

Chicago Police Department

Hate Crimes—2021 Review



Lori E. Lightfoot, Mayor, City of Chicago
David O. Brown, Superintendent of Police



Superintendent's Message

Dear Chicagoans,

Chicago possesses a distinct history and culture rooted in the diversity of its residents and their experiences. People from all over the world call Chicago home and that fact continues to make the city a true hub for culture and community. Still, the city strives toward ensuring equity for all in every neighborhood. Central to this aim is the Chicago Police Department's commitment to enhancing public safety.



Every Chicagoan contributes to the city's vibrant cultural tapestry and all deserve to enjoy it, and each other, while feeling safe. Sadly, some individuals do not understand and appreciate the strength and progress found in diversity. As a police department, we vow to serve and protect all and we affirm that hate has no place in our city. Our greatest priority is that everyone feels safe and welcome in Chicago.

The Chicago Police Department will thoroughly investigate all crimes that are fueled by bias and work to ensure those responsible are brought to justice. We also seek to provide support to any victims who have experienced hate crimes. The Chicago Police Department's Civil Rights Unit works to carefully review all such cases and advocate for victims.

We will keep working to address hate crimes and make every effort to prevent them, however, we ask for your help. It takes all of us working together to overcome hate. If you are the victim of a hate crime, or know of a hate crime that has occurred, please reach out to us. We must stand together against those who wish to divide us because of our differences.

Sincerely,
David O. Brown
Superintendent of Police





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Executive Summary

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

The Chicago Police Department (CPD, or the Department) has the important responsibility of responding to and investigating hate crimes and bias-motivated incidents in the City of Chicago as defined 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 actual or perceived 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 Department's Civil Rights Unit has primary responsibility for investigating reported hate crimes. 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 felony 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. As of year-end 2021, the unit consisted of three Police

Officers and one Sergeant. The unit also typically staffs at least one Detective, a position that the unit was seeking to fill in 2022. Members of the Civil Rights Unit regularly speak on hate crime matters at beat meetings and other organizational events upon request.

Additionally, the Chicago Police Department is committed to strengthening its partnership with our 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. 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 (1) immigrant and refugee outreach, (2) Area LGBTQ+, (3) homeless, and (4) religious minority liaisons. The Civil Rights Unit can also be reached by email at civilrights@chicagopolice.org.

Civil Rights Unit—2021 Activity Update

During 2021, the Civil Rights Unit reviewed over 700 cases, of which 108 cases were found to meet the elements of a hate crime. The team provided support to all known victims of those crimes and, when accepted, connected them with resources and services to assist them.

The Civil Rights investigators worked in concert with the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and assisted more than 135 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. The support and outreach took the form of meetings and presentations, along with participation in a hate crimes task force, workshops, rallies, and webinars.

Furthermore, the Civil Rights investigators provided presentations to at least six classes of recruits and newly promoted detectives in the academy. In addition to providing basic information on hate crimes, the team instructed them on the sensitive nature of hate crimes, how to recognize and properly categorize hate crimes, key issues to be cognizant of and to notate during the preliminary and follow-up investigations, the importance of showing empathy and offering resources to victims, and the impact that they can have on the prosecution and conviction of these crimes.

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.

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 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. Bias categories only appear in this report if there is at least one incident with that bias. It should also be noted that 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. The Chicago Police Department 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 for the purposes of identifying potentially tense or volatile community situations and investigating 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. 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 fully understand the scope of the problem in a community and dedicate resources toward addressing and preventing these crimes.

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.

In 2021, hate crimes reported to the Chicago Police Department increased by 35% over the previous year, from 80 reported incidents to 108. The most frequent bias motivation for hate crimes in 2021 was related to

race/ethnicity/ancestry; this motivation accounted for 46 out of the 108 incidents. Police districts 18 (Near North) and 16 (Jefferson Park) recorded the highest number of hate crimes out of the city's 22 police districts in 2021, with 12 and 11, respectively. From the 108 hate crime incidents, CPD was able to identify 38 suspects, ultimately leading to 16 individuals being arrested and charged with various misdemeanors and felonies in connection with these incidents. The 2021 Hate Crime Data Review section of this report provides greater detail on the nature of these incidents, offenders, victims, geographic distribution, and incident disposition.

Number of Incidents Classified by the Civil Rights Unit as Hate Crimes and Bias-

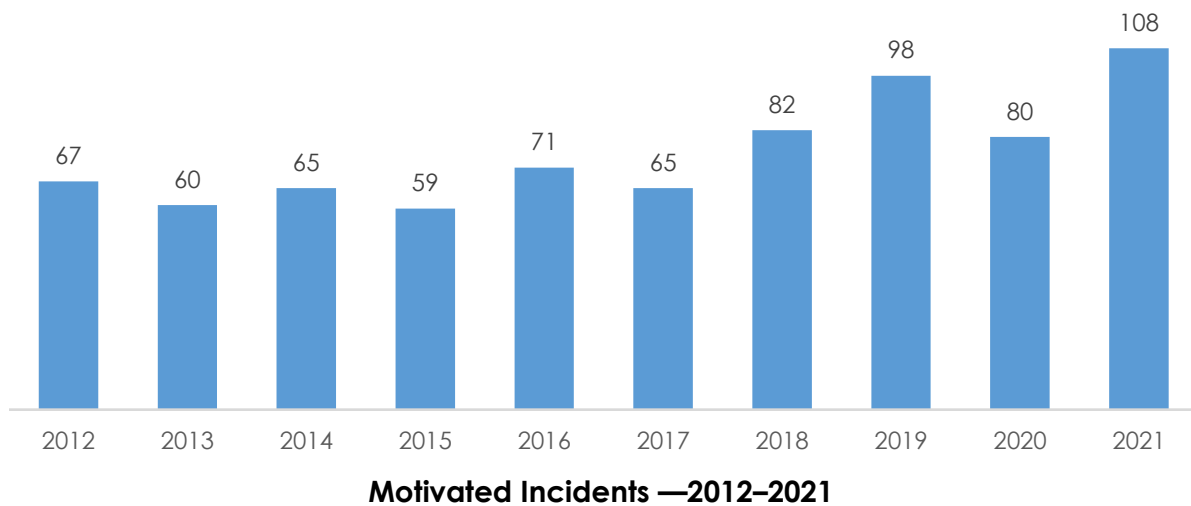


Figure 1



Definitions

Gender Identity Bias-Motivated Incident

- 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-Motivated Incident

- **Racial Bias-Motivated Incident**—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-Motivated Incident**—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-Motivated Incident**—a performed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their common lineage or descent.

