Chicago Police Department
2019 Annual Report

Mayor Lori E. Lightfoot

Superintendent David O. Brown

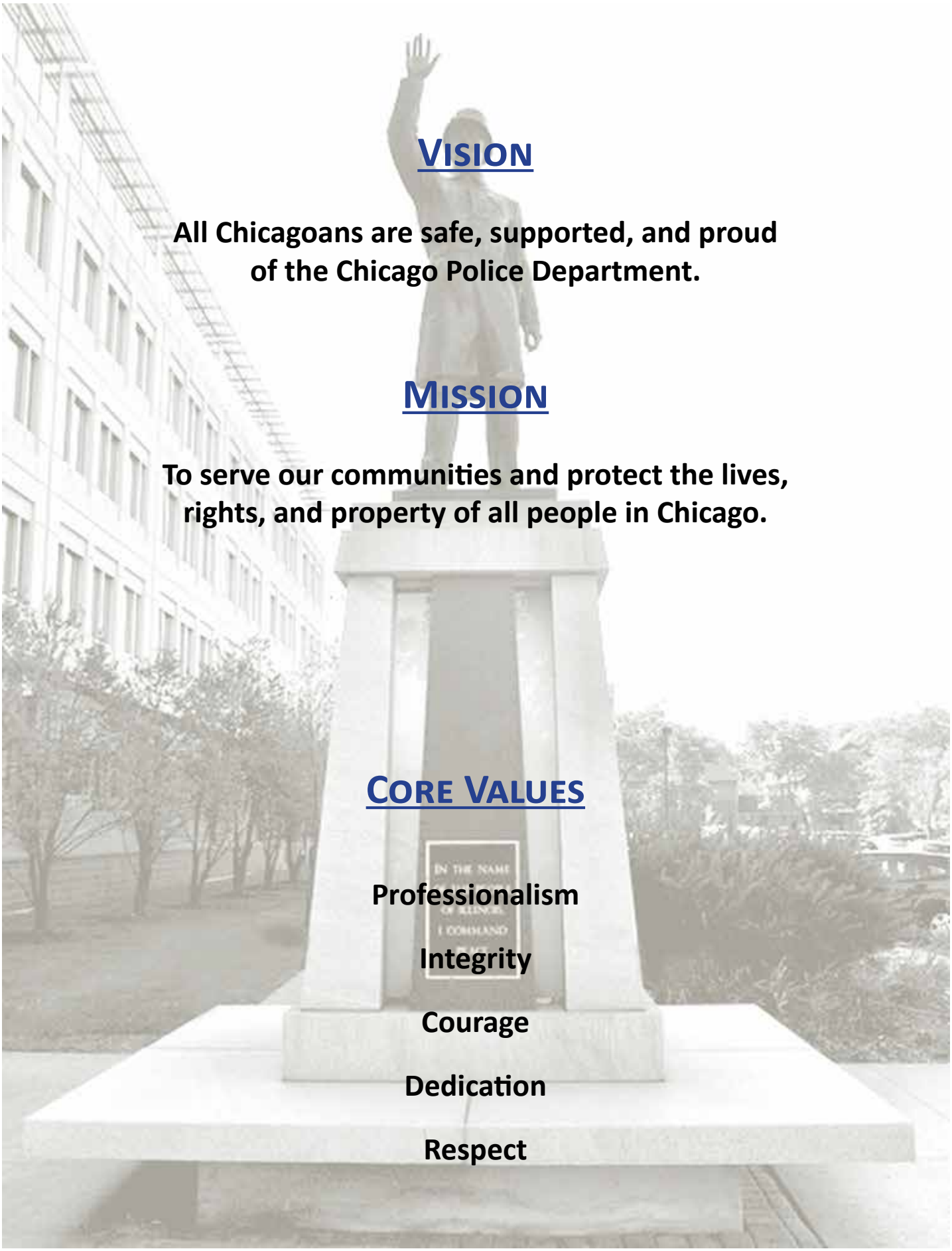
The 2019 Annual Report is dedicated to all of the
men and women of the Chicago Police Department
who have given their lives in service to the City of Chicago.

It is not how these officers died that makes them heroes.

It is how they lived.

They will never be forgotten.

Please visit the Chicago Police Memorial website. http:// www.cpdmemorial.org



VISION

All Chicagoans 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

Professionalism

Integrity

Courage

Dedication

Respect

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To all Chicagoans,
Enclosed herein you will find the Chicago Police Department's (CPD) 2019 annual report, which is an important document that spells out where this department has been and how we arrived at this point. There are many lessons to be learned, and the findings of this report provide a solid foundation for the department to build upon in the coming year.

As your new Superintendent of Police, I am humbled and honored to serve the City of Chicago. It's a wonderful place to live, work, and play, and I am thrilled to call this great city my new home. I learned quickly that Chicagoans are passionate about their city. I promise to bring this same level of passion to my job as the leader of this department, by working with officers and community members alike to ensure the safety of our city.

In 2019, CPD's exhaustive crime-fighting efforts resulted in significant improvements across several major categories. Murders fell below 500, reaching their lowest levels since 2015; shootings were at their lowest level since 2014. Robberies, burglaries, and motor vehicle thefts all hit twenty-year lows. Chicago police officers also took more than 10,800 guns off of the street in 2019, including 399 assault rifles.

The strategies used to achieve these improvements in public safety include building partnerships within the community, investing in local street outreach, making data-driven decisions, utilizing technology to monitor crime, and continuing to reform the department using the consent decree as a guide.

The consent decree will also be a guide for me, as I work to rebuild trust between police officers and the people in Chicago's vibrant neighborhoods. I see the consent decree as a minimal standard for policing excellence. I believe a higher standard exists, and I plan to work to achieve this elevated standard.

Chicago police officers need to treat everyone with respect, which means keeping constitutional policing top of mind. Officers need to be trained in areas of procedural justice, de-escalation, implicit bias, and more. I'm pleased to see the work has already begun, but our work is far from over.

As we move forward, the Community Policing Group will play a significant role in my efforts to bring a renewed vitality to the department. I want officers to truly connect with residents where they live. Police need to know the people on their beats and vice versa.

I believe this type of familiarity will bring empathy and also contribute to a reduction in violent crime. I also believe in taking a strategic approach to tackling the problems of gangs, guns, and drugs. We need to rely on verifiable information — like what is included in this report — before making any decisions.

Chicago has also been successful with implementing new technology into its police strategies, bringing in advanced gunshot detection systems and a network of real-time, high-definition cameras and software that can pinpoint likely hotspots by cross referencing police data with calls for service.

Of course none of this technology means a thing without the men and women who put on a Chicago police uniform each day and work to keep our city safe. The well-being of the whole city is truly in their hands. These are the people who show up when someone calls 911. These are also the people who monitor summer festivals, check in on the elderly, and so much more.

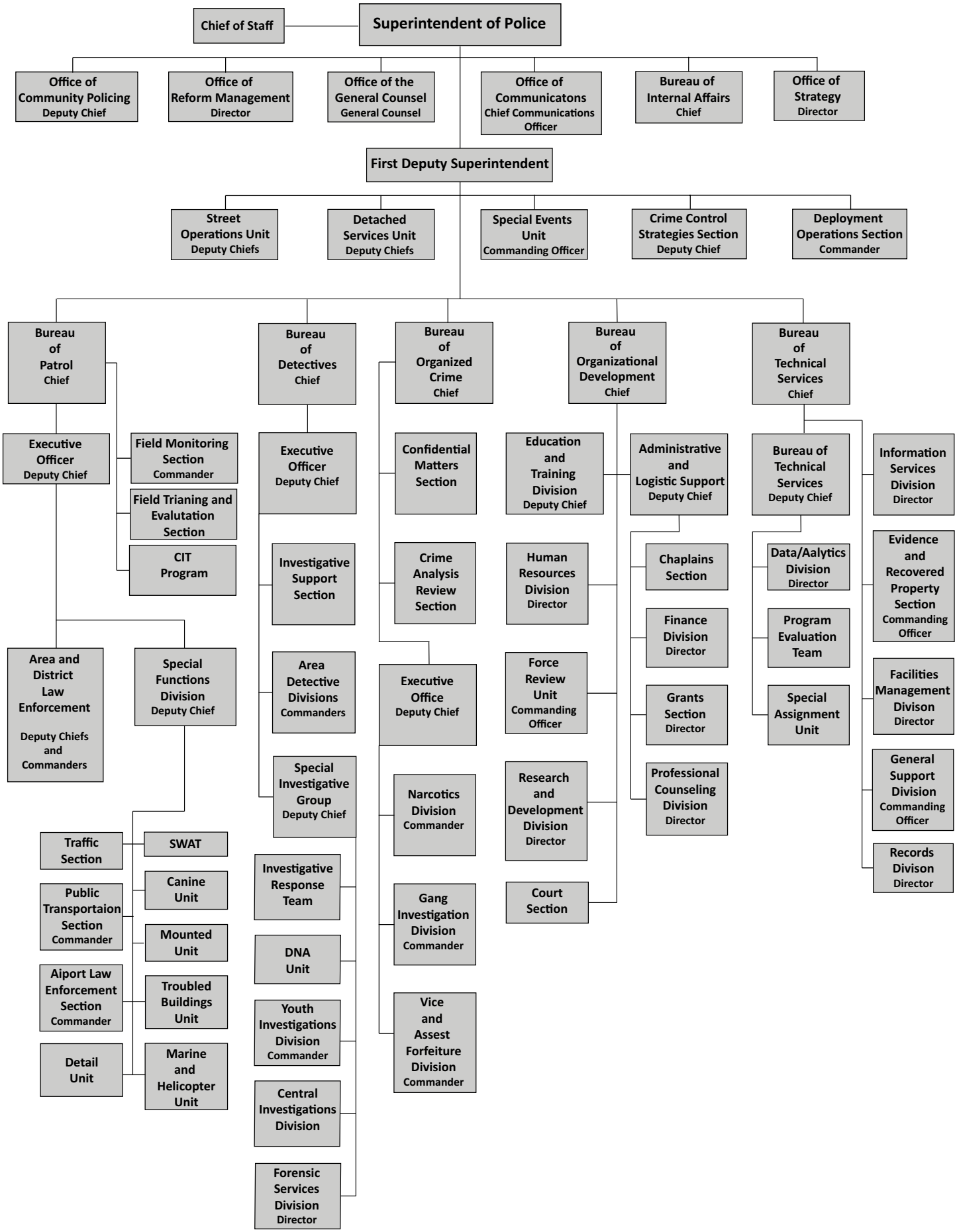
My job is to make sure these officers have all of the tools they need to be successful. I want them to return to their families safe each night and know that every day they have an opportunity to make a difference in someone's life. The officers I have spoken with share my goal of making Chicago the safest big city in the country. By working together, I'm confident we will get there.

Sincerely,

David O. Brown
Superintendent of Police

Organization for Command

Organization for Command



Chicago has the nation's second-largest police department, serving approximately 2.7 million residents in an area of 231.1 square miles. The department had 14,221 sworn and civilian members at the end of 2019.

Office of the Superintendent

The department is led by a Superintendent of Police, who is appointed by the Mayor of the City of Chicago. In addition to overall department management, the Office of the Superintendent is responsible for such critical functions as community policing, legal matters, media relations, and disciplinary processes.

The Office of the Superintendent consists of the following:

- **The Office of the Chief of Staff** coordinates the timely implementation of policy that impacts the procedures, tactics, strategies, and doctrine of the department.

- **Office of Reform Management** serves as the department's liaison to the independent monitor, which has been appointed as part of the consent decree between the City and the Illinois Attorney General.

- **Office of Strategy** works with other bureaus to develop, analyze, and evaluate projects within the department's strategic plan including initiatives in crime, reform, and organizational development.

- **The Office of the General Counsel** advises the Superintendent about legal and legislative matters and various labor agreements as they relate to the administration of the department and acts as the liaison between the department, legislative bodies, and other agencies. The Office of the General Counsel consists of four sections: Legal Affairs, Intergovernmental Affairs, Management and Labor Affairs, and Freedom of Information.

- **The Office of Communications** consists of two sections: The Executive Communication Section oversees the functions of the News Affairs Unit, which is responsible for daily media inquiries that come into CPD. The Internal Communication Section is responsible for all communications to CPD employees.

- **The Bureau of Internal Affairs** coordinates and exercises supervision over disciplinary matters involving alleged or suspected violations of statutes, ordinances, and department rules and directives.

- **The Office of Community Policing** communicates with all city departments, ensuring coordination of city services as they apply to the community relations strategy and organizes community residents in furtherance of community relations initiatives.

The Office of Community Policing consists of the following sections:

- **The Public Engagement Section**, which consists of the following units: The Field Operations Unit, which coordinates and facilitates district law enforcement community policing efforts as they relate to interactions with community stakeholders, residents, business owners, and other community members.

- **The Senior Services and Domestic Violence Unit**, which is responsible for facilitating and coordinating law-enforcement services provided to the senior community and providing immediate, effective assistance and protection for domestic-violence victims and witnesses and, in liaison with the advocate community, coordinating department-wide domestic violence training.

- **The Youth Services Unit**, which is responsible for the coordination and implementation of the department's youth-related community policing activities directed towards prevention and intervention.

- **The Preventive Programs and Court Advocacy Unit**, which provides programs, lectures, displays, seminars, and crime prevention and safety tips to all residents and community groups.

- **The Special Activities Unit**, which provides assistance to sworn members and their families when members are killed or seriously injured.

- **The Civil Rights Unit**, which is primarily responsible for the investigation of reported hate crimes working in conjunction with the Bureau of Patrol, Bureau of Detectives, and Youth Investigations Division.

- **The Honor Guard Team**, which is comprised of department members who are specifically trained and uniformed for ceremonial services during an honors funeral or other event as determined by the Superintendent.

- **The School Visitation Unit**, which coordinates school-based programs, specifically the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program, Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) Program, and Officer Friendly Program.

Office of the First Deputy Superintendent

The First Deputy Superintendent oversees the operations and administration of the department, which is composed of bureaus that carry out the department's operational, training, investigative, staff support, and administrative activities.

The Office of the First Deputy Superintendent consists of the following sections and units:

• **The Street Operations Unit** is staffed with deputy chiefs who respond to critical unplanned incidents where neutrality and independence are required, ensuring the appropriate and timely use of resources and allowing for independent decision making.

• **The Detached Services Unit** maintains administrative liaison between the department and outside agencies requiring the use of sworn members in an investigative capacity for extended periods of time.

• **The Special Events Unit** is responsible for planning police coverage at public events and maintaining liaison with other municipal departments as well as federal and state law enforcement agencies.

• **The Deployment Operations Section** provides timely intelligence that assists in the reduction of violent crime, assesses the threat of terrorism, and gathers information to assist in the effective recommendation for the deployment of departmental resources. This unit manages the Crime Prevention Information Center (CPIC).

• **The Crime Control Strategies Section** is responsible for monitoring, assessing, and executing the department's various operational plans and coordinating and directing department activities that specifically relate to data collection, criminal justice research, analysis, and reporting.

This section also includes:

- **The CompStat Unit**, which is responsible for monitoring and assessing the execution of the department's various strategic operational plans; ensuring department managers identify and address emerging crime trends within their areas of responsibility; and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the department's administrative processes and the allocation of resources.
- **The Inspections Division** conducts requested and unannounced surveys, audits, and inspections to determine conformance with department policy, methods, and procedures and the efficient use of monetary assets, property, and resources. The Inspections Division also consists of the Integrity Section. The Integrity Section is dedicated to evaluating department compliance with the United States Constitution, the State of Illinois Constitution, other applicable laws, and related department directives as they pertain to investigatory stops, protective pat-downs, or other searches.

