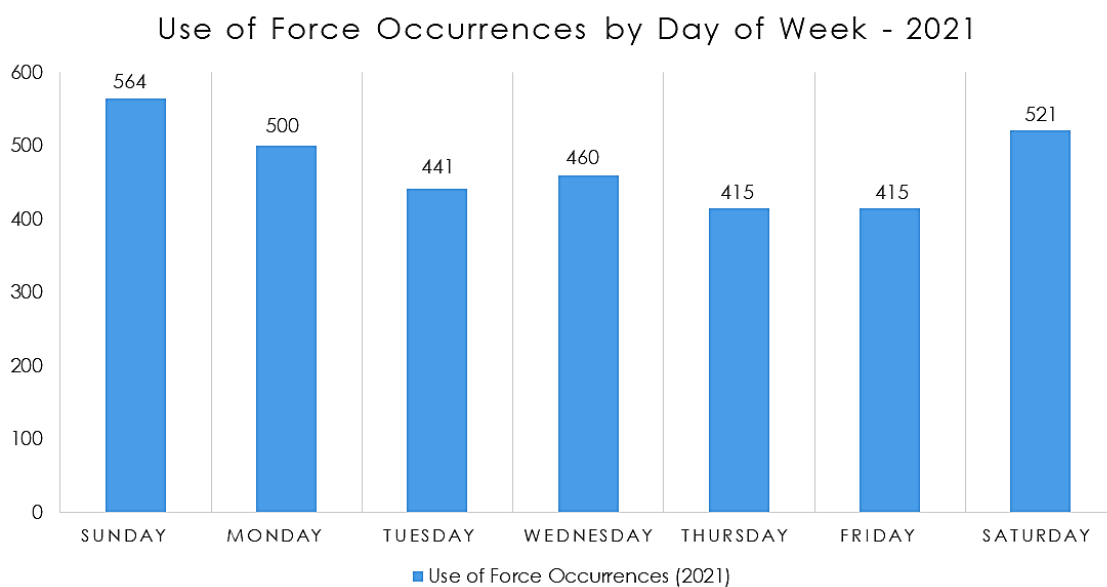


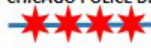


Use of Force by Day of Week

The table and illustration depict 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
TOTAL	3,316
Source Date: April 2022	



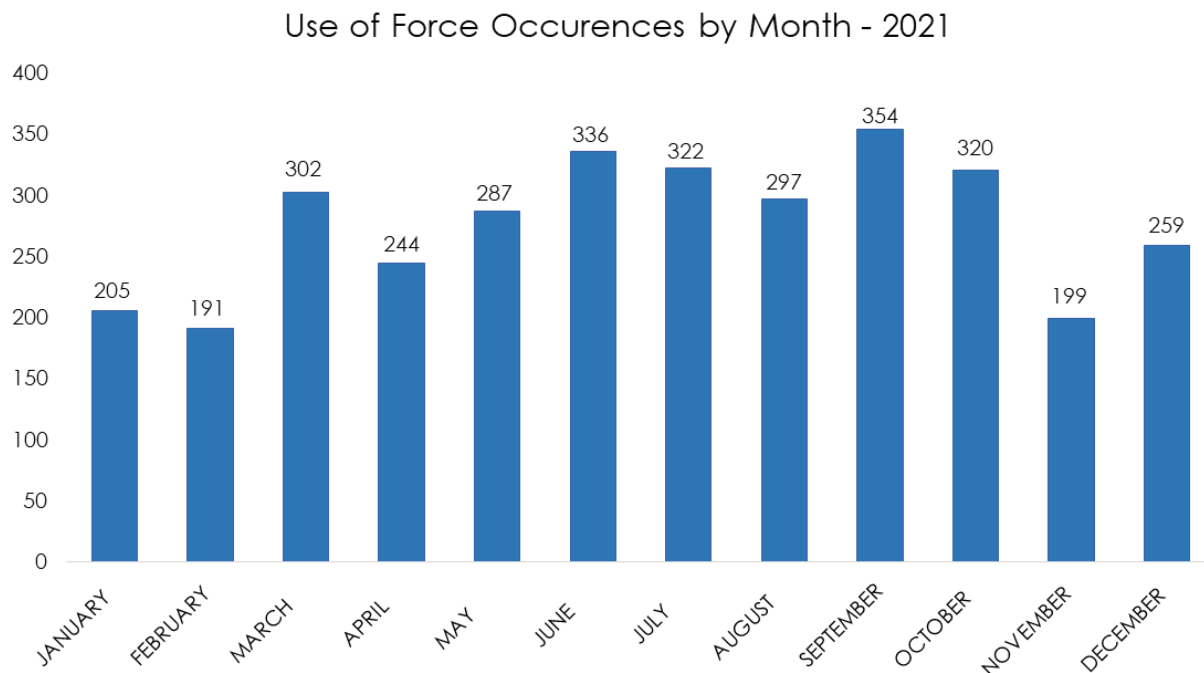


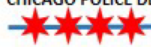
Use of Force by Month

The following depicts use of force by month. Use of force occurrences are higher 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
TOTAL	3,316

Source Date: April 2022



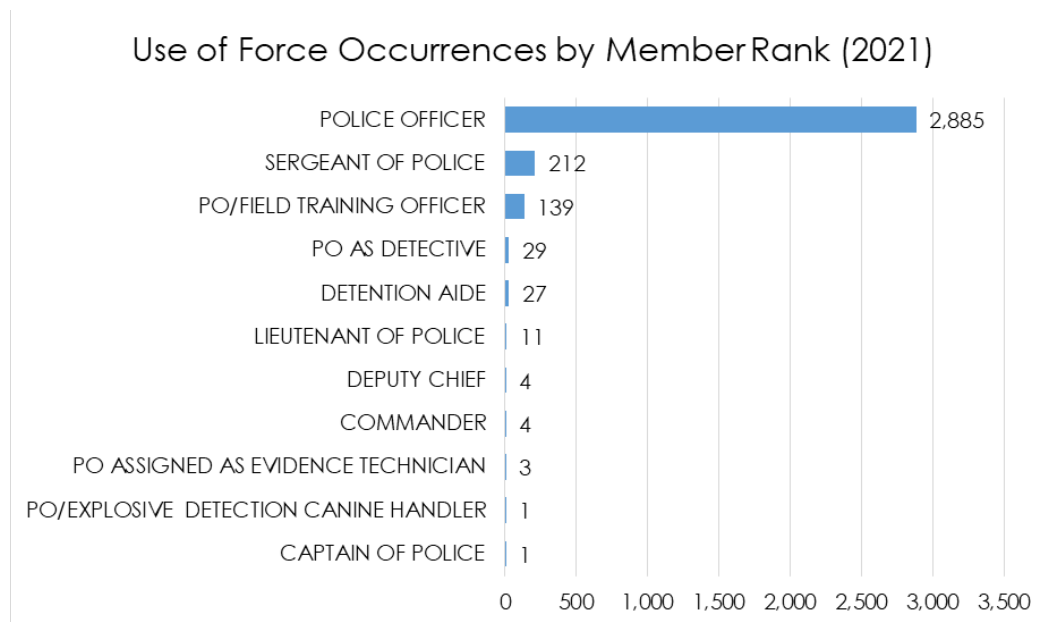


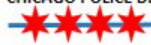
Involved Member Information

Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs) CPD Member's Rank

The below table and charts represent the total number of 2021 TRRs completed by CPD members' rank/position.

Member Rank 2021	Use of Force Occurrences 2021	Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
POLICE OFFICER	2,885	87.0%
SERGEANT OF POLICE	212	6.4%
PO/FIELD TRAINING OFFICER	139	4.2%
PO AS DETECTIVE	29	0.9%
DETENTION AIDE	27	0.8%
LIEUTENANT OF POLICE	11	0.3%
DEPUTY CHIEF	4	0.1%
COMMANDER	4	0.1%
PO ASSIGNED AS EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN	3	0.1%
PO/EXPLOSIVE DETECTION CANINE HANDLER	1	0.0%
CAPTAIN OF POLICE	1	0.0%
TOTAL	3,316	100.0%



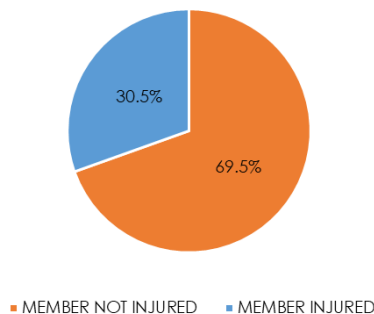


Member's Injury Status

The below tables and illustrations depict the number and types of injuries to department members during use of force occurrences in 2021.

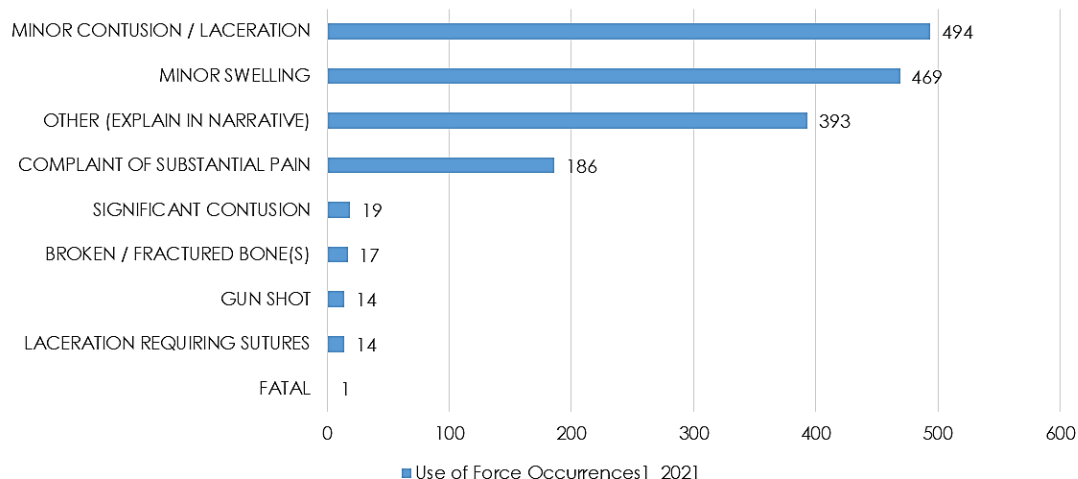
Member Injury?	Use of Force Occurrences	Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
MEMBER NOT INJURED	2,306	69.5%
MEMBER INJURED	1,010	30.5%
TOTAL	3,316	100.0%

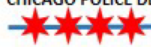
Use of Force Occurrences by Member Injury Status (2021)



Member Injury Type	Use of Force Occurrences	Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
MINOR CONTUSION / LACERATION	494	14.9%
MINOR SWELLING	469	14.1%
OTHER (EXPLAIN IN NARRATIVE)	393	11.9%
COMPLAINT OF SUBSTANTIAL PAIN	186	5.6%
SIGNIFICANT CONTUSION	19	0.6%
BROKEN / FRACTURED BONE(S)	17	0.5%
GUN SHOT	14	0.4%
LACERATION REQUIRING SUTURES	14	0.4%
FATAL	1	0.0%
NONE / NONE APPARENT	2,307	69.6%

Use of Force Occurrences by Member Injury Type (2021)



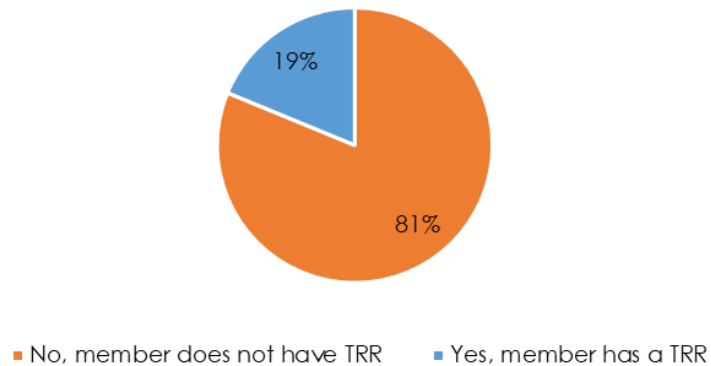


2021 TRRs per Member

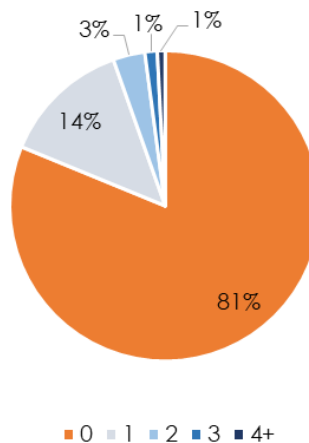
The below table and charts provide a breakdown of the number of department members involved in the use of force occurrences in 2021. As shown, approximately 19% of members were involved in at least one use of force occurrence.