Disability Bias-Motivated Incident

- 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-Motivated Incident

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

Gender Bias-Motivated Incident

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

Religious Bias-Motivated Incident

- 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

A hate crime is an offense under Illinois law, defined at 720 ILCS 5/12-7.1. The statute defines a hate crime as a criminal act motivated by actual or perceived race, color, creed, religion, ancestry, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, or national origin of another individual or group of individuals.

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.

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 will then review and consider those comments before finalizing the policy and placing the policy in effect.

The Department strongly encourages members of the public to visit <http://home.chicagopolice.org/reform/policy-review> to review and provide feedback on a wide range of policies. 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. In late 2020, the Department also conducted focus groups and public surveys on the revised hate crimes policy. The public survey generated over 2,500 responses.

Following these community engagement efforts in 2020, the policy took effect 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 ensures that all necessary investigative steps are completed. The Civil Rights will conduct a parallel



investigation to determine whether the incident meets the elements of a hate crime. 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 the charge of hate crime, they may approve other felony charges related to the incident or 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 significant evidence indicating the hate crime was *not* bonafide. The data in this report reflects these protocols.**

It is important to note that 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. 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. **It should be noted that the Chicago Police Department does not have access to data on prosecutions and prosecutorial outcomes related specifically to hate crimes (i.e., court findings and penalties). Prosecutions fall under the purview of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office.** However, the Cook County State's Attorney's Office maintains a dashboard containing general information regarding case dispositions and sentencing. This dashboard is publicly accessible at <https://www.cookcountystatesattorney.org/about/felony-dashboard>.



Hate Crime and the 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. At a high level, these three paragraphs require updates to CPD's policies and procedures regarding the Department's response to hate crimes, in-service training every two years on recognizing and responding to hate crimes, and the ongoing publication of this annual Hate Crimes Report.

In 2021, the Department continued to make progress in each of these workstreams. First the Department published and finalized its revised policy regarding response to hate crimes. As discussed above, after a robust community engagement effort, General Order 04-06, *Hate Crimes and Related Incidents Motivated by Bias or Hate* took effect on June 22, 2021.

In parallel, the Department also began to develop an eLearning course dedicated to identifying, investigating, and documenting hate crimes. In early 2022, the Department solicited further community input on this training curriculum from the Chicago Commission on Human Relations and the Hate Crime Coalition. As of mid-2022, the eLearning is under Independent Monitoring Team review. Once approved, all in-service sworn members will be enrolled in the training.

Finally, to further support CPD's compliance with consent decree requirements, The Department maintains a publicly accessible dashboard that reports Chicago hate crime data. The dashboard summarizes information about hate crime 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 publicly available at:

<https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/hate-crime-dashboard/>

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>.



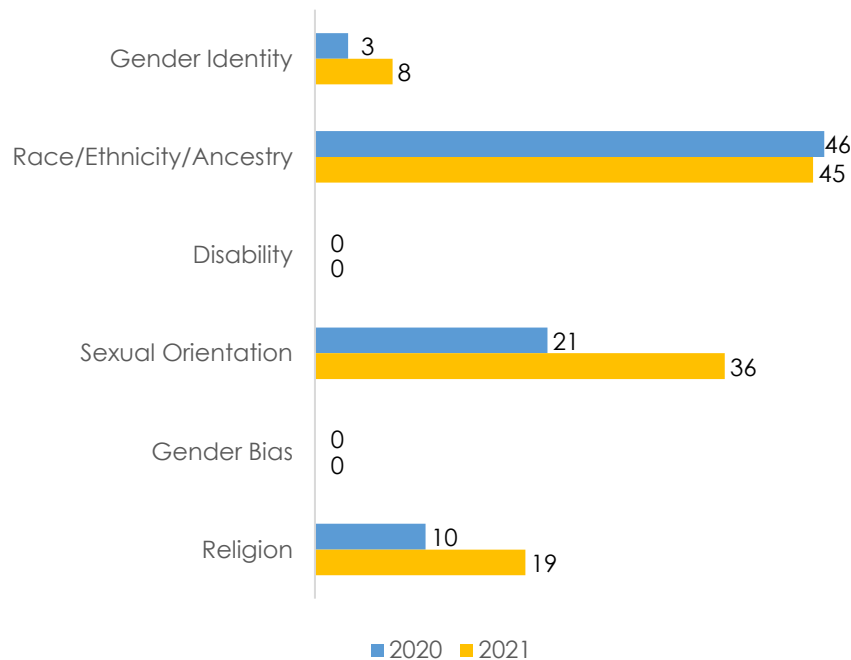
2021 Hate Crime Data Review

Hate Crime by Bias Motivation

Figure 2 shows 108 reported hate crimes in 2021 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. Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry bias motivation (-2%) decreased slightly in 2021, while Gender Identity (+167%), Sexual Orientation (+71%), and Religion (+90%) bias motivations all increased significantly.

Hate Crime and Bias Motivated Incidents—2020–2021

Figure 2



Note: The six bias-motivation categories went into effect in 2016.



Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Primary and Secondary Offense Types— 2020 and 2021

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

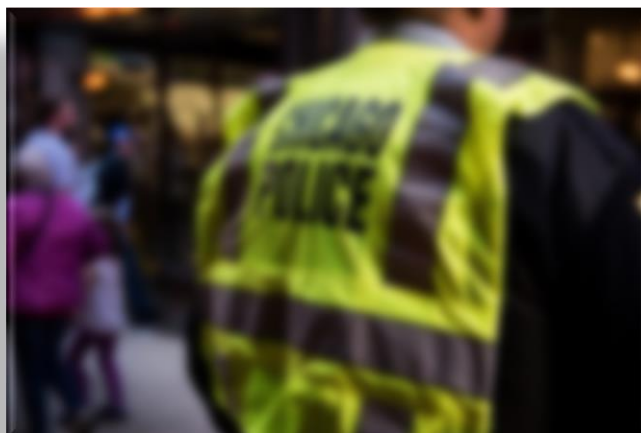
Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Types	2020	2021	+ / -
ARSON	0	1	1
BY FIRE	0	1	1
ASSAULT	19	33	14
AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN	4	6	2
AGGRAVATED - KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	0	1	1
AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	0	2	2
SIMPLE	15	24	9
BATTERY	22	41	19
AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN	1	1	0
AGGRAVATED - KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	1	1	0
AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	1	5	4
AGGRAVATED OF A SENIOR CITIZEN	1	0	-1
DOMESTIC BATTERY SIMPLE	1	0	-1
SIMPLE	17	34	17

Table 1 continued on next page.



Table 1—Continued

Hate Crimes by Primary and Secondary Offense Types	2020	2021	+ / -
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	21	10	-11
CRIMINAL DEFACEMENT	10	4	-6
INSTITUTIONAL VANDALISM	1	1	0
TO PROPERTY	9	4	-5
TO VEHICLE	1	1	0
CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT	0	1	1
AGGRAVATED-OTHER	0	1	1
HOMICIDE	1	0	-1
FIRST DEGREE MURDER	1	0	-1
NON-CRIMINAL*	4	5	1
OTHER NON-CRIMINAL PERSONS	3	4	1
OTHER NON-CRIMINAL PROPERTY	1	1	0
OTHER OFFENSE	11	12	1
HARASSMENT BY ELECTRONIC MEANS	4	3	-1
HARASSMENT BY TELEPHONE	4	3	-1
OTHER CRIME AGAINST PERSON	1	2	1
OTHER CRIME INVOLVING PROPERTY	0	1	1
TELEPHONE THREAT	2	3	1
PUBLIC PEACE VIOLATION	1	3	2
ARSON THREAT	1	0	-1
BOMB THREAT	0	1	1
OTHER VIOLATION	0	2	2
ROBBERY	1	2	1
ARMED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	1	0	-1
STRONGARM - NO WEAPON	0	1	1
ATTEMPT STRONG ARM - NO WEAPON	0	1	1
Total - Hate Crimes	80	108	28





Hate Crimes and Bias-Motivated Incidents by Criminal and Non-Criminal—2020 and 2021

Both criminal and noncriminal reported incidents increased in 2021.

Table 2

	2020	2021	+ / -
CRIMINAL	76	103	+27
NON-CRIMINAL*	4	5	+1
TOTAL	80	108	28

*Data is based on Records Division (RD) numbers that involve a noncriminal UCR. Noncriminal incidents motivated by hate include a bias component, but the underlining 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 noncriminal reports to anticipate a potential escalation in conduct.





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

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 2020 (80) and 2021 (108), due to the varied possibilities of multiple offenders, multiple victims, or unknown gender or race.

Hate Crime Offenders by Gender—2020 and 2021

Table 3

Gender	2020	2021	+ / -
Female	10	15	5
Male	53	65	12
Unknown	30	47	17
Total	93	127	34

Figure 3A: 2020 Breakdown

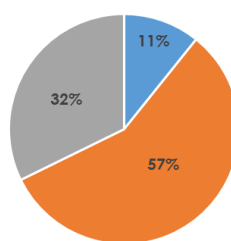
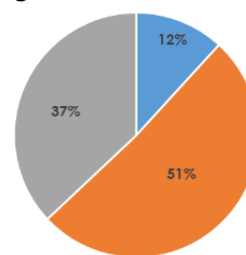


Figure 3B: 2021 Breakdown



■ Female ■ Male ■ Unknown

Hate Crime Offenders by Race— 2020 and 2021

Table 4

Race	2020	2021	+ / -
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Black	25	39	14
Hispanic	18	7	-11
Unknown	39	58	19
White	11	23	12
Total	93	127	34

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

Figure 4A: 2020 Breakdown

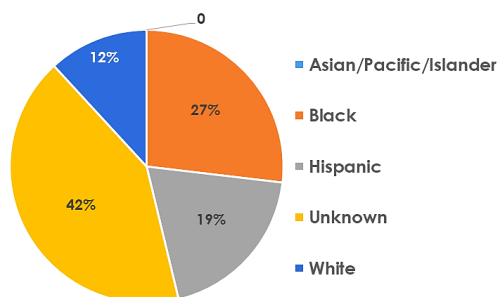
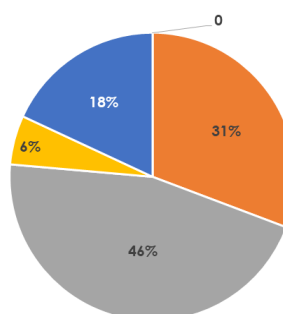


Figure 4B: 2021 Breakdown





Hate Crime Victims by Gender—2020 and 2021

Table 5

Gender	2020	2021	+ / -
Female	22	37	15
Male	51	83	32
Unknown	16	16	0
Total	89	136	47

