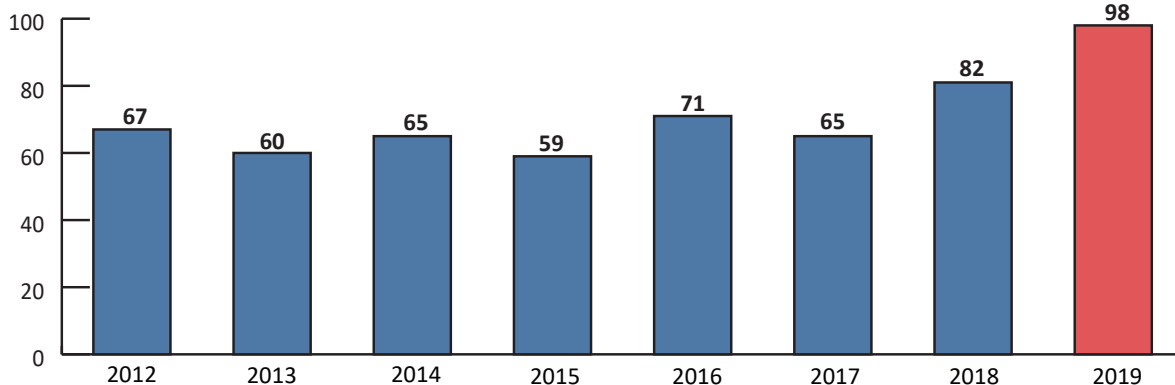




The Chicago Police Department (CPD) takes its responsibility to respond to and investigate hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents very seriously. When an incident or a crime is reported that includes elements of bias motivation, a CPD member will respond and interact with the victim or person reporting the incident in a fair, unbiased, and respectful manner. The purpose of this initial contact is to provide for the safety of the victim and conduct a complete, comprehensive, and impartial preliminary investigation. Additionally, immediate notifications are made to both the Bureau of Detectives (to investigate the underlying criminal act) and the department's dedicated Civil Rights Unit (to investigate the allegations of bias motivation). These two units work in tandem to conduct thorough and timely parallel investigations of all reported bias-motivated incidents.

In addition to their investigative role, the Civil Rights Unit, organizationally housed in the CPD Office of the Superintendent, assists with victim support and service coordination. Department members assigned to the Civil Rights Unit are also responsible for tracking, documenting, and publishing hate crime/bias-motivated data, providing training and informative presentations to a wide variety of audiences (both law enforcement and community), and acting as subject-matter liaisons between CPD and other federal, state, and local law enforcement entities. The data presented in this Hate Crime Annual Report is created and maintained by the Civil Rights Unit and the incident-level hate crime/bias-motivated data is reported to the Illinois State Police (ISP) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as part of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program.

**Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents—2012-2019**



### WHAT IS REPORTED AS AN INCIDENT MOTIVATED BY HATE?

Each hate crime or bias-motivated incident includes (1) an underlying incident/offense and (2) a motive based on the victim's actual or perceived membership in a particular demographic group. The reported incident can result from any action by a person directed toward the person or property of another including crimes (e.g., assault, battery, criminal damage to property) and noncriminal acts (e.g., insults, jeers, signs, literature, or any other such expression) where the primary motive/intent of the action is an expression of animosity, contempt, or bias based upon another's race, gender, color, creed, religion, ancestry, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, or national origin.

The CPD Civil Rights Unit reviews all reported criminal and noncriminal incidents motivated by bias for the purpose of determining potentially tense or volatile community situations and to investigate the allegations of bias motivation. If it is determined after reviewing noncriminal incident reports that a hate crime has, in fact, been committed, the Bureau of Detectives is notified and a thorough criminal investigation is conducted.

**TO REPORT A HATE CRIME CALL 911**

## WHAT IS THE OFFENSE OF HATE CRIME?

Hate crime is an offense under both the Illinois Compiled Statutes (720 ILCS 5/12-7.1) and Municipal Code of Chicago (§8-4-085). First, each hate crime includes a criminal act which is an offense in itself. The Illinois Compiled Statutes (720 ILCS 5/12-7.1-a) and Municipal Code of Chicago (§8-4-085) are very specific about the types of offenses that must accompany demographic bias in order for the incident to be classified as hate crime. The Illinois Compiled Statutes lists specific types of offenses. For specific examples refer to page seven of this report.