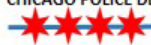
Does Member have a TRR in 2021?	Count of Members 2021	Percent of Total Members
No, member does not have a TRR	9,620	81%
Yes, member has a TRR	2,225	19%
TOTAL	11,845	100.0%

Count of Members with and without a TRR (2021)



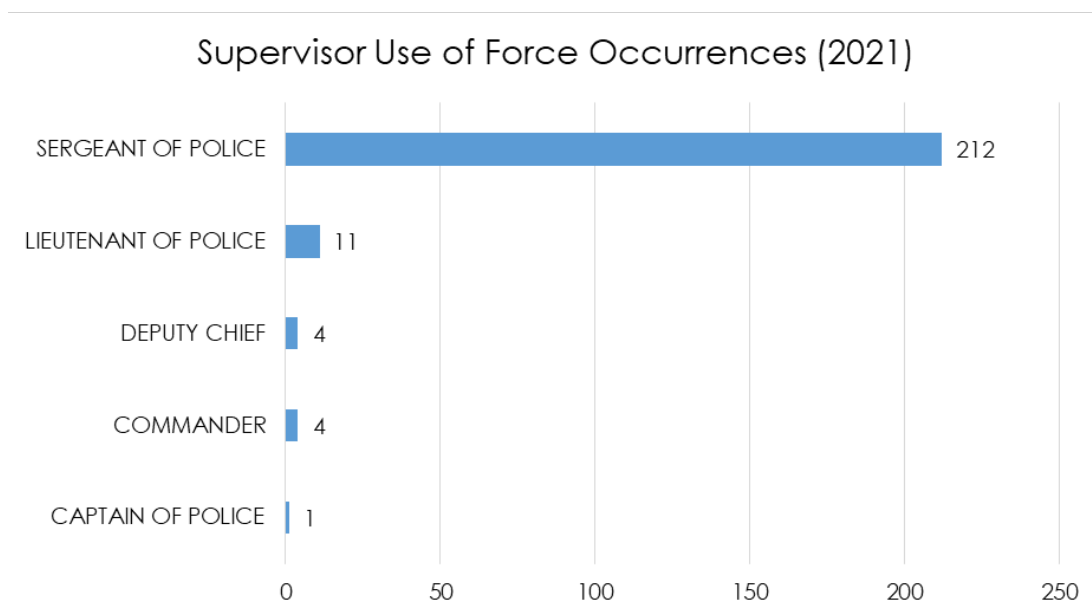
Count of Members by Number of TRRs (2021)

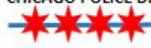




TRRs Completed by Supervisors

Supervisor Rank 2021	Use of Force Occurrences 2021	Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
SERGEANT OF POLICE	212	6.4%
LIEUTENANT OF POLICE	11	0.3%
DEPUTY CHIEF	4	0.1%
COMMANDER	4	0.1%
CAPTAIN OF POLICE	1	0.0%
TOTAL	232	7.0%

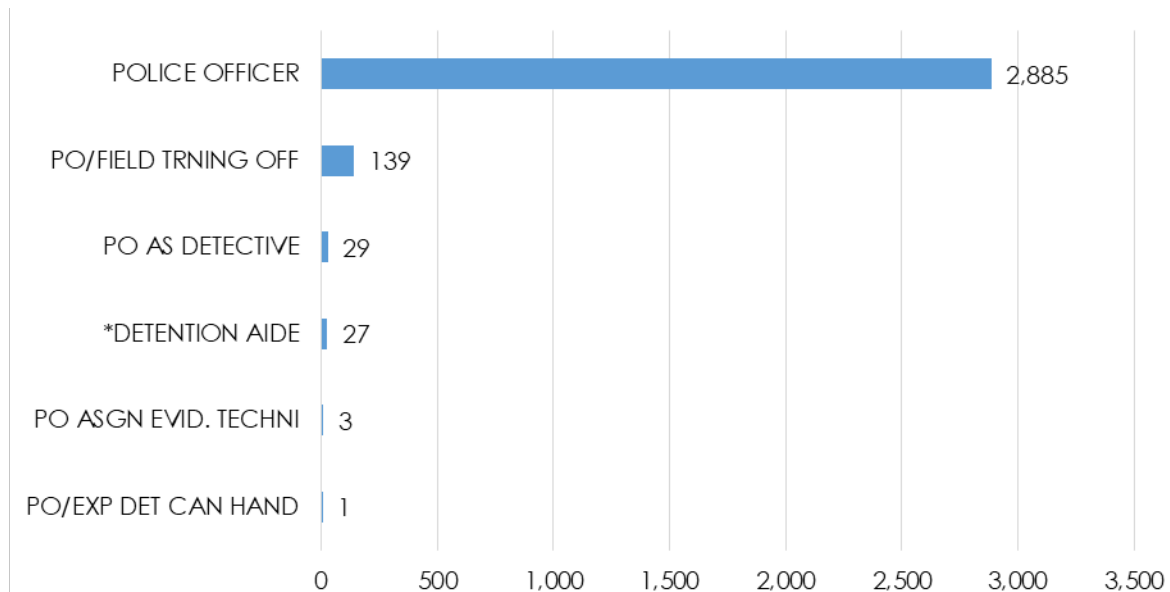




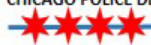
TRRs Completed by Police Officers and Detention Aides

Member Position 2021	Use of Force Occurrences 2021	Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
POLICE OFFICER	2,885	87.0%
PO/FIELD TRAINING OFFICER	139	4.2%
PO AS DETECTIVE	29	0.9%
DETENTION AIDE	27	0.8%
PO ASSIGNED AS EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN	3	0.1%
PO AS EXPLOSIVE DETECTION CANINE HANDLER	1	0.0%
TOTAL	3,084	93.0%

Police Officer and Detention Aide Use of Force Occurrences (2021)

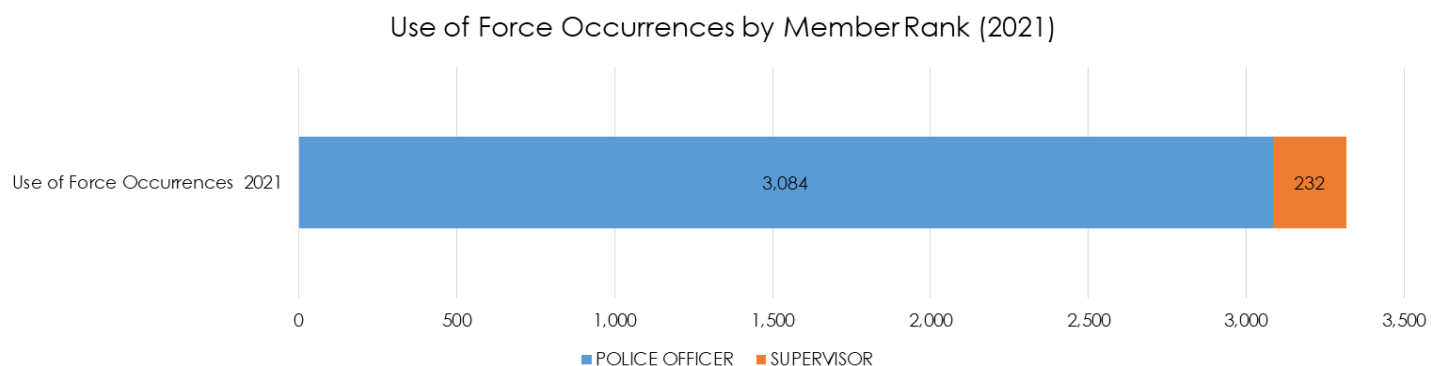


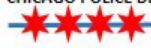
*Detention aides are civilian employees of the department who, under sworn police supervision, are responsible for the custody, care, and processing of prisoners in the central detention and district lock-ups of the Chicago Police Department until processing is completed and ensure that the detention facility and equipment are properly maintained.



TRRs Completed: Supervisors vs. Police Officers

Member Position 2021	Use of Force Occurrences 2021	Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
POLICE OFFICER	3,084	93.0%
SUPERVISOR	232	7.0%
TOTAL	3,316	100.0%



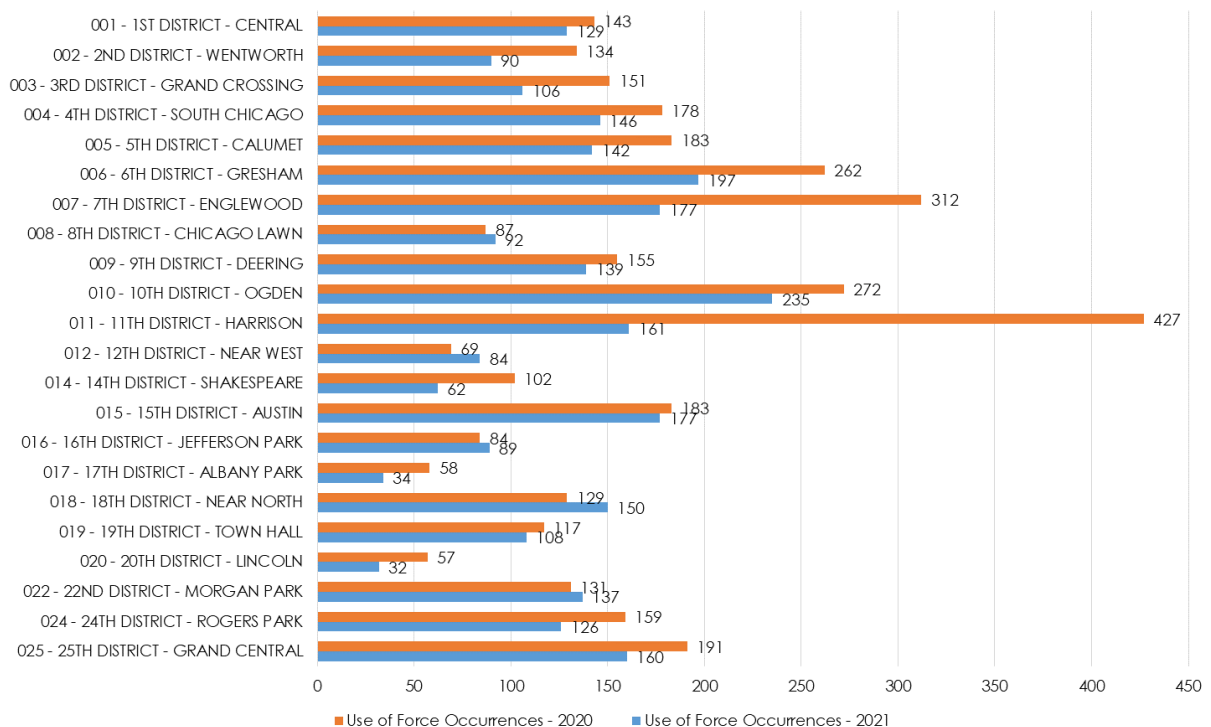


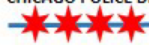
TRRs Completed by District Law Enforcement

CPD Unit - District Law Enforcement	Use of Force Occurrences - 2020	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% Change
001 - 1ST DISTRICT - CENTRAL	143	129	-10%
002 - 2ND DISTRICT - WENTWORTH	134	90	-33%
003 - 3RD DISTRICT - GRAND CROSSING	151	106	-30%
004 - 4TH DISTRICT - SOUTH CHICAGO	178	146	-18%
005 - 5TH DISTRICT - CALUMET	183	142	-22%
006 - 6TH DISTRICT - GRESHAM	262	197	-25%
007 - 7TH DISTRICT - ENGLEWOOD	312	177	-43%
008 - 8TH DISTRICT - CHICAGO LAWN	87	92	6%
009 - 9TH DISTRICT - DEERING	155	139	-10%
010 - 10TH DISTRICT - OGDEN	272	235	-14%
011 - 11TH DISTRICT - HARRISON	427	161	-62%
012 - 12TH DISTRICT - NEAR WEST	69	84	22%
014 - 14TH DISTRICT - SHAKESPEARE	102	62	-39%
015 - 15TH DISTRICT - AUSTIN	183	177	-3%
016 - 16TH DISTRICT - JEFFERSON PARK	84	89	6%
017 - 17TH DISTRICT - ALBANY PARK	58	34	-41%
018 - 18TH DISTRICT - NEAR NORTH	129	150	16%
019 - 19TH DISTRICT - TOWN HALL	117	108	-8%
020 - 20TH DISTRICT - LINCOLN	57	32	-44%
022 - 22ND DISTRICT - MORGAN PARK	131	137	5%
024 - 24TH DISTRICT - ROGERS PARK	159	126	-21%
025 - 25TH DISTRICT - GRAND CENTRAL	191	160	-16%
TOTAL	3,584	2,773	-23%

The table and chart illustrate the total number of 2020 and 2021 use of force occurrences (TRRs) completed by district law enforcement personnel.

Use of Force Occurrences by District Law Enforcement (2021)

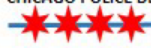




TRRs Completed by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement	Use of Force Occurrences - 2020	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% Change
044 - RECRUIT TRAINING SECTION (RTS)	0	1	--
045 - DISTRICT REINSTATEMENT SECTION (DRS)	1	0	-100%
050 - AIRPORT OPERATIONS (AO) - NORTH	25	30	20%
051 - AIRPORT OPERATIONS (AO) - SOUTH	14	9	-36%
057 - DETAIL SECTION (DS)	9	3	-67%
079 - SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT (SIU)	1	1	0%
102 - COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION (CD)	0	1	--
114 - LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION (LAD)	0	1	--
116 - CPIC / DEPLOYMENT OPERATIONS CENTER (DOC)	1	2	100%
124 - TRAINING AND SUPPORT GROUP (TSG)	2	1	-50%
140 - OFFICE OF THE FIRST DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT (OFDS)	0	3	--
142 - BUREAU OF PATROL (BOP)	2	0	-100%
143 - CRISIS INTERVENTION TEAMS (CIT)	0	9	--
145 - TRAFFIC SECTION (TS)	9	3	-67%
150 - BUREAU OF COUNTERTERRORISM (BCT)	2	0	-100%
171 - CENTRAL DETENTION UNIT (CDU)	3	19	533%
172 - EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY SECTION (ESS)	1	0	-100%
181 - INVESTIGATIVE RESPONSE TEAM (IRT)	1	0	-100%
184 - YOUTH INVESTIGATION DIVISION (YID)	1	0	-100%
187 - CRIMINAL REGISTRATION UNIT (CRU)	1	0	-100%
189 - NARCOTICS DIVISION	6	40	567%
191 - INTELLIGENCE SECTION (IS)	5	0	-100%
192 - VICE SECTION (VS)	0	1	--
193 - GANG INVESTIGATION DIVISION (GID)	4	14	250%
196 - ASSET FORFEITURE SECTION (AFS)	1	0	-100%
211 - DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 1	33	5	-85%
212 - DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 2	8	0	-100%
213 - DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 3	44	0	-100%
214 - DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 4	3	9	200%
215 - DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 5	0	6	--
241 - TROUBLED BUILDING UNIT (TBU)	1	0	-100%
277 - CRIME SCENE PROCESSING UNIT (CSU)	1	3	200%
311 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 1	42	0	-100%
312 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 2	34	0	-100%
313 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 3	33	0	-100%
314 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 4	35	0	-100%
315 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 5	9	0	-100%
341 - CANINE UNIT (CU)	2	0	-100%
353 - SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT) UNIT	25	12	-52%
376 - ALTERNATE RESPONSE SECTION (ARS)	0	1	--
384 - JUVENILE INTERVENTION SUPPORT CENTER (JISC)	3	2	-33%
603 - ARSON SECTION (AS)	1	0	-100%
606 - INVESTIGATIVE FIELD GROUP (IFG)	34	22	-35%
610 - DETECTIVES - AREA 1	9	15	67%
620 - DETECTIVES - AREA 2	7	12	71%
630 - DETECTIVES - AREA 3	19	9	-53%
640 - DETECTIVES - AREA 4	6	13	117%
650 - DETECTIVES - AREA 5	7	10	43%
701 - PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (PT)	43	9	-79%
704 - TRANSIT SECURITY UNIT (TSU)	12	19	58%
712 - VIOLENCE REDUCTION INITIATIVE (VRI) - SOUTH	1	0	-100%
714 - SUMMER MOBILE PATROL (SMP)	17	16	-6%
715 - CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM (CIRT)	50	20	-60%
716 - COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM (CST)	107	222	107%
721 - FORCE REVIEW DIVISION (FRD)	1	0	-100%
TOTAL	676	543	-20%

