

2022



CHI



CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

2022 Annual Use of Force Report



Brandon Johnson
Mayor

Fred L. Waller
Interim Superintendent



Interim Superintendent's Message

Dear Chicagoans,

The sanctity of human life is our utmost priority and it's what guides the Chicago Police Department's use of force policies and procedures. We have made, and are continuing to make, significant progress to strengthen these policies, both for our officers and for the people of Chicago.

This second annual report provides an overview of use of force by CPD members in 2022. This year's report also provides a more detailed look into the most serious use of force incidents as part of our continued commitment to transparency and accountability.

The information covered in this report also allows us to identify patterns and trends that signal areas for improvement, which then informs our training and policy development.

It's important that we are frequently reviewing and adjusting based on the information we learn from this use of force data. There is always room for improvement and transformation, and it's why we have implemented several checks and balances that are highlighted in this report. These guardrails allow us to ensure all use-of-force incidents are aligned with Department policy. We do this with one goal - to build and maintain trust amongst the people we serve.

Sincerely,

Fred L. Waller
Interim Superintendent of Police





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Executive Summary

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

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

In 2022, there were 3.3 million calls for service, 41,449 arrests, 3,652 uses of force, and 41 officer-involved shootings in Chicago. This equates to approximately one use of force occurrence per 905 calls for service and one CPD firearm discharge occurrence per 80,620 calls for service. Use of force is relatively rare, but when it does occur, it can have an immense impact on the community and department. CPD understands the importance of sound policy, effective training, and constructive accountability systems. This combination of policy, training, and accountability is vital for a department to continually improve and transform.

In 2022, 63% of use of force occurrences were low level uses of force involving no weapon, no injury, and no complaint of injury. Approximately 36% of use of force occurrences involved the member using a weapon other than a firearm (e.g., Taser, pepper spray, or baton) or involved the use of a weaponless control tactic that resulted in an injury or complaint of injury. The remaining 1% were use of force occurrences involving deadly force or force that resulted in life-threatening injury or a hospital admission. Although total uses of force increased approximately 10% compared to 2021, overall, they are down 22% from five years ago, when many of the current policies, trainings, and review procedures were first implemented.

New in this year's report is a "Level 3 Force" section that focuses on those most serious uses of force (i.e., deadly force, force resulting in life-threatening injury, or force resulting in a hospital admission). Of the 48 Level 3 uses of force in 2023, 41 were firearm discharges at a person, 2 of which resulted in fatalities. This coincided with 56 occurrences of an officer being shot or shot at in 2022. Therefore, department members discharged their firearms 15 fewer times than they were shot or shot at in 2022.

Central to CPD's transformation over the past five years is the development of robust review procedures and infrastructure. This includes two levels of supervisory review and investigation as well as the creation and evolution of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (formerly known as the Force Review Division), which is tasked with reviewing use of force incidents, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits to identify patterns, trends, and areas for improvement. In addition, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability, an agency independent from CPD, investigates allegations of excessive force, as well as deadly force incidents for the purposes of making disciplinary recommendations and issuing general



advisories to CPD. Finally, the Chicago Police Board is an independent civilian body that decides disciplinary cases involving CPD officers.

In 2022, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviewed 2,575 use of force occurrences and 2,925 firearm-pointing occurrences utilizing reports and department video. This included reviews of any foot pursuits that occurred during these incidents. All of these reviews resulted in a total of 2,057 individual training advisements or recommendations to involved members or their supervisors. This feedback loop is critical to CPD's continual improvement.

Critical improvements were also made to CPD's incident review infrastructure in 2022. First, the department developed an "Incident Debriefing Report" application for use by the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division. This application will allow the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division to review incidents with multiple elements (i.e., use of force, firearm pointings, and foot pursuits) in one report. Previously, these reviews required separate reports, depending on what occurred during the incident. This new application will help streamline the review process, as well as the collection and analysis of data. The application was completed and beta-tested in 2022, and it launched in the beginning of 2023. Additionally, the department developed a first-of-its-kind foot pursuit application which collects detailed information on foot pursuits, such as the reason for engaging in the pursuit, results of the pursuit, injuries, and other data that will help provide important feedback to officers and the department. The application also includes a review function for supervisors. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division began using this application as part of its foot pursuit reviews in early 2023.

The department's collective efforts in all these areas are reflected in the independent monitor's continued assessments of CPD's use of force requirements from the consent decree. In 2022, CPD reached some level of compliance (preliminary, secondary, or operational) with 80 (83%) of the use of force paragraphs. This has required significant revisions to policy and training development, as well as the creation and enhancement of review and analysis infrastructure over the past five years. This work continues on a daily basis. Additionally, the use of force section of the consent decree contains a paragraph on vehicle operations, independent of uses of force (paragraph 167). For this reason, a summary of CPD's review and analysis of 2022 vehicle pursuits and eluding incidents are contained in the appendix of this report.

Also new to this 2022 report is an analysis of patterns and trends in use of force data and other sources to inform future department training. Highlights from this analysis include the following:

1. Over half of use of force occurrences in 2022 (53%) involved department members with one to five years of service, despite the fact that they make up only 24% of the work force. Officers with six to ten years accounted for 19% of use of force occurrences while making up 15% of the work force. This reinforces the importance of effective use of force training for recruits and newer officers.
2. Handcuffing is one of the most basic—yet important—skills an officer develops. It is involved in virtually every use of force incident and, if done improperly, can escalate an incident to the point higher levels of force are required. CPD is developing ways of enhancing these skills in future trainings.
3. Based on analysis of the encounters that occur during use of force incidents (including the person's actions and member's response), verbal direction is the most common and important de-escalation tactic for police officers. CPD is working on improving training on verbal direction as well as prioritizing it as an evaluation point during scenario-based training.



This includes training role players to respond in a way that reinforces this training to officers during scenarios.

4. Constitutional policing is crucial to minimizing the amount and types of force required to bring an incident under control. CPD is introducing new training on the Fourth Amendment and investigatory stops that is vital to the department's emphasis on constitutional policing as a way of enhancing trust in communities and encouraging voluntary compliance. The department also continues to focus on peer intervention for both constitutional policing and officer wellness.

As part of CPD's continued efforts to improve training, the department also enlisted the help of a Training Community Advisory Committee to provide feedback on use of force training. This feedback from the community is an invaluable part of the department's new process of developing training to ensure community perspective is considered in both training content and teaching methodology.

Since 2017, CPD has developed improved policies, new reporting systems, advanced review processes, and improved data collection and analysis. CPD is constantly evolving and improving in these endeavors to engage in best practices and effectively respond to evolving community expectations.

Note: Unless otherwise noted, data in this report is accurate as of April 18, 2023.



Vision

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

Mission

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



2022 Use of Force Analysis and Future Initiatives

New to this second Annual Use of Force Report is an analysis of use of force data and an overview of initiatives being undertaken in response to this analysis. The information contained in this section is largely based on the data presented in the "2022 Use of Force Data" section of this report. Due to the importance of this information, this analysis and description of future initiatives is presented first and is followed by a description of CPD policies and the law, documentation and review processes, accountability systems, and use of force data.

Leveraging Data for Organizational Improvement

The Research and Development Division, Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED), and the Training Division worked collectively in 2022 to enhance the ways in which CPD can leverage data to improve not only policy, but also training. Data can provide valuable insight into patterns and trends, which CPD, in turn, can use to make decisions and develop effective action plans. To this end, CPD is working to create a sustainable data collection and review infrastructure that will allow CPD to continue to improve and evolve with ever-changing patterns and trends, best practices, community expectations, and the law.

Since 2018, TRED has been engaging in this process, continually looking for patterns and trends through its review of use of force incidents. In this time, it has observed multiple patterns and trends that have resulted in operational changes to policy or training, including:

- *Body-worn compliance*—TRED has made both district-level and department-wide recommendations regarding adherence to body-worn camera procedures. These recommendations are based on reviews of use of force incidents and includes both body-worn camera activation and deactivation observations. Examples of the results of these recommendations have included individual district improvement plans and developing procedures to directly enroll individual members in body-worn camera training.
- *De-escalation articulation*—Members do a good job documenting *which* de-escalation tactics they use. However, TRED has observed that members' reporting often lacked detailed descriptions of those tactics. For example, a member may write, "I utilized verbal direction in an effort to de-escalate" instead of providing details on what that verbal direction was and how it was used in an attempt to de-escalate the situation. This sort of detailed description helps others understand what an officer was thinking, what tactics they used, and why they used those tactics. This paints a much clearer picture of what occurred during an incident. As a result of this trend, TRED made recommendations to the Training Division, resulting in focused in-service training on this type of documentation with examples provided by TRED.
- *Taser documentation*—Tasers (conducted electrical weapons) discharge two probes designed to penetrate a person's clothing and skin. When both these probes make physical contact with a person, a pulsing electrical current travels through the body between the two probes, completing a circuit. This electrical energy causes muscle contractions resulting in those muscles becoming temporarily incapacitated. The goal is to secure (e.g., handcuff) the person during or shortly after the initial (and automatic) five-second cycle of energy. In certain circumstances, an officer may need to deliver another cycle of energy through either the original set of probes (by pressing a button on the Taser) or by discharging the second set (of two sets) of probes. TRED recognized



that documentation of how the Taser device was utilized could be difficult because of the complexity of the Taser device. Therefore, members sometimes made unintentional documentation errors on the TRR, oftentimes by over-reporting Taser use. The Taser device electronically records exactly how it was used, and it creates a printable "data download report" that is included in the record. Therefore, TRED underwent training on how to read this report so that it could accurately analyze exactly what happened during a Taser-use incident to make recommendations, as well as ensure members accurately document Taser use on the TRR. In addition, TRED made recommendations to clarify the Taser documentation section of the TRR so that members more clearly understood how to document multiple applications of the Taser. This included the addition of clarifying instructions in the TRR application. Although documentation has improved, it is a continual process to train newly hired officers and newly promoted supervisors. TRED also continues to focus on this as a component of pre-service supervisor training as it pertains to the review and investigation of use of force incidents.

- *Multiple Objects In-Hand*—TRED reviews revealed a pattern of department members holding two objects (e.g., some combination of handcuffs, radio, Taser, baton, etc.), one in each hand, while simultaneously trying to go hands-on with a person. The most common combination was a radio or Taser in one hand and handcuffs in the other. As a result, the department immediately published a message to all department members via its department-wide message center, and it recommended the Training Division make this a part of its training evaluation and debrief during live scenarios.
- *Securing Tasers*—TRED reviews revealed a pattern of department members setting a Taser down unsecured (e.g., on a table or the ground) after using it and before attempting to handcuff a person. However, the Training Division teaches re-holstering techniques to keep the Taser from getting into the wrong hands or from accidentally discharging. These observations led to a series of meetings between TRED and the Training Division. These discussions and an analysis of the incidents and training led to a change in the annual certification process. During certification, members utilize Tasers designated specifically for certifications. They are often stored on a table in one part of the certification room. Previously, the member undergoing certification may have returned the Taser to that storage table immediately after discharging it. Now, instructors require each member to practice re-holstering the Taser after discharging it and talk through what they are doing. This more closely mirrors the Taser training program. The Training Division has also incorporated weapon transition drills that require members to re-holster their weapon. CPD continues to work through these trends as they are observed through TRED reviews.
- *Evidence Technician Notifications*—A common debriefing point for TRED, since its inception, is to ensure supervisors request an evidence technician whenever a person or officer is injured or complains of injury. Most often, supervisors do not notify an evidence technician as required when there is no visible injury or when an officer is injured rather than the person subjected to force. Because TRED reviews incidents from all over the city, they were able to observe this pattern in a way that was impossible before. Debriefings of supervisors revealed that they did not think it was necessary to notify an evidence technician when a person had no visible injuries to photograph. Although this may seem like a logical conclusion, it is necessary to photograph a person or officer after an incident so that there is lasting photographic evidence of the aftermath of a use of force incident, even when there is no visible injury. TRED issued a department-wide message regarding this issue and recommended the Training Division cover this topic in annual



in-service training. TRED also ensured this was a focus of its pre-service promotional training. Finally, TRED made recommendations to add a section to the TRR which now requires supervisors to document the specific part(s) of a person's body that was injured or alleged to have been injured so that it is a permanent part of the TRR record.

These are all examples of how TRED's reviews not only cycle back to individual members for continued professional development, but it leads to department-wide improvements to training, procedures, and forms. This is an essential part of TRED's work that did not exist in CPD prior to its inception in 2018. As outlined earlier in this report, the creation of the new Incident Debriefing Report will only serve to streamline this important work moving forward.

Although TRED's reviews of certain use of force incidents provide valuable insight into patterns and trends, data collected outside of the review process also provides important information. This includes the approximately 25% of use of force incidents that do *not* fall within the purview of TRED review. The TRR and TRR—Investigation Reports collectively contain over 100 data points, many of which CPD can utilize to track trends. For the first time, CPD is using data contained in its Annual Use of Force Report to conduct an analysis and use that analysis to improve training and operations. As CPD continues to evolve, it aims to look for new and innovative ways to leverage data as a legitimate tool for organizational improvement. In 2022, CPD was able to gain valuable insight from its use of force data.

Officer Experience

The majority of members who used reportable force in 2022 had been working with CPD for 1–5 years, accounting for 53% of use of force occurrences. This is despite the fact that this group only makes up 24% of CPD's total sworn work force. This is followed by those with 6–10 years of service, accounting for 19% of use of force occurrences, and making up 15% of the work force. This trend reversed for groups with more years of service, meaning those with 11 or more years of service accounted for a higher percentage of the work force when compared to the percentage of use of force occurrences. This pattern is fairly consistent with the previous year. Younger officers typically begin their careers in districts that have a higher volume of calls for service, higher crime rates, and higher arrest totals.

This trend highlights the importance of having an effective recruit training program and reinforcing important concepts year-after-year through annual in-service training. However, it also highlights the fact that when CPD is making modifications and improvements to its annual use of force in-service training, it must simultaneously apply any relevant improvements to recruit training and the training of field training officers who are responsible for the continued professional development of its probationary police officers. Best practices *must* filter down to those individuals most likely to be involved in use of force incidents. Where relevant, current or planned enhancements to recruit training are also listed in this report.

Taser Trends

An analysis of force option trends clearly shows that Taser use has gone down dramatically since it peaked in 2016.



Year	Total
2016	474
2017	376
2018	184
2019	182
2020	136
2021	105
2022	89

These trends corresponded with the following timeline as it pertains to related policy, procedures, and training:

- **2016 (474 Taser uses)**—From January to June, CPD trained and provided Tasers to all CPD officers responding to calls for service. This Taser rollout led to a peak in Taser use as more officers began to carry them. Simultaneously, CPD developed and implemented a two-day "Force Mitigation" training for officers and supervisors that was offered through 2017.
- **2017 (376 Taser uses)**—CPD revised its use of force policies and implemented a mandatory in-service course for department members before implementation of the new policies in October. The new policy focused on de-escalation and the sanctity of life. CPD also established its first-ever Force Review Unit (now TRED) in October.
- **2018 (184 Taser uses)**—CPD began ramping up its use of force training curriculum. Members who did not previously complete Force Mitigation training were required to complete it during the year. Those members who previously completed the training attended an eight-hour refresher training. The Force Review Unit (now TRED) began reviewing Taser incidents.
- **2019 (182 Taser uses)**—CPD implemented a two-day use of force training that was a refresher on previous training and advanced new topics. Training included weapon transition drills, which involved hands-on practice with the Taser.
- **2020 (136 Taser uses)**—CPD continued annual use of force refresher training while simultaneously revising its use of force policies. This included significant revisions to the department's Taser policy (G03-02-07, *Taser Use Incidents*). Some of the significant revisions included:
 - limitations on when Tasers could be used against active resisters (i.e., the person has to be armed or violent/aggressive, or the person has to have committed a felony or misdemeanor that was not property related, a quality of life offense, or petty offense).
 - restrictions on Taser use in schools.
 - restrictions on using Tasers against fleeing persons.
 - requirements to allow a person reasonable time to comply with a verbal warning, unless it would compromise safety.
 - reminders about increased discharge risks that may increase the risk of serious injury or death.
 - requirements to consider risk of injury and a person's apparent age, size, physical and mental condition, disability, and impairment when determining the appropriateness of using a Taser.



- **2021 (105 Taser uses)**—CPD implemented its first Taser eLearning program as part of officers' yearly Taser re-certification. This module reviews how a Taser functions as well as department Taser policy, including restrictions and increased deployment risks. Officers are required to complete this eLearning module *prior* to in-person re-certification. In addition, CPD conducted training on de-escalation, response to resistance, and use of force utilizing two separate eight-hour sessions:
 - Communications—Included hands-on scenarios focusing on de-escalating incidents and decision-making.
 - Procedures—Included decision-making training utilizing the department's VirTra Force Options Simulator.
- **2022 (89 Taser uses)**—CPD introduced an eight-hour course on crisis intervention to *all* sworn department members while continuing training on de-escalation, response to resistance, and use of force. The use of force training included hands-on practice and scenarios.

CPD's initiatives and training during the above time period resulted in significant department-wide changes. CPD's revised Taser policy placed additional limitations on when a Taser can be used, and it provided more guidance to officers on risks to consider. Simultaneously, CPD emphasized de-escalation tactics, and it provided more robust training, including hands-on practice. Finally, there was an overall emphasis by the Training Division to rely on verbal direction while simultaneously considering available options and what could be most effective given the circumstances.

All of this coincided with an 81% decrease in Taser usage during the same time period. Even in 2020, when there was significant civil unrest, Taser usage continued its decline. Based on CPD training, Tasers are rarely the most effective force option during large crowd use of force incidents. The fact that Taser usage continued a downward trend during 2020 suggests that CPD officers did not over-rely on Tasers. The expectation is that the downward trend seen over the past seven years is leveling out and will fluctuate in future years according to the total number of use of force incidents. CPD will continue to monitor these trends.

Person Actions and Corresponding Member Response Trends

An analysis of 2022 use of force data clearly shows the most common types of action / response interactions involved in a use of force incident. First, with respect to what leads to an officer using force, these are the most common types of actions by a person that precipitate a use of force incident:

1. Not following verbal direction (87% of occurrences);
2. Pulling away (72% of occurrences); and
3. Stiffening / dead weight (60% of occurrence).

In turn, these are the most common types of responses reported by department members in 2022:

1. Handcuffing (62% of occurrences)
2. Takedown (37% of occurrences)
3. Escort holds (37% of occurrences)
4. Push / physical re-direct (31% of occurrences)

Although multiple officers may use reportable force in a single incident, often only one officer utilizes handcuffing. Almost all use of force incidents involves some type of handcuffing. Although it may seem



obvious that handcuffing is the most common type of force option, this fact highlights the importance of being proficient with basic skills. Effective handcuffing is one of the most important skills required to safely control a person. Ineffective or inefficient handcuffing can lead to increased resistance, elevated force required to gain control, and an increased risk of injury to both the person and involved member.

Further analysis shows that at least one force option was utilized on a restrained person in approximately 11% of use of force occurrences in both 2022 and the prior year. This may include escort holds and other physical control tactics to prevent escape by a person who continues to resist, even after being restrained. TRED reviews all of these types of incidents.

Based on these clear and consistent trends, the Research and Development Division began collaboration with the Training Division on how to incorporate refresher training on some of these skills into the training curriculum. The challenge in training is that hands-on practice with weaponless physical control tactics involves a significantly higher risk of injury during training exercises. So CPD is challenged with designing effective methods of refreshing these skills while balancing the risk of injury such training presents. Based on this analysis, and balancing the risk involved, this is a summary of future enhancements planned for CPD's training curriculum as it relates to physical control tactics:

- Allow trainees to complete handcuffing of Training Division role players utilizing (plastic) training handcuffs;
- Include and emphasize handcuffing as an evaluation point in scenario exercises during 2023 in-service training;
- Begin working on a training video that focuses on handcuffing and safe control of an arrestee that would be required for all department members via the department's eLearning system;
- In 2023 recruit training and beyond, focus on continuous physical contact that takes away the opportunity for escape and reduces the likelihood of further resistance (e.g., utilizing partner assists, wristlocks, proper offset positioning, etc.)
- Highlight handcuffing skills as part of the 2024 in-service training curriculum to include escorting persons after handcuffing so as to maintain continuous physical contact and control throughout the escort.

Although CPD has improved training significantly to include advanced skills in the areas of de-escalation and use of force, this analysis reaffirms the importance of practicing basic skills as a strategy for reducing the level of force needed to gain control of a person or situation.

Communication at the Forefront

As outlined, CPD policy requires the use of de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force, unless it would cause an immediate risk of harm, or it would be clearly ineffective under the circumstances. Three of the primary force mitigation tools members can use to de-escalate an incident include continual communication, taking time to slow things down, and tactical positioning. Of these tools, the most important is communication. Effective communication is the foundation on which de-escalation is built. It is also the most common type of de-escalation tool reported by CPD members during use of force occurrences (reported as being utilized by members in 84% of reported use of force occurrences in 2022). Even if a member did not report using verbal direction, it is possible, if not likely, another member used verbal direction. CPD trains officers to use "one voice," meaning one officer at a time should bear



responsibility for communicating verbally because multiple voices giving direction can be confusing to a person. It can also exacerbate symptoms for persons in a mental health crisis.

The fact that verbal direction is the most important (and common) de-escalation tool, yet failure to follow verbal direction is the most common subject action that precipitates use of force, only highlights the importance of effective communication. CPD's primary objective in taking a person into custody is to gain voluntary compliance. The very fact that an officer resorts to force likely means a person is failing to follow verbal direction, and it becomes necessary for the officer to utilize force to gain compliance. CPD will never eliminate the need for force in certain circumstances, but the department is committed to continually improving communication skills in an effort to reduce the need for force as much as possible. Although the data surrounding communication and force is unsurprising, it reinforces the importance of continually helping officers improve communication skills. As a result, the Training Division is doing the following:

- During 2023 recruit training, instructors will stress verbal direction as the *primary* method of control;
- During 2023 in-service training, instructors will continue to emphasize the importance of "one [clear] voice" that communicates persuasion, advice, and warning;
- The Training Division is specifically teaching its 2023 cadre of role players the vital skill of *looking* for verbal cues and *reacting* accordingly during role-play scenarios (e.g., role players will only do what they are clearly told to do, not what they assume the trainee wants them to do), with the goal being to positively reinforce the efficacy of using clear verbal direction;
- The Training Division will continue to train its 2023 cadre of use of force instructors to evaluate trainees on their use of clear verbal direction.

In addition to the above strategies, the Training Division is looking forward to introducing a new training titled *Integrating Communications, Assessment, and Tactics* (ICAT), which is outlined in the "Important Initiatives" section of this report.

Fourth Amendment

Of the specific types of activities that preceded a use of force occurrence in 2022, the most common was "investigatory stop" (19% of occurrences). This was second to "other." Close behind, and in a similar category to investigatory stops, was "pursuing/arresting subject" (18% of occurrences). Even other categories such as "traffic stop" (16% of occurrences), and "man with a gun" (14% of occurrences) often have elements common to investigatory stops. CPD defines an investigatory stop as the "temporary detention and questioning of a person in the vicinity where the person was stopped based on reasonable articulable suspicion that a person is committing, is about to commit, or has committed a criminal offense. The suspect may be detained only for the length of time necessary to confirm or dispel the suspicion of criminal activity." CPD's investigatory stop policy is outlined in Special Order S04-13-09, *Investigatory Stop System*, which is publicly available at <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6568>.

Based on its definition, an investigatory stop is also sometimes called a "Fourth Amendment stop." In addition to guiding officers on when they may stop a person, the Fourth Amendment also protects persons from unreasonable searches and seizures by the government, as well as protects persons from excessive force. For these reasons it is one of the most important areas of law guiding police officers.



Based on the importance of these issues, especially as they relate to use of force, as well as recommendations made by COPA and best practices across the United States, CPD is renewing its focus on training department members on the Fourth Amendment, constitutional policing, and effective communication. As later outlined in the COPA section of this report, COPA recognized in their survey of investigators that complaints are most often initiated not because of actual policy violations, but rather because of the complainant's perceived treatment by a department member. This is a basic human observation that holds true across numerous disciplines, in addition to law enforcement. For example, a survey published by the British Medical Journal found that U.S. doctors are judged more on bedside manner than effectiveness of care.¹ CPD strives for its members to not only police constitutionally, but also treat persons with dignity and respect, even when force is required. The Training Division is working to incorporate these concepts into its recruit and in-service training.

Important Initiatives

In response to lessons learned over the past several years, including data trends and feedback from TRED, the Training Division, COPA, and the Police Board, CPD has created several training programs to specifically address de-escalation, Fourth Amendment actions, and organizational accountability. These training programs include the following: Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement; Integrating Communications, Assessment, and Tactics; and Constitutional Policing.

Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE)

First and foremost, CPD has adopted and implemented the Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (ABLE) program.² This program arose out of the ABLE project at the Center for Innovations in Community Safety at Georgetown University. CPD is one of 324 law enforcement agencies across the U.S. to adopt ABLE. The core purpose of ABLE is to prepare officers to successfully intervene to prevent harm and to create a law enforcement culture that supports peer intervention (including during use of force or potential use of force). The intended impact of ABLE includes:

- Reducing unnecessary harm to civilians
- Reducing unnecessary harm to officers
- Improving police / community relations
- Improving officer health and wellness
- Improving citizen satisfaction with CPD
- Improving officer job satisfaction
- Reducing the risk of officers losing their jobs
- Reducing the risk of lawsuits against CPD, the city, and individual officers

CPD adopted ABLE training in 2022 and the Georgetown ABLE project created refresher training which CPD will utilize in 2023.

¹ <https://www.bmj.com/content/349/bmj.g4864>

² <https://www.law.georgetown.edu/cics/able/>



Integrating Communication, Assessment, and Tactics (ICAT)

Integrating Communications, Assessment, and Tactics (ICAT)³ is a use of force training guide designed to fill a critical gap in training officers on how to respond to volatile situations in which the subjects are behaving erratically, and often dangerously, but do not possess a firearm. It was created through the Police Executive Research Forum, a nonprofit police research and policy organization that provides technical assistance on a number of law enforcement topics.

ICAT training focuses on key areas of decision-making and response. Goals of the training include providing or enhancing skills related to:

- critical decision-making
- crisis recognition and management
- communication and teamwork
- de-escalation
- safe and effective tactics
- gaining voluntary compliance
- incident documentation

ICAT integrates these skills through video case studies and scenario-based training. Most importantly, ICAT reinforces CPD's highest priority, the sanctity of human life. CPD will incorporate ICAT into its 2023 use of force training program.

Constitutional Policing

In 2023, CPD will be introducing a new training course on Constitutional Policing. The emphasis of this training will be on Fourth Amendment (i.e., search and seizure) law and policy. Use of force is a way to effect a seizure, and Fourth Amendment stops often precede a use of force. For reasons outlined in this report, Fourth Amendment issues are extremely important to both the public and CPD. Topics of the Constitutional Policing course include:

- civil and human rights
- legal and policy updates
- person and vehicle searches
- de-escalation
- community policing
- body-worn and in-car cameras
- documentation / report-writing

The Constitutional Policing training is expected to commence within the first half of 2023, and the goal is to have 95% of officers complete the training by year's end.

³ <https://www.policeforum.org/about-icats#:~:text=Integrating%20Communications%2C%20Assessment%2C%20and%20Tactics,do%20not%20possess%20a%20firearm.>



Training Community Advisory Committee

Moving forward, CPD looks forward to continued community engagement on use of force policies to ensure those policies reflect best practices and consider the lived experiences of community members. In addition to engagement on policy, the Training and Support Group utilized the Training Community Training Advisory Committee in 2022 to review and provide feedback on the department's 2023 use of force training. Community perspective on CPD's use of force training, both with respect to content and methods of instruction, has been invaluable to the department. CPD looks forward to building on these partnerships moving forward so that the community is meaningfully involved in both policy development and training.

Officer Wellness

CPD understands that the physical, mental, and emotional health of its officers are critical to healthy and effective engagement with the community. Moreover, healthy officers are better equipped to effectively handle volatile, emotionally charged incidents on the street and de-escalate them.

CPD provides free and confidential programs for department members and their immediate families. CPD's Professional Counseling Division has established an Employee Assistance Program (with clinical therapists on staff), the Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program, Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services, the Police Chaplains Ministry, and the Peer Support Program (made up of specially trained fellow officers). Unfortunately, there can often be a stigma associated with mental health treatment in the law enforcement community. CPD is working to normalize conversations about mental health so that officers avail themselves of these services. Officer wellness not only benefits officers and their families, but it benefits the communities in which those officers serve because healthy officers function at a higher level and are more effective.

Analysis Summary

Leveraging insight from observations, patterns, and trends is a central tenet of CPD's operational plans moving forward, especially as it relates to constantly evaluating and improving use of force policy, training, and practices. As shown in this report, CPD has made significant progress with respect to its use of force policy, training, and operations. However, the landscape is constantly changing based on the most recent patterns and trends, evolving community expectations, best practices, and the law. CPD is focused on designing a sustainable, solid, yet flexible infrastructure surrounding use of force that allows it to adapt to these changes and continually move the department forward in improving operations, enhancing community trust, and increasing public safety. This requires the collective efforts of the community, CPD and its leadership, the Civilian Office of Police Accountability, the Police Board, the Public Safety Inspector General, and the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability. This collective effort not only benefits CPD as an organization, but, more importantly, it benefits the communities in which we all live because it ensures our police department is self-reflective, constantly improving, and operating at the highest levels possible.



Public Feedback on Annual Use of Force Report

The department encourages members of the community to review this report and provide any thoughts, comments, and suggestions via the department's annual reports page, located at: <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/use-of-force-annual-reports/>.

CPD appreciates your feedback!

Below is a screenshot of CPD's online feedback form.

Add your thoughts, comments and suggestions below

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

Comment

Name

Email

I'm not a robot



Post Comment

We want your feedback!



Core Values and Consent Decree

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.



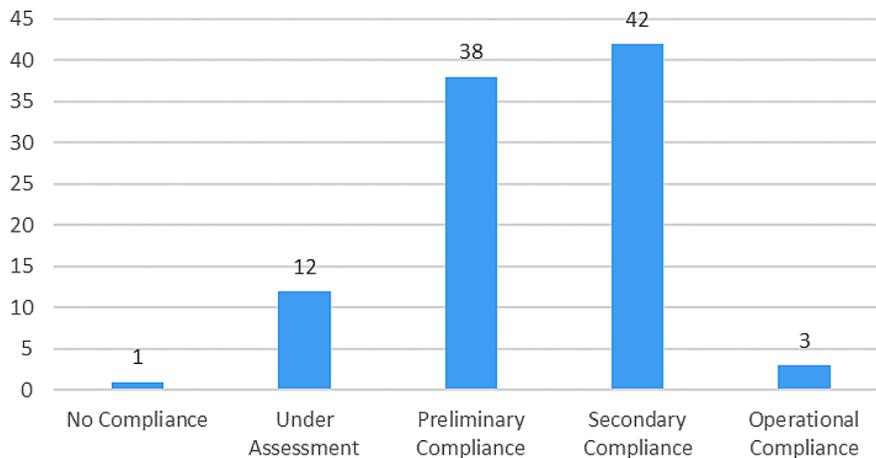
Consent Decree

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. As of the end of the sixth reporting period, which concluded on June 30th 2022, CPD had reached some level of compliance (preliminary, secondary, or operational) with 83 (86%) of the 96 use of force paragraphs. Another 12 (13%) of the paragraphs were under assessment. 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>.

Compliance levels as of June 30, 2022 (Independent Monitoring Report 6, filed December 15, 2022)

Compliance Level	Number of Paragraphs
No Compliance	1
Under Assessment	12
Preliminary Compliance	38
Secondary Compliance	42
Operational Compliance	3
Total Paragraphs	96

Use of Force Paragraphs by Level of Compliance





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 of use of force-related provisions provided by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, the Act:⁴

- 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 to FBI National Use of Force Database.
- Requires reporting of deaths in police custody and due to use of force.

On December 31, 2022, the Illinois Supreme Court put on hold a provision of the SAFE-T Act related to bail reform. However, this action by the Illinois Supreme Court did *not* affect requirements related 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>.

Department Policies

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

⁴ <https://icjia.illinois.gov/researchhub/articles/the-2021-safe-t-act-icjia-roles-and-responsibilities>



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). In addition, CPD must conduct an annual review of its use of force policies to maintain its accreditation with the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). CALEA is a credentialing authority through the joint efforts of the *International Association of Chiefs of Police*, the *National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives*, the *National Sheriff’s Association*, and the *Police Executive Research Forum*. In July 2022, CPD received *Advanced Law Enforcement and Training Academy* reaccreditation at a CALEA conference hosted in Chicago. CPD is the world’s largest fully accredited agency (Law Enforcement and Training Academy) by CALEA. Only 4% of US law enforcement agencies and 5% in Illinois have attained accreditation status from CALEA.

Throughout 2022, R&D conducted a review of its use of force policy suite to ensure these policies address current CPD practices, reflect national best practices, and promote trust between CPD and the community. R&D conducts a review and evaluation of its use of force policies in a number of ways. For example, R&D reviews data published quarterly and annually by the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division and in this Annual Use of Force Report. R&D also seeks feedback from community members on CPD’s use of force policies and how they are actually working in the community (see “Community Engagement” section of this report). Finally, R&D continues to collaborate with its partners from the Independent Monitoring Team and the Illinois Office of the Attorney General to ensure the department’s policies comply with the consent decree agreement. CPD expects to complete this review during the first half of 2023 and will then post the revised use of force policy suite on its website for community comment.

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 in 2021 and 2022. The following are 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 policies on specific topics. When accessing the Department Directives System, members of the public should be aware that any policy items identified by *italics and double underlines* have been added or revised since the previous version of the policy.

Core Components of 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 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.

Categories of Resistance and Force Options

CPD use of force policy places individuals into one of three categories based on their behavior: cooperative, resister, and assailant (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 (social control) and verbal direction for cooperative persons.