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

Figure 5A: 2020 Breakdown

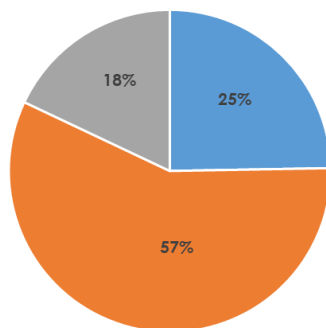
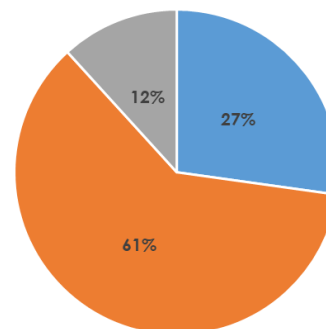


Figure 5B: 2021 Breakdown



■ Female ■ Male ■ Unknown



Hate Crime Victims by Race—2020 and 2021

Table 6

Race	2020	2021	+ / -
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	10	8
Black	27	44	17
Hispanic	17	17	0
Unknown	18	23	5
White	25	42	17
Total	89	136	47

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

Figure 6A: 2020 Breakdown

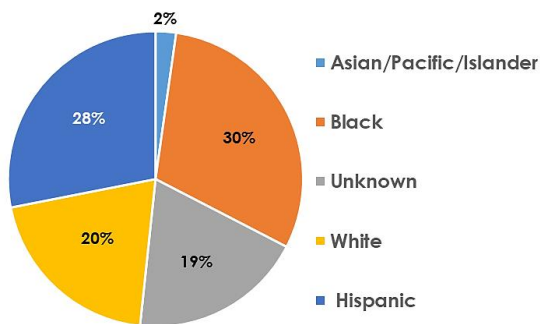
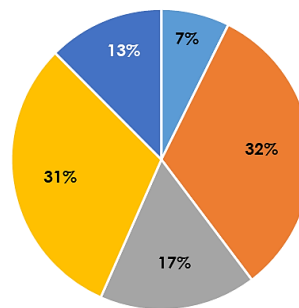


Figure 6B: 2021 Breakdown





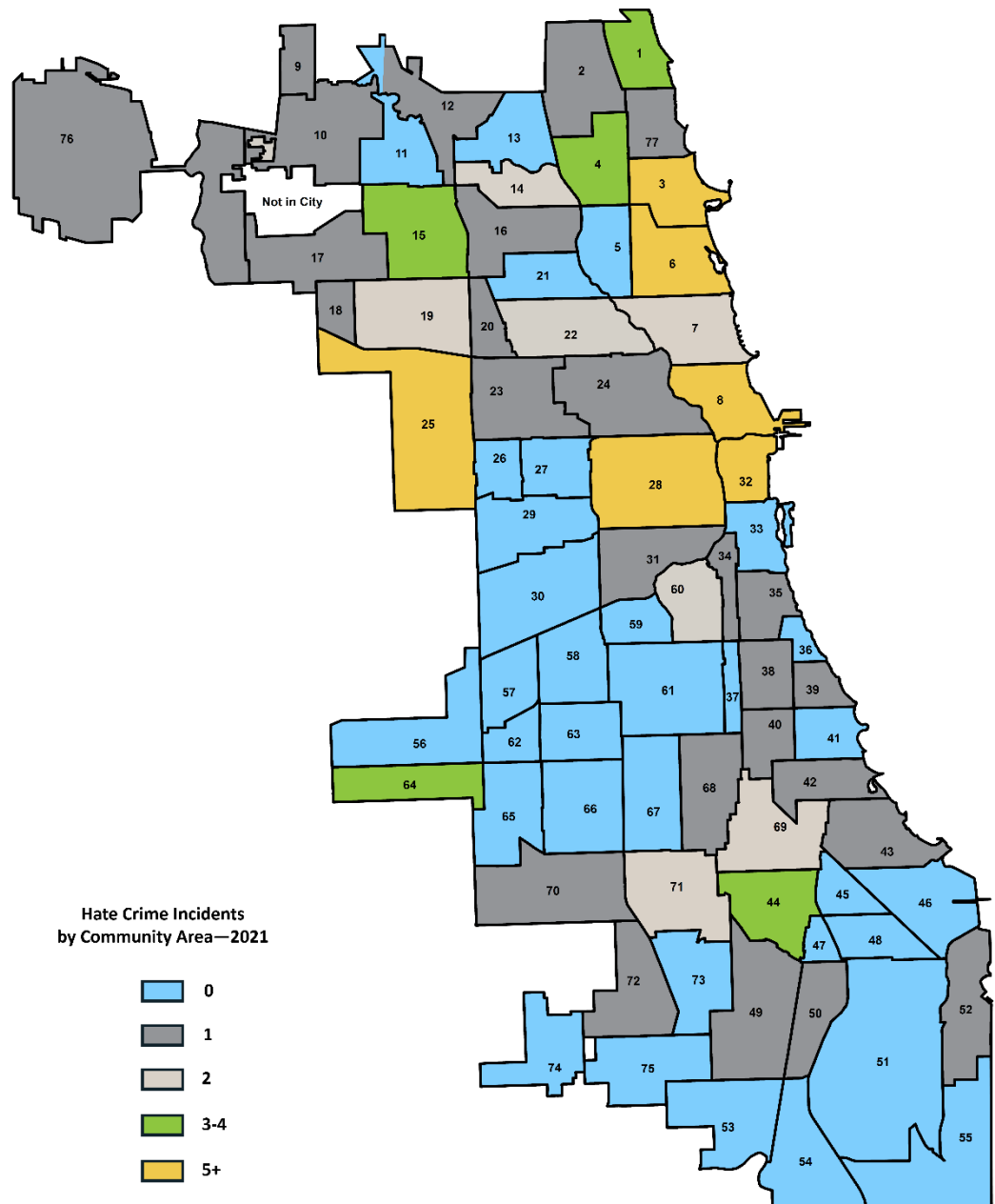
Hate Crimes by Community Area Map—2021
Figure 7

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 2020–2021 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.