Second, a hate crime includes a motive based on the victim's actual or perceived membership in a particular demographic group. In the Illinois Compiled Statutes, hate crimes occur when the motive for the offense is based on "the actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, or national origin of another individual or group of individuals" (720 ILCS 5/12-7.1-a).



If an arrest is made as a result of a criminal incident and the potential exists for a hate crime charge, the CPD investigators are responsible for presenting all pertinent information and evidence of bias to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. The Cook

County State's Attorney's Office, which serves as the primary prosecutor for hate crimes committed in Chicago, is in charge of determining if sufficient evidence exists so that additional hate crime charges may be sought.

## WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I BECOME A VICTIM OF A HATE CRIME?

If you believe you have been a victim of a hate crime, call 911 immediately and report the incident to the CPD. Be specific about the incident and any perceived bias motivation to both the initial call-taker and the responding CPD officers. Specifically, say

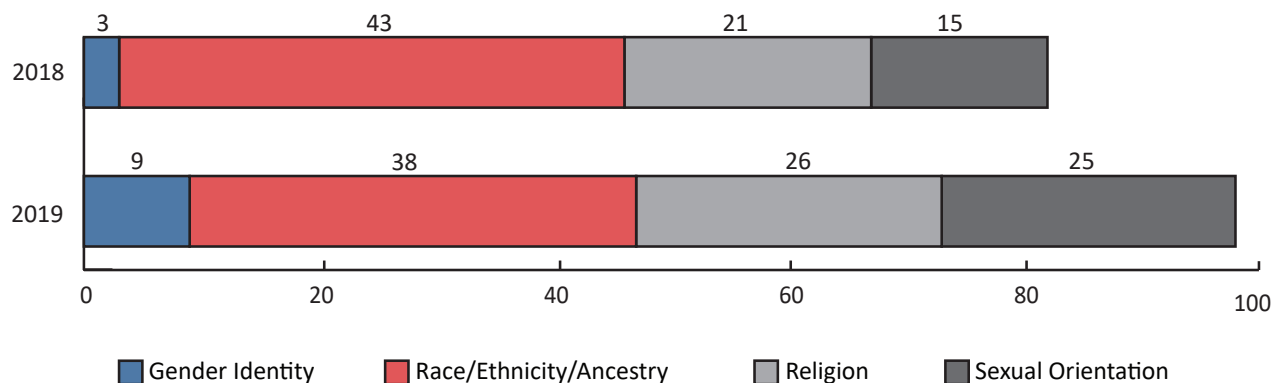
whether or not you have been injured, that you believe you have been a victim of a hate crime, and whether or not the offenders are still in the area, including a description if possible.

## WHAT HAPPENS AFTER I REPORT A HATE CRIME OR BIAS-MOTIVATED INCIDENT?

Once the incident has been reported to CPD, both a criminal and bias-motivation investigation will be conducted. Additionally, after the incident has been reported, CPD will notify the Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR). CCHR staff will quickly reach out to the victim to offer support that may include

accompanying the victim to court hearings, mobilizing the support of neighbors, community groups and community leaders, helping the victim connect with counseling services, and other resources as needed.

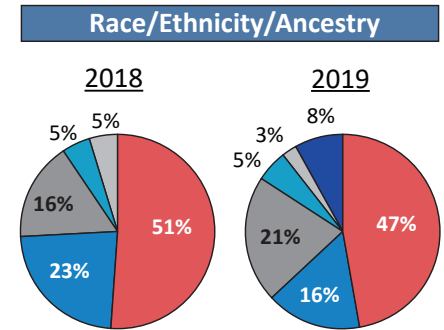
## Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Bias Motivation—2018 and 2019