Bureau of Patrol

The Bureau of Patrol is responsible for general field operations. This includes protection of life and property, apprehension of criminals, and enforcement of traffic laws and ordinances.

The Bureau of Patrol consists of the following:

• **Bureau of Patrol Areas and District Law Enforcement** are organized geographically by Chicago's twenty-two police districts, which make-up three police areas. Each district is provided with personnel and support service to staff three watches, tactical teams, and a community relations office.

• **Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Program** is charged with improving the department's response to mental-health-related incidents and facilitating and coordinating law-enforcement services provided to the mental health community.

• **Field Training and Evaluation Section** ensures that all probationary police officers receive optimal field training, predicated upon staffing the field training officer position with qualified officers. In partnership with the Education and Training Division, the Field Training and Evaluation Program ensures through proper training and evaluation that only competent, motivated, and ethical individuals become Chicago police officers.

• **Special Functions Division** consists of the following specialized units:

- **Special Weapon and Tactics** (SWAT) Unit consists of specially trained personnel who provide tactical response to critical incidents where the potential for injury or loss of life is present and where the circumstances are beyond the capabilities of normal police response. Critical incidents may include hostage situations, barricaded subjects, suicidal subjects, sniper situations, high-risk warrant and suspect apprehension, dignitary protection (e.g., president of the United States/vice president of the United States), active shooter incidents, weapons of mass destruction/chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive incidents, and terrorism and homeland security incidents and assessments.
- **Canine Unit** is a critical asset to the department's commitment to public safety. The Canine Unit is comprised of canines trained in explosives detection, narcotics detection, search and rescue, and apprehension procedures.
- **Marine Unit** provides specialized marine operations consistent with department policy, such as water-based law enforcement and Homeland Security patrols and search, rescue, and recovery operations where specialized equipment is required. To complete their mission, marine operations personnel use seven patrol/rescue boats and a state-of-the-art dive response truck for land-based assignments. Marine Unit personnel (all of whom are public safety divers) are trained as emergency medical technicians and are the first responders to any maritime incident.
- **Helicopter Unit** supports the mission of district law enforcement in the districts with the highest probability of violent crime. The helicopter provides a unique advantage in many areas that cannot be duplicated on the ground. The helicopter is an effective tool to

assist with dignitary protection, surveillance, patrol unit backup and, if flying low and loud, can add to a police presence.
- **Traffic Section** is responsible for traffic enforcement and traffic crash investigations on Lake Shore Drive and the Chicago Skyway, traffic and crowd management at venues and special events. The Traffic Section also provides traffic escort services and motorcade escorts when required (visiting dignitaries and special events); coordinates the administration of traffic-related grant programs (DUI, crosswalk, speeding enforcement); public vehicle enforcement of ordinances concerning livery and taxi vehicles; and targeted area traffic enforcement based on fatal and serious personal injury crashes.
- **Troubled Buildings** Unit provides training, monitoring, and support for area drug- and gang-house officers and district vacant-building officers.
- **Mounted Unit** is a highly skilled and trained specialized unit concentrating on law enforcement from horseback. The Mounted Patrol Unit is a versatile, highly visible deterrent and enforcement tool for the Chicago Police Department and the City of Chicago that focuses on patrol, crowd management, unrest mitigation, ceremonial duties, and positive public interaction.
- **Public Transportation Section** provides patrol security for the CTA rapid transit system within city limits and other CTA vehicles and facilities.
- **Airport Law Enforcement Section** delivers specialized patrol coverage to airport terminals and works in conjunction with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Transportation Safety Administration Bureau, and the Drug Enforcement Administration in various airport dignitary/functions.

Bureau of Detectives

The Bureau of Detectives is responsible for investigating select felonies and select misdemeanors; the processing of juvenile offenders and the care of juveniles who are in need of protective services; missing and found persons; and other incidents designated by the chief.

The Bureau of Detectives consists of the following:
• **The Investigative Support Section** coordinates the operations of the Bureau of Detectives and performs other functions as designated by the executive officer or Chief, Bureau of Detectives.

• **The Bureau of Detectives Areas** consists of a Property Crimes Section, Violent Crimes Section, and Case Management Office.
• **Special Investigative Group** consists of the following units:
- **The Youth Investigations Division** is responsible for managing juvenile records, providing investigative support for missing/and found persons, and investigating child abuse cases.
- **The Central Investigations Division** responds to trends in crime by utilizing specialized investigative techniques.
- **The Forensic Services Division** provides technical and scientific expertise for the collection and analysis of physical evidence and the reconstruction of crimes.

Bureau of Organized Crime

The Bureau of Organized Crime initiates and conducts investigations of certain types of organized crime. Bureau members provide information and investigative assistance to all units of the department and to outside agencies, as well as participate in various federal and state task forces.

The Bureau of Organized Crime is organized as follows:
• **The Confidential Matters Section** maintains cooperating individuals' files and electronic surveillance files for the bureau.

• **The Criminal Analysis Review Section** functions include processing of Vice Case Reports, performing bureau procedures regarding expungement of criminal records, and responding to requests for Freedom of Information reports.

• **The Vice and Asset Forfeiture Division** processes all cases that are drug-related and involve money, vehicles, real property, or other assets seized for civil or criminal forfeiture proceedings. It also conducts in-depth and long-term financial investigations of narcotics traffickers in an effort to seize drug-related assets. The Vice Section coordinates with district law enforcement and supports district-based missions targeting problem licensed premises, such as illegal social clubs and taverns, sale of alcohol to minors, and gambling.

• **The Gang Investigation Division** is responsible for ensuring the proper investigation of any individual, group, or organization reasonably believed to be engaging in criminal activity. Within this division is the Intelligence Section, which engages and employs the community, law-enforcement resources, and governmental agencies to obtain and analyze information necessary to produce intelligence products supporting the department's mission to reduce and eliminate criminal activity.

• **The Narcotics Division** is responsible for investigation of and enforcement against large-scale, illegal narcotics activities and narcotics activities that transcend district or jurisdictional boundaries as well as narcotics activity in areas with a strong propensity for violence.

Bureau of Organizational Development

The Bureau of Organizational Development is responsible for coordinating and directing activities that specifically relate to data collection; criminal justice research; analysis and reporting; researching, preparing, updating, and issuing department directives; identifying and providing for the training needs of the department; and providing field operations with support that is consistent with beat, district, and strategic operational planning activities.

The Bureau of Organizational Development consists of the following sections and divisions:

• **The Education and Training Division** identifies the training needs of the department and ensures that the education and training of recruit and incumbent personnel adhere to department policy, the guidelines established by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, and all department directives.

The Education and Training Division consists of four sections:

- **The Field Training and Continuing Education Section** is responsible for pre- and post-service training for the Field Training and Evaluation Program. Through a collaborative effort with the Bureau of Patrol, this section ensures that all probationary police officers receive optimal field training.
- **The In-Service and Continuing Education Section** develops and presents continuing education training programs for incumbent department members. Training includes specialized seminars for both sworn and civilian members using internal and external instructors; ongoing officer safety and firearms training and qualification programs; and pre-service promotional training.
- **The Instructional Design and Quality Control Section** identifies training and performance needs, develops and modifies the recruit curriculum, and prepares other training programs as established by the division.
- **The Recruit Training Section** manages and conducts the basic recruit training for the department's probationary police officers and for other metropolitan jurisdictions.

• **The Research and Development Division** consists of four sections dedicated to the continuous improvement of police services:

- **The Policy and Procedures Section** prepares, updates, and issues department-level directives concerning department policy and procedures; provides testimony concerning department policy in court-ordered depositions and trials; researches recommendations regarding department policy and procedures; develops and maintains liaison relationships with other departmental units and outside agencies to exchange information, resources, and strategies to improve department operations; manages the Department Directives System, the official repository of all current department-level written directives; and maintains and updates official departmental forms, the Forms Retention Schedule, and the Chicago Police Operations Calendar.
- **The Accreditation Section** reviews recognized law enforcement and training academy CALEA standards; ensures the department's directives are in compliance with these standards; recommends policy modifications to directives when needed; acquires documents (proof of compliance) necessary for obtaining and maintaining accreditation; satisfies ongoing requirements (such as application deadlines and on-site visits) needed to obtain and maintain accreditation; and maintains a liaison with all units within the department as well as applicable city departments, other law-enforcement agencies, and established accreditation bodies.
- **The Research and Analysis Section** provides statistical support to the department by researching and analyzing key data concerns, as well as other criminal justice issues necessary to meet state and federal reporting requirements. The section publishes the department's annual reports; reviews and responds to statistical informational requests from city, state, and federal agencies, academic researchers, and members of the general public through the Freedom of Information Act; collects statistical data on criminal-related incidents; and conducts research and statistical analysis directed to improve department effectiveness.
- **The Uniform and Equipment Section** organizes the monthly Uniform and Personal Equipment Policy Committee meetings; develops and maintains liaisons with uniform and equipment manufacturers and vendors; conducts uniform and equipment evaluations and field testing; maintains and updates approved Manufacturer Recognition Agreements; and maintains and updates the Department Uniform and Equipment Specification Manual.

• **The Force Review Unit** functions in an after-action-review capacity for certain incidents involving the use of force by department members. In addition to ensuring that police officers and supervisors comply with proper reporting procedures, the FRU also evaluates use of force incidents for the purpose of enhancing the skills of police officers to keep civilians and police officers safe. The Force Review Unit was designed to bridge the gap that occurs when actions fall within the lines of policy but nonetheless present opportunities to improve tactical execution. These actions are deemed "tactical training opportunities," and officers receive timely feedback that helps them hone their skills, limit civil liability, and keep themselves and the community safe during a use of force incident. The unique approach to force review in Chicago is possible because, for the most part, the co-mingling of discipline with tactical reviews has been eliminated.

• **The Human Resources Division** manages the department's recruiting efforts in cooperation with the City of Chicago Department of Human Resources; assists the department in recognizing and honoring sworn members killed in the line

of duty and for outstanding acts of bravery and outstanding accomplishments; manages the Tuition Reimbursement Program, performance evaluations, and other projects related to career development; maintains personnel records for all employees; ensures that all aspects related to the pre-employment hiring process for sworn members are completed; monitors progress of sworn members who utilize the medical roll; and enforces department policy governing random drug and alcohol testing of all sworn members and select civilian members.

• **The Finance Division** is responsible for the preparation and monitoring of the department's annual budget; building, transmitting, and distributing the department's various payrolls, including the twice-monthly payrolls and supplemental contractual payrolls; and assisting and guiding the department in the acquisition of all products and services to be in compliance with all state- and city-purchasing policies. It is comprised of three sections: the Accounting and Budgeting Section, Payroll Section, and Purchasing and Accounts Payable Section.

• **The Court Section** monitors court attendance, appearance, overtime, and preparation. This section also maintains liaison with the courts, the Office of Cook County Sheriff, Office of Cook County State's Attorney, City Department of Law, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

• **The Grants Section** researches, prepares, reviews, and edits grant proposals and budgets on behalf of the department and provides administrative oversight for all department grant-funded programs. The Grants Section's primary mission is to understand CPD needs and nationally recognized best practices and apply for, accept, and manage federal, state, foundation, and corporate grant funds.

• **The Chaplains Unit** is available to minister to the spiritual and moral needs of members and their families whenever such services are requested. The section has four full-time chaplains, who are sworn members of CPD, and two non-sworn ministry members serving the CPD. Services that are offered by the Chaplains Unit include pastoral care ministry, critical and traumatic incident ministry, and preventative program ministry.

• **The Professional Counseling Division** provides solutions and resources for problem areas that may affect employee job performance and personal lives. The division responds to calls for assistance twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. It is comprised of the three sections: the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Section, Mental Health Section, and Peer Support Section.

Bureau of Technical Services

The Bureau of Technical Services is responsible for coordinating and directing departmental activities that specifically relate to information systems; records management; facilities management; systems analysis and program development; and various general support functions.

The Bureau of Technical Services consists of the following:

• **The Information Services Division** is responsible for the design, implementation, integration, maintenance, and control of information systems for the department. The division consists of three sections: the Application Development Section, the Desktop and User Support Section, and the Infrastructure Section.

• **The Evidence and Recovered Property Section** receives, stores, and disposes of all inventoried property (except animals, automobiles, perishable items, and flammable chemicals, liquids, or gases) that come into the department's possession.

• **The Records Division** is responsible for the management of all criminal records and police reports. It is comprised of three sections: the Field Services Section, Records Inquiry Section, Alternate Response Section.

• **The Facilities Management Division** develops and manages the department's long-range capital improvements building program and serves as a liaison with other city departments for program implementation of all construction and remodeling projects, furniture acquisitions, and facility repairs.

• **The General Support Division** is responsible for the acquisition, storage, and distribution of supplies and equipment for the department's day-to-day operations. The division consists of the following sections: the Auto Pounds Section, Police Documents Section, Fleet Section, and Equipment and Supply Section.

Department Successes and Highlights

COMMUNITY TRUST

In late 2018, the Office of Community Policing (OCP) developed "Community Policing Strategic Plans" in response to Community Policing Advisory Panel (CPAP) Recommendations and Consent Decree requirements. The CPAP recommendations included a methodology known as the seven pillars, which reflected the guiding principles of community policing and specifically the need for the community members to be involved in district problem-solving strategy development. The first cycle of Community Policing Strategic Plans were executed in all 22 Districts as well as the Bureau of Detectives and Bureau of Organized Crime.

Moving forward into 2020, the OCP will be referred to the Community Policing Group. The goals of Community Relations are to promote safe communities by reducing crime, particularly violent crime; build and foster a true collaborative partnership between the department and the community through positive engagement and earning of public trust; and engage in comprehensive and innovative problem-solving activities with the communities we serve.

Neighborhood Policing

Neighborhood policing is a comprehensive crime fighting model that brings police and community together to develop strategies that address persistent crime problems and find sustainable solutions through trust, relationship, collaboration, and empowerment. In 2019, the Chicago Police Department continued to build strategies focused on community-orientated policing by introducing the District Coordination Officer Program (DCO). The DCO program's inception began in the 25th District and is being expanded to the 15th District as a pilot program. Some key features of the model include taking ownership over a distinct geographical area, developing and implementing strategies that address root causes of crime, spending significant time with community members, and working with internal or external resources in the community.

Strategic Plans

In 2019 the Office of Community Policing (OCP) continued to develop and evaluate Community Policing Strategic Plans within every bureau of the department. The mission requires building relationships of trust that share the responsibility to create and maintain a safe community.

The Strategic Plan focuses its efforts on identifying chronic, long-term crime addressed by the community and then deepening engagement with community members over the course of the year through the execution of both CPD-driven and community driven activities. Bureau-level plans develop community engagement related to the roles and responsibilities of the respective bureaus. During this process CPD conducted forty-four community input meetings, two per district, each districts' problem-solving and community-engagement priorities were established and published. In addition to training district personnel in these efforts, seventy-five CPD personnel received café training enabling them to serve as table hosts and facilitators at community input meetings.

Approximately 1,322 community members participated in the first round of conversations and about 868 community members participated in the second round of conversations. Districts and CPD posted 107 unique tweets for the first round of conversations and 65 unique tweets for the second round of conversations. 150 unique facilitators and table hosts, many of whom attended multiple conversations, were deployed by OCP across the city.

