CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

HATE CRIMES

2020 REVIEW







TABLE OF CONTENTS

Superintendent's Message: Embracing Cultural Diversity	3
Civil Rights Unit	4
Executive Summary	5
Statistical Review	6
Hate-Crime Incidents by Bias Motivation	7
Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Offense Type	8
Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Offender Demographics	10
Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Victim Demographics	11
Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by District	12
Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Bias Motivation	13
Hate-Crime Arrests by District and Offense Type	16
Hate-Crime Incidents by District and Location Description	17
Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition	18
Hate-Crime Incidents by Community Area	20
Summary of CPD Hate Crimes Assistance	22
Hate Crime Resources	23

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

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.

Core Values

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Integrity

***** Courage

Dedication

Respect



EMBRACING CULTURAL DIVERSITY

A Message from Superintendent David O. Brown

One of the greatest strengths of the City of Chicago is our diversity in ethnicities, cultures, beliefs, and lifestyles ingrained in our neighborhoods and seventy-seven communities, from Bronzeville to North Halsted, from Beverly to Austin, from Chatham to Rogers Park, and everywhere in between. Hate crimes are crimes that are motivated by a bias against the victim, which results in a crime against our valued diversity, a crime against all of us.

Such hate has no place in our world-class city.

The Civil Rights Unit of the Chicago Police Department (CPD) reviews all reported criminal and noncriminal incidents motivated by bias. The unit assists in communicating with the victims as well as ensuring CPD Bureau of Detectives personnel are notified so they are able to conduct a thorough investigation. Personnel within the CPD are available to help determine what steps should be taken when a hate crime has occurred to provide the best possible solution for victims of these heinous acts.

CPD is an integral part of every neighborhood in Chicago and strives to build relationships and trust with members of the many diverse communities across the city. Our aim as a department is to have every resident and visitor know they can call and count on CPD when they need police assistance.

But we cannot do it alone. Addressing hate crimes will take the entire community. CPD is counting on the residents of Chicago to reach out to our police to make sure we can be there to assist victims, bring offenders to justice, and help prevent hate crimes from occurring in the future. No person should feel alone or helpless against these horrible acts of cruelty, but CPD can only help if we are made aware of each incident. When a hate crime has been committed, it is more than just the direct victim or victims who suffer, it is the community as a whole.

Please know that the Chicago Police Department is here to help assist you when you have been made a victim of a hate crime. We are here for all of our residents, and we will work tirelessly to provide assistance, pursue justice, and create a safer city for all.

Sincerely,

David O. Brown Superintendent of Police



CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT

The Chicago Police Department takes great responsibility to respond to and investigate hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents. 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).

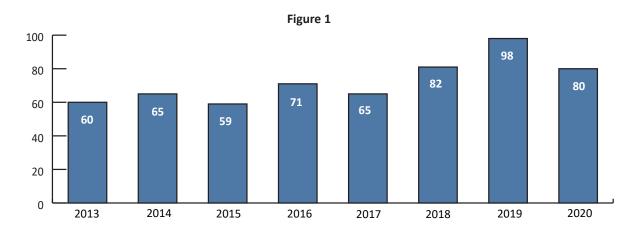
Unfortunately, there are individuals and hate groups who would disrespect the diversity of our city by committing crimes or acts targeting individuals or groups based on an actual or perceived hate due to race, nationality, religion, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, or gender. These crimes or acts are known as hate crimes or bias-motivated incidents. The Chicago Police Department's response to hate crimes involves many divisions working together.

The Civil Rights Unit is primarily responsible for the investigation of reported hate crimes. Working in conjunction with the Bureau of Detectives, Bureau of Patrol, and Youth Investigation 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. When arrests are made, all information relative to the investigation is presented to the Felony Review Unit of the Cook County States 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 Crime Report, CPD Annual Report, and the FBI yearly Statistical Report in compliance with the Federal Hate Crime Statistics Act. Members of the Civil Rights Unit also regularly speak on hate crime matters at beat community meetings, religious congregational meetings, and other organizational events upon request.

Additionally, the Chicago Police Department is committed to strengthening the partnership with our lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (or sometimes questioning), and other (LGBTQ+) residents to ensure all residents feel safe within their communities regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. The Civil Rights Unit recently appointed a new LGBTQ+ liaison who will lead our efforts at addressing the concerns of LGBTQ+ people across the city. To contact the LGBTQ+ liaison, please e-mail Police Officer Bernard Escamilla, bernard.escamilla@chicagopolice.org

Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents—2013—2020





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 this 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. In Figure 1, eight years of hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents are reported with the emphasis of information for 2019 and 2020 within this report. Hate crimes reported to the Chicago Police Department decreased by 18% between 2019 and 2020 from 98 to 80 reported incidents.