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

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

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

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

Active resister force options include the following: options for cooperative persons and passive resisters; **stunning or diffused pressure strikes** (e.g., open-hand slap); oleoresin capsicum (OC) pepper spray (each separate discharge must be reasonable, necessary, and proportional, and a discharge requires approval from the Superintendent or a designee for active resisters that are part of a crowd); **takedowns** (i.e., physically directing a person to the ground); **canines** used by canine handlers (can only be utilized against an active resister who is armed or has committed a felony or to conduct a search for a hidden person who has committed a felony or violent misdemeanor, and the person failed to comply with orders to reveal themselves); **Tasers** (conducted electrical weapons)—can only be utilized against an active resister when there is an objectively reasonable belief at the time of any of the following: the person is armed; the person is violent or exhibiting violent or aggressive behavior; the person committed a felony; the person committed a misdemeanor that is not property-related, a quality-of-life offense, or a petty municipal code or traffic offense. Each Taser application is a separate use of force, each requiring an assessment or reassessment and an independent justification. Although Tasers can be an effective tool, CPD policy implements multiple restrictions and requirements, including restrictions on discharging in the presence of flammable materials, requiring removal of barbs by trained medical personnel only, restrictions on using multiple Tasers against the same person, restrictions on drive stuns (direct contact between a Taser device and a person), restrictions on using Tasers against vulnerable persons (e.g., children, pregnant women, and the elderly), and restrictions on using Tasers against fleeing persons when the person's only action is flight. The policy also discusses increased discharge risks. Examples of these increased discharge risks include, but are not limited to when the person is elevated above the ground, could fall on a sharp



object, is less able to protect themselves in a fall (e.g., handcuffed), is operating or riding any mode of transportation, or is located in water. Finally, CPD policy restricts the use of Tasers in schools or on students. A department member will not utilize a Taser in these circumstances unless the member has assessed the reasonableness and necessity of the Taser use based on the totality of circumstances, including the person's apparent age, size, and the threat presented, and determines the Taser discharge is immediately necessary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

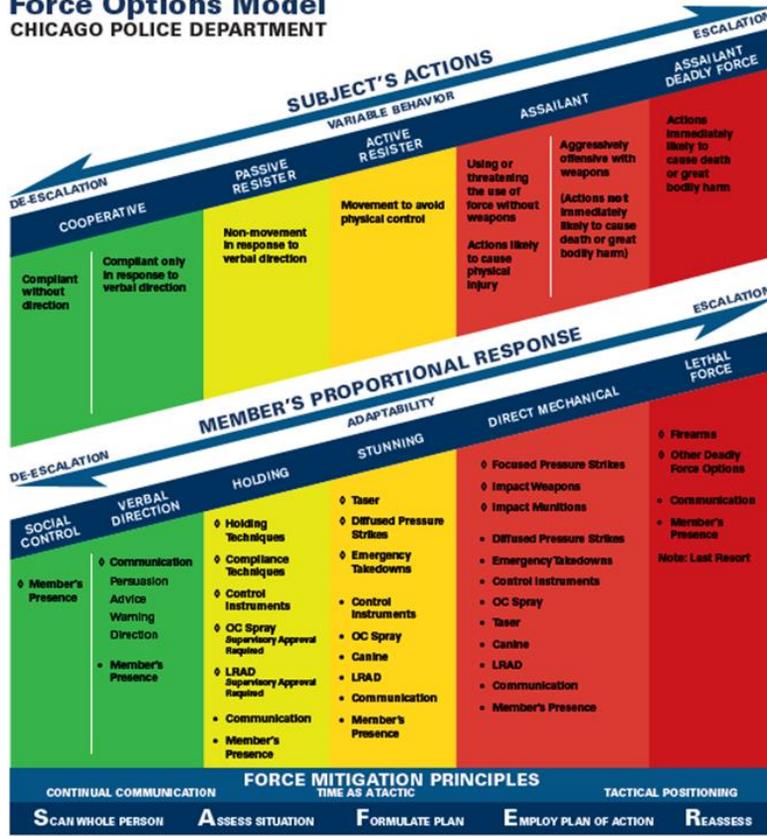
Additionally, CPD policy prohibits the following types of firearm discharges: warning shots; firing at a person whose actions are only a threat to themselves; firing into crowds unless necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm, no reasonable alternative exists, and the member identifies the appropriate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



CPD created the *Force Options Model* (pictured below) as a visual guide for understanding force options.



Force Options Model
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT



Levels of Force

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

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



Medical Aid

As conveyed in policy, the department's highest priority is the sanctity and preservation of human life. By its very nature, any use of force by a department member involves a risk of physical injury, including to the persons upon whom force is being used, the department members using force, and bystanders. Although it is not the intention to cause injury, department members stand ready to address injuries when they do occur.

First and foremost, CPD policy requires department members to summon medical aid, either by requesting an ambulance or transporting persons directly to a hospital, whenever there is an apparent injury or complaint of injury.

In addition, CPD provides officers with Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART). This hands-on, scenario-based training provides department members with tools and skills to potentially stabilize a person until emergency medical personnel are able to arrive on scene. This includes training on direct pressure bandaging, use of chest seals, the application of tourniquets, utilization of QuickClot gauze, and recovery positioning. To watch a short department video of LEMART training in action, please visit <https://www.facebook.com/ChicagoPoliceDepartment/videos/lemart-training/3470985636351223/>.



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



LEMART. During 2022, 594 CPD recruits completed the initial LEMART course, and 1,722 incumbent department members trained in the LEMART refresher course. CPD documented 70 tourniquet applications by its members in 2022. Since August 2018, there have been a total of 286 tourniquet applications by CPD members before emergency medical services arrived. *Please note, these tourniquet applications include all types of incidents, not just use of force incidents.*

Through the efforts of both the department's Awards Section and the LEMART training team, CPD continues to emphasize the importance of the sanctity and preservation of life by providing positive recognition to department members who utilize these life-saving skills.

Foot Pursuits

Policy Overview

CPD defines a foot pursuit as an event in which a sworn department member, on foot, chases a fleeing person who is attempting to evade detention for suspected criminal activity. On August 26, 2022, CPD published a foot pursuit policy that became effective on August 29, 2022. This replaced an interim foot pursuit policy that had been in effect since June 2021. The revised policy is established in General Order G03-07, *Foot Pursuits*, and includes the following:

- Definitions;
- Guidance on the decision to pursue, including that members may only pursue when they establish reasonable articulable suspicion or probable cause that the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a felony, a Class A misdemeanor, a traffic offense that endangers the safety of others, or the person being pursued poses an obvious physical threat to any person;
- Prohibitions against pursuing (e.g., risk outweighs need for immediate apprehension, certain injuries occurred, inability to provide location, loss of communication or essential equipment, member belief that they would not be able to control the person if caught, or supervisor order not to initiate or continue);
- Guidelines and responsibilities for pursuing members, assisting members, and supervisors;
- Reporting requirements; and
- Foot pursuit incident review procedures

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

Foot Pursuit Application

Perhaps the biggest change related to the rollout of this new policy was the creation of a foot pursuit report and a foot pursuit review report. Based on research conducted prior to its rollout, this was a first-of-its-kind report in U.S. law enforcement. Whenever a sworn CPD member engages in a foot pursuit, as defined by policy, that member must complete a foot pursuit report using an online application accessible both in CPD police vehicles and on department computers.



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

In creating this application, CPD was challenged to balance the need to collect important foot pursuit data and the need to keep officers on the street as much as possible, actively patrolling and engaging with their communities. Therefore, in an effort to limit the amount of time an officer interfaces with the report, CPD worked to design a dynamic application that adjusts to each situation. As one example, some questions are based on the conclusion of the pursuit (i.e., detained vs discontinued), and the completing member only answers questions pertinent to the outcome (e.g., what, if any, enforcement action was taken, if detained? vs. what was the reason for discontinuing?).

Prior to the launch of this new application, only very general incident-level data was captured when the pursuing member notified their dispatcher via radio, and the dispatcher attached a foot pursuit code to the event. As a result, CPD was unable to collect and analyze more detailed information about foot pursuits. CPD began collecting this more detailed data during the second half of 2022 and made some improvements to the application based on preliminary feedback. CPD plans to begin compiling and analyzing this data in 2023 and then report its findings to the public.

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

IF PURSUING MEMBER DISCONTINUED PURSUIT, WHAT WAS THE REASON? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)					
<input type="checkbox"/> SAFETY RISK/ CONCERN	<input type="checkbox"/> INJURY OCCURRED	<input type="checkbox"/> PERSON ELUDED DETENTION	<input type="checkbox"/> DETAINED BY ANOTHER MEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> UNABLE TO DETERMINE/ COMMUNICATE LOC.	<input type="checkbox"/> UNABLE TO MAINTAIN COMMUNICATION
MISLAID DEPARTMENT- ISSUED EQUIPMENT DESCRIBE: _____		PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS OF OFFICER		ID KNOWN- APPREHENSION AT LATER TIME LIKELY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____	
MEMBER'S NAME (Print)	RANK	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE	DATE/TIME COMPLETED	
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR					
OTHER INCIDENT REPORTS MEMBER COMPLETED: (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)		<input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATORY STOP REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> CASE INCIDENT REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> ARREST REPORT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: <input type="checkbox"/> TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT			
SUPERVISORS ACTIONS: (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)					
<input type="checkbox"/> COORDINATED ACTIONS		<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTED OTHER RESOURCES		<input type="checkbox"/> RECEIVED NOTIFICATION <input type="checkbox"/> ASCERTAINED PURPOSE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DIRECTED CONTAINMENT STRATEGY		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:		<input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDED TO SCENE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISCONTINUED PURSUIT		<input type="checkbox"/> UNREASONABLE RISK		<input type="checkbox"/> APPEARED INCONSISTENT WITH G03-07	
FORWARDED FOR REVIEW TO: <input type="checkbox"/> WOL (ARREST OR TRR RELATED) <input type="checkbox"/> TRED (ALL OTHER PURSUITS)					
SUPERVISOR NAME (Print)	RANK	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE	DATE/TIME COMPLETED	

FOOT PURSUIT - WATCH OPERATIONS LIEUTENANT REVIEW			FOOT PURSUIT REPORT NO.	
CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT				
INCIDENT INFORMATION				
DATE OF PURSUIT	TIME OF PURSUIT	ADDRESS OF INITIATION OF PURSUIT	BEAT OF PURSUIT	
RANK	PURSUING MEMBER LAST NAME	PURSUING MEMBER FIRST NAME	STAR NO.	BEAT OF ASSIGNMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> EVENT NO.	<input type="checkbox"/> RD NO.	<input type="checkbox"/> ISR NO.	<input type="checkbox"/> CB NO.	<input type="checkbox"/> TRR NO.
WATCH OPERATIONS LIEUTENANT REVIEW				
COMMENTS: (Document any investigatory information or other observations or actions taken that are not already captured.)				
<input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE REVIEW AND EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS OUTLINED IN G03-07 and G03-07-01. BASED ON THE PRELIMINARY INFORMATION THAT I HAVE REVIEWED AND THAT WAS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THIS REPORT, THE FOOT PURSUIT APPEARS TO: <input type="checkbox"/> BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES <input type="checkbox"/> REQUIRE AFTER-ACTION SUPPORT RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADDRESS IDENTIFIED TACTICAL EQUIPMENT, OR POLICY CONCERNS (IF YES, INDICATE BELOW) <input type="checkbox"/> REQUIRE A NOTIFICATION TO THE CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA) IF YES, INDICATE LOG NO. <input type="checkbox"/> BE ASSOCIATED WITH A DEADLY FORCE INCIDENT.				
AFTER-ACTION SUPPORT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PURSUING MEMBER				
<input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING WITH SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO/LEARNING <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES		<input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____		SCOPE OF RECOMMENDATIONS: <input type="checkbox"/> OPPORTUNITIES TO DE-ESCALATE OR PREVENT FLIGHT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER METHODS OR TACTICS <input type="checkbox"/> MODIFIED OR IMPROVED TACTICS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____
AFTER-ACTION SUPPORT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUPERVISOR				
<input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO/LEARNING <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN		<input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES <input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____
WATCH OPERATIONS LIEUTENANT NAME (Print)	RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE	DATE/TIME COMPLETED



Foot Pursuit Reviews

Incidents involving foot pursuits in Chicago and across the country have highlighted the risks that can be involved. CPD also recognizes that foot pursuits may either precede or follow a use of force. Therefore, in 2020, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division began reviewing all use of force incidents associated with a foot pursuit, even those that would not otherwise be subject to their review (see Tactical Review and Evaluation Division section). These reviews, in part, ensure department members follow department policy and training concerning foot pursuits. It should be noted that plans are currently underway to have the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division review additional foot pursuits that are not associated with uses of force beginning in 2023.

Firearm Pointing Incidents—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 Tactical Review and Evaluation Division automatically receives the tracking number and conducts a review of the firearm pointing incident (see Tactical Review and Evaluation Division section of this report). The Department's full firearm pointing incident policy is publicly available at <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 for department policy is especially important because the procedures outlined in policy guide officers in their day-to-day actions. CPD can utilize public feedback to gain the perspective of citizens when conducting research and considering policy revisions.

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.

On December 31, 2022, CPD issued a directive called the *Community Engagement in Policy Development – Pilot Program*. This pilot program is outlined in Department Notice D22-08 and can be found at <http://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6927>. This directive sets forth the department's guidelines, procedures, and responsibilities for engaging members of the community and CPD in the development of department policies. CPD looks forward to the various engagement opportunities that this pilot program aims to provide during the creation and revision of department policies in 2023.

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 senior 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. In early 2022, CPD again met with the working group which led to draft revisions to the use of force policy suite that are on pace to be published in 2023.

Use of Force Policy Public Posting, Review, and Comment

CPD periodically posts its policies for public review and comment on its website. 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 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. CPD plans to post a revised use of force policy suite for public comment in the first half of 2023 with the intention of publishing it later in the year.

The department strongly encourages members of the public to visit <http://home.chicagopolice.org/reform/policy-review> to review and provide feedback on a wide range of policies, including use of force policies, when they become available. New policies are posted periodically, so the department encourages members of the public to check back frequently. Community feedback is essential to creating a policy that promotes trust between CPD and the communities that it serves.



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, with an eye toward publishing a more permanent policy in 2022. 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. Ultimately, this led to the issuance of the new foot pursuit policy and reporting mechanisms in 2022.





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 again provided a forty-hour training program in 2022, and 95% of sworn members had completed the training by January 9, 2023. CPD recognizes this training is essential to the department's operational improvement plans.

As part of the overall training curriculum, 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 community members and police officers whenever force is used. Related courses cover 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.

In 2022, CPD's Training and Support group utilized the *Training Community Advisory Committee* to review and provide feedback on the department's 2023 use of force training. Community perspective on CPD's use of force training, both with respect to content and methods of instruction, has been invaluable to the department. CPD looks forward to building on these partnerships moving forward so that the community is meaningfully involved in the development of training.

Construction on the *Blauer-Plummer Public Safety Training Center* (pictured below) concluded in 2022. This is a modern training facility for both classroom and hands-on, scenario-based training.

Additional information on specific training initiatives related to use of force was provided in the "Important Initiatives" section of this report.





Use of Force Documentation and Review

Use of Force Incident Documentation

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

Body-worn and In-Car Camera Video

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



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

- *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.





The department started to revise its body-worn and in-car camera policies during 2022 in response to Illinois law and operational needs related to providing BWCs to all units engaged in public law enforcement activities. In addition, the department is developing a random video review process as part of its work to enhance accountability within the department. The department hopes to post revised draft BWC and In-Car Video policies to the CPD website for public comment in 2023.

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.

Although TRR “occurrences” and “incidents” may sometimes be used interchangeably, there is an important distinction between the two, especially when reviewing use of force data in this report. A use of force occurrence represents an individual TRR completed by an officer. Each TRR has its own unique identifier called a TRR number. An incident represents all TRRs completed as part of the same incident. This may involve one TRR by a single member, multiple TRRs by a single member, or multiple TRRs by multiple members. Each use of force incident has its own unique identifier called a Records Division (RD) number. Multiple unique TRR numbers may be connected by the same RD number if they are part of the same incident.

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



TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT/Chicago Police Department

FRD TRACKING NO.

INCIDENT	DATE OF INCIDENT	TIME	ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE	LOCATION CODE	BEAT/OCCUR.	VIDEO RECORDED INCIDENT <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 <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	RACE	AGE	HT.	WT.
	DATE OF APPT.	UNIT & BEAT OF ASSIGN.	DUTY STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> ON <input type="checkbox"/> OFF	IN UNIFORM? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	TYPE OF MEMBER INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> None / None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Contusion/Laceration <input type="checkbox"/> Laceration Requiring Sutures <input type="checkbox"/> Gun Shot <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Swelling <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint of Substantial Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Broken/Fractured Bone(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Contusion <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Attack/Stroke/Aneurysm <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain)					
	PATROL TYPE? <input type="checkbox"/> BICYCLE <input type="checkbox"/> SQUADROL <input type="checkbox"/> SQUAD/ PLATOON		MEMBER WAS? <input type="checkbox"/> ALONE <input type="checkbox"/> WITH PARTNER		ASSIST UNITS ON SCENE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		INCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> INDOOR <input type="checkbox"/> OUTDOOR			
SUBJECT INFORMATION	LAST NAME		FIRST NAME	M.I.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	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"/> Under Influence of Drugs <input type="checkbox"/> Disability (Describe) <input type="checkbox"/> Apparently Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Alleges Injury by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Illness / Emotional Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Injured by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Under Influence of Alcohol						
	MEDICAL TREATMENT? <input type="checkbox"/> Refused Medical Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Offered/E/MS Requested <input type="checkbox"/> Performed by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Taken to Hospital (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)		SUBJECT INJURY BY MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE? <input type="checkbox"/> None/None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal - Minor Injury <input type="checkbox"/> UNK <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Alleged Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal - Major Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal							
SUBJECT'S ACTIONS <small>(Check all that apply)</small>	<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)		WAS SUBJECT ARMED WITH WEAPON? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: <input type="checkbox"/> BLUNT OBJECT (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/> KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLOSIVE DEVICE <input type="checkbox"/> TASER/STUN GUN <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE) <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE			
	DID THE SUBJECT COMMIT AN ASSAULT OR BATTERY AGAINST THE INVOLVED MEMBER PERFORMING A POLICE FUNCTION? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES		SUBJECT ACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> Drug-Related? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Gang-Related? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		WEAPON USE: <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Used - Attempt to Attack Member <input type="checkbox"/> Obtained Member's Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Possessed <input type="checkbox"/> Used - Attacked Member <input type="checkbox"/> Member at Gunpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Displayed, Not Used <input type="checkbox"/> Member Shot/Shot At					
	TYPE OF ACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> Ambush - No Warning <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Person with a Gun <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Riot/Mob Action/Civil Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Other <input type="checkbox"/> Processing/Transporting/Guarding Arrestee <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Stop <input type="checkbox"/> Investigatory Stop <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health Related Incident <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Describe in Narrative <input type="checkbox"/> Pursuing/Arresting Subject									
MEMBER'S RESPONSE <small>(Check all that apply)</small>	REASON FOR RESPONSE? <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Self <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Member of Public <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Department Member <input type="checkbox"/> Stop Self-Inflicted Harm		<input type="checkbox"/> Fleeing Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Armed with Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional		<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe) _____ Name _____ Star No. _____					
	FORCE MITIGATION EFFORTS <input type="checkbox"/> 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				CONTROL TACTICS <input type="checkbox"/> ESCORT HOLDS <input type="checkbox"/> CONTROL INSTRUMENT <input type="checkbox"/> HANDCUFFS/PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS <input type="checkbox"/> WRISTLOCK <input type="checkbox"/> PRESSURE SENSITIVE AREAS <input type="checkbox"/> ARMBAR <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER					
	RESPONSE WITHOUT WEAPONS <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN HAND STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> KICKS <input type="checkbox"/> TAKE DOWN <input type="checkbox"/> PUSH/PHYSICAL REDIRECTION <input type="checkbox"/> ELBOW STRIKE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED HAND STRIKE/PUNCH <input type="checkbox"/> KNEE STRIKE				RESPONSE WITH WEAPON USE <input type="checkbox"/> OC/CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> TASER <input type="checkbox"/> LESS LETHAL SHOTGUN (DESCRIBE BELOW) <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> OC/CHEMICAL WEAPON W/ AUTHORIZATION* <input type="checkbox"/> CANINE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER IMPACT MUNITIONS (DESCRIBE BELOW) <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> LRAD W/ AUTHORIZATION* <input type="checkbox"/> BATON/EXPANDABLE BATON <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER					
*AUTHORIZED BY (NAME) _____ RANK _____ STAR NO. _____ UNIT NO. _____										
WAS ANY REPORTABLE FORCE USED AGAINST THE SUBJECT WHILE HANDCUFFED OR OTHERWISE IN PHYSICAL RESTRAINTS? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES IF YES, DESCRIBE SUBJECT'S ACTIONS AND MEMBER'S RESPONSE IN THE NARRATIVE SECTION.										
WEAPON USE	WEAPON TYPE: <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> NO. OF DISCHARGES OF THE WEAPON. _____		WEAPON SERIAL NO. _____		WEAPON CERT. NO. _____					
	<input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> TASER <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____		WAS SUBJECT VEHICLE USE AS A WEAPON? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST OTHER PERSON					
	DID THIS WEAPON CONTRIBUTE TO A SUBJECT INJURY? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNK		DID THE DISCHARGE RESULT IN A SELF-INFLICTED INJURY? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES-SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> YES-MEMBER		PERSON/OBJECT(S) STRUCK BY THE DISCHARGE OF MEMBER'S WEAPON (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): <input type="checkbox"/> SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> DEPARTMENT MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER OBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER PERSON <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN					
TASER ONLY TASER CARTRIDGE ID NO.(S) _____ PROPERTY INVENTORY NO. _____		CARTRIDGES DISCHARGED <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____		ADDITIONAL ENERGY CYCLES TRIGGER <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____		CONTACT STUN <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER _____				
FIREARM DISCHARGE ONLY WHO FIRED FIRST SHOT? <input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> OFFENDER		TOTAL NO. OF SHOTS MEMBER FIRED _____		WAS FIREARM RELOADED DURING INCIDENT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		MAKE/ MANUFACTURER _____ MODEL _____ DID MEMBER FIRE AT A VEHICLE? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES				



NOTIFICATIONS AND NARRATIVE

NOTIFICATIONS (ALL INCIDENTS): IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR DISTRICT OF OCCURRENCE NOTIFICATIONS (WEAPONS DISCHARGE AND DEADLY FORCE): OEMC CPIC

VIEWED BEFORE COMPLETING REPORT: BWC IN-CAR VIDEO OTHER 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 Minor Contusion Significant Contusion Potential Life-Threatening InjURY LOCATION Head/Neck Other (Describe)
 None / None Apparent Minor Laceration/Abrasion Laceration Requiring Sutures Gun Shot Other (Explain) Leg: Left Right Torso
 Minor Swelling Complaint of Substantial Pain Broken/Fractured Bone(s) Fatal Arm: Left Right Back

WITNESSES	<input type="checkbox"/> UNK	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	M.I.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	RACE	DATE OF BIRTH
		ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NO.	WITNESS INTERVIEW <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AVAILABLE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> INTERVIEWED <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? NO YES EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN? NOTIFIED RESPONDED DNA

ATTACHMENTS: CASE REPORT ARREST REPORT SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT INVENTORY IOD REPORT TASER DOWNLOAD OTHER

REVIEWING SUPERVISOR:
 I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE DUTIES OUTLINED IN G03-02-02. LOG NUMBER OBTAINED FROM THE CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA) LOG NO. OBTAINED.
 I DID NOT USE REPORTABLE FORCE OR ORDER THE USE OF REPORTABLE FORCE DURING THIS INCIDENT.
 I HAVE REVIEWED THIS TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT AND AFFIRM THAT THE REPORT IS LEGIBLE AND COMPLETE.

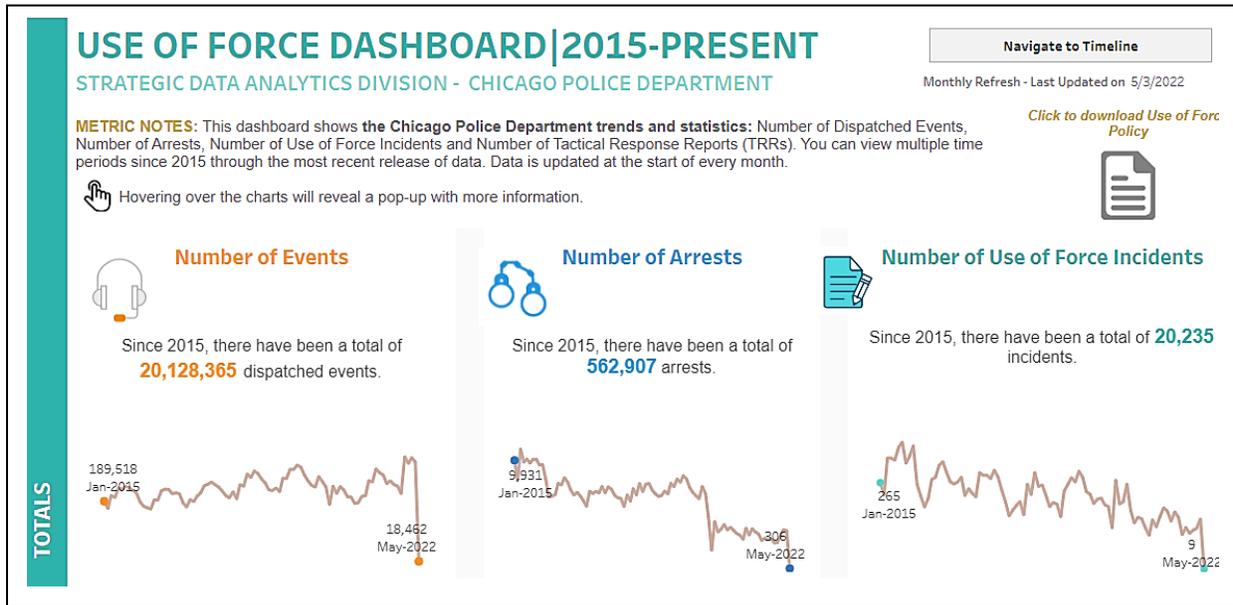
REVIEWING SUPERVISOR NAME (Print) RANK/TITLE CODE STAR NO. SIGNATURE DATE/TIME COMPLETED

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 Tactical Review and Evaluation Division have responsibilities for reviewing these incidents.

District Level Review and Investigation

After the involved member submits the TRR for initial review, the reviewing supervisor (typically the involved member’s sergeant) reviews the TRR for accuracy and documents additional incident information such as injury details, 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 specific 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 use of force (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 discharge), 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. However, 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 when appropriate, the investigating supervisor must complete the TRR-Investigation Report. This report includes detailed information about the use of force investigation, including investigative steps taken, the investigating supervisor's conclusions about the involved member's use of force, notifications to COPA where applicable, and any after-action support provided. There is also a supplemental section which is completed in cases of a Level 3 use of force. A copy of this report is provided on the next two pages.



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-I fields.)

UNITS ON-SCENE OF THE INCIDENT: _____

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

<p>LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE DUTIES OUTLINED IN G03-02-02.</p> <p><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: _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I DID NOT USE REPORTABLE FORCE OR ORDER THE USE OF REPORTABLE FORCE DURING THIS INCIDENT.</p>	<p>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:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> A DEADLY FORCE OR OFFICER-INVOLVED DEATH INCIDENT.</p>
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<p>INVOLVED MEMBER ACTIONS RECOMMENDED?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING WITH SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____</p>	<p>REVIEWING SUPERVISOR ACTIONS RECOMMENDED?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL DEBRIEFING WITH SUPERVISOR <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: _____</p>
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LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)	RANK/TITLE CODE	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE	DATE/TIME COMPLETED
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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

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-11.377-1 (Rev. 4/21)



Tactical Review and Evaluation Division After-Action Reviews—Use of Force

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

The department's Tactical Review and Evaluation Division is unique 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 identify what the involved member and their supervisor did well during these incidents and what improved tactics may lead to better outcomes in the future. Moreover, after-action reviews allow for the collection of important data that can be used to analyze and improve department-wide operations.

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

The Tactical Review and Evaluation 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, TRRs meeting the criteria for their review are *automatically* forwarded (via an electronic application) to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews an entire incident flagged for review, not just the TRRs individually flagged for review. For example, if a use of force incident resulted in both a Level 2 TRR and a Level 1 TRR that was not automatically flagged for review, a reviewer would review *both* TRRs because they were part of the same incident.

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



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

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

Lastly, reviewers and supervisors assigned to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division complete at least forty hours of specialized in-service training *annually*. This is *in addition to* the forty-hour required minimum for all department members in 2022. This amounts to approximately 80 hours (two weeks) of training per year. Personnel also attend weekly meetings that include time set aside for division supervisors to conduct refresher training on policies, trends, or review procedures. This helps ensure consistency and adherence to best practices during the review process.

While reviewing use of force incidents, reviewers compare the facts of each incident with the protocols that have been established by department policy and training standards to identify opportunities for improvement, as well as exemplary conduct that serves as a model for the department. These reviews are designed to be non-disciplinary 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 Tactical Review and Evaluation Division recommends unit supervisors or Training and Support Group staff conduct after-action training, where appropriate. The



Tactical Review and Evaluation Division tracks the completion of any recommendations they issue to ensure accountability.

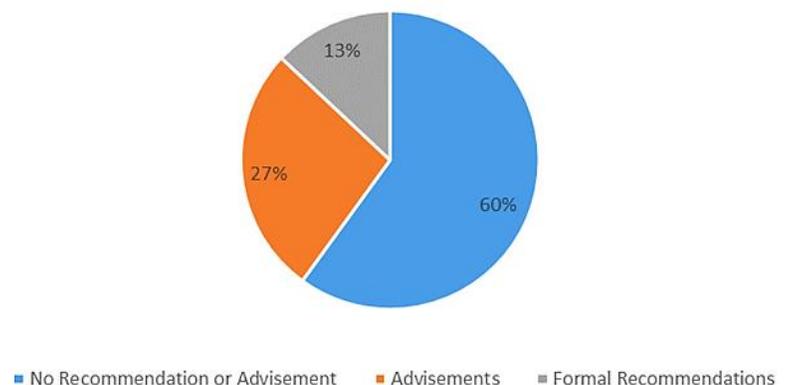
Exception: The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division will not review use of force incidents to make a determination about the specific conduct related to a complaint or allegation of misconduct subject to investigation by COPA. COPA maintains full authority over these investigations. If during the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

Depending on their unit of assignment, many supervisors may review only a limited number of use of force incidents in a year. At that level, it becomes difficult to identify patterns and trends within a district or the department as a whole. However, because the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews all Level 2 uses of force and a sample of all Level 1 uses of force across the city, the department is better equipped to identify those patterns and trends and take appropriate action. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division then makes recommendations to address these issues within the department's various training programs. Examples of patterns and trends, and the resulting action to address them, were provided in the "2022 Use of Force Analysis and Future Initiatives" section of this report.

The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division publishes detailed information on their reviews in their semi-annual and year-end reports, which are publicly available on CPD's website.⁵ In 2022 the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division completed 2,575 TRR reviews, 9% more than the previous year. This means the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviewed approximately 71% of all TRRs (on top of the district-level supervisor reviews). Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews of TRRs in 2022 resulted in 691 (27%) informal training advisements and 343 (13%) formal training recommendations. Additionally, 9% of TRRs flagged for review in 2022 already had a complaint log number and were under the investigative purview of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability.

Approximately 88% of TRR reviews in 2022 included body-worn camera video. The most common debriefing point in 2022 for the involved member completing the TRR was late activation of the body worn camera, which was debriefed in 14% of reviews (four percentage points higher than 2021). The second most common debriefing point was for members not articulating in detail what they did to de-escalate the incident. Although the member's actions (including for de-escalation) are often observable on video,

2022 TRR Reviews - Advisements & Recommendations



⁵ <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/tactical-review-and-evaluation-division-reports/>

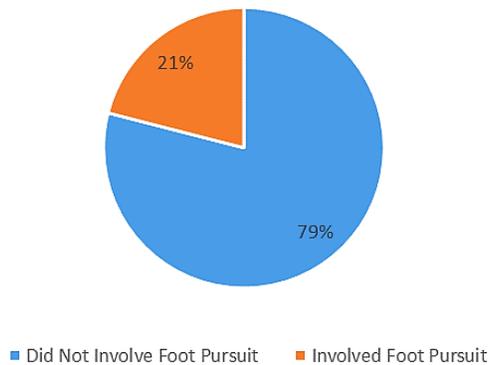


their thoughts are not. Therefore, it is important to articulate what strategy was utilized because it helps identify areas for improvement and areas of strength. This debriefing point was identified in 12% of reviews, a seven percentage point improvement over the previous year.

For reviewing supervisors (typically the assigned sergeant), the most common debriefing point was for not notifying an evidence technician when required (110 debriefings). This continues to be a trend, especially in circumstances where only the department member is injured or there is no visible injury to the person subjected to force. For investigating supervisors (typically the watch operations lieutenant), the most common debriefing point was for not addressing a body-worn-camera issue during their investigation, such as not addressing late or no activation (88 debriefings).

As part of its use of force reviews, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division also reviews use of force occurrences that involve a foot pursuit, even if that TRR would not have otherwise been flagged for review. In 2022, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviewed 528 TRRs involving a foot pursuit. These reviews resulted in 45 debriefing points related specifically to the foot pursuit (e.g., partner separation and radio communication). This equated to 8.5% of these reviews resulting in a foot-pursuit-related debriefing point.

2022 TRR Reviews



The table below shows a summary comparison between all 2021 and 2022 TRR reviews.

Tactical Response Reports (TRRs)	2021	2022	Percent Change
Total TRRs	3315	3652	10%
Total TRRs Reviewed by Tact. Rev. & Eval. Div.	2363	2575	9%
TRRs With a Foot Pursuit	516	528	2%
TRRs Resulting in an Advisement	896	691	-23%
TRRs Resulting in a Formal Training Recommendation	165	343	108%
TRRs With Complaint Log Obtained During District/Unit Review	256	233	-9%
TRR Reviews by Tact. Rev. & Eval. Div. Resulting in Referral to COPA	3	0	-100%



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

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

Upon completion of each review of a firearm pointing incident, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division notifies the pointing member's immediate supervisor and unit commanding officer of any findings and follow-up recommendations from the review. The member's supervisors are then responsible for ensuring the implementation of any recommendations arising from these findings. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division includes a summary and analysis of these reviews in its semi-annual and year-end reports.

In 2022, there were a total of 3,584 instances in which an officer pointed their firearm at a person. Of these, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviewed 2,982 (83%) due to those incidents involving an investigatory stop or arrest. Reviews of firearm pointing incidents in 2022 resulted in 1,023 training recommendations. This equated to 34% of reviews resulting in at least one type of training recommendation. Similar to use of force reviews, the most common debriefing points were related to body-worn-camera activation (i.e., late activation and no activation). This accounted for a total of 995 debriefings. However, 95% of firearm pointing incidents still had available body-worn camera video for review.

As part of a firearm pointing incident review, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews any associated foot pursuits. In 2022, there were 1,031 firearm pointing incidents with a foot pursuit. These reviews resulted in 47 foot-pursuit-related recommendations, accounting for 5% of reviews. There were also a total of 254 individual firearm pointing reviews that involved the completion of a TRR (9% of reviews). Finally, 1,084 firearm pointing incidents led to the recovery of at least one weapon, the most common of which was a semi-automatic pistol.

The table below shows a summary comparison between 2021 and 2022 Firearm Pointing Incident reviews.

Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs)	2021	2022	Percent Change
Total Firearm Pointing Incidents (FPIs)	2562	2925	14%
Total Individual Firearm Pointings	3005	3584	19%
Total Reviewed Individual Firearm Pointings	2751	2982	8%
FPIs With a Foot Pursuit	774	1031	33%
FPIs With a TRR	182	254	40%
FPIs With Weapon Recovery	1038	1084	4%
Individual Firearm Pointing Reviews Resulting in a Training Recommendation	865	1023	18%
FPI Reviews Resulting in Referral to COPA	2	0	-100%



For a comprehensive overview of the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division's findings in 2022, please visit <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/tactical-review-and-evaluation-division-reports/>.

Looking Ahead—New Incident Debriefing Report

Through 2022, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division utilized the Tactical Response Report – Review application to conduct reviews and collect review data from use of force incidents and foot pursuits that were reported in conjunction with a use of force incident. When reviewing firearm pointing incidents, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division utilized a different application called the Firearm Pointing Incident Review application. As the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division takes on additional review responsibilities moving forward, including the review of foot pursuits *not* associated with a use of force, CPD looked to streamline the review process so that it could capture data from multiple facets of an incident in one place. Therefore, CPD created the Incident Debriefing Report (IDR) application which is designed to replace the Tactical Response Report – Review and the Firearm Pointing Incident Review applications. The IDR application is also designed to manage the review of foot pursuits that are not associated with a use of force. CPD worked with its external technology consultants to complete the first version of the IDR application in late 2022, and testing of the system continued into early 2023. As of March 2023, CPD was in the process of launching the IDR application. This will allow Tactical Review and Evaluation Division personnel to review incidents as a whole, and there will be a single source for incident review data. This will streamline CPD’s data collection and analysis processes for use of force, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits.

[Level 3 / Deadly Force Incidents - Review and Investigation](#)

Investigative Response Team

The Investigative Response Team (IRT) was created in 2017. IRT is on call 24 hours a day and is responsible for conducting an investigation into the underlying crime in all officer-involved shootings that occur within the city limits. This includes outside agencies who are involved in a weapons discharge incident. The unit is also responsible for investigating the circumstances involving all officer-involved death investigations. IRT is the lead investigating body for instances where a police officer sustains a non-fatal gunshot wound. IRT is comprised of over 20 senior detectives, most of which previously worked as lead homicide investigators on hundreds of homicide cases. The detectives assigned to IRT collectively have over 500 years of law enforcement experience, making them some of the most talented and seasoned investigators the Chicago Police Department has to offer.