PPO Immersion

CPD continued to evaluate various PPO and in-service immersion models to encourage officers to learn more about the neighborhoods they work in. The department will launch a pilot program of PPO Immersion to orient new officers in the 3rd district to include youth-led tours of the district to enable officers to learn more about the neighborhoods they support.

Professional Development

Recruit Training

The Training Division trained 457 Chicago police recruits and 81 metropolitan recruits in 2019. The Chicago recruits received over 950 hours of training. This number is above and beyond the 560 hours required by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB). Training topics included de-escalation and force mitigation, officer wellness, patrol procedures, law, investigations, impartial policing, traffic, procedural justice, and community policing. Classes were added to the curriculum or revised to reflect the needs of the department, legal changes, the consent decree, feedback received from department members, and in accordance with national trends and best practices.

In-Service Training

In 2019 the Chicago Police Department continued moving forward in its mission to provide increased in-service training to sworn members. In-service training was increased from the 16 hours required in 2018 to 24 hours in 2019. This number will increase in 2020 to 32 hours and then 40 hours of required in-service training in 2021. The courses included Use of Force, Procedural Justice, Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART), Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), and Automated External Defibrillator (AED). The courses included topics such as how to de-escalate and mitigate volatile encounters where safe and practical to do so in attempts to reduce instances when the use of force might be required. They also concentrated on managing implicit bias for law enforcement, as well as how to apply lifesaving medical and rescue techniques. The Training Division worked in collaboration with numerous organizations to assist with curriculum development and review as well as instruction. For example, the development and implementation of Procedural Justice 3: Managing Implicit Bias for Law Enforcement Officers was the result of a partnership with members from the Anti-Defamation League in consultation with the West Side NAACP.

Decentralized Training

Decentralized training continued to be hugely successful in its mission of bringing relevant and timely training to officers in the districts where they work. In 2019 this training was in addition to the required mandatory in-service training hours that sworn receive. One method is roll call training, which is a shorter instructional segment that all members receive at roll call. Another method is a tour-of-duty training. This training is typically a more focused training for a smaller group of two to six officers at a time for duration of 45-60 minutes. Examples of roll call and tour of duty training conducted in 2019 included City of Chicago Municipal ID Program, Illegal Party Bus, Professional Counseling and Employee Assistance Program, Missing Persons, Domestic Violence, Tourniquet Sustainment, Opioid Overdose Reversal, and Gang Violence Reduction Strategy training.

Pre-Service Training

Pre-Service Training is required to prepare members for their newly promoted rank or assignment. Throughout 2019 the curricula for pre-service training was revised in accordance with needs assessments, the consent decree, Training Oversight Committee recommendations, and national best practices. In 2019 the department trained 38 field training officers, 156 sergeants, 38 lieutenants, and 19 captains. The department also trained 15 newly hired detention aides and 6 administrative clerks.

Annual Supervisory Training

In addition to the minimum hours required by the in-service training program, sworn supervisors receive an additional eight hours of supervisory training in 2019. This was accomplished by partnering with CPD's Professional Counseling Division, the City of Chicago Council on Human Relations, and community partners that include the Center on Halsted and the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Chicago. The training topics included leadership, recognizing mental illness, improving wellness, and enhancing relationships between law enforcement and the LGBTQ+ community.

Executive Development Program

The Chicago Police Executive Development Program for Sergeants is designed to prepare Sergeants for future leadership roles by providing an intensive, four-week leadership training program that combines classroom instruction, experiential learning, research, and presentation opportunities. Instruction is provided by outside experts, Department leaders, and Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) staff.

Annual Field Training Officer Refresher Training

Annual Field Training Officer Refresher training was provided to all current field training officers. This mandatory training for all field training officers consisted of training in control tactics, use of force, law review, management and mentoring, crisis intervention, effective problem-solving techniques, ethics, diversity, and field communication.

School Resource Officer

During the summer of 2019 approximately 200 CPD school resource officers were provided forty hours of training by the National Association of School Resource Officers. Officers and sergeants received an additional eight hours of training on the following subject matters: Child Sex Crimes and Abuse Preliminary Investigations, CPS Student Code of Conduct, Restorative Approaches and Alternative Responses, Problem Solving and Community Resources. Each School Resource Officer (SRO) attended an eight hour active shooter course, an interactive reality based scenario in a school setting. Upon completion of the listed trainings ILETSB will certify each officer and sergeant as an SRO.

Training Division

In 2019 the Chicago Police Department continued moving forward in its mission to provide increased in-service training to its sworn members. The number of training hours increased from 16 hours in 2018 to 24 hours in 2019. In addition to the minimum hours of required in-service training that CPD's sworn members receive each year,

Professional Development

its supervisory sworn members are required to receive an additional eight hours of in-service training annually. In 2019 the Education and Training Division (ETD) trained the following pre-service members: 38 field training officers, 156 sergeants, 38 lieutenants, and 19 captains. The ETD also trained 15 newly hired detention aides and 6 administrative clerks. Decentralized training instructors trained over 52,000 members in roll call trainings and nearly 25,000 members in tour-of-duty training. This total represents all sworn members trained on a total of 26 different topics. In addition, qualified sworn candidates are recruited for positions as CPD instructors through the Notice of Job Opportunity process. This process includes defined parameters and requirements of sworn applicants who are interested, whom are then selected through the application and interview process included in the Sworn Hiring Plan.

Professional Counseling Division

In an effort to improve the mental health and wellness of the officers of the Chicago Police Department, the Professional Counseling Division Program has made several changes and additions to its already robust services. Changes include the addition of a separate mission statement, which serves as a guide to officers in understanding the purpose and direction of services provided.

The EAP Mission Statement

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is a free, confidential counseling service provided to all Chicago Police Department members, retirees, and their families. Since our employees are our most important asset, the EAP is committed to our members' mental, physical, emotional, spiritual, and financial health with the goal of providing the City of Chicago with the best police department possible.

The EAP has worked diligently to establish a communication strategy that provides the officer with information related to mental health and wellness throughout all stages of their career.

Our strategy includes:

- Roll call trainings
- New website development
- Suicide Prevention video series
- Peer Support Program enhancement
- Monthly newsletters
- EAP surveys that allow the officers a voice in the process
- EAP-developed trainings for recruits, supervisors, active and retired officers
- Bringing back family day for the newest recruits
- Exposing officers to the services offered from the beginning of their careers all the way to the end
- Comprehensive scenario-based training for all promotional classes (this training will give the leadership hands on experience regarding the identification of possible crises and ways to direct officers for services)
- Roll calls attended by Peer Support to provide department members with reminders of services and encouragement for the use of those services

- Peer Support has increased the number of stress management classes offered to members
- Extended EAP office hours to allow a more flexible schedule for officers
- EAP wellness self-check questionnaire offered on the website which allows the officer a self-check and an opportunity to communicate with a clinician via email
- Informational mass mailing to all current and retired officers
- New educational brochures, palm cards, and pamphlets that focus on suicide prevention

The EAP continues to work to address the existing stigmas and misinformation officers may possess about services or experiences provided by the EAP. These steps have been taken to assure the officers that the department deeply values their well-being and are working to implement programs to support their needs. The department has taken a proactive approach to support the Employee Assistance Program by doing the following:

- Increasing EAP staff through the hiring of eleven clinicians
- Distribution of EAP and Peer Support flyers for every district and unit
- Offering expert-led seminars and informational sessions through the Superintendent's Speaker Series
- Implementation of critical incident debriefings to help normalize mental-health services for the officers
- Creation of a Suicide Prevention Committee to encourage open communication between multiple unions, the department, and outside mental health experts

Operational Excellence

Crisis Intervention Team

Trained Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) officers are on every watch in every district as a specialized resource for assignments involving an individual experiencing mental or behavioral health crisis. In 2019 the Chicago Police Department increased the number of CIT-trained officers by 441, for a total of 3,110 officers department-wide or 24% of the Department. It is CPD's commitment to ensure a sufficient number of Certified CIT officers are available to respond in a timely manner to calls for service involving individuals in crisis. At the end of 2019, 53% of CIT-trained officers responded to calls for service that pre-identified as an individual in crisis.

These CIT incidents are documented on a CIT Report, which is located within the CLEARNET dashboard. Information included on this report is the nature of the incident, date, time, location, as well as the subject's demographic information, the officers who are involved, and any skills or techniques utilized by the responding officers.

The CIT Program delivered numerous roll-call training sessions department-wide. The goal of these sessions was to educate members on the following: trauma, community resources for individuals experiencing a mental health emergency, and legal issues relating to mental health.

The Crisis Intervention Unit continued to provide professional development of CIT-trained members through a unique inter-agency training on Crisis Identification and Management with the Chicago Fire Department, Office of Emergency Management and Communications, Region XI EMS, and the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Chicago.

The course provided an opportunity for members from other agencies to effectively work together when responding to a call involving a person in crisis, as well as a refresher for previously CIT-trained members.

In addition to conducting trainings, the Crisis Intervention Unit regularly evaluates their educational materials to make sure they are maintaining proper relevancy. In 2019 the unit revamped the advanced forty hour CIT Youth course offered in 2015. The revamped CIT Youth course, connected CIT officers with unique panels, presentations, and exercises, including the following:

- Federal Bureau of Investigations on Targeted Violence in Schools
- Chicago Public Schools on Seamless Integration with the Schools
- Panel of Juvenile Mental Health Intake Facility Providers
- Panel of Screening, Assessment, and Support Service Providers for Minors
- Chicago Survivors
- Youth Role Play Scenarios and Review with Persons with Lived Experience

In 2019 the Crisis Intervention Unit presented to several organizations, including the American Psychological Association, Harvard Advanced Leadership Initiative, International Association of Police Chiefs, and National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives. The Crisis Intervention Unit further sought to increase community engagement and the development of partnerships through partaking in events such as the Madden Mental Health and Recovery Fair, the West Side Community Triage, and the Wellness Center World Cafés.

The Chicago Police Department, through its Critical Response Unit and with the support of funding from the U.S. Department of Justice – Bureau of Justice Assistance, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, continued to engage community mental health providers in reducing the need for police-involved response to individuals in crisis.

The partnerships offer linkage to treatment, overcomes gaps in mental health services, provides proactive outreach to individuals with frequent or escalating interactions with law enforcement due to serious mental illness, substance use disorders, or co-occurring disorders.

In 2019 CPD further developed deflection and diversion programs that redirect individuals with behavioral health needs to community resources. CPD diverted 227 eligible individuals detained for the possession of 1 gram or less of heroin or cocaine to a drug counselor, in lieu of arrest. The counselor was then able to link individuals to treatment and social services.

In 2019 CPD began to train department members on the administration of an opioid antagonist called Naloxone. CPD members were able to save a minimum of 133 lives of people that were experiencing an overdose on the street by administering naloxone.

The Use of Force Dashboard

As part of the Chicago Police Department's ongoing commitment to fostering a culture of transparency and accountability, CPD has launched a Use of Force Dashboard. This dashboard is aimed at providing current and accurate data related to gun offenders, use of force, and officer accountability.

Operational Excellence

The Chicago Police Department's Use of Force Public Dashboard displays information related to CPD use of force incident data. The Use of Force Dashboard is updated on the first of each month and displays the most frequent type of use of force utilized by the Chicago Police Department. Dashboard visitors can sort and filter by year, location, subject demographics, use of force options, and can also view multiple time periods, dating back to 2015.

The dashboard allows for the collection and maintenance of data necessary to accurately evaluate CPD's use of force practices, facilitate transparency, and provide accountability regarding the use of force. This information is made available to members of the public, the media, law enforcement partners, and other stakeholders for informational purposes only. The information is reflective of the stored data at the time of posting and is subject to change as data is updated.

Bureau of Internal Affairs Successes and Development of Case Management System

The Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) understands misconduct undermines the department's core mission and relationship with the community. When misconduct is reported, the goal of BIA is to provide a resolution and address any behavior that is contrary to the department's mission. The BIA understands that accountability is of the utmost importance to ensuring confidence and legitimacy throughout many communities of the city. In order to build and promote public trust, the BIA must receive important community involvement and feedback.

BIA is committed to:

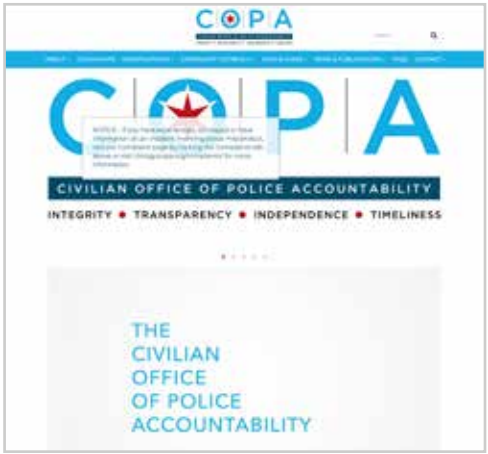
- Treating complainants, witnesses, and CPD members impartially and respectfully
- Conducting thorough, objective, and timely investigations
- Updating complainants on the progress of the investigations
- Providing a transparent complaint investigation process

BIA will ensure that every complaint of misconduct it investigates, whether the source is internal or external, will be effectively investigated in a fair, timely, and thorough manner. When members of the public submit complaints to the city, BIA endeavors to receive complaints in a manner that is courteous, properly classified, and investigated in a timely manner.

The CPD has now made it possible to file complaints in the following manner:

- in person
- at the district level
- via telephone
- online
- anonymously
- through a third party

In the course of investigating a complaint, BIA will ensure that within five business days of receipt of a non-confidential complaint the complainant will be sent a receipt with a unique tracking number assigned to the complaint. BIA will assess within thirty days to determine whether the complaint contains alleged potential misconduct.



BIA in collaboration with Civilian Office of Police Accountability are in process of creating a Case Management System (CMS) that will ensure all electronically imputed data in regards to the number, classification, and the status of all administrative investigations from the initial intake process through the final disciplinal measures, if any, are accurately maintained and tracked. The CMS will also track any grievance, arbitration, Police Board proceeding, or appeal relating to the final disciplinary decision.

Compstat Process and Successes

Compstat offers a dynamic approach to crime reduction, quality of life improvement, and resource management. Spikes in crime are identified by using comparative statistics and addressed at the district level through the use of targeted enforcement.

Compstat includes four recognized components:

- Timely and accurate information or intelligence
- Rapid deployment of resources
- Effective tactics
- Relentless follow-up

During 2019 numerous enhancements to department operations occurred. These enhancements formally established the Strategic Decision Support Center (SDSC) Initiative as an integrated and deliberate approach under the authority of the deputy chief tasked with overseeing the department's Compstat management accountability process. Additionally, the operations monitoring efforts of the Inspections Division were integrated into the Compstat process.

Compstat is a performance management process that is used to reduce crime, enhance implementation of department strategies, foster compliance with department standards, and achieve other department goals and objectives. Compstat emphasizes improving effectiveness within and between various units within the department through data analysis, information-sharing, and accountability. A central component of the Compstat process involves regular meetings where specific units, operations, or information are highlighted and reviewed.

During 2019 eighty-nine Compstat unit performance reviews were conducted. Seventy reviews focused on district law enforcement, three on transit system crime, four with Bureau of Patrol area teams, six with Bureau of Detectives units, and two with Bureau of Organized Crime units.

Within that time period, two juvenile crime special topic sessions were held involving personnel from the Bureaus of Patrol, Detectives, and Organized Crime, along with juvenile justice system partner agency rep-

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resentatives from the Cook County Juvenile Court, Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Cook County Juvenile Probation Department, and Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center, as well as the University of Chicago's Crime Lab.