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

Since 2016, UCR guidelines require law enforcement agencies to classify hate crime incidents based on six bias motivation categories: (1) Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, (2) Religion, (3) Sexual Orientation, (4) Disability, (5) Gender, and (6) Gender Identity. Gender identity was introduced in 2016 as a new bias motivation category. Prior to 2016, gender identity hate crime incidents were encompassed in the Sexual Orientation category. Categories only appear in this report if there is at least one incident with that bias.

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

There is an assumption of a hate crime reporting gap that is a significant disparity between hate crimes that actually occur and those reported to law enforcement. It is critical to report hate crimes not only to show support and get help for 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 fully understand the scope of the problem in a community and put resources toward preventing and addressing attacks based on bias and hate.



Statistical Review



GENDER IDENTITY BIAS

• A preformed 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 preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a 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 preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people 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 preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their common lineage or descent.

DISABILITY BIAS

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

SEXUAL ORIENTATION BIAS

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

GENDER BIAS

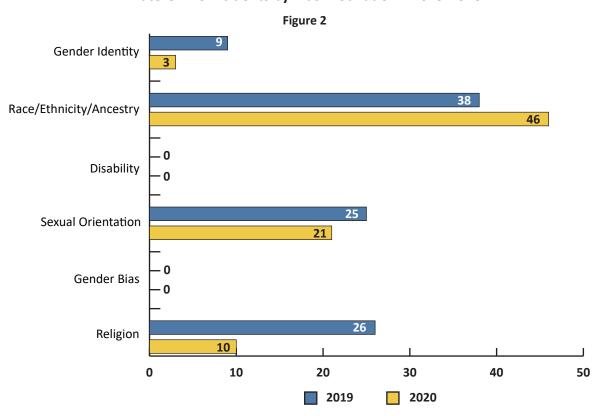
• A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender.

RELIGIOUS BIAS

• A preformed 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.

In 2020, 80 reported hate crimes are shown in Figure 2 based on the six bias-motivation categories: Gender Identity, Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry, Disability, Sexual Orientation, Gender Bias, and Religion. With the exception of Disability and Gender Bias reporting no incidents, Gender Identity (-67%), Sexual Orientation (-16%), and Religion (-62%) categories of bias motivation decreased, while Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry increased by 21%.

Hate-Crime Incidents by Bias Motivation—2019-2020



Note: Six bias motivation categories were effective beginning in 2016.



Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Primary and Secondary Offense Types—2019 and 2020

Classifying offenses are determined by the proper crime categories in which the offense is reported based on the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). The classification of the offense is based on the facts reported to Chicago Police Department as part of the investigation of the crime. The CPD's Uniform Crime Reporting codes include two descriptions, presented in two separate sections in Table 1. The primary description is the general larger group offense, and the secondary offense is more specific—defining 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. In combination, the two descriptions characterize the offense. Although some of the primary descriptions approximate FBI descriptions, the two are not synonymous. For example, the CPD primary description Assault is not synonymous with the FBI description Other Assaults. Overall, careful consideration of all factors reported to CPD in every hate crime incident was given for proper classification of primary offense types.

Table 1 lists a total of thirteen primary offenses reported to CPD with an observed total decrease of 18%. A decrease in each primary offense is observed with the exception of Homicide reporting one incident in 2020.

Table 1

Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Types	2019	2020	+/-
Arson	1	0	-1
Attempt Arson	1	0	-1
Assault	21	19	-2
Aggravated/Protected Employee: Other Dangerous Weapon	1	0	-1
Aggravated/Police Officer: Knife/Cutting Instrument	1	0	-1
Aggravated: Handgun	4	4	0
Protected Employee: Hands - No/Minor Injury	1	0	-1
Simple Assault	14	15	1
Battery	24	22	-2
Aggravated: Hands/Fists/Feet - No/Minor Injury	1	0	-1
Aggravated: Hands/Fists/Feet - Serious Injury	1	0	-1
Aggravated of a Senior Citizen	0	1	1
Aggravated: Handgun	0	1	1
Aggravated: Other Dangerous Weapon	3	1	-2
Aggravated: Knife/Cutting Instrument	2	1	-1
Domestic Battery Simple	0	1	1
Protected Employee: Hands - No/Minor Injury	1	0	-1
Simple Battery	16	17	1
Criminal Damage	25	21	-4
Criminal Defacement	11	10	-1
Institutional Vandalism	1	1	0
To City of Chicago Property	1	0	-1
To Property	7	9	2
To Vehicle	5	1	-4

Table 1 continued on next page.



Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Primary and Secondary Offense Types—2019 and 2020

Table 1—Cont'd

Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Types	2019	2020	+/-
Criminal Trespass	2	0	-2
To Residence	2	0	-2
Homicide	0	1	1
First Degree Murder	0	1	1
Intimidation	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0
Noncriminal*	8	4	-4
Damage to Real Property:Fire/Explosion	1	0	-1
Other Noncriminal Persons	6	3	-3
Other Noncriminal Property	1	1	0
Obscenity	0	0	0
Obscenity	0	0	0
Offense Involving Children	0	0	0
Other Offense	0	0	0
Other Offense	11	11	0
Harassment by Electronic Means	4	6	2
Harassment by Telephone	4	0	-4
Other Crime Against Person	1	1	0
Telephone Threat	2	4	2
Public Peace Violation	1	1	0
Arson Threat	0	1	1
Reckless Conduct	1	0	-1
Robbery	5	1	-4
Strongarm: No Weapon	4	0	4
Armed: Other Dangerous Weapon	0	1	1
Attempt Robbery: Armed/Other Dangerous Weapon	1	0	1
Total - Hate Crimes	98	80	-18

Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Criminal and Noncriminal—2019 and 2020

Table 2

	2019	2020	+/-
Criminal	90	76	-14
Noncriminal*	8	4	-4
Total	98	80	-18

^{*}Data is based on Records Division (RD) number that involves a noncriminal UCR. Noncriminal incidents motivated by hate include a bias component, but the underlying events do not reach the threshold of a reportable criminal incident. Noncriminal incidents typically involve derogatory acts, but do not include overt threats or attacks directed toward a specific person or entity.



Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Offender Demographics

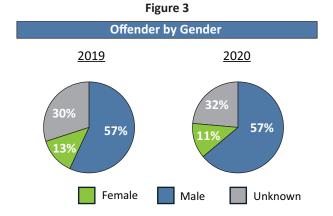
The 2019 and 2020 reported "Offender and Victim" information by Gender and Race is information available through reported incidents. Offender information is a person(s) identified or suspected to have committed the offense by the reported offenses found in this report. The number of victims and offenders will vary from the total incidents of 2019 (98) and 2020 (80), due to the nature of varied possibilities of multiple offenders, multiple victims, and unknown information of race or gender per incident.

Offender by Gender—2019 and 2020

Table 3

Gender	2019	2020	+/-
Female	17	10	-7
Male	77	53	-24
Unknown	41	30	-11
Total	135	93	-42

Totals are based on offender and there can be multiple offenders per incident.



Offender by Race-2019 and 2020

Table 4

Race	2019	2020	+/-
Asian/Pacific/Islander	0	0	0
Black	51	25	-26
Hispanic	18	18	0
Unknown	48	39	-9
White	18	11	-7
Total	135	93	-42

Totals are based on offender and there can be multiple offenders per incident.

2019 2020

36% 38% 27% 12% 19%

Black Hispanic Unknown White

Figure 4



Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Victim Demographics

Victim by Gender—2019 and 2020

Table 5

Gender	2019	2020	+/-
Female	38	22	-16
Male	66	51	-15
Unknown	36	16	-20
Total	140	89	-51

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

Figure 5A

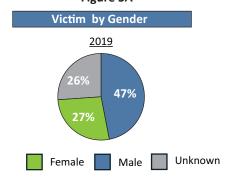


Figure 5B



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

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

Victim by Race—2019 and 2020

Table 6

Race	2019	2020	+/-
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	2	-2
Black	30	27	-3
Hispanic	17	17	0
Unknown	39	18	-21
White	50	25	-25
Total	140	89	-51

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

Figure 6A

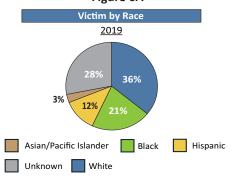
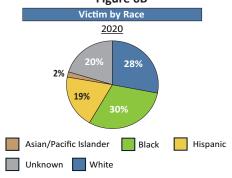


Figure 6B



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

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



HOW ARE HATE CRIMES DIFFERENT FROM OTHER CRIMES?

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

- Assault
- Criminal Trespass
- Intimidation
- Transmission of Obscene Messages
- Battery
- Mob Action
- Stalking
- Theft

- Criminal Damage to Property
- Disorderly Conduct
- Cyberstalking
- Harassment by Telephone/by 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 jail time, and civil penalties. District information is based on reported incidents that occurred in that specific district. In 2020, a significant reduction of incidents occurred in the 001st District (-80%) and the 019th District (-71%).

Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by District—2019 and 2020

Table 7

District	2019	2020	+/-	
001	10	2	-8	
002	1	2	1	
003	1	1	0	
004	5	5	0	
005	0	0	0	
006	5	3	-2	
007	2	1	-1	
008	4	5	1	
009	5	6	1	
010	4	1	-3	
011	1	4	3	
012	4	5	1	
014	4	5	1	
015	1	1	0	
016	6	7	1	
017	5	1	-4	
018	7	8	1	
019	14	4	-10	
020	3	4	1	
022	1	0	-1	
024	13	11	-2	
025	1	3	2	
Unknown	1	1	0	
Total	98	80	-18	

Note: Unknown is outside the geographical boundaries of the City of Chicago or the address of the incident is unknown.

Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by District—2019 and 2020 maps

Figure 7A-2019 Map

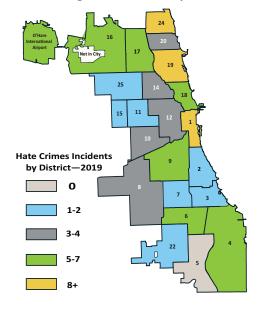
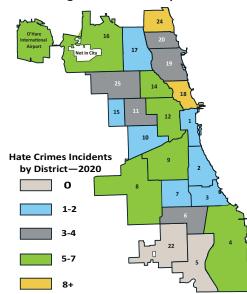


Figure 7B-2020 Map





Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Bias-Motivation

The tables and figures below indicate the total hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents reported by CPD in 2019 and 2020 broken down by bias motivation including race/ethnicity/ancestry, religion, sexual orientation, and gender identity.

Table 8

Gender Identity	2019	2020	+/-
Anti-Transgender	8	3	-5
Anti-Transgender Nonconforming	1	0	-1
Total	9	3	-6

Figure 8A and 8B

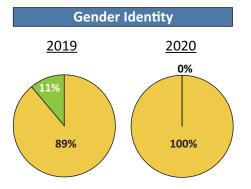


Table 9

Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	2019	2020	+/-
Anti-Black/African-American	18	23	5
Anti-White	6	10	4
Anti-Hispanic/Latino	8	7	-1
Anti-Asian	2	2	0
Anti-Arab	1	4	3
Anti-Multiple Races/Group	3	0	-3
Total	38	46	8

Figure 9A and 9B

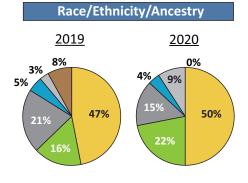


Table 10

Sexual Orientation	2019	2020	+/-
Anti-Gay (Male)	15	15	0
Anti-Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender (Mixed Group)	9	4	-5
Anti-Lesbian	1	2	1
Total	25	21	-4

Figure 10A and 10B

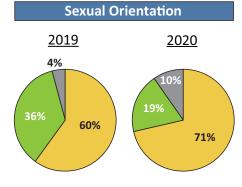
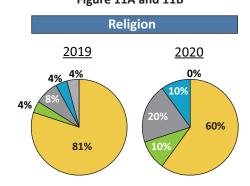


Table 11

Religion	2019	2020	+/-
Anti-Jewish	21	6	-15
Anti-Islamic/Muslim	1	1	0
Anti-Catholic	2	2	0
Anti-Other Christian	1	1	0
Anti-Other Religion	1	0	-1
Total	26	10	-16

Note: In 2019 and 2020, two categories, Gender Bias and Disability, reported no incidents under those bias-motivated categories ${\sf S}$

Figure 11A and 11B

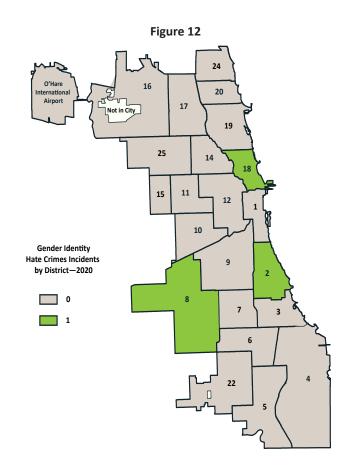




Gender Identity Hate Crime by District —2019 and 2020

Table 12

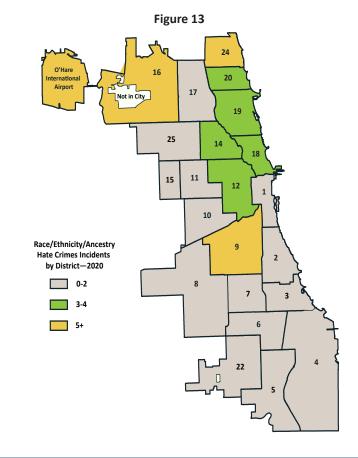
District	2019	2020
001	0	0
002	0	1
003	1	0
004	0	0
005	0	0
006	1	0
007	0	0
800	0	1
009	0	0
010	0	0
011	0	0
012	1	0
014	1	0
015	1	0
016	0	0
017	0	0
018	1	1
019	2	0
020	0	0
022	0	0
024	1	0
025	0	0
Total	9	3



Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry Hate Crime by District—2019 and 2020

Table 13

District	2019	2020
001	4	2
002	0	1
003	0	1
004	4	2
005	0	0
006	1	1
007	1	1
008	4	2
009	3	5
010	1	1
011	1	2
012	2	3
014	0	3
015	0	1
016	3	5
017	2	1
018	4	3
019	3	3
020	2	3
022	1	0
024	2	6
025	0	0
Total	38	46