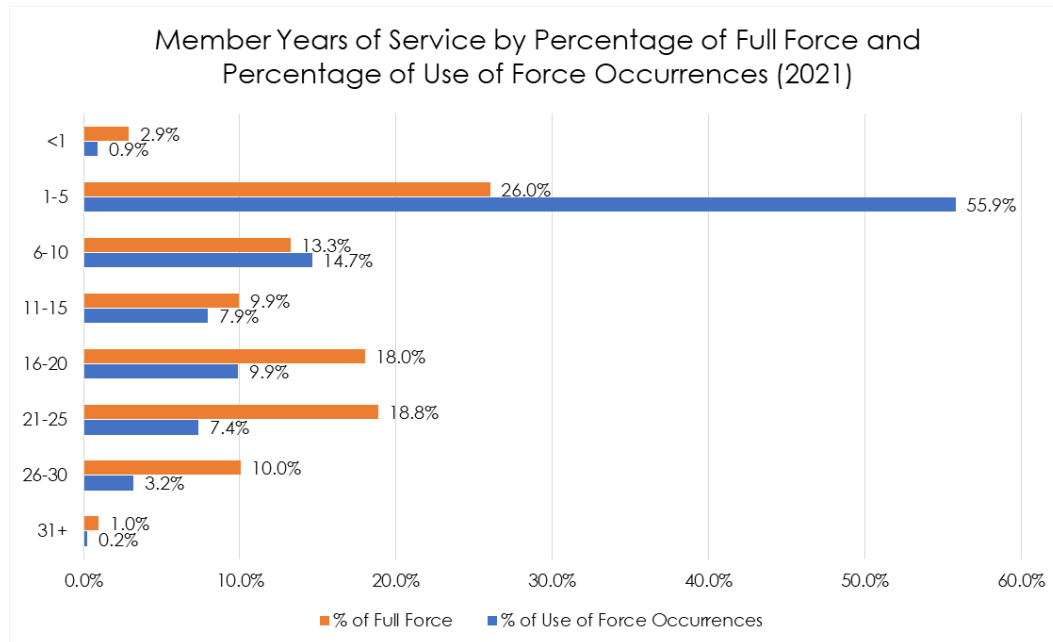
The table illustrates the total number of 2020 and 2021 use of force occurrences (TRRs) completed by members outside district law enforcement.

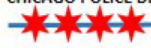


TRRs Completed by Members' Years of Service

The below table and chart illustrate the total number of 2021 TRRs completed by CPD members' years of service. As shown, there is a negative correlation between members' years of service and TRR occurrences (i.e. fewer years of service correlate with more use of force occurrences).

Member Years of Service	Full Force - Members (4/13/22)	% of Full Force	Use of Force Occurrences - 2020	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences - 2021
<1	336	2.9%	72	30	0.9%
1-5	3029	26.0%	2428	1852	55.9%
6-10	1544	13.3%	548	486	14.7%
11-15	1154	9.9%	399	263	7.9%
16-20	2094	18.0%	376	327	9.9%
21-25	2192	18.8%	331	244	7.4%
26-30	1169	10.0%	100	106	3.2%
31+	114	1.0%	6	8	0.2%
TOTAL	11632	100.0%	4260	3316	100.0%





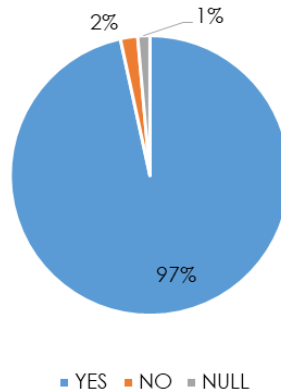
TRRs Completed by Members' Duty Status

The below table and charts illustrate the total number of 2021 TRRs completed by whether the involved member was on or off duty.

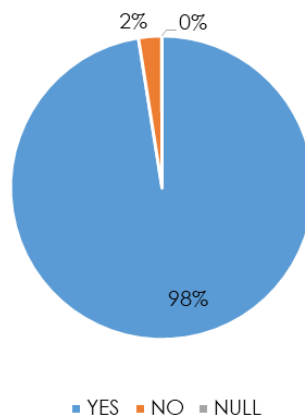
Was the Member on Duty?	Use of Force Occurrences - 2020	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021
YES	4,115	3,233
NO	85	82
NULL	60	1
TOTAL	4,260	3,316

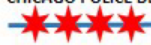
NOTE: NULL indicates that there is no associated value or response given.

Use of Force Occurrences by the Member's Duty Status (2020)



Use of Force Occurrences by the Member's Duty Status (2021)





Information about Persons Subjected to Force

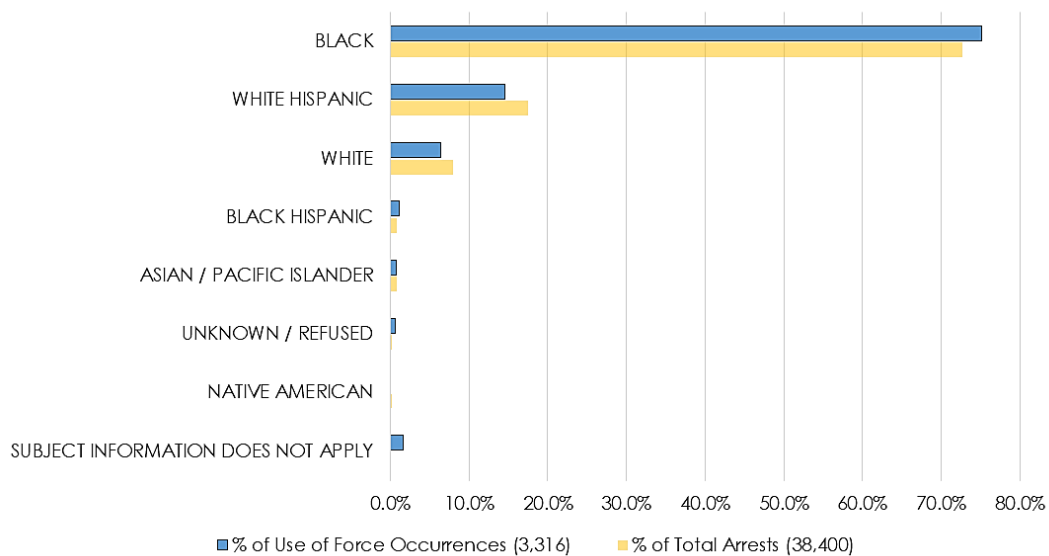
Subject Race—Arrest vs Use of Force

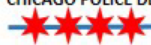
The following table and illustration show the use of force occurrences and arrests by race. Based on this data, African Americans make up the largest percentage of arrests and persons subjected to force. When comparing the racial breakdowns of persons arrested and persons subjected to force, the percentages are fairly consistent across all race categories (within 2.8 percentage points). This means the racial breakdown of persons arrested is similarly proportional to the racial breakdown of persons subjected to force.

Subject Race	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	Arrests - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)	% of Total Arrests (38,400)
BLACK	2,490	27,913	75.1%	72.7%
WHITE HISPANIC	484	6,694	14.6%	17.4%
WHITE	210	3,064	6.3%	8.0%
BLACK HISPANIC	37	303	1.1%	0.8%
ASIAN / PACIFIC ISLANDER	23	319	0.7%	0.8%
UNKNOWN / REFUSED	20	83	0.6%	0.2%
NATIVE AMERICAN	0	24	0.0%	0.1%
SUBJECT INFORMATION DOES NOT APPLY	52	0	1.6%	0.0%
TOTAL	3,316	38,400	100.0%	100.0%

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

Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences and Arrests by Subject Race (2021)

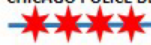




District Demographics

This table shows the demographic makeup of persons living in each of Chicago's 22 police districts.

District	White	Hispanic ¹	African American	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other Race ²	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%
Total	863,307	819,451	787,304	190,344	85,288	2,745,694	
% of Total	31.4%	29.8%	28.7%	6.9%	3.1%		



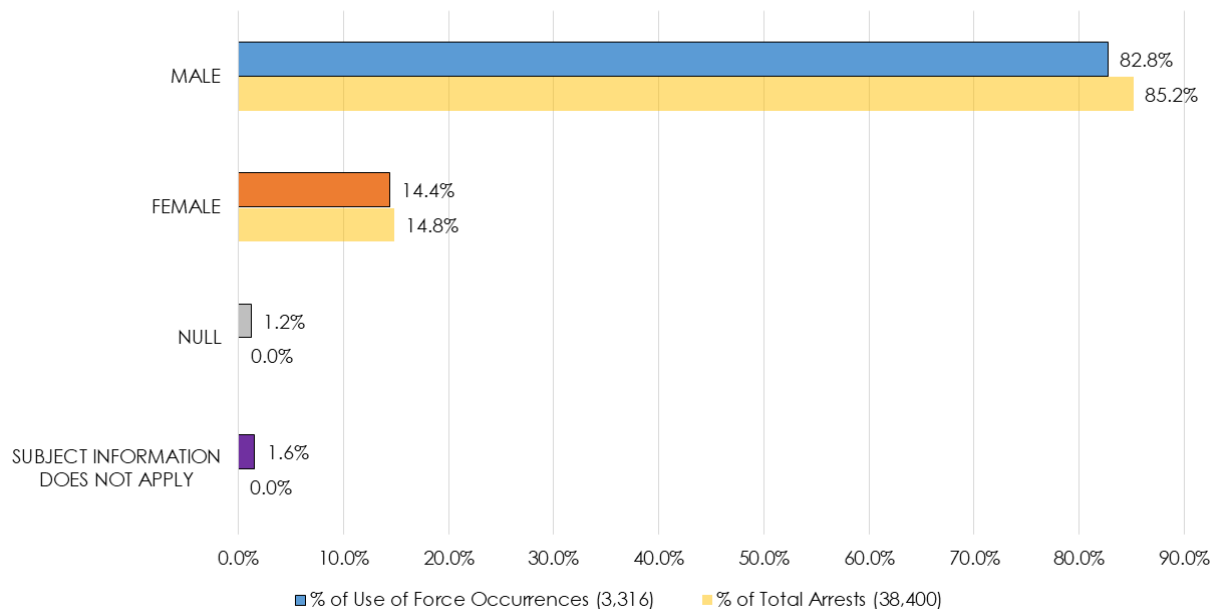
Subject Gender—Arrests vs Use of Force

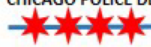
The following table and illustration show the use of force occurrences and arrests by gender. Based on this data, males make up the largest percentage of arrests and persons subjected to force. When comparing the gender breakdowns of persons arrested and persons subjected to force, the numbers are fairly consistent (within 2.4 percentage points). This means the gender breakdown of persons arrested is similarly proportional to the gender breakdown of persons subjected to force.

Subject Gender	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	Arrests - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)	% of Total Arrests (38,400)
MALE	2,745	32,706	82.8%	85.2%
FEMALE	479	5,688	14.4%	14.8%
NULL	40	6	1.2%	0.0%
SUBJECT INFORMATION DOES NOT APPLY	52	0	1.6%	0.0%
TOTAL	3,316	38,400	100.0%	100.0%

NOTE: NULL indicates that there is no associated value or response given. "Does Not Apply" (DNA) means the member reported a particular question or data point did not apply to their incident.

Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences and Arrests by Subject Gender (2021)

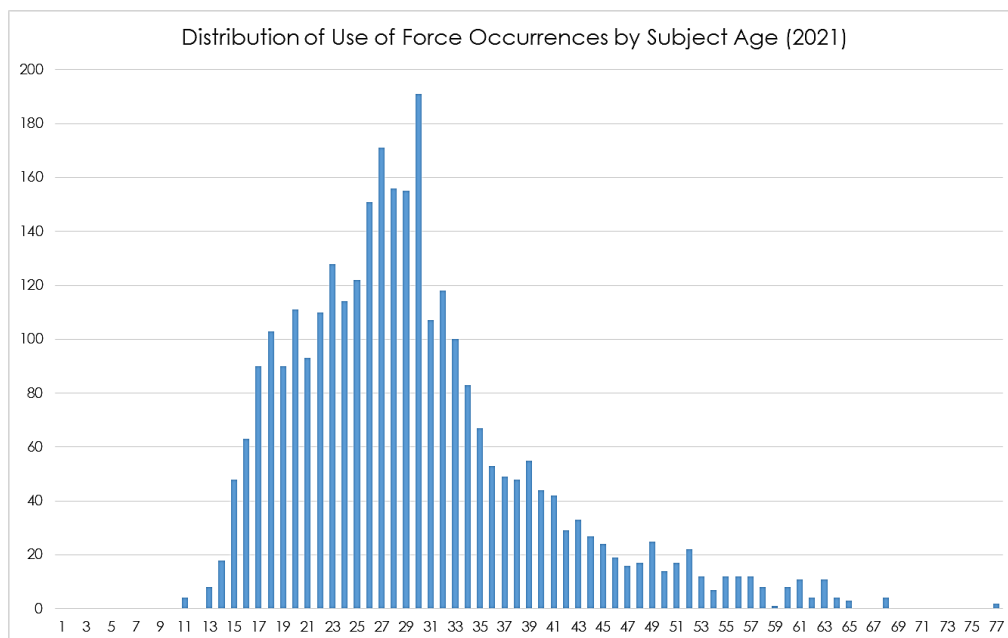


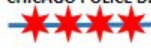


Subject Age Range

The table and chart below show the percentage of use of force occurrences in 2021 by age of the person subjected to force. The youngest person was 11, and the oldest was 77. A quarter of all use of force occurrences in 2021 involved persons in the 26-30 age range.