Hate Crimes by Community Area – 2020 and 2021
Table 7

Community Area Number	Community Area Description	2020	2021	Community Area Number	Community Area Description	2020	2021
01	ROGERS PARK	7	3	40	WASHINGTON PARK	0	1
02	WEST RIDGE	4	1	41	HYDE PARK	1	0
03	UPTOWN	1	5	42	WOODLAWN	0	1
04	LINCOLN SQUARE	2	4	43	SOUTH SHORE	1	1
05	NORTH CENTER	2	0	44	CHATHAM	0	3
06	LAKE VIEW	2	5	45	AVALON PARK	0	0
07	LINCOLN PARK	1	2	46	SOUTH CHICAGO	3	0
08	NEAR NORTH SIDE	7	10	47	BURNSIDE	0	0
09	EDISON PARK	1	1	48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	1	0
10	NORWOOD PARK	2	1	49	ROSELAND	0	1
11	JEFFERSON PARK	0	0	50	PULLMAN	0	1
12	FOREST GLEN	0	1	51	SOUTH DEERING	0	0
13	NORTH PARK	0	0	52	EAST SIDE	0	1
14	ALBANY PARK	0	2	53	WEST PULLMAN	0	0
15	PORTAGE PARK	1	4	54	RIVERDALE	0	0
16	IRVING PARK	0	1	55	HEGEWISCH	1	0
17	DUNNING	1	1	56	GARFIELD RIDGE	1	0
18	MONTCLARE	0	1	57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	0
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	0	2	58	BRIGHTON PARK	1	0
20	HERMOSA	0	1	59	MCKINLEY PARK	1	0
21	AVONDALE	4	0	60	BRIDGEPORT	2	2
22	LOGAN SQUARE	2	2	61	NEW CITY	1	0
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	0	1	62	WEST ELSDON	0	0
24	WEST TOWN	2	1	63	GAGE PARK	0	0
25	AUSTIN	4	14	64	CLEARING	0	3
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	2	0	65	WEST LAWN	0	0
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	1	0	66	CHICAGO LAWN	3	0
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	4	8	67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	0	0
29	NORTH LAWNSDALE	2	0	68	ENGLEWOOD	1	1
30	SOUTH LAWNSDALE	0	0	69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	1	2
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	0	1	70	ASHBURN	2	1
32	LOOP	1	7	71	AUBURN GRESHAM	1	2
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	0	0	72	BEVERLY	0	1
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	1	1	73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	0	0
35	DOUGLAS	0	1	74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	0
36	OAKLAND	0	0	75	MORGAN PARK	0	0
37	FULLER PARK	1	0	76	OHARE AREA	2	2
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	1	1	77	EDGEWATER	1	2
39	KENWOOD	0	1	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	1	0
				TOTAL		80	108



Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents by District—2020 and 2021

The 15th District experienced the most significant increase (+8) in hate crimes in 2021, while the 24th District experienced the most significant decrease (-8).

Table 8

District	2020	2021	+ / -
1	2	8	6
2	2	3	1
3	1	2	1
4	5	1	-4
5	0	2	2
6	3	6	3
7	1	1	0
8	5	4	-1
9	6	3	-3
10	1	0	-1
11	4	5	1
12	5	9	4
14	5	2	-3
15	1	9	8
16	7	11	4
17	1	3	2
18	8	12	4
19	4	9	5
20	4	7	3
22	0	2	2
24	11	3	-8
25	3	6	3
Unknown	1	0	-1
Total	80	108	28

Figure 8A—2020 Map

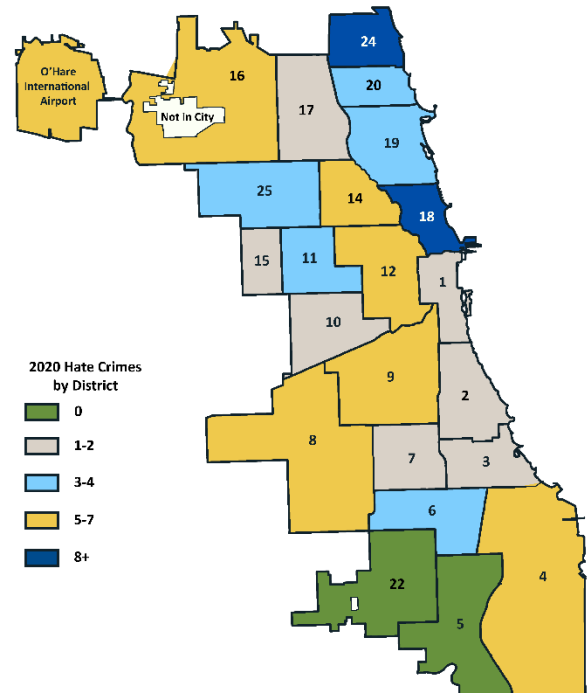
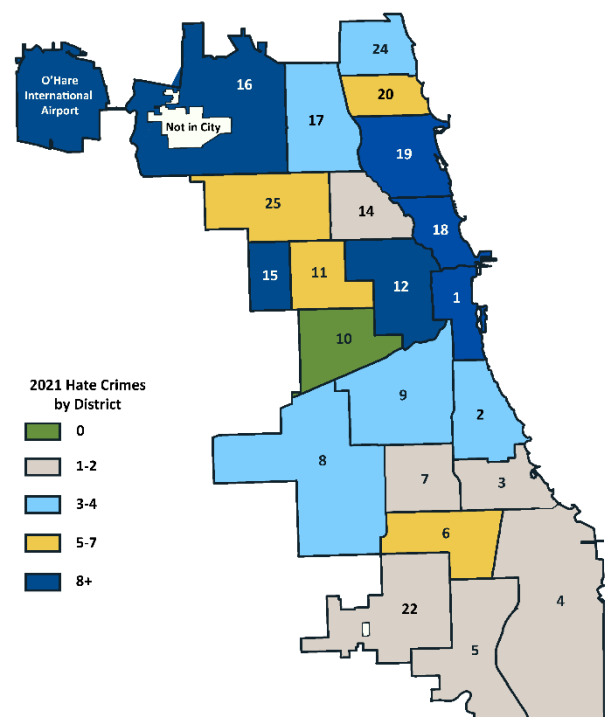


Figure 8B—2021 Map





Hate Crime 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 2020 and 2021 broken down by bias motivation, including race/ethnicity/ancestry, religion, sexual orientation, and gender identity. In 2021, there was an increase in every category except race/ethnicity/ancestry. However, within the category of hate crime motivated by race/ethnicity/ancestry, there was an increase of reported incidents of anti-Asian hate crimes.

