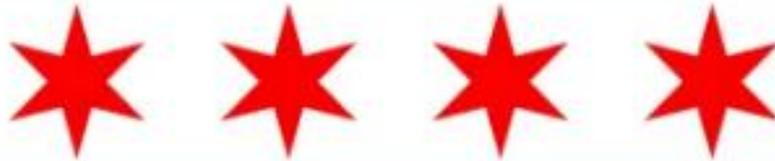


# CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Hate Crimes—2022 Review



## Stand together



## against hate.

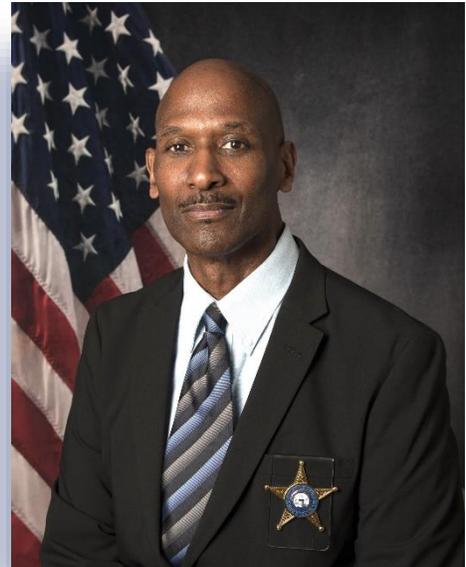




Dear Chicagoans,

The people of Chicago come from all walks of life and from diverse backgrounds. This diversity is what gives strength to our city. The spirit of our different cultures can be seen throughout each of our neighborhoods: a local family restaurant serving up the cuisine of their heritage, a mural highlighting our city's strong immigrant community, or a festival celebrating the pride of our LGBTQ+ community. They allow us to learn more about each other and celebrate our differences.

We will not tolerate any bigotry or hatred and will do everything in our power to make Chicago a safer city for **everyone**. If you or someone you know has been the victim of a hate crime, please contact us. You will not face this alone.



As guardians of our city, it's part of our mission to make sure those who seek to cause harm to individuals because of their differences are investigated and held accountable. We want to make sure every single person of every single demographic in Chicago feels comfortable and supported.

Sincerely,

Fred L. Waller  
Interim Superintendent of Police





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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Overview of CPD's Civil Rights Unit and Response to Hate Crimes

A hate crime is a crime that is motivated by a bias against certain personal characteristics. Unfortunately, there are individuals and hate groups who would disrespect the diversity of our city by committing crimes or acts targeting individuals or groups based on actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, citizenship, immigration status, or national origin. A hate crime is an offense under both the Illinois Compiled Statutes (720 ILCS 5/12-7.1) and Municipal Code of Chicago (8-4-08). Hate crimes are particularly egregious offenses, and they are not tolerated in the City of Chicago. The Chicago Police Department's response to hate crimes involves many divisions working together.

The department's Civil Rights Unit has primary responsibility for responding to and investigating reported hate crimes in the City of Chicago. The Civil Rights Unit works in conjunction with the Bureau of Detectives, Bureau of Patrol, and Youth Investigations Division to investigate hate crimes in a timely manner and attempt to arrest all persons alleged to have violated the law and rights of others. When arrests are made, investigators present evidence to the Felony Review Unit of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office for further review and approval of charges.

In addition to enforcement responsibilities, the Civil Rights Unit is responsible for the documentation and distribution of hate crime statistical data displayed in *the Chicago Police Annual Hate Crimes Report*, *CPD Annual Report*, and the *FBI yearly Statistical Report*—in

compliance with the Federal Hate Crime Statistics Act.

The Chicago Police Department is committed to strengthening its partnership with our lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (or sometimes questioning), and other (LGBTQ+) community members to ensure all residents feel safe within their communities, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. The Civil Rights Unit has an LGBTQ+ liaison who leads the unit's efforts to address the concerns of LGBTQ+ people across the city. In addition, CPD appointed an Immigrant Outreach Liaison who works closely with Chicago's immigrant and refugee community to support and assist those individuals in need. Finally, CPD has homeless and religious minority liaisons who work with unhoused individuals and religious minorities to address the unique challenges facing those communities.

### Civil Rights Unit—2022 Activity Update

During 2022, the Civil Rights Unit identified 203 separate hate crime incidents. The team provided support to all known victims of those crimes and, when accepted, connected them with resources and services to assist them.

Civil Rights investigators worked in concert with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and assisted numerous individuals, organizations, and community stakeholders to address hate crimes, develop strategies to reduce hate-motivated incidents, and promote awareness among communities highly impacted by these incidents. For example, in early 2022, the Civil Rights Unit conducted a community canvass to introduce themselves and share resources in response to a series of hate crimes within a specific Chicago ward. This canvass led to an invitation to participate in a community meeting, held in February, where the Civil Rights



Unit could further engage and partner with members of the community. These types of meetings are essential to supporting communities and sending the message that these crimes are not tolerated. Overall, the Civil Rights Unit worked with at least twenty different agencies and organizations throughout the year to address hate crimes.

In addition to community and organizational engagements, the Civil Rights Unit provided hate crime training for CPD police recruits at four different times in 2022. Finally, the Training and Support Group, with guidance from the Civil Rights Unit, developed an in-service eLearning training program on hate crimes that was provided to active CPD members in October 2022. CPD was extremely fortunate to have the support of actual hate crime victims who were able to share their experiences as part of this training.

Finally, CPD expects to achieve secondary compliance with all three hate crimes-related paragraphs in the consent decree, based on work completed in 2022.

### **Hate Crimes Data and Reporting**

The data snapshot in this report, as it specifically relates to hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents, is consistent with the parameters established by the Department of Justice. The term “hate” can be misleading. When used in a hate crime law, the word “hate” does not mean rage, anger, or general dislike. In the legal context, “hate” means bias against people or groups with specific characteristics that are defined by the law. At the federal level, hate crime laws include crimes committed on the basis of the victim’s perceived or actual race, color, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, or disability. *Figure 1* provides a summary of hate crime trends in Chicago over the past ten years.

However, the more detailed data in this report focuses specifically on trends over the past two years. It should be noted that some 2021 data in this 2022 Hate Crimes Report may differ slightly from what was reported in the 2021 Hate Crimes Report due to ongoing investigations that continued into 2022, resulting in updates.

In 2022, hate crimes reported to the Chicago Police Department increased by 86% over the previous year, from 109 reported incidents to 203. Crimes motivated by race/ethnicity/ancestry (+66) and religion (+22) largely drove this increase. Districts 24 (Rogers Park), 19 (Town Hall), and 16 (Jefferson Park) had the highest number of hate crimes in 2022, and all experienced significant increases over the previous year.

Although multiple organizations and institutions continue to study rising trends across the country, there may be a combination of factors contributing to the rise in **reported** hate crimes here in Chicago, including:

1. A significant increase in hate crimes;
2. Community members feeling empowered to report hate crimes; and
3. Improved recognition and documentation of hate crimes by responding CPD members

Each hate crime and bias-motivated incident includes (1) an underlining incident/offense (predicate offense), and (2) a motive based on the victim’s actual or perceived membership in a particular demographic group. The reported incident may involve any action by a person directed toward another person or another person’s property. The incident may include criminal acts (e.g., assault, battery, criminal damage to property) and noncriminal acts (e.g., insults, jeers, sighs, literature, or any other such expression) where the primary motive or intent of the action is an expression of animosity, contempt, or bias based upon another’s race,



gender, color, creed, religion, ancestry, sexual orientation, gender identity, physical or mental disability, or national origin.

Since 2016, Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) guidelines require law enforcement agencies to classify hate crime incidents based on the following six bias motivation categories: (1) Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, (2) Religion, (3) Sexual Orientation, (4) Disability, (5) Gender, and (6) Gender Identity. Bias categories only appear in this report if there is at least one incident with that bias. The classification of a bias-motivated incident or hate crime most often comes from the victim providing information during the preliminary investigation that includes evidence or victim perceptions of bias-motivated behavior. In line with recent CPD trainings on trauma-informed communication (e.g. trauma-informed communication in sexual assault and domestic abuse investigations), CPD begins each hate crimes investigation from a position that the hate crime is bonafide.

The Chicago Police Department Civil Rights Unit reviews all reported criminal and noncriminal incidents motivated by bias to identify

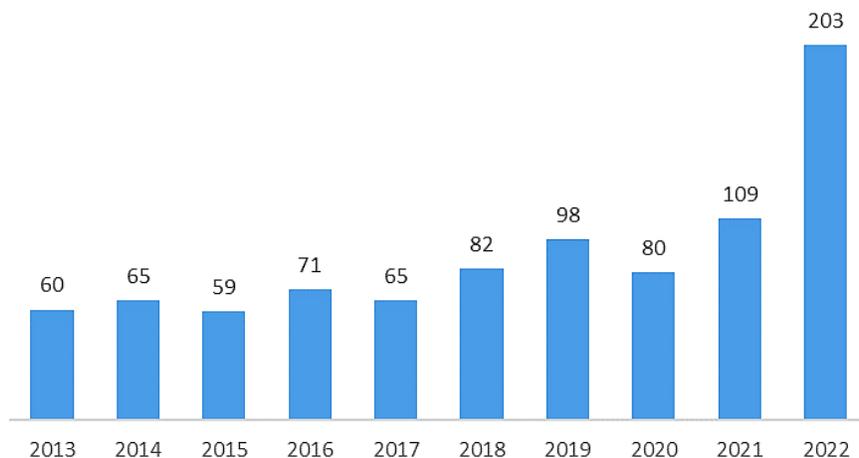
potentially tense or volatile community situations and to investigate the allegations of bias motivations. If, after reviewing noncriminal incident reports, the Civil Rights Unit determines a hate crime has in fact been committed, it notifies the Bureau of Detectives to conduct a thorough criminal investigation.