Two Gunstat special topic sessions focusing on gun violence were held involving personnel from the Bureaus of Patrol, Detectives, and Organized Crime, and along with personnel from key criminal justice agencies. Participants included representatives from the Cook County State's Attorney's Office, Cook County Sheriff's Office, Illinois State Police, Illinois Department of Corrections, United States Attorney's Office, U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, and Federal Bureau of Investigations, as well as the Office of the Mayor, University of Chicago's Crime Lab, and John Jay College.

The Compstat unit review process includes the development and implementation of response plans to address identified crime trends and performance concerns while requiring ongoing monitoring and follow-up. The Chicago Compstat Model introduced in 2019 utilizes a probative approach to assess unit, supervisory, and command performance by examining the following factors related to the unit:

- Readiness – preparations to meet its assigned responsibilities
- Response – activities and operations
- Reach – internal staff utilization and coordination efforts with other units agencies, and the community

The Compstat Process

- Examines where and when enforcement activities are occurring relative to specific crime conditions
- Anticipates that as crime conditions improve, reductions in enforcement activities are a positive measure
- Monitors non-enforcement measures, including the number of positive community interactions and the volume of calls for service
- Is a problem solving approach that supports the principle of community policing. Command and supervisory staff under review are expected to incorporate and articulate how community engagement efforts relate to improvements in the quality of life conditions that foster reductions in crime
- Fosters adherence to the highest professional standards and the utilization of management accountability processes that foster adherence to the department's vision, mission, and core values

Compstat is a process that seeks to improve the effectiveness of department operations and district-level crime reduction strategies. In support of the consent decree implementation process, and consistent with the above principles and approaches, the 2019 Compstat review process has included the following:

- Review of each district's strategic plan, during which command and supervisory staff are questioned relative to how priority problems were selected (to include the community participation in the selection process). Additionally, district commanders and supervisors are challenged relative to the mission approaches selected to address the problems identified, as well as any metrics used to measure implementation of those approaches
- Relative to violence and crime conditions beyond the district strategic plans, command and supervisory personnel under review are questioned relative to the extent of community outreach, which includes utilization of anti-violence groups, and the utilization of the community policing process, including the District Coordination Officer program, to engage in community efforts to reduce crime, foster cooperation, solve of specific crimes, and address crime patterns
- During 2019 the Bureau of Patrol area-based units, as well as the Bureau of Detectives and Bureau of Organized Crime command and supervisory personnel were:
  - the focus of direct review as operational units within the department tasked with specific crime reduction responsibilities
  - directly interwoven into the regular district-focused review sessions. The operations of these units are examined from a perspective of how they contribute to the reductions in crime at the district level, and how they can foster the community engagement efforts of the department within the districts
- Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) staffing and the volume of CIT-related calls for service are monitored as part of the regular session review process. District supervisory personnel are challenged relative to efforts among their district's personnel to volunteer to be CIT trained. The Compstat unit has begun to sample CIT-related calls for service for the purpose of monitoring whether CIT-trained personnel had been assigned to these incidents
- Unit-level compliance with the in-service and elearning training mandates is now also a part of the regular Comp stat review process. Command and supervisory personnel are expected to be aware of their unit's compliance progress and to address all issues (including the extent of individual member training rescheduling) that could negatively impact the overall percentage of personnel attaining the required level of annual training
- The Compstat process monitors the number of open complaint log/ register misconduct investigations as well as the number of open Summary Punishment Action Requests (SPARs). Unit commanders and executive officers are directed to resolve lingering investigations and unit-level disciplinary actions

Operational Excellence

- The Compstat process monitors the volume and frequency of both injury-on-duty (IOD) and non-IOD medical usage involving the reviewed unit. Command and supervisory personnel are directed to closely monitor these as an officer wellness factor including identifying individual members in potential need of employee assistance programming referrals. Adherences to the timely completion of performance evaluations are also officer wellness and performance factors that are a regular component of the Compstat review process

Office of Reform Management

In 2019 the units under the Office of Reform Management (ORM) individually accomplished several important tasks according to their purposes.

The Research and Development Division (R&D) successfully completed accreditation under the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. Additionally, R&D oversaw the review and revision of numerous department policies for the consent decree and operational need.

The Project Management Division in 2019, operating then as the ORM, led the Department into the first year of the consent decree, establishing protocols and processes for communication between the department, the city, the Independent Monitoring Team, and the Office of the Attorney General. Additionally, the Project Management Division managed the implementation of several strategic projects, including the launch of additional Area Tech Centers in the Bureau of Detectives, the planning and early execution of the re-opening of two Areas.

The Risk Management Division in 2019 focused on aligning CPD's risk management strategy with the city's broader enterprise risk management framework. This included a review of vehicle pursuits, search warrant protocols, and department transfers. The Risk Management Division continues to work on identifying risk in these areas and developing strategies to mitigate identified risks.

Project Management Division

Given the consent decree was finalized and effective as of March 1, 2019, and the first report was submitted by the monitor on November 15, 2019, ORM had a busy year. It used the first part of 2019 to develop and procure appropriate systems. It chose Planner to keep track of documents produced and archived for developing project plans. ORM also had some wins in helping CPD units achieve 15 paragraphs with initial compliance for the first reporting period.

The Chicago Police Department is the largest police agency to achieve the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) Advanced Law Enforcement Accreditation. This significant accomplishment and continued dedication to re-accreditation by the department demonstrates its commitment to professional excellence and reform. In addition, the Accreditation Section, Research and Development Division, is simultaneously working with the Education and Training Academy to obtain an independent CALEA Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation. Chicago will be one of the few agencies to attain dual CALEA accreditations. Maintaining such accreditations involve ongoing proven compliance with hundreds of standards evaluated annually by CALEA personnel.

CPD is currently in the Re-Accreditation of the Advanced Law Enforcement Program, version 6.4; which mandates attaining, sustaining, and meeting 459 standards. CALEA mandates compliance constantly throughout a four-year cycle. In August 2019, CPD underwent its first re-accreditation web-based assessment and CPD files were reviewed by a Compliance Service Member (CSM). The CSM assessment is a critical component in the accreditation process as their role informs the Commission on the status of an agency in regards to ongoing standards compliance. These findings were provided, twenty-five percent of all law enforcement files were reviewed, and the positive results indicate that the department continues to demonstrate its commitment to accreditation.

Simultaneously, the Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation Program, version 2.16, for initial accreditation, mandates attaining, sustaining, and meeting 159 standards. The Public Safety Training Academy accreditation provides requirements for administrative procedures, operational best practices, and extensive curriculum criteria, with an emphasis on sound model instructional techniques, facilities management, student safety, and records integrity. In March 2019, CPD's Training Academy underwent a CSM, web-based assessment with all 159 files reviewed and positive results provided. The department and CALEA are considering the possibility of a remote on-site visit in 2020. However, the importance of this visit is to confirm compliance with reviewed web-based files and to ensure policy is being placed into practice. The on-site visit will consist of a week-long evaluation by two CALEA assessors.

Operational Excellence

In collaboration with the Research and Development Division, Education and Training Division personnel, and other members throughout the Department, numerous recommendations were made to meet the required CALEA standard. Revised Department directives and other documentation resulting from that collaboration are listed below:

- G03-03-01, Emergency Vehicle Operations Pursuits
- G05-06, Active Threat Incident Plan
- G10-01, Gang Violence Reduction Strategy
- S02-03, Community Partnership and Engagement Strategies
- S04-05, Missing/Found Persons
- S04-14-04, Parking and Compliance Violations
- S06-08, Approved Medical Facilities
- S06-01-02, Detention Facilities General Procedures and Responsibilities
- S08-01-02, Special Situations Involving Allegations of Misconduct
- S11-10-01, Training Notification and Attendance Response
- E01-14, Military Leave of Absence Act
- E05-05, Career Service Rank Promotional Process
- U02-01-02, Vehicle Equipment and Inspections
- U02-01-03, Vehicle Equipped with Protective Dividers
- D15-06, Domestic Violence Assessment Pilot Program
- D18-04, Overdose Reversal (Naloxone) Pilot Program
- D19-01, Firearms Pointing Incidents
- BOOD SO 19-01, Professional Counseling Division/ Employee Assistance Program
- BOP, SFD SO 19-01, Traffic Section Standard Operating Procedures
- ETD SO 15-01, Mission, Organization and Functions of the Education and Training Division
- ETD SO 15-02, Division Directives and Training Programs
- ETD S015-18, Procedures for the Use of CPD Firearms Ranges
- ETD SO16-01, Weather Guidelines for Academy Activities
- ETD SO19-03, Time Sensitive Activities by Standard for the Education and Training Division
- Basic Recruit Procedural Manual Rules and Regulations
- Ratified Agreement, Intergovernmental Between the City of Chicago and the Board of Education of the City of Chicago

CPD is a member of the Illinois Police Accreditation Coalition (I-PAC). I-PAC provides a network for member agencies that encourages communication, cooperation, support, and the sharing of valuable resources among police departments in Illinois and the surrounding Midwestern states. I-PAC promotes professionalism and recognizes and supports the accreditation of law enforcement agencies. The main benefit of being a member of I-PAC is that it enhances the quality of law enforcement services. In February 2019 CPD hosted the I-PAC monthly meeting, which consisted of the I-PAC board providing updates to standards, newly lobbied legislation, statutory changes, and a segment of training. The Accreditation Section, Research and Development Division coordinated with the Education and Training Division and provided to the I-PAC the training block of Procedural Justice 2.

The success of accreditation for CPD is indicative of our voluntary, proactive dedication to progressive reform, innovative practices for law enforcement, and the highest levels of professionalism. The department will continue to seek to achieve the highest set of standards through the CALEA accreditation process. This process involves objectively verified and highly maintained quality of compliance through routine, thorough evaluations conducted by independent, non-governmental bodies, who establish best practice standards as an international law enforcement credentialing entity.

Public Safety

Strategic Decision Support Center Rooms: Expansion and Successes

The Strategic Data Analytics Unit currently exists as the centralized unit for data reporting, management, and analysis. The current unit consists of two groups:

- Data Analytics Group (DAG)
- Data Fulfillment and Analysis Group (DFA)

The DAG currently maintains a variety of responsibilities including, but not limited to:

- Extracting crime data utilizing pattern and trend analysis for deployment purposes, including summer planning and holiday weekend planning
- Developing crime analysis reports requested by the Deployment Operations Center
- Managing the Tableau Center of Practice, allowing for the deployment of self-service analytics
- Creating Tableau dashboards for internal department operational needs
- Developing consent decree related dashboards for the monitoring team in response to data requests
- Completing all analysis requirements set forth by the consent decree

The DFA Group is primarily responsible for acting as data stewards of CPD with the following responsibilities:

- Complete all UCR reporting to the state and federal entities, along with hate crime reporting, query reporting and other periodic reporting mandated by law
- Manage and fulfill all data requests from external entities, including but not limited to FOIA, inter-city departments, and academic partners
- Manage and maintain all data-related non-disclosure agreements with outside agencies
- Maintain all charge code tables
- Spearhead the NIBRS reporting transition for the department
- Complete analysis for internal survey results

The Strategic Decision Support Center Operations (SDSCO) is responsible for the overall operations, coordination, and support for the Strategic Decision Support Centers (SDSC). SDSCO responsibilities continuing to be, but are not limited to:

- Manage the overall direction of the SDSCs by coordinating best practices, updating coordinators on the addition of or improvements of technology, protocols, and training
- Manage all criminal intelligence analysts by providing guidance and developing standard operating procedures
- Provide pre-service SDSC training for promotional classes, along with producing content and test material for elearning modules and training for SDSC personnel
- Serve as the "Administrator" role for SDSC software, including updating, add ing, removing users from various platforms such as ShotSpotter or Genetec
- Coordinate outside law enforcement agency visits to the SDSC, both domestic and international
- Complete all subpoena requests

The SDSCO publishes a monthly newsletter titled the SDSC Star. Inside the newsletter the reader will find specific district information related to the SDSC. There is a section titled "Meet your district SDSC Team," which introduces the reader to SDSC personnel and a section on district success stories of the SDSC.

During 2019 the Strategic Decision Support Center (SDSC) Initiative expanded operations to 20 of the department's 22 districts, with plans in 2020 to open SDSC rooms in the 001st and 016th Districts.

Each SDSC has been equipped with crime analysis and monitoring technology, which is staffed by sworn personnel and a civilian criminal intelligence analyst. The assigned SDSC personnel monitor crime and violent conditions to provide real-time support to district field personnel, assist in the gathering of intelligence information, analyze crime trends, and assist the district commanders and supervisory personnel in developing district-level responses to crime and violence.

In 2019 the department formally established the Deputy Chief, Compstat Group, as the overall SDSC Initiative Administrator. In this role the deputy chief has the authority to directly monitor and review all SDSC operations and facilitate cross-organizational command collaboration in support of the centers. During 2019 through this unified oversight approach:

- Officers identified to work in the SDSC are selected based upon their level of experience, knowledge of departmental procedures, experience working with technology, educational and technical training, and their ability to problem-solve in a team environment
- SDSC training mandates were established with more than 500 department members participating in specialized training relative to their assigned duties working in the SDSC. SDSC training includes technical expertise, investigative techniques, and legal documentation relating to investigations, requirements, and considerations
- In 2019 the Inspections Division was tasked with conducting on-site visits to all SDSC rooms. From August through December 2019, the Inspection Division conducted 332 site visits to the department's 20 SDSC rooms. Furthermore, the SDSC coordinators are now included in the district supervisory and management personnel required to participate in the regular CompStat session review process
- With the expansion of the SDSC initiative, there has also been an expansion in the use of gunshot detection techlogy in the city. As of 2019, 117 square miles of the city are now included in the coverage area, the largest gunshot detection coverage area of any city in the United States

Crime

Introduction to Index Crimes

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program is a national program conceived in 1929 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police as a means to obtain consistent crime data across jurisdictions. Since 1930, the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) has administered the UCR Program in an effort to collect and compile data to use in understanding and improving law enforcement administration, operation, and management and to indicate fluctuations in the level of crime in America. Index crimes are the combination of nine categories of crime, selected by the FBI because of their seriousness and frequency of occurrence. These index crimes are reported to the State of Illinois and FBI through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Crime and arrest totals in the 2019 Annual Report are based on UCR guidelines. Readers acquainted with UCR guidelines will have a stronger understanding of the crime and arrest statistics presented in this report. We offer this guidance below by listing and explaining UCR crime categories.

Violent Crime	Description
Criminal Homicide (Murder)	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Death caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, and accidental deaths, including first and second degree murder and excluding justifiable homicide and involuntary manslaughter (UCR counts are based on 'Injury Date').
Rape	Penetration of the vagina or anus with any body part or object or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim, including attempted offenses (UCR counts are based on number of victims).
Robbery	The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear, including attempted offenses (UCR counts on the date the incident occurred).
Aggravated Battery / Aggravated Assault	An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm, including both aggravated assault and aggravated battery (UCR counts number of victims).
Human Trafficking	**Commercial Sex Acts**—Inducing a person by force, fraud, or coercion to participate in commercial sex acts, or in which the person induced to perform such acts has not attained 18 years of age, including attempted offenses. **Involuntary Servitude**—The obtaining of a person(s) through recruitment, harboring, transportation, or provision, and subjecting person(s) by force, fraud, or coercion into involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery including attempted offenses.