In 2022, IRT focused on how to apply new and innovative investigative techniques to the cases they were assigned. This included an emphasis on identifying new uses of technology to help solve extremely complex and often time high-profile investigations. To learn and apply these new techniques, IRT detectives were sent to numerous external training courses on topics such as use of force, technology, enhanced investigations, and traumatic incident interview techniques.

In 2023, IRT is expecting several of its experienced detectives to retire. The challenge that arises due to these retirements is the loss of years of extensive knowledge and experience. To overcome this challenge,



IRT will partner veteran detectives with more junior ones in an attempt to pass on their knowledge. Additionally, IRT plans on conducting an extensive talent search within the Bureau of Detectives to identify and recruit the top detectives to be part of this elite investigative team.

Department After-Action Reviews of Level 3 Incidents

In the case of a deadly force incident or force resulting in life-threatening injuries, such as an officer-involved shooting, the exempt-level incident commander (rank of commander or above for deadly force) will complete the TRR-Investigation (report). Following all Level 3 use of force incidents (including those that result in a hospital admission), the assigned incident commander must complete a “Level 3 Reportable Use of Force Incident Supplemental” as part of the TRR-Investigation report. Although COPA retains investigative authority for Level 3 incidents that involve the use of deadly force, the incident commander completes a supplemental report based on a review of preliminary information available following an incident. The incident commander records:

1. Type of Level 3 reportable force, including whether the incident involved a firearms discharge, chokehold, impact weapon strike to the head or neck, hospital admission, force that caused death to a person, or other deadly force.
2. Important incident details, where applicable, including duty status, mental health component, medical aid provision, use of chokehold or carotid artery restraint, baton strike(s) to head, warning shots, firearm discharge(s) at a person who was a threat only to self, firearm discharge(s) solely in defense of property, firearm discharge(s) into a crowd, firearm discharge(s) at or into a building, firearm discharge(s), at or into a moving motor vehicle, and firearm discharge(s) from a moving motor vehicle.

While the incident commander documents the information known to them at the time, the incidents are subject to a full and complete COPA administrative review (see COPA section of this report). COPA is exclusively responsible for recommending disciplinary action relating to the incident.

Although deadly force incidents are subject to a COPA administrative review and disciplinary recommendations, the department utilizes a Force Review Board to conduct a tactical review of a deadly force incident within ninety-six hours of the incident. The Force Review Board consists of a minimum of five command staff members. A meeting of the Force Review Board must include the Superintendent, or in the Superintendent’s absence, the First Deputy Superintendent, who will assume the role of chairperson. It must also include the Chief, Bureau of Patrol (or an authorized designee), Deputy Chief, Training and Support Group (or an authorized designee), 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 Tactical Review and Evaluation Division serves as the secretary to the Force Review Board.

The review evaluates if the actions of department members during the deadly force incident were tactically sound and consistent with department training. If applicable, they also identify specific



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

Supportive Training

The Tactical Response and Evaluation Division and the Force Review Board, along with the Bureau of Internal Affairs, may issue recommendations for individual follow-up training provided by the Training and Support Group. These types of recommendations typically involve more specialized training that certified instructors from the Training and Support Group are better equipped to carry out within CPD's training facilities. Examples of these types of training may include but are not limited to Taser training, firearm training, VirTra (virtual training) hands-on control tactics, and vehicle stops and occupant control. **In 2022, the Training Division conducted support training for 82 officers utilizing 156 total hours of training time.**





Accountability for Use of Force Incidents

Civilian Office of Police Accountability

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

Excessive Force Investigations

COPA may receive excessive force complaints from members of the public, prosecutors or defense counsel, and CPD. Members of the public can contact COPA to file a complaint in 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;
- Any discharge of a firearm;
- Any discharge of a Taser;
- Any discharge of an Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) device;
- Use of excessive force or an allegation of excessive force;
- Death or potentially life-threatening injury to a member of the public that resulted directly from an action or intentional omission of a Department member; and
- Use of force that may violate the law or department policy.

COPA will investigate all incidents within its jurisdiction, including complaints of excessive force. 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),⁶ 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.⁷

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

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

COPA utilizes a standard of proof for 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 2022 Annual Report,⁸ COPA recorded 2,727 total allegations (all types) against department members. However, these allegations do not represent 2,727 separate incidents. There may

⁶ <http://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Final-COPA-Rules-and-Regulations-April-2018.pdf>

⁷ *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989).

⁸ <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/2022-Annual-Report-Final-3.pdf>



be multiple allegations for a single incident, or even multiple allegations for a single officer for an incident. Of the allegations reported in 2022, 468 were allegations related to excessive force. Therefore, excessive force complaints accounted for 17% of all allegations, making it the third most common type of complaint received by COPA. Overall, excessive force allegations were down 6% in 2022 compared to 2021 (compare to 496 excessive force complaints accounting for 24% of COPA-recorded complaints in 2021). Even more significantly, excessive force complaints were down 47% when compared to 2020, a year in which Chicago experienced significant civil unrest (compare to 876 excessive force complaints in 2020).

At the end of 2022, COPA had 1,686 pending investigations encompassing a total of 6,311 allegations, 1,086 (17%) of which concerned allegations of excessive force. This is 14 fewer pending investigations than at the end of 2021. These 2022 year-end numbers suggest that the relative percentage of pending investigations related to excessive force were consistent with the relative percentage of complaints that came in as excessive force complaints in 2022. This means excessive force investigations were closed at about the same rate as they came in when compared to all other types of allegations.

Allegations are claims or assertions that a department member did something wrong. However, each allegation still requires an investigation to determine if there is in fact evidence a department member committed any violation(s). Furthermore, multiple allegations for a single incident may have different findings following an investigation (e.g., one may be sustained, and one may be not sustained). Because of the time it takes to complete these investigations, allegations received in a calendar year are not necessarily the same as the investigations that are completed within that same calendar year. Therefore, outcome data cannot be construed as the results of investigations into allegations received in 2022. Rather, included in this report are the results of investigations concluded in 2022. The following table shows outcomes for COPA's excessive force investigations concluded in 2022:

Excessive Force Investigation Outcomes	2022 Totals
Sustained	101
Not Sustained	93
Unfounded	71
Exonerated	52

Deadly Force Administrative Reviews

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

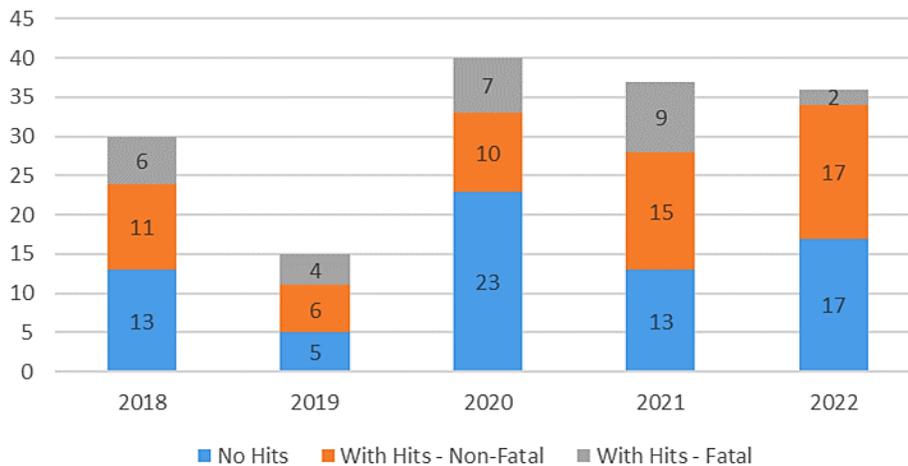
As a matter of course per COPA's Rules and Regulations, COPA refers all officer-involved firearm discharges that strike an individual to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office. COPA may conduct additional investigative steps at the request of the State's Attorney's Office. COPA may also refer officer-involved 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 review concurrently, though they may temporarily delay issuing findings in such cases.

According to COPA’s 2022 Annual Report,⁹ COPA received 36 notifications of an officer-involved shooting in 2022: 17 were no hits, 17 involved non-fatal injuries, and 2 involved fatalities. This equates to a 3% decrease in overall shooting incident notifications and a 78% decrease in fatal shooting notifications.

Officer-Involved Shooting Incident Cases



In 2022, COPA also concluded 40 officer-involved shooting (OIS) investigations (82% more than the previous year): 16 were found to be within department policies on the use of force; 10 resulted in a sustained finding, three were not sustained, one was unfounded, two were exonerated, six were administratively closed, and two were placed in close hold. Of the 40 OIS investigations, seven were incidents involving suicides or accidental discharges. The below table shows COPA findings on concluded OIS investigations over the past five years.

Concluded OIS Investigation Findings	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sustained	2	2	6	4	10
Not Sustained	0	5	2	4	3
Unfounded	1	0	0	0	1
Exonerated	2	2	0	0	2
Admin Closed	2	2	0	0	6
Close Hold	1	0	1	1	2
Within Policy	17	17	17	13	16

⁹ <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/2022-Annual-Report-Final-3.pdf>



COPA Reports and Advisories

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

In 2022, COPA issued two advisories, one regarding feedback on Constitutional Policing Training, and one regarding feedback on CPD's 2023 Training Plan. The general themes of these advisories included the following: focus on de-escalation; enhance understanding of Fourth Amendment laws (i.e., search and seizure laws) and the scope of law enforcement authority under these laws; and improve documentation skills. COPA investigators pointed out a common theme in law enforcement: Complaints more often arise out of how the complainant feels they were treated than they arise out of actions that violate a person's rights or department policy. Ways in which CPD is responding to these advisories were discussed in the "2022 Use of Force Analysis and Future Initiatives" section of this report.

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:

- Deciding disciplinary cases when the Superintendent of Police files charges to discharge a sworn officer from CPD;
- Ruling on disagreements between the Chief Administrator of COPA and the Superintendent of Police regarding the discipline of an officer;
- Holding monthly public meetings that provide an opportunity for all members of the public to present questions and comments to the Board, the Superintendent of Police, and the Chief Administrator of the Civilian Office of Police Accountability;



- Deciding appeals by applicants who have been disqualified to become a Chicago police officer due to the results of a background examination;
- Adopting the Rules and Regulations for the governance of the Chicago Police Department.

The Police Board operates similarly to a court in that their role is to decide whether charges brought against an officer meet the burden of proof. For the Police Board, that burden of proof is the *preponderance of the evidence* standard (greater than 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). The City's policy regarding community input received at Police Board meetings is also published on the Police Board website.¹⁰

The Police Board was pleased to report in their 2022 Annual Report¹¹ that, at the close of 2022, the Independent Monitor found the Board to be in full or partial compliance with the requirements of 100% of consent decree paragraphs for which the Board is responsible. This is an important measure of the Board's work to enhance confidence in the police-accountability system as it relates to use of force.

The Police Board met twelve times in 2022. According to the Police Board's 2022 Annual Report, the Police Board decided or otherwise disposed of cases involving 20 officers that the Superintendent recommended be discharged from CPD. Of those 20 cases, three involved a primary charge of on-duty excessive force. All three of these cases resulted in a ruling of "guilty." Two of these officers were discharged and the other was suspended. 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.¹²

Chicago Public Safety Inspector General

Chicago's Public Safety Inspector General (PSIG) is responsible for reviewing individual closed Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) and CPD administrative investigative files for thoroughness, fairness, and objectivity. PSIG will make recommendations based on those reviews, including the recommendation that an investigation be reopened upon finding a deficiency that materially affects the outcome of the investigation. This includes excessive force investigations completed by COPA. For more information about PSIG and their work, please visit <https://igchicago.org/about-the-office/our-office/public-safety-section/>.

¹⁰<https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cpb/PubMtgMinutes/CommunityInputPolicy20190620.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cpb/AnnualReports/CPBAnnualReport2022.pdf>

¹² https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cpb/provdrs/public_meetings.html

2022 Use of Force Data





2022 Calls for Service

Calls for Service by Day of Week

The Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC), provides the City of Chicago with prompt and reliable 911 service for police, fire, and emergency medical services and coordinates major emergency responses. The mission of the 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	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
1	19,290	19,499	19,616	19,434	19,635	20,111	19,375	136,960
2	22,097	21,240	21,901	22,141	22,405	22,071	21,364	153,219
3	21,237	21,696	22,137	21,900	20,115	20,189	19,749	147,023
4	22,659	23,606	22,824	24,507	22,533	21,935	20,504	158,568
5	17,245	17,350	16,769	16,401	17,042	16,705	15,708	117,220
6	23,416	25,240	24,770	24,855	24,320	24,173	23,263	170,037
7	19,361	19,917	19,492	19,450	18,769	18,738	17,757	133,484
8	22,453	22,221	22,337	22,096	22,531	23,705	23,744	159,087
9	18,020	19,395	18,675	18,715	18,484	18,608	18,430	130,327
10	24,454	28,101	28,548	27,526	24,307	27,274	22,536	182,746
11	24,924	25,365	25,280	25,216	25,092	24,399	22,316	172,592
12	19,602	20,441	19,931	20,395	21,067	21,143	19,550	142,129
14	10,946	10,785	11,272	11,464	12,057	12,654	11,561	80,739
15	17,722	19,222	19,175	18,854	18,372	18,056	16,375	127,776
16	12,679	13,057	13,085	12,848	13,176	13,886	12,896	91,627
17	12,624	12,522	12,768	12,501	12,966	13,322	12,682	89,385
18	23,510	24,504	24,369	24,298	25,096	25,018	24,259	171,054
19	16,871	16,921	16,593	16,700	17,660	18,778	18,224	121,747
20	13,925	14,177	14,049	13,740	13,554	12,195	11,796	93,436
22	12,092	12,126	11,791	11,680	12,087	11,897	11,241	82,914
24	15,973	16,081	15,816	15,187	15,496	14,939	14,403	107,895
25	22,024	23,269	22,766	22,703	22,138	23,125	22,452	158,477
Other	55,440	57,399	56,454	56,409	54,732	48,166	48,373	376,973
Total ¹	468,564	484,134	480,418	479,020	473,634	471,087	448,558	3,305,415

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 2022 calls for service (CFS) citywide (3,305,415) dispatched to district law enforcement units versus 2021 CFS, and the overall percentage of 2022 CFS dispatched to each district. All but two districts experienced increases in calls for service in 2022, led by the 18th (Near North) district. This resulted in an increase of 391,821 calls for service. This is up 14% compared to 2021.

District	2021 Total	2022 Total	2022 % Change	2022 % of Total
1	123,884	136,960	11%	4%
2	138,699	153,219	10%	5%
3	126,067	147,023	17%	4%
4	141,111	158,568	12%	5%
5	114,795	117,220	2%	4%
6	131,540	170,037	29%	5%
7	127,044	133,484	5%	4%
8	143,147	159,087	11%	5%
9	106,369	130,327	23%	4%
10	177,912	182,746	3%	6%
11	174,190	172,592	-1%	5%
12	124,049	142,129	15%	4%
14	77,724	80,739	4%	2%
15	136,093	127,776	-6%	4%
16	84,839	91,627	8%	3%
17	85,043	89,385	5%	3%
18	118,040	171,054	45%	5%
19	95,089	121,747	28%	4%
20	70,895	93,436	32%	3%
22	69,514	82,914	19%	3%
24	83,111	107,895	30%	3%
25	138,926	158,477	14%	5%
Other	325,513	376,973	16%	11%
Total	2,913,594	3,305,415	14%	100%



Use of Force - 2022 Statistical Overview

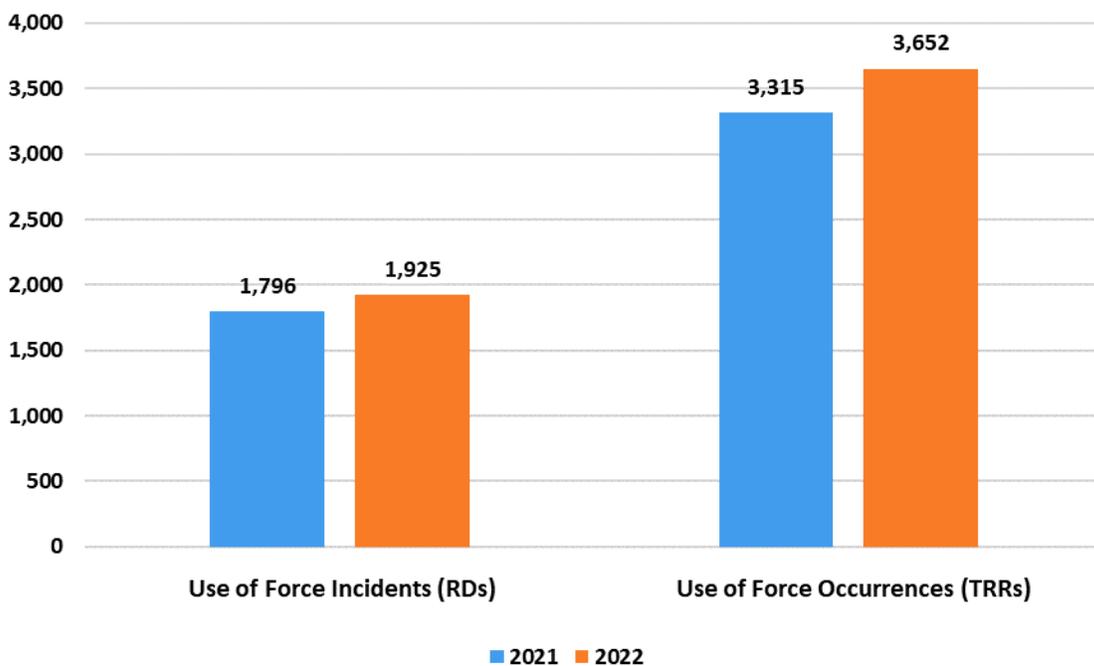
2022 Comparison - Calls for Service, Arrests, and Use of Force

Each department member who uses force must complete a separate Tactical Response Report (TRR) for each person subjected to force. Every TRR is assigned a unique TRR number for tracking purposes. These TRRs are considered 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 Records Division (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 tables and charts show both the number of use of force incidents (RD numbers) and occurrences (TRR numbers) in 2021 and 2022. Based on these numbers, there were almost two TRRs completed per use of force incident in 2022.

Interactions	2022
Calls for Service	3,305,415
Arrests	41,449
Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs)	3,652
Level III Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs)	48

Use of Force Incidents and Occurrences	2021	2022	Percent Change
Use of Force Incidents (RDs)	1,796	1,925	7.2%
Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs)	3,315	3,652	10.2%

Use of Force Incidents and Occurrences (2022)

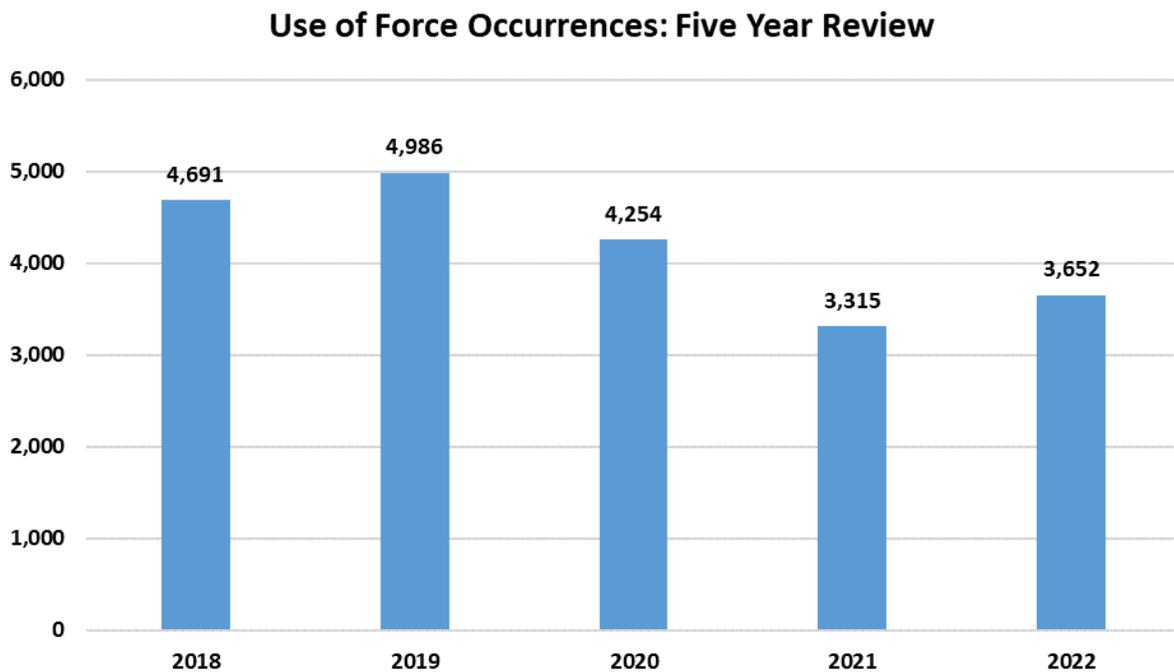




Use of Force Occurrences—Five-Year Review

Although up 10% in 2022 compared to the previous year, the table and graph show a generally downward trend in use of force occurrences since 2018. Overall, use of force occurrences are down 22% over the past five years.

Year	Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs)
2018	4,691
2019	4,986
2020	4,254
2021	3,315
2022	3,652





Levels of Force

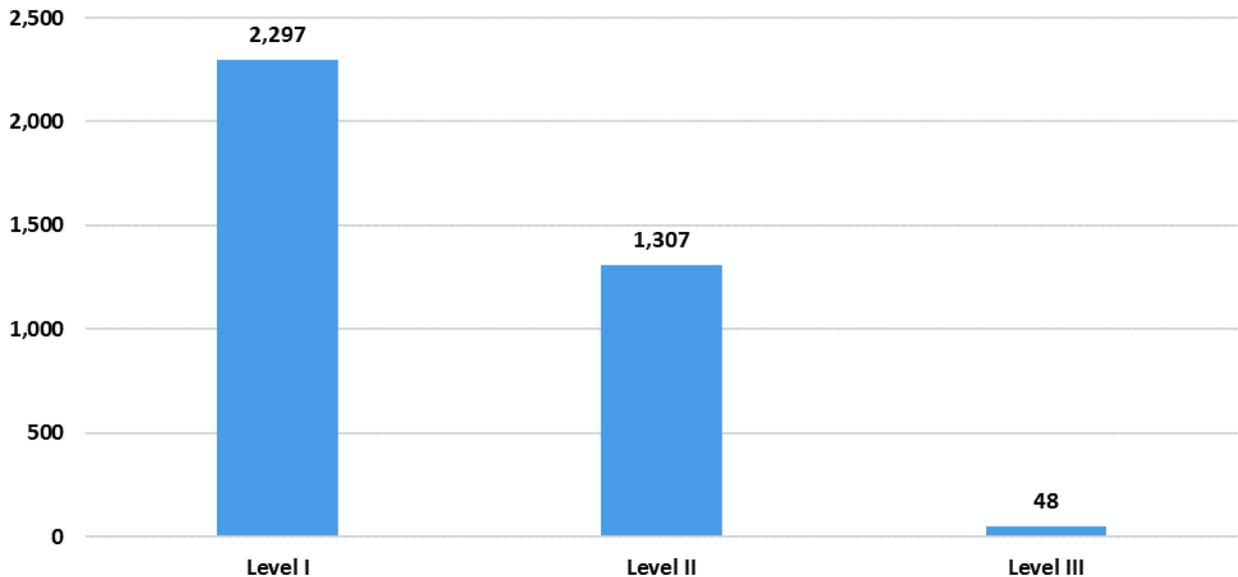
The following explains the use of force by level. CPD utilizes the following tiers to categorize a department member’s use of force:

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

CPD began utilizing a three-level system on February 29, 2020. Before this date, CPD utilized a four-level system. As shown, Level 1 force was the most common force level in 2022.

Level of Force	Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs) (2022)	% of Total
Level I	2,297	63%
Level II	1,307	36%
Level III	48	1%
Total	3,652	100%

(2022) Use of Force Occurrences - Level of Force (TRRs)



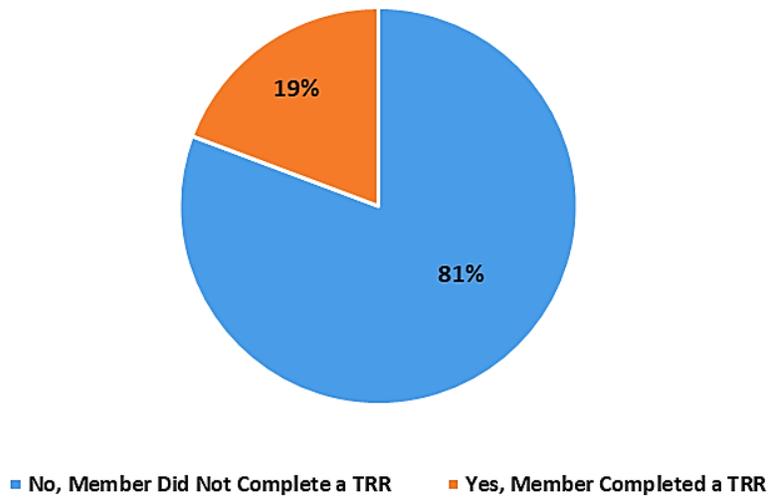


Count of Sworn Members by TRR Completion

Approximately 19% of CPD members completed at least one TRR in 2022, meaning only one in five members completed one or more TRRs.

Member Completed a TRR?	Total Sworn (2022)	% of Total (2022)
No, Member Did Not Complete a TRR in 2022	9,389	81%
Yes, Member Completed a TRR in 2022	2,241	19%
Total	11,630	100%

% of Total Sworn Members by Number of Completed TRRs (2022)



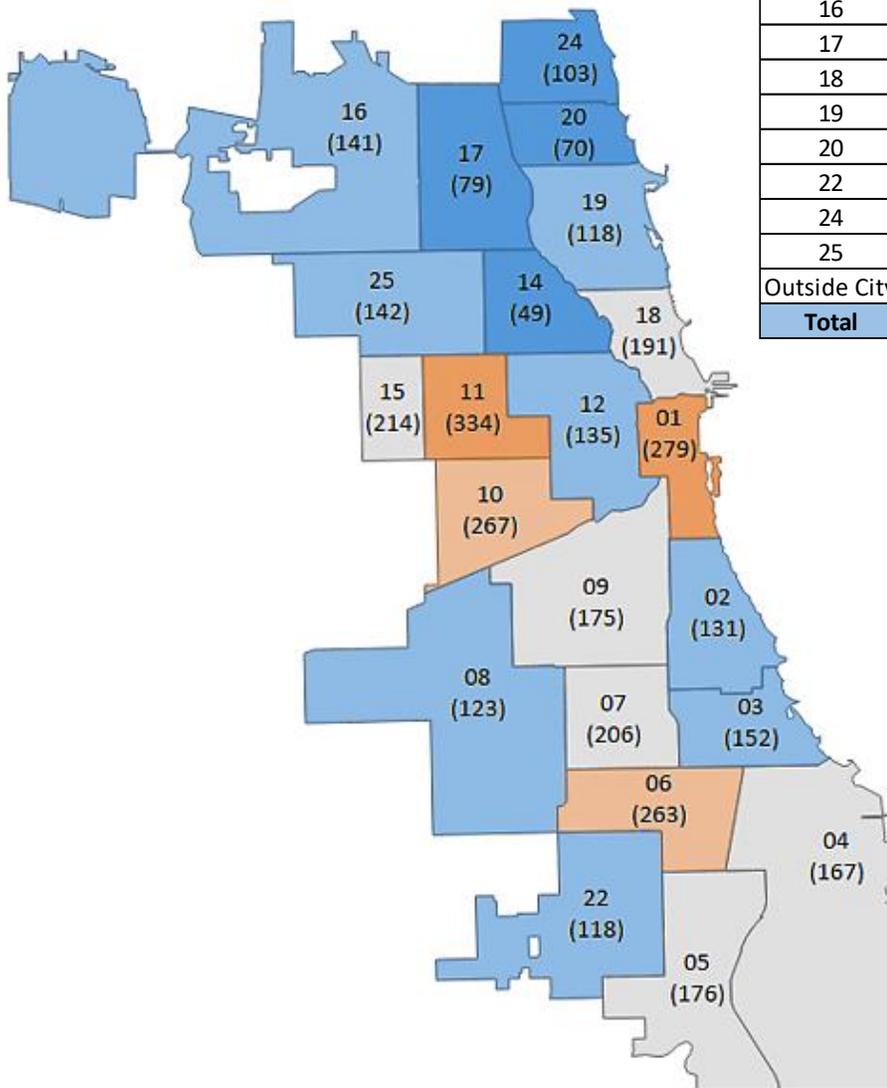


Incident Details

Use of Force by District of Occurrence

This illustration and table give a picture of use of force by the district of occurrence. This table shows that use of force occurrences were highest in the 1st, 6th, 10th, and 11th districts and lowest in the 14th, 17th, and 20th districts.

District	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% Change
1	198	279	41%
2	106	131	24%
3	108	152	41%
4	167	167	0%
5	141	176	25%
6	230	263	14%
7	253	206	-19%
8	137	123	-10%
9	139	175	26%
10	263	267	2%
11	275	334	21%
12	94	135	44%
14	79	49	-38%
15	173	214	24%
16	127	141	11%
17	38	79	108%
18	166	191	15%
19	125	118	-6%
20	32	70	119%
22	133	118	-11%
24	120	103	-14%
25	171	142	-17%
Outside City	40	19	-53%
Total	3,315	3,652	10%



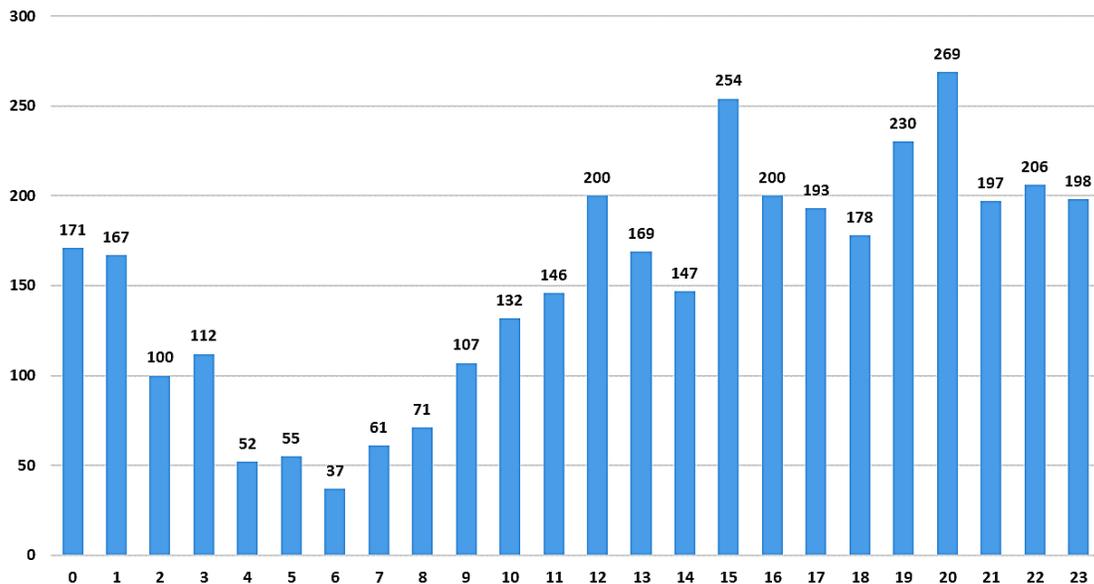


Use of Force by Time of Day

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 mid-afternoon and late evening hours (peaking in the 8:00 p.m. hour) and least common around dawn (dipping in the 6:00 a.m. hour).

Hour of Day	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
0	171
1	167
2	100
3	112
4	52
5	55
6	37
7	61
8	71
9	107
10	132
11	146
12	200
13	169
14	147
15	254
16	200
17	193
18	178
19	230
20	269
21	197
22	206
23	198
Total	3,652

Use of Force Occurrences by Hour of Day (2022)



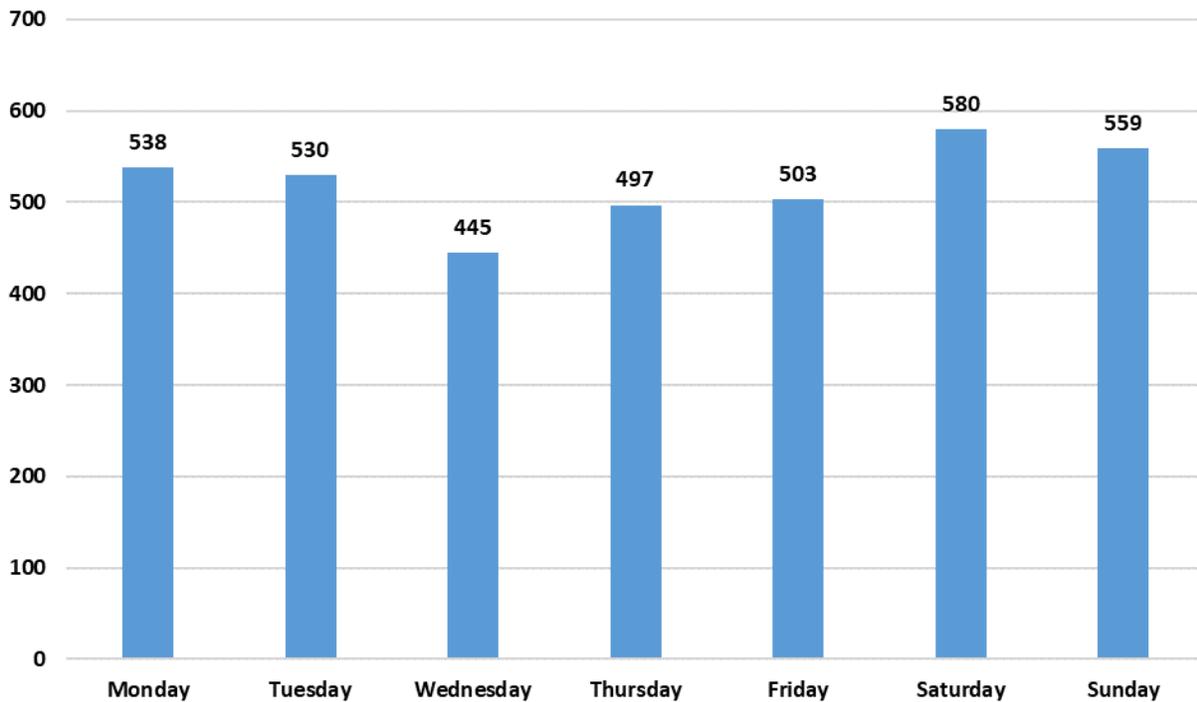


Use of Force by Day of Week

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 (2022)
Monday	538
Tuesday	530
Wednesday	445
Thursday	497
Friday	503
Saturday	580
Sunday	559
Total	3,652

Use of Force Occurrences by Day of the Week (2022)



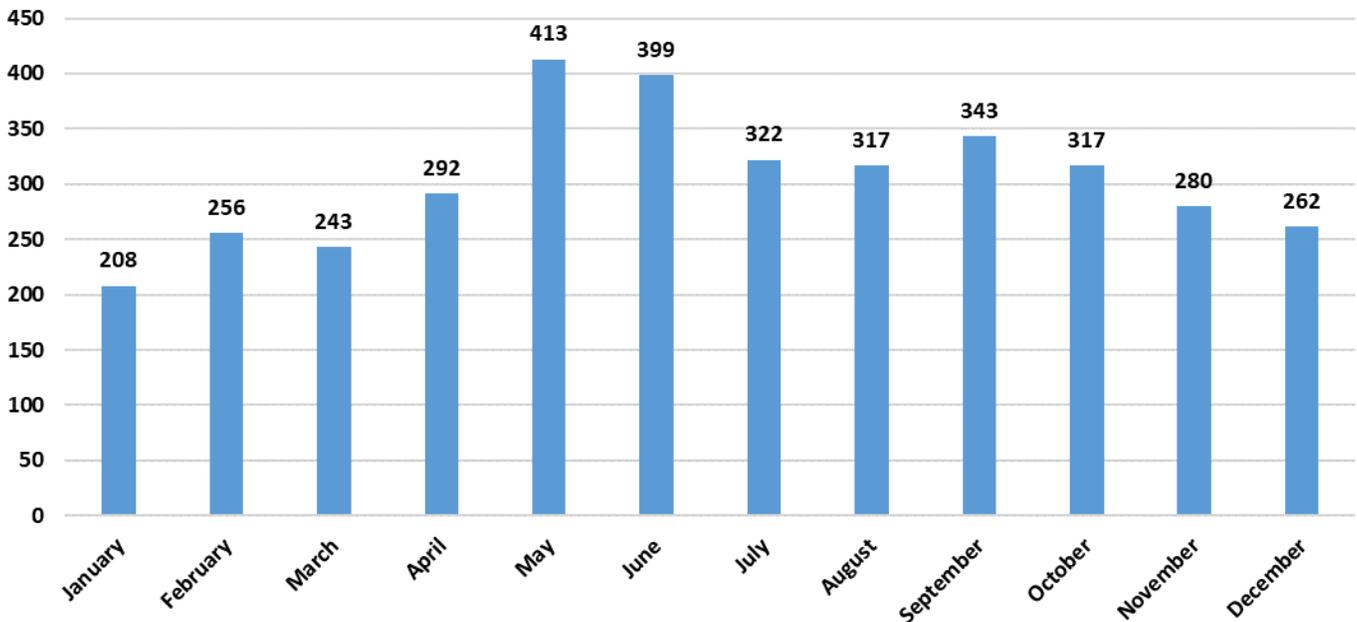


Use of Force by Month

The following depicts **use of force by month**. Use of force occurrences are generally higher in warmer months. However, the month of May experienced the most use of force occurrences in 2022.