CPD holds an assumption that there is a significant disparity between the true number of hate crimes and those actually reported to law enforcement, though CPD hopes it is beginning to close this gap. It is critical to report hate crimes to not only help and support the victims, but also to send a clear message that the community will not tolerate these crimes. Reporting hate crimes allows communities and law enforcement to more fully understand the scope of the problem in a community and dedicate resources toward addressing and preventing these crimes.

At the end of this report, the reader can find contact information for a number of other organizations committed to helping victims of hate crimes and their communities.

### Number of Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents—2013–2022

Figure 1





## DEFINITIONS

### Gender Identity Bias

- A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity.

### Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Bias

- **Racial Bias**—A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, genetically transmitted by descent and heredity, that distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.
- **Ethnicity Bias**—A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons whose members identify with each other through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion), or ideology that stresses common ancestry.
- **Ancestry Bias**—a performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their common lineage or descent.

### Disability Bias

- A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary, permanent, or congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

### Sexual Orientation Bias

- A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

### Gender Bias

- A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender.

### Religious Bias

- A performed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.



## HATE CRIME LAW AND POLICY

### Illinois Statute

Hate crime is an offense under 720 ILCS 5/12-7.1 of Illinois law. The statute defines hate crimes as criminal acts motivated by actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, citizenship, immigration status, or national origin of another individual or group of individuals. Citizenship and immigration status were added to the statute in 2022.

**Note:** "Sexual orientation" is defined as actual or perceived heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, or gender-related identity, whether or not traditionally associated with the person's designated sex at birth. "Sexual orientation" does not include a physical or sexual attraction to a minor by an adult [720 ILCS 5/12-7/1(d); 775 ILCS 5/1-103(O-1)].

### The Municipal Code of Chicago

Hate crime is an offense under Section 8-4-085 of the Municipal Code of Chicago. Under this ordinance, hate crimes are criminal acts motivated by any antipathy, animosity, or hostility based upon the actual or perceived race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, ancestry, sexual orientation, active or prior military status, or mental or physical disability of another individual or group of individuals.

### 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 of the Chicago Police Department. The consent decree is overseen by

an independent monitor appointed by the federal court. The monitor meets regularly with community stakeholders and 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. The topic of hate crime is addressed in paragraphs 76–78. CPD expects to achieve secondary compliance for all three of these paragraphs based on work completed in 2022. 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>.

### Chicago Police Department Hate Crime Policy

The Chicago Police Department's Research and Development Division—Policy and Procedures Section prepares, updates, and issues department-level directives concerning department policy and procedures, including those related to CPD's response to hate crimes. CPD periodically posts its policies online for public review and comment. The posting includes an electronic submission form for providing comment and feedback on the posted policy. The comment period for most policies will remain open for at least fifteen days from the day it is posted for public comment. When the comment period closes, the department reviews and considers those comments before finalizing the policy and placing the policy into effect.

CPD 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. New policies are posted periodically, so the department encourages members of the public to check back frequently.



CPD's policy on hate crimes is outlined in General Order 04-06, *Hate Crimes and Related Incidents Motivated by Bias or Hate*. The public comment period for the current policy was from November 30 to December 15, 2020. The policy then became effective on June 22, 2021, replacing a 2012 version. CPD's hate crime policy outlines investigation, reporting, and notification procedures for hate crimes or other incidents motivated by bias or hate. For example, the policy requires:

- Professional conduct and respectful, unbiased treatment of all hate crime victims
- Notifications to the Civil Rights Unit, Bureau of Detectives, and supervisors
- Request for or provision of medical aid, when appropriate
- Evidence collection and processing
- Victim and available witness interviews
- Thorough documentation of the crime, including actions of the offender that demonstrate motivation for the criminal act based on bias against the victim's actual or perceived legally protected class, including physical acts, statements made, and language used
- Provision of victim assistance or referrals
- Thorough investigation by Area detectives and Civil Rights Unit personnel assigned to the investigation and follow-up communication with the victim regarding the status of the investigation
- Community engagement and hate crime prevention efforts
- Annual statistical reporting of hate crimes

The complete hate crimes policy is publicly available on CPD's web page by visiting <http://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6267>.

### **Hate Crimes vs. Other Crimes**

Hate crimes are acts of bigotry and relate to a specific group of crimes (referred to as predicate

offenses) in which animosity against the intended victim's actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, physical or mental disability, or national origin is a substantiated motivating factor for the crime. These predicate offenses include:

- Assault
- Battery
- Criminal Damage to Property
- Criminal Trespass
- Mob Action
- Disorderly Conduct
- Intimidation
- Stalking
- Cyber stalking
- Transmission of Obscene Messages
- Theft
- Harassment by Telephone/Electronic Means

Standing alone, these predicate offenses would otherwise be considered misdemeanors and carry lesser penalties. However, because of the chilling nature of hate crimes against the victim and the actual or perceived group to which he, she, or they belong, the law elevates these misdemeanors to felonies that carry stiffer penalties, including over one year of prison time and civil penalties.

### **Hate Crime Investigations and Prosecutions**

It is the policy of the Chicago Police Department to treat victims or persons reporting hate crimes in a fair, unbiased, and respectful manner, conveying a sense of concern, providing the victim a voice, and acknowledging any confusion or uncertainty of the victim. After conferring with the victim, the responding department member will conduct a complete and comprehensive preliminary investigation into the alleged hate crime or other incident motivated by bias. It is important to the



community and the department that CPD begin each hate crime investigation from the position that the incident is bonafide. The member will complete a case report, fully describing the details of the incident and indicate “HATE CRIME RELATED,” as appropriate. The report will thoroughly document and establish the elements of the alleged crime, including the offender’s actions or statements that demonstrate motivation for the criminal act based on bias against the victim’s actual or perceived legally protected class.

The Bureau of Detectives will then conduct a thorough investigation and ensure all necessary investigative steps are completed. When there is evidence of a hate crime, the investigating detectives will contact the Felony Review Unit of the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office for a review of the incident and the evidence. It is the responsibility of the Felony Review Unit to approve felony charges, where appropriate. Even if the Felony Review Unit does not approve charges for a hate crime, they may approve felony charges for the predicate offense.

If the Felony Review Unit does not approve *any* felony charges, the Chicago Police Department determines if there is sufficient evidence to charge the suspect with a misdemeanor offense. Therefore, what the victim originally reported as a hate crime or bias-motivated incident may result in a misdemeanor charge of the reported predicate offense. **Even if the Felony Review Unit does not approve a hate crime charge, the Chicago Police Department will still document the incident as a hate crime based on the information provided by the victim. The only exception is if the investigation reveals**

**evidence indicating the hate crime was unfounded. The data in this report reflects these protocols.**

Felony Review Unit approval of felony hate crime charges does not necessarily equate to whether a hate crime is bonafide. A hate crime may have occurred, but the evidence may not have met the threshold for prosecution of a hate crime by the State’s Attorney’s Office, or the victim may not wish to pursue felony charges. Whether an incident results in a felony or misdemeanor charge, it is the responsibility of the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office to prosecute those crimes. Any Chicago Police Department member who investigated the incident becomes a witness for the state’s prosecution.

As reported, Illinois law recognizes hate crime as particularly egregious, and therefore felony hate crime convictions result in enhanced penalties. However, evidence of hate or bias can still come into play during the penalty (sentencing) phase of a misdemeanor or other felony prosecution, even if there was no prosecution of a felony hate crime charge. Judges can consider such evidence of hate or bias as an aggravating factor when deciding on a penalty for a misdemeanor or other felony conviction. This may potentially result in a higher penalty within the range established by state law for a particular offense. **The Chicago Police Department does not have access to data on prosecutions and prosecutorial outcomes (i.e., court findings and penalties). Prosecutions fall under the purview of the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office.**



## HATE CRIME TRAINING AND ENGAGEMENT

### 2022 Training

One of the Civil Rights Unit's most important responsibilities is to provide training to CPD police recruits prior to their graduation from the Training Division. This training program includes hate crime definitions, impacts of hate crimes, state and local hate crime laws with scenarios, hate crime investigations and procedures, case reporting, and effective communication with hate crime victims. The Civil Rights Unit provided training to CPD police recruits on the following dates in 2022:

- January 28
- March 18
- April 25
- December 13

In October 2022, the Training and Support Group enrolled all sworn CPD members and civilian police administrative clerks in the 2022 Hate Crimes Refresher 8-Part (eLearning) Program. This training program included the following eight modules:

1. Pre-test;
2. Introduction, including definitions, impacts of hate crimes on victims and the community, and hate crime statistics;
3. State and local hate crime laws with exercises;
4. Federal hate crime laws and cases;
5. Hate crime investigations, including elements to look for as indicators of a hate crime, investigative procedures, case reporting requirements, and effective communication with hate crime victims;
6. Hate crime incident examples, including case reports and exercises;
7. Post-Test; and
8. Participant Survey.