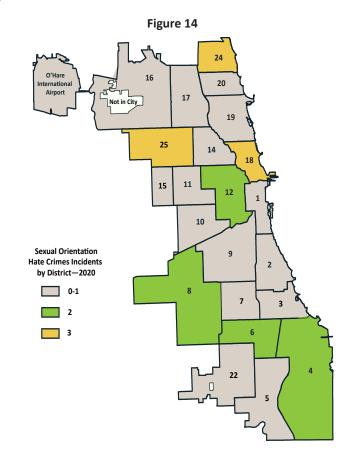




Sexual Orientation Hate Crime by District—2019 and 2020

Table 14

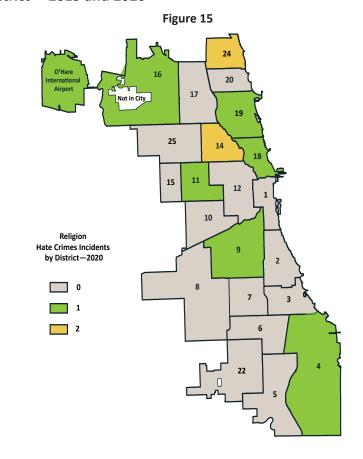
10010 2 1					
District 2019 2020					
001	5	0			
002	1	0			
003	0	0			
004	1	2			
005	0	0			
006	2	2			
007	1	0			
008	0	2			
009	2	0			
010	1	0			
011	0	1			
012	0	2			
014	1	0			
015	0	0			
016	0	1			
017	1	0			
018	0	3			
019	5	0			
020	1	1			
022	0	0			
024	2	3			
025	1	3			
Other	1	1			
Total	25	21			



Religion Hate Crime by District —2019 and 2020

Table 15

District	2019	2020
001	1	0
002	0	0
003	0	0
004	0	1
005	0	0
006	1	0
007	0	0
800	0	0
009	0	1
010	2	0
011	0	1
012	1	0
014	2	2
015	0	0
016	3	1
017	2	0
018	2	1
019	4	1
020	0	0
022	0	0
024	8	2
025	0	0
Total	26	10





2019 Hate Crime Arrests by District Table 16

District of Arrest	Offense Type	Total
001	BATTERY—CAUSE BODILY HARM	1
001	DISORDERLY CONDUCT—FALSE REPORT OF OFFENSE	1
001	HATE CRIME	1
002	AGG BATTERY/PUBLIC PLACE	1
002	BATTERY—CAUSE BODILY HARM	1
002	ROBBERY	3
004	ASSAULT—SIMPLE	1
004	BATTERY—MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT	1
004	HATE CRIME	1
004	ROBBERY	1
006	BATTERY—CAUSE BODILY HARM	2
006	BATTERY—MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT	2
007	DISORDERLY CONDUCT—FALSE BOMB THREAT	1
007	ROBBERY	1
012	BATTERY—MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT	1
016	AGG BATTERY/PUBLIC PLACE	4
016	ASSAULT—SIMPLE	1
016	BATTERY—MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT	1
019	ASSAULT—SIMPLE	2
020	CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY <\$500	1
025	DISORDERLY CONDUCT—BREACH OF PEACE	1
Total		29

2020 Hate Crime Arrests by District Table 17

District of Arrest	Offense Type	Total
004	ASSAULT—SIMPLE	1
006	AGG ASSAULT/USE DEADLY WEAPON	1
008	MURDER—FIRST DEGREE	1
012	BATTERY—CAUSE BODILY HARM	1
016	BATTERY—MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT	1
018	BATTERY—CAUSE BODILY HARM	4
019	ASSAULT—SIMPLE	1
020	BATTERY—CAUSE BODILY HARM	1
024	BATTERY—MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT	1
Total		12