Month	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
January	208
February	256
March	243
April	292
May	413
June	399
July	322
August	317
September	343
October	317
November	280
December	262
Total	3,652

Use of Force Occurrences by Month (2022)



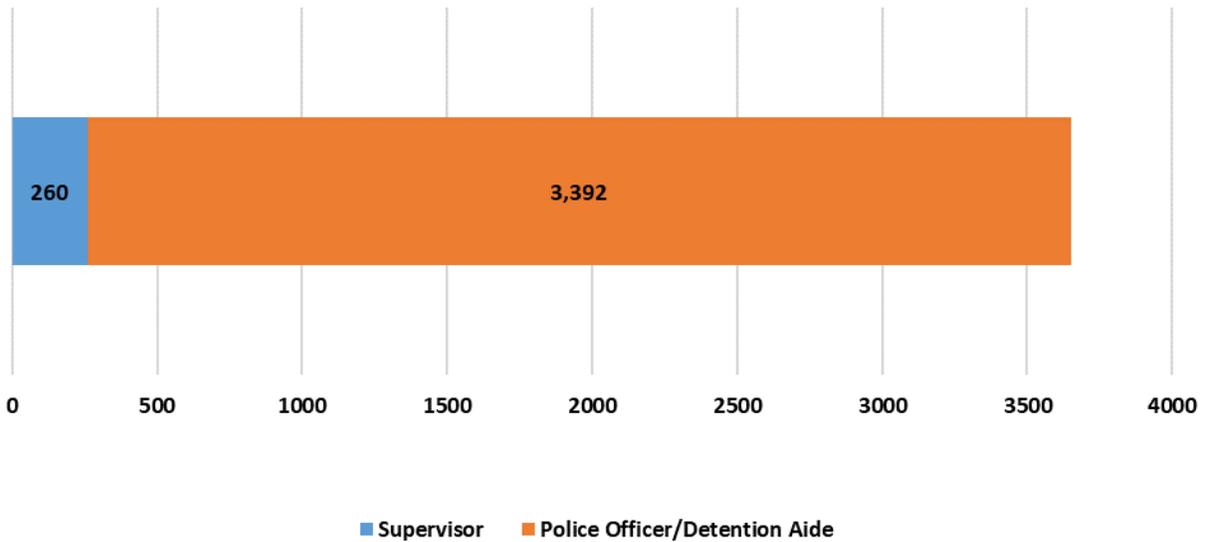


TRRs Completed: Supervisors vs. Non-Supervisors

In 2022, the majority of TRRs were completed by department members in a non-supervisory role. Of the 260 in a supervisory role, 240 were sergeants.

Member Position	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Total (2022)
Police Officer/Detention Aide	3,392	93%
Supervisor	260	7%
Total	3,652	100%

Use of Force Occurrences by Member Position (2022)



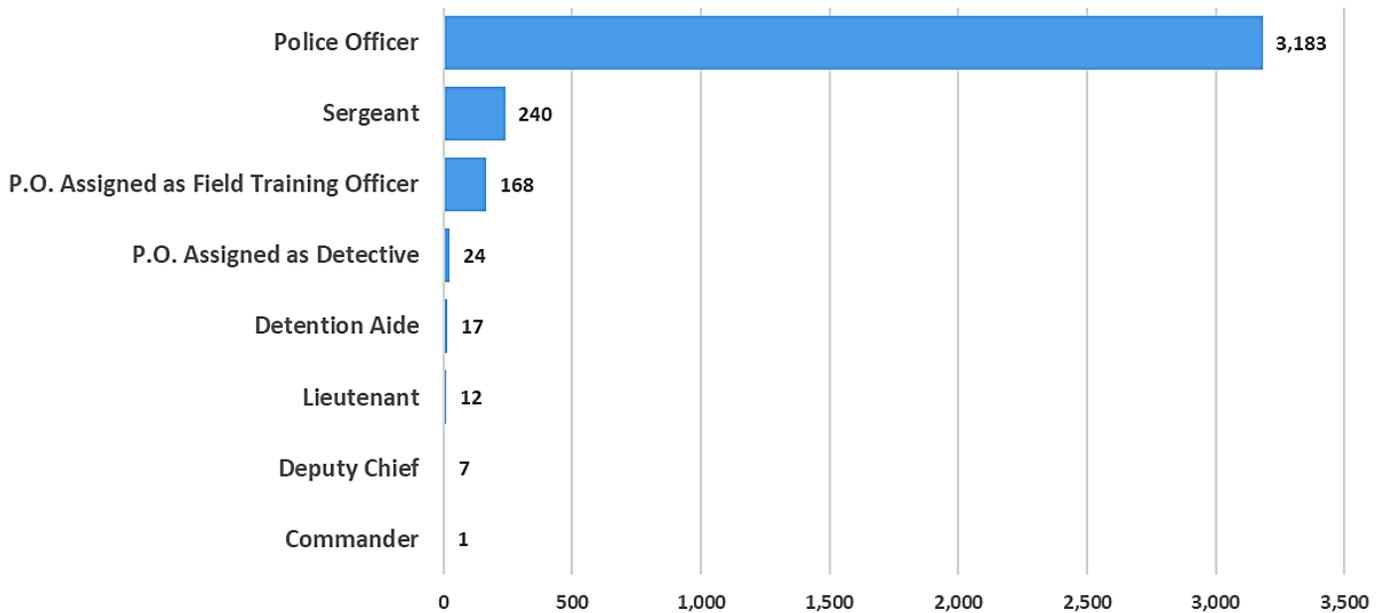


Involved Member Rank

The below table and charts represent the total number of 2022 TRRs completed by CPD members' rank/position. The vast majority of use of force occurrences involved police officers.

Member Rank	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Total (2022)
Police Officer	3,183	87%
Sergeant	240	7%
P.O. Assigned as Field Training Officer	168	5%
P.O. Assigned as Detective	24	1%
Detention Aide	17	0%
Lieutenant	12	0%
Deputy Chief	7	0%
Commander	1	0%
Total	3,652	100%

Use of Force Occurrences by Member Rank (2022)





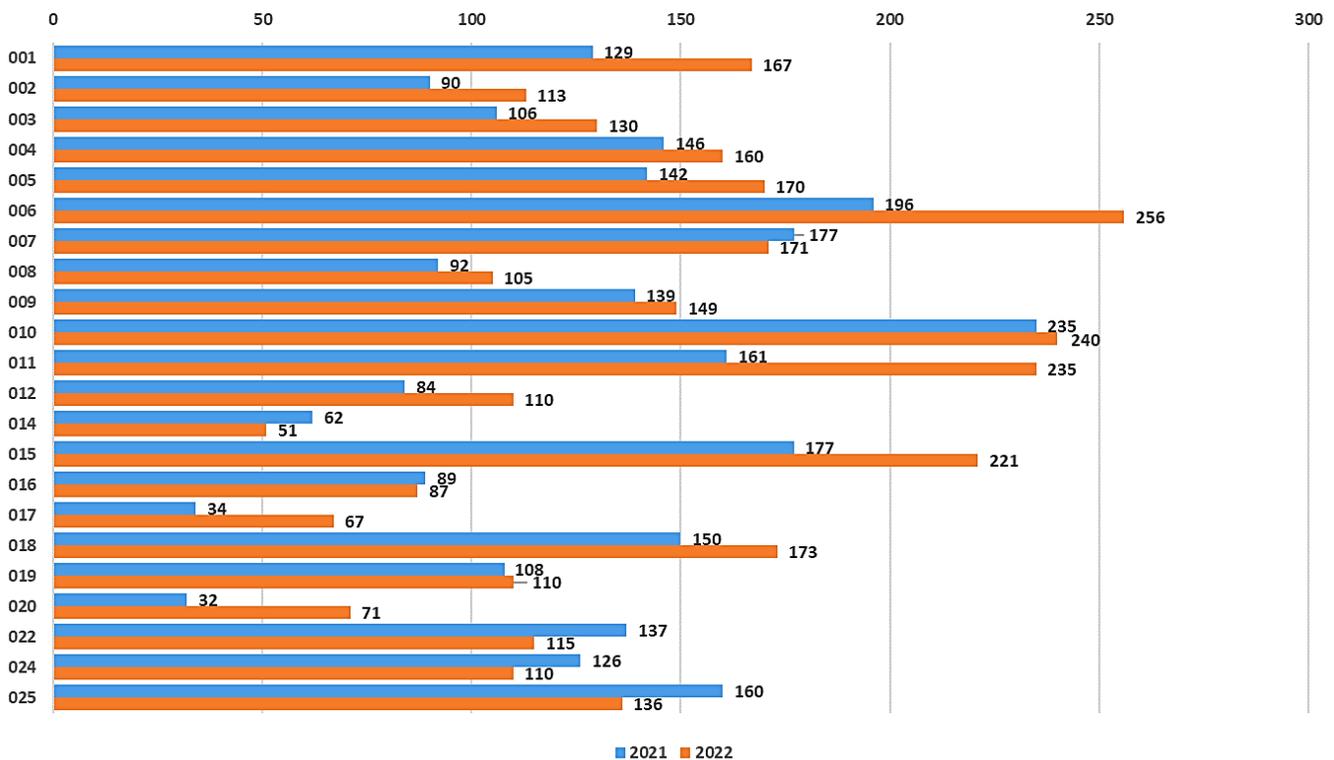
TRRs Completed by District Law Enforcement

CPD Unit - District Law Enforcement	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	Occurrence % Change
1st District - Central	129	167	29%
2nd District - Wentworth	90	113	26%
3rd District - Grand Crossing	106	130	23%
4th District - South Chicago	146	160	10%
5th District - Calumet	142	170	20%
6th District - Gresham	196	256	31%
7th District - Englewood	177	171	-3%
8th District - Chicago Lawn	92	105	14%
9th District - Deering	139	149	7%
10th District - Ogden	235	240	2%
11th District - Harrison	161	235	46%
12th District - Near West	84	110	31%
14th District - Shakespeare	62	51	-18%
15th District - Austin	177	221	25%
16th District - Jefferson Park	89	87	-2%
17th District - Albany Park	34	67	97%
18th District - Near North	150	173	15%
19th District - Town Hall	108	110	2%
20th District - Lincoln	32	71	122%
22nd District - Morgan Park	137	115	-16%
24th District - Rogers Park	126	110	-13%
25th District - Grand Central	160	136	-15%
Total	2,772	3,147	14%

The table and chart illustrate the total number of 2021 and 2022 use of force occurrences (TRRs) completed by district law enforcement personnel.

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

Use of Force Occurrences by District Law Enforcement (2022)





TRRs Completed by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	Occurrence % Change
44 Recruit Training Section (RTS)	1	3	200%
45 District Reinstatement Section (DRS)	0	1	NC
50 Airport Operations (AO - North)	30	42	40%
51 Airport Operations (AO - South)	9	7	-22%
57 Detail Section (DS)	3	6	100%
59 Marine Operations Unit (MOU)	0	1	NC
79 Special Investigations Unit (SIU)	1	3	200%
102 Communications Division (CD)	1	1	0%
114 Legal Affairs Division (LAD)	1	0	-100%
116 Cpic/Deployment Operations Center (DOC)	2	0	-100%
124 Training and Support Group (TSG)	1	5	400%
125 Field Technology and Innovation Section (FTIS)	0	1	NC
140 Office Of the First Deputy Superintendent (OFDS)	3	10	233%
143 Crisis Intervention Teams (CIT)	9	4	-56%
145 Traffic Section (TS)	3	3	0%
166 Field Services Section (FSS)	0	1	NC
171 Central Detention Unit (CDU)	19	10	-47%
187 Criminal Registration Unit (CRU)	0	1	NC
189 Narcotics Division (ND)	40	27	-33%
191 Intelligence Section (IS)	0	2	NC
192 Vice Section (VS)	1	2	100%
193 Gang Investigation Division (GID)	14	18	29%
211 Deputy Chief - Area 1	5	70	1300%
212 Deputy Chief - Area 2	0	6	NC
213 Deputy Chief - Area 3	0	10	NC
214 Deputy Chief - Area 4	9	27	200%
215 Deputy Chief - Area 5	6	1	-83%
216 Deputy Chief - Central Control Group (CCG)	0	7	NC
277 Crime Scene Processing Unit (CSU)	3	3	0%
353 Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT Unit)	12	12	0%
376 Alternate Response Section (ARS)	1	0	-100%
384 Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC)	2	0	-100%
441 Special Activities Section (SAS)	0	1	NC
442 Bomb Squad (BS)	0	1	NC
542 Detached Services (DS - Government Security)	0	3	NC
543 Detached Services (DS - Miscellaneous Detail)	0	2	NC
544 Detached Services (DS - Uniformed Support Division)	0	2	NC
606 Investigative Field Group (IFG)	22	32	45%
608 Major Accident Investigation Section (MAIS)	0	2	NC
610 Detectives - Area 1	15	16	7%
620 Detectives - Area 2	12	2	-83%
630 Detectives - Area 3	9	16	78%
640 Detectives - Area 4	13	29	123%
650 Detectives - Area 5	10	4	-60%
701 Public Transportation (PT)	9	29	222%
704 Transit Security Unit (TSU)	19	23	21%
714 Summer Mobile Patrol (SMP)	16	0	-100%
715 Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT)	20	16	-20%
716 Community Safety Team (CST)	222	43	-81%
Total	543	505	-7%

The table illustrates the total number of 2021 and 2022 use of force occurrences (TRRs) completed by members outside district law enforcement.

Note: Beginning in 2021, into 2022, there was a reorganization that included moving a significant number of personnel from the Unit 716—Community Safety Team to de-centralized area Community Safety Teams, as well as other specialized teams. This explains the significant reduction in TRRs within the Community Safety Team and an increase in other area or specialized teams.

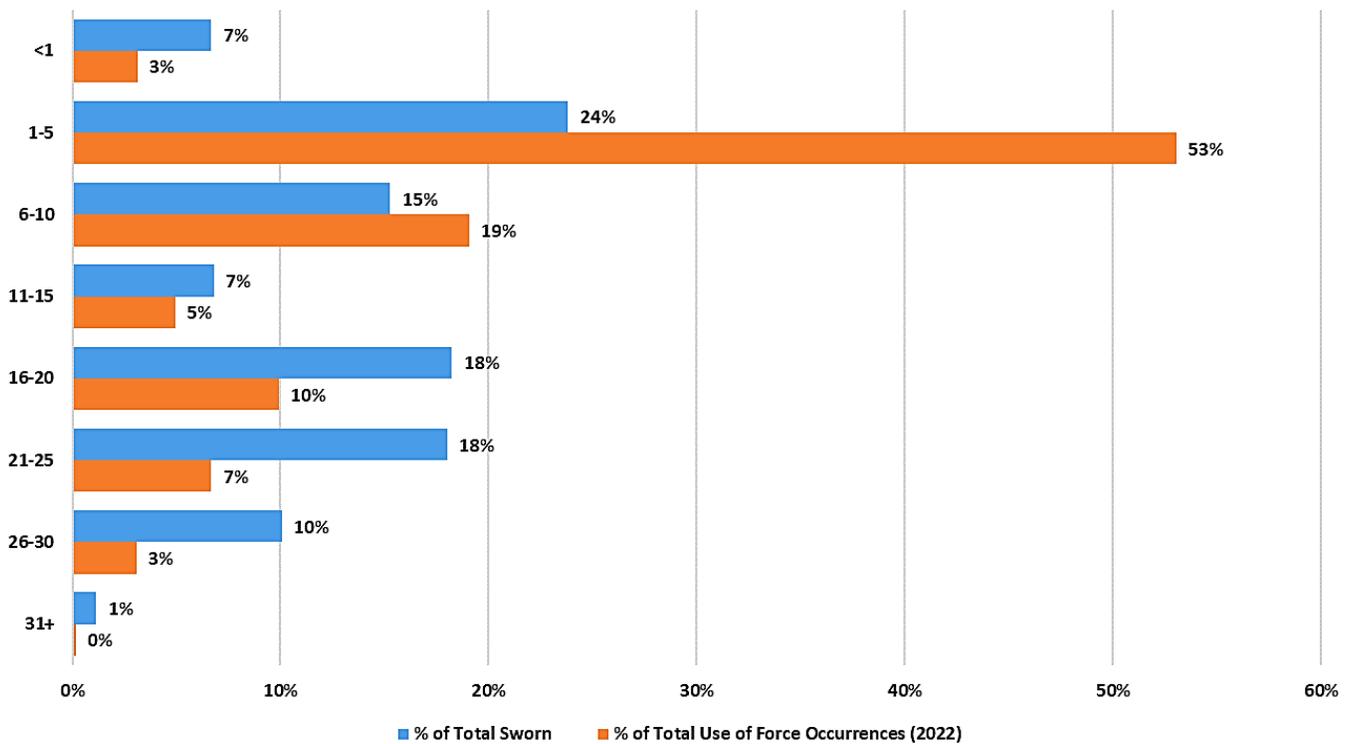


TRRs Completed by Members' Years of Service

The below table and chart illustrate the total number of 2022 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). Over half of all TRRs in 2022 were completed by members with five or less years of service.

Years of Service	Total Sworn (2022)	% of Total Sworn (2022)	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	% of Total Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Total Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
<1	777	7%	30	1%	114	3%
1-5	2,769	24%	1,851	56%	1,938	53%
6-10	1,775	15%	486	15%	696	19%
11-15	791	7%	263	8%	180	5%
16-20	2,122	18%	327	10%	362	10%
21-25	2,093	18%	244	7%	244	7%
26-30	1,170	10%	106	3%	112	3%
31+	133	1%	8	0%	6	0%
Total	11,630	100%	3,315	100%	3,652	100%

Use of Force Occurrences by Member Years of Service (2022)



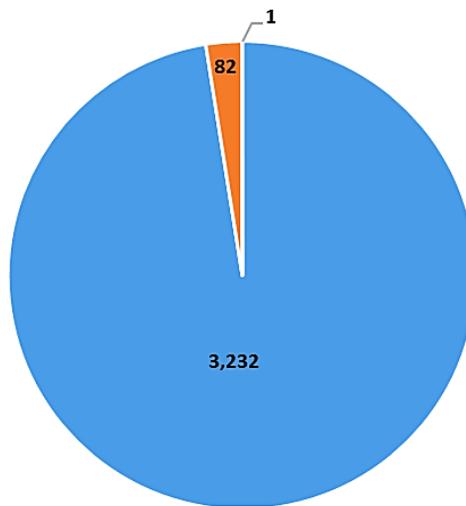


TRRs Completed by Members' Duty Status

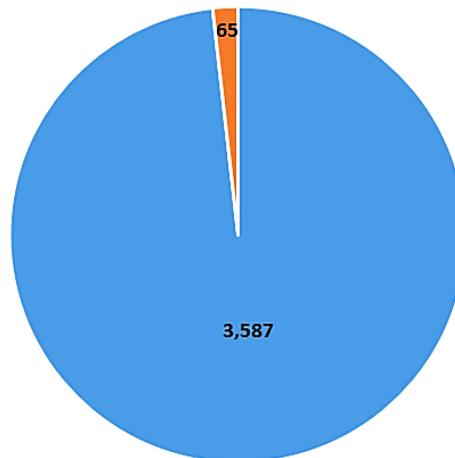
The below table and charts illustrate the total number of 2022 TRRs completed by on-duty and off-duty members. The vast majority of involved members were on duty.

Was Member on Duty?	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
Yes	3,232	3,587
No	82	65
Unspecified	1	0
Total	3,315	3,652

Use of Force Occurrences - Was Member on Duty? (2021)



Use of Force Occurrences - Was Member on Duty? (2022)



■ Yes ■ No



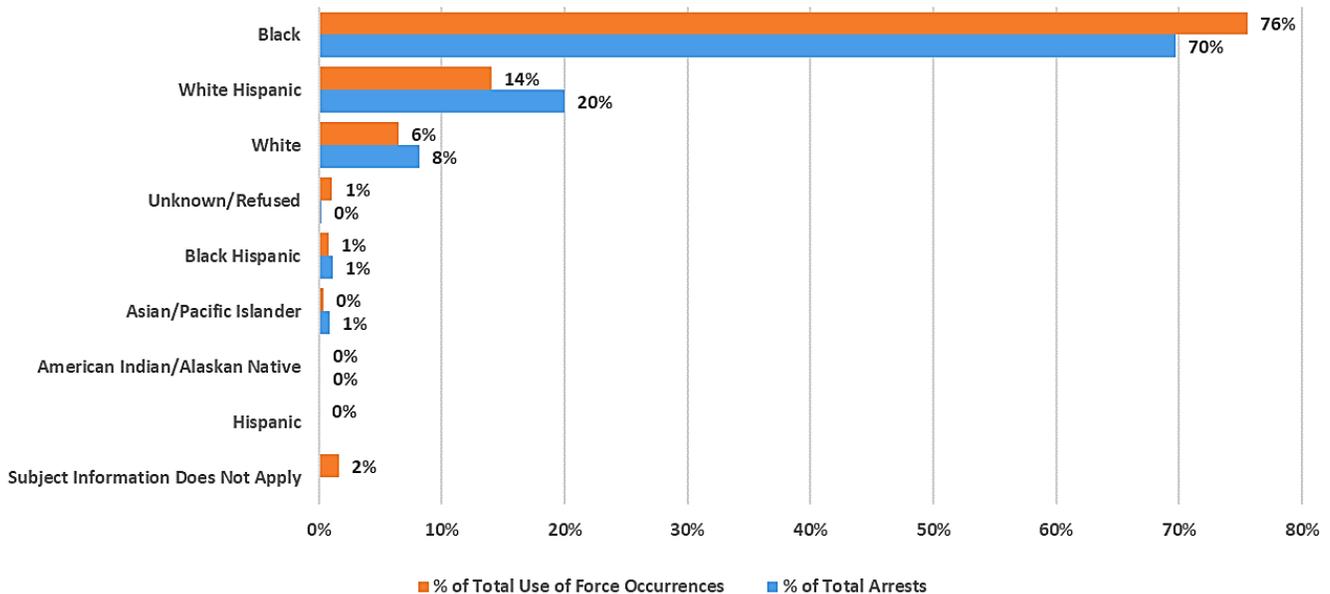
Information about Persons Subjected to Force

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 ranging from within zero to six percentage points of each other.

Subject Race/Ethnicity	Use of Force Occurrences - 2022	Arrests - 2022	% of Total Use of Force Occurrences - 2022 (3,652)	% of Total Arrests - 2022 (41,449)
Black	2,761	28,904	76%	70%
White Hispanic	513	8,271	14%	20%
White	236	3,377	6%	8%
Unknown/Refused	39	85	1%	0%
Black Hispanic	27	448	1%	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	14	345	0%	1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	19	0%	0%
Hispanic	1	0	0%	0%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	59	0	2%	0%
Total	3,652	41,449	100%	100%

Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences and Arrests by Subject Race/Ethnicity (2022)





District Demographics

This table shows the 2022 demographic makeup of persons living in each of Chicago's twenty-two police districts.

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

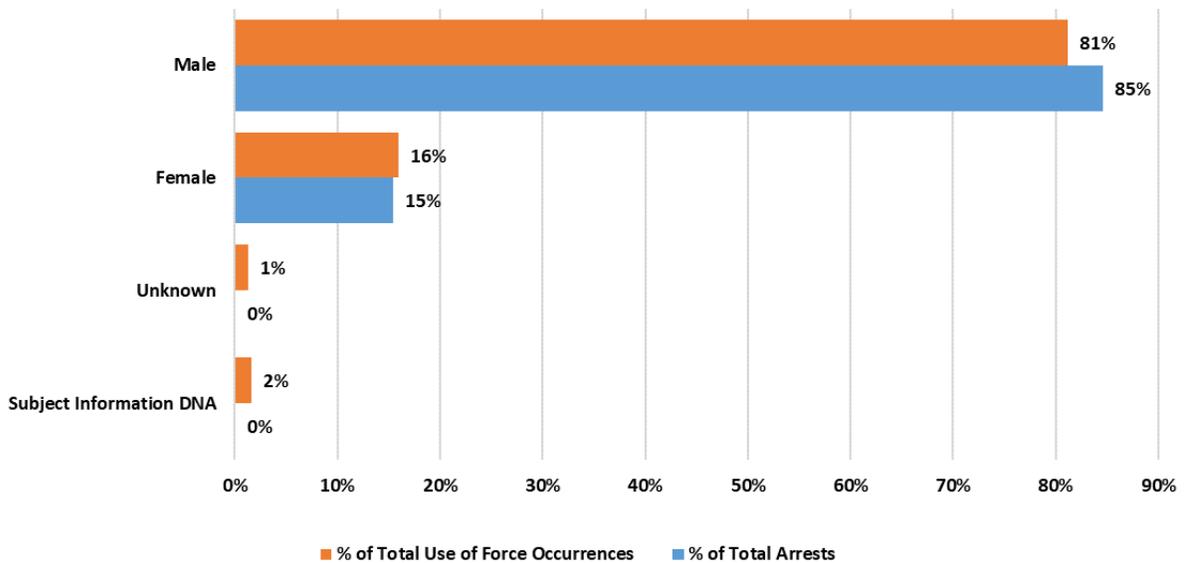


Subject Gender—Arrests vs Use of Force

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 four percentage points).

Subject Gender	Use of Force Occurrences - 2022	Arrests -2022	% of Total Use of Force Occurrences - 2022 (3,652)	% of Total Arrests -2022 (41,449)
Male	2,964	35,059	81%	85%
Female	583	6,376	16%	15%
Unknown	46	14	1%	0%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	59	0	2%	0%
Total	3,652	41,449	100%	100%

Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences and Arrests by Subject Gender (2022)

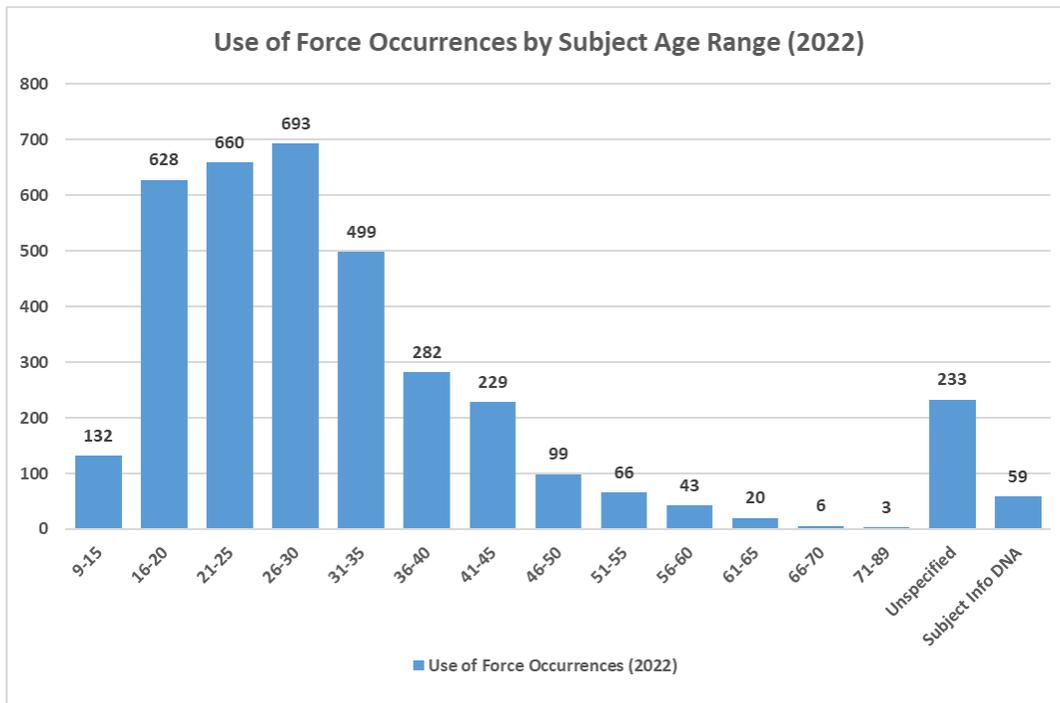




Subject Age Range

The table and chart below show the percentage of use of force occurrences in 2022 by age of the person subjected to force. The majority (68%) involved persons 16–35 years of age.

Subject Age Range	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Total (2022)
9-15	132	4%
16-20	628	17%
21-25	660	18%
26-30	693	19%
31-35	499	14%
36-40	282	8%
41-45	229	6%
46-50	99	3%
51-55	66	2%
56-60	43	1%
61-65	20	1%
66-70	6	0%
71-89	3	0%
Unspecified	233	6%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	59	2%
Total	3,652	100%





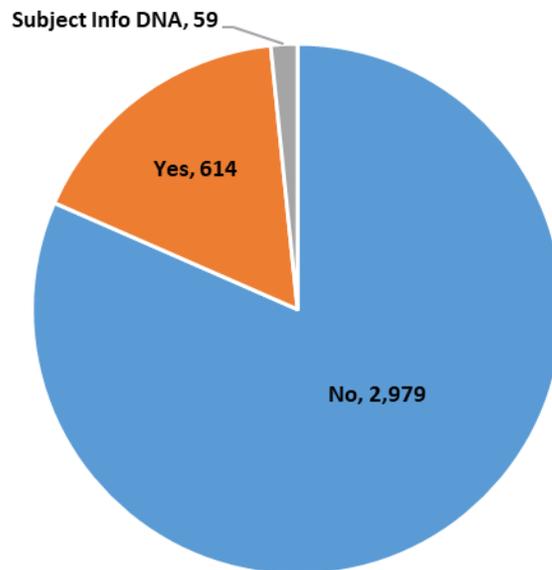
Subject Mental Illness

In 2022, department members reported utilizing force on persons with an observable mental illness or emotional disorder in approximately 17% of use of force occurrences, up one percentage point from 2021.

Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Total (2022)
Yes, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Indicated	614	17%
No, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Not Indicated	2,979	82%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	59	2%
Total	3,652	100%

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

Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder (2022)





Subject Disability

In 2022, department members reported utilizing force on fourteen persons with an observable disability. Although this was up eight from 2021, it amounted to 0.4% of use of force occurrences in 2022.

Subject Condition - Disability	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Total (2022)
No, Subject Disability Not Indicated	3,579	98%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	59	2%
Yes, Subject Disability Indicated	14	0%
Total	3,652	100%





Subject Injury/Type

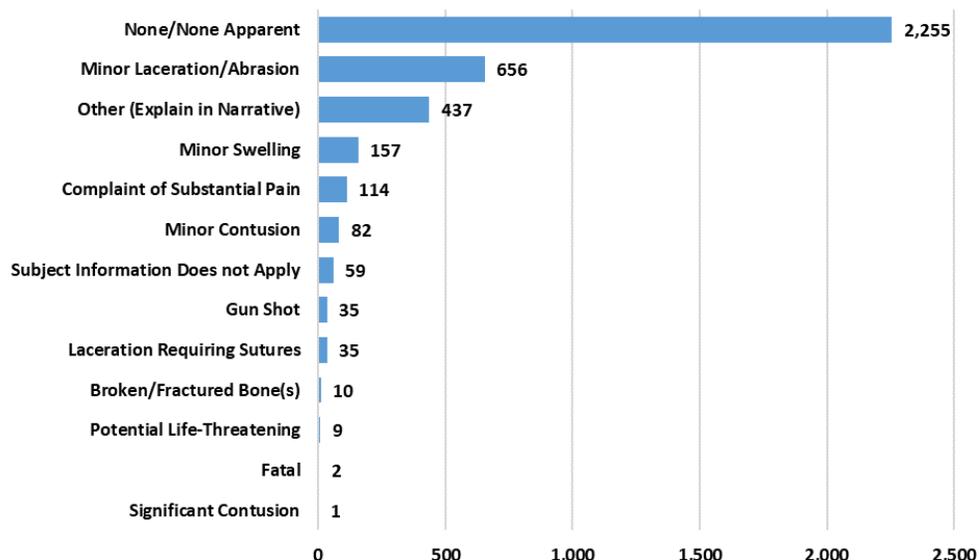
Following a use of force incident, the reviewing supervisor is required to document any injuries to the person subjected to force. In 2022, approximately 37% of persons subjected to force were injured or reported substantial pain. The most commonly reported injury was a minor laceration or abrasion (18% of use of force occurrences).

Was Subject Injured?	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
No, Subject Not Injured	2,255	62%
Yes, Subject Injured	1,338	37%
Subject Info DNA	59	2%
Total	3,652	100%

Subject Injury Type	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Total (2022)
None/None Apparent	2,255	62%
Minor Laceration/Abrasion	656	18%
Other (Explain in Narrative)	437	12%
Minor Swelling	157	4%
Complaint of Substantial Pain	114	3%
Minor Contusion	82	2%
Subject Information Does not Apply	59	2%
Gun Shot	35	1%
Laceration Requiring Sutures	35	1%
Broken/Fractured Bone(s)	10	0%
Potential Life-Threatening	9	0%
Fatal	2	0%
Significant Contusion	1	0%

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

Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Injury Type (2022)



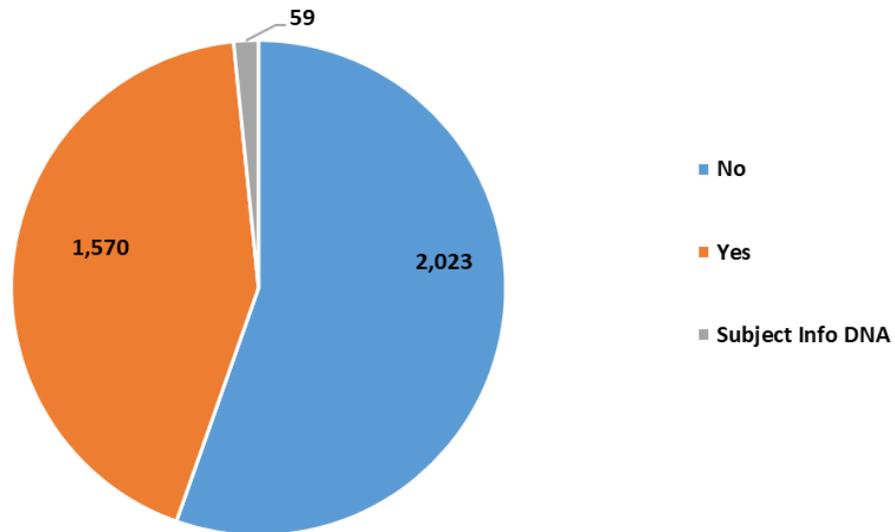


Subject Hospitalization

In 2022, 43% of persons subjected to force were taken to a hospital for medical treatment or medical clearance, down one percentage point from 2021. 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.