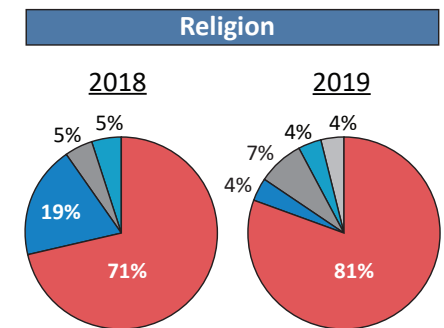
## Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Bias Motivation

The tables and charts below indicate the total hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents reported by CPD in 2018 and 2019, broken down by bias motivation including race/ethnicity/ancestry, religion, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

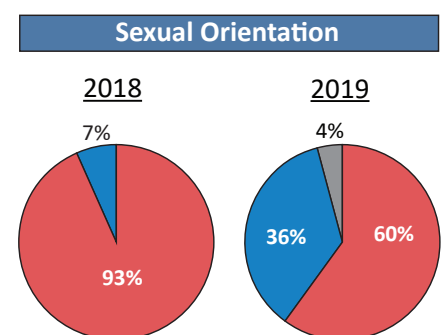
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	2018	2019	+/-
Anti-Black/African-American	22	18	-4
Anti-White	10	6	-4
Anti-Hispanic/Latino	7	8	1
Anti-Asian	2	2	0
Anti-Arab	2	1	-1
Anti-Multiple Races/Group	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-5</b>



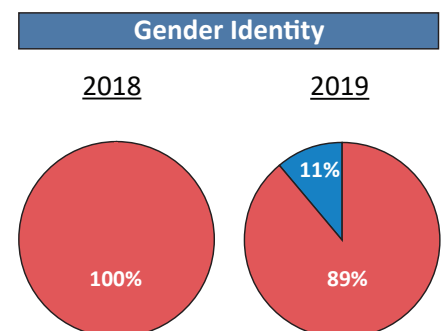
Religion	2018	2019	+/-
Anti-Jewish	15	21	6
Anti-Islamic/Muslim	4	1	-3
Anti-Catholic	1	2	1
Anti-Other Christian	1	1	0
Anti-Other Religion	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>



Sexual Orientation	2018	2019	+/-
Anti-Gay (Male)	14	15	1
Anti-Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender (Mixed Group)	1	9	8
Anti-Lesbian	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>



Gender Identity	2018	2019	+/-
Anti-Transgender	3	8	5
Anti-Transgender Non-Conforming	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>



## Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Offense—2018 and 2019

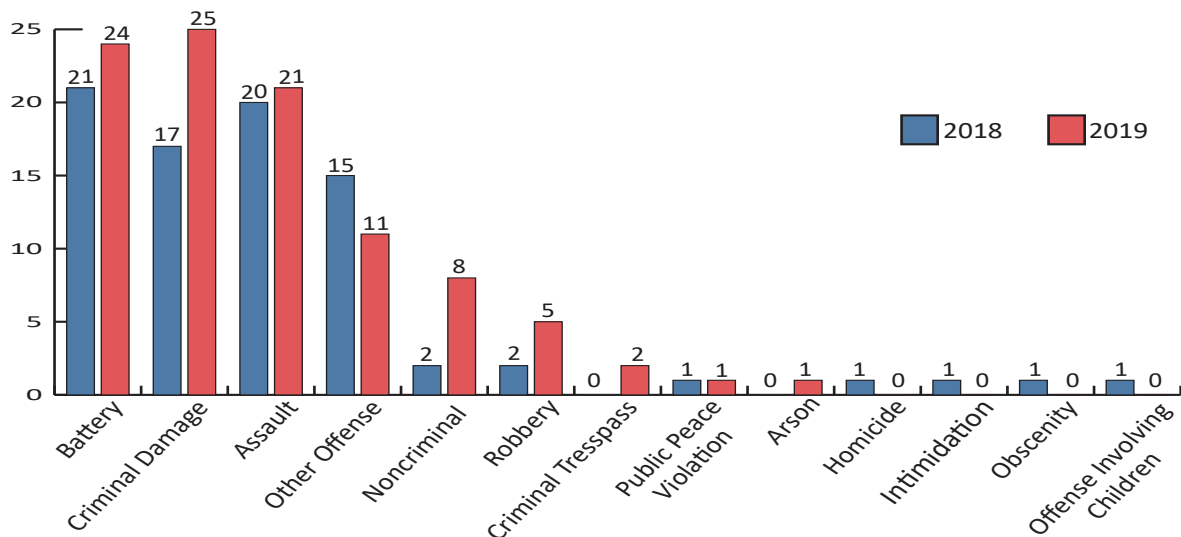
The table on this and the following page indicates the total hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents reported by the CPD in 2018 and 2019, broken down by the reported primary offenses, including criminal offenses and noncriminal acts.