Table 18

	2020 Hate Crit	ne Inciden	its b	y District	and Location Description
District	Location Description	Total		District	Location Description
001	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1		015	APARTMENT
001	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	1		015 Total	
001 Total		2		016	UNKNOWN
002	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	1		016	AIRPORT EXTERIOR—NONSECURE A
002	RESIDENCE—PORCH / HALLWAY	1		016	AIRPORT TERMINAL LOWER LEVEL-
002 Total		2		016	MEDICAL / DENTAL OFFICE
003	RESTAURANT	1		016	RESIDENCE
003 Total		1		016 Total	
004	ALLEY	1		017	PARK PROPERTY
004	CONVENIENCE STORE	1		017 Total	
004	PARKING LOT/GARAGE(NON.RESIDENTIAL)	1	[018	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF
004	RESIDENCE	1	[018	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE
004	STREET	1	[018	CTA BUS STOP
004 Total		5	ĺ	018	CTA STATION
005 Total		0	ĺ	018	OTHER (SPECIFY)
006	CTA TRAIN	1	ĺ	018	RESIDENCE—PORCH / HALLWAY
006	STREET	2	İ	018	SIDEWALK
006 Total		3		018	STREET
007	RESIDENCE	1		018 Total	
007 Total		1	İ	019	CTA PLATFORM
008	PARK PROPERTY	1	İ	019	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPER
008	RESIDENCE	1	ĺ	019	RESIDENCE
008	RESIDENCE—YARD (FRONT / BACK)	1	İ	019	RESIDENCE—GARAGE
008	SIDEWALK	1	ĺ	019 Total	
008	STREET	1		020	APARTMENT
008 Total		5		020	CTA BUS
009	APARTMENT	1		020	RESIDENCE
009	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	2		020	SIDEWALK
009	DAY CARE CENTER	1	ĺ	020 Total	
009	RESIDENCE	1		022 Total	
009	SIDEWALK	1	İ	024	BAR OR TAVERN
009 Total		6		024	CHA APARTMENT
010	STREET	1		024	CTA BUS
010 Total		1		024	OTHER
011	APARTMENT	1		024	RESIDENCE
011	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	1		024	RESIDENCE—YARD (FRONT / BACK)
011	CTA PLATFORM	1		024	SIDEWALK
011	SIDEWALK	1		024 Total	
011 Total		4		025	PARK PROPERTY
012	HOSPITAL BUILDING / GROUNDS	1		025	RESIDENCE—YARD (FRONT / BACK)
012	OTHER (SPECIFY)	1		025	SIDEWALK
012	RESIDENCE—PORCH / HALLWAY	1		025 Total	S.B.E.WILL
012	RESTAURANT	1		UNKNOWN	
012	VEHICLE—OTHER RIDE SHARE SERVICE (LYFT, UBER, ETC.)	1		UNKNOWN To	l otal
012 Total	VEHICLE OTHER RIDE SHARE SERVICE (LIFT, OBER, ETC.)	5		Total	
	ALLEY			Total	
014	ALLEY	1 2			
014	RESIDENCE	3			
014	RESIDENCE—GARAGE	1	I .		

District	Location Description	Total
015	APARTMENT	1
015 Total		1
016	UNKNOWN	1
016	AIRPORT EXTERIOR—NONSECURE AREA	1
016	AIRPORT TERMINAL LOWER LEVEL—SECURE AREA	1
016	MEDICAL / DENTAL OFFICE	1
016	RESIDENCE	3
016 Total		7
017	PARK PROPERTY	1
017 Total		1
018	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	1
018	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1
018	CTA BUS STOP	1
018	CTA STATION	1
018	OTHER (SPECIFY)	1
018	RESIDENCE—PORCH / HALLWAY	1
018	SIDEWALK	1
018	STREET	1
018 Total		8
019	CTA PLATFORM	1
019	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	1
019	RESIDENCE	1
019	RESIDENCE—GARAGE	1
019 Total		4
020	APARTMENT	1
020	CTA BUS	1
020	RESIDENCE	1
020	SIDEWALK	1
020 Total		4
022 Total		0
024	BAR OR TAVERN	1
024	CHA APARTMENT	1
024	CTA BUS	1
024	OTHER	1
024	RESIDENCE	3
024	RESIDENCE—YARD (FRONT / BACK)	2
024	SIDEWALK	2
024 Total		11
025	PARK PROPERTY	1
025	RESIDENCE—YARD (FRONT / BACK)	1
025	SIDEWALK	1
025 Total		3
UNKNOWN		1
UNKNOWN To	tal	1
Total		80
	<u> </u>	



Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition—2019 and 2020

Table 19

Disposition	2019	2020	+/-
Bona Fide	96	80	-16
Unfounded	2	0	-2
Total	98	80	-18

Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Bias Motivation—2019 and 2020

Table 20

	2019	2020	Change	Percent Change
Gender Identity	9	3	-6	-67%
Bona Fide	9	3	-6	
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	38	46	8	21%
Bona Fide	36	46	10	
*Unfounded	2	0	-2	
Disability	0	0	0	0%
Sexual Orientation	25	21	-4	-16%
Bona Fide	25	21	-4	
Gender Bias	0	0	0	0%
Religion	26	10	-16	-62%
Bona Fide	26	10	-16	
Total	98	80	-18	-18%

 $^{{\}bf *Note: Unfounded-Upon\ investigation, no\ bias\ motivation\ was\ present.}$

A "noncriminal incident motivated by hate" is an action by any person directed toward the person or property of another (including insults, jeers, signs, literature, or any other such expression) when the action in and of itself does not constitute a criminal or quasi-criminal act; but where the primary motive/intent of the action is an expression of animosity, contempt, or bias based upon another's race, gender, color, creed, religion, ancestry, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, or national origin.