In addition to reviewing specific laws and procedures, this training program incorporated video interviews with individuals who had been victims of hate crimes. This included two individuals who told their story of being the victim of a hate crime in Chicago and CPD's on-scene and follow-up response. This first-hand account provided trainees a unique opportunity to gain the perspective of hate crime victims. Most importantly, the victims' stories stressed their appreciation for and the importance of CPD members treating victims with professionalism, dignity, and respect. This is important for every interaction, but especially when a person has been through the traumatic experience of a hate crime. CPD is extremely appreciative of everyone who shared their stories so that department members could learn from those experiences and take new perspectives into the field.

As of December 15, 2022, 95% of enrolled CPD members had completed the hate crime refresher training.

In addition to working with the Training and Support Group to develop training, members of the Civil Rights Unit also attended training for the purposes of professional development. This training helped support their work investigating hate crimes and engaging with hate crime victims and their communities. This training included:

- U.S. Department of Justice *Assisting Victims of Hate Crimes*
- 40-hour *Instructor Academy* (for certification as a law enforcement instructor in Illinois)
- *First Amendment*
- *Gender-Based Violence*



## 2022 Community and Organizational Engagement

Another core function of the Civil Rights Unit is to engage with various community stakeholders for the purposes of creating awareness, fostering partnerships, developing prevention strategies, and building support networks within Chicago's many diverse communities. The Civil Rights Unit has developed a positive working relationship with a number of community organizations, and these partnerships continue to send a united message of support to Chicago's many diverse communities.

From January to December 2022, the Civil Rights Unit engaged with at least twenty different organizations and agencies who work on a local, state, and federal level. These included both government and non-government entities working on behalf of individuals from the various affinity groups who have been victimized by hate or bias-motivated crime.

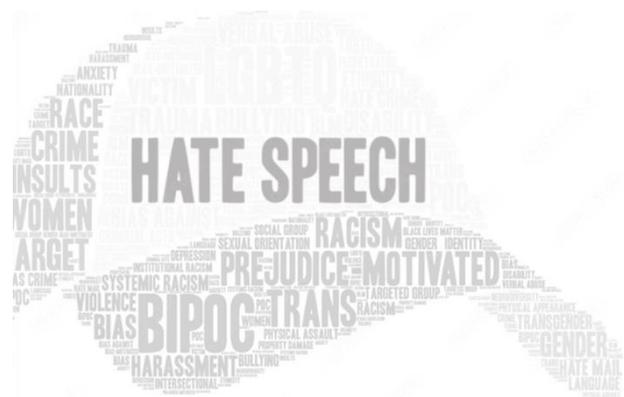
The Civil Rights Unit has multiple liaisons who work directly with specific affinity groups, including: LGBTQ+, Homeless, Immigrant and Refugee Outreach, and Religious Minority. These liaisons are equipped to address the unique needs of each of these communities, including offering education and support. These communities are not alone. CPD and fellow community members stand ready to support them.

An example of a positive engagement outcome occurred when the Civil Rights Unit conducted a community canvass to introduce themselves and share resources in response to a series of hate crime within a specific Chicago ward. This canvass led to an invitation to participate in a community meeting within that ward, held in

February, where the Civil Rights Unit could further engage and partner with members of the community. These types of meetings are essential to supporting communities and sending the message that these crimes are not tolerated. The Civil Rights Unit appreciates its many community partners in addressing hate crimes in Chicago, and it looks forward to their continued work in 2023.

For more information about the Civil Rights Unit, please visit <https://home.chicagopolice.org/about/specialized-units/civil-rights-unit/>. This web page provides contact information for CPD's community liaisons, including LGBTQ+ area liaisons and the Immigrant Outreach liaison. The Civil Rights Unit can also be contacted at [civilrights@chicagopolice.org](mailto:civilrights@chicagopolice.org).

Finally, CPD is soliciting feedback on this and other annual reports. If you have any feedback on this report or anything you would like included in future reports, please visit <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/hate-crimes-annual-reports/> and submit your thoughts, comments, and suggestions.





## CPD HATE CRIME DASHBOARD

The department maintains a publicly accessible dashboard that reports Chicago hate crime data. The dashboard summarizes information about hate crimes collated by the Civil Rights Unit since 2012, including frequency trends, mapping, location types, targeted groups, underlying crimes, offender demographics, and investigative determinations. Dashboard users can also utilize several filters to focus on more specific time frames and CPD districts. The Hate Crime Dashboard is publically available at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/hate-crime-dashboard/>

### EXAMPLE ONLY

## HATE CRIME IN CHICAGO | Summary and Trends

**What is hate crime?**  
You can find legal definitions here.

**What if I'm a victim?**  
You can find out about victims' resources here.

**Where do the data come from?**  
You can find out more about the data here.

**Hate Crime Annual Report**  
Click here to download



### About the Dashboard

This dashboard shows information about hate crime in Chicago, based on information collated by the Chicago Police Department Civil Rights Unit. The dashboard shows hate crime incidents from January 1, 2012 to present. Dashboard users can learn where hate crime incidents occur in Chicago, which demographic groups are most frequently targeted for hate crime incidents, and the types of offenses most frequently associated with hate crime incidents.

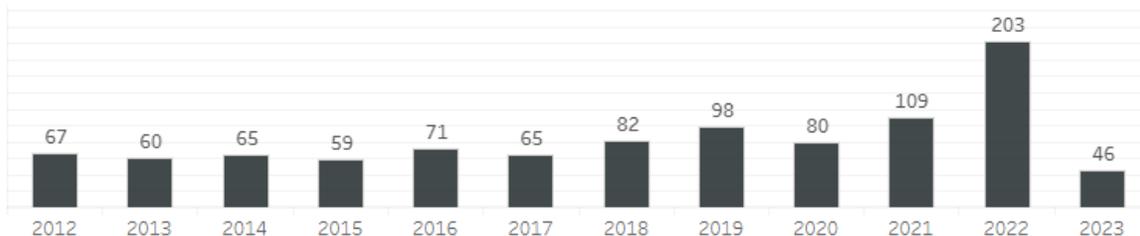
### Are hate crime totals increasing or decreasing?

The chart below shows hate crime incident totals from 2012 to present.

Use the filter to choose between annual or monthly display. For monthly display, hover over the chart to view totals.

View by Year or Month

Year ▼





## 2022 HATE CRIME DATA REVIEW

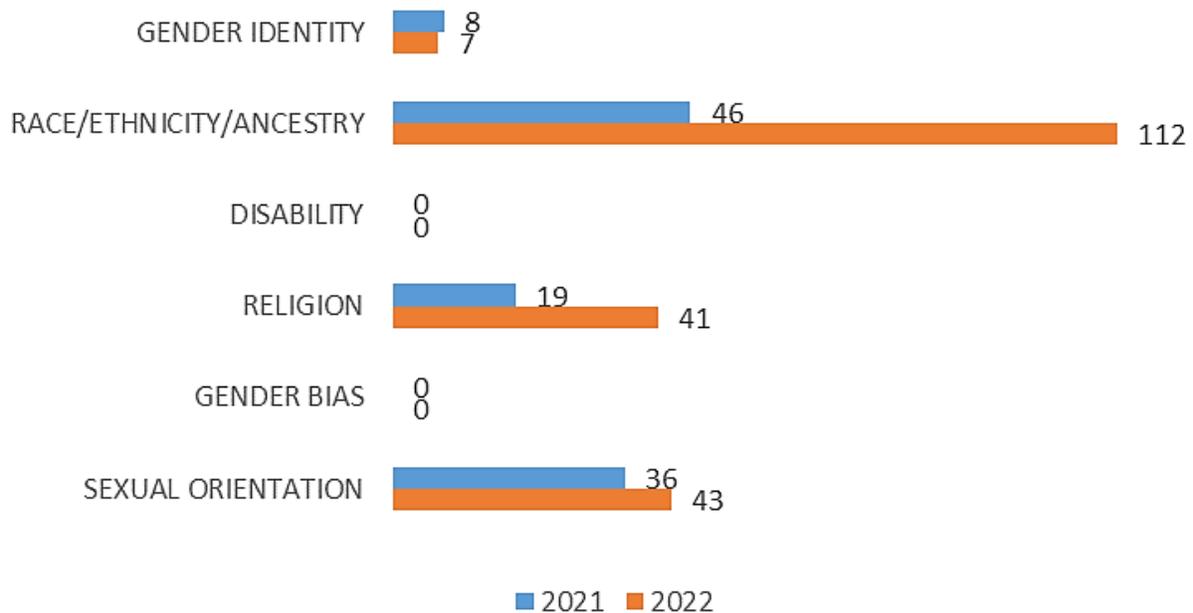
Unless otherwise noted, the data included in this report is accurate as of May 5, 2023. Due to updates arising from ongoing investigations, data in this report may vary slightly from previous reports or the hate crimes dashboard.

### Hate Crime by Bias Motivation

Figure 2 shows 203 reported hate crimes in 2022 based on the six bias-motivation categories: (1) Gender Identity, (2) Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, (3) Disability, (4) Sexual Orientation, (5) Gender Bias, and (6) Religion. In 2022, Gender Identity decreased slightly (-13%), while Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, (+143%), Religion (+116%), and Sexual Orientation (+19%) bias motivations all increased significantly. For a second year in a row, there were no reported incidents with Disability or Gender bias-motivations.

### Hate Crime and Bias Motivated Incidents—2021–2022

Figure 2





## Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Primary and Secondary Offense Types—2021 and 2022

Offense classifications reported in *Table 1* are based on the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. CPD classifies each incident according to the facts reported during the criminal investigation. UCR classifications include a primary and secondary offense type, each presented in *Table 1*. The primary offense type is the general offense category, and the secondary offense type is a more specific subcategory. The secondary offense type defines the particular offense within the larger group of offenses. When interpreting CPD UCR codes, it is important to consider the primary and secondary descriptions collectively to understand the offense. Although some of the primary descriptions approximate FBI descriptions, the two are not necessarily synonymous. For example, the CPD primary classification of “Assault” is not synonymous with the FBI’s classification of “Other Assaults.” CPD has carefully considered the reported facts in each hate crime incident to properly classify the offense.