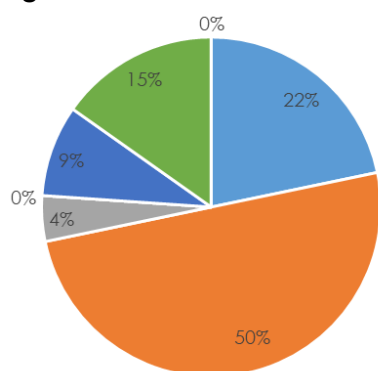
Table 9: Hate Crime Motivated by Gender Identity

Gender Identity	2020	2021	Change 2020-2021
Anti-Transgender	3	8	5
Total	3	8	5

Table 10: Hate Crime Motivated by Race/Ethnicity/Ancstry

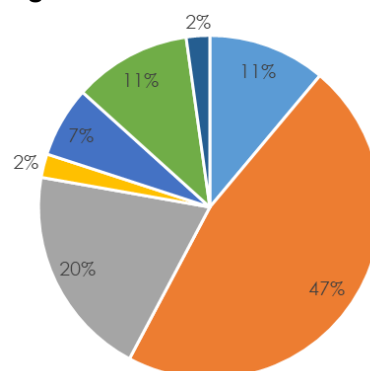
Race/Ethnicity/Ancstry	2020	2021	Change 2020-2021
Anti-White	10	5	-5
Anti-Black/African-American	23	21	-2
Anti-Asian	2	9	7
Anti-Multiple Races/Group	0	1	1
Anti-Arab	4	3	-1
Anti-Hispanic/Latino	7	5	-2
Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin	0	1	1
Total	46	45	-1

Figure 10A: 2020 Breakdown



- Anti-White
- Anti-Asian
- Anti-Arab
- Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin

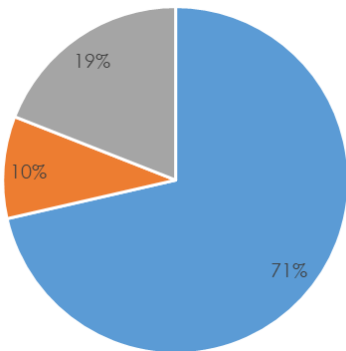
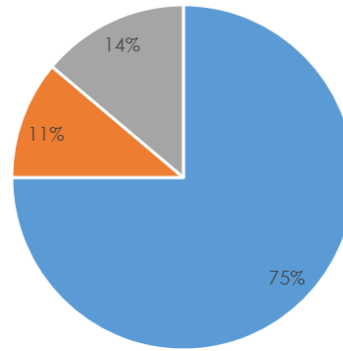
Figure 10B: 2021 Breakdown



- Anti-Black/African-American
- Anti-Multiple Races/Groups
- Anti-Hispanic/Latino

**Table 11: Hate Crime Motivated by Sexual Orientation**

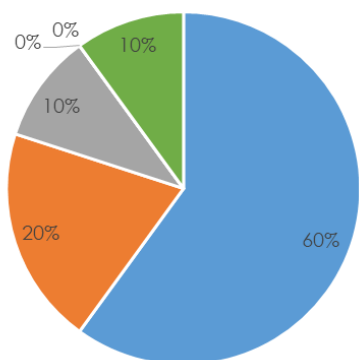
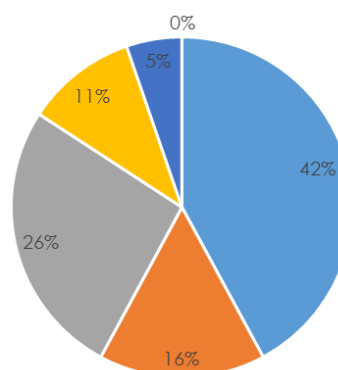
Sexual Orientation	2020	2021	Change 2020-2021
Anti-Gay (Male)	15	27	12
Anti-Lesbian	2	4	2
Anti-Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender (Mixed Group)	4	5	1
Total	21	36	15

Figure 11A: 2020 Breakdown**Figure 11B: 2021 Breakdown**

- Anti-Gay (Male)
- Anti-Lesbian
- Anti-Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender (Mixed Group)

**Table 12: Hate Crime Motivated by Religion**

Religion	2020	2021	Change 2020-2021
Anti-Jewish	6	8	2
Anti-Catholic	2	3	1
Anti-Islamic/Muslim	1	5	4
Anti-Other Religion	0	2	2
Anti-Hindu	0	1	1
Anti-Other Christian	1	0	-1
Total	10	19	9

Figure 12A: 2020 Breakdown**Figure 12B: 2021 Breakdown**

■ Anti-Jewish ■ Anti-Catholic
■ Anti-Islamic/Muslim ■ Anti-Other Religion
■ Anti-Hindu ■ Anti-Other Christian

Note: In 2020 and 2021, two categories, Gender Bias and Disability, reported no incidents under those bias-motivated categories.

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

Table 13 shows the total number of reported hate crimes in 2021 broken down by district and specific bias motivation.