Property Crime	Description
Burglary	The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another (UCR counts are based on the date incident occurred).
Theft	The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud, including all thefts, regardless of stolen property values, and attempted thefts (UCR counts are based on the date incident occurred).
Motor Vehicle Theft	The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle (UCR counts are based on the date incident occurred).
Arson	Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, or personal property of another, including attempted offenses.

CPD CompStat Versus Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

Since 2011, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) has reported CompStat crime totals to the public and relied heavily on the totals for CompStat meetings. The seven major CompStat offenses overlap with corresponding UCR index crime categories. As a result, there are a great number of similarities between CompStat and UCR. Both CompStat and UCR totals are obtained from the same data system and are derived by aggregating a larger set of more specific offenses. Readers familiar with the "Crimes—2001 to Present" data table available on the City of Chicago Data Portal (https://data.cityofchicago.org) will recognize these more specific offenses as "IUCR" codes in the table, along with their corresponding descriptions.

CompStat and UCR are different because the totals have different purposes and therefore are measured differently. CompStat is a managerial accountability process. Thus, CompStat totals include high-priority crimes, measured using dates that serve as the starting point that police could reasonably respond to the crime. In contrast, UCR totals are based on a set of detailed guidelines designed to foster standardized national crime reporting. Both CompStat and UCR rely on the hierarchy rule. That is, if multiple offenses occur in the same incident, the incident is classified based on the most serious offense. Seriousness is based on UCR guidelines, with criminal homicide treated as the most serious offense, followed by the remaining violent index offenses, then property index offenses, then lesser offenses. For UCR, arson and human trafficking are exceptions to the hierarchy rule. Every incident should be reported, regardless if the incident occurred in conjunction with a more serious offense. However, CPD does not track arson or human trafficking incidents as part of CompStat. We offer this guidance below by listing and explaining CompStat crime categories.

Violent Crime	Description
Murder	The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another, including first and second degree murder and excluding justifiable homicide and involuntary manslaughter (CompStat totals are based on the date when CPD began the murder investigation).
Criminal Sexual Assault	Broader than the traditional definition of “rape” (the carnal knowledge of a person forcibly and against their will), this category includes any sexual assault (completed or attempted), aggravated, or non-aggravated committed against any victim, female or male, including attempted offenses (CompStat totals are based on number of reported incidents. Effective 2013, totals are based on the date the original police report was finalized and approved).
Robbery	The taking of or attempting to take anything of value from the care or custody of a person by force or threat of force, including attempted offenses (CompStat totals are based on the date the incident occurred. Effective 2013, totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved).
Aggravated Battery	The intentional causing of serious bodily harm, attempt to cause serious bodily harm, or threat of serious bodily injury or death. This category includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, and attempted murder (CompStat counts are based on number of reported incidents limited to aggravated battery).
Human Trafficking	**NOT included in totals for CompStat.**

Property Crime	Description
Burglary	The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft, or an attempt to do so (Effective 2013, CompStat totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved).
Theft	The unlawful taking or attempted taking of property or articles without the use of force, violence, or fraud (CompStat totals are limited to thefts in which the value of the stolen property exceeds $500. Effective 2013, totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved).
Motor Vehicle Theft	The unlawful taking of or attempt to take a motor vehicle (Effective 2013, CompStat totals are based on the date that the original police report was finalized and approved).
Arson	**NOT included in totals for CompStat.**

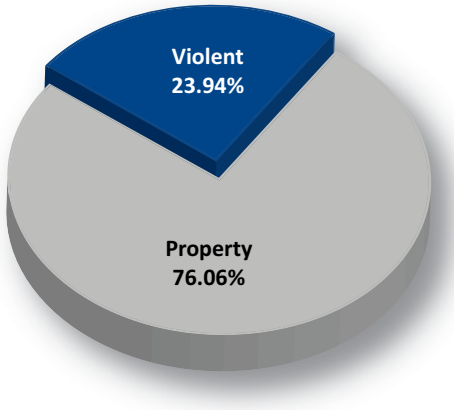
Index Crime Overview

Violent Crime	2018	2019	% Change
Criminal Homicide (Murder)	576	492	-14.58%
Rape	1,898	1,761	-7.22%
Robbery	9,679	7,983	-17.52%
Aggravated Assault	6,681	6,584	-1.45%
Aggravated Battery	8,567	8,712	1.69%
Human Trafficking (Commercial Sex Acts)	15	13	-13.33%
Human Trafficking (Involuntary Servitude)	0	0	-
Violent Crime Subtotal	**27,416**	**25,545**	**-6.82%**

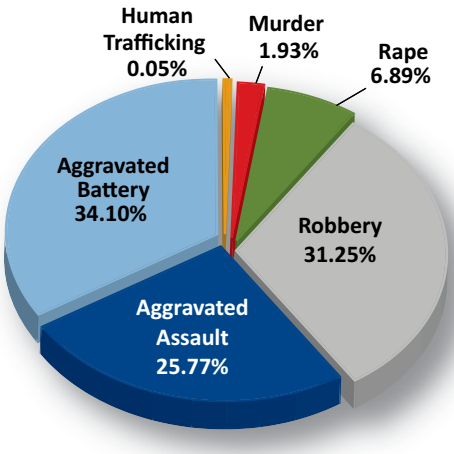
Property Crime	2018	2019	% Change
Burglary	11,731	9,578	-18.35%
Theft	65,132	62,083	-4.68%
Motor Vehicle Theft	10,118	9,081	-10.25%
Arson	425	416	-2.12%
Property Crime Subtotal	**87,406**	**81,158**	**-7.15%**

Index Crime Total	114,822	106,703	-7.07%

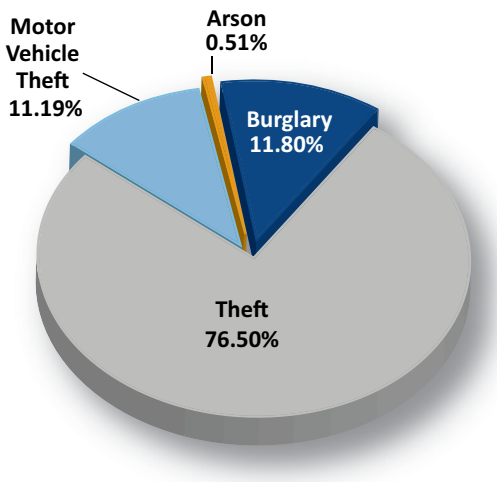
2019 Violent vs Property Index Crimes



2019 Violent Index Crimes



2019 Property Index Crimes



Index Crime Detail

Violent Crime Detail

By FBI Code and UCR Grouping	2018	2019	% Change
01A Criminal Homicide (Murder)			
Criminal Homicide Total	**576**	**492**	**-14.58%**
2 Rape			
Aggravated--With Firearm	56	44	-21.43%
Aggravated--With Other Weapon	48	34	-29.17%
Agg.-Non-Weapon Related	393	339	-13.74%
Non-Aggravated	1,111	1,100	-0.99%
Other Rape Category	182	153	-15.93%
Attempted	108	91	-15.74%
Rape Total	**1,898**	**1,761**	**-7.22%**
3 Robbery			
Armed - with Firearm	3,550	2,684	-24.39%
Armed - with Other Weapon	879	694	-21.05%
Aggravated	577	451	-21.84%
Strong Arm--No Weapon	3,051	2,795	-8.39%
Vehicular Hijacking	764	603	-21.07%
Attempted Robbery	858	756	-11.89%
Robbery Total	**9,679**	**7,983**	**-17.52%**
04A Aggravated Assault			
With Firearm	3,716	3,651	-1.75%
No Weapon--Serious Injury	8	8	0.00%
With Other Weapon	2,954	2,923	-1.05%
Other Agg. Assault Category	3	2	-33.33%
Aggravated Assault Total	**6,681**	**6,584**	**-1.45%**
04B Aggravated Battery			
With Firearm	2,321	2,128	-8.32%
No Weapon--Serious Injury	779	1,066	36.84%
With Other Weapon	5,176	5,132	-0.85%
Other Agg. Battery Category	289	385	33.22%
Aggravated--Non-Weapon Related	2	0	-100.00%
Non-Aggravated	0	1	-
Aggravated Battery Total	**8,567**	**8,712**	**1.69%**
9 Human Trafficking			
Commercial Sex Acts	15	13	-13.33%
Human Trafficking Total	**15**	**13**	**-13.33%**

Violent Crime Total	**27,416**	**25,545**	**-6.82%**

Property Crime Detail

By FBI Code and UCR Grouping	2018	2019	% Change
5 Burglary			
Forcible Entry	6,640	5,541	-16.55%
Unlawful Entry	4,293	3,402	-20.75%
Home Invasion	285	234	-17.89%
Attempted Forcible Entry	513	401	-21.83%
Burglary Total	**11,731**	**9,578**	**-18.35%**
6 Theft			
$500 and Under	24,770	23,012	-7.10%
Over $500	15,228	14,522	-4.64%
Retail Theft	10,713	10,788	0.70%
Pocket Picking	2,438	2,363	-3.08%
Purse Snatching	589	493	-16.30%
From Building	10,920	10,414	-4.63%
Other Theft Category	59	61	3.39%
Attempted Theft	415	430	3.61%
Theft Total	**65,132**	**62,083**	**-4.68%**
7 Motor Vehicle Theft			
Automobile	9,422	8,499	-9.80%
Trucks and Buses	195	166	-14.87%
Other Vehicle	194	179	-7.73%
Attempted Motor Vehicle Theft	307	237	-22.80%
Motor Vehicle Theft Total	**10,118**	**9,081**	**-10.25%**
8 Arson			
Aggravated	61	58	-4.92%
By Fire	272	259	-4.78%
By Explosive	4	7	75.00%
Other Arson Category	42	41	-2.38%
Attempted Arson	46	51	10.87%
Arson Total	**425**	**416**	**-2.12%**

Property Crime Total	**87,406**	**81,158**	**-7.15%**

Grand Total	**114,822**	**106,703**	**-7.07%**

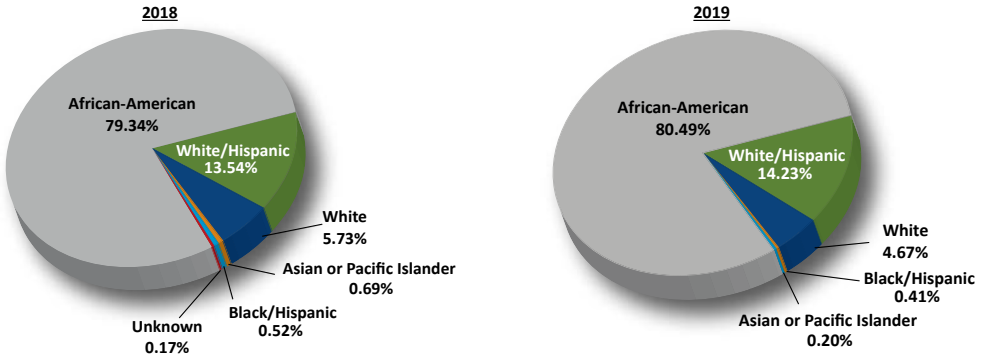
Victim Demographics–Violent Crime Index

Criminal Homicide (Murder)	2018					2019				
Race / Ethnicity \ Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	1	0	4	0.69%	1	0	0	1	0.20%
African-American	397	59	1	457	79.34%	355	41	0	396	80.49%
Black / Hispanic	3	0	0	3	0.52%	2	0	0	2	0.41%
White / Hispanic	67	11	0	78	13.54%	61	9	0	70	14.23%
White	23	10	0	33	5.73%	17	6	0	23	4.67%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity[1]	0	0	1	1	0.17%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Criminal Homicide (Murder) Total	**493**	**81**	**2**	**576**		**436**	**56**	**0**	**492**	
% of Total	**85.59%**	**14.06%**	**0.35%**			**88.62%**	**11.38%**	**0.00%**		

Criminal Homicide (Murder)

Totals Comparison

2018 vs 2019

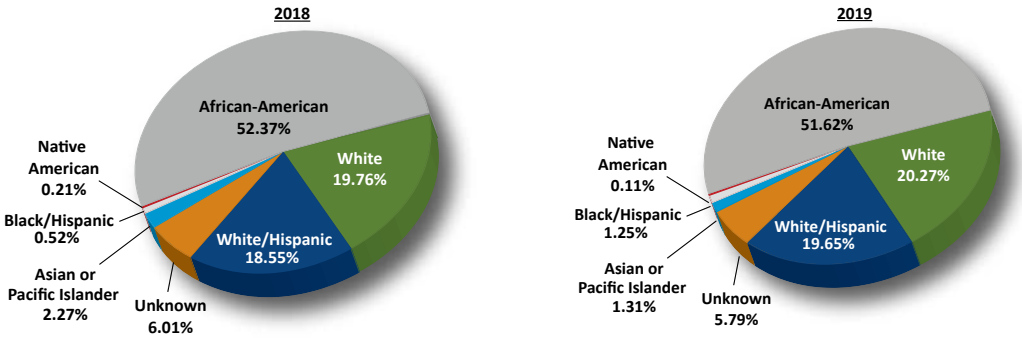


Rape	2018					2019				
Race / Ethnicity \ Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	42	0	43	2.27%	1	22	0	23	1.31%
African-American	121	870	3	994	52.37%	119	789	1	909	51.62%
Black / Hispanic	2	14	0	16	0.84%	4	18	0	22	1.25%
White / Hispanic	42	310	0	352	18.55%	43	302	1	346	19.65%
White	40	335	0	375	19.76%	36	321	0	357	20.27%
Native American	0	4	0	4	0.21%	1	1	0	2	0.11%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity[1]	9	92	13	114	6.01%	6	80	16	102	5.79%
Rape Total	**215**	**1,667**	**16**	**1,898**		**210**	**1,533**	**18**	**1,761**	
% of Total	**11.33%**	**87.83%**	**0.84%**			**11.93%**	**87.05%**	**1.02%**		

Rape

Totals Comparison

2018 vs 2019



[1]In some incidents, Department members may have limited access to the victim. In these incidents, victim race/ethnicity may be unknown.