Hate Crime Incidents by Offense	2018	2019	+/-
<b>Arson</b>			
Attempt Arson	0	1	1
<b>Total - Arson</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Assault</b>			
Simple Assault	16	14	-2
Aggravated: Handgun	0	4	4
Aggravated/Protected Employee: Other Dangerous Weapon	1	1	0
Aggravated: Other Dangerous Weapon	3	0	-3
Protected Employee: Hands - No/Minor Injury	0	1	1
Aggravated/Police Officer: Knife/Cutting Instrument	0	1	1
<b>Total - Assault</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Battery</b>			
Simple Battery	18	16	-2
Aggravated: Other Dangerous Weapon	2	3	1
Aggravated: Knife/Cutting Instrument	0	2	2
Aggravated: Hands/Fists/Feet - No/Minor Injury	0	1	1
Aggravated: Hands/Fists/Feet - Serious Injury	0	1	1
Protected Employee: Hands - No/Minor Injury	0	1	1
Aggravated/Domestic Battery: Knife/Cutting Instrument	1	0	-1
<b>Total - Battery</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Criminal Damage</b>			
Criminal Defacement	8	11	3
Criminal Damage: To Property	7	7	0
Criminal Damage: To Vehicle	0	5	5
Criminal Damage: To City of Chicago Property	2	1	-1
Institutional Vandalism	0	1	1
<b>Total - Criminal Damage</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Criminal Trespass</b>			
To Residence	0	2	2
<b>Total - Criminal Trespass</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Homicide</b>			
First Degree Murder	1	0	-1
<b>Total - Homicide</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Intimidation</b>			
Intimidation	1	0	-1
<b>Total - Intimidation</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Obscenity</b>			
Obscenity	1	0	-1
<b>Total - Obscenity</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>

## Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Offense—2018 and 2019

Hate Crime Incidents by Offense	2018	2019	+/-
<b>Other Offense</b>			
Telephone Threat	6	2	-4
Harassment by Electronic Means	4	4	0
Other Crime Against Person	3	1	-2
Harassment by Telephone	0	4	4
Other Crime Against Property	1	0	-1
Other Arson/Explosive Incident	1	0	-1
<b>Total - Other Offense</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-4</b>
<b>Offense Involving Children</b>			
Other Offense	1	0	-1
<b>Total - Offense Involving Children</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Public Peace Violation</b>			
Bomb Threat	1	0	-1
Reckless Conduct	0	1	1
<b>Total - Public Peace Violation</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Robbery</b>			
Strongarm: No Weapon	1	4	3
Armed: Knife/Cutting Instrument	1	0	-1
Attempted Robbery: Armed/Other Dangerous Weapon	0	1	1
<b>Total - Robbery</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total - Hate Crimes</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Non-Criminal</b>			
Damage Real Property: Fire / Explosion	0	1	1
Other Non-Criminal Persons	0	6	6
Other Non-Criminal Property	2	1	-1
<b>Total - Non-Criminal</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Grand Total - Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>16</b>

## Hate Crime Incidents by Primary Offense—2018 and 2019



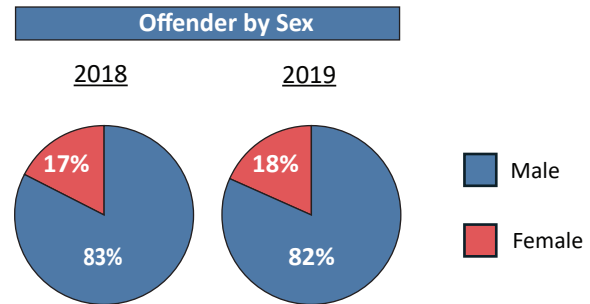
## Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Offender Demographics

The tables and charts below indicate the total hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents reported by the CPD in 2018 and 2019, broken down by known offender (a person identified or suspected to have allegedly committed the offense) demographics, sex and race. The numbers will vary from total incidents for a variety of reasons including the possibility of multiple offenders per incident and of incidents having an unknown offender or an unknown offender's race or sex.