Subject Age	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
11-15	78	2.4%
16-20	457	13.8%
21-25	567	17.1%
26-30	824	24.8%
31-35	475	14.3%
36-40	249	7.5%
41-45	155	4.7%
46-50	91	2.7%
51-55	70	2.1%
56-60	41	1.2%
61-65	33	1.0%
66-70	4	0.1%
71-75	0	0.0%
76-80	2	0.1%
NULL	218	6.6%
SUBJECT INFORMATION DNA	52	1.6%
TOTAL	3,316	100.0%





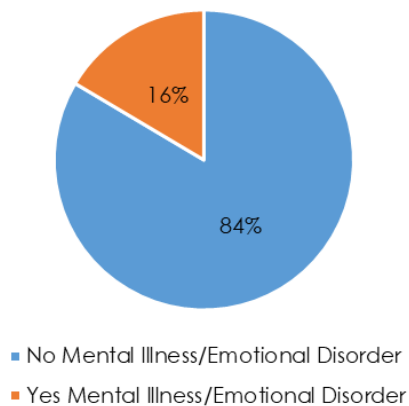
Subject Mental Illness

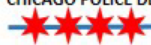
In 2021, department members reported utilizing force on persons with an observable mental illness or emotional disorder in approximately 16% of use of force occurrences.

Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021
No Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder	2,726
Yes Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder	538
SUBJECT INFORMATION DNA	52
TOTAL	3,316

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

Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder (2021)



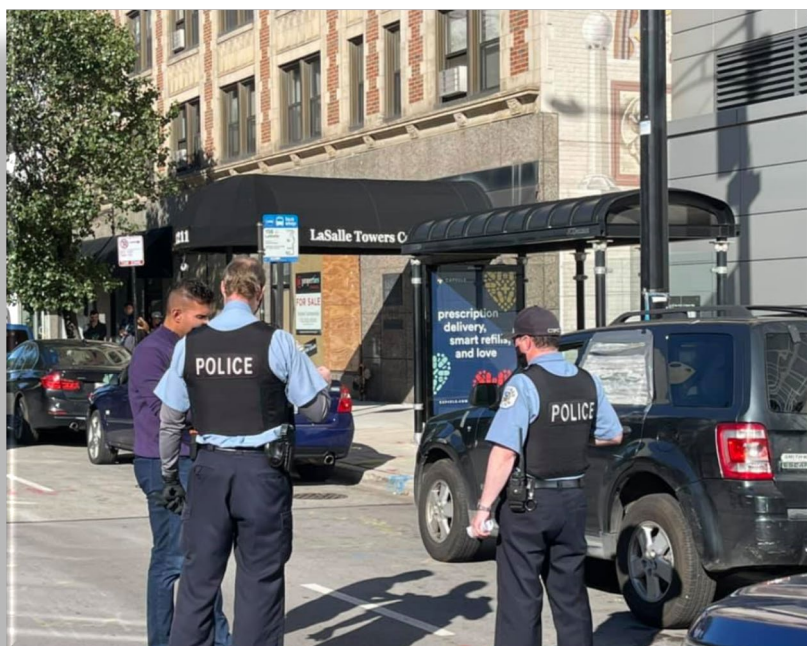


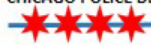
Subject Disability

In 2021, department members reported utilizing force on six persons with an observable disability. This comprised 0.2% of all use of force occurrences.

Subject Condition -Disability	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021
No, subject does not have disability	3,258
Yes, subject has disability	6
SUBJECT INFORMATION DNA	52

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



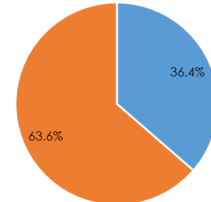


Subject Injury

Following a use of force incident, the reviewing supervisor is required to document any injuries to the person subjected to force. In 2021, approximately 36% of persons subjected to force were injured or reported substantial pain. The most commonly reported injury was a minor laceration or abrasion (19%).

Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Injury (2021)

Subject Injured	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences
Yes, subject injured.	1,207	36.4%
No, subject not injured.	2,109	63.6%
TOTAL	3,316	100.0%

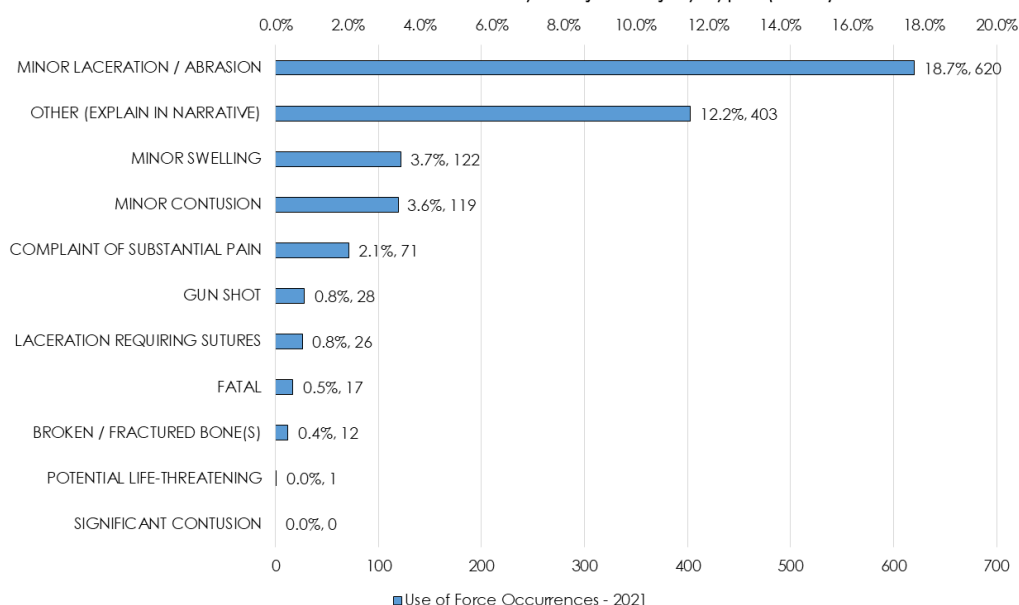


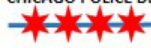
■ Yes, subject injured. ■ No, subject not injured.

Subject Injury Type	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
MINOR LACERATION / ABRASION	620	18.7%
OTHER (EXPLAIN IN NARRATIVE)	403	12.2%
MINOR SWELLING	122	3.7%
MINOR CONTUSION	119	3.6%
COMPLAINT OF SUBSTANTIAL PAIN	71	2.1%
GUN SHOT	28	0.8%
LACERATION REQUIRING SUTURES	26	0.8%
FATAL	17	0.5%
BROKEN / FRACTURED BONE(S)	12	0.4%
POTENTIAL LIFE-THREATENING	1	0.0%
SIGNIFICANT CONTUSION	0	0.0%
TOTAL	1,419	43%

NOTE: A single incident may result in more than one injury type.

Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Injury Type (2021)





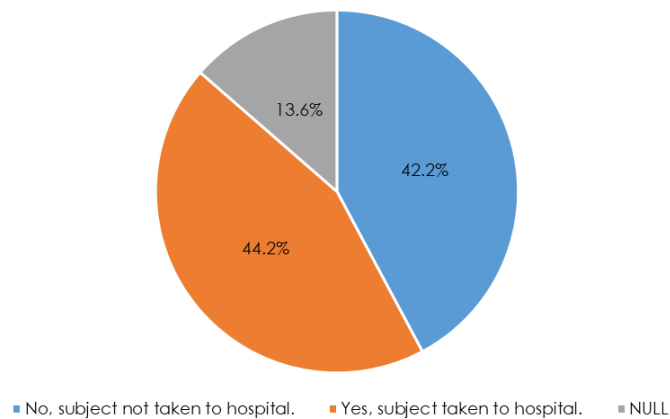
Subject Hospitalization

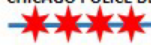
The following illustrates that 44% of persons subjected to force were taken to the hospital in 2021 for medical treatment or medical clearance. This includes medical treatment or clearance for injuries sustained during the use of force incident, as well as medical attention for pre-existing injuries, medication administration, or mental health evaluations.

Subject Taken to Hospital	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
No, subject not taken to hospital.	1,399	42.2%
Yes, subject taken to hospital.	1,466	44.2%
NULL	451	13.6%
TOTAL	3,316	100.0%

NOTE: NULL indicates that there is no associated value or response given.

Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Taken to Hospital (2021)





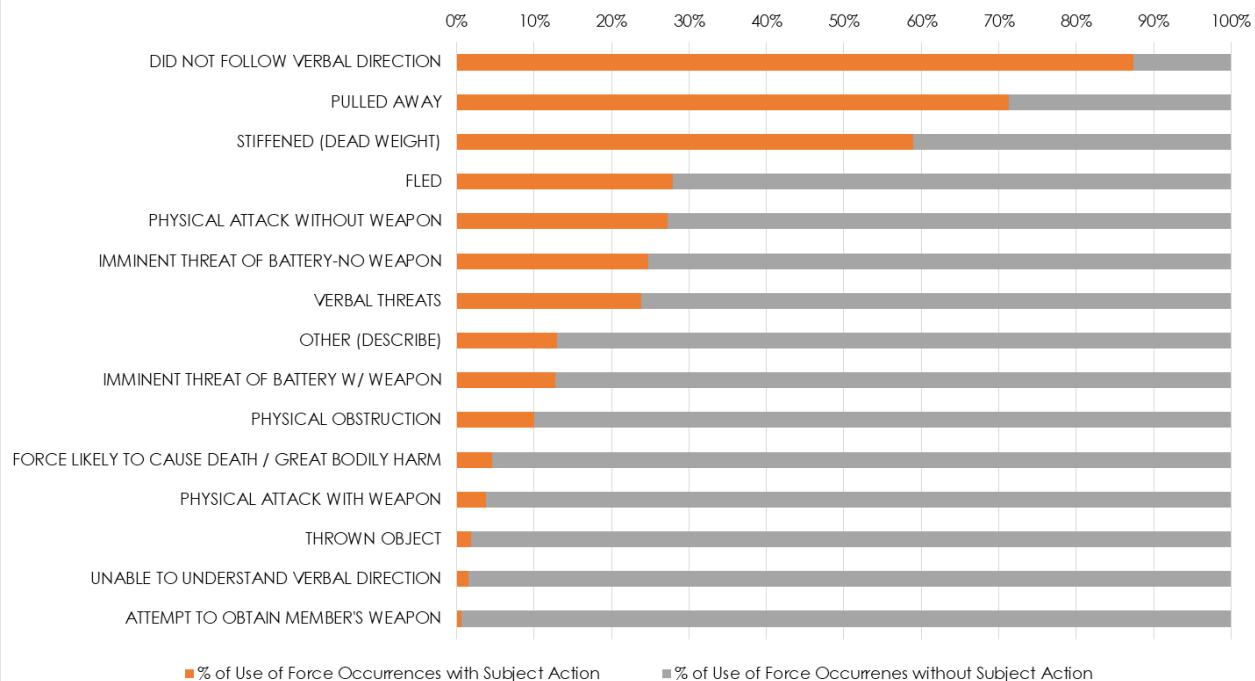
Information about Actions Taken by Persons Subjected to Force

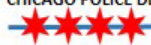
Subject Actions

Department members are required to document the person's actions leading up to and during 31 August 2022/31/2022/26/2022a use of force. A single action or a combination of actions may contribute to a department member's decision to use force. For example, a person may refuse to follow verbal directions and pull away. The table and illustration below show what types of actions were reported in 2021. The most common reported actions were failure to follow the member's verbal direction, pulling away from the member, and stiffening up.

Subject Action	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences with Subject Action	% of Use of Force Occurrences without Subject Action
DID NOT FOLLOW VERBAL DIRECTION	2,898	87.4%	12.6%
PULLED AWAY	2,364	71.3%	28.7%
STIFFENED (DEAD WEIGHT)	1,954	58.9%	41.1%
FLED	927	28.0%	72.0%
PHYSICAL ATTACK WITHOUT WEAPON	902	27.2%	72.8%
IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY-NO WPN	822	24.8%	75.2%
VERBAL THREATS	790	23.8%	76.2%
OTHER (DESCRIBE)	429	12.9%	87.1%
IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY W/ WPN	422	12.7%	87.3%
PHYSICAL OBSTRUCTION	332	10.0%	90.0%
FORCE LIKELY TO CAUSE DEATH / GREAT BODILY HARM	152	4.6%	95.4%
PHYSICAL ATTACK WITH WEAPON	127	3.8%	96.2%
THROWN OBJECT	62	1.9%	98.1%
UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND VERBAL DIRECTION	50	1.5%	98.5%
ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN MEMBER'S WEAPON	20	0.6%	99.4%

Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Action (2021)





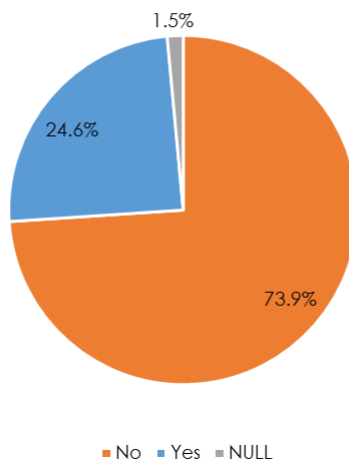
Subject Armed

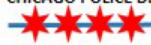
The following shows how often persons were armed during uses of force in 2021. Nearly a quarter of the time, the person was armed.