**Table 1: Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Type**

Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Type	2021	2022	Change
<b>ARSON</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>
BY FIRE	1	0	-1
<b>ASSAULT</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>38</b>
AGG PRO.EMP: OTHER DANG WEAPON	0	1	1
AGGRAVATED-CUTTING INSTRUMENT	1	0	-1
AGGRAVATED: HANDGUN	6	6	0
AGGRAVATED: OTHER DANG WEAPON	2	3	1
AGGRAVATED: OTHER FIREARM	0	1	1
AGGRAVATED:KNIFE/CUTTING INSTR	0	4	4
PRO EMP HANDS NO/MIN INJURY	0	4	4
SIMPLE	24	52	28
<b>BATTERY</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6</b>
AGG: HANDS/FIST/FEET NO/MINOR INJURY	0	4	4
AGG: HANDS/FIST/FEET SERIOUS INJURY	0	2	2
AGGRAVATED OF A SENIOR CITIZEN	0	3	3
AGGRAVATED PO: KNIFE/CUT INSTR	0	1	1
AGGRAVATED: HANDGUN	1	1	0
AGGRAVATED: OTHER DANG WEAPON	5	6	1
AGGRAVATED:KNIFE/CUTTING INSTR	1	1	0
PRO EMP HANDS NO/MIN INJURY	0	1	1
SIMPLE	33	27	-6
<b>CRIM SEXUAL ASSAULT</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
AGGRAVATED: OTHER	1	0	-1
ATTEMPT AGG: OTHER	0	1	1

*Table 1 continued on next page.*



Table 1—Continued

Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Type	2021	2022	Change
<b>CRIMINAL DAMAGE</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>
CRIMINAL DEFACEMENT	4	14	10
INSTITUTIONAL VANDALISM	1	0	-1
TO CITY OF CHICAGO PROPERTY	0	1	1
TO PROPERTY	4	18	14
TO VEHICLE	1	1	0
<b>CRIMINAL TRESPASS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
TO LAND	0	1	1
<b>DECEPTIVE PRACTICE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300	0	1	1
<b>HOMICIDE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
RECKLESS HOMICIDE	0	1	1
<b>INTIMIDATION</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
INTIMIDATION	0	3	3
<b>NON-CRIMINAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>
OTHER NON-CRIMINAL PERSONS	3	9	6
OTHER NON-CRIMINAL PROPERTY	1	2	1
<b>OTHER OFFENSE</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>
HARASSMENT BY ELECTRONIC MEANS	4	8	4
HARASSMENT BY TELEPHONE	3	5	2
OTHER CRIME AGAINST PERSON	2	3	1
OTHER CRIME INVOLVING PROPERTY	1	2	1
OTHER NON-CRIMINAL PERSONS	1	0	-1
TELEPHONE THREAT	3	8	5
<b>PUBLIC PEACE VIOLATION</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-1</b>
BOMB THREAT	1	1	0
FALSE POLICE REPORT	0	1	1
OTHER VIOLATION	2	0	-2
<b>ROBBERY</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
ARMED:KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT	1	0	-1
ATTEMPT: AGGRAVATED	0	1	1
ATTEMPT: ARMED-OTHER DANG WEAP	0	1	1
ATTEMPT: STRONGARM-NO WEAPON	1	0	-1
STRONGARM - NO WEAPON	0	3	3
<b>SIMPLE</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>
BATTERY	1	0	-1
<b>STALKING</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
NON-CRIMINAL OFFENSE	0	1	1
<b>Total - Hate Crimes</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>94</b>



**Table 2: Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Criminal and Non-Criminal—2021 and 2022**

Both criminal and non-criminal reported incidents increased in 2022.

Classification	2021	2022	Change
CRIMINAL	105	192	87
NON-CRIMINAL	4	11	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>94</b>

Non-criminal data is based on Records Division (RD) numbers that involve a non-criminal UCR. Non-criminal incidents motivated by hate include a bias component, but the underlying elements do not reach the threshold of a crime. For example, these incidents may involve derogatory acts but do not include overt threats or attacks directed toward a specific person or entity. Even though these incidents do not reach the threshold of a crime, the Civil Rights Unit proactively utilizes the information in non-criminal reports to anticipate a potential escalation in conduct within specific communities.





### Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Victim and Offender Demographics—2021 and 2022

Victim and offender gender and race information is collected during the incident investigation. An offender is a person suspected of having committed a reported hate crime. The number of victims and offenders will vary from the *incident* totals in 2021 (109) and 2022 (203), due to the varied possibilities of multiple offenders, multiple victims, or unknown gender or race involved in an incident.

**Table 3: Hate Crime Offenders by Gender—2021 and 2022**

Gender	2021	2022	Change
FEMALE	14	47	33
MALE	56	126	70
UNKNOWN	54	84	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>133</b>

Figure 3A: 2021 Breakdown

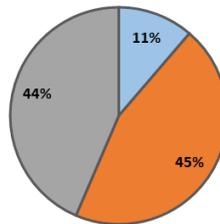
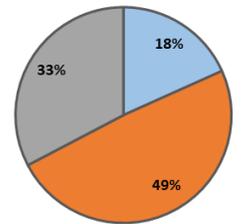


Figure 3B: 2022 Breakdown



■ FEMALE ■ MALE ■ UNKNOWN

■ FEMALE ■ MALE ■ UNKNOWN

**Table 4: Hate Crime Offenders by Race—2021 and 2022**

Race	2021	2022	Change
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	0	1	1
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	35	88	53
HISPANIC	7	27	20
NATIVE AMERICAN/ALASKAN NATIVE	1	0	-1
UNKNOWN	59	90	31
WHITE	22	51	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>133</b>

Figure 4A: 2021 Breakdown

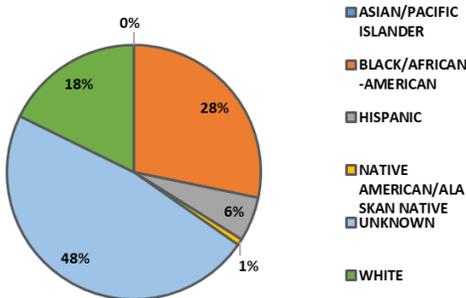
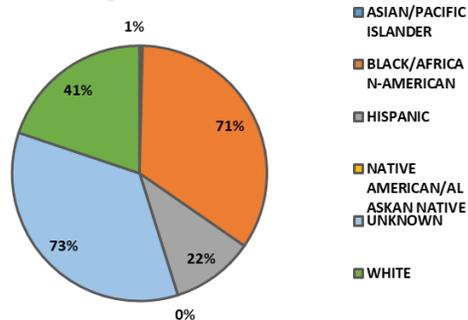


Figure 4B: 2022 Breakdown



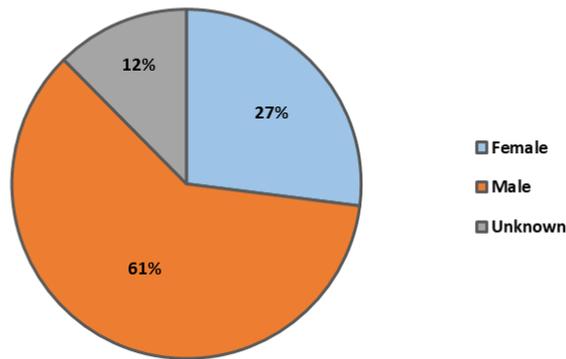


**Table 5: Hate Crime Victims by Gender—2021 and 2022**

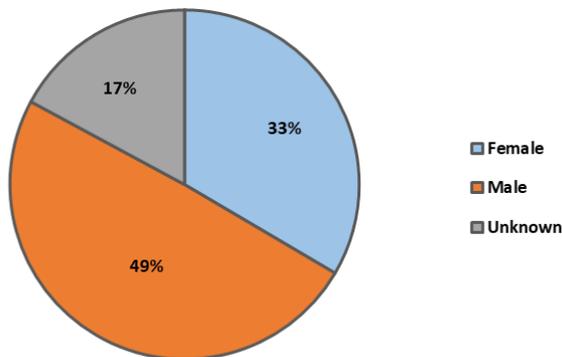
Gender	2021	2022	Change
Female	37	84	47
Male	83	124	41
Unknown	17	43	26
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>114</b>

Totals are based on victim, and there can be multiple victims per incident.