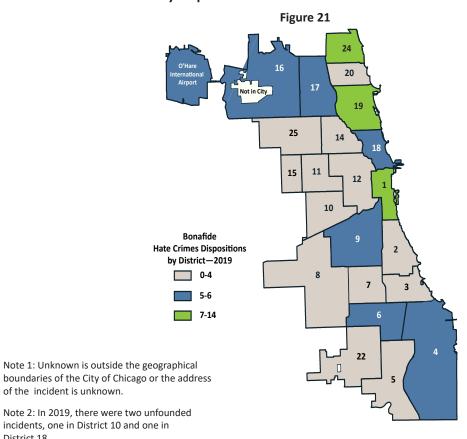
Information Reports submitted to the Civil Rights Unit as "noncriminal incidents motivated by hate" are reviewed by Civil Rights Unit officers solely for the purpose of determining potentially tense or volatile community situations and are in compliance with the guidelines regarding First Amendment investigations. If it is determined after reviewing noncriminal incident reports that a hate crime has, in fact, been committed, a General Offense Case Report is submitted and a thorough criminal investigation conducted.



Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition—2019

Table 21

	. 21		
District	Bona Fide		
001	10		
002	1		
003	1		
004	5		
005	0		
006	5		
007	2		
008	4		
009	5		
010	3		
011	1		
012	4		
014	4		
015	1		
016	6		
017	5		
018	6		
019	14		
020	3		
022	1		
024	13		
025	1		
Unknown	1		
Total	96		

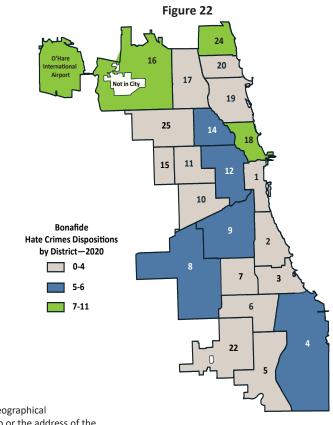


Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Disposition—2020

District 18.

Table 22

District	Bona Fide
001	2
002	2
003	1
004	5
005	0
006	3
007	1
008	5
009	6
010	1
011	4
012	5
014	5
015	1
016	7
017	1
018	8
019	4
020	4
022	0
024	11
025	3
Unknown	1
Total	80



Note: Unknown is outside the geographical boundaries of the City of Chicago or the address of the incident is unknown.



Hate Crimes by Community Area Map—2020

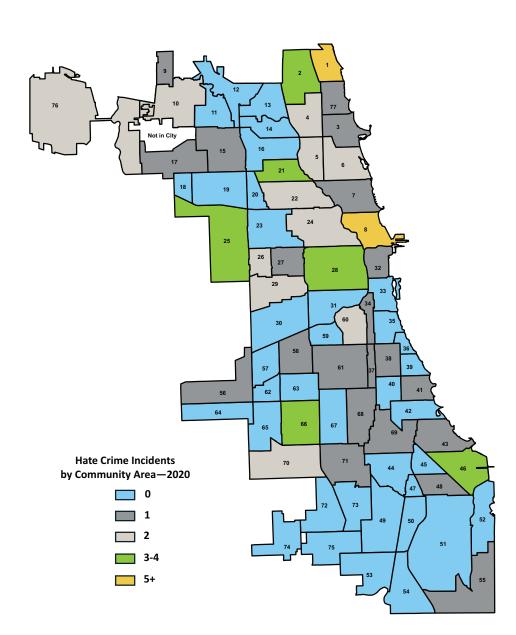
COMMUNITY AREA HATE CRIME

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 2019—2020 hate-crime incidents occurring within each respective community area. The group data is geo-coded 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.

Figure 23





Hate Crime Incidents by Community Area—2019 and 2020

Table 23

2020 Hate Crimes Incidents by Community Area				
Community Area	Community Area Description	2019	2020	
1	ROGERS PARK	3	7	
2	WEST RIDGE	8	4	
3	UPTOWN	3	1	
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	0	2	
5	NORTH CENTER	2	2	
6	LAKE VIEW	10	2	
7	LINCOLN PARK	1	1	
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	6	7	
9	EDISON PARK	0	1	
10	NORWOOD PARK	1	2	
11	JEFFERSON PARK	1	0	
12	FOREST GLEN	0	0	
13	NORTH PARK	2	0	
14	ALBANY PARK	2	0	
15	PORTAGE PARK	2	1	
16	IRVING PARK	1	0	
17	DUNNING	1	1	
18	MONTCLARE	0	0	
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	0	0	
20	HERMOSA	0	0	
21	AVONDALE	0	4	
22	LOGAN SQUARE	2	2	
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	1	0	
24	WEST TOWN	3	2	
25	AUSTIN	2	4	
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	0	2	
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	0	1	
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	5	4	
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	3	2	
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	0	0	
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	1	0	
32	LOOP	7	1	
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	1	0	
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	0	1	
35	DOUGLAS	0	0	
36	OAKLAND	0	0	
37	FULLER PARK	0	1	
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	0	1	
39	KENWOOD	0	0	