Was Subject Armed with Weapon?	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences
No	2,452	73.9%
Yes	815	24.6%
NULL	49	1.5%
TOTAL	3,316	100.0%

NOTE: NULL indicates that there is no associated value or response given.

Use of Force Occurrences - Was Subject Armed?
(2021)



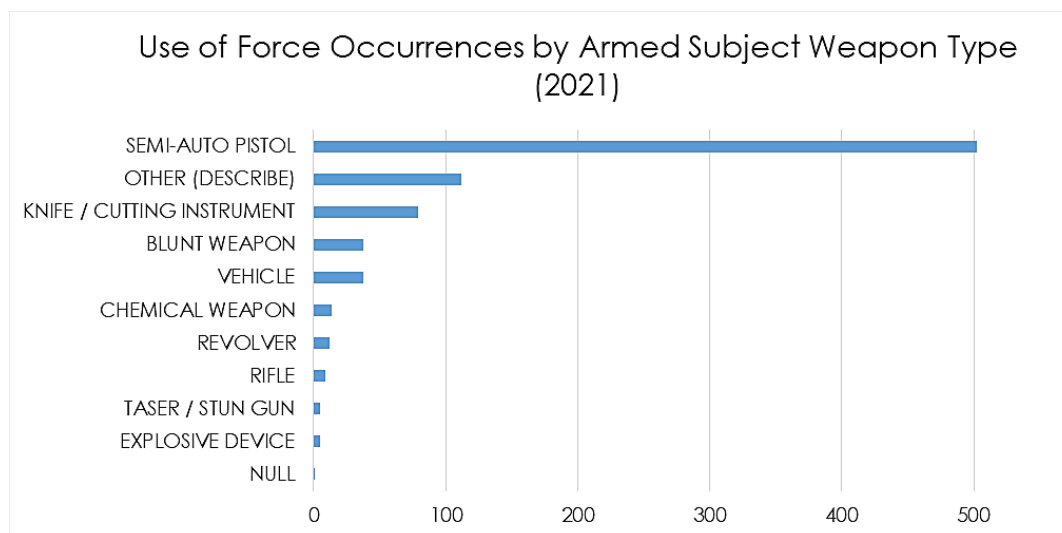


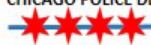
Subject Weapon Type

The following table(s) and chart show the types of weapons persons were armed with during uses of force in 2021. As shown, the vast majority of armed persons were armed with a semi-automatic pistol. Other weapon may include but is not limited to bottles, tools, shoes, chairs, dogs, etc.

Armed Subject - Weapon Type	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences with Armed Subject	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
SEMI-AUTO PISTOL	502	61.6%	15.1%
OTHER (DESCRIBE)	112	13.7%	3.4%
KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	79	9.7%	2.4%
BLUNT WEAPON	38	4.7%	1.1%
VEHICLE	38	4.7%	1.1%
CHEMICAL WEAPON	14	1.7%	0.4%
REVOLVER	12	1.5%	0.4%
RIFLE	9	1.1%	0.3%
TASER / STUN GUN	5	0.6%	0.2%
EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	5	0.6%	0.2%
NULL	1	0.1%	0.0%

NOTE: NULL indicates that there is no associated value or response given.



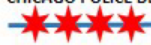


Armed Subject Weapon Use

This table shows *if* and *how* armed persons used their weapons during 2021 use of force occurrences.

Armed Subject - Weapon Use	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
POSSESSED	448	13.5%
DISPLAYED - NOT USED	101	3.0%
NULL	69	2.1%
USED - ATTEMPT TO ATTACK MEMBER	64	1.9%
USED - ATTACKED MEMBER	62	1.9%
DOES NOT APPLY	48	1.4%
MEMBER AT GUNPOINT	23	0.7%
TOTAL	815	24.6%

NOTE: NULL indicates that there is no associated value or response given. "Does Not Apply" (DNA) means the member reported a particular question or data point did not apply to their incident.



Subject Assault / Battery to Member

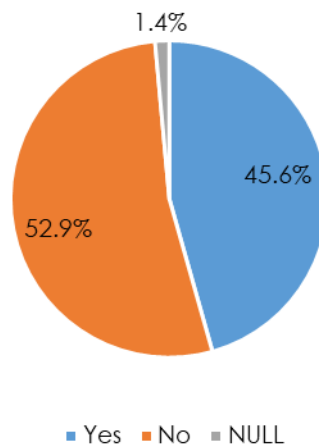
The following shows how often persons committed an assault or battery against a department member in 2021. Approximately 45.6% of TRRs reported an assault or a battery. In 602 instances, a department member was the victim of an assault or a battery and did not respond with force. This means that approximately 40% of assaults or batteries against members resulted in no force response by the member.

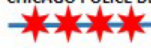
Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Member?	Use of Force Occurrences - 2020	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% Change
Yes	2,218	1,513	45.6%	-31.8%
No	1,955	1,755	52.9%	-10.2%
NULL	87	48	1.4%	-44.8%
TOTAL	4,260	3,316	100.0%	-22.2%

Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Member?	Use of Force Occurrences - 2020	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% Change
Yes - with Member Response	1,201	911	27.5%	-24.1%
Yes - without Member Response	1,017	602	18.2%	-40.8%
No - with Member Response	1,436	1,297	39.1%	-9.7%
No - without Member Response	519	458	13.8%	-11.8%
NULL	87	48	1.4%	-44.8%
TOTAL	4,260	3,316	100.0%	-22.2%

NOTE: NULL indicates that there is no associated value or response given.

Use of Force Occurrences - Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Member (2021)



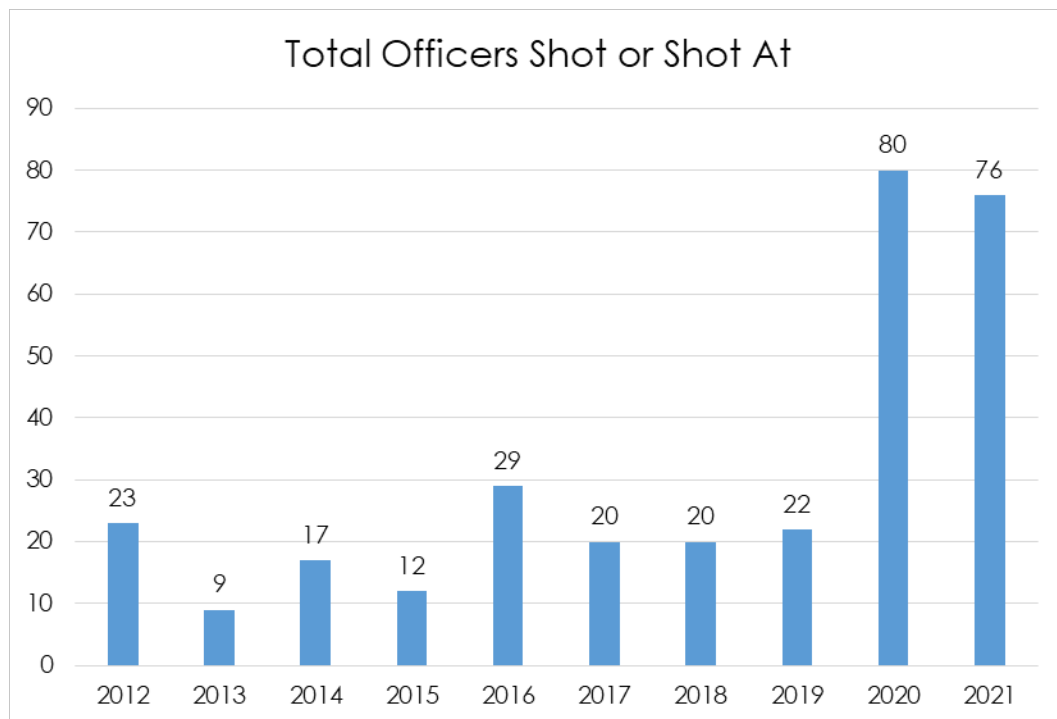


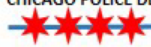
Officers Shot/Shot At

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
Total Officers Shot or Shot At	23	9	17	12	29	20	20	22	80	76
5 Year Average	43.6									
10 Year Average	30.8									

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



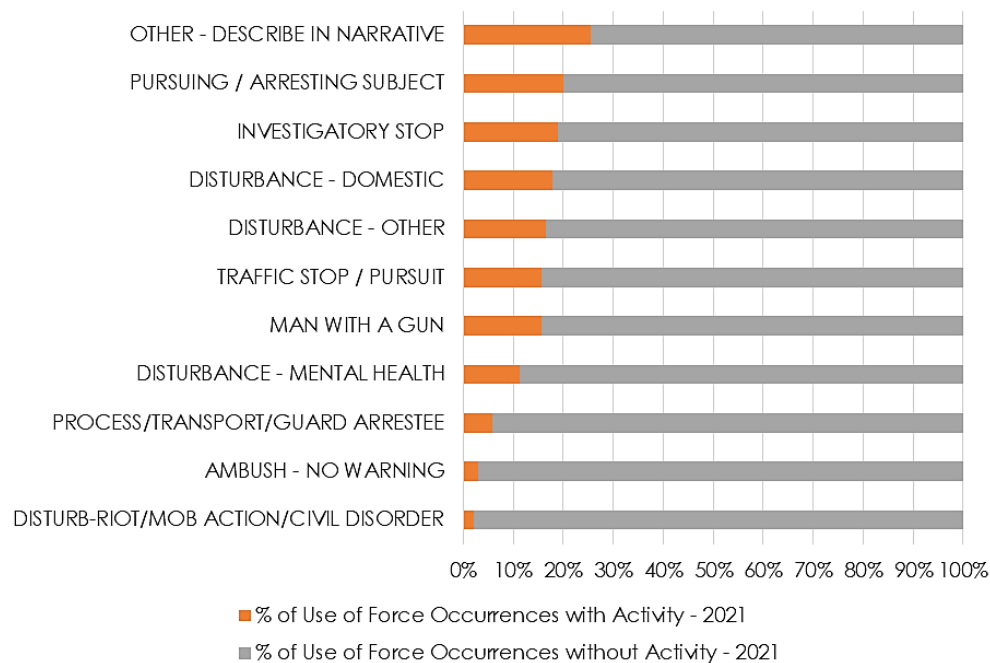


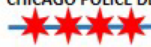
Subject Activity

The below table and charts illustrate the type of activity or call for service department members were engaged in leading up to the use of force. The highest percentage of activities was "other," which members must describe in the TRR narrative. Of the specified activities, the most common was "pursuing/arresting" the person.

Subject Activity	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences with Activity - 2021
OTHER - DESCRIBE IN NARRATIVE	844	25.5%
PURSUIING / ARRESTING SUBJECT	662	20.0%
INVESTIGATORY STOP	627	18.9%
DISTURBANCE - DOMESTIC	591	17.8%
DISTURBANCE - OTHER	548	16.5%
TRAFFIC STOP / PURSUIT	518	15.6%
MAN WITH A GUN	516	15.6%
DISTURBANCE - MENTAL HEALTH	377	11.4%
PROCESS/TRANSPORT/GUARD ARRESTEE	195	5.9%
AMBUSH - NO WARNING	98	3.0%
DISTURB-RIOT/MOB ACTION/CIVIL DISORDER	70	2.1%

Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Activity (2021)



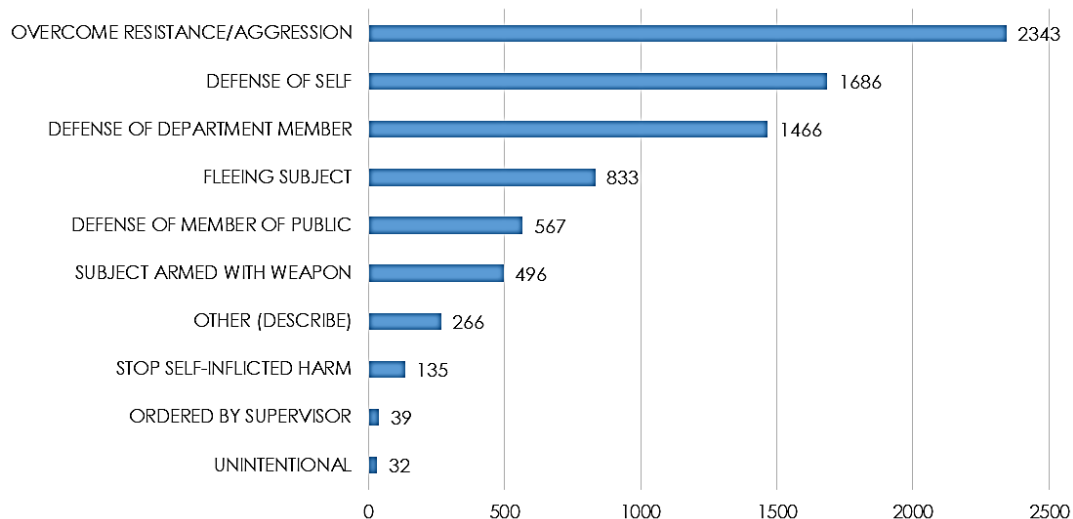


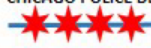
Member Reason for Response

The table below shows how often department members documented specific reasons for using force in 2021. Members may have multiple reasons for using force during a single incident. The most common reason for using force was to overcome a person's resistance or aggression.