**Figure 5A: 2021 Breakdown**



**Figure 5B: 2022 Breakdown**



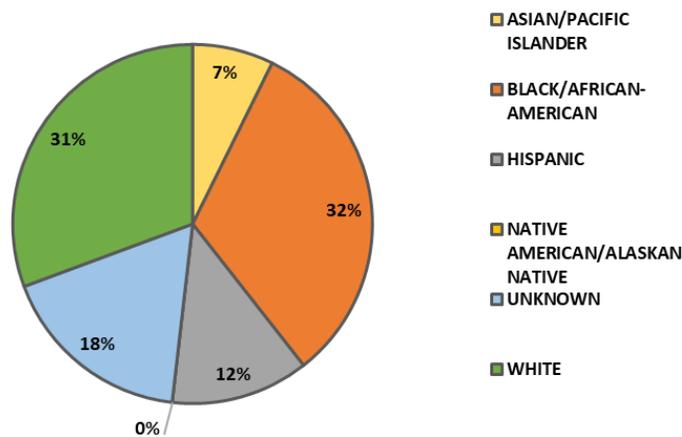


**Table 6: Hate Crime Victims by Race—2021 and 2022**

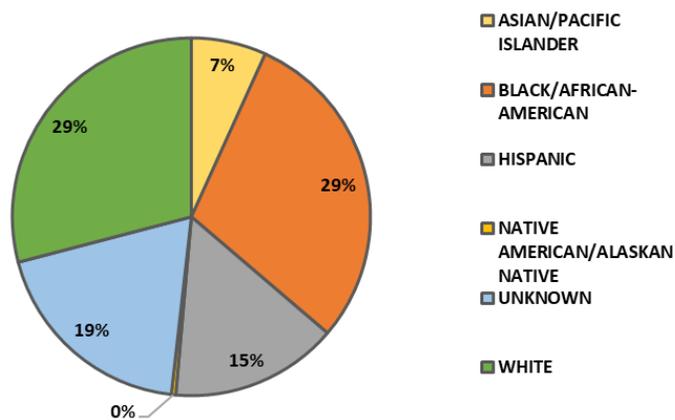
Race	2021	2022	Change
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	10	17	7
BLACK/AFRICAN-AMERICAN	44	74	30
HISPANIC	17	38	21
NATIVE AMERICAN/ALASKAN NATIVE	0	1	1
UNKNOWN	24	48	24
WHITE	42	73	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>114</b>

Totals are based on victim and there can be multiple victims per incident.

**Figure 6A: 2021 Breakdown**



**Figure 6B: 2022 Breakdown**





**Figure 7: Hate Crimes by Community Area Map—2022**

**Community Area Hate Crime**

Hate crimes are committed with the intent not only of sending a message to the targeted victim, but also to the community as a whole. The damage done to the victim and their community through hate crimes cannot be qualified sufficiently if one only considers the physical damage. The damage to the entire community where a hate crime has occurred must also be taken into account. Hate crimes, in effect, create a public injury because they rapidly wear down public confidence in being protected from these offenses. To that extent, crimes of this nature can traumatize entire communities.

Chicago’s seventy-seven community areas were defined by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago’s Department of Sociology following the 1920 census. Since then, Chicago’s neighborhoods have experienced dramatic changes in both population and infrastructure. Nonetheless, community areas remain the most widely used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers.

The following pages and data describe 2021–2022 hate crime incidents occurring within each respective community area. The group data is geocoded based on the address of occurrence and then plotted and extracted to a community map overlay. As such, readers may note the combined total by community area(s) does not equal the actual total shown by the police district.

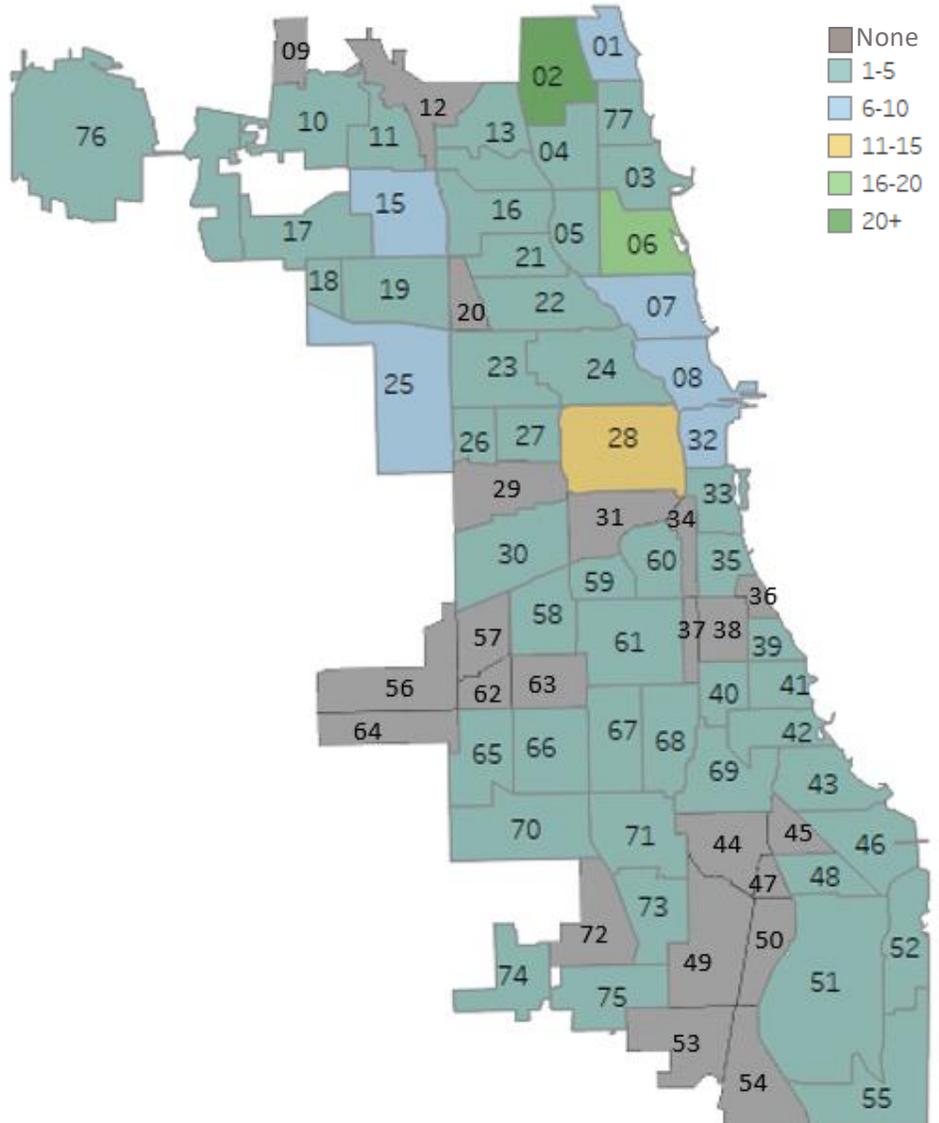




Table 7: Hate Crimes by Community Area – 2021 and 2022

Community Area Number	Community Area Description	2021	2022
01	ROGERS PARK	3	9
02	WEST RIDGE	1	21
03	UPTOWN	4	5
04	LINCOLN SQUARE	4	4
05	NORTH CENTER	0	3
06	LAKE VIEW	6	16
07	LINCOLN PARK	2	7
08	NEAR NORTH SIDE	10	9
09	EDISON PARK	1	0
10	NORWOOD PARK	1	5
11	JEFFERSON PARK	0	3
12	FOREST GLEN	1	0
13	NORTH PARK	0	4
14	ALBANY PARK	2	4
15	PORTAGE PARK	5	8
16	IRVING PARK	1	4
17	DUNNING	1	3
18	MONTCLARE	1	3
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	2	3
20	HERMOSA	1	0
21	AVONDALE	0	3
22	LOGAN SQUARE	2	3
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	1	4
24	WEST TOWN	1	1
25	AUSTIN	14	7
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	0	2
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	0	2
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	8	11
29	NORTH LAWNSDALE	0	0
30	SOUTH LAWNSDALE	0	1
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	1	0
32	LOOP	7	7
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	0	1
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	1	0
35	DOUGLAS	1	1
36	OAKLAND	0	0
37	FULLER PARK	0	0
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	1	0
39	KENWOOD	1	3
40	WASHINGTON PARK	1	2
41	HYDE PARK	0	3
42	WOODLAWN	1	1
43	SOUTH SHORE	1	3
44	CHATHAM	3	0
45	AVALON PARK	0	0
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	0	1
47	BURNSIDE	0	0
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	0	1
49	ROSELAND	1	0
50	PULLMAN	1	0
51	SOUTH DEERING	0	1
52	EAST SIDE	1	2
53	WEST PULLMAN	0	0
54	RIVERDALE	0	0
55	HEGEWISCH	0	1
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	0	0
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	0
58	BRIGHTON PARK	0	3
59	MCKINLEY PARK	0	1
60	BRIDGEPORT	2	2
61	NEW CITY	0	1
62	WEST ELSDON	0	0
63	GAGE PARK	0	0
64	CLEARING	3	0
65	WEST LAWN	0	1
66	CHICAGO LAWN	0	2
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	0	1
68	ENGLEWOOD	1	2
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	2	1
70	ASHBURN	1	1
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	2	2
72	BEVERLY	1	0
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	0	1
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	2
75	MORGAN PARK	0	3
76	OHARE	2	3
77	EDGEWATER	2	5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>203</b>



**Table 8: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by District—2021 and 2022**

The 24<sup>th</sup> District experienced the most significant increase (+25) in hate crimes in 2022, while the 6<sup>th</sup> District experienced the most significant decrease (-5).