### Offender by Sex—2018 and 2019

Gender	2018	2019	+/-
Female	13	17	4
Male	62	78	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>20</b>

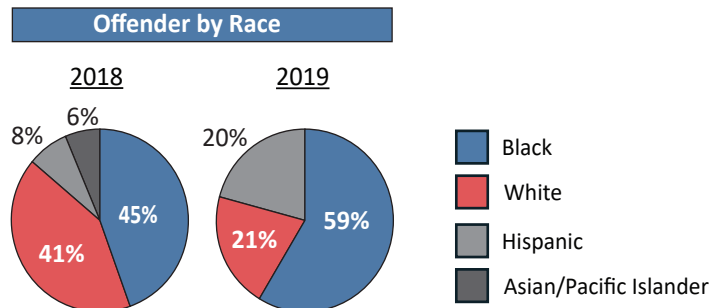
These totals do not include offenders whose sex was 'Unknown.'



### Offender by Race—2018 and 2019

Race	2018	2019	+/-
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0	-5
Black	29	52	23
White	27	18	-9
Hispanic	4	18	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>23</b>

These totals do not include offenders whose race was 'Unknown.'



### Offender Demographics Race v Sex—2018-2019

Race \ Sex	Unknown Sex*	Female	Male	Total
Unknown Race*	-	6	13	19
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	5	5
Black	2	14	65	81
White	0	6	39	45
Hispanic	0	4	18	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>172</b>

\*These totals do not include offenders for whom both race and sex were 'Unknown.'

\*If either race or sex of the offender was known, the data is included.

## HOW ARE HATE CRIMES DIFFERENT FROM OTHER CRIMES?

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

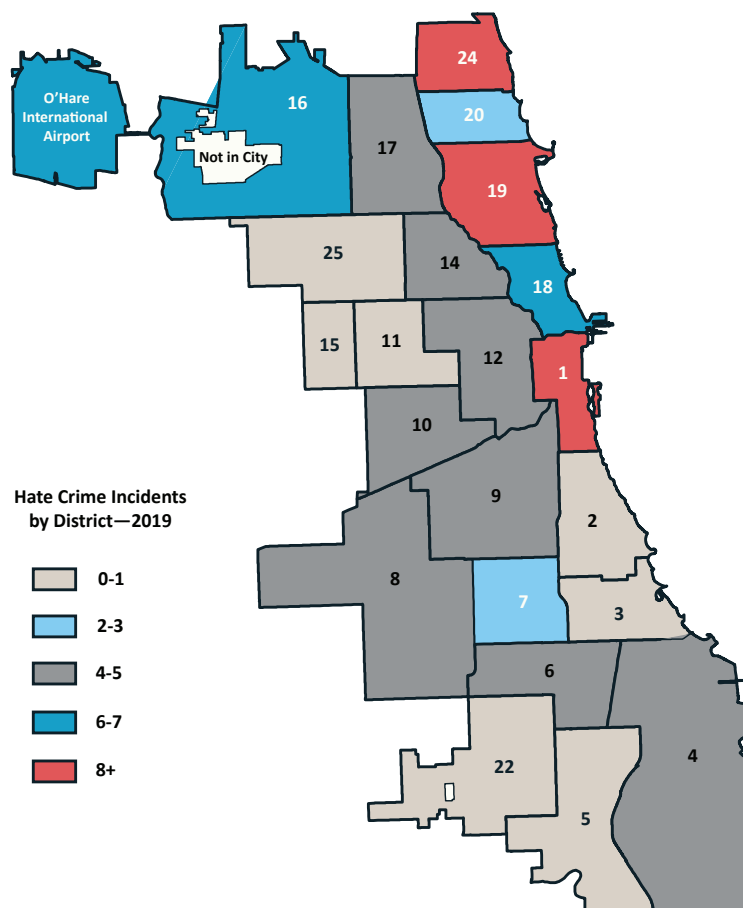
- Assault
- Criminal Trespass
- Intimidation
- Transmission of Obscene Messages
- Battery
- Mob Action
- Stalking
- Theft
- Criminal Damage to Property
- Disorderly Conduct
- Cyberstalking
- Harassment by Telephone