Member Reason for Response	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
OVERCOME RESISTANCE/AGGRESSION	2,343	70.7%
DEFENSE OF SELF	1,686	50.8%
DEFENSE OF DEPARTMENT MEMBER	1,466	44.2%
FLEEING SUBJECT	833	25.1%
DEFENSE OF MEMBER OF PUBLIC	567	17.1%
SUBJECT ARMED WITH WEAPON	496	15.0%
OTHER (DESCRIBE)	266	8.0%
STOP SELF-INFLICTED HARM	135	4.1%
ORDERED BY SUPERVISOR	39	1.2%
UNINTENTIONAL	32	1.0%

Use of Force Occurrences by Member Reason for Response
(2021)

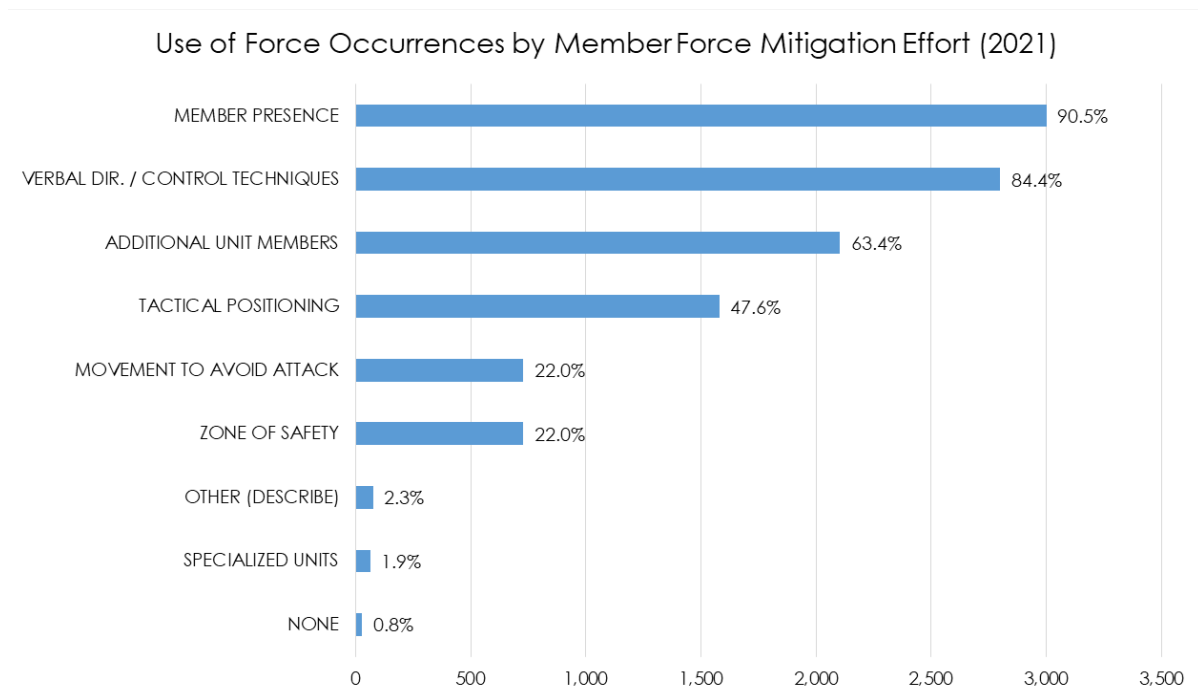


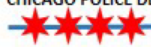


Force Mitigation

Department members are required to report what force mitigation efforts they utilized in an attempt to avoid using force or reduce the amount of force needed. Members typically utilize multiple force mitigation efforts during a single incident. The table below shows how often department members reported specific force mitigation efforts in 2021. Aside from social control (member presence), the most common force mitigation effort was verbal direction, followed by utilizing additional department members, including specialized units and those trained in crisis intervention.

Member Force Mitigation Effort	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
MEMBER PRESENCE	3,001	90.5%
VERBAL DIR. / CONTROL TECHNIQUES	2,799	84.4%
ADDITIONAL UNIT MEMBERS	2,103	63.4%
TACTICAL POSITIONING	1,580	47.6%
MOVEMENT TO AVOID ATTACK	728	22.0%
ZONE OF SAFETY	728	22.0%
OTHER (DESCRIBE)	76	2.3%
SPECIALIZED UNITS	64	1.9%
NONE	28	0.8%



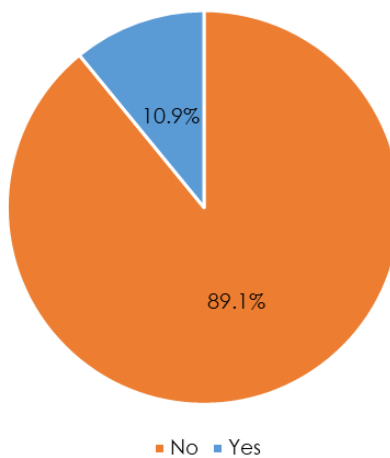


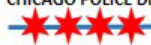
Force on Handcuffed Subject

Department members reported using force on handcuffed subjects in 11% of use of force occurrences in 2021. This includes the use of control tactics (e.g., escort holds, pulling, pushing/re-directing) to control a person who attempts to pull away in handcuffs or who actively resists getting into a department vehicle for transport.

Was Force used Against the Subject while Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints?	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
No	2,954	89.1%
Yes	362	10.9%
TOTAL	3,316	100.0%

Use of Force Occurrences - Was Force used Against the Subject while Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints? (2021)





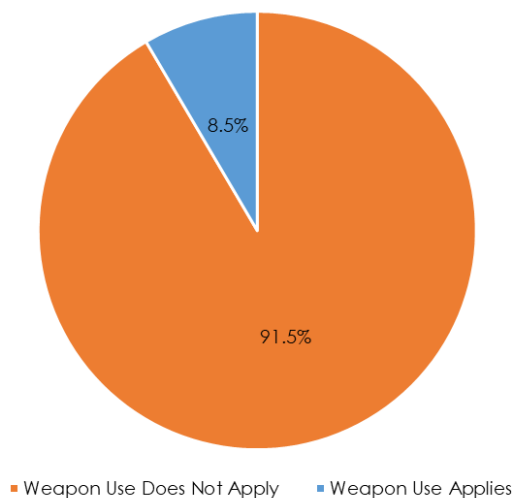
Force Options

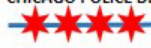
Member Weapon Use

The table and accompanying chart show that a majority of use of force occurrences (92%) involved a weaponless response by the Department member.

Weapon Use - Does Not Apply	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
Weapon Use Does Not Apply	3,035	91.5%
Weapon Use Applies	281	8.5%
TOTAL	3,316	100.0%

Use of Force Occurrences - Does Weapon Use Apply?
(2021)





Unintentional Weapon Discharges

In 2021, there were 281 use of force occurrences involving a member discharging a weapon (i.e., a Taser, firearm, or OC device). Of these 281 occurrences, 16 were unintentional discharges.

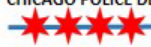
Was this an Unintentional Discharge During a Non-Criminal Incident?	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences with Weapon Use (281)	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
No	265	94.3%	8.0%
Yes	16	5.7%	0.5%
Weapon Use DNA	3,035	NULL	91.5%
TOTAL	3,316	100.0%	100.0%

Unintentional Discharge - Weapon Type	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021
TASER	11
SEMI-AUTO PISTOL	4
NULL	1
TOTAL	16

Member Weapon Use to Destroy / Deter Animal

Eight weapon discharges in 2021 were to destroy or deter an animal.

Was Discharge Only to Destroy / Deter an Animal?	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	% of Use of Force Occurrences with Weapon Use (281)	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,316)
No	273	97.2%	8.2%
Yes	8	2.8%	0.2%
Weapon Use DNA	3,035	NULL	91.5%
TOTAL	3,316	100.0%	100.0%



Force Options

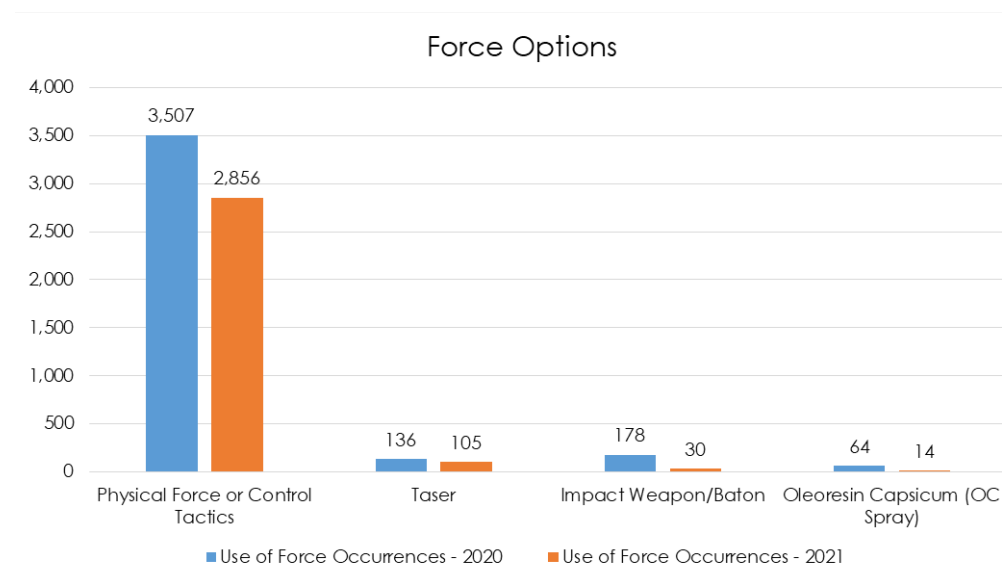
The below illustrates the force options utilized by department members in 2020 and 2021. "Physical force or control tactics" represent hands-on, *weaponless* force options (e.g., takedowns, open or closed hand strikes, or handcuffing techniques). There was a decline in all force options in 2021, led 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 (1st and 18th Districts), which experienced significant civil unrest in 2020. For example, there were 62 reported impact weapon uses in the 1st 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 23% in 2021 (compared to 39 in 2019).

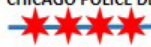
Note: Totals differ from those reported by the Force Review Division in their year-end report because the Force Review Division reviews accidental discharges and discharges toward animals. For this report, a discharge is reported if it was used as a force option, as defined by department policy. Per 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	3,507	2,856	-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 Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray) totals include two attempted discharges toward a person resulting in malfunctions.



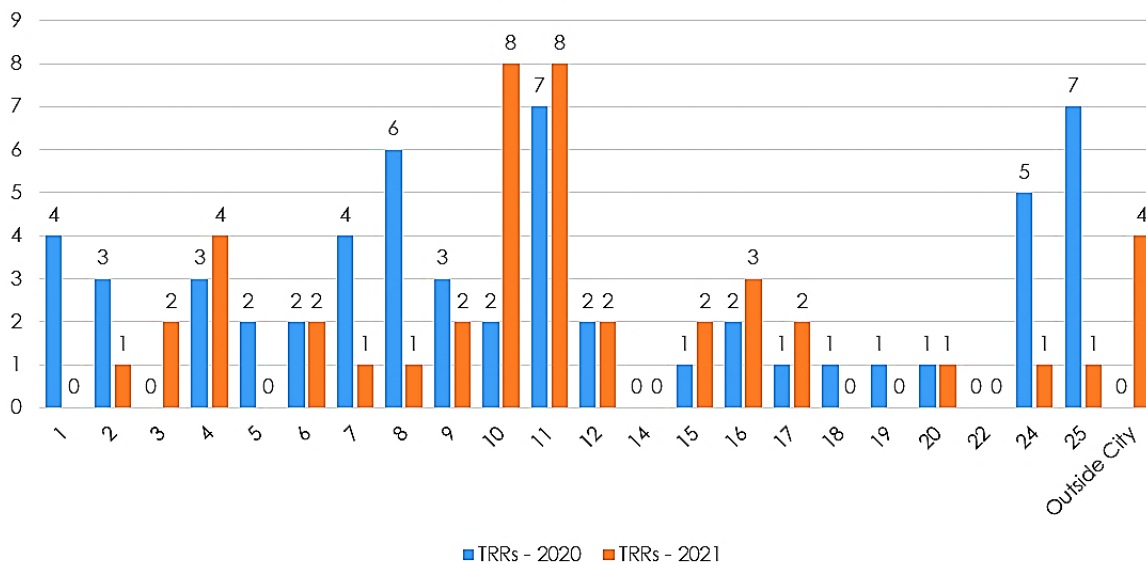


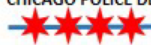
Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence

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	--
TOTAL	57	45	-12	-21%

Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence

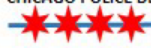




Taser Use by District of Occurrence

Taser deployments were down 23% in 2021 when compared to the previous year. The largest reduction was observed in use of force incidents occurring in the 007th District, which had 12 fewer Taser deployments in 2021.

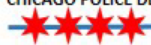
Taser Use - District of Occurrence	Use of Force Occurrences - 2020	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	(+/-)	% Change
1	2	5	3	150%
2	5	5	0	0%
3	11	5	-6	-55%
4	8	4	-4	-50%
5	0	3	3	--
6	14	9	-5	-36%
7	17	5	-12	-71%
8	5	2	-3	-60%
9	3	3	0	0%
10	3	4	1	33%
11	13	9	-4	-31%
12	1	7	6	600%
14	8	2	-6	-75%
15	6	6	0	0%
16	3	3	0	0%
17	1	0	-1	-100%
18	10	5	-5	-50%
19	3	6	3	100%
20	3	3	0	0%
22	7	1	-6	-86%
24	4	9	5	125%
25	8	7	-1	-13%
Outside City	1	2	1	100%
TOTAL	136	105	-31	-22.8%



Taser Use by District Law Enforcement

Taser deployments by department members assigned to districts were down 23% in 2021. The largest reductions were among district personnel assigned to the 007th and 011th Districts, which combined for a net decrease of 19 deployments.

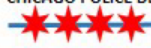
District	2020	2021	(+/-)	% Change
1ST DISTRICT - CENTRAL	2	5	3	150%
2ND DISTRICT - WENTWORTH	5	5	0	0%
3RD DISTRICT - GRAND CROSSING	12	5	-7	-58%
4TH DISTRICT - SOUTH CHICAGO	6	2	-4	-67%
5TH DISTRICT - CALUMET	1	3	2	200%
6TH DISTRICT - GRESHAM	8	10	2	25%
7TH DISTRICT - ENGLEWOOD	14	4	-10	-71%
8TH DISTRICT - CHICAGO LAWN	4	1	-3	-75%
9TH DISTRICT - DEERING	2	3	1	50%
10TH DISTRICT - OGDEN	3	4	1	33%
11TH DISTRICT - HARRISON	13	4	-9	-69%
12TH DISTRICT - NEAR WEST	0	6	6	--
14TH DISTRICT - SHAKESPEARE	8	2	-6	-75%
15TH DISTRICT - AUSTIN	7	7	0	0%
16TH DISTRICT - JEFFERSON PARK	3	3	0	0%
17TH DISTRICT - ALBANY PARK	1	0	-1	-100%
18TH DISTRICT - NEAR NORTH	8	5	-3	-38%
19TH DISTRICT - TOWN HALL	3	6	3	100%
20TH DISTRICT - LINCOLN	3	3	0	0%
22ND DISTRICT - MORGAN PARK	8	2	-6	-75%
24TH DISTRICT - ROGERS PARK	4	9	5	125%
25TH DISTRICT - GRAND CENTRAL	8	6	-2	-25%
TOTAL	123	95	-28	-22.8%



Taser Use by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

Taser deployments by department members assigned to units outside district law enforcement were down 23% in 2021. These include specialized units that focus on specific issues (e.g., traffic, gangs, public transportation, and critical incidents.)