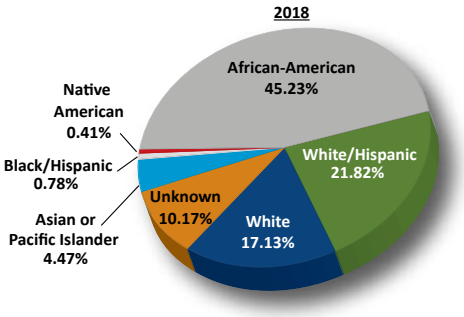
Victim Demographics–Violent Crime Index

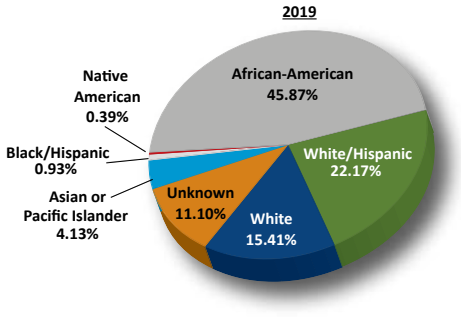
Robbery	2018					2019				
Race / Ethnicity \ Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Asian or Pacific Islander	359	140	1	500	4.47%	265	115	0	380	4.13%
African-American	3,409	1,642	11	5,062	45.23%	2,778	1,441	5	4,224	45.87%
Black / Hispanic	69	18	0	87	0.78%	69	17	0	86	0.93%
White / Hispanic	1,796	645	1	2,442	21.82%	1,474	565	2	2,041	22.17%
White	1,258	656	3	1,917	17.13%	889	527	3	1,419	15.41%
Native American	33	12	1	46	0.41%	28	7	1	36	0.39%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity[1]	204	69	865	1,138	10.17%	176	84	762	1,022	11.10%
Robbery Total	**7,128**	**3,182**	**882**	**11,192**		**5,679**	**2,756**	**773**	**9,208**	
% of Total	**63.69%**	**28.43%**	**7.88%**			**61.67%**	**29.93%**	**8.39%**		

Robbery

Totals Comparison

2018 vs 2019



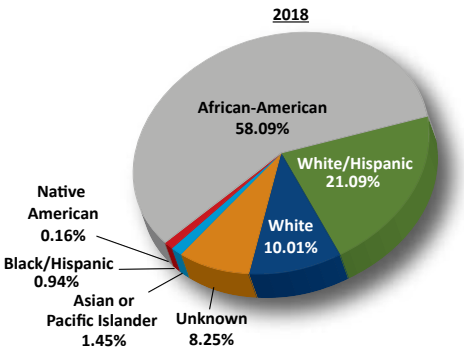


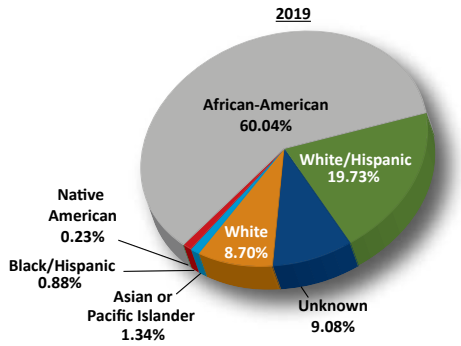
Aggravated Assault	2018					2019				
Race / Ethnicity \ Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Asian or Pacific Islander	74	23	0	97	1.45%	65	23	0	88	1.34%
African-American	1,947	1,925	9	3,881	58.09%	1,917	2,024	12	3,953	60.04%
Black / Hispanic	38	22	3	63	0.94%	40	17	1	58	0.88%
White / Hispanic	936	472	1	1,409	21.09%	797	500	2	1,299	19.73%
White	444	223	2	669	10.01%	412	161	0	573	8.70%
Native American	11	0	0	11	0.16%	15	0	0	15	0.23%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity[1]	137	86	328	551	8.25%	182	77	339	598	9.08%
Aggravated Assault Total	**3,587**	**2,751**	**343**	**6,681**		**3,428**	**2,802**	**354**	**6,584**	
% of Total	**53.69%**	**41.18%**	**5.13%**			**52.07%**	**42.56%**	**5.38%**		

Aggravated Assault

Totals Comparison

2018 vs 2019



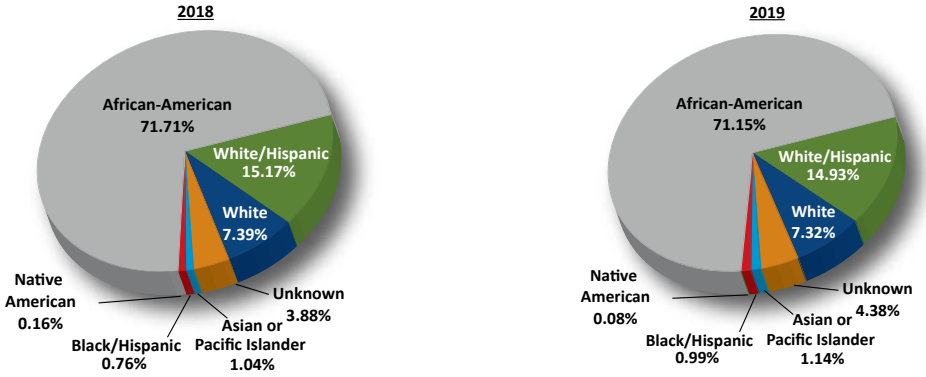


[1]In some incidents, Department members may have limited access to the victim. In these incidents, victim race/ethnicity may be unknown.

Victim Demographics–Violent Crime Index

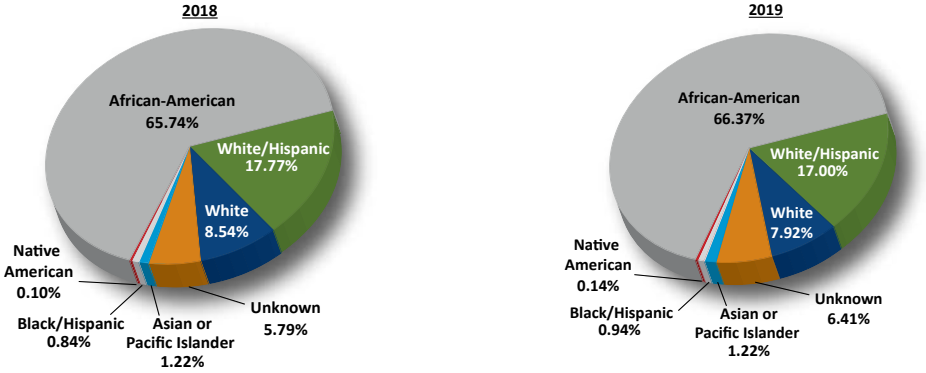
Aggravated Battery	2018					2019				
Race / Ethnicity \ Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Asian or Pacific Islander	65	24	0	89	1.04%	71	28	0	99	1.14%
African-American	3,771	2,363	9	6,143	71.71%	3,567	2,618	14	6,199	71.15%
Black / Hispanic	48	17	0	65	0.76%	59	27	0	86	0.99%
White / Hispanic	897	402	1	1,300	15.17%	901	399	1	1,301	14.93%
White	415	217	1	633	7.39%	430	207	1	638	7.32%
Native American	4	1	0	5	0.06%	6	1	0	7	0.08%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity[1]	108	55	169	332	3.88%	126	82	174	382	4.38%
Aggravated Battery Total	**5,308**	**3,079**	**180**	**8,567**		**5,160**	**3,362**	**190**	**8,712**	
% of Total	**61.96%**	**35.94%**	**2.10%**			**59.23%**	**38.59%**	**2.18%**		

Aggravated Battery Totals Comparison 2018 vs 2019



Combined Aggravated Assault & Battery	2018					2019				
Race / Ethnicity \ Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Asian or Pacific Islander	139	47	0	186	1.22%	136	51	0	187	1.22%
African-American	5,718	4,288	18	10,024	65.74%	5,484	4,642	26	10,152	66.37%
Black / Hispanic	86	39	3	128	0.84%	99	44	1	144	0.94%
White / Hispanic	1,833	874	2	2,709	17.77%	1,698	899	3	2,600	17.00%
White	859	440	3	1,302	8.54%	842	368	1	1,211	7.92%
Native American	15	1	0	16	0.10%	21	1	0	22	0.14%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity[1]	245	141	497	883	5.79%	308	159	513	980	6.41%
Combined Agg. Assault & Battery Total	**8,895**	**5,830**	**523**	**15,248**		**8,588**	**6,164**	**544**	**15,296**	
% of Total	**58.34%**	**38.23%**	**3.43%**			**56.15%**	**40.30%**	**3.56%**		

Combined Aggravated Assault & Battery Totals Comparison 2018 vs 2019

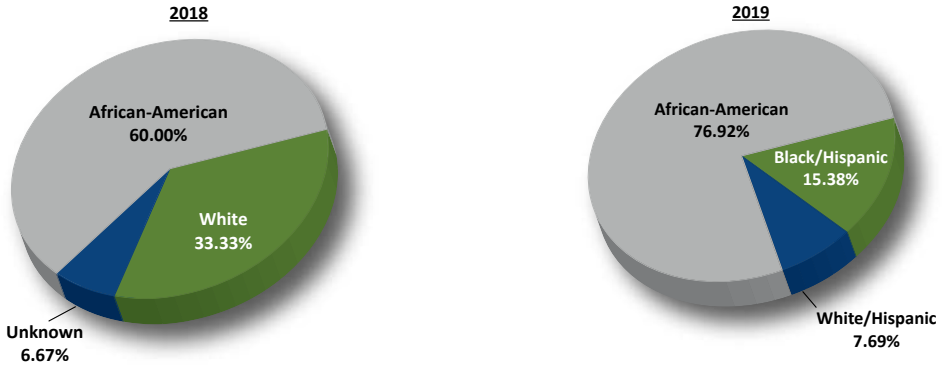


[1]In some incidents, Department members may have limited access to the victim. In these incidents, victim race/ethnicity may be unknown.

Victim Demographics–Violent Crime Index

Human Trafficking	2018					2019				
Race / Ethnicity \ Sex	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	% of Total
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
African-American	2	7	0	9	60.00%	1	9	0	10	76.92%
Black / Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	2	0	2	15.38%
White / Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	1	0	1	7.69%
White	0	5	0	5	33.33%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Native American	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Unknown Race/Ethnicity[1]	0	1	0	1	6.67%	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Human Trafficking Total	**2**	**13**	**0**	**15**		**1**	**12**	**0**	**13**	
% of Total	**13.33%**	**86.67%**	**0.00%**			**7.69%**	**92.31%**	**0.00%**		

Human Trafficking Totals Comparison 2018 vs 2019

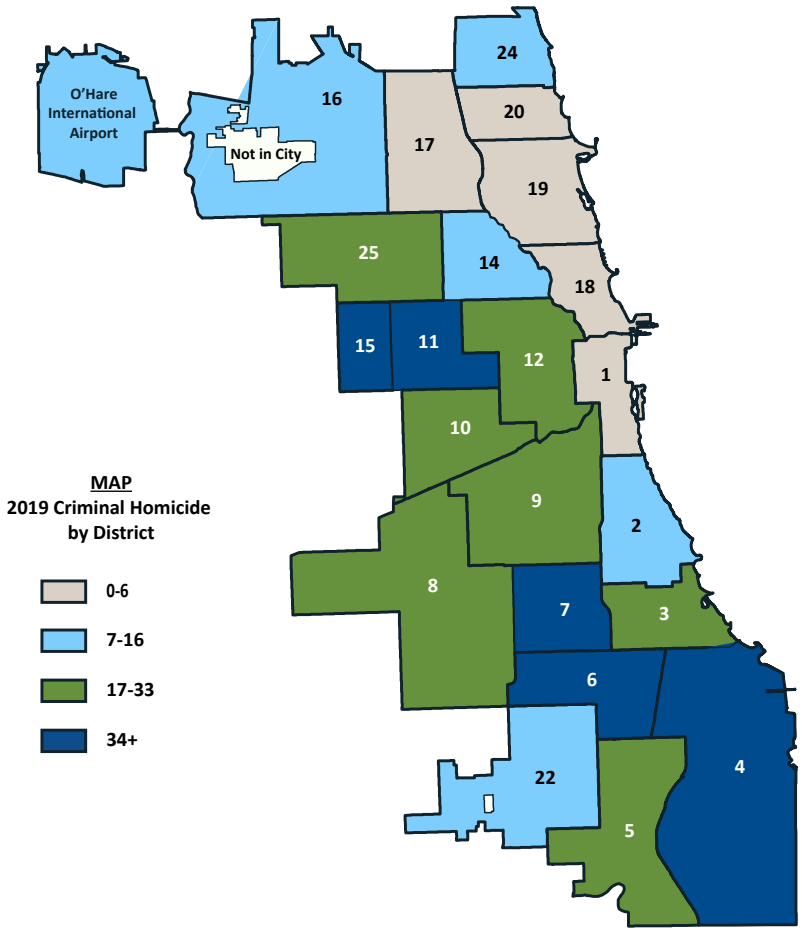


[1]In some incidents, Department members may have limited access to the victim. In these incidents, victim race/ethnicity may be unknown.

Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information

Criminal Homicide by District

District	2018	2019	(+-)	% Change
1	9	3	-6	-67%
2	31	16	-15	-48%
3	31	31	0	0%
4	33	35	2	6%
5	60	33	-27	-45%
6	45	45	0	0%
7	57	44	-13	-23%
8	31	32	1	3%
9	31	20	-11	-35%
10	34	33	-1	-3%
11	71	71	0	0%
12	13	17	4	31%
14	10	7	-3	-30%
15	46	40	-6	-13%
16	2	10	8	400%
17	8	5	-3	-38%
18	6	4	-2	-33%
19	5	5	0	0%
20	0	0	0	--
22	17	15	-2	-12%
24	11	9	-2	-18%
25	25	17	-8	-32%
Total	576	492	-84	-15%



In 2019, 86% of homicide victims had prior criminal records, and 14% of homicide victims had no prior criminal record. Additionally, in 2019, 83% of homicide offenders had prior criminal records, and 17% of homicide offenders had no prior criminal records.

Criminal Homicide Victims and Identified Offenders by Criminal Background

	Victims				Identified Offenders			
	2018		2019		2018		2019	
Criminal Background	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
Prior Record	460	80%	422	86%	196	82%	141	83%
No Prior Record	116	20%	70	14%	43	18%	29	17%
Total	**576**		**492**		**239**		**170**	

Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information

Detectives assign a motive to each homicide, investigative facts permitting. Motives may be unknown or may change at the conclusion of the investigation. In 2019, of the 492 criminal homicides, of the known motives, 58% were reported as death from "Gang Altercation." Other motives include "Dispute/ Altercation" (22%), "Domestic Altercation" (11%), "Robbery" (5%), and "Other Circumstance/ Motive" (5%).

Criminal Homicide by Motive

Motive	2018		2019	
	Total	%	Total	%
Gang-Related Altercation	196	50%	149	58%
Domestic Altercation	45	11%	27	11%
Dispute / Altercation—General	101	26%	56	22%
Robbery	22	6%	13	5%
Other Circumstance/Motive	30	8%	12	5%
Total—Known Circumstance/Motive	**394**		**257**	
Unknown Circumstance/Motive	**182**		**235**	
Total—All Criminal Homicide	**576**		**492**	

Criminal Homicide by Victims Relationship to Offender

Victims Relationship to Offender	2018		2019	
	Total	%	Total	%
Romantic Partner	24	23%	12	19%
Family	13	12%	8	13%
Friend	6	6%	1	2%
Acquaintance	22	21%	13	21%
Otherwise Known	4	4%	7	11%
No Relationship / Stranger	36	34%	22	35%
Total–Known Relationship	**105**		**63**	
Unknown Relationship[1]	471		429	
Total–All Criminal Homicide	**576**		**492**	

In 2019, the predominant category of Victims Relationship to Offender, of the known relationships, was "No Relationship/ Stranger" (35%), followed by "Acquaintance" (21%) and "Family" (13%).

[1]During the course of homicide investigations, detectives work to determine the relationship between the victim and the offender. When a specific relationship is not indicated based on the facts known, the detectives will indicate an "Unknown Relationship". This indication can be amended once additional information is learned at any point throughout the investigation.