Standing alone, these predicate offenses would otherwise be considered misdemeanors and carry lesser penalties. However, because of the chilling nature of hate crimes against the victim and the actual or perceived group to which he, she, or they belong, the law elevates these misdemeanors to felonies which carry stiffer penalties, including over one year of jail time and civil penalties up to \$25,000. Perpetrators of hate crimes are also subject to enhanced penalties if their criminal acts are committed in places of worship, schools, cemeteries, or parks. The charge of hate crime can only be added when another crime occurs and a specific hate motive is established.

**Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by District—2018 and 2019**

District	2018	2019	+/-
1	8	10	2
2	7	1	-6
3	1	1	0
4	3	5	2
5	0	0	0
6	3	5	2
7	2	2	0
8	3	4	1
9	3	5	2
10	3	4	1
11	5	1	-4
12	2	4	2
14	2	4	2
15	1	1	0
16	6	6	0
17	2	5	3
18	7	7	0
19	12	14	2
20	4	3	-1
22	1	1	0
24	6	13	7
25	1	1	0
Unknown	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>16</b>

**Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by District—2019**





## HATE + CRIME

**HATE:** The term “hate” can be misleading. When used in a hate crime law, the word “hate” does not mean rage or anger or general dislike. It means bias against persons with specific characteristics that are defined by the relevant law.

**CRIME:** “Crime” in hate crime is often a violent crime, such as assault, battery, arson, vandalism, or threats to commit such crimes. However, it may also include nonviolent or property crimes and conspiring or asking another person to commit such crimes, even if the crime was never carried out.

**Hate crimes not only harm the victim, but also the family, group, and community in which the targeted member belongs.**

**Hate crimes are not isolated to one community, nor are the victims of hate crimes all one group.**

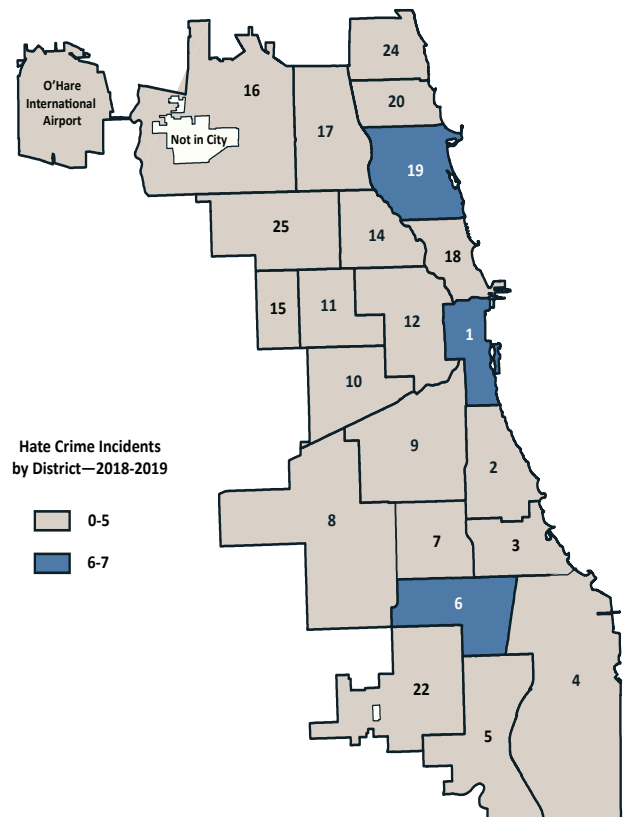
**Hate crimes can happen to anyone, anywhere, or anytime.**

### Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by District—2018 and 2019

The tables and maps on this and the following page indicate hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents reported by the CPD in both 2018 and 2019, broken down by bias motivation including race/ethnicity/ancestry, religion, and sexual orientation/ gender identity. The maps indicate the concentration of incidents by bias motivation and CPD district for 2018 and 2019 combined.

### Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity Hate Crime Incidents by District—2018 and 2019

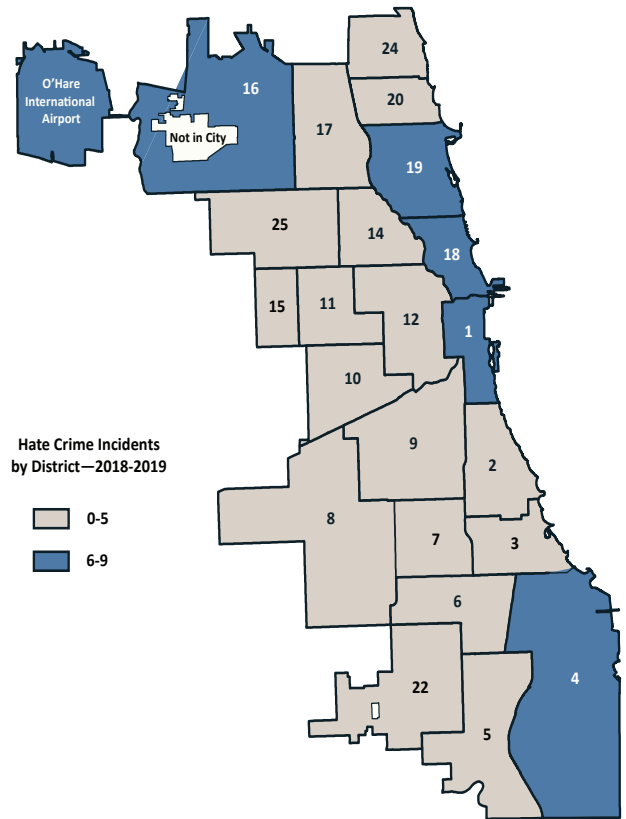
District	2018	2019	Total
01	2	5	7
19	0	7	7
06	3	3	6
02	3	1	4
09	1	2	3
20	2	1	3
24	0	3	3
08	2	0	2
10	1	1	2
11	2	0	2
14	0	2	2
15	1	1	2
17	1	1	2
03	0	1	1
04	0	1	1
07	0	1	1
12	0	1	1
18	0	1	1
25	0	1	1
05	0	0	0
16	0	0	0
22	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>51</b>



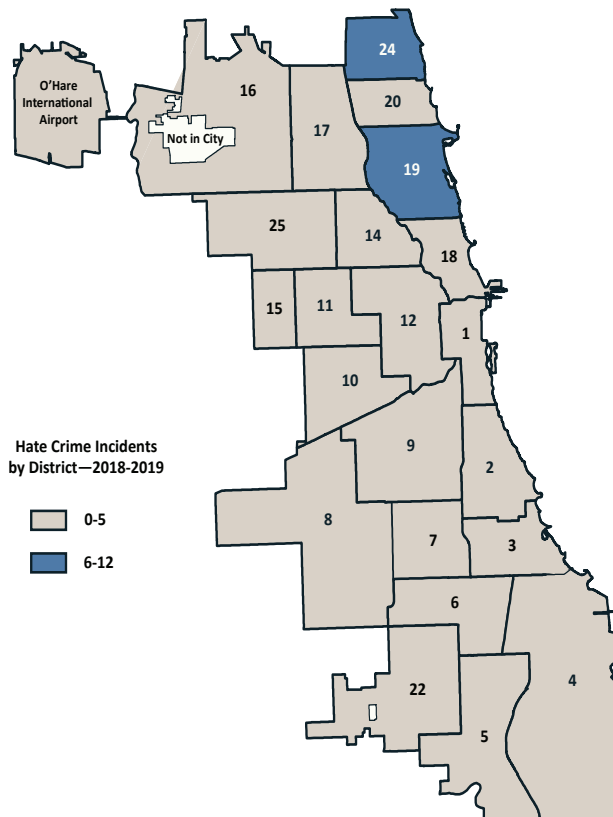


## Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Hate Crime Incidents by District—2018 and 2019