Was Subject Hospitalized?	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Total (2022)
No, Subject Not Taken to Hospital	2,023	55%
Yes, Subject Taken to Hospital	1,570	43%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	59	2%
Total	3,652	100%

Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Taken to Hospital (2022)





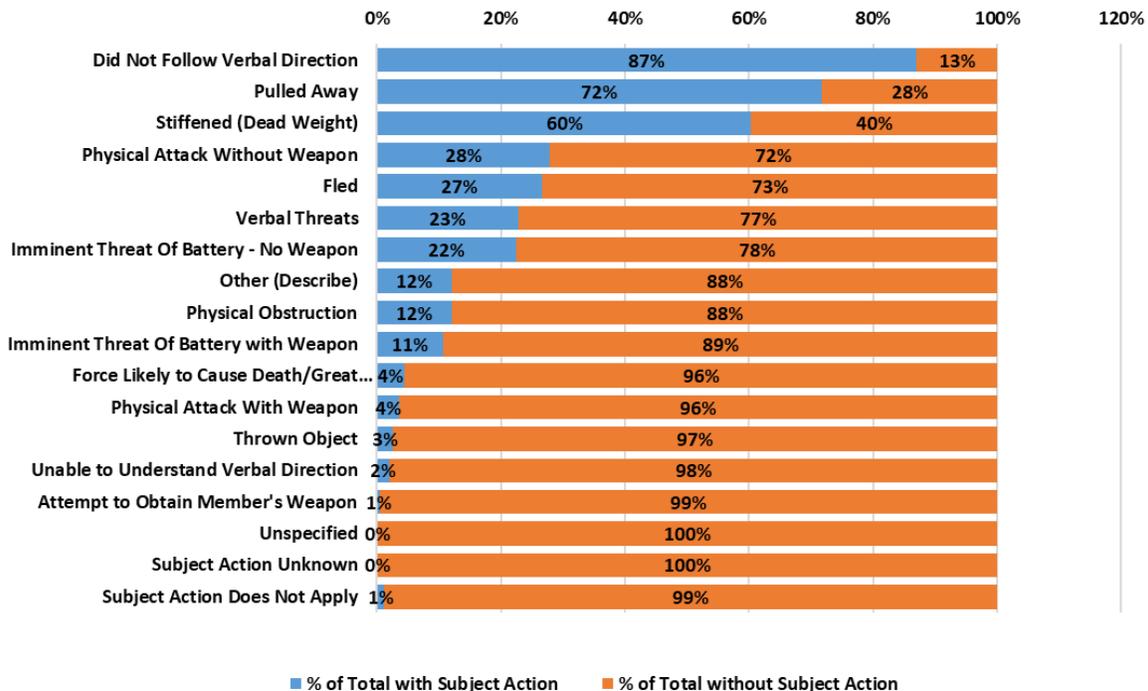
Information about Actions Taken by Persons Subjected to Force

Subject Actions

Department members are required to document the person's actions leading up to and during a 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 chart below show what types of actions were reported in 2022. 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 (2022)	% of Total with Subject Action (2022)	% of Total without Subject Action (2022)
Did Not Follow Verbal Direction	3,174	87%	13%
Pulled Away	2,618	72%	28%
Stiffened (Dead Weight)	2,205	60%	40%
Physical Attack Without Weapon	1,016	28%	72%
Fled	973	27%	73%
Verbal Threats	834	23%	77%
Imminent Threat Of Battery - No Weapon	819	22%	78%
Other (Describe)	443	12%	88%
Physical Obstruction	441	12%	88%
Imminent Threat Of Battery with Weapon	391	11%	89%
Force Likely to Cause Death/Great Bodily Harm	163	4%	96%
Physical Attack With Weapon	134	4%	96%
Thrown Object	94	3%	97%
Unable to Understand Verbal Direction	74	2%	98%
Attempt to Obtain Member's Weapon	21	1%	99%
Unspecified	5	0%	100%
Subject Action Unknown	4	0%	100%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	43	1%	99%

Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Action (2022)



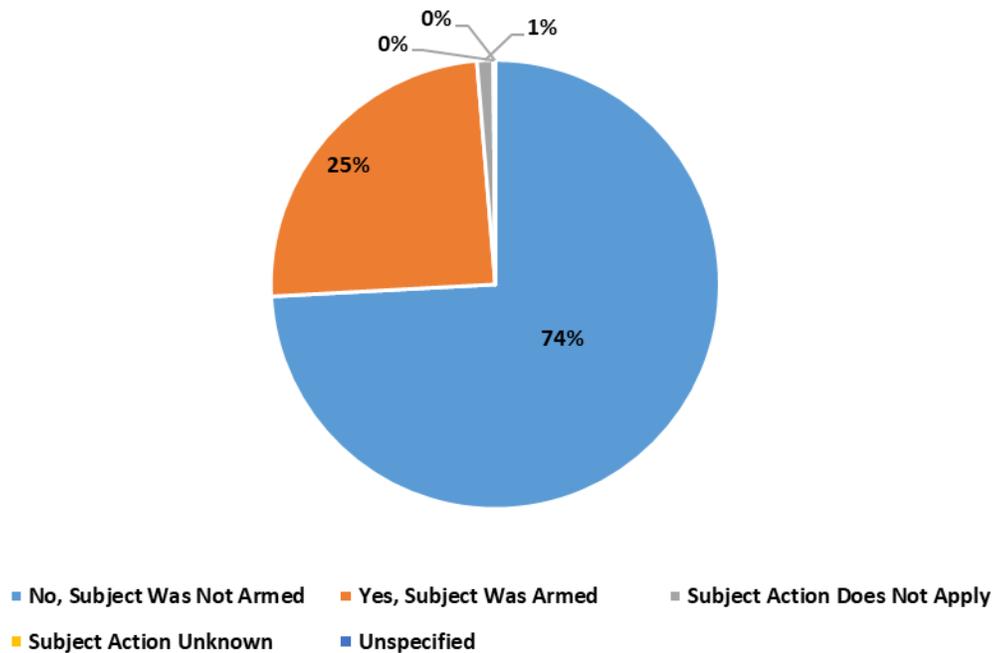


Armed Subjects

The following shows how often persons were armed during uses of force in 2022. Approximately one quarter of the time, the person was armed.

Was Subject Armed with a Weapon?	Use of Force Occurrences	% of Total (2022)
No, Subject Was Not Armed	2,708	74%
Yes, Subject Was Armed	896	25%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	43	1%
Subject Action Unknown	4	0%
Unspecified	1	0%
Total	3,652	100%

Use of Force Occurrences - Was Subject Armed? (2022)



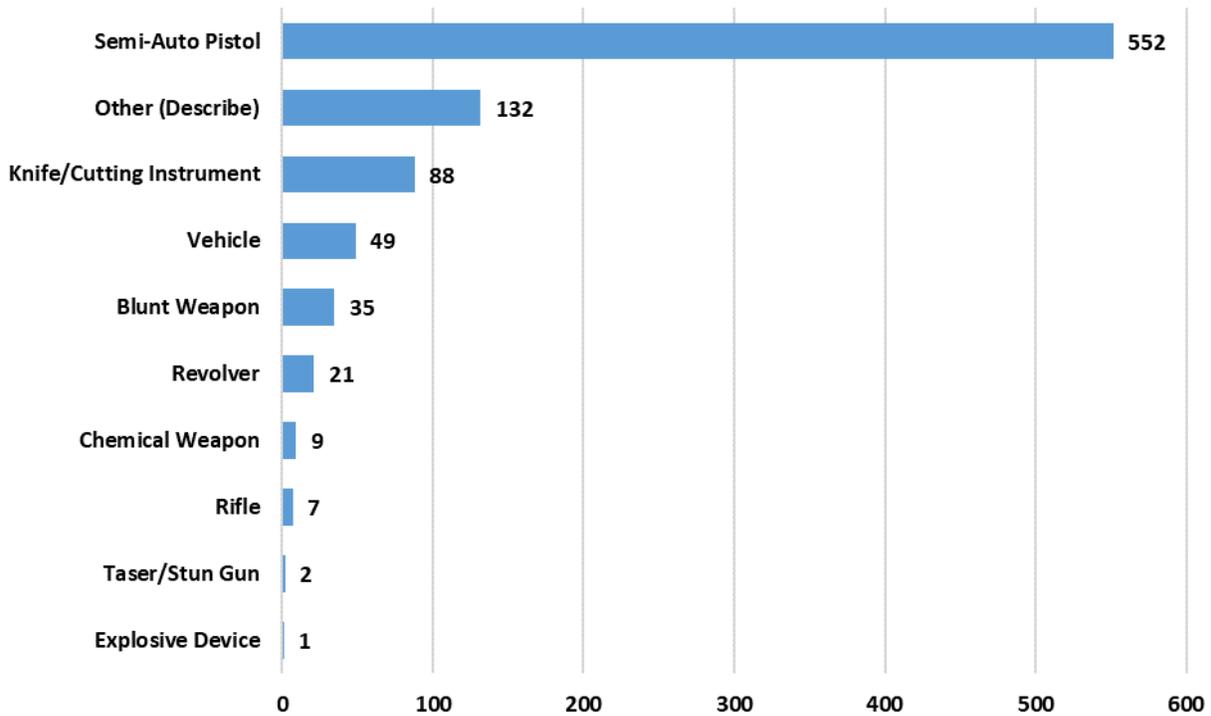


Subject Weapon Type

The following tables and chart show the types of weapons persons were armed with during uses of force in 2022. As shown, the vast majority of armed persons were armed with a semi-automatic pistol, similar to 2021. Other weapon may include but is not limited to bottles, tools, shoes, chairs, dogs, etc.

Armed Subject - Weapon Type	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Use of Force Occurrences with Armed Subject	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,652)
Semi-Auto Pistol	552	62%	15%
Other (Describe)	132	15%	4%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	88	10%	2%
Vehicle	49	5%	1%
Blunt Weapon	35	4%	1%
Revolver	21	2%	1%
Chemical Weapon	9	1%	0%
Rifle	7	1%	0%
Taser/Stun Gun	2	0%	0%
Explosive Device	1	0%	0%

Use of Force Occurrences by Armed Subject Weapon Type (2022)





Armed Subject Weapon Use

This table shows *if* and *how* armed persons used their weapons during 2022 use of force occurrences.

Armed Subject Weapon Use	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,652)
Possessed	473	13%
Displayed - Not Used	122	3%
Used - Attacked Member	74	2%
DNA	64	2%
Used - Attempt To Attack Member	63	2%
Member Shot/Shot At	45	1%
Member at Gunpoint	28	1%
Unspecified	24	1%
Obtained Member's Weapon	3	0%
Total	896	25%

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

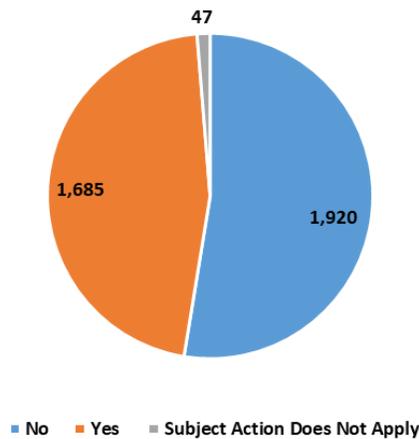


Subject Assault / Battery to Member

The following shows how often persons committed an assault or battery against a department member in 2022, as documented in TRRs. Approximately 46.1% of TRRs reported an assault or a battery, very similar to 2021 (45.6%). In 693 instances, a department member was the victim of an assault or a battery and did not respond with force. This means that approximately 19% of assaults or batteries against members resulted in no force response by the member.

Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Member?	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
No	1,920
Yes	1,685
Subject Action Does Not Apply	43
Subject Action Unknown	4
Total	3,652

Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Member (2022)



Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Member with Member Response?	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Total (2022)	% Change
No, With Member Response	1,296	1,421	39%	10%
Yes, With Member Response	911	992	27%	9%
Yes, Without Member Response	602	693	19%	15%
No, Without Member Response	458	499	14%	9%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	46	43	1%	-7%
Subject Action Unknown	2	4	0%	100%
Total	3,315	3,652	100%	10%

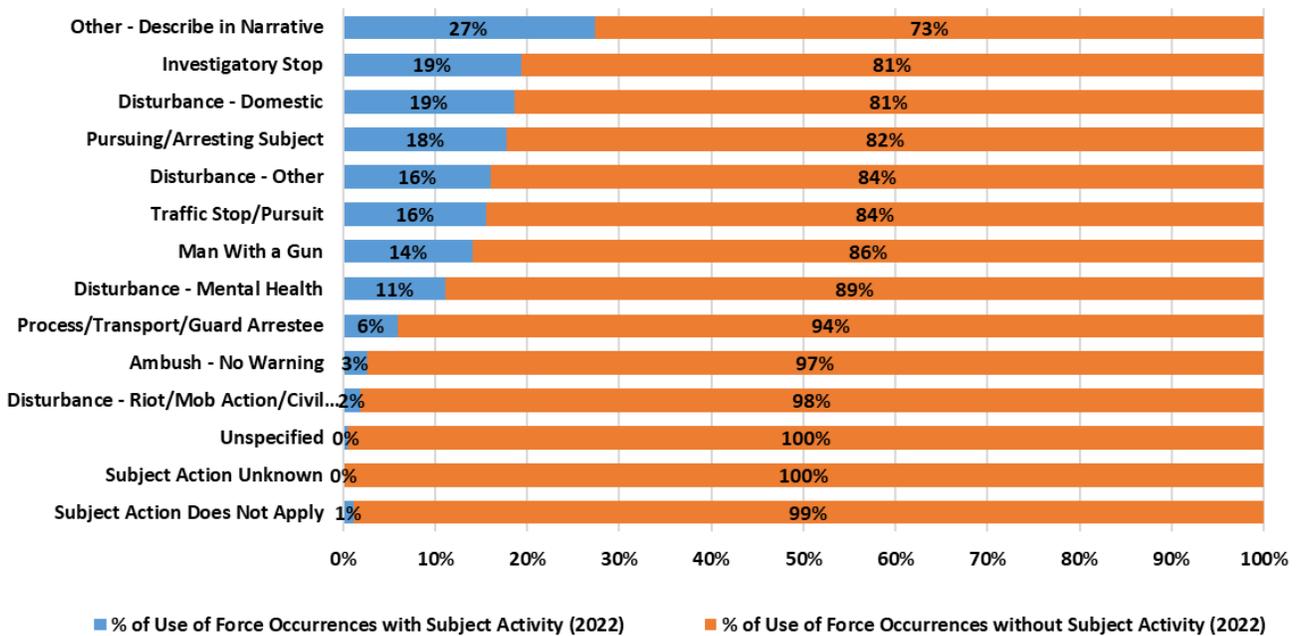


Type of Activity Prior to Force

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 an "Investigatory Stop" of the person or a "Domestic Disturbance."

Type of Activity	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Use of Force Occurrences with Subject Activity (2022)	% of Use of Force Occurrences without Subject Activity (2022)
Other - Describe in Narrative	998	27%	73%
Investigatory Stop	707	19%	81%
Disturbance - Domestic	681	19%	81%
Pursuing/Arresting Subject	651	18%	82%
Disturbance - Other	586	16%	84%
Traffic Stop/Pursuit	567	16%	84%
Man With a Gun	516	14%	86%
Disturbance - Mental Health	405	11%	89%
Process/Transport/Guard Arrestee	219	6%	94%
Ambush - No Warning	96	3%	97%
Disturbance - Riot/Mob Action/Civil Disorder	70	2%	98%
Unspecified	18	0%	100%
Subject Action Unknown	4	0%	100%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	43	1%	99%

Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences by Type of Activity (2022)





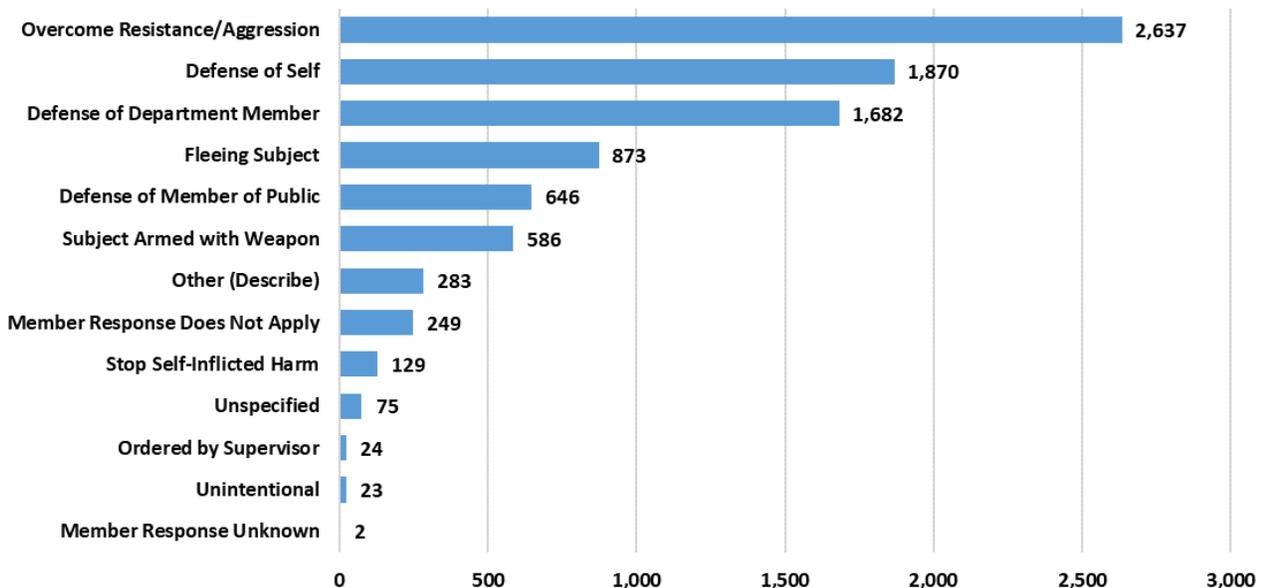
Member Response Details

Member Reason for Response

The table below shows how often department members documented specific reasons for using force in 2022. 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 (2022)	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,652)
Overcome Resistance/Aggression	2,637	72%
Defense of Self	1,870	51%
Defense of Department Member	1,682	46%
Fleeing Subject	873	24%
Defense of Member of Public	646	18%
Subject Armed with Weapon	586	16%
Other (Describe)	283	8%
Member Response Does Not Apply	249	7%
Stop Self-Inflicted Harm	129	4%
Unspecified	75	2%
Ordered by Supervisor	24	1%
Unintentional	23	1%
Member Response Unknown	2	0%

Use of Force Occurrences by Member Reason for Response (2022)



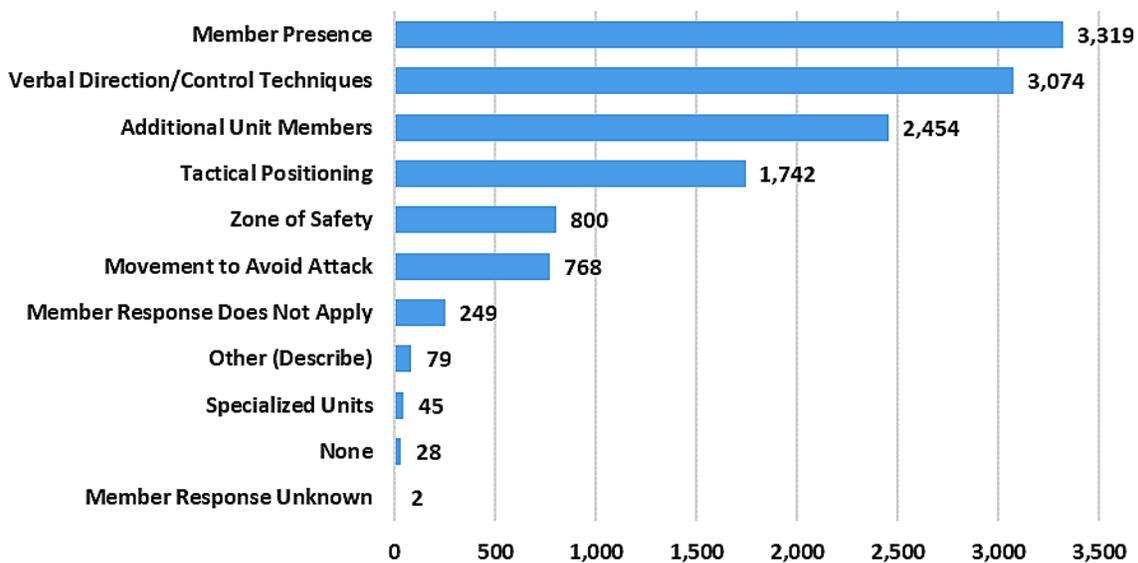


Force Mitigation

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 2022. 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 (2022)	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,652)
Member Presence	3,319	91%
Verbal Direction/Control Techniques	3,074	84%
Additional Unit Members	2,454	67%
Tactical Positioning	1,742	48%
Zone of Safety	800	22%
Movement to Avoid Attack	768	21%
Member Response Does Not Apply	249	7%
Other (Describe)	79	2%
Specialized Units	45	1%
None	28	1%
Member Response Unknown	2	0%

Use of Force Occurrences by Member Force Mitigation Effort (2022)



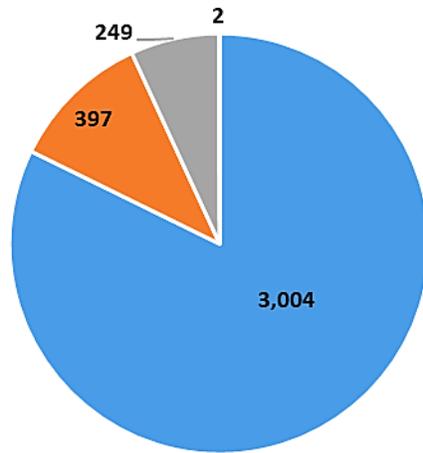


Force on Handcuffed Subject

Department members reported using force on handcuffed subjects in 11% of use of force occurrences in 2022. This includes the use of control tactics (e.g., escort holds, pulling, pushing/re-directing) to control a person who attempts to pull away in handcuffs or who actively resists getting into a department vehicle for transport.

Was Force Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints?	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
No, Force Was Not Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints	3,004	82%
Yes, Force Was Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints	397	11%
Member Response Does Not Apply	249	7%
Member Response Unknown	2	0%

Use of Force Occurrences - Was Force used Against Subject while Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints? (2022)



- No, Force Was Not Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints
- Yes, Force Was Used Against Subject While Handcuffed or in Physical Restraints
- Member Response Unknown
- Member Response Does Not Apply

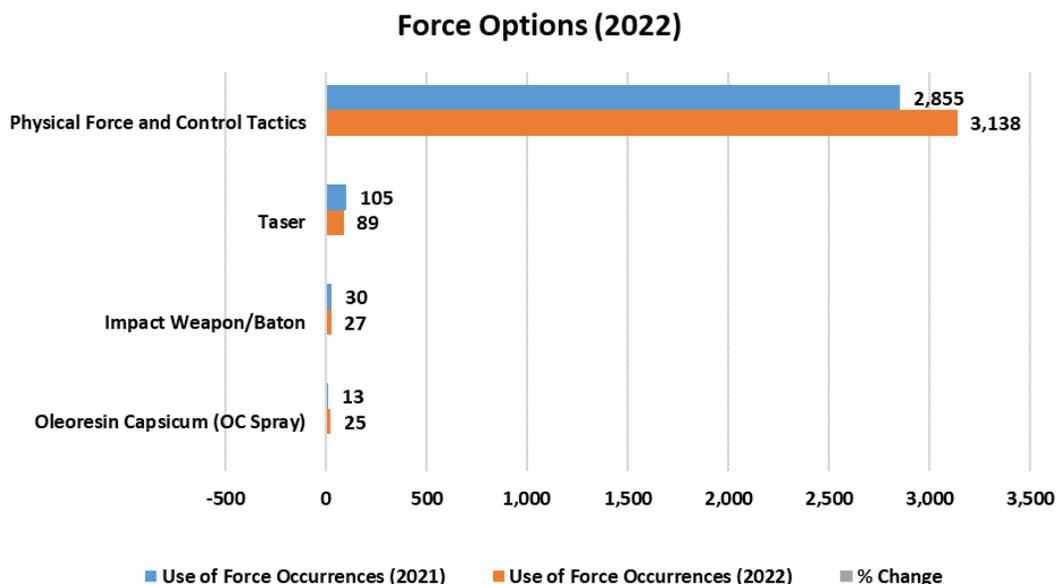


Force Options

Use of Force by Force Option

Force options are listed by type of force used in 2022. Physical force options and control tactics are further broken down on page 100. Please note, totals in this report may differ from those reported by the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division in their year-end report because the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviews accidental weapon discharges and discharges toward animals. For this report, a discharge is reported as a force option 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 Options	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% Change
Physical Force and Control Tactics	2,855	3,138	10%
Taser	105	89	-15%
Impact Weapon/Baton	30	27	-10%
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	13	25	92%
Canine	0	0	NC
Impact Munitions	0	0	NC
Less Lethal Shotgun	0	0	NC
LRAD	0	0	NC
Other	0	0	NC



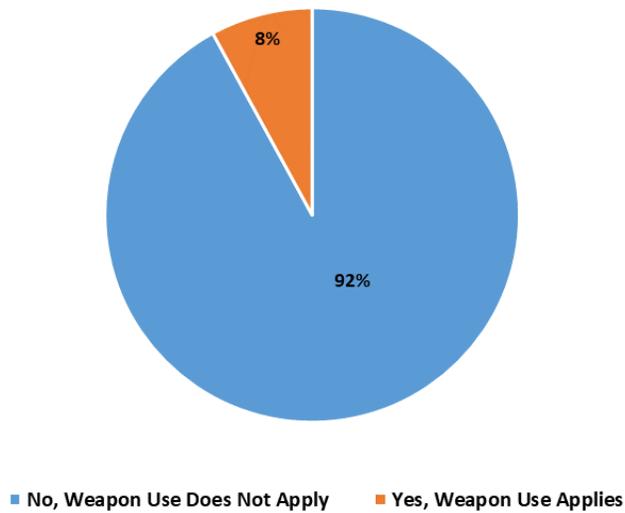


Member Weapon Use

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 Applies?	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Use of Force Occurrences (3,652)
No, Weapon Use Does Not Apply	3,361	92%
Yes, Weapon Use Applies	291	8%
Total	3,652	100%

Percentage of Use of Force Occurrences - Does Weapon Apply? (2022)



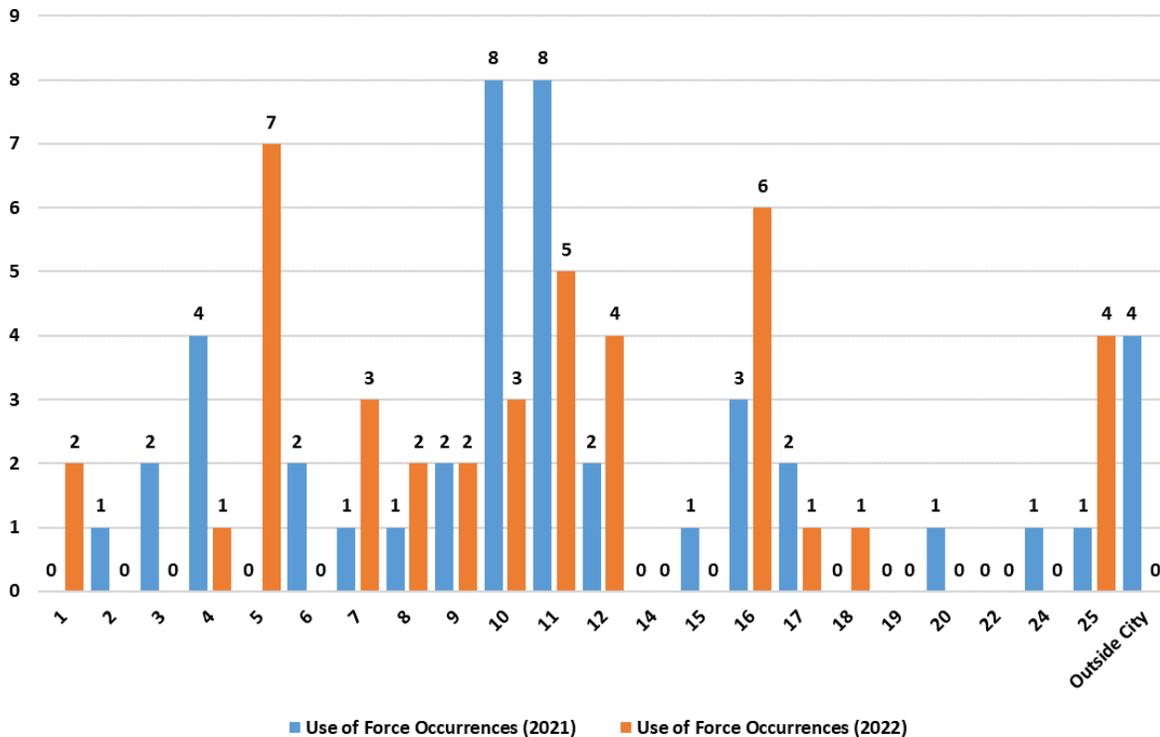


Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence

The table and chart on this page display the number of times CPD members discharged their firearms toward a person or occupied vehicle. As such, there was a 7% decrease in firearm discharges by department members in 2022 when compared to the previous year. This count does not factor in weapon discharge events involving accidental discharges or animal destruction.

District	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	(+/-)	% Change
01	0	2	2	NC
02	1	0	-1	-100%
03	2	0	-2	-100%
04	4	1	-3	-75%
05	0	7	7	NC
06	2	0	-2	-100%
07	1	3	2	200%
08	1	2	1	100%
09	2	2	0	0%
10	8	3	-5	-63%
11	8	5	-3	-38%
12	2	4	2	100%
14	0	0	0	NC
15	1	0	-1	-100%
16	3	6	3	100%
17	2	1	-1	-50%
18	0	1	1	NC
19	0	0	0	NC
20	1	0	-1	-100%
22	0	0	0	NC
24	1	0	-1	-100%
25	1	4	3	300%
Outside City	4	0	-4	-100%
Total	44	41	-3	-7%

Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence (2022)





Taser Use by District of Occurrence

Taser deployments were down 15% in 2022 when compared to the previous year, despite an increase in total use of force occurrences. The largest reduction was observed in the 11th District, which had a decrease of 78% in 2022.

Taser Use - District of Occurrence	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	(+/-)	% Change
01	5	2	-3	-60%
02	5	3	-2	-40%
03	5	4	-1	-20%
04	4	3	-1	-25%
05	3	2	-1	-33%
06	9	8	-1	-11%
07	5	7	2	40%
08	2	1	-1	-50%
09	3	3	0	0%
10	4	5	1	25%
11	9	2	-7	-78%
12	7	6	-1	-14%
14	2	2	0	0%
15	6	6	0	0%
16	3	5	2	67%
17	0	1	1	NC
18	5	8	3	60%
19	6	3	-3	-50%
20	3	1	-2	-67%
22	1	2	1	100%
24	9	8	-1	-11%
25	7	6	-1	-14%
Outside City	2	1	-1	-50%
Total	105	89	-16	-15%

Taser Use in Schools

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

In 2021 and 2022, there were no Taser deployments with a location code of "school building" or "school grounds" (public or private). There was one occurrence in 2020 which was determined to be "in compliance with department policy and directives." This incident was related to a burglary to a school during non-school hours, and the person subjected to force was an adult.



Taser Use by District Law Enforcement

The table below shows Taser use by department members assigned to district law enforcement. Taser deployments by district law enforcement were down 9% in 2022.

CPD Unit - District Law Enforcement - Taser Use	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	(+/-)	% Change
1st District - Central	5	2	-3	-60%
2nd District - Wentworth	5	3	-2	-40%
3rd District - Grand Crossing	5	4	-1	-20%
4th District - South Chicago	2	4	2	100%
5th District - Calumet	3	2	-1	-33%
6th District - Gresham	10	7	-3	-30%
7th District - Englewood	4	6	2	50%
8th District - Chicago Lawn	1	1	0	0%
9th District - Deering	3	4	1	33%
10th District - Ogden	4	5	1	25%
11th District - Harrison	4	1	-3	-75%
12th District - Near West	6	6	0	0%
14th District - Shakespeare	2	2	0	0%
15th District - Austin	7	6	-1	-14%
16th District - Jefferson Park	3	5	2	67%
17th District - Albany Park	0	1	1	NC
18th District - Near North	5	8	3	60%
19th District - Town Hall	6	3	-3	-50%
20th District - Lincoln	3	1	-2	-67%
22nd District - Morgan Park	2	2	0	0%
24th District - Rogers Park	9	8	-1	-11%
25th District - Grand Central	6	5	-1	-17%
Total	95	86	-9	-9%

Taser Use by Members Outside District Law Enforcement

Taser deployments by department members assigned to units outside district law enforcement were down 70% in 2022. 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	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	(+/-)	% Change
Airport Operations (AO - North)	0	1	1	NC
Deputy Chief - Area 1	0	1	1	NC
Deputy Chief - Area 4	2	0	-2	-100%
Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT Unit)	2	0	-2	-100%
Summer Mobile Patrol (SMP)	1	0	-1	-100%
Community Safety Team (CST)	5	1	-4	-80%
Total	10	3	-7	-70%



OC Use by District of Occurrence

OC spray uses were up 92% in 2022 when compared to the previous year. This was driven largely by increases in the 12th, 8th, and 15th Districts. This followed a sharp drop in OC usage in 2021, when OC uses were down significantly from the previous year, a year of multiple civil unrest incidents. When comparing 2022 and 2020, OC spray usage was down approximately 61%. OC uses continued to make up a small percentage of use of force occurrences in 2022 (less than 1%).

OC Spray - District of Occurrence	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	(+/-)	% Change
1	2	1	-1	-50%
2	1	0	-1	-100%
3	0	0	0	NC
4	0	1	1	NC
5	1	2	1	100%
6	1	0	-1	-100%
7	2	0	-2	-100%
8	1	5	4	400%
9	2	0	-2	-100%
10	0	0	0	NC
11	0	1	1	NC
12	0	5	5	NC
14	0	0	0	NC
15	0	3	3	NC
16	0	2	2	NC
17	0	0	0	NC
18	1	2	1	100%
19	0	0	0	NC
20	0	1	1	NC
22	0	1	1	NC
24	1	1	0	0
25	1	0	-1	-100%
Outside City	0	0	0	NC
Total	13	25	12	92%



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 up by 58% in 2022.

CPD Unit - District Law Enforcement - OC Spray	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	(+/-)	% Change
1st District - Central	2	1	-1	-50%
2nd District - Wentworth	1	0	-1	-100%
5th District - Calumet	1	2	1	100%
6th District - Gresham	1	0	-1	-100%
7th District - Englewood	1	0	-1	-100%
8th District - Chicago Lawn	1	5	4	400%
9th District - Deering	2	0	-2	-100%
12th District - Near West	0	1	1	NC
15th District - Austin	0	3	3	NC
16th District - Jefferson Park	0	1	1	NC
18th District - Near North	1	2	1	100%
20th District - Lincoln	0	1	1	NC
22nd District - Morgan Park	0	1	1	NC
24th District - Rogers Park	1	1	0	0%
25th District - Grand Central	1	1	0	0%
Total	12	19	7	58%

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 rose from one to six in 2022.

CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement - OC Spray	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	(+/-)	% Change
Office Of the First Deputy Superintendent (OFDS)	0	4	4	NC
Traffic Section (TS)	0	1	1	NC
Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT Unit)	0	1	1	NC
Community Safety Team (CST)	1	0	-1	-100%
Total	1	6	5	500%



Impact Weapon Use by District of Occurrence

Baton/impact weapon uses were down 10% in 2022 when compared to the previous year. Baton uses continue to make up a small percentage of all use of force occurrences in 2022 (less than 1%).

Baton/Impact Weapon - District of Occurrence	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	(+/-)	% Change
1	2	1	-1	-50%
2	1	3	2	200%
3	0	2	2	NC
4	2	2	0	0%
5	2	1	-1	-50%
6	2	1	-1	-50%
7	2	1	-1	-50%
8	1	1	0	0%
9	0	4	4	NC
10	0	0	0	NC
11	3	2	-1	-33%
12	2	3	1	50%
14	1	0	-1	-100%
15	2	0	-2	-100%
16	1	2	1	100%
17	0	0	0	NC
18	1	1	0	0%
19	0	2	2	NC
20	0	1	1	NC
22	1	0	-1	-100%
24	2	0	-2	-100%
25	4	0	-4	-100%
Outside City	1	0	-1	-100%
Total	30	27	-3	-10%



Impact Weapon Use by District Law Enforcement

Baton/Impact Weapon uses by Department members assigned to districts were down 22% in 2022.

CPD Unit - District Law Enforcement - Baton/Impact Weapon	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	(+/-)	% Change
1st District - Central	2	1	-1	-50%
2nd District - Wentworth	1	2	1	100%
3rd District - Grand Crossing	0	3	3	NC
4th District - South Chicago	3	1	-2	-67%
5th District - Calumet	3	1	-2	-67%
6th District - Gresham	1	0	-1	-100%
7th District - Englewood	1	0	-1	-100%
8th District - Chicago Lawn	1	1	0	0%
9th District - Deering	0	3	3	NC
11th District - Harrison	3	2	-1	-33%
12th District - Near West	2	2	0	0%
14th District - Shakespeare	1	0	-1	-100%
15th District - Austin	3	0	-3	-100%
16th District - Jefferson Park	0	2	2	NC
18th District - Near North	0	1	1	NC
19th District - Town Hall	0	1	1	NC
20th District - Lincoln	0	1	1	NC
22nd District - Morgan Park	1	0	-1	-100%
24th District - Rogers Park	2	0	-2	-100%
25th District - Grand Central	3	0	-3	-100%
Total	27	21	-6	-22%

Impact Weapon Use Outside District Law Enforcement

Baton/impact weapon uses by department members assigned to units outside district law enforcement was up 100% (+3 occurrences) in 2022. These include specialized units that focus on specific issues (e.g., traffic, gangs, public transportation, and critical incidents.)

CPD Unit - Outside District Law Enforcement - Baton/ Impact Weapon	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	(+/-)	% Change
Airport Operations (AO - North)	1	0	-1	-100%
Communications Division (CD)	0	1	1	NC
Office Of the First Deputy Superintendent (OFDS)	0	1	1	NC
Traffic Section (TS)	0	1	1	NC
Gang Investigation Division (GID)	0	1	1	NC
Deputy Chief - Area 1	0	1	1	NC
Transit Security Unit (TSU)	1	0	-1	-100%
Community Safety Team (CST)	1	1	0	0%
Total	3	6	3	100%

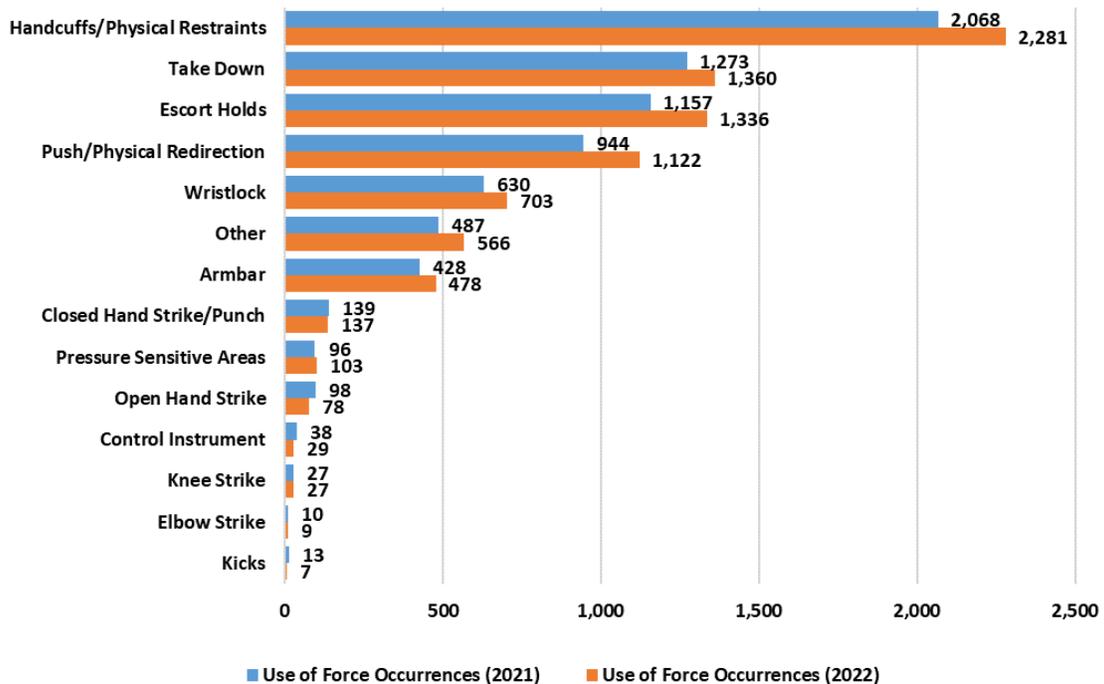


Physical Force Options and Control Tactics

New to this year's report, the below table shows a breakdown of 8,236 physical force options, by specific type, utilized in 3,138 use of force occurrences in 2022. Handcuffing, take downs, escort holds, and pushes/physical redirections were the most common force options utilized in 2022. More than one force option may be utilized in a single occurrence (e.g., take down and handcuffing).

Physical Force Options	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% Change
Handcuffs/Physical Restraints	2,068	2,281	10%
Take Down	1,273	1,360	7%
Escort Holds	1,157	1,336	15%
Push/Physical Redirection	944	1,122	19%
Wristlock	630	703	12%
Other	487	566	16%
Armbar	428	478	12%
Closed Hand Strike/Punch	139	137	-1%
Pressure Sensitive Areas	96	103	7%
Open Hand Strike	98	78	-20%
Control Instrument	38	29	-24%
Knee Strike	27	27	0%
Elbow Strike	10	9	-10%
Kicks	13	7	-46%

Physical Force Options (2022)





Unintentional Weapon Discharges/Weapon Types

In 2022, there were 291 use of force occurrences involving a member discharging a weapon (i.e., a Taser, firearm, or OC device). Of these 291 occurrences, 27 were unintentional discharges.

Unintentional Discharge?	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Total (2022)	% of Total Weapon Use (2022)
No, Not an Unintentional Discharge	264	7%	91%
Yes, Unintentional Discharge	27	1%	9%
Weapon Use Does Not Apply	3,361	92%	
Total	3,652	100%	100%

There were 27 unintentional weapon discharges in 2022. This included 16 accidental Taser discharges and 10 accidental firearm discharges. This is up a total of 11 from what was reported in 2021 (compare to 11 accidental Taser and 4 accidental firearm discharges in 2021).

Unintentional Discharge - Weapon Type	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
Taser	16
Firearm	10
Other	1
Total	27

Member Weapon Use to Destroy / Deter Animal

Seven weapon discharges in 2022 were to destroy or deter an animal, down one from 2021.

Was Discharge Only to Destroy/Deter an Animal?	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% Use of Force Occurrences with Weapon Use (291)	% Use of Force Occurrences (3,652)
No, Not a Discharge to Destroy/Deter an Animal	284	98%	8%
Yes, Discharge to Destroy/Deter an Animal	7	2%	0%
Weapon Use Does Not Apply	3,361	Null	92%
Total	3,652	100%	100%



Use of Force Compliance

Compliance Determinations

At the conclusion of each incident commander's investigation of a use of force occurrence, they are required to make one of the following three determinations regarding the use of force: 1. *In compliance*; 2. *Not in compliance*; or 3. *Deadly force or officer-involved death incident*. The incident commander then refers uses of force determined not to be in compliance, as well as deadly force or officer-involved death incidents, to COPA for follow-up investigation. Despite a 10% increase in total use of force occurrences in 2022, the number of occurrences determined not to be in compliance decreased by 20%, and they accounted for approximately 2.4% of all use of force occurrences in 2022.

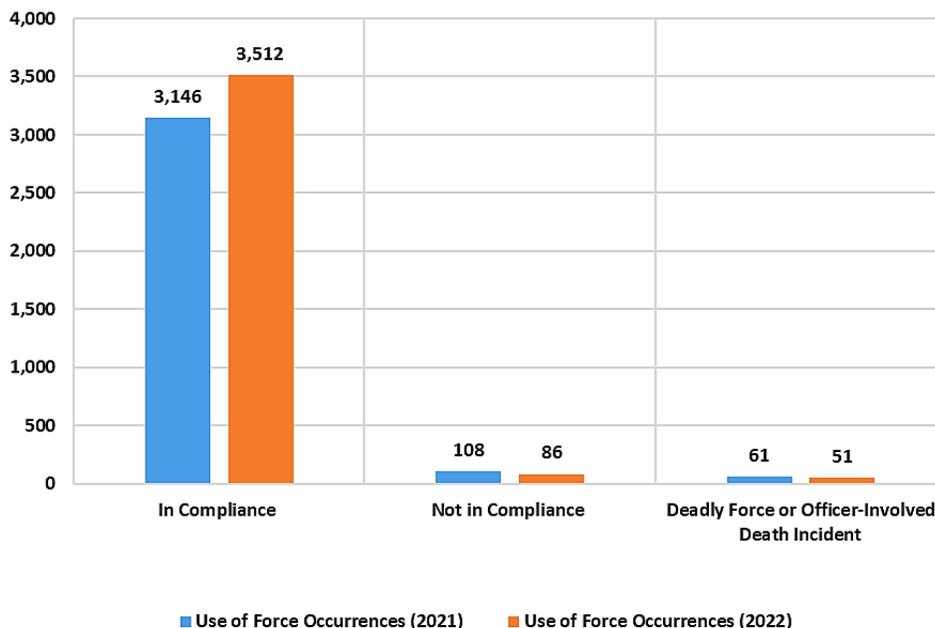
Note: Deadly force or officer-involved death incident totals may not match Level 3 totals because, although a member's use of force may be *part* of a deadly force incident, that *specific* officer may not have used deadly force.

Compliance Determination	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	Occurrence % Change
In Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	3,146	3,512	12%
Not in Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	108	86	-20%
A Deadly Force or Officer-Involved Death Incident	61	51	-16%

Note: There were three use of force occurrences from 2022 without a compliance determination at the time data was queried. Therefore, the total in this table is 3,649 (three less than the 3,652 occurrences).

Use of Force Occurrences by Compliance Determination (2022 and 2021)	% Total Occurrences (2021)	% Total Occurrences (2022)
In Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	95%	96%
Not in Compliance with Department Policy and Directives	3%	2%
A Deadly Force or Officer-Involved Death Incident	2%	1%

Compliance Determination (2021 - 2022)

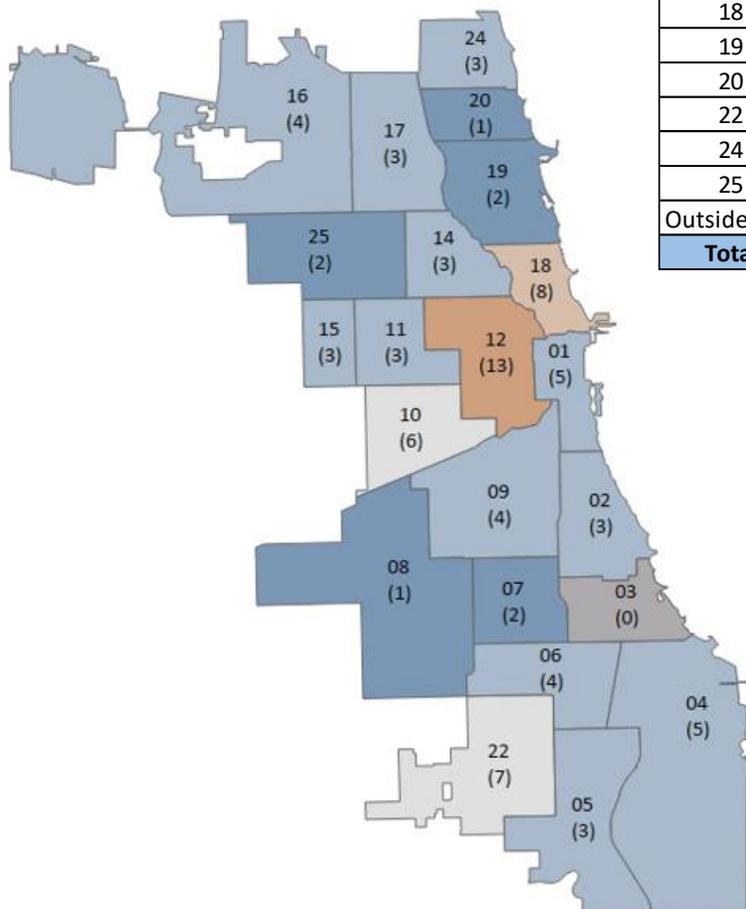




Use of Force Occurrences: Non-Compliance by District

The table below shows the number of use of force occurrences determined to not be in compliance, by district. Overall, there was a 20% reduction in "non-compliance" determinations, led by reductions in the 11th and 15th districts, while there was an increase the 12th and 22nd districts.

District	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% Change
1	2	5	150%
2	3	3	0%
3	2	0	-100%
4	4	5	25%
5	6	3	-50%
6	9	4	-56%
7	3	2	-33%
8	1	1	0%
9	0	4	NC
10	6	6	0%
11	14	3	-79%
12	3	13	333%
14	7	3	-57%
15	10	3	-70%
16	5	4	-20%
17	0	3	NC
18	12	8	-33%
19	4	2	-50%
20	4	1	-75%
22	1	7	600%
24	3	3	0%
25	5	2	-60%
Outside City	4	1	-75%
Total	108	86	-20%



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

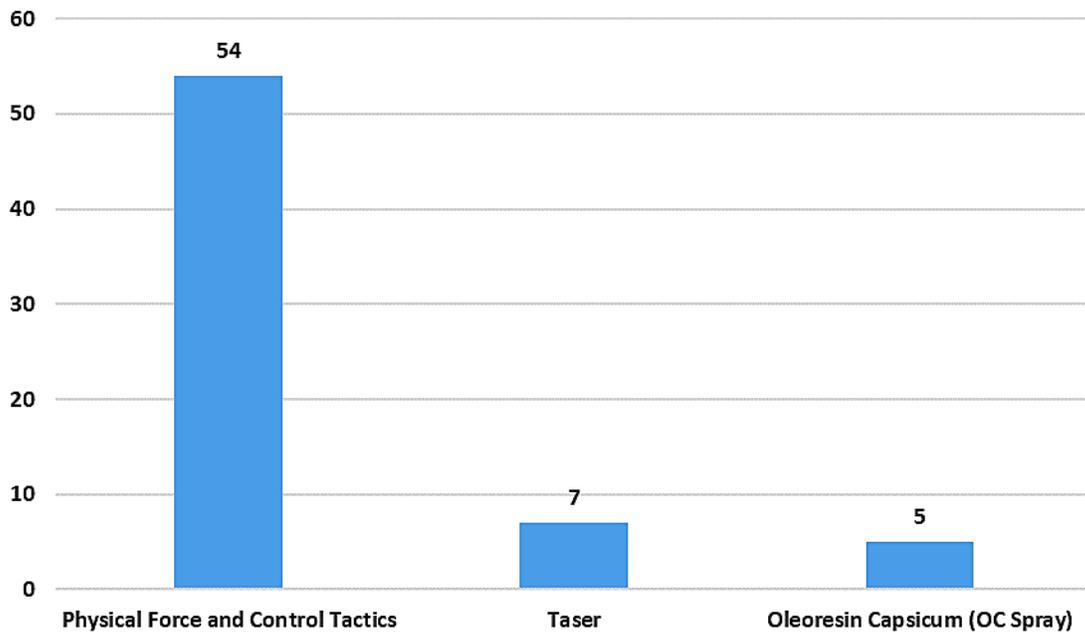


Use of Force Occurrences: Non-Compliance by Force Option

The table below shows the breakdown of use of force occurrences determined to not be in compliance, by force option. Of the 86 TRRs determined not to be in compliance, 25 did not have an associated force option. Of these 25 TRRs, 18 were indicated as accidental discharges (not utilized as a force option against a person), and five are indicated as being an assault/battery to a police officer with no force option being reported.

Use of Force Occurrences not in Compliance by Force Option (2022)	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	Occurrence % Change
Physical Force and Control Tactics	89	54	-39%
Taser	11	7	-36%
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	0	5	NC
Impact Weapon/Baton	5	0	-100%
Firearm	2	0	-100%
Canine	0	0	NC
Impact Munitions	0	0	NC
Less Lethal Shotgun	0	0	NC
LRAD	0	0	NC
Other	0	0	NC

Use of Force Occurrences not in Compliance by Force Option (2022)





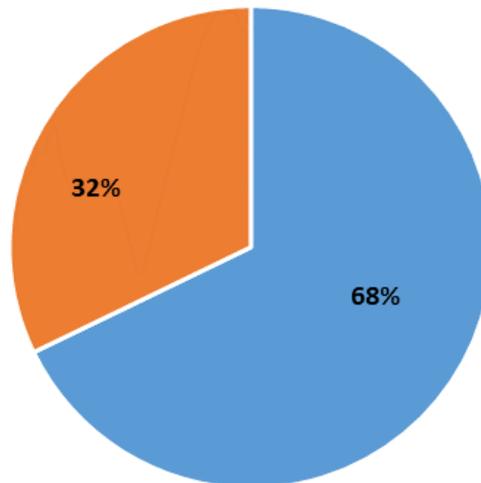
Member Injuries

Member Injury Status

As shown below, CPD members were injured in nearly a third (32%) of use of force occurrences in 2022. This is consistent with 2021.

Was Member Injured?	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Total (2022)
No, Member Was Not Injured	2,477	68%
Yes, Member Was Injured	1,175	32%
Total	3,652	100%

% of Use of Force Occurrences by Member Injury Status (2022)



■ No, Member Was Not Injured ■ Yes, Member Was Injured

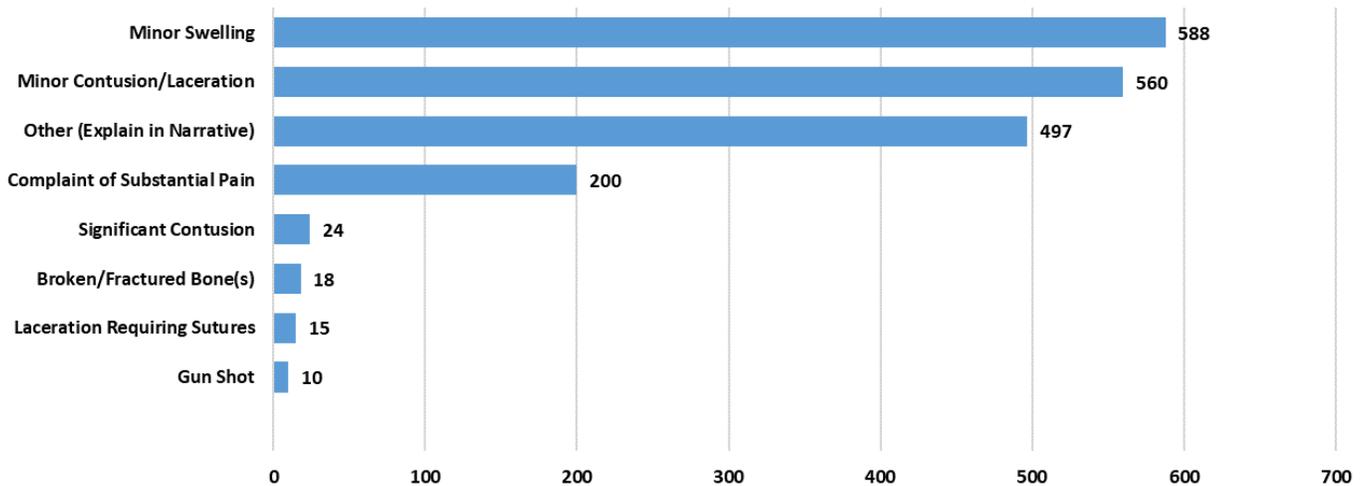


Member Injury Type

Minor swelling, contusions, and lacerations were the most common specific injury types reported by CPD members in 2022.

Member Injury Type	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Total (2022)
Minor Swelling	588	16%
Minor Contusion/Laceration	560	15%
Other (Explain in Narrative)	497	14%
Complaint of Substantial Pain	200	5%
Significant Contusion	24	1%
Broken/Fractured Bone(s)	18	0%
Laceration Requiring Sutures	15	0%
Gun Shot	10	0%
None/None Apparent	2,477	68%

Use of Force Occurrences by Member Injury Type (2022)



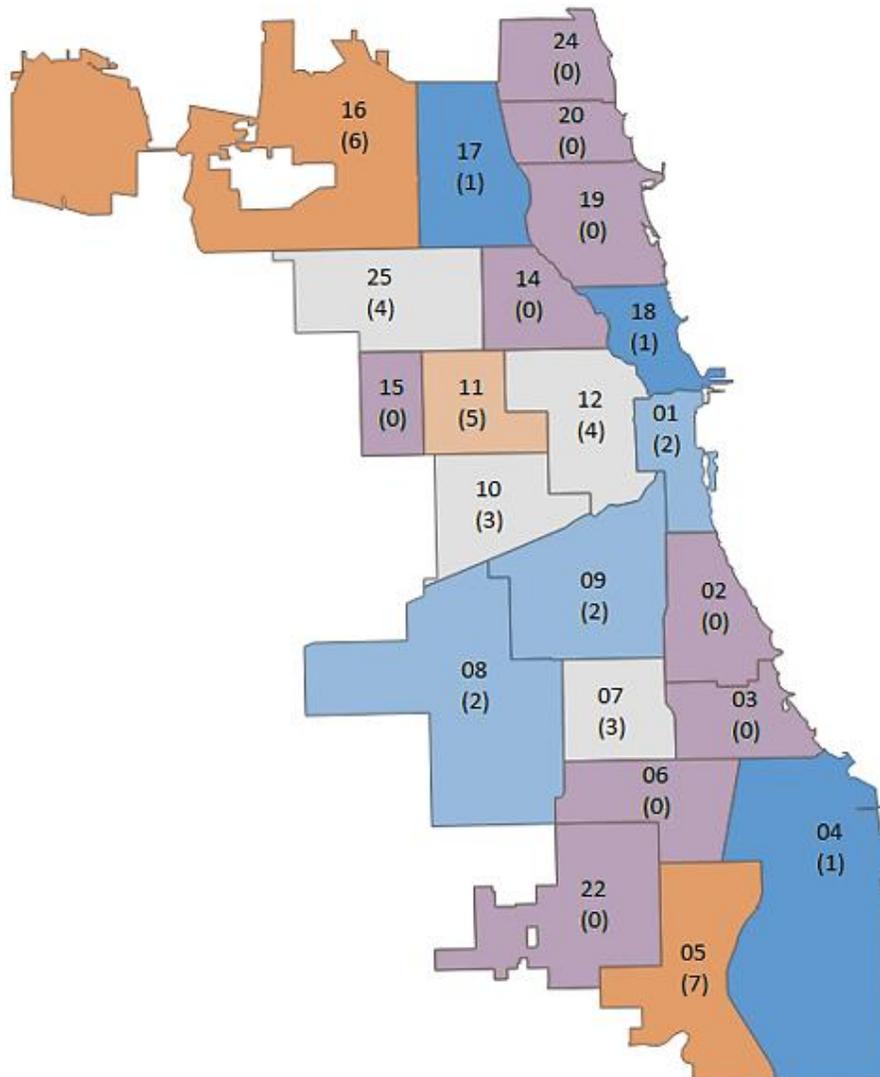


Level 3 Use of Force Incidents

The following pages show data specifically related to Level 3 use of force occurrences. **Level 3 force includes deadly force**, force resulting in **life-threatening injury**, or **force resulting in admission to a hospital**. There were 48 Level 3 use of force occurrences in 2022. Of these, 41 were firearm discharges by a department member.

Firearm Discharges by District

The below map shows where CPD firearm discharges occurred in 2022, by district (district totals are listed in parentheses).



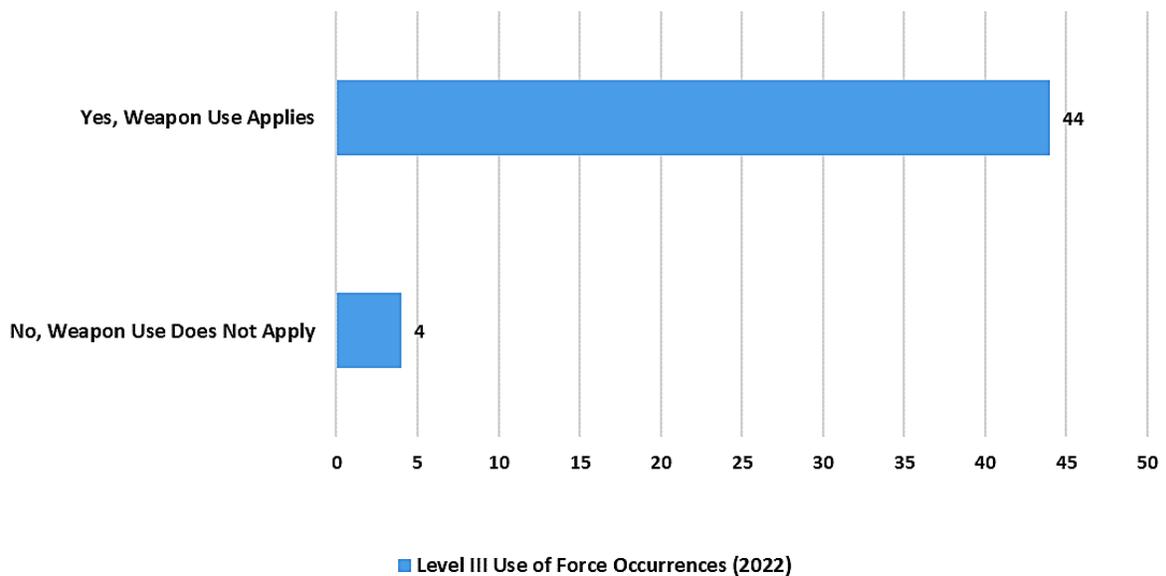


Count of TRRs by Member Weapon Use

Level 3 uses of force may or may not involve the use of a weapon (e.g., firearm, Taser, OC spray, or baton). All but four Level 3 use of force occurrences involved the use of a weapon by the involved member in 2022.

Weapon Use Applies?	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% Level III of Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
Yes, Weapon Use Applies	44	92%
No, Weapon Use Does Not Apply	4	8%
Level III Total	48	100%

Level III Use of Force Occurrences - Does Weapon Use Apply? (2022)



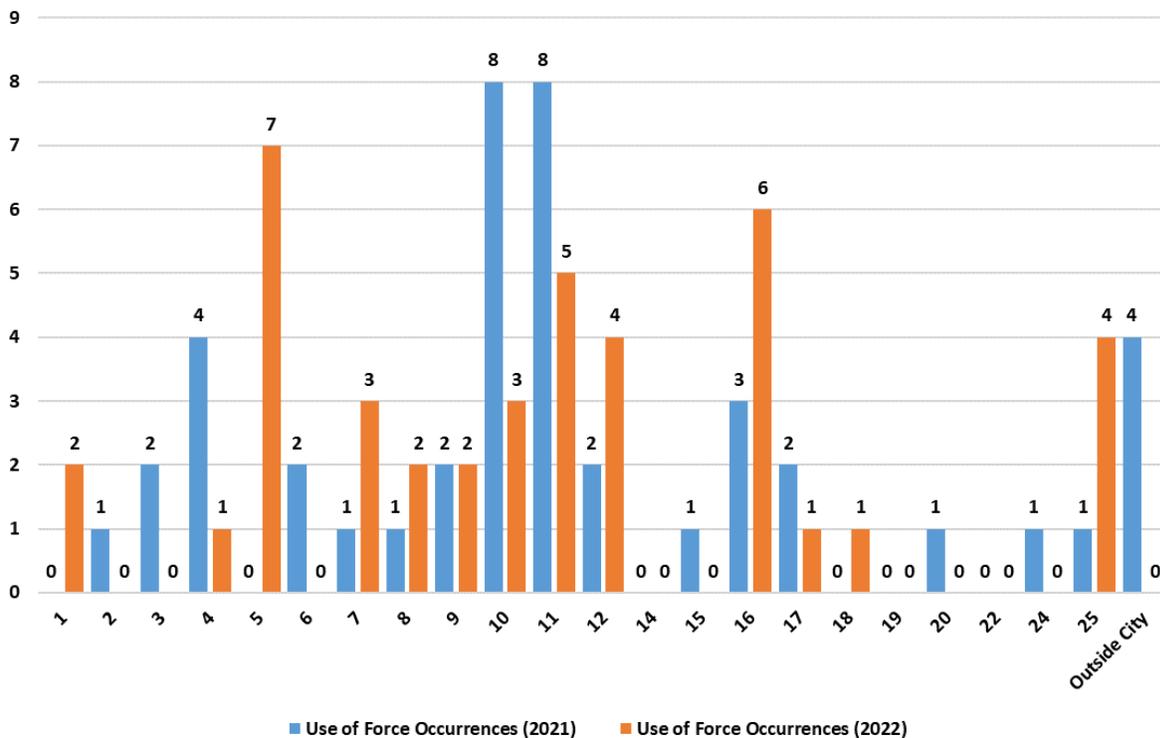


Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence

The table and chart below display the number of times CPD members discharged their firearms toward a person or occupied vehicle. As such, there was a 7% decrease in firearm discharges by department members in 2022 when compared to the previous year. This count does not factor in weapon discharge events involving accidental discharges or animal destruction.

District	Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	(+/-)	% Change
01	0	2	2	NC
02	1	0	-1	-100%
03	2	0	-2	-100%
04	4	1	-3	-75%
05	0	7	7	NC
06	2	0	-2	-100%
07	1	3	2	200%
08	1	2	1	100%
09	2	2	0	0%
10	8	3	-5	-63%
11	8	5	-3	-38%
12	2	4	2	100%
14	0	0	0	NC
15	1	0	-1	-100%
16	3	6	3	100%
17	2	1	-1	-50%
18	0	1	1	NC
19	0	0	0	NC
20	1	0	-1	-100%
22	0	0	0	NC
24	1	0	-1	-100%
25	1	4	3	300%
Outside City	4	0	-4	-100%
Total	44	41	-3	-7%

Firearm Discharge by District of Occurrence (2022)





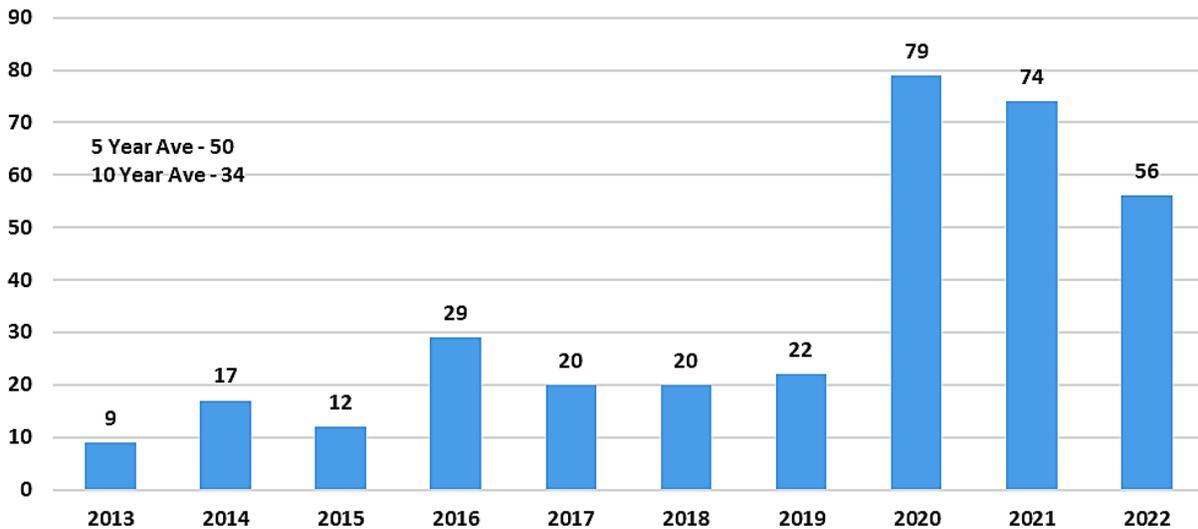
Use of Force - Officers Shot/Shot At

The following tables and the chart show police officers shot at and shot since 2013. Prior to 2020, CPD tracked these by incident totals. Beginning in mid-2020, CPD began tracking individual police officers shot at or shot. In 2022, there were 56 instances in which an officer was shot or shot at. Conversely, CPD officers discharged their firearms at a person or occupied vehicle 41 times in 2022. **Therefore, department members discharged their firearms toward a person 15 fewer times than they were shot or shot at in 2022.**

Officers Shot or Shot At	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Police Officers Shot At	9	8	12	21	14	15	17	69	58	48
Police Officers Shot (Non-Fatal)	0	8	0	8	6	3	4	10	14	8
Police Officers Shot (Fatal)	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0
Total Officers Shot or Shot At	9	17	12	29	20	20	22	79	74	56

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

Officers Shot or Shot At



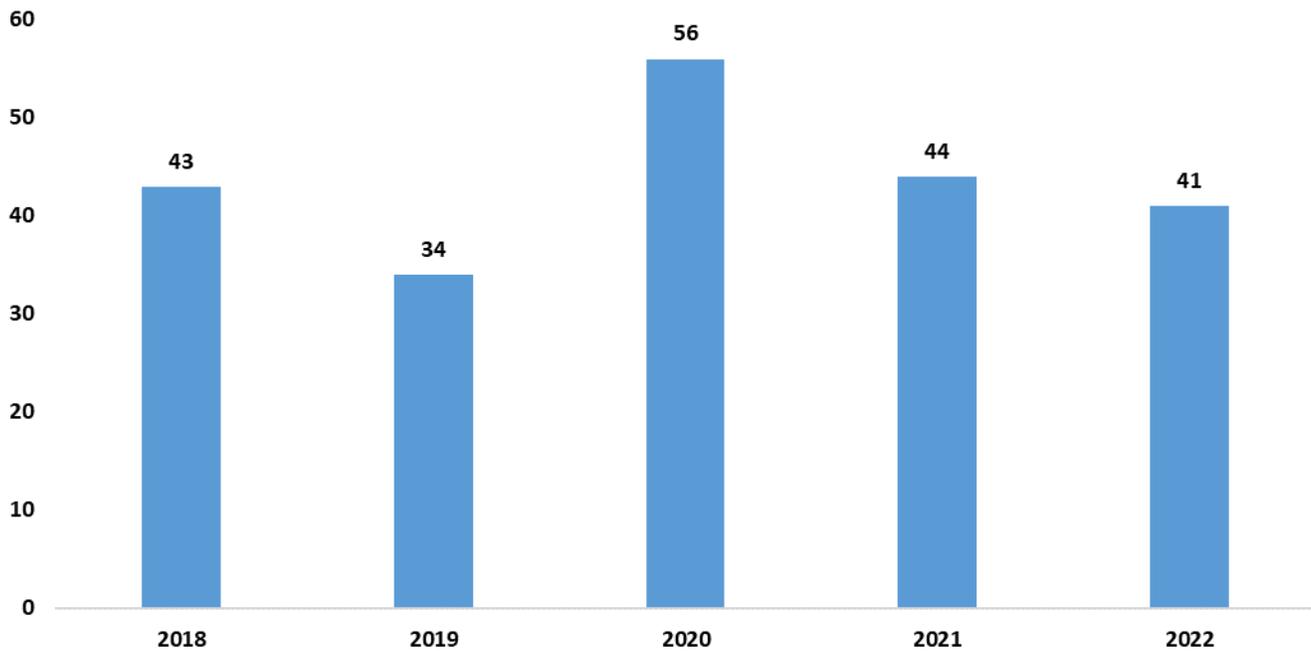


Firearm Discharge Occurrences - Five Year Review

Although the total use of force occurrences (all levels combined) rose slightly in 2022, the number of firearm discharges decreased 7% (from 44 to 41). The five-year average from 2018 to 2022 is 44.