District	2021	2022	Change
001	8	9	1
002	3	8	5
003	2	3	1
004	1	8	7
005	2	0	-2
006	6	1	-5
007	1	4	3
008	4	4	0
009	3	7	4
010	0	1	1
011	5	7	2
012	9	10	1
014	2	6	4
015	9	7	-2
016	11	21	10
017	3	14	11
018	12	15	3
019	10	26	16
020	7	10	3
022	2	7	5
024	3	28	25
025	6	7	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>94</b>

Figure 8A

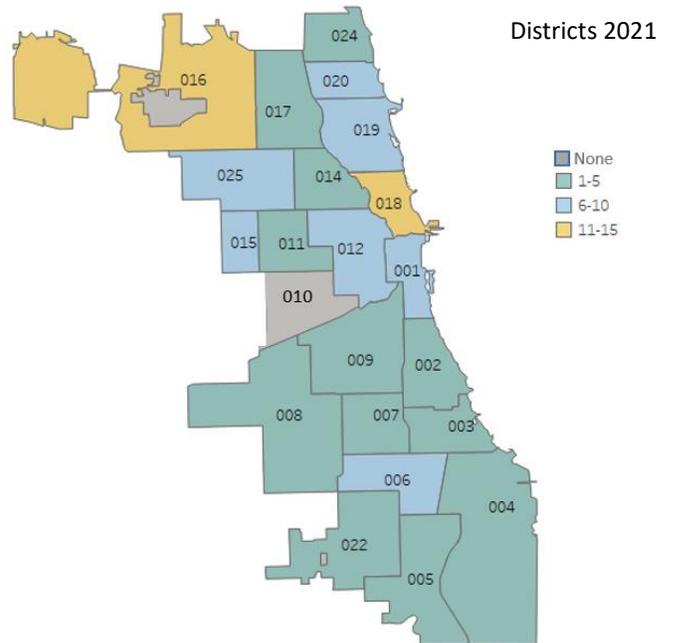
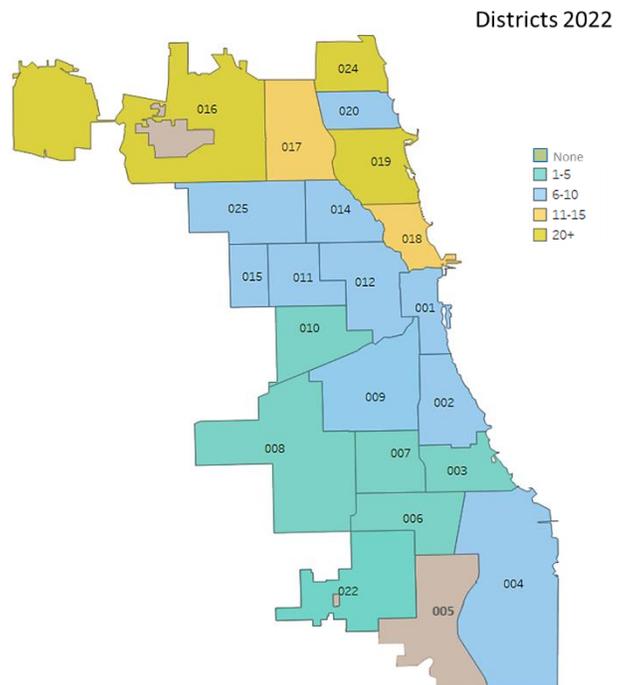


Figure 8B





### Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Bias Motivation—2021 and 2022

The tables and figures below indicate the total hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents reported by CPD in 2021 and 2022, broken down by bias motivation, including Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, Religion, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity. In 2022, there was an increase in every category except Gender Identity.

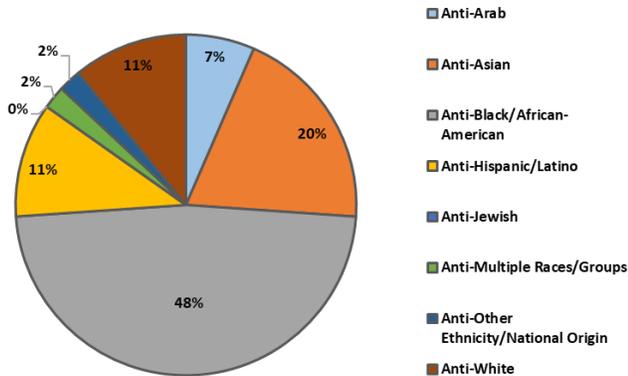
**Table 9: Hate Crime Motivated by Gender Identity—2021 and 2022**

Gender Identity	2021	2022	Change
Anti-Transgender	8	7	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-1</b>

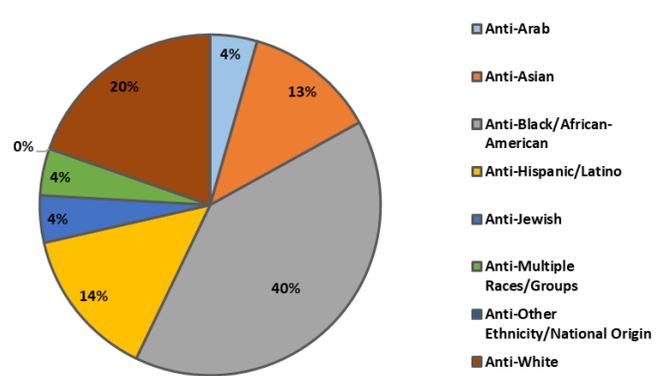
**Table 10: Hate Crime Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry—2021 and 2022**

Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	2021	2022	Change
Anti-Arab	3	5	2
Anti-Asian	9	14	5
Anti-Black/African-American	22	45	23
Anti-Hispanic/Latino	5	16	11
Anti-Jewish	0	5	5
Anti-Multiple Races/Groups	1	5	4
Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin	1	0	-1
Anti-White	5	22	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>66</b>

**Figure 10A: 2021 Breakdown**



**Figure 10B: 2022 Breakdown**

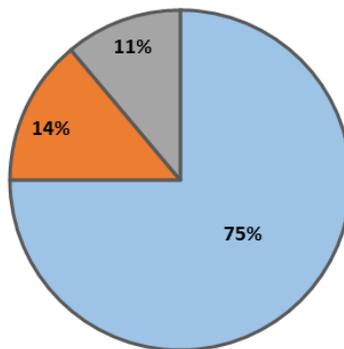




**Table 11: Hate Crime Motivated by Sexual Orientation—2021 and 2022**

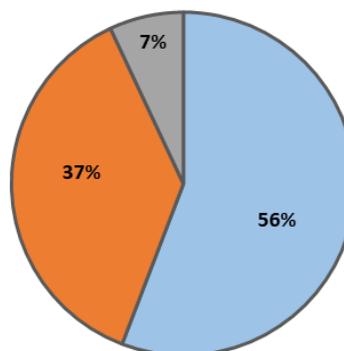
Sexual Orientation	2021	2022	Change
Anti-Gay (Male)	27	24	-3
Anti-Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender	5	16	11
Anti-Lesbian	4	3	-1
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7</b>

**Figure 11A: 2021 Breakdown**



■ Anti-Gay (Male)
 ■ Anti-Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender
 ■ Anti-Lesbian

**Figure 11B: 2022 Breakdown**



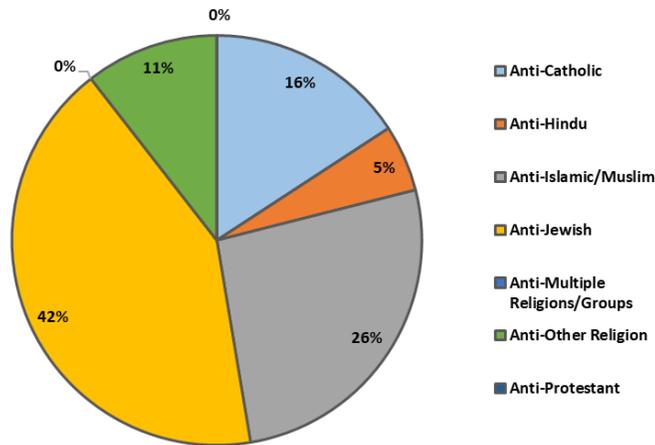
■ Anti-Gay (Male)
 ■ Anti-Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender
 ■ Anti-Lesbian



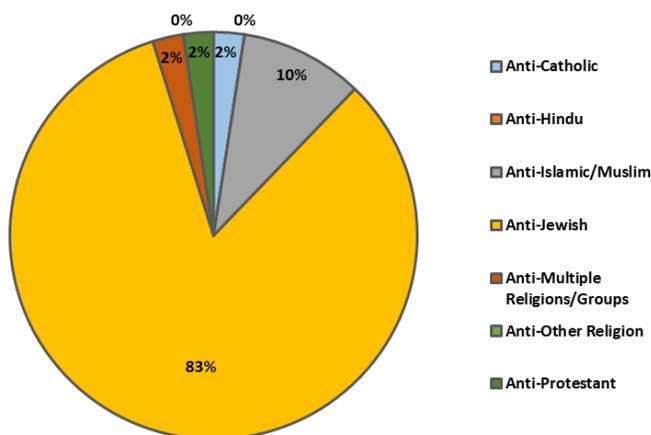
**Table 12: Hate Crime Motivated by Religion—2021 and 2022**

Religion	2021	2022	Change
Anti-Catholic	3	1	-2
Anti-Hindu	1	0	-1
Anti-Islamic/Muslim	5	4	-1
Anti-Jewish	8	34	26
Anti-Multiple Religions/Groups	0	1	1
Anti-Other Religion	2	0	-2
Anti-Protestant	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>22</b>

**Figure 12A: 2021 Breakdown**



**Figure 12B: 2022 Breakdown**



**Table 13: Hate Crime Incidents by District and Bias Motivation—2022**

Table 13 shows the total number of reported hate crimes in 2022 broken down by district and specific bias motivation.