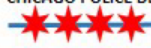
CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement - Taser Use	2020	2021	(+/-)	% Change
051 - AIRPORT OPERATIONS (AO) - SOUTH	1	0	-1	-100%
211 - DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 1	2	0	-2	-100%
214 - DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 4	0	2	2	--
312 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 2	1	0	-1	-100%
353 - SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT)	3	2	-1	-33%
606 - INVESTIGATIVE FIELD GROUP (IFG)	1	0	-1	-100%
701 - PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (PT)	3	0	-3	-100%
714 - SUMMER MOBILE PATROL (SMP)	1	1	0	0%
716 - COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM (CST)	1	5	4	400%
TOTAL	13	10	-3	-23.1%



OC Use by District of Occurrence

OC spray uses were down -78.1% in 2021 when compared to the previous year. The largest reductions were observed in the 001st (-24) and 018th (-11) Districts, both of which experienced significant civil unrest in 2020.

OC Spray - District of Occurrence	Use of Force Occurrences - 2020	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	(+/-)	% Change
1	26	2	-24	-92%
2	0	1	1	--
3	0	0	0	--
5	1	1	0	0%
6	3	1	-2	-67%
7	0	2	2	--
8	2	1	-1	-50%
9	1	2	1	100%
10	2	0	-2	-100%
11	8	0	-8	-100%
12	1	0	-1	-100%
14	2	0	-2	-100%
15	1	0	-1	-100%
16	0	0	0	--
18	12	1	-11	-92%
19	1	1	0	0%
20	0	0	0	--
22	2	0	-2	-100%
24	0	1	1	--
25	2	1	-1	-50%
Outside City	0	0	0	--
TOTAL	64	14	-50	-78.1%



OC Use by District Law Enforcement

The table below shows OC spray use by department members assigned to district law enforcement. OC spray use by district law enforcement was down by -48% in 2021.

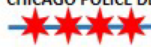
CPD Unit - District Law Enforcement: OC Spray	Use of Force Occurrences - 2020	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	(+/-)	% Change
1ST DISTRICT - CENTRAL	3	2	-1	-33%
2ND DISTRICT - WENTWORTH	0	1	1	--
3RD DISTRICT - GRAND CROSSING	0	0	0	--
5TH DISTRICT - CALUMET	5	1	-4	-80%
6TH DISTRICT - GRESHAM	0	1	1	--
7TH DISTRICT - ENGLEWOOD	2	1	-1	-50%
8TH DISTRICT - CHICAGO LAWN	1	1	0	0%
9TH DISTRICT - DEERING	1	2	1	100%
10TH DISTRICT - OGDEN	1	0	-1	-100%
11TH DISTRICT - HARRISON	3	0	-3	-100%
12TH DISTRICT - NEAR WEST	1	0	-1	-100%
14TH DISTRICT - SHAKESPEARE	1	0	-1	-100%
15TH DISTRICT - AUSTIN	0	0	0	--
16TH DISTRICT - JEFFERSON PARK	0	0	0	--
18TH DISTRICT - NEAR NORTH	3	1	-2	-67%
19TH DISTRICT - TOWN HALL	2	1	-1	-50%
20TH DISTRICT - LINCOLN	0	0	0	--
22ND DISTRICT - MORGAN PARK	0	0	0	--
24TH DISTRICT - ROGERS PARK	0	1	1	--
25TH DISTRICT - GRAND CENTRAL	2	1	-1	-50%
TOTAL	25	13	-12	-48%



OC Use by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

The table shows OC spray uses by department members assigned to units other than districts. OC spray use by members outside district law enforcement was down 97% in 2021.

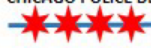
CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement: OC Spray	Use of Force Occurrences - 2020	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	(+/-)	% Change
045 - DISTRICT REINSTATEMENT SECTION (DRS)	1	0	-1	-100%
057 - DETAIL SECTION (DS)	2	0	-2	-100%
213 - DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 3	7	0	-7	-100%
313 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 3	1	0	-1	-100%
314 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 4	1	0	-1	-100%
315 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 5	4	0	-4	-100%
353 - SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT) UNIT	16	0	-16	-100%
701 - PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (PT)	4	0	-4	-100%
715 - CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM (CIRT)	3	0	-3	-100%
716 - COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM (CST)	0	1	1	--
TOTAL	39	1	-38	-97%



Impact Weapon Use by District of Occurrence

Baton/impact weapon uses were down 83% in 2021 when compared to the previous year. The largest reductions were observed in the 01st and 18th Districts, both of which experienced significant civil unrest in 2020. For example, there was 62 reported baton/impact weapon uses in the 01st District on July 17, 2020, the date of civil unrest at the Columbus statue. However, even when compared to 2019, CPD baton/impact weapon uses were down 23% department-wide in 2021 (compared to 36 in 2019).

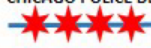
Baton/Impact Weapon-District of Occurrence	Use of Force Occurrences 2020	Use of Force Occurrences 2021	(+/-)	% Change
1	86	2	-84	-98%
2	2	1	-1	-50%
3	2	0	-2	-100%
4	4	2	-2	-50%
5	9	2	-7	-78%
6	5	2	-3	-60%
7	6	2	-4	-67%
8	0	1	1	--
9	4	0	-4	-100%
10	8	0	-8	-100%
11	5	3	-2	-40%
12	3	2	-1	-33%
14	4	1	-3	-75%
15	6	2	-4	-67%
16	0	1	1	--
17	0	0	0	0%
18	25	1	-24	-96%
19	4	0	-4	-100%
20	0	0	0	--
22	1	1	0	0%
24	2	2	0	0%
25	2	4	2	100%
Outside City	0	1	1	--
TOTAL	178	30	-148	-83%



Impact Weapon Use by District Law Enforcement

Baton/Impact Weapon uses by Department members assigned to districts were down 74% in 2021.

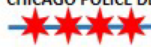
CPD Unit: District Law Enforcement - Baton/Impact Weapon	Use of Force Occurrences - 2020	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	(+/-)	% Change
1ST DISTRICT - CENTRAL	14	2	-12	-86%
2ND DISTRICT - WENTWORTH	1	1	0	0%
3RD DISTRICT - GRAND CROSSING	2	0	-2	-100%
4TH DISTRICT - SOUTH CHICAGO	5	3	-2	-40%
5TH DISTRICT - CALUMET	6	3	-3	-50%
6TH DISTRICT - GRESHAM	4	1	-3	-75%
7TH DISTRICT - ENGLEWOOD	7	1	-6	-86%
8TH DISTRICT - CHICAGO LAWN	0	1	1	--
9TH DISTRICT - DEERING	4	0	-4	-100%
10TH DISTRICT - OGDEN	10	0	-10	-100%
11TH DISTRICT - HARRISON	5	3	-2	-40%
12TH DISTRICT - NEAR WEST	5	2	-3	-60%
14TH DISTRICT - SHAKESPEARE	4	1	-3	-75%
15TH DISTRICT - AUSTIN	5	3	-2	-40%
16TH DISTRICT - JEFFERSON PARK	0	0	0	0%
17TH DISTRICT - ALBANY PARK	0	0	0	0%
18TH DISTRICT - NEAR NORTH	2	0	-2	-100%
19TH DISTRICT - TOWN HALL	20	0	-20	-100%
20TH DISTRICT - LINCOLN	0	0	0	0%
22ND DISTRICT - MORGAN PARK	0	1	1	--
24TH DISTRICT - ROGERS PARK	7	2	-5	-71%
25TH DISTRICT - GRAND CENTRAL	2	3	1	50%
TOTAL	103	27	-76	-73.8%



Impact Weapon Use Outside District Law Enforcement

Baton/impact weapon uses by department members assigned to units outside district law enforcement were down 96% in 2021. These include specialized units that focus on specific issues (e.g., traffic, gangs, public transportation, and critical incidents.)

Unit	Use of Force Occurrences - 2020	Use of Force Occurrences - 2021	(+/-)	% Change
050 - AIRPORT OPERATIONS (AO) - NORTH	0	1	1	--
057 - DETAIL SECTION (DS)	9	0	-9	-100%
145 - TRAFFIC SECTION (TS)	4	0	-4	-100%
212 - DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 2	1	0	-1	-100%
213 - DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA 3	12	0	-12	-100%
311 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 1	2	0	-2	-100%
312 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 2	6	0	-6	-100%
313 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 3	11	0	-11	-100%
314 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 4	1	0	-1	-100%
315 - GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA 5	1	0	-1	-100%
701 - PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (PT)	7	0	-7	-100%
704 - TRANSIT SECURITY UNIT (TSU)	0	1	1	--
715 - CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM (CIRT)	16	0	-16	-100%
716 - COMMUNITY SAFETY TEAM (CST)	5	1	-4	-80%
TOTAL	75	3	-72	-96%



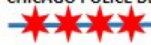
Appendix: Use of Force and Related Training Curricula

Below is a list of courses the Training Division delivered in 2021 to members of various ranks and statuses within the department.

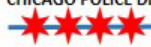
Mandatory In-Service Courses (forty-hour training program)

Course Title	Description	Number of Members Trained
De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force: Communications	This course is designed to provide scenario-based training to department members on de-escalation, use of force, and force mitigation. The course also covers the use of body-worn cameras, application of the S.A.F.E.R. five-part threat assessment, use of less-lethal force, required department notifications, ability to render aid, the VirTra Force Options Simulator, and decision-based training regarding foot pursuits.	11,279
De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force: Procedures	This course provides department members training in a structured, interactive training environment. Using hands-on scenarios, members must justify circumstances necessitating the level of force/de-escalation, the officer's individual response, and the specific types and levels of applied force. Participants are trained to de-escalate situations while transitioning to less-lethal options. Officers are assessed on the S.A.F.E.R. five-part threat assessment, utilization of de-escalation techniques, and force mitigation principles. Officers receive training in the use of verbal and observational skills, decision-making, tactics, use of force progression, and accuracy in weapons application.	11,283

Course Title	Description	Number of Members Trained
Active Shooter 1-Day	This training provides practical instruction for officers considering theory, skills, and techniques to effectively respond to an active threat incident. At the conclusion of this course, officers will be able to combat the effects of stress during a chaotic incident; understand the functions of a contact team to safely locate, isolate, secure, and stop a threat in an active shooter scenario; properly assess a threat and respond accordingly; perform basic room-entry techniques; and perform a proper officer/victim rescue lift and extraction.	619
Advanced Field Force Operations (FFO) 2-Day	This course discusses how to effectively manage large public gatherings and crowds while respecting and safeguarding the First Amendment. Topics include the First and Fourth Amendments, use of force considerations, crowd behavior and dynamics, basic and advanced FFO formations, mass arrests, and use of the polycarbonate riot shield.	1,252
CPD/CPS School Resource Officer 1-	This eight-hour course is a continuing refresher from the forty-hour NASRO course School Resource Officer (SRO) training. It	87



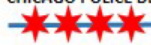
Day Refresher SY2021-2022	is required for SROs prior to the start of the 2021–2022 school year. Topics include the role of the School Resource Officer (SRO) Memorandum of Understanding and CPD Policy; CPS Code of Conduct (also known as Student Rights and Responsibilities); Non-Discrimination, Harassment, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Misconduct, and Retaliation Policy; Juvenile Law; Sexual Assault and Abuse Investigation; Problem Solving; Restorative Practices; and De-Escalation for SROs	
Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) 40-Hour Certification (Voluntary)	Basic CIT is a forty-hour block of instruction focused on common types of mental illness and how to effectively respond as law enforcement when encountering a crisis situation. The training includes more than a dozen blocks of instruction designed to help officers identify signs and symptoms of mental illness; de-escalate situations involving individuals who appear to have a mental illness; and connect persons in crisis to treatment. Two days are dedicated to role plays and role-play reviews to reinforce what officers have learned throughout the week.	578
Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Refresher 15-Hour (Voluntary)	This course provides specialized training to further develop and expand certified CIT officer skills in recognizing and appropriately responding to calls for service that involve individuals in crisis. CIT refresher training includes a review of the concepts, techniques, and practices offered in Basic CIT Training, as well as relevant and emerging topics in law enforcement responses to individuals in crisis.	552
Critical Incident Overview Training (C.I.O.T.)	This course is required by General Order 03-02-03, <i>Firearm Discharge Incidents—Authorized Use and Post-Discharge Administrative Procedures</i> , for officers who have discharged a firearm. Completion of this eight-hour course is necessary for an involved department member to be returned to normal field duties pursuant to the thirty-day administrative duty assignment. The course is multifaceted and begins with an overview and discussion on the causes and physiological effects of stress, along with presentations from the Employee Assistance Program and department chaplains. The course includes a detailed review of policies and laws regarding the use of force, use of deadly force, the Fourth Amendment, force mitigation, and ethics.	61
Crowd Control and Behavior Refresher 2021/Field Force Operations	This eight-hour refresher course includes four hours of classroom instruction and four hours of practical exercises to prepare department members for Mobile Field Force deployment. The classroom portion includes a review of protections afforded under the U.S. Constitution during a civil action/disorder, use of force considerations, individual roles within protest groups and demonstrator tactics, and lessons learned from past civil actions/disorders.	3,728
Expandable Baton for In-Service	Expandable baton training provides the basic certification for the care and use of a department-approved expandable baton. This course will certify the officer in carrying the department-approved expandable baton. The course is designed to teach the officer about the physical	44