Year	Use of Force Occurrences (TRRs)
2018	43
2019	34
2020	56
2021	44
2022	41

Firearm Discharge Occurrences - Five Year Review





Level 3 Force Type (2022)

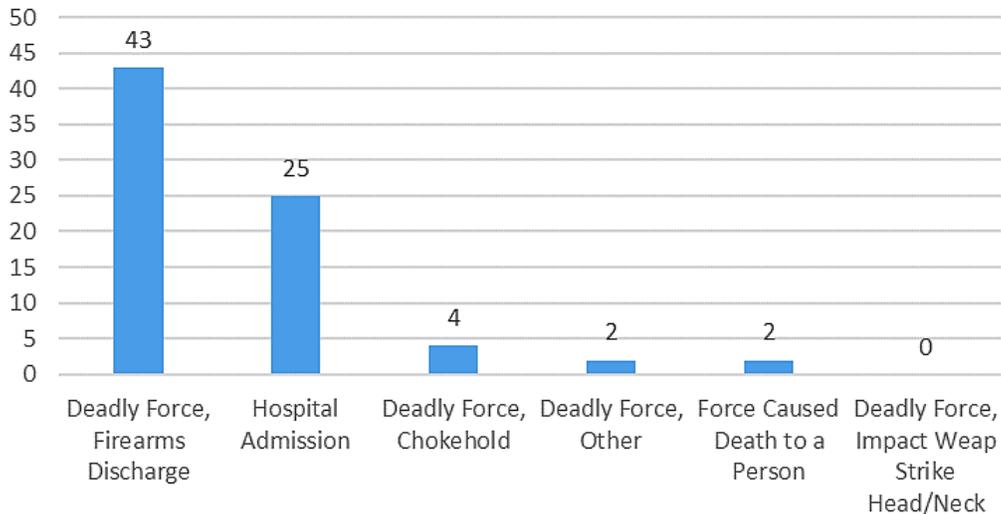
Level 3 use of force includes deadly force (e.g., firearm discharge toward a person or occupied vehicle, chokehold, impact weapon strike to the head, or other force likely to cause death or great bodily harm), force that causes death, and force that causes injury resulting in a hospital admission. A single use of force occurrence may involve more than one element of Level 3 force. For example, a single occurrence may involve a firearm discharge *and* a hospital admission.

The table below represents all of the Level 3 use of force types comprising the 48 Level 3 use of force occurrences in 2022. In four instances, the incident commander documented that the TRR was *related* to a Level 3 use of force, but the involved member did not *use* Level 3 force. This is why there are 52 records in this table even though there were 48 Level 3 occurrences.

The most common Level 3 force type reported in 2022 was firearm discharge (43). However, two of these were use of force occurrences that were *related* to a firearm discharge incident but in which the member did *not* discharge their own weapon. There were 41 individual firearm discharges at persons or occupied vehicles in 2022.

Level III Use of Force Type (2022)	Yes	No	Unknown
Deadly Force, Firearms Discharge	43	9	0
Hospital Admission	25	27	0
Deadly Force, Chokehold	4	48	0
Deadly Force, Other	2	50	0
Force Caused Death to a Person	2	49	1
Deadly Force, Impact Weapon Strike to the Head or Neck	0	52	0

Level III Use of Force Type – Yes (2022)



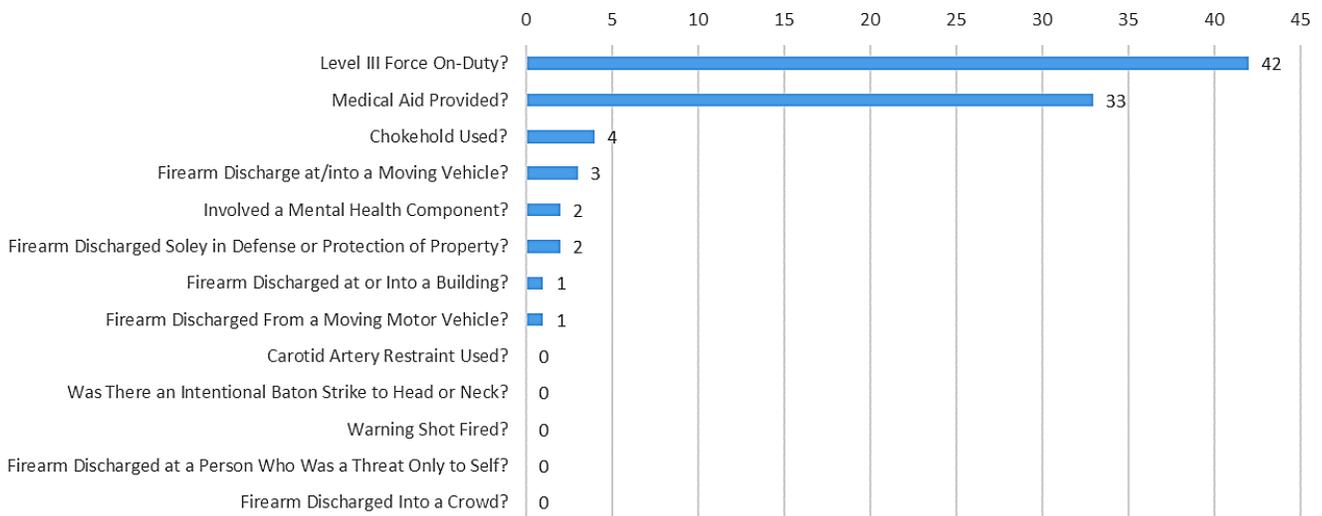


Level 3 Force Details (2022)

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

Level III Use of Force Details (2022)	Yes	No	Unknown
Was Member Engaged in Level III Force On-Duty?	42	10	0
Medical Aid Provided?	33	19	0
Chokehold Used?	4	48	0
Firearm Discharged at or Into a Moving Motor Vehicle?	3	48	1
Involved a Mental Health Component?	2	41	9
Firearm Discharged Soley in Defense or Protection of Property?	2	50	0
Firearm Discharged at or Into a Building?	1	51	0
Firearm Discharged From a Moving Motor Vehicle?	1	51	0
Carotid Artery Restraint Used?	0	52	0
Was There an Intentional Baton Strike to Head or Neck?	0	52	0
Warning Shot Fired?	0	52	0
Firearm Discharged at a Person Who Was a Threat Only to Self?	0	52	0
Firearm Discharged Into a Crowd?	0	52	0

Level III Use of Force Details – Yes (2022)



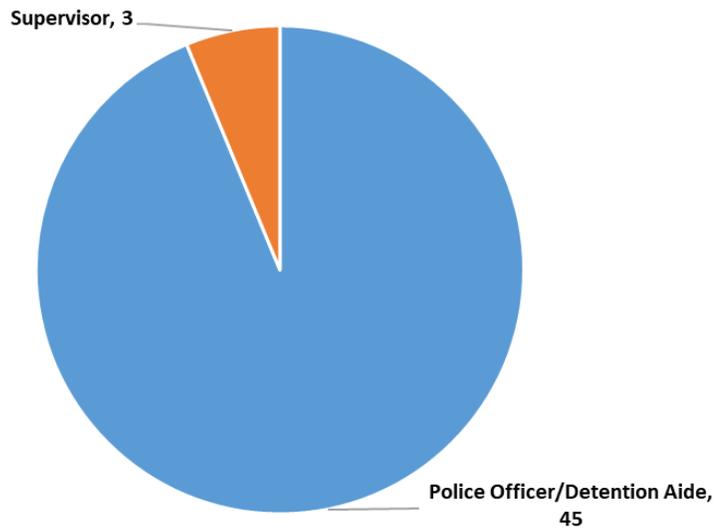


Level 3 Use of Force Occurrences by Supervisors Vs Non-Supervisors

In 2022, three supervisors were involved in a Level 3 use of force occurrence, all three of which were sergeants.

TRRs Completed - Non-Supervisors vs Supervisors	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
Police Officer/Detention Aide	45	94%
Supervisor	3	6%
Level III Total	48	100%

Level III TRRs Completed: Non-Supervisors vs Supervisors (2022)



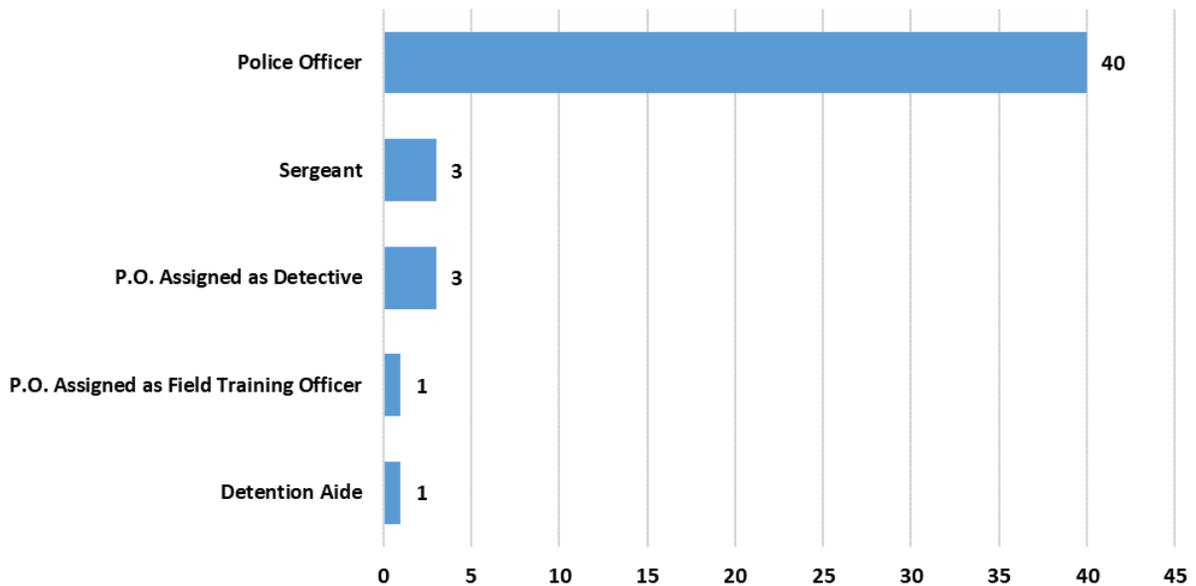


Level 3 Use of Force Occurrences by Member Rank

In 2022, 44 of the 48 Level 3 use of force incidents involved a member of "police officer" rank, three of which were detectives, and one of which was a Field Training Officer.

Member Rank	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences(2022)
Police Officer	40	83%
Sergeant	3	6%
P.O. Assigned as Detective	3	6%
P.O. Assigned as Field Training Officer	1	2%
Detention Aide	1	2%
Level III Total	48	100%

Level III Use of Force Occurrences by Member Rank (2022)



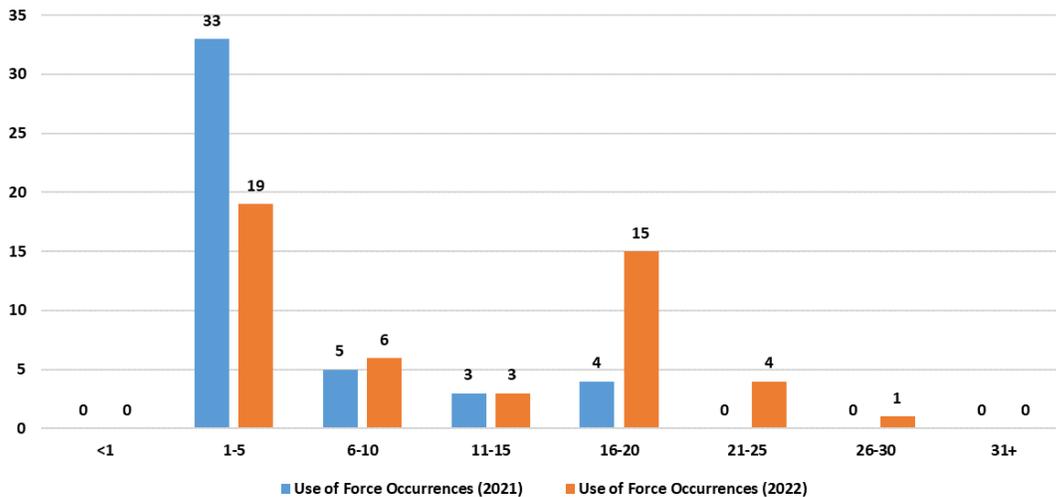


Level 3 Use of Force Occurrences by Years of Service

In 2022, the majority of Level 3 use of force incidents involved members with 1–5 years of experience, following trends observed across all force levels and the previous year. The largest change in 2022 compared to 2021 was a 22-point increase in the percentage of total Level 3 use of force occurrences involving department members with 16–20 years of service.

Years of Service	Total Sworn (2022)	% of Total Sworn (2022)	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	% Level III of Total Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% Level III of Total Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
<1	777	7%	0	0%	0	0%
1-5	2,769	24%	33	73%	19	40%
6-10	1,775	15%	5	11%	6	13%
11-15	791	7%	3	7%	3	6%
16-20	2,122	18%	4	9%	15	31%
21-25	2,093	18%	0	0%	4	8%
26-30	1,170	10%	0	0%	1	2%
31+	133	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Level III Total	11,630	100%	45	100%	48	100%

Level III Use of Force Occurrences by Years of Service (2022)



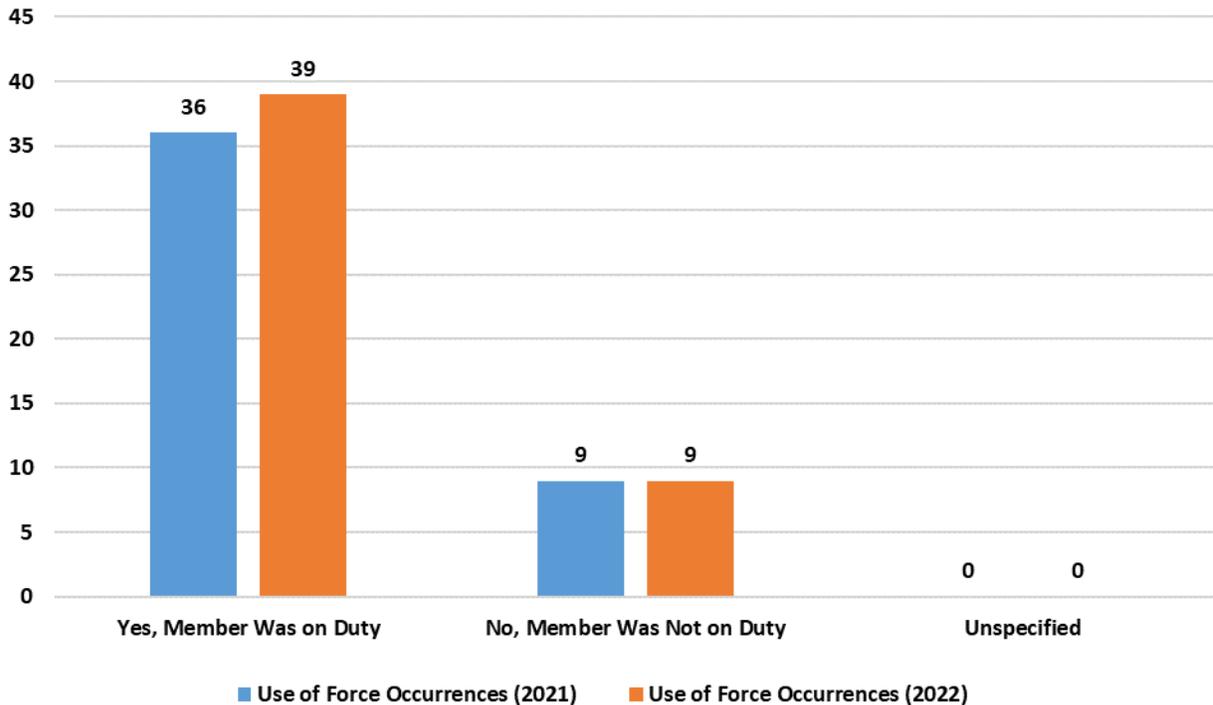


Level 3 Use of Force Occurrences by Duty Status

In 2022, the majority of Level 3 use of force occurrences involved on-duty members. The percentage of on-duty incidents was higher for all types of force (98%) when compared specifically to Level 3 force occurrences (81%).

Was Member on Duty?	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
Yes, Member Was on Duty	36	39
No, Member Was Not on Duty	9	9
Unspecified	0	0
Level III Total	45	48

Level III Use of Force by Duty Status (2021 and 2022)



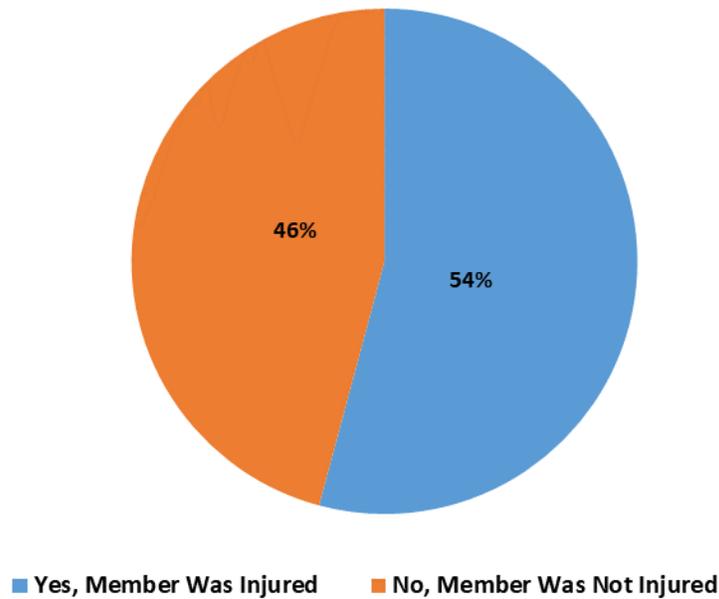


Level 3 Use of Force Occurrences by Member Injury Status

In 2022, 54% of involved members were injured during a Level 3 use of force occurrence. This is 22 percentage points higher when compared to all levels of force.

Was Member Injured?	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
Yes, Member Was Injured	26	54%
No, Member Was Not Injured	22	46%
Level III Total	48	100%

Level III Use of Force Occurrences by Member Injury Status (2022)



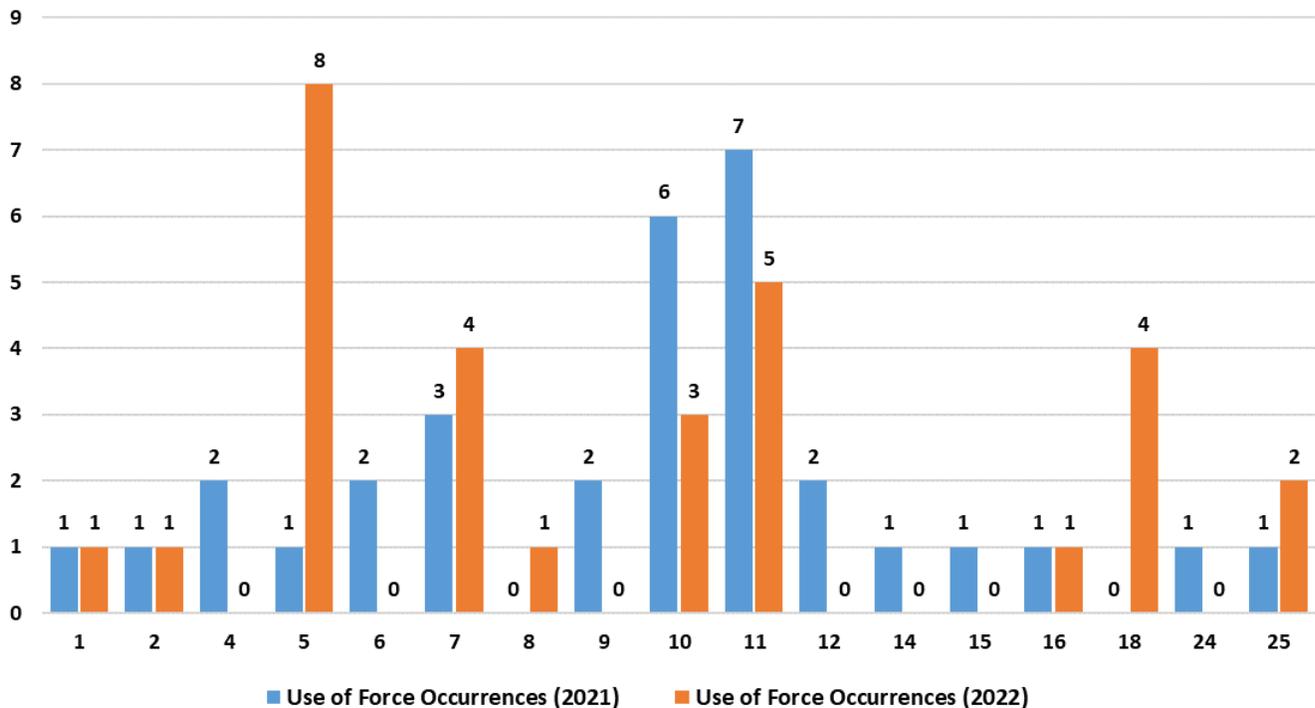


Level 3 Use of Force Occurrences by District Law Enforcement

In 2022, 63% of Level 3 use of force incidents involved department members assigned to a district, led by the 5th District, which experienced a 700% (+7) increase.

District Law Enforcement	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	Use of Force Occurrences % Change
1 1st District - Central	1	1	0%
2 2nd District - Wentworth	1	1	0%
4 4th District - South Chicago	2	0	-100%
5 5th District - Calumet	1	8	700%
6 6th District - Gresham	2	0	-100%
7 7th District - Englewood	3	4	33%
8 8th District - Chicago Lawn	0	1	NC
9 9th District - Deering	2	0	-100%
10 10th District - Ogden	6	3	-50%
11 11th District - Harrison	7	5	-29%
12 12th District - Near West	2	0	-100%
14 14th District - Shakespeare	1	0	-100%
15 15th District - Austin	1	0	-100%
16 16th District - Jefferson Park	1	1	0%
18 18th District - Near North	0	4	NC
24 24th District - Rogers Park	1	0	-100%
25 25th District - Grand Central	1	2	100%
Level III Total	32	30	-6%

Level III Use of Force Occurrences by District (2021 and 2022)





Level 3 Use of Force Occurrences by Units Outside District Law Enforcement

In 2022, 18 (38%) of Level 3 use of force occurrences involved department members assigned to units outside of district law enforcement. As previously noted in this report, the Community Safety Team (CST) experienced a reorganization beginning in 2021 and into 2022, which included moving a significant number of personnel from that team to decentralized area Community Safety Teams as well as other specialized teams. This likely explains the significant decrease in incidents involving unit 716 and the slight increases in some other units.

Outside District Law Enforcement		Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	Use of Force Occurrences % Change
45	District Reinstatement Section (DRS)	0	1	NC
59	Marine Operations Unit (MOU)	0	1	NC
125	Field Technology and Innovation Section (FTIS)	0	1	NC
189	Narcotics Division (ND)	0	1	NC
211	Deputy Chief - Area 1	0	2	NC
214	Deputy Chief - Area 4	0	1	NC
353	Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT Unit)	0	2	NC
384	Juvenile Intervention Support Center (JISC)	1	0	-100%
542	Detached Services (DS - Government Security)	0	2	NC
606	Investigative Field Group (IFG)	1	1	0%
608	Major Accident Investigation Section (MAIS)	0	2	NC
630	Detectives - Area 3	0	3	NC
640	Detectives - Area 4	1	1	0%
714	Summer Mobile Patrol (SMP)	2	0	-100%
716	Community Safety Team (CST)	8	0	-100%
Level III Total		13	18	38%

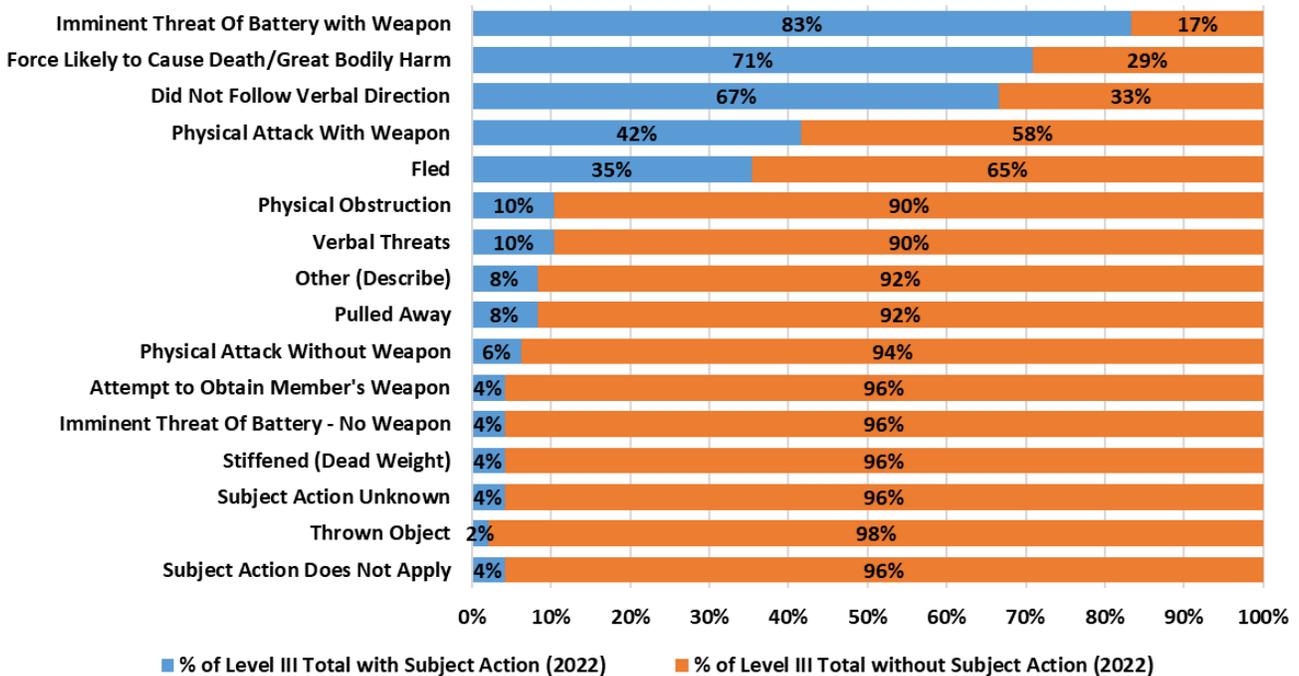


Level 3 Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Action

The most common types of subject actions leading up to Level 3 use of force occurrences included the following: 1) being an imminent threat of battery with a weapon; 2) using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm; and 3) not following verbal direction (most involving some combination of these actions).

Level III Use of Force by Subject Action	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Total with Subject Action (2022)	% of Level III Total without Subject Action (2022)
Imminent Threat Of Battery with Weapon	40	83%	17%
Force Likely to Cause Death/Great Bodily Harm	34	71%	29%
Did Not Follow Verbal Direction	32	67%	33%
Physical Attack With Weapon	20	42%	58%
Fled	17	35%	65%
Physical Obstruction	5	10%	90%
Verbal Threats	5	10%	90%
Other (Describe)	4	8%	92%
Pulled Away	4	8%	92%
Physical Attack Without Weapon	3	6%	94%
Attempt to Obtain Member's Weapon	2	4%	96%
Imminent Threat Of Battery - No Weapon	2	4%	96%
Stiffened (Dead Weight)	2	4%	96%
Subject Action Unknown	2	4%	96%
Thrown Object	1	2%	98%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	2	4%	96%

Level III Use of Force by Subject Action (2022)



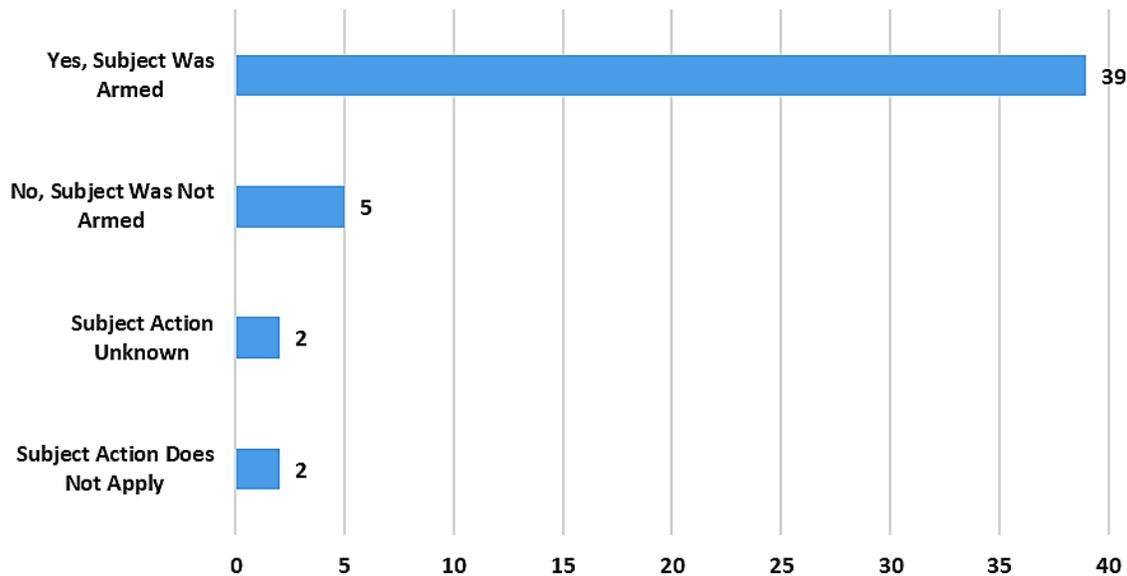


Level 3 Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Armed Status

In 2022, the majority of persons subjected to force during a Level 3 use of force occurrence involved a person who was armed with a weapon.

Level III Use of Force by Subject Armed Status	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
Yes, Subject Was Armed	39	81%
No, Subject Was Not Armed	5	10%
Subject Action Unknown	2	4%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	2	4%
Level III Total	48	100%

Level III Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Armed Status (2022)



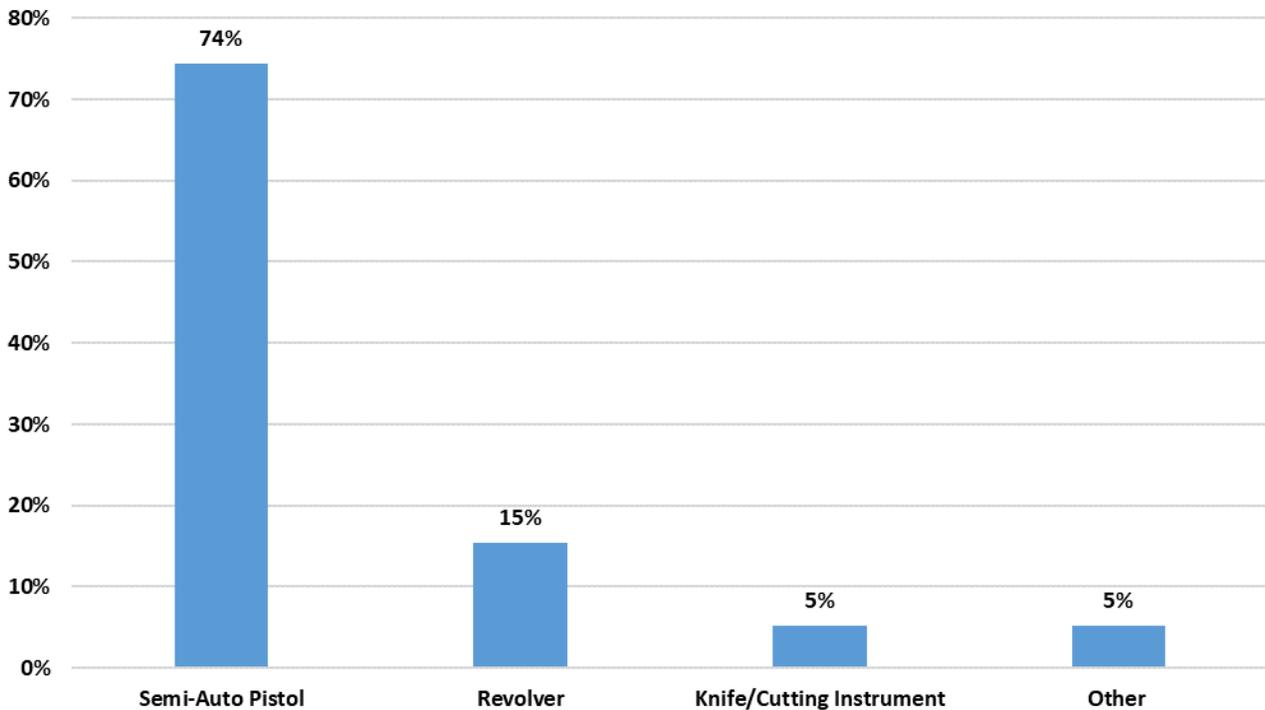


Level 3 Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Weapon Type

In 2022, 73% of persons subjected to force during a Level 3 use of force occurrence were armed with a firearm (semi-automatic pistol or revolver).

Level III Use of Force by Subject Weapon Type	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Total Armed Subjects (2022)
Semi-Auto Pistol	29	60%	74%
Revolver	6	13%	15%
Knife/Cutting Instrument	2	4%	5%
Other (Describe)	2	4%	5%

Percentage of Level III Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Weapon Type (2022)



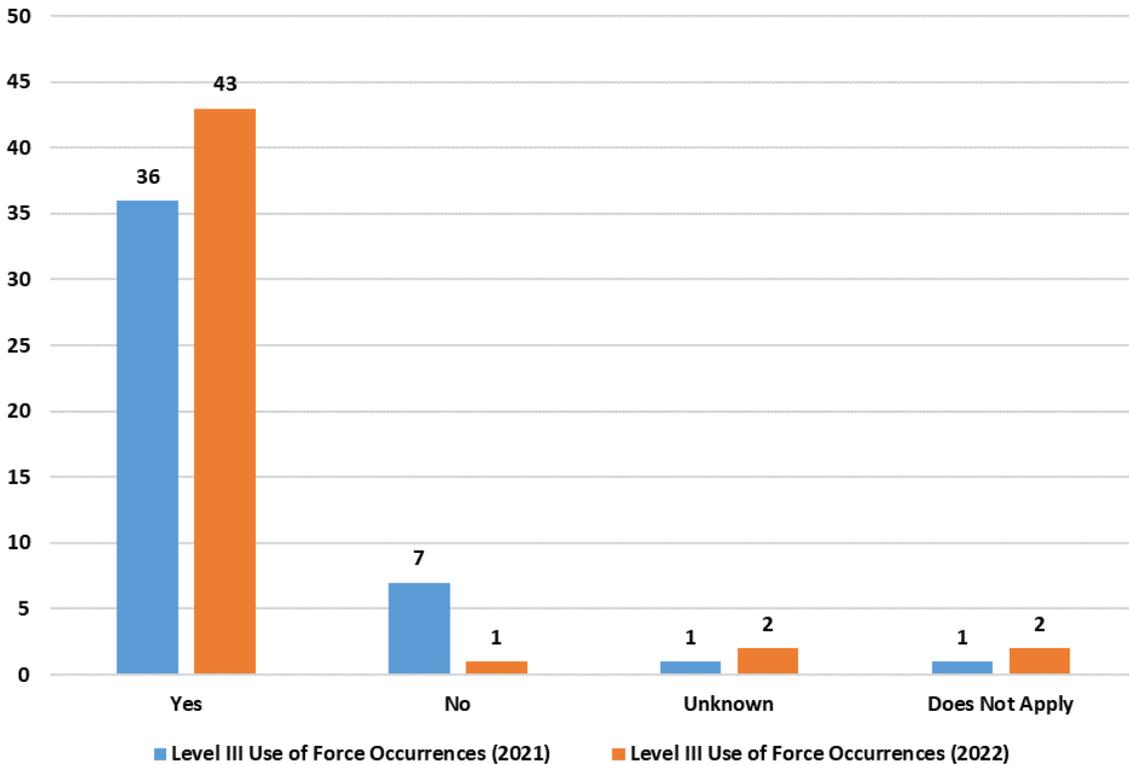


Level 3 Use of Force—Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member?