District	Gender Identity	Race/Ethnicity/ Ancestry	Sexual Orientation	Religion	2022 Total
01	0	6	1	2	9
02	1	6	1	0	8
03	0	1	2	0	3
04	1	5	2	0	8
05	0	0	0	0	0
06	0	0	1	0	1
07	0	1	3	0	4
08	0	2	2	0	4
09	0	7	0	0	7
10	0	1	0	0	1
11	1	5	1	0	7
12	0	8	2	0	10
14	1	1	1	3	6
15	2	4	1	0	7
16	0	9	5	7	21
17	0	7	2	5	14
18	0	9	4	2	15
19	0	12	10	4	26
20	1	6	1	2	10
22	0	6	1	0	7
24	0	9	3	16	28
25	0	7	0	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>203</b>



**Table 14: 2022 Hate Crime Incidents by District and Location Description—2022**

Table 14 shows a break-down of hate crime by district and location type. Whenever a crime is reported, CPD records a “location code” to track the types of locations in which particular crimes occurred.

District	Location Description	Total
01	AIR/BUS/TRAIN TERMINAL	1
01	COMMERCIAL/OFFICE BUILDING	1
01	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	4
01	HOTEL/MOTEL	1
01	RESIDENCE/HOME	1
01	RESTAURANT	1
<b>01</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>
02	AIR/BUS/TRAIN TERMINAL	1
02	CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE	1
02	COMMERCIAL/OFFICE BUILDING	1
02	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	2
02	PARKING LOT/GARAGE	1
02	RESIDENCE/HOME	2
<b>02</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>
03	CONSTRUCTION SITE	1
03	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	2
<b>03</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>
04	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	2
04	OTHER/UNKNOWN	1
04	PARKING LOT/GARAGE	1
04	RESIDENCE/HOME	3
04	SCHOOL ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY	1
<b>04</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>05</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>
	BAR/NIGHT CLUB	1
<b>06</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>
07	AIR/BUS/TRAIN TERMINAL	1
07	COMMERCIAL/OFFICE BUILDING	1
07	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	2
<b>07</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>
08	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	1
08	PARK/PLAYGROUND	1
08	RESIDENCE/HOME	1
08	SCHOOL/COLLEGE	1
<b>08</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

District	Location Description	Total
09	COMMERCIAL/OFFICE BUILDING	1
09	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	3
09	RESIDENCE/HOME	2
09	SCHOOL/COLLEGE	1
<b>09</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>
10	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	1
<b>10</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>
11	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	2
11	OTHER/UNKNOWN	1
11	PARK/PLAYGROUND	1
11	RESIDENCE/HOME	2
11	RESTAURANT	1
<b>11</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>
12	AIR/BUS/TRAIN TERMINAL	1
12	GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC BUILDING	2
12	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	4
12	HOTEL/MOTEL	1
12	PARK/PLAYGROUND	1
12	RESIDENCE/HOME	1
<b>12</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>
14	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	2
14	RESIDENCE/HOME	3
14	RESTAURANT	1
<b>14</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>
15	AIR/BUS/TRAIN TERMINAL	1
15	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	3
15	RESIDENCE/HOME	2
15	SERVICE/GAS STATION	1
<b>15</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>
16	AIR/BUS/TRAIN TERMINAL	2
16	BAR/NIGHT CLUB	1
16	COMMERCIAL/OFFICE BUILDING	2
16	CONVENIENCE STORE	2
16	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	2
16	HOTEL/MOTEL	1
16	OTHER/UNKNOWN	1
16	PARKING LOT/GARAGE	3
16	RESIDENCE/HOME	6
16	SCHOOL/COLLEGE	2
<b>16</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>



Table 14 - Continued

District	Location Description	Total
17	BAR/NIGHT CLUB	1
17	CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE	2
17	COMMERCIAL/OFFICE BUILDING	1
17	GROCERY/SUPERMARKET	1
17	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	2
17	PARKING LOT/GARAGE	1
17	RESIDENCE/HOME	2
17	RESTAURANT	1
17	SCHOOL ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY	1
17	SCHOOL/COLLEGE	2
<b>17</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>
18	AIR/BUS/TRAIN TERMINAL	3
18	COMMERCIAL/OFFICE BUILDING	1
18	DEPARTMENT/DISCOUNT STORE	1
18	DRUG STORE/DOCTOR'S OFFICE/HOSPITAL	1
18	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	6
18	RESIDENCE/HOME	1
18	RESTAURANT	1
18	SCHOOL ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY	1
<b>18</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>
19	AIR/BUS/TRAIN TERMINAL	1
19	ARENA/STADIUM/FAIRGROUNDS/COLISEUM	1
19	BAR/NIGHT CLUB	3
19	CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE	1
19	COMMERCIAL/OFFICE BUILDING	2
19	DRUG STORE/DOCTOR'S OFFICE/HOSPITAL	1
19	GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC BUILDING	1
19	GROCERY/SUPERMARKET	1
19	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	7
19	OTHER/UNKNOWN	1
19	RESIDENCE/HOME	4
19	RESTAURANT	1
19	SCHOOL ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY	1
19	SCHOOL/COLLEGE	1
<b>19</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>
20	COMMERCIAL/OFFICE BUILDING	1
20	CONVENIENCE STORE	1
20	GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC BUILDING	1
20	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	3
20	PARK/PLAYGROUND	1
20	RESIDENCE/HOME	3
<b>20</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

District	Location Description	Total
22	CONVENIENCE STORE	1
22	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	2
22	RESIDENCE/HOME	3
22	SCHOOL/COLLEGE	1
<b>22</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>
24	AIR/BUS/TRAIN TERMINAL	1
24	CHURCH/SYNAGOGUE/TEMPLE/MOSQUE	5
24	CONVENIENCE STORE	1
24	GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC BUILDING	1
24	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	9
24	OTHER/UNKNOWN	1
24	PARK/PLAYGROUND	2
24	PARKING LOT/GARAGE	1
24	RESIDENCE/HOME	5
24	SCHOOL ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY	1
24	SCHOOL/COLLEGE	1
<b>24</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>
25	COMMERCIAL/OFFICE BUILDING	1
25	HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY/STREET	2
25	PARKING LOT/GARAGE	1
25	RESIDENCE/HOME	3
<b>25</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>204</b>

Note: There were 204 location descriptions for 203 incidents because one incident involved two locations.



**Table 15A: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition—2022**

Initially, all hate crime incidents are considered to be bonafide, as reported by the victim. However, after further investigation a hate crime incident may be classified as "undetermined" (formerly classified as "unfounded" in 2021). Those still under investigation are classified as "pending investigation." Table 15A is a break-down of the dispositions for 2022 hate crime cases.

<b>Disposition</b>	<b>2022</b>
Bonafide	189
Pending Investigation	2
Undetermined	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>

**Table 15B: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition and Bias Motivation—2022**

<b>Disposition</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Gender Identity</b>	<b>7</b>
Bonafide	6
Undetermined	1
<b>Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry</b>	<b>112</b>
Bonafide	103
Pending Investigation	2
Undetermined	7
<b>Disability</b>	<b>0</b>
Bonafide	0
Undetermined	0
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	<b>43</b>
Bonafide	42
Undetermined	1
<b>Gender Bias</b>	<b>0</b>
Bonafide	0
Undetermined	0
<b>Religion</b>	<b>41</b>
Bonafide	38
Undetermined	3



**Table 16A: Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents Status Descriptions—2022**

Table 16A defines the statuses the Bureau of Detectives utilizes to classify the disposition of an investigation and the statuses of the 203 hate crime investigations for incidents occurring in 2022. These statuses (e.g., “closed non-criminal”) are not synonymous with the primary and secondary offense types (e.g., “non-criminal – other non-criminal persons”) reported in Table 1 and Table 2. Primary and secondary offense types are first generated by the preliminary investigator who completes an incident report, while the investigative statuses in Tables 16A and 16B are generated by the Bureau of Detectives after a follow-up investigation.

STATUS	STATUS DESCRIPTION	2022 Count
Open Assigned	Assigned to a Detective for investigation.	12
Suspended	All investigative avenues fully pursued, case cannot proceed further at this time.	150
Unfounded	Investigation discloses incident occurred outside of jurisdiction or did not occur at all; if latter, must articulate reasonable belief an incident did not occur.	3
Cleared Closed	Cleared Closed (Arrest and Prosecution) - All offenders have been arrested and charged.	23
Exceptionally Cleared Closed	(Cook County State's Attorney denied charges) One or more of multiple offenders identified, prosecution denied for reasons other than lack of probable cause. (Other Exceptional) All offender identified, whereabouts unknown, circumstances beyond law enforcement control preclude charging, including statute of limitations.	7
Closed Non-Criminal	Incident not criminal in nature.	8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>203</b>

As shown in the above table, a majority of hate crime cases (150) were suspended in 2022. Cases may be suspended for a number of reasons. One common reason is that investigative avenues did not yield enough evidence to proceed. For example, there may have been no witnesses and no video evidence of an overnight criminal damage to property. Second, hate crimes are traumatic, and victims or witnesses may not remember details about the offender. Another factor can be the department's ability to follow-up with a victim, either due to the victim not having reliable means of being contacted, or the victim not wishing to pursue further investigation.

As the department attempts to improve its ability to successfully prosecute these cases, leadership from the Bureau of Detectives plans to work with the Civil Rights Unit in 2023 to identify the most common roadblocks to prosecution and collaborate on strategies to improve the department's ability to identify offenders. The department is committed to improving its investigation of these cases and continuing to send the message that hate crimes are not tolerated in the City of Chicago.