District	Gender Identity	Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	Sexual Orientation	Religion	2021 Total
01	1	4	2	1	8
02	0	0	2	1	3
03	1	0	0	1	2
04	0	1	0	0	1
05	1	0	1	0	2
06	1	2	3	0	6
07	0	0	1	0	1
08	0	2	2	0	4
09	0	2	0	1	3
10	0	0	0	0	0
11	1	3	1	0	5
12	0	6	1	2	9
14	0	2	0	0	2
15	0	0	6	3	9
16	0	6	4	1	11
17	0	1	2	0	3
18	1	4	3	4	12
19	1	2	3	3	9
20	0	5	2	0	7
22	0	2	0	0	2
24	0	1	2	0	3
25	1	2	1	2	6
Total	8	45	36	19	108



2021 Hate Crime Incidents by District and Location Description

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.

Table 14

2021 Hate Crime Incidents by District and Location Description					
DISTRICT	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRICT	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
1	APARTMENT	1	9	RESIDENCE	1
1	CTA PLATFORM	1	9	STREET	2
1	CONVENIENCE STORE	1	9 Total		3
1	PARK PROPERTY	1	10 Total		0
1	SIDEWALK	1	11	APARTMENT	2
1	STREET	3	11	RESTAURANT	1
1 Total		8	11	STREET	2
2	APARTMENT	1	11 Total		5
2	CTA PLATFORM	1	12	APARTMENT	1
2	GOVERNMENT BUILDING / PROPERTY	1	12	CTA TRAIN	1
2 Total		3	12	GROCERY FOOD STORE	1
3	GAS STATION	1	12	HOTEL / MOTEL	1
3	GROCERY FOOD STORE	1	12	POLICE FACILITY / VEHICLE PARKING LOT	1
3 Total		2	12	RESIDENCE	1
4	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1	12	SIDEWALK	2
4 Total		1	12	PARK PROPERTY	1
5	APARTMENT	1	12 Total		9
5	RESIDENCE	1	14	SIDEWALK	2
5 Total		2	14 Total		2
6	APARTMENT	2	15	APARTMENT	2
6	CTA BUS STOP	1	15	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	3
6	DRUG STORE	1	15	CTA STATION	1
6	RESIDENCE	1	15	RESIDENCE	1
6	SMALL RETAIL STORE	1	15	SIDEWALK	1
6 Total		6	15	STREET	1
7	SIDEWALK	1	15 Total		9
7 Total		1			
8	RESIDENCE	1			
8	SCHOOL – PUBLIC BUILDING	1			
8	STREET	2			
8 Total		4			

Table 14 continues on next page.



Table 14—Continued.

2021 Hate Crime Incidents by District and Location Description					
DISTRICT	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DISTRICT	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
16	CHURCH / SYNAGOGUE / PLACE OF WORSHIP	1	20	ALLEY	1
16	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1	20	APARTMENT	1
16	FEDERAL BUILDING	1	20	CTA TRAIN	1
16	RESIDENCE - PORCH / HALLWAY	1	20	LAKEFRONT / WATERFRONT / RIVERBANK	1
16	RESIDENCE	2	20	RESIDENCE – PORCH / HALLWAY	1
16	RESTAURANT	1	20	SIDEWALK	1
16	SIDEWALK	2	20	STREET	1
16	STREET	2	20 Total		7
16 Total		11	22	RESTAURANT	1
17	PARK PROPERTY	1	22	STREET	1
17	RESIDENCE	1	22 Total		2
17	STREET	1	24	SIDEWALK	3
17 Total		3	24 Total		3
18	BAR OR TAVERN	1	25	APARTMENT	1
18	COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS OFFICE	1	25	CAR WASH	1
18	CTA TRAIN	1	25	SCHOOL – PRIVATE GROUNDS	1
18	NURSING / RETIREMENT HOME	1	25	SIDEWALK	1
18	PARK PROPERTY	1	25	STREET	2
18	RESIDENCE	1	25 Total		6
18	RESTAURANT	1	Grand Total		108
18	SIDEWALK	2			
18	SMALL RETAIL STORE	1			
18	STREET	2			
18 Total		12			
19	APARTMENT	1			
19	BANK	1			
19	CTA STATION	1			
19	CTA TRAIN	1			
19	OTHER (SPECIFY)	1			
19	RESIDENCE	1			
19	SIDEWALK	2			
19	STREET	1			
19 Total		9			

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

Note: Initially, as reported by the victim, all hate crime incidents are considered to be bonafide. The only exception is if the follow-up investigation reveals significant evidence indicating the hate crime was *not* bonafide. The data in this report reflect these protocols. Those hate crimes not considered to be “bonafide” are assigned the status of “unfounded.” Finally, it should be noted that these dispositions are specifically related to the whether an incident was a hate crime. “Unfounded” in this report is not necessarily indicative of whether another crime occurred (e.g. battery without a bias motivation).

Disposition	2021
Bonafide	106
Unfounded	2
Total	108

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

Disposition	2021
Gender Identity	6
Bonafide	6
Unfounded	0
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	44
Bonafide	43
Unfounded	1
Disability	0
Bonafide	0
Unfounded	0
Sexual Orientation	39
Bonafide	38
Unfounded	1
Gender Bias	0
Bonafide	0
Unfounded	0
Religion	19
Bonafide	19
Unfounded	0

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

Table 16A defines the statuses the Bureau of Detectives utilizes to classify the disposition of an investigation and the statuses of the 108 hate crime investigations for incidents occurring in 2021 (as of June 2022). It should be noted 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. The statuses are also not reflective of prosecutorial outcomes following a criminal trial; they solely reflect the status of the investigation according to the assigned CPD Detective. 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	2021 Count
Open Assigned	Assigned to a Detective for investigation	7
Suspended	All investigative avenues fully pursued, case cannot proceed further at this time	78
Unfounded	Investigation discloses incident occurred outside of jurisdiction or did not occur at all; if latter, must articulate reasonable belief and incident did not occur.	2
Cleared Closed	Cleared Closed (Arrest and Prosecution) - All offenders have been arrested and charged.	15
Exceptionally Cleared Closed	(Cook County State's Attorney denied charges) One or more of multiple offenders identified, prosecution declined for reasons other than lack of probable cause.	3
	(Other Exceptional) All offenders identified, whereabouts known, circumstances beyond law enforcement control preclude charging including statute of limitations.	
Closed Non-Criminal	Incident not criminal in nature	3
TOTAL		108

**Table 16B: Count of Hate Crime and Bias-Motivated Incidents Status by Bias Motivation**

Table 16B reports the number of incidents within each investigative status by bias motivation (as of June 2022).