In 2022, 90% of department members involved in a Level 3 use of force occurrence were the victim of either an assault or battery committed by the person subjected to force. When a member is unable to complete a TRR due to injury or hospitalization, the member's supervisor will complete the TRR on the member's behalf; therefore, some items on the TRR may be unknown to the supervisor.

Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member?	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2021)	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% Change
Yes, Subject Committed Assault or Battery Against Involved Member	36	43	90%	19%
No, Subject Did Not Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member	7	1	2%	-86%
Subject Action Unknown	1	2	4%	100%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	1	2	4%	100%
Level III Total	45	48	100%	7%

Level III Use of Force - Did Subject Commit Assault or Battery Against Involved Member? (2021 and 2022)



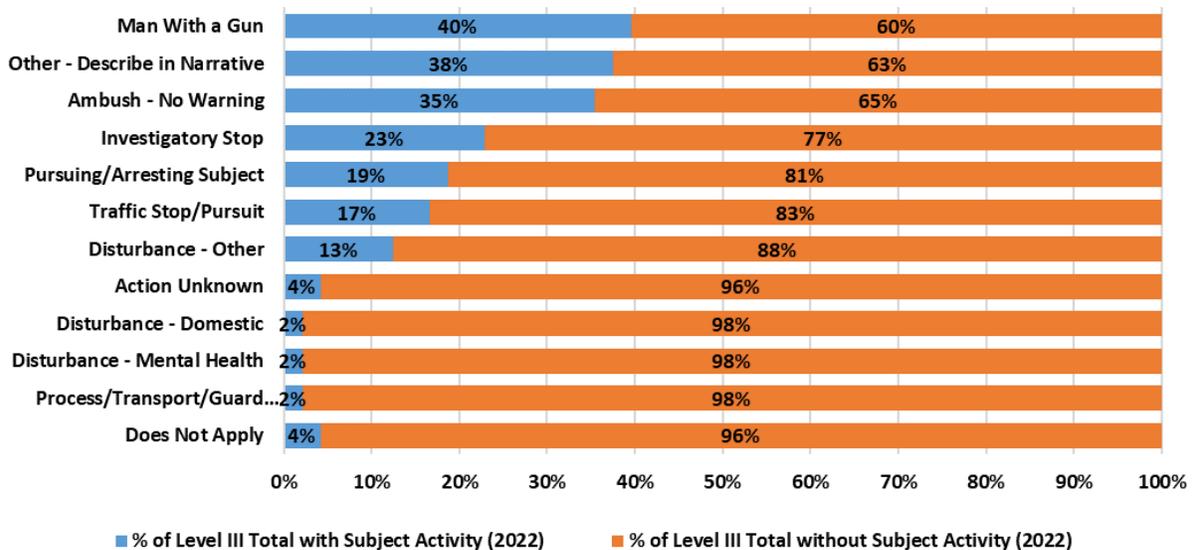


Level 3 Use of Force by Subject Activity

In 2022, the most common activity that led to a Level 3 use of force occurrence was a person with a gun.

Level III Use of Force by Subject Activity	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Total with Subject Activity (2022)	% of Level III Total without Subject Activity (2022)
Man With a Gun	19	40%	60%
Other - Describe in Narrative	18	38%	63%
Ambush - No Warning	17	35%	65%
Investigatory Stop	11	23%	77%
Pursuing/Arresting Subject	9	19%	81%
Traffic Stop/Pursuit	8	17%	83%
Disturbance - Other	6	13%	88%
Subject Action Unknown	2	4%	96%
Disturbance - Domestic	1	2%	98%
Disturbance - Mental Health	1	2%	98%
Process/Transport/Guard Arrestee	1	2%	98%
Subject Action Does Not Apply	2	4%	96%

Level III Use of Force by Subject Activity (2022)



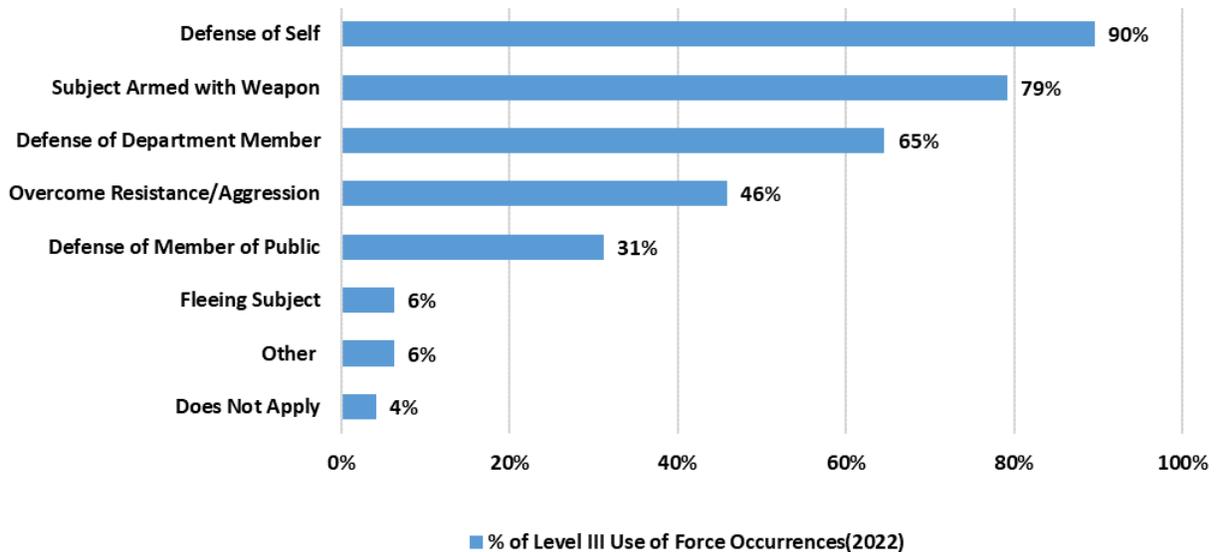


Level 3 Use of Force by Member Reason for Response

In 2022, the most common reasons for the department member's response during a Level 3 use of force occurrence was 1) defense of self; 2) the subject was armed with a weapon; and 3) defense of another department member (or a combination of these reasons).

Level III Use of Force by Member Reason for Response (2022)	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences(2022)
Defense of Self	43	90%
Subject Armed with Weapon	38	79%
Defense of Department Member	31	65%
Overcome Resistance/Aggression	22	46%
Defense of Member of Public	15	31%
Fleeing Subject	3	6%
Other (Describe)	3	6%
Member Response Does Not Apply	2	4%

Level III Use of Force by Member Reason for Response (2022)



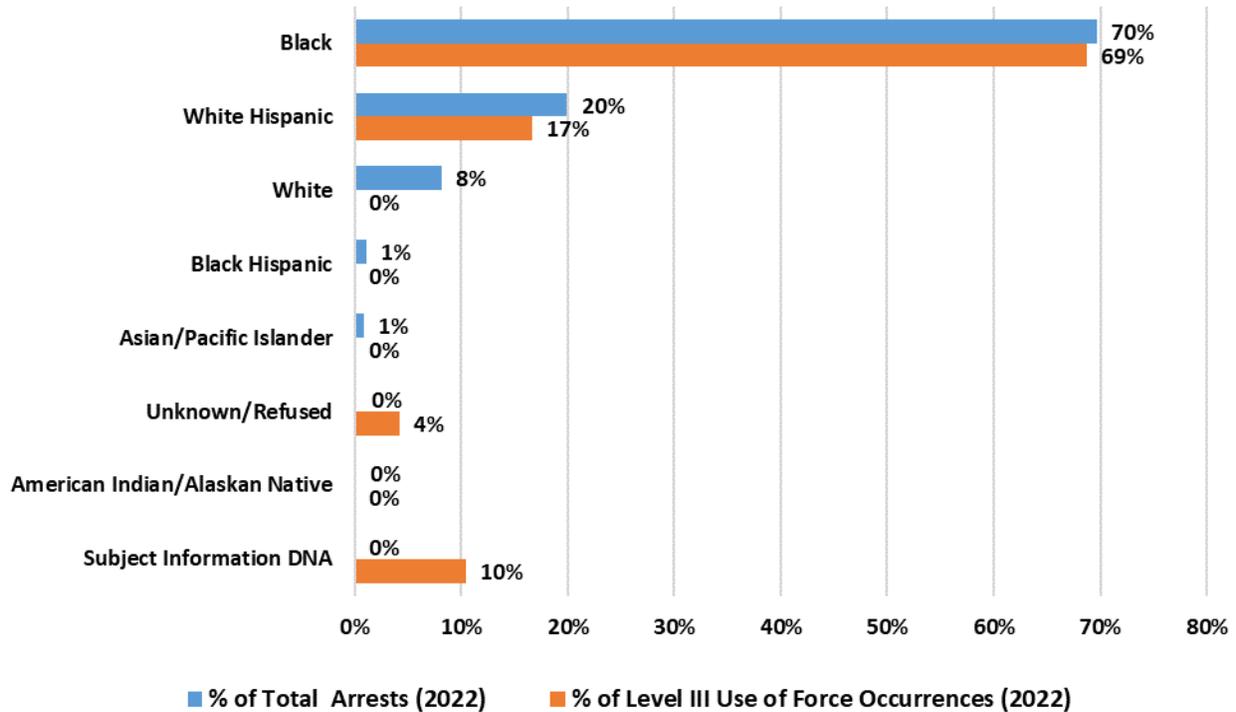


Subject Race – Arrests vs Level 3 Use of Force

In 2022, Black, followed by White Hispanic persons, were most often subjected to force during a Level 3 use of force occurrence (69% and 17%, respectively). This is seven percentage points lower for Black persons and three percentage points higher for White Hispanic persons when compared to *all* levels of force (compare to 76% and 14%). It is within three percentage points when comparing percentage of arrests and percentage of Level 3 use of force occurrences by race.

Subject Race/Ethnicity	Arrests (2022)	% of Total Arrests (2022)	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
Black	28,904	70%	33	69%
White Hispanic	8,271	20%	8	17%
White	3,377	8%	0	0%
Black Hispanic	448	1%	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	345	1%	0	0%
Unknown/Refused	85	0%	2	4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	19	0%	0	0%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	0	0%	5	10%
Total	41,449	100%	48	100%

Subject Race - Arrests vs Level III Use of Force (2022)



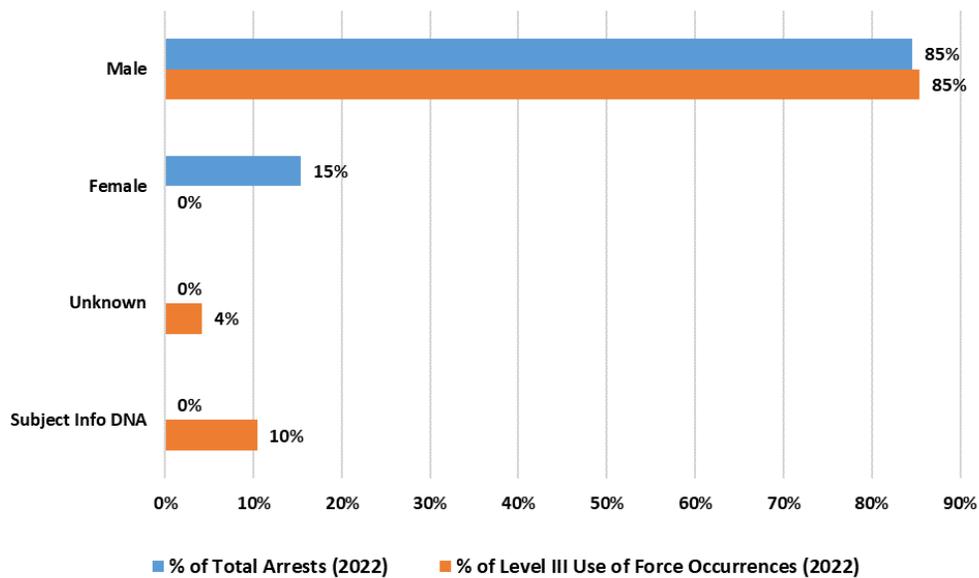


Subject Sex – Arrests vs Level 3 Use of Force

In 2022, all persons subjected to force during a Level 3 use of force occurrence and whose gender was known or stated, were male. This is slightly higher (+4 percentage points) when compared to all levels of force.

Subject Sex	Arrests (2022)	% of Total Arrests (2022)	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
Male	35,059	85%	41	85%
Female	6,376	15%	0	0%
Unknown	14	0%	2	4%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	0	0%	5	10%
Total	41,449	100%	48	100%

Subject Sex – % Arrests vs % Level 3 Use of Force (2022)



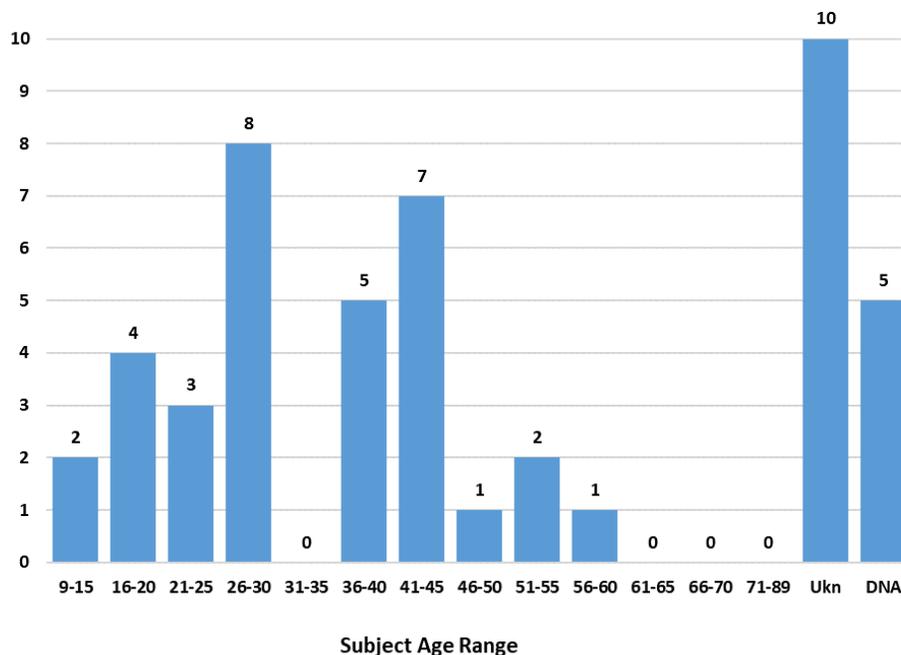


Level 3 Use of Force by Subject Age

In 2022, the most common age range for persons subjected to force during a Level 3 use of force occurrence was 26–30, consistent with observations for all levels of force.

Subject Age Range	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
9-15	2	4%
16-20	4	8%
21-25	3	6%
26-30	8	17%
31-35	0	0%
36-40	5	10%
41-45	7	15%
46-50	1	2%
51-55	2	4%
56-60	1	2%
61-65	0	0%
66-70	0	0%
71-89	0	0%
Unspecified	10	21%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	5	10%
Total	48	100%

Level III Use of Force by Subject Age Range (2022)



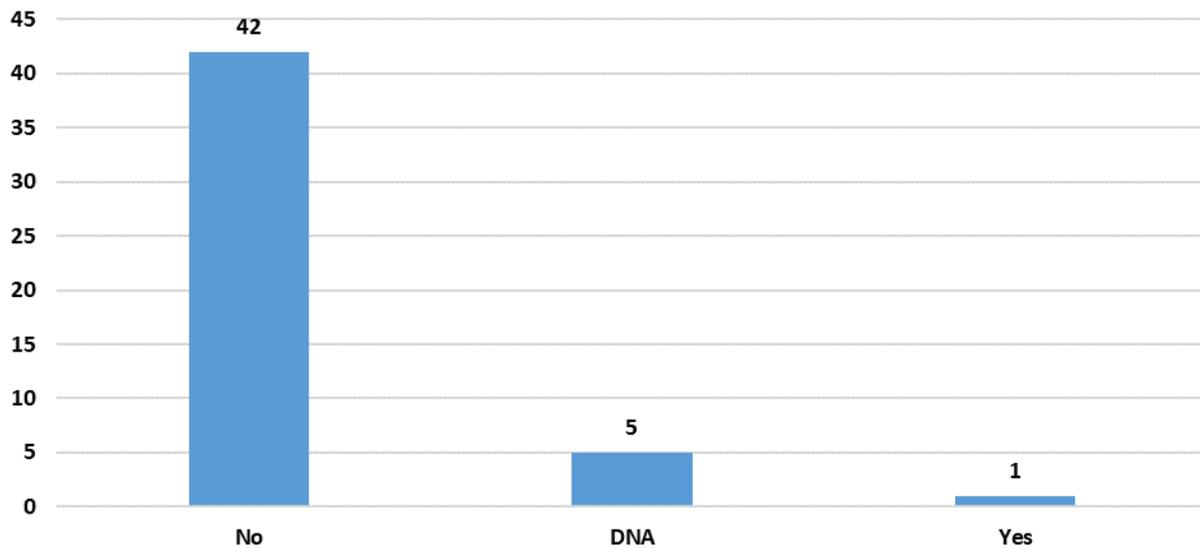


Level 3 Use of Force by Subject Condition—Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder

In 2022, one person subjected to force during a Level 3 use of force incident was observed to have a mental illness or emotional disorder prior to the use of force.

Subject Condition - Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
No, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Not Indicated	42	88%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	5	10%
Yes, Subject Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder Indicated	1	2%
Total	48	100%

**Level III Use of Force by Subject Condition-
Mental Illness/Emotional Disorder (2022)**



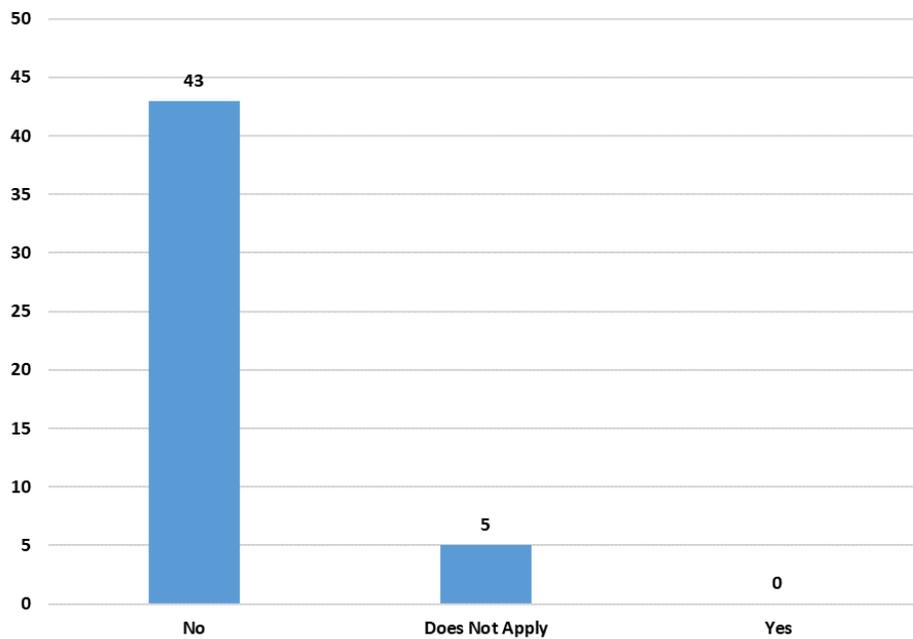


Level 3 Use of Force by Subject Condition—Disability

In 2022, no persons subjected to force during a Level 3 use of force occurrence were identified as having some type of disability prior to the use of force.

Subject Condition - Disability	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
No, Subject Disability Not Indicated	43	90%
Yes, Subject Disability Indicated	0	0%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	5	10%
Total	48	100%

Level III Use of Force by Subject Condition - Disability (2022)



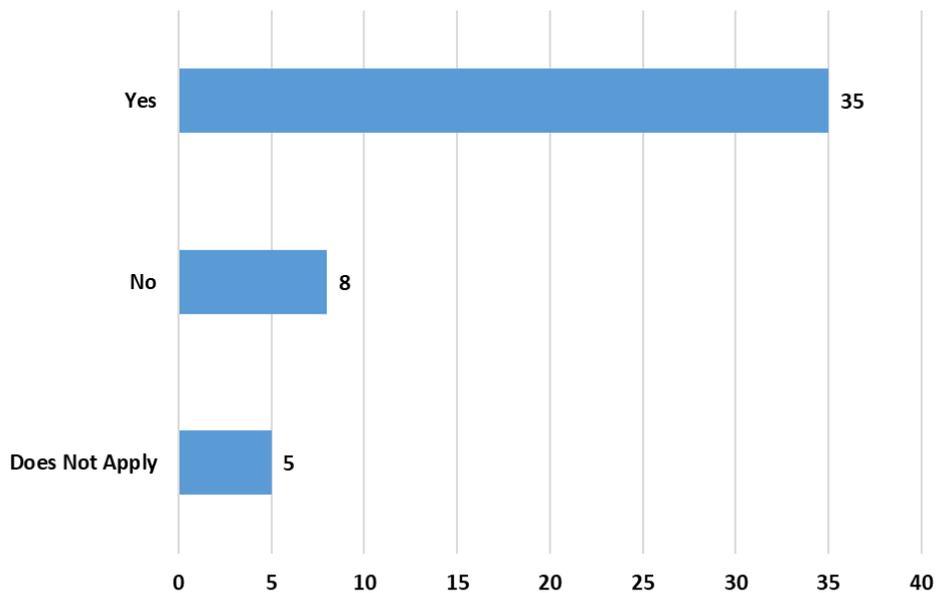


Level 3 Use of Force by Subject Injury Status

In 2022, 73% of persons subjected to force during a Level 3 use of force occurrence were injured. This is 36 percentage points higher when compared to the injury status of persons subjected to all levels of force.

Was Subject Injured?	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
Yes, Subject Was Injured	35	73%
No, Subject Was Not Injured	8	17%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	5	10%
Total	48	100%

Level III Use of Force by Subject Injury Status (2022)



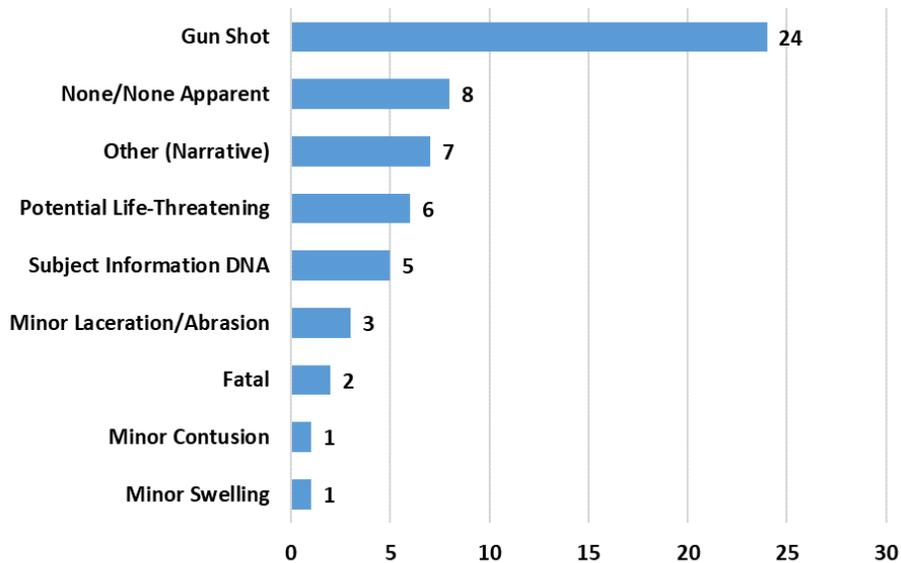


Level 3 Use of Force by Subject Injury Type

Each use of force "occurrence" represents a TRR. Multiple TRRs may be completed for a single person being subjected to force by multiple officers. For example, two partners working together may use force on the same person, and each would have to complete a separate TRR, reporting the same injury to the person. In 2022, there were 24 TRRs that documented the person subjected to force sustained a gunshot wound. These 24 TRRs involved 16 individual persons subjected to force.

Subject Injury Type	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
Gun Shot	24	50%
None/None Apparent	8	17%
Other (Explain in Narrative)	7	15%
Potential Life-Threatening	6	13%
Subject Information Does not Apply	5	10%
Minor Laceration/Abrasion	3	6%
Fatal	2	4%
Minor Contusion	1	2%
Minor Swelling	1	2%

Level III Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Injury Type (2022)



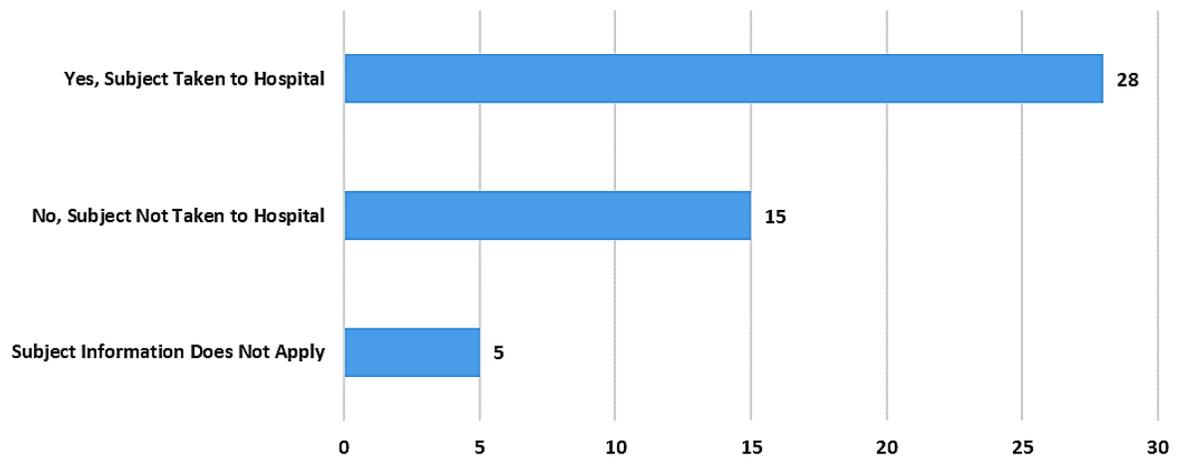


Level 3 Use of Force by Subject Medical Treatment/Hospitalization

In 2022, the majority (58%) of persons subjected to force during a Level 3 use of force incident were transported to a hospital following the incident.

Was Subject Hospitalized?	Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)	% of Level III Use of Force Occurrences (2022)
Yes, Subject Taken to Hospital	28	58%
No, Subject Not Taken to Hospital	15	31%
Subject Information Does Not Apply	5	10%
Total	48	100%

Level III Use of Force Occurrences by Subject Medical Treatment-Hospitalization (2022)





Appendix: Vehicle Pursuits and Eluding Incidents

As noted in the Executive Summary, vehicle operations fall within the use of force section of the consent decree (paragraph 167). It is also a topic of great importance. Therefore, an overview of vehicle pursuits, eluding incidents, and the department's review of these incidents is reported both here and in the department's 2022 Annual Report.

Note: Data provided by the Traffic Review Board (TRB) accurate as of April 2023.

Policy Overview

CPD policy and procedures related to vehicle pursuits and eluding are outlined in Department Directives S08-03, *Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review*, <http://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6319> and G03-03-01, *Emergency Vehicle Operations—Eluding and Pursuing*, <http://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6607>. The department utilizes the following definitions regarding motor vehicle pursuits and eluding incidents:

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

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

Review of Traffic Pursuits

The Traffic Review Board (TRB) investigates traffic pursuits that involve serious personal injury, significant property damage, a duration of more than three minutes, or pursuits that cross district or jurisdictional boundary lines (for a more detailed list and explanation, please see the aforementioned Department Directive S08-03, *Traffic Crash/Pursuit Review*).

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

Based on its review, TRB voting members recommend training or the appropriate progressive disciplinary action for officers not in compliance. After each meeting, the Traffic Section summarizes the findings of



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

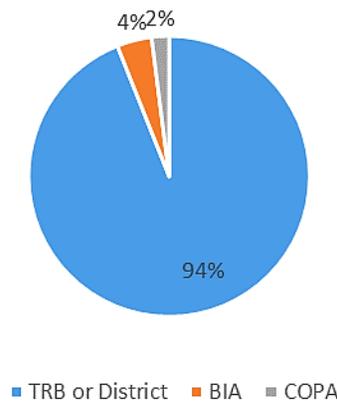
Traffic pursuits resulting in no serious personal injury and no significant property damage (and which do not otherwise fit the criteria for review by the Traffic Review Board as outlined in department policy) are reviewed at the district level. Supervisors conduct a comprehensive review of the traffic pursuit incident and will initiate the disciplinary process or recommend training, as appropriate. Based on this review, and depending on the type of alleged policy violation, district supervisors may refer the incident investigation to the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) or Civilian Office of Accountability (COPA). COPA or BIA are assigned to investigate vehicle pursuits when a complaint investigation is initiated against a department member for incidents deemed not in compliance with the pursuit policy, and they require an investigation beyond what TRB conducts. COPA also investigates any pursuits resulting in a fatality.

TRB is responsible for tracking and reporting on all TRB and district-reviewed traffic pursuits. **In 2022, there were 304 total traffic pursuits.** Of these pursuits, TRB or the district reviewed 287 (94%), the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) reviewed 12 (4%), and the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) reviewed the remaining five (2%). There were four traffic pursuits associated with a fatality in 2022, up one from the previous year.

2022 Traffic Pursuits - Reviewing Body	Number of Pursuits	Percent of Total
TRB or District	287	94%
BIA	12	4%
COPA*	5	2%
Total	304	100%

**Includes four associated fatalities*

2022 Traffic Pursuits - Reviewing Body





The below table shows the number of pursuits initiated by each CPD unit in 2022, along with the percentage of those pursuits that were not in compliance with at least one provision of CPD's pursuit policy. The 11th District led the city in pursuits, followed by the 18th and 9th Districts. Department-wide, an average of 29% of pursuits were not in compliance with at least one provision of policy.

Unit of Initiation (2022)	Number of Pursuits	Non-Compliant Pursuits	Percent of Non-Compliant Pursuits
1	19	6	32%
2	12	8	67%
3	8	1	13%
4	2	1	50%
5	19	5	26%
6	16	2	13%
7	8	5	63%
8	18	4	22%
9	24	6	25%
10	16	3	19%
11	27	14	52%
12	6	1	17%
14	14	1	7%
15	12	5	42%
16	9	2	22%
17	5	0	0%
18	25	6	24%
19	3	0	0%
20	1	0	0%
22	5	2	40%
24	6	1	17%
25	4	1	25%
50	1	0	0%
145	2	2	100%
189	2	0	0%
193	1	1	100%
196	1	0	0%
211	5	2	40%
212	2	1	50%
214	2	1	50%
602	1	1	100%
606	2	1	50%
610	1	0	0%
620	2	0	0%
630	1	0	0%
640	1	0	0%
650	2	0	0%
701	1	0	0%
716	1	1	100%
Total	287	84	29%

As shown in the above table, 84 of the 287 traffic pursuits resulted in a determination that at least one provision of the department's pursuit policy was violated during the pursuit. A total of 227 officers were



disciplined at the district level or by the TRB for violating policy, up 48% from the previous year. A single incident may result in multiple officers being disciplined. Furthermore, a pursuit may be compliant with the department's pursuit policy, but officers may still be disciplined for not adhering to policies not directly related to vehicle pursuits. For example, the biggest disciplinary issue arising from pursuits in 2022 was body-worn camera compliance. Members are required to initiate recording of their body-worn camera prior to a pursuit, even if the in-car camera is recording. In 2022, 154 (68%) of the 227 officers who were disciplined violated the department's body-worn camera policy.

Other violations related to the pursuit policy included:

- Pursuit was not allowed by department policy—48 instances
- Pursuing member did not apply the balancing test as required—34 instances
- Pursuing member did not notify the dispatcher as required—28 instances
- Pursuing member did not follow an order to terminate as required—18 instances

Additionally, 14 officers were recommended for training. Training consists of driving school or a review of department policy or both. A recommendation for driving school is not considered disciplinary in nature.

Traffic Pursuit Three-Year Trends

The below table shows trends over the past three years that have been tracked by TRB. Compliance was approximately 10 percentage points lower in 2022 compared to the previous year, but the pursuit termination rate rose by nearly 23 percentage points, following a consistent trend over the past three years. The rate of accidents was fairly consistent, though injuries to pursued persons went down 17 percentage points after a spike in 2021.

2022 Traffic Pursuits - Results	Percent of Total (2020)	Percent of Total (2021)	Percent of Total (2022)
Total Pursuits In-Compliance	84%	81%	71%
Total Pursuits Non-Compliance	17%	19%	29%
Total Pursuits Terminated	40%	50%	73%
Total Pursuits Associated with an Accident	37%	41%	42%
Total Pursuits Associated with Fatalities	3%	1%	1%
Total Pursuits Associated with CPD Injuries	4%	5%	4%
Total Pursuits Associated with Injuries to Pursued	6%	25%	8%
Total Pursuits Associated with Injuries to Pedestrian	1%	1%	2%

Eluding Incidents

In addition to traffic pursuits, the department recorded 1,723 vehicle eluding incidents in 2022 (incidents in which the driver fled after emergency equipment was activated, but the department member did *not* initiate a pursuit). This is an increase of 6% compared to 2021. Combining traffic pursuits and vehicle eluding incidents, there were 2,027 documented incidents in which drivers refused to stop for department members during traffic stops in 2022. Combined, this is up approximately 4% over the previous year. Of all of those documented fleeing incidents, department members initiated pursuits 15% of the time. This is a 1.8 percentage point decrease compared to 2021.



Looking Ahead

CPD's highest priority is the sanctity and preservation of human life. By its very nature, a traffic pursuit can be dangerous for the pursued driver, members of the community, and the officers engaged in a pursuit. Officers are often forced to make very quick decisions on whether to engage in a vehicle pursuit or whether to continue that pursuit once it has been initiated. The balancing test can be challenging to apply in high-stress situations. Therefore, CPD has developed a course to help improve department members' decision-making abilities in these types of incidents.

The Emergency Vehicle Operations Course (EVOC) provides participants with basic knowledge and skills when deciding whether to engage or continue engaging in a pursuit of a fleeing vehicle. The purpose of EVOC is to help department members conduct a balancing test to keep everyone as safe as possible and adhere to department policy. The participants will be presented with several "safer driving" techniques. The course also offers simulated, scenario-based driving events to train members to make sound decisions when choosing whether to initiate pursuit of a fleeing vehicle. The participants will learn techniques that are nationally accepted standards and best practices. This course is scheduled to commence in 2023.