2020 Hate Crimes Incidents by Community Area - Cont'd.				
Community Area	Community Area Description	2019	2020	
40	WASHINGTON PARK	1	0	
41	HYDE PARK	0	1	
42	WOODLAWN	0	0	
43	SOUTH SHORE	2	1	
44	CHATHAM	3	0	
45	AVALON PARK	0	0	
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	1	3	
47	BURNSIDE	0	0	
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	0	1	
49	ROSELAND	0	0	
50	PULLMAN	0	0	
51	SOUTH DEERING	2	0	
52	EAST SIDE	1	0	
53	WEST PULLMAN	0	0	
54	RIVERDALE	0	0	
55	HEGEWISCH	0	1	
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	2	1	
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	0	
58	BRIGHTON PARK	1	1	
59	MCKINLEY PARK	1	1	
60	BRIDGEPORT	1	2	
61	NEW CITY	3	1	
62	WEST ELSDON	0	0	
63	GAGE PARK	0	0	
64	CLEARING	0	0	
65	WESTLAWN	0	0	
66	CHICAGO LAWN	1	3	
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	0	0	
68	ENGLEWOOD	2	1	
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	1	1	
70	ASHBURN	1	2	
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	1	1	
72	BEVERLY	0	0	
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	0	0	
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	0	
75	MORGAN PARK	1	0	
76	OHARE	1	2	
77	EDGEWATER	4	1	
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	1	
Total		98	80	



How CPD Officers Help Victims of Hate Crimes and Incidents Motivated by Bias

- When responding to incidents involving a hate crime, officers will interact with the victim or person reporting
 the crime in an unbiased, fair, and respectful manner, including conveying a sense of concern and treating all
 persons involved with dignity, courtesy, and respect.
- Officers will respond promptly to the scene and ensure victims that their well-being is the biggest concern.
 Officers will ensure medical help is rendered if needed by the victim, whether through their own training and abilities or by contacting emergency medical services to assist.
- The officer will approach the victim with a compassionate understanding and a noncritical and nonjudgmental disposition. Officers will further provide information on local agencies or organizations that offer assistance or counseling to victims and witnesses.
- Responding officers will notify their supervisors of a possible hate crime and perform a thorough preliminary
 investigation into the matter. This will include preserving the crime scene, collecting evidence, obtaining
 statements, and documenting the specifics of the actions of persons involved and the words used in the
 incident to help formulate a complete and accurate report.
- To ensure the best service and communication with the victim, officers will also obtain language assistance when necessary. Victims of hate crimes or incidents motivated by bias deserve to feel confident that they are being heard and understood, and CPD will ensure every effort is taken to have an interpreter translate when a victim does not speak the same language as responding officers.
- Officers will relay as much information as possible about the crime to their supervisors as possible to ensure
 the proper identification of a hate crime when one has occurred. Department personnel in the Civil Rights
 Unit, within the Special Activities Section, can provide expertise on the topic of identifying hate crimes and
 offering assistance to victims.
- Officers will maintain good community relations by ensuring they respect cultural differences when interacting with victims of hate crimes. Officers will strive to have a positive impact when assisting crime victims/ witnesses and help build trust with the community in doing so.
- In attempting to determine if a criminal incident is motivated by hate or bias, officers will make efforts to determine any motive or intent of the act which can be deemed an expression of animosity, contempt, or bias based upon the race, gender, gender identity, color, creed, religion, ancestry, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, or national origin of another individual or group of individuals.



Hate crimes are unique. Victims of hate crimes are targeted because of a core characteristic of their identity. These attributes cannot be changed. Victims often feel degraded, frightened, vulnerable, and suspicious. This may be one of the most traumatic experiences of their lives. Community members who share with victims the characteristics that made them targets of hate (gender identity, race/ethnic/ancestry, disability, sexual orientation, gender bias, or religion) may also feel vulnerable, fearful, and powerless. In this emotional atmosphere, law enforcement officers and investigators must interact and communicate carefully with victims, their families, and members of the community.

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

If you or someone you know has been the victim of a hate crime, here are some 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. Working in conjunction with the Bureau of Detectives, Bureau of Patrol, and Youth Investigation 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.

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

Chicago Commission on Human Relations

The Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR) is the city's civil rights department that is charged with enforcing the Chicago Human Rights Ordinance and the Chicago Fair Housing Ordinance. The commission investigates complaints to determine whether discrimination may have occurred in the areas of employment, housing, and public accommodations, and uses its enforcement powers to penalize 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

Anti-Defamation League – Fighting Hate for the Good

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

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

The mission of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office Victim 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 a lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community center in Chicago, Illinois. It is the largest LGBT community center in the city.

https://www.centeronhalsted.org/



Hate Crimes Resources—*Cont'd*

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/

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

Chicago Police Department Special Activities Section 3510 South Michigan Avenue Chicago, IL 60653 312-745-5823 (phone) CIVILRIGHTS@chicagopolice.org (email) HATE CRIME INFORMATION AND STATISTICS AVAILABLE AT:

Illinois State Police

• www.isp.state.il.us/

FBI

• www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/hate-crime/

United States Department of Justice

• https://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes/learn-about-hate-crimes