	Count of Incident Status as of June 2022						
Bias Motivation	Open Assigned	Suspended	Unfounded	Cleared Closed	Exceptionally Cleared Closed	Closed Non-Criminal	Total
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry							
Anti-White	0	3	0	1	1	0	5
Anti-Black/African-American	1	11	2	5	1	1	21
Anti-Asian	1	5	0	1	0	2	9
Anti Multiple Races/Group	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Anti-Arab	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Anti-Hispanic/Latino	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Anti-Other Ethnicity/National Origin	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Religion							
Anti-Jewish	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Anti-Catholic	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Anti-Islamic/Muslim	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Anti-Other Religion	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Anti-Hindu	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sexual Orientation							
Anti-Gay (Male)	3	20	0	3	1	0	27
Anti-Lesbian	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
Anti-Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual/Transgender (Mixed Group)	1	3	0	1	0	0	5
Gender Identity							
Anti-Transgender	1	6	0	1	0	0	8
Total	7	78	2	15	3	3	108

2020 Hate Crime Arrests

Table 17 shows the total number of arrests by district and offense type in 2020. As shown, there were 12 hate crime-related arrests in 2020. For 2021, CPD conducted a more comprehensive analysis of arrests to include detailed charging information (see next page).

Table 17

DISTRICT OF ARREST	OFFENSE TYPE	TOTAL
4	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	1
6	AGG ASSAULT/USE DEADLY WEAPON	1
8	MURDER - FIRST DEGREE	1
12	BATTERY - CAUSE BODILY HARM	1
16	BATTERY - MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT	1
18	BATTERY - CAUSE BODILY HARM	4
19	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	1
20	BATTERY - CAUSE BODILY HARM	1
24	BATTERY - MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT	1
Total		12





2021 Hate Crime Arrests

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 no information about the offender. In any instance, 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 2021, out of **108 hate crimes incidents**, CPD identified **38 suspects** related to bias-motivated criminal incidents. This led to **16 individuals being arrested and charged** with various misdemeanors and felonies.

Table 18 below shows the 16 hate-crime incidents reported in 2021 that had resulted in an arrest as of June 2022. This table shows the most serious reported crime and the resulting criminal charge(s) at the time of arrest; it does not reflect the prosecutorial outcome of any associated criminal trials. 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. It is also important to note the following: (1) the reported offense is always the underlying crime motivated by hate. Therefore, the reported offense will never be "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. For more information about hate crime investigations and

Table 18: Arrest Charges for 2021 Hate Crime Incidents that Resulted in an Arrest

District	Reported Offense	Bias Motivation	Arrest Charge*
1	BATTERY - SIMPLE	GENDER IDENTITY	BATTERY - MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT
2	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	BATTERY - CAUSE BODILY HARM
8	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED - KNIFE / CUTTING INSTRUMENT	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	BATTERY - MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT
12	BATTERY - SIMPLE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	BATTERY - CAUSE BODILY HARM, CARRY CONCEAL FIREARM/UNDER INFLU/1-2
12	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	HATE CRIME, BATTERY - CAUSE BODILY HARM
16	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	HATE CRIME (2 COUNTS)
16	OTHER OFFENSE - HARRASSMENT BY ELECTRONIC MEANS	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	DISORDERLY CONDUCT - BREACH OF PEACE
18	BATTERY - SIMPLE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	BATTERY - MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT, CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY - LESS THAN \$500
18	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	RELIGION	HATE CRIME
20	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	AGGRAVATED BATTERY - TRANSIT EMPLOYEE, AGGRAVATED BATTERY - PUBLIC PLACE
20	BATTERY - SIMPLE	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	BATTERY - CAUSE BODILY HARM, BATTERY - MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT
20	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	BATTERY - MAKE PHYSICAL CONTACT, ASSAULT - SIMPLE
20	ASSAULT - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	ASSAULT - SIMPLE
22	BATTERY - SIMPLE	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	HATE CRIME, BATTERY - CAUSE BODILY HARM
22	BATTERY - AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	RACE/ETHNICITY/ANCESTRY	AGGRAVATED BATTERY - VICTIM 60+ (2 COUNTS), AGGRAVATED BATTERY - PUBLIC PLACE (2 COUNTS), AGGRAVATED BATTERY - USE DEADLY WEAPON (2 COUNTS), CRIMINAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY - LESS THAN \$500
24	ASSAULT - AGGRAVATED - OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	SEXUAL ORIENTATION	ASSAULT - SIMPLE (2 COUNTS)

* Arrest charges are color coded as follows: (1) FELONY HATE CRIME, (2) OTHER FELONY, (3) MISDEMEANOR



Hate Crime Victim Resources

If you or someone you know has been the victim of a hate crime, you are not alone. The CPD and a number of other organizations stand with you. 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 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://www2.illinois.gov/sites/cdhc/Pages/Report-A-Crime.aspx>

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/cohooverview.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://ucr.fbi.gov/hate-crime/>
- United States Department of Justice: <https://www.justice.gov/hatecrimes/learn-about-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 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

- 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-annual-reports/>