Criminal Homicide (Murder)—Supplemental Information

Criminal Homicide by Injury Type

Injury Type	2018		2019	
	Total	%	Total	%
Gun Shot Wound	477	83%	442	90%
Stab Wound	48	8%	31	6%
Blunt Force Injury	28	5%	8	2%
Injury From Assault	8	1%	2	0%
Strangulation	7	1%	5	1%
Other Injury	8	1%	4	1%
Criminal Homicide Total	**576**		**492**	

Criminal Homicide Victims and Identified Offenders by Age Group

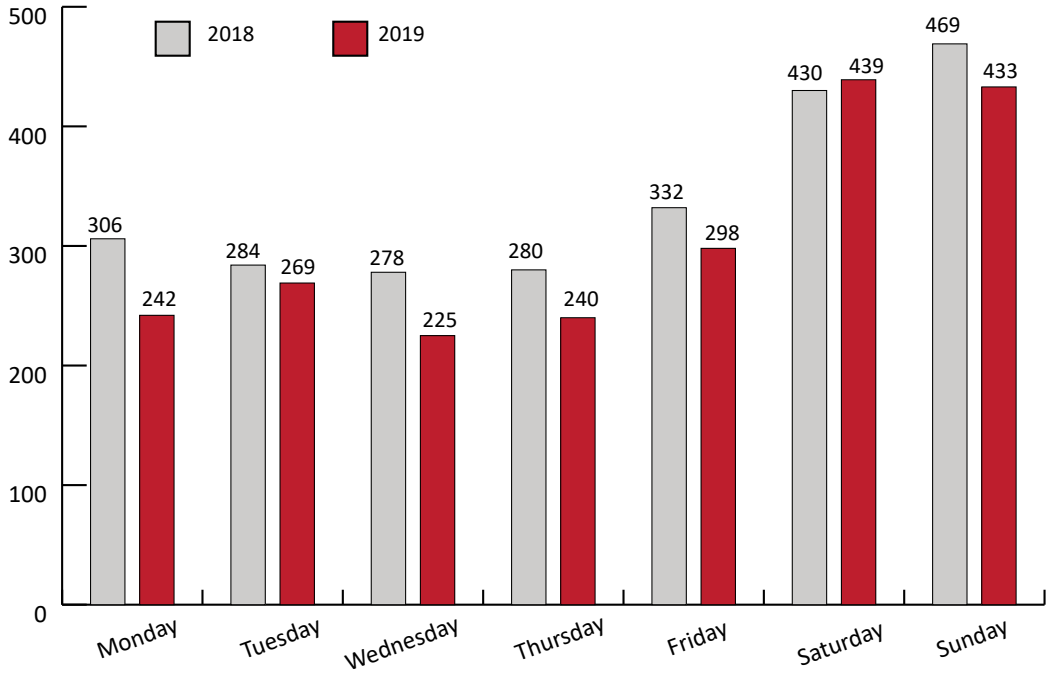
Age Group	Victims				Identified Offenders			
	2018		2019		2018		2019	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
0–17	57	10%	38	8%	10	4%	11	6%
18–21	78	14%	78	16%	37	15%	31	18%
22–30	193	34%	195	40%	94	39%	70	41%
31–40	131	23%	101	21%	55	23%	35	21%
41–50	49	9%	47	10%	21	9%	9	5%
51+	68	12%	33	7%	22	9%	14	8%
Total	**576**		**492**		**239**		**170**	
Average Age	**32**		**30**		**31**		**30**	
Most Common Age	**30**		**23**		**24**		**24**	

Shootings—Supplemental Information

Shooting Incidents by Day of the Week

Day	2018	% of Incidents	2019	% of Incidents
Monday	306	12.86%	242	11.28%
Tuesday	284	11.94%	269	12.53%
Wednesday	278	11.69%	225	10.48%
Thursday	280	11.77%	240	11.18%
Friday	332	13.96%	298	13.89%
Saturday	430	18.07%	439	20.46%
Sunday	469	19.71%	433	20.18%
Total	**2,379**	**100.0%**	**2,146**	**100.0%**

Shooting Incidents by Day of the Week

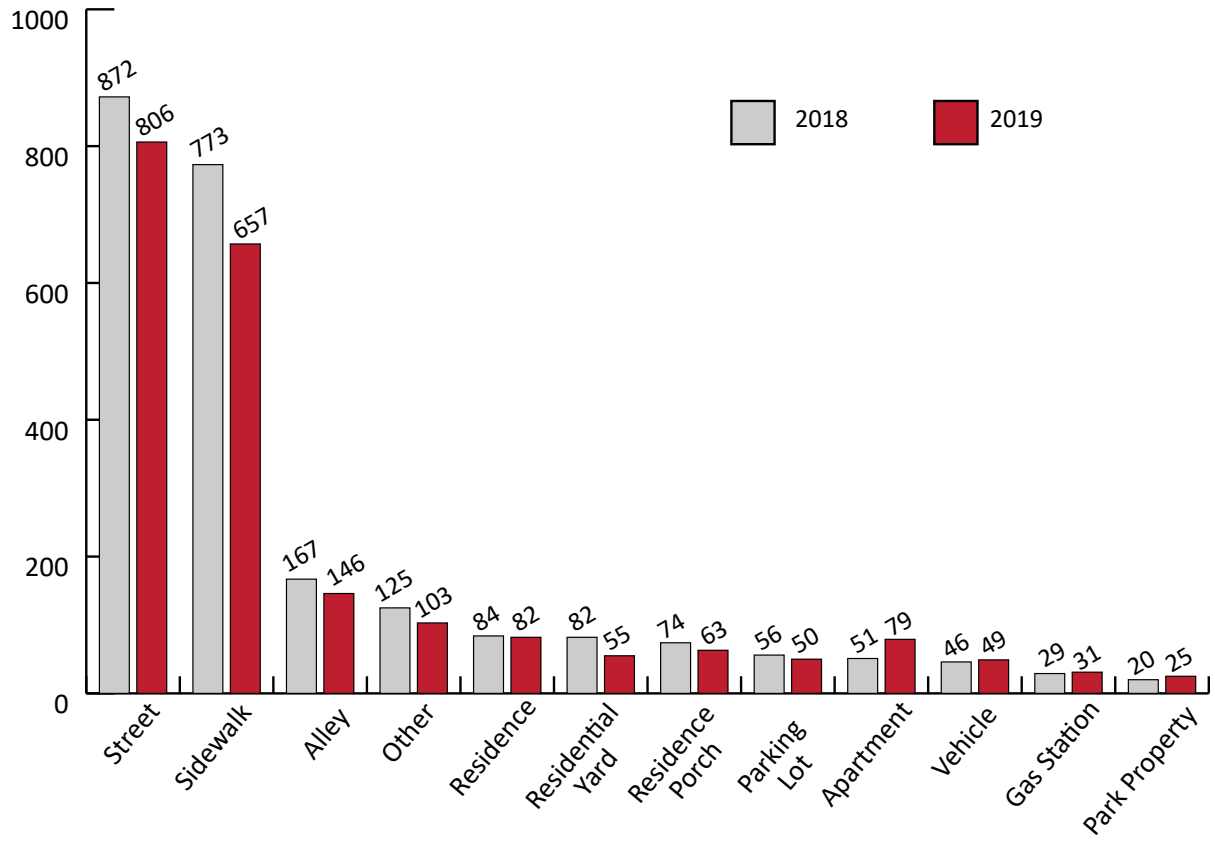


Shootings—Supplemental Information

Shooting Incidents by Location

Shooting Location	2018	% of Incidents	Shooting Location	2019	% of Incidents
Street	872	36.65%	Street	806	37.56%
Sidewalk	773	32.49%	Sidewalk	657	30.62%
Alley	167	7.02%	Alley	146	6.80%
Other	125	5.25%	Other	103	4.80%
Residence	84	3.53%	Residence	82	3.82%
Residential Yard (Front/Back)	82	3.45%	Apartment	79	3.68%
Residence Porch/Hallway	74	3.11%	Residence Porch/Hallway	63	2.94%
Parking Lot/Garage(Non-Residential)	56	2.35%	Residential Yard (Front/Back)	55	2.56%
Apartment	51	2.14%	Parking Lot/Garage(Non-Residential)	50	2.33%
Vehicle Non-Commercial	46	1.93%	Vehicle Non-Commercial	49	2.28%
Gas Station	29	1.22%	Gas Station	31	1.44%
Park Property	20	0.84%	Park Property	25	1.16%
Shooting Location Total	**2,379**	**100.00%**	**Shooting Location Total**	**2,146**	**100.00%**

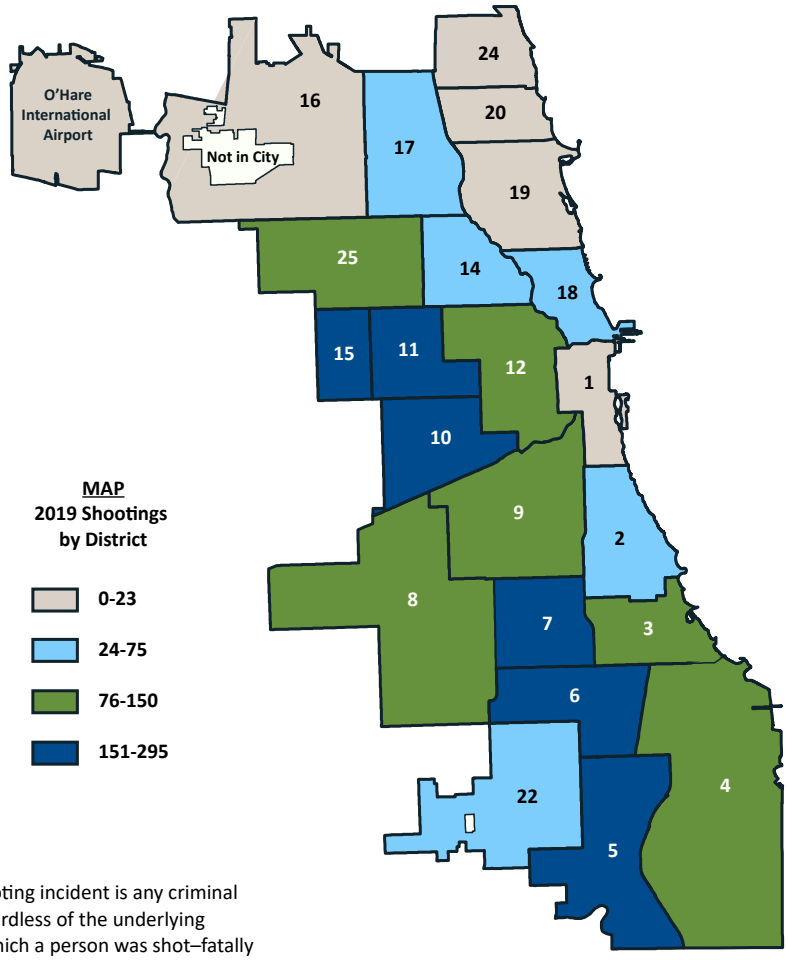
Shooting Incidents by Location



Shootings—Supplemental Information

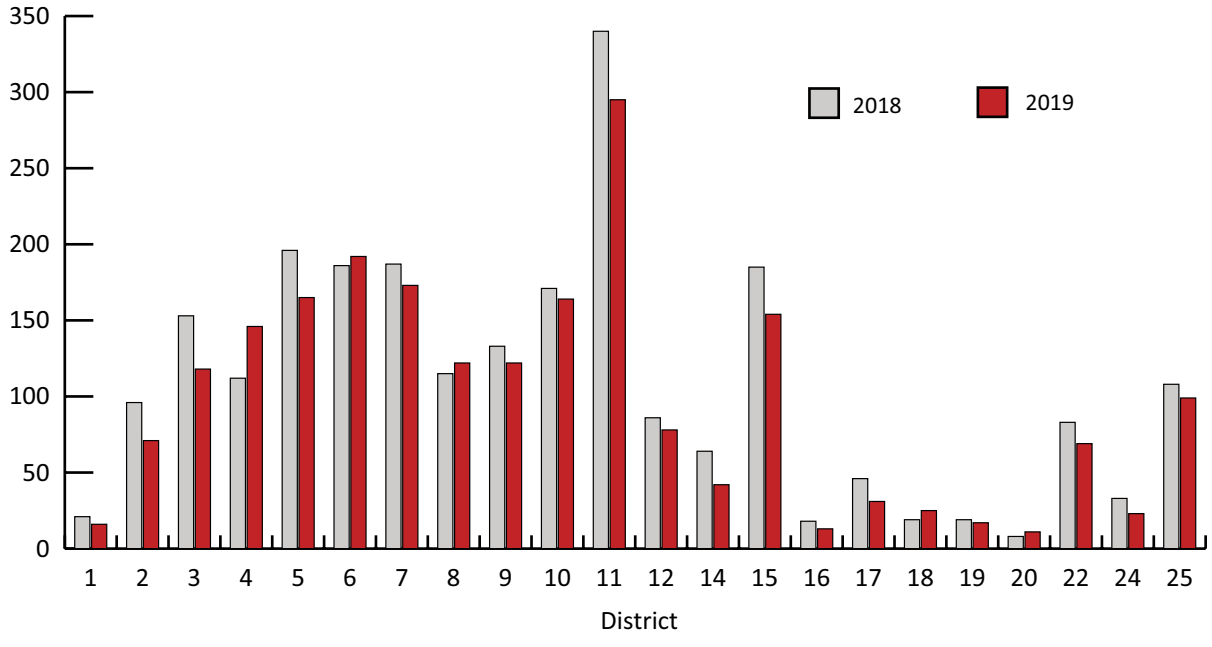
Shooting Incidents by District

District	2018	2019	(+-)	% Change
1	21	16	-5	-23.81%
2	96	71	-25	-26.04%
3	153	118	-35	-22.88%
4	112	146	34	30.36%
5	196	165	-31	-15.82%
6	186	192	6	3.23%
7	187	173	-14	-7.49%
8	115	122	7	6.09%
9	133	122	-11	-8.27%
10	171	164	-7	-4.09%
11	340	295	-45	-13.24%
12	86	78	-8	-9.30%
14	64	42	-22	-34.38%
15	185	154	-31	-16.76%
16	18	13	-5	-27.78%
17	46	31	-15	-32.61%
18	19	25	6	31.58%
19	19	17	-2	-10.53%
20	8	11	3	37.50%
22	83	69	-14	-16.87%
24	33	23	-10	-30.30%
25	108	99	-9	-8.33%
Total	**2,379**	**2,146**	**-233**	**-9.79%**



NOTE: A shooting incident is any criminal incident, regardless of the underlying offense, in which a person was shot–fatally or non-fatally. Likewise, shooting victims are persons shot in these incidents