District	2018	2019	Total
18	5	4	9
19	6	3	9
01	4	4	8
04	3	4	7
16	4	3	7
09	2	3	5
08	0	4	4
11	3	1	4
12	2	2	4
24	2	2	4
02	3	0	3
07	2	1	3
20	1	2	3
10	1	1	2
14	2	0	2
17	0	2	2
22	1	1	2
03	1	0	1
06	0	1	1
25	1	0	1
05	0	0	0
15	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>81</b>



## Religion Hate Crime Incidents by District —2018 and 2019

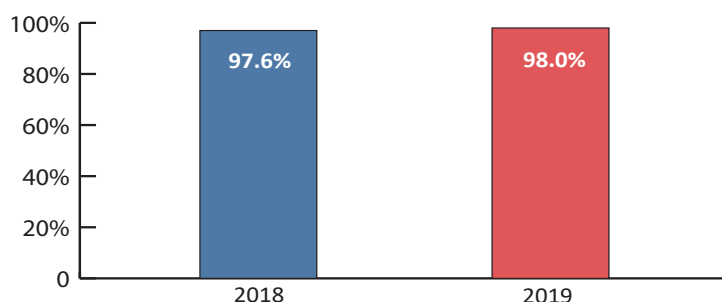


District	2018	2019	Total
24	4	8	12
19	6	4	10
16	2	3	5
18	2	2	4
01	2	1	3
10	1	2	3
17	1	2	3
14	0	2	2
02	1	0	1
06	0	1	1
08	1	0	1
12	0	1	1
20	1	0	1
03	0	0	0
04	0	0	0
05	0	0	0
07	0	0	0
09	0	0	0
11	0	0	0
15	0	0	0
22	0	0	0
25	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>47</b>

### Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition—2018 and 2019

Disposition	2018	2019	+/-
Bona Fide	80	96	16
Undetermined	0	0	0
Unfounded	2	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>16</b>

### Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition - % Bona Fide—2018 and 2019



## THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR) works to fight hate crimes in Chicago, and the most important factor in fighting hate crimes is education. Therefore, the CCHR has placed a special emphasis on reaching out to communities across the city to inform everyone about hate crimes. CCHR also works with communities to support victims of hate crimes and continues to strengthen its relationships with the criminal justice system to see that perpetrators of hate crimes are punished to the full extent of the law. To help reduce and prevent incidents of hate violence, the CCHR works proactively to provide educational workshops to community-based organizations, schools, and places of worship on several topics including hate crimes and bullying. Acts of bullying, while not usually considered hate crimes, may escalate into hate crimes if not quickly addressed. Workshops are available to youths and adults, and can be provided in various languages.

## CHICAGO'S ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAW

Hate crimes tear at the fabric of our communities and our city, where respect for and appreciation of the diverse cultures that make up Chicago are a critical component for thriving neighborhoods. The City of Chicago has taken a firm stand against hate and bigotry and with the help of all of its residents, we can reduce the incidence of hate crimes. The CCHR is charged with enforcing the Chicago Human Rights Ordinance and the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. The CCHR investigates complaints to determine whether discrimination may have occurred and uses its enforcement powers to punish acts of discrimination. Under the city's Hate Crimes Law, the agency aids hate crime victims. The CCHR also employs proactive programs of education, intervention, and constituency building to discourage bigotry and bring people from different groups together.

## WHERE CAN I OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT HATE CRIMES, AND WHO CAN I TALK TO?

For more information about hate crimes, contact the Chicago Commission on Human Relations at (312) 744-4874.

*For more information about the Chicago Police Department and the material in this report, contact:*

Chicago Police Department  
Special Activities Section  
3510 South Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60653  
312-745-5823 (phone)  
CIVILRIGHTS@chicagopolice.org (email)

#### HATE CRIME INFORMATION AND STATISTICS AVAILABLE AT:

- Illinois State Police**
  - [www.isp.state.il.us/](http://www.isp.state.il.us/)
- FBI**
  - [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/)
- United States Department of Justice**
  - <https://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes/learn-about-hate-crimes>

**Visit the Chicago Police Department's website at: [www.chicagopolice.org](http://www.chicagopolice.org)**