	parts of the baton and the proper ways to use the baton, including proper stance, movement patterns, grip, methods to carry, the different types of draws, blocking techniques, striking techniques, and baton retention.	
Field Force Operations (FFO) for Leaders	This two-hour course for exempt members covers Field Force Operations overview, First and Fourth Amendments, Use of Force, De-escalation, Formations Used, Bike Patrol Units, Crowd Behaviors, and Anarchists.	115
Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART)	This course provides officers with tactical medical and self-rescue capabilities in instances where Emergency Medical Services cannot enter an unsafe scene to treat an injured officer. The course focuses on major medical interventions such as the direct pressure bandage, the HYFIN vent chest seal, the combat application tourniquet; QuikClot combat gauze, and the recovery position.	2,157
LEMART Skills 8-Hour Refresher	The LEMART Skills Refresher Course provides a concentrated block of "hands-on" sustainment training in point-of-wounding care. The course focuses on the major medical interventions taught in the eight-hour LEMART class.	1,700
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray) Basic User Training	This is the initial training given to officers and recruits on the proper use of chemical aerosol projector sprays. This two-hour course is part of the Basic Recruit Curriculum.	203
Situational Decision Making (SITD002) 2020	This four-hour course was designed in collaboration with the University of Chicago Crime Lab. This training provides department members with skills to improve officer safety, community safety, conscious mental processing, and decision-making under stress. The course uses the Force Option Simulator, where officers make decisions under stress using breathing techniques to increase their performance during critical decision-making incidents.	183
Taser X2 User Certification	This course provides the theory and practical training necessary for users to safely and effectively operate the X2 electronic control device. This is the initial user course and does not provide the member with a qualification.	405

eLearning Courses

Carbine Annual Qualification Requirements Program (2021)	This hybrid program consists of four online modules and an in-person qualification. The four online modules cover Safety Inspection, Disassembly/Reassembly Functions Test, the Chevy Tahoe Ford Explorer storage/transport, and a test.	1,734
Custodial Escort eLearning Program (2021)	This five-part online program must be completed by members who did not attend the 2020 Classroom Custodial Escort Training, which is required by the State of Illinois. The training was adapted from the lesson plan for the classroom course.	1,477
Firearm Pointing Incidents Training Video	This training video highlights the key elements of CPD's firearm pointing incident policy, including officer responsibilities and supervisor duties.	245
Firearms Qualification Program (2021)	This hybrid program consists of three online modules and an in-person qualification. This program instructs members on Department policy concerning the use of deadly force with a	11,472

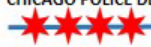


	firearm and the firearms range safety rules ahead of annual firearms qualification.	
Foot Pursuit Policy Program 2021	This two-part training program consists of an overview and a post-test. All sworn members were required to complete this mandatory online training before the 2021 interim foot pursuit policy took effect.	12,130
MK-9 OC Aerosol Projectors	This course prepares members to identify the MK-9 Aerosol Projector features; understand the issuance, storage, and sign-out procedures; explain CPD policy for authorized use and restrictions of the MK-9; demonstrate the proper techniques for handling and discharging the MK-9; explain post-discharge responsibilities and effect mitigation; understand the post-discharge reporting requirements, and explain the procedures for returning unused canisters or reporting damage/loss.	94
Orientation to De-Escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force Program	This four-part program is mandatory for all sworn members and detention aides. The training modules provide an overview of the changes made to the use of force policy suite effective 01 April 2021.	12,557
Supervisor Carbine Deployment Familiarization	This course was required for any supervisor whose duties include: 1) overseeing officers who deploy with a carbine, or 2) overseeing officers who are responsible for issuing and storing carbines. This training program informs supervisors of the revision to procedures relative to the Police Carbine Operator Program.	26
Tactical Response Report Debriefings	This content was developed by the Force Review Division and is mandatory for all sergeants, lieutenants, and captains to refresh them on their responsibilities following the completion of reviews of use of force incidents by the Force Review Division.	1,562
Taser CEW Annual User Recertification Program—2021	This program consists of four online modules and an in-person qualification.	11,354
TRR Investigations for Supervisors	This module covers the supervisor responsibilities required once a TRR has been generated. It is mandatory for members at the rank of lieutenant or higher.	141
X2 Taser Data Downloads	Completion of this module is required before a supervisor can download from the Taser X2.	22

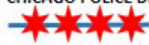
Recruit Modules

313 recruits were trained in 2021

Module Title	Description	Hours
Use of Force	This block of instruction provides the recruit with an in-depth understanding of the legal aspects of the use of physical force, with reference to the case of <i>Tennessee v. Garner</i> . This course focuses on officer behavior and decision-making.	10
Crisis Intervention / Disturbance Calls	This instructional unit introduces recruits to the need to be prepared to analyze and effectively deal with crises. Understanding the underlying causes for the development of a crisis that needs police intervention is a key element to	6



	intervening. Crisis situations, dangers of crisis situations, and effective techniques to deal with a crisis/disturbance call are covered in this course. Role-play demonstrations are conducted allowing recruits to apply newly obtained knowledge.	
Crowd Behavior / Civil Disorder	The recruits are introduced to the psychological and sociological aspects of crowd and riot participation, as well as crowd control tactics. Recognition and appreciation of situations and the character and phenomenon of crowd behavior are discussed. This class includes practical crowd-control exercises, formations, and tactics.	7
Control and Arrest Tactics	These blocks of instruction include applications against single and multiple assailants, resisters, and cooperative subjects, as well as other complex physical control problems in compliance with department standards. Recruits receive information to identify subject actions and control options for the appropriate response. Through the use of lectures, training aids, and class participation, recruits will be taught procedures and responsibilities in the utilization of oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray, including the hazards associated with the deployment of OC spray, first aid, and decontamination procedures. Recruits practice verbal skills and procedures used to control and diffuse physical conflict through de-escalation and force mitigation.	45
Communication in the Police Environment	This unit of instruction develops recruit understanding of how they consciously and unconsciously express themselves. Emphasis is directed on the impact of body language and common barriers to interpersonal communications. This unit of instruction develops communication techniques and introduces recruits to concepts related to effective communication, including active listening, procedural justice, de-escalation, and emotional intelligence.	8
Firearms Training	This course is based upon the firearms training requirements mandated for all peace officers by Public Act 84-47. It is designed to acquaint recruits with the physical, legal, and moral hazards associated with the use of firearms. The course provides safety rules for handling various types of firearms and develops the individual's ability to use firearms safely, effectively, and proficiently in various circumstances, such as low light, flashlight, and situational shooting.	82
Initial Medical Response	A law enforcement officer is frequently the first person to arrive at the scene of a medical emergency. As first on the scene, the officer must be prepared to deal effectively with medical emergencies and other trauma situations to fulfill the officer's obligation to protect the lives of others. Therefore, instruction in the following areas is essential: restoration of breathing and circulation, control of serious bleeding, and treatment of basic medical emergencies.	13
Force Options Suite	This course provides training related to the use of force in a structured, multi-modal instructional environment. The training session includes a lecture, media-slide presentation, in-class exercises, video review, and completion of a Tactical Response Report (TRR).	4
Tactical Safety and Awareness	Through lectures, discussion, multimedia, and practical exercises, recruits will review the proper procedures to be used in high-risk	21



	and shooting incidents. The course includes simulations of arrests of armed suspects, non-lethal response options, removal of suspects from vehicles, searching arrestees, and the proper use of handcuffs.	
Taser Training	This is a certified Taser training course for qualification in the use of the Taser as a non-lethal force option.	7
LEMART	This course teaches recruits how to respond to and mitigate gunshot wounds and other potentially critical injuries while in critical incidents or under fire. The course includes scenarios to create positively induced, stressful situations in which recruits learn to perform these life-saving techniques.	7

Pre-Service Field Training Officer (FTO) Training Modules

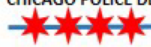
20 FTOs were trained in 2021

Module Title	Description	Hours
Control Tactics and Use of Force	This instruction reviews control techniques and department policies concerning when the use of force is justified. The course reemphasizes the authorization of use of force based on the amount of reasonable, necessary, and proportional force required to gain control of a subject.	4
Crisis Intervention	This instructional unit introduces FTOs to the need to be prepared to analyze and effectively deal with crisis situations. Understanding the underlying causes for the development of a crisis that needs police intervention is a key element to intervening. Crisis situations, dangers of crisis situations, and effective techniques to deal with a crisis/disturbance call are covered in this course.	40
Tactical Safety Awareness Scenarios	This instruction is designed to provide tactical techniques to search for, identify, and control subjects. FTOs will review the proper procedures to be used in high-risk incidents. The course includes simulations of arrests of armed suspects and non-lethal response options.	3
Weapons Policy	This instruction reviews nomenclature and terms regarding firearms, including loading and unloading, emergency reloads and tactical reloads, and safety protocols.	1

Pre-Service Sergeant Training Modules

149 sergeants were trained in 2021

Module Title	Description	Hours
Crowd Management for Supervisors	This course covers police conduct that may affect the exercise of First Amendment rights, how to safeguard the constitutional liberties of all persons, and how to lead a variety of formations and maneuvers when necessary.	8
Crisis Intervention	This training assists supervisors and officers in identifying signs and symptoms of mental illness, de-escalating situations involving individuals who appear to have a mental illness, and connecting that person in crisis to treatment.	40

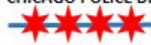


eLearning modules	Pre-service supervisors completed a variety of eLearning modules, including two directly related to use of force: Tactical Response Report Debriefings and TRR Investigations for Supervisors.	2
Officer-Involved Shooting (OIS) IRT Overview	This course is presented by members of the Bureau of Detectives Investigative Response Team. Trainees learned on-scene procedural duties and responsibilities in officer-involved shootings and death investigations.	1
Officer-Involved Shooting (OIS) Scenario	This is an officer-involved shooting practical exercise involving the execution and reinforcement of the roles and responsibilities of all department members involved in or assigned to firearms-discharge incidents involving a Department member. Trainees assume command and oversight of the crime scene until relieved by a higher-ranking member from the Bureau of Patrol or the Street Deputy. Members will perform practical exercises related to processing and protecting a crime scene, ensuring that medical attention has been provided, ensuring department members refrain from discussing the details of the incident with any other involved department member or witness, conducting the Public Safety Investigation, and providing sufficient information to fully brief the responding Street Deputy responsible for the investigation.	4
Tactical Response Reports (TRR) and TRR Investigations	Trainees will learn about their responsibilities and duties following a reportable use-of-force incident as well as how to complete the reviewing supervisor portion of the Tactical Response Report. They are instructed in reviewing Tactical Response Reports for detailed completeness, completing the supervisory section of the TRR, and utilizing the department's automated TRR application.	8
TASER Downloads	Trainees learn how to properly download data from the TASER X2 Conducted Electrical Weapon, print the report, and inventory deployed cartridges.	1
Weapons Policy / Roll Call Weapons Inspection	Trainees review the policy on prescribed, auxiliary, and alternate weapons and learn how to effectively and safely conduct roll-call weapons inspections.	2

Pre-Service Lieutenant Training Modules

75 Lieutenants were trained in 2021

Module Title	Description	Hours
Crowd Management for Supervisors	Trainees learn their role as supervisors in crowd control situations, including police conduct that may affect the exercise of First Amendment rights, how to safeguard the constitutional liberties of all persons, and how to lead a variety of formations and maneuvers when necessary.	8
Crisis Intervention	This training assists supervisors and officers in identifying signs and symptoms of mental illness, de-escalating situations involving individuals who appear to have a mental illness, and connecting that person in crisis to treatment.	40



Officer-Involved Shooting (OIS) IRT Overview	This course is presented by members of the Bureau of Detectives Investigative Response Team. Trainees learn on-scene procedural duties and responsibilities in officer-involved shootings and death investigations.	1
Tactical Response Reports (TRR) and TRR Investigations	Trainees learn about their responsibilities and duties following a reportable use-of-force incident as well as how to complete the reviewing supervisor portion of the Tactical Response Report. They are instructed in reviewing Tactical Response Reports for detailed completeness, completing the supervisory section of the TRR, and utilizing the Department's automated TRR application.	8
TASER Downloads	Trainees learn how to properly download data from the TASER X2 Conducted Electrical Weapon, print the report, and inventory deployed cartridges.	1
Weapons Policy / Roll Call Weapons Inspection	Trainees review the policy on prescribed, auxiliary, and alternate weapons and learn how to effectively and safely conduct roll-call weapons inspections.	2
WOL Duties and Responsibilities	Trainees learn about the watch operation's lieutenant's duties and responsibilities, along with concepts on how the watch operations lieutenant's assignment supports the Department's commitment to procedural justice, de-escalation, impartial policing, and community policing. Trainees will receive a hands-on review of the duties of a watch operations lieutenant (WOL) in regard to the Watch Operations Lieutenant's Work Queue. Trainees will learn to identify the various statuses of persons in custody, review arrest reports for completeness, document arrestee movement, and approve probable cause. Trainees will also learn about the responsibilities and duties in use of force incidents and the Tactical Response Report. They are given instruction on properly reviewing Tactical Response Reports for detailed completeness, completing their section of the TRR, and utilizing the automated system.	8

Pre-Service Exempt Member Training Modules

Module Title	Description	Hours
Force Review Division	This course explains the role of the Force Review Division in use of force incidents, along with the duties and responsibilities of the exempt member and the Force Review Board. Trainees learn how to properly review Tactical Response Reports (TRR) for detailed completeness, and how to complete their portion of the investigation (if applicable) by utilizing the automated system. Trainees also learn how to use the dashboard for TRRs.	1
Street Operations Unit	Trainees will learn about a supervisor's response to an officer-involved shooting and the role of the Street Deputy, or On-Call Incident Commander (OCIC). The Street Deputy is the on-duty deputy chief assigned to the Street Operations Unit, who operates with the authority of the Superintendent of Police when the Superintendent or First Deputy Superintendent is not on duty or readily available. The Street Deputy is the ranking officer on scene and has command authority to direct and utilize all resources available to all bureaus within the Department.	1



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