### Hate Crime Arrests—2021 and 2022

When hate crimes are reported, there are often varying degrees of information known about the offender. In some cases, the offender is on scene and able to be identified immediately. In other cases, like criminal damage to a church or synagogue, there may be little to no information about the offender, especially when there are no witnesses. Regardless, detectives use the information that is originally reported, and they attempt to gain more information through their investigations (e.g., interviews and video retrieval). Once an offender is identified, it is up to the victim whether they want to proceed with criminal prosecution. In some cases, victims want to proceed with prosecution and, in other cases, victims do not wish to participate in the process. These are personal decisions. **In 2022, there were 23 arrests arising out of hate crime investigations. These 23 arrests resulted in 45 different charges for crimes against 31 victims. In comparison, there were 16 individuals arrested in 2021 resulting in 29 different charges.**

**Table 17A: Arrests Associated with Reported Hate Crimes—2021 and 2022**

Table 17A shows the total number of arrests and charges associated with reported hate crimes in 2021 and 2022. Approximately 12% of criminally classified hate crimes or bias-motivated incidents in 2022 had an associated arrest resulting in charges. It should be noted that one arrestee may receive multiple charges. In 2022, there was an average of 2 charges per arrestee, up approximately 11% from 2021 (compare to 1.8 charges per arrestee). Arrests and charges both rose in 2022 following an increase in hate crimes over the previous year.

Arrests & Charges	2021	2022	Change
Total Arrests	16	23	7
Hate Crime Charges	5	10	5
Other Felony Charges	8	10	2
Misdemeanor Charges	16	25	9
Total Charges / Charge Count	29	45	16



**Table 17B: Arrests Charges by Reported Offense and Bias Motivation—2022**

Tables 17B shows arrest charges by reported offense and bias motivation classification for 2022. Charges are organized by district of offense. The "Reported Offense" is the most serious crime reported to and documented by the preliminary investigator who completed the original incident report. The "Arrest Charge" is the resulting charge(s) after a follow-up investigation and consultation with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office (when appropriate). There may be multiple charges due to multiple crimes against one victim or crimes against multiple victims. If there were multiple counts of the same charge for multiple victims, the number of counts is noted. Please note the following: (1) the reported offense is always the underlying crime motivated by hate; therefore, the reported offense will never be a hate crime. Only the charge can be hate crime. (2) Reported offenses and arrest charges are oftentimes different. This is typically due to facts uncovered during the investigation and a consultation with the Cook County State's Attorney's Office.

"**Reported Offense**" comes from the hate crime table and "**Arrest Charge**" comes from a manual search of CPD's arrest report system utilizing the arrest information from the hate crimes table. This manual search is necessary to determine which charges directly relate to the bias motivation. Charges not directly related are excluded (e.g. resisting arrest or a warrant for failure to appear before a judge). For more information about hate crime investigations and charging, see pages 8-9.

District	Reported Offense	Bias Motivation Class	Arrest Charges
3	HOMICIDE - RECKLESS HOMICIDE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Murder - First Degree (3 counts), Attempt - Murder - First Degree
4	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Assault - Simple
9	ASSAULT - PRO EMP HANDS NO/MIN INJURY	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Assault - Simple
9	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Make Physical Contact, Agg Assault/Use Deadly Weapon (2 Counts), Assault - Simple (2 counts)
11	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED OF A SENIOR CITIZEN	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Make Physical Contact
11	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED: OTHER DANG WEAPON	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Cause Bodily Harm, Assault - Simple
12	OTHER OFFENSE - HARASSMENT BY ELECTRONIC MEANS	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Threaten a Public Official
15	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Assault - Simple
15	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Assault - Simple
16	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - CRIMINAL DEFACEMENT	RELIGION	Hate Crime (2 Counts)
17	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - TO PROPERTY	RELIGION	Hate Crime/School (2 Counts), Hate Crime/Church/Synagogue (2 Counts), Criminal
17	ASSAULT - AGGRAVATED:KNIFE/CUTTING INSTR	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Agg Assault/Use Deadly Weapon, Crim Damage To Property <\$500
17	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	RELIGION	Hate Crime (2 Counts), Assault - Simple, Disorderly Conduct - Breach of Peace
18	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED PO: KNIFE/CUT INSTR	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Criminal Trespass - To Land
18	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Assault - Simple
19	BATTERY - SIMPLE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Battery - Make Physical Contact
19	BATTERY - SIMPLE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Hate Crime
20	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Battery - Make Physical Contact
24	ASSAULT - AGGRAVATED:KNIFE/CUTTING INSTR	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Agg Assault/Use Deadly Weapon
24	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	Assault - Simple (2 Counts)
24	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	RELIGION	Assault - Simple
24	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - TO PROPERTY	RELIGION	Criminal Defacement Prop <\$500
24	CRIMINAL DAMAGE - CRIMINAL DEFACEMENT	RELIGION	Hate Crime, Inst Vandalism/Pers Prop/<\$500



**Table 17C: Comparison of Hate Crime Arrests to Incidents by Bias Motivation—2022**

Each hate crime investigation CPD undertakes is of the utmost importance, regardless of the bias motivation involved. Tables 17C shows a 2022 comparison of hate crime arrests and incidents by their respective representation within each bias motivation classification. This table illustrates that the proportion of incidents and arrests represented by each bias motivation is fairly consistent across all classifications. Religion and Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry accounted for a slightly higher proportion within arrests, and Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity accounted for a slightly lower proportion within arrests.

Bias Motivation	2022 Incidents	% of Total Incidents	2022 Arrests	% of Total Arrests	% Point Difference—Arrests to Incidents
Gender Identity	7	3%	0	0%	-3
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	112	55%	13	57%	2
Disability	0	0%	0	0%	0
Religion	41	20%	6	26%	6
Gender Bias	0	0%	0	0%	0
Sexual Orientation	43	21%	4	17%	-4
Total	203	100%	23	100%	0





## HATE CRIME VICTIM RESOURCES

Reported hate crimes have risen 86% in the past year and 238% in the past 10 years. This remarkable increase is likely due to not only an increase in hate crimes, but also a greater willingness to report hate crimes to the police and improved recognition and reporting by officers. As CPD enhances trust in the community, the hope is victims will be more willing to come forward to report hate crimes.

CPD will not tolerate the effects hate crimes have not only on the victims, but also the communities who share the victim's characteristics. CPD is also acutely aware of how hate crimes can escalate and, at times, may prompt retaliatory action. CPD is committed to standing with victims and their communities to confront hate crimes head on through the legal system, as well as by offering support through direct engagements and referrals to the many community-based organizations committed to addressing this important issue.

If you or someone you know has been the victim of a hate crime, you are not alone. CPD and a number of other organizations stand with you. Here are some additional resources where you can find help:

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

The Civil Rights Unit is primarily responsible for the investigation of reported hate crimes in Chicago. Working in conjunction with the Bureau of Detectives, Bureau of Patrol, and the Youth Investigations Division, reported hate crimes are investigated in a timely manner and attempts are made to arrest all persons alleged to have violated the rights of others. The Civil Rights Unit also stands ready to assist victims through the legal process.

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

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

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

<https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cchr.html> or (312) 744-4874.



### **Illinois Commission on Discrimination and Hate Crimes**

The Illinois Commission on Discrimination and Hate Crimes mission is to identify and uproot sources of discrimination and bias at the source, while assisting with the development of resources, training, and information that allow for a swift and efficient response to hate-motivated crimes and incidents. Working with educators throughout Illinois on issues concerning discrimination and hate, the commission helps



ensure that the state's laws addressing discrimination and hate-related violence are widely known and applied correctly to help eradicate and prevent crimes based on discrimination and intolerance. The commission also makes recommendations to the governor and the general assembly for statutory and programmatic changes necessary to eliminate discrimination and hate-based violence. They implement recommendations by working with state agencies, the general assembly, the business community, the social service community, and other organizations. <https://cdhc.illinois.gov/>

### **Anti-Defamation League**

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

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

The mission of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office Victim and Witness Assistance Unit is to enhance prosecution efforts by delivering the highest quality of services to victims and witnesses in the areas of advocacy and court support. Providing victims with information and social service referrals is a responsibility mandated by the Illinois Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act. <https://www.cookcountystatesattorney.org/resources/victim-witness-assistance-program>

### **Center on Halsted**

Center on Halsted is dedicated to advancing community and securing the health and well-being of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer people of Chicagoland. More than 1,000 community members visit the center every day, located in the heart of Chicago's Lakeview neighborhood. <https://www.centeronhalsted.org/cohoverview.html>

### **Affinity Community Services**

Affinity Community Services is a social justice organization serving the needs of the Black LGBTQ+ community, with a particular focus on Black women. <https://www.affinity95.org/>

### **Additional Resources:**

- Cook County Sheriff's Office Hotline: (773) 674-4357
- Illinois State Police: <https://isp.illinois.gov/>
- Federal Bureau of Investigation: <https://www.fbi.gov/how-we-can-help-you/more-fbi-services-and-information/ucr/hate-crime>
- United States Department of Justice: <https://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes>
- Victim Connect Resource Center: <https://victimconnect.org/learn/types-of-crime/hate-crimes/>



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

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



HATE CRIME INFORMATION AND STATISTICS ARE AVAILABLE AT:

**Illinois State Police**

- [www.isp.state.il.us/](http://www.isp.state.il.us/)

**FBI**

- [www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/](http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/)

**United States Department of Justice**

- [www.justice.gov/hatecrimes/learn-about-hate-crimes](http://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes/learn-about-hate-crimes)

**To provide feedback or comments on this report, please visit:**

<https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/hate-crimes-annualreports/>