Shooting Incidents by District

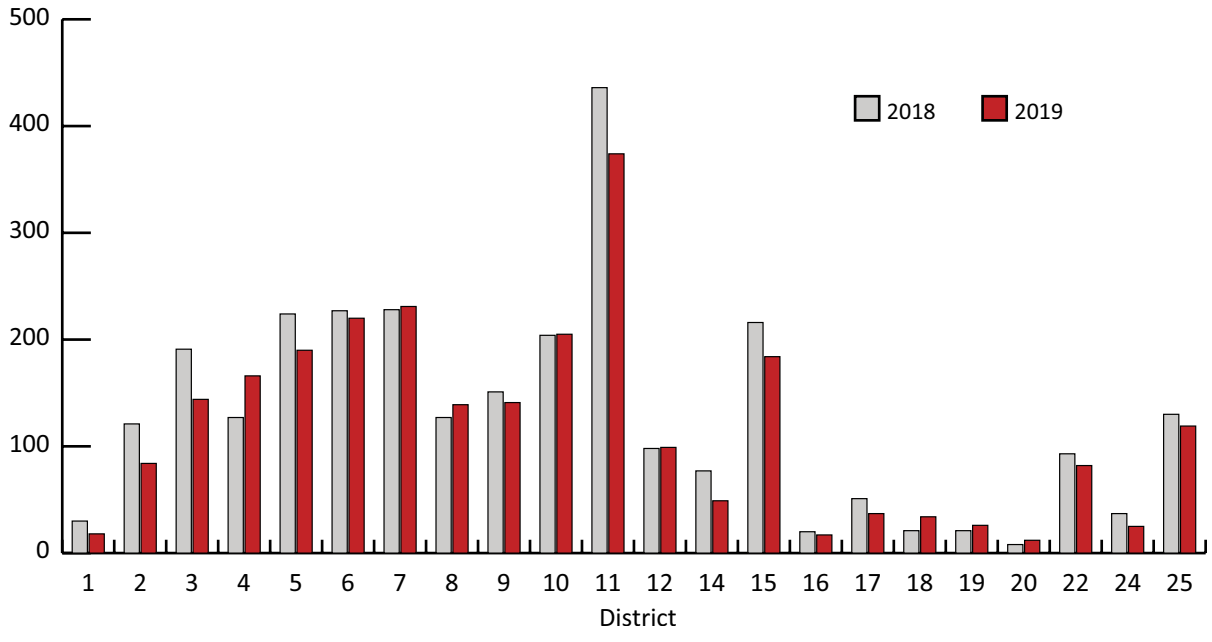


Shootings—Supplemental Information

Shooting Victims by District

District	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
1	30	18	-12	-40.00%
2	121	84	-37	-30.58%
3	191	144	-47	-24.61%
4	127	166	39	30.71%
5	224	190	-34	-15.18%
6	227	220	-7	-3.08%
7	228	231	3	1.32%
8	127	139	12	9.45%
9	151	141	-10	-6.62%
10	204	205	1	0.49%
11	436	374	-62	-14.22%
12	98	99	1	1.02%
14	77	49	-28	-36.36%
15	216	184	-32	-14.81%
16	20	17	-3	-15.00%
17	51	37	-14	-27.45%
18	21	34	13	61.90%
19	21	26	5	23.81%
20	8	12	4	50.00%
22	93	82	-11	-11.83%
24	37	25	-12	-32.43%
25	130	119	-11	-8.46%
Total	**2,838**	**2,596**	**-242**	**-8.53%**

Shooting Victims by District

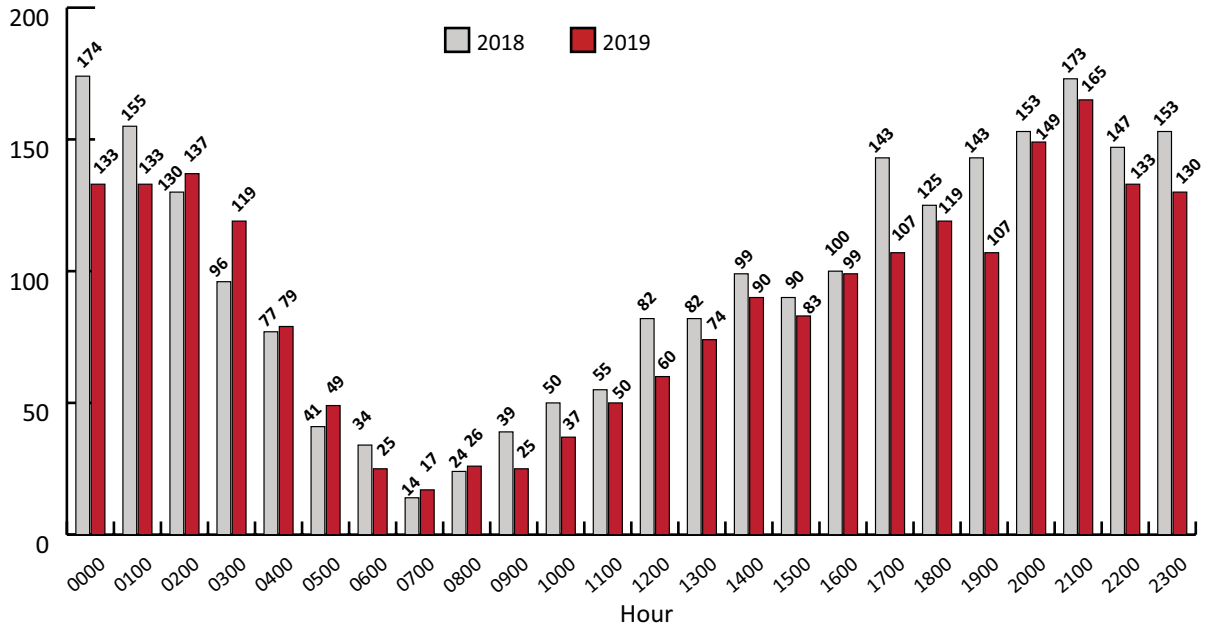


Shootings—Supplemental Information

Shooting Incidents by Hour of the Day

Hour	2018	% of Incidents	2019	% of Incidents	Hour	2018	% of Incidents	2019	% of Incidents
0000	174	7.31%	133	6.20%	1200	82	3.45%	60	2.80%
0100	155	6.52%	133	6.20%	1300	82	3.45%	74	3.45%
0200	130	5.46%	137	6.38%	1400	99	4.16%	90	4.19%
0300	96	4.04%	119	5.55%	1500	90	3.78%	83	3.87%
0400	77	3.24%	79	3.68%	1600	100	4.20%	99	4.61%
0500	41	1.72%	49	2.28%	1700	143	6.01%	107	4.99%
0600	34	1.43%	25	1.16%	1800	125	5.25%	119	5.55%
0700	14	0.59%	17	0.79%	1900	143	6.01%	107	4.99%
0800	24	1.01%	26	1.21%	2000	153	6.43%	149	6.94%
0900	39	1.64%	25	1.16%	2100	173	7.27%	165	7.69%
1000	50	2.10%	37	1.72%	2200	147	6.18%	133	6.20%
1100	55	2.31%	50	2.33%	2300	153	6.43%	130	6.06%
					Total	2,379	100.00%	2,146	100.00%

Shooting Incidents by Hour of the Day



Bias -Related Offenses

The Chicago Police Department takes its responsibility to respond to and investigate bias-motivated crimes very seriously. When a member becomes aware that a crime has been committed that included elements of bias motivation, notifications are made to both the Bureau of Detectives and the department's dedicated Civil Rights Unit. These two units work in tandem to conduct thorough and timely investigations of all reported bias-motivated crimes. If an arrest is made related to a bias-motivated crime, investigators are then responsible for presenting all pertinent information and evidence of bias to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office so that additional hate crime charges may be sought, as appropriate. In addition to their investigative role, department members assigned to the Civil Rights Unit are also responsible for tracking, documenting, and publishing hate crime/bias-based statistical data, providing training and informative presentations to a wide variety of audiences (both law enforcement and community), and acting as subject-matter liaisons between CPD and other federal, state, and local law enforcement entities.

Bias-Related Offenses by Offenders–Gender and Race

Gender	Race	2018	2019
Female	African-American	7	7
Female	White	4	2
Female	White Hispanic	0	4
Female	Unknown	2	4
Male	African-American	22	42
Male	Asian	5	0
Male	White	23	15
Male	White Hispanic	4	14
Male	Unknown	8	5
Unknown	African-American	0	2
Unknown	Unknown	29	42
Total		**104**	**137**

Bias-Related Offenses by Motive

Motive	2018	2019
Gender Identity	1	7
Race/Ethnicity/Ancestry	43	38
Religion	21	26
Sexual Orientation	16	27
Total	**81**	**98**

Bias -Related Offenses

Primary Classification	Secondary Classification	2018	2019
ARSON	ATTEMPT ARSON	0	1
ASSAULT	AGGRAVATED: HANDGUN	0	4
ASSAULT	AGGRAVATED: OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	3	0
ASSAULT	PROTECTED EMPLOYEE: HANDS NO/MINOR INJURY	0	1
ASSAULT	AGGRAVATED PO: KNIFE/CUT INSTRUMENT	0	1
ASSAULT	AGGRAVATED PROTECTED EMPLOYEE: OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	1	1
ASSAULT	SIMPLE	16	14
BATTERY	AGGRAVATED:KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT	0	2
BATTERY	AGGRAVATED: OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	2	3
BATTERY	AGGRAVATED: HANDS/FIST/FEET NO/MINOR INJURY	0	1
BATTERY	SIMPLE	18	16
BATTERY	AGGRAVATED: HANDS/FIST/FEET SERIOUS INJURY	0	1
BATTERY	PROTECTED EMPLOYEE HANDS NO/MINOR INJURY	0	1
BATTERY	AGGRAVATED DOMESTIC BATTERY: KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT	1	0
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	CRIMINAL DEFACEMENT	8	11
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	TO PROPERTY	7	7
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	TO VEHICLE	0	5
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	TO CITY OF CHICAGO PROPERTY	2	1
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	INSTITUTIONAL VANDALISM	0	1
CRIMINAL TRESPASS	TO RESIDENCE	0	2
INTIMIDATION	INTIMIDATION	1	0
NON-CRIMINAL	OTHER NON-CRIMINAL PERSONS	0	6
NON-CRIMINAL	OTHER NON-CRIMINAL PROPERTY	2	1
NON-CRIMINAL	DAMAGE TO REAL PROPERTY:FIRE/EXPLOSION	0	1
OBSCENITY	OBSCENITY	1	0
OFFENSE INVOLVING CHILDREN	OTHER OFFENSE	1	0
OTHER OFFENSE	TELEPHONE THREAT	6	2
OTHER OFFENSE	HARASSMENT BY TELEPHONE	0	4
OTHER OFFENSE	HARASSMENT BY ELECTRONIC MEANS	4	4
OTHER OFFENSE	OTHER CRIME AGAINST PERSON	3	1
OTHER OFFENSE	OTHER CRIME INVOLVING PROPERTY	1	0
OTHER OFFENSE	OTHER ARSON/EXPLOSIVE INCIDENT	1	0
PUBLIC PEACE VIOLATION	BOMB THREAT	1	0
PUBLIC PEACE VIOLATION	RECKLESS CONDUCT	0	1
ROBBERY	ARMED:KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT	1	0
ROBBERY	STRONGARM - NO WEAPON	1	4
ROBBERY	ATTEMPT: ARMED-OTHER DANGEROUS WEAPON	0	1
	Bias-Related Offenses by Offense Total	**81**	**98**

Index Crimes Clearances

The table below represents index crime clearance rates from 2018 and 2019. It includes incidents that were cleared when the offender(s) was arrested, charged, prosecuted, and those cleared exceptionally.

In the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, the Federal Bureau of Investigation lists circumstances in which murders may be cleared exceptionally. To exceptionally clear cases, detectives must have identified the suspect, have enough evidence to support the arrest and charging of the suspect, and know where the suspect is. However, circumstances exist outside the control of the police department that a suspect cannot be arrested, charged, or prosecuted. These circumstances include but are not limited to (1) offender suicide; (2) double murders (i.e., two persons kill each other); (3) deathbed confessions; (4) instances when the offender is killed by the police or a civilian; (5) instances when an offender is already in custody or serving a sentence confesses to the murder; (6) instances when an offender is prosecuted by state or local authorities in another city of a different offense or prosecuted in another city or state by the federal government for an offense which may be the same; (7) instances when extradition is denied; (8) instances when the offender dies after a warrant is issued, but before being taken into custody; or (9) the prosecution refuses to prosecute the case (Federal Bureau of Investigations, 2016).

As case investigations can extend through multiple years, the reported clearance rates must be inclusive of these cases. To standardize across years, for 2018 and 2019, the below table illustrates the number of incidents that occurred in that same year, with all cases that were cleared in that same year regardless of year of incident.

	2018			2019		
	Total Incidents	Total Incidents Cleared	% Cleared	Total Incidents	Total Incidents Cleared	% Cleared
Criminal Homicide (Murder)[1]	576	260	45.14%	492	265	53.86%
Rape[1]	1,863	709	38.06%	1,751	910	51.97%
Robbery	9,679	2,473	25.55%	7,983	2,950	36.95%
Aggravated Assault[1]	5,366	2,066	38.50%	5,259	2,248	42.75%
Aggravated Battery[1]	7,474	2,775	37.13%	7,619	3,077	40.39%
Burglary	11,731	1,557	13.27%	9,578	2,309	24.11%
Theft	65,132	8,882	13.64%	62,083	8,654	13.94%
Motor Vehicle Theft	10,118	810	8.01%	9,081	735	8.09%
Arson	425	81	19.06%	416	92	22.12%

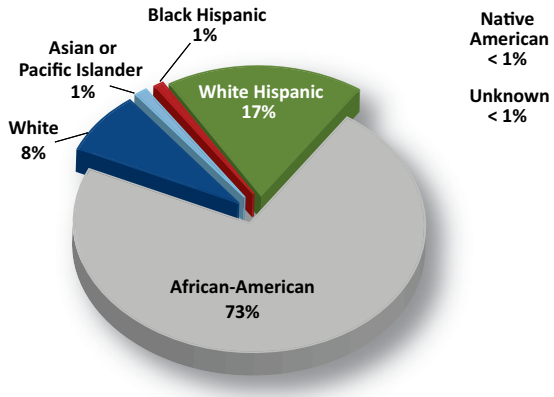
[1]Uniform Crime Reporting guidelines require that these categories are reported based on the number of victims. However, clearance totals are based on incidents; each incident has a clearance status (not each victim). Hence, incident totals, except Homicides, are reported in this table, whereas victim totals are provided for these categories throughout the remainder of the report.

Arrests

CHICAGO
POLICE
DEPARTMENT
DEERING
DISTRICT
Celebrating
70 Years
1936-2006
A PROUD
TRADITION
PARKING
PRISONER
VAN
ONLY
POLICE
6177

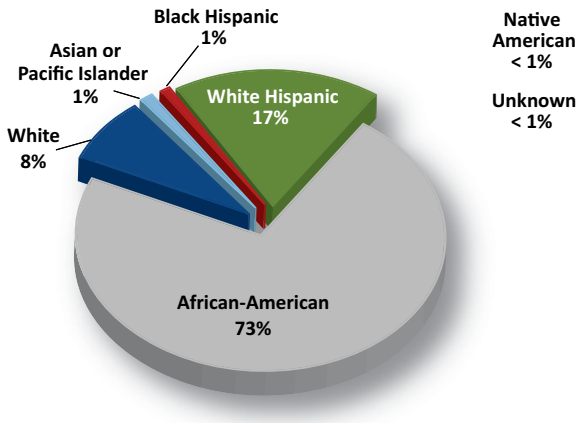
2019 Arrests by District and Race

District	African American	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Hispanic	White Hispanic	Native American	Unknown	Total
1	2,699	493	36	21	345	2	14	**3,610**
2	2,930	80	9	16	95	1	4	**3,135**
3	3,635	27	1	8	42	1	1	**3,715**
4	4,896	126	8	38	520	2	3	**5,593**
5	4,531	85	5	9	95	1	9	**4,735**
6	6,304	89	5	14	68	1	3	**6,484**
7	5,173	59	6	11	180	0	4	**5,433**
8	2,116	488	18	40	1,878	2	7	**4,549**
9	1,504	326	35	27	1,630	0	1	**3,523**
10	4,695	321	13	46	3,139	2	11	**8,227**
11	11,015	666	16	83	952	7	13	**12,752**
12	2,089	429	35	24	829	2	15	**3,423**
14	704	342	18	70	965	0	9	**2,108**
15	3,685	105	4	25	205	0	2	**4,026**
16	404	830	58	28	624	2	4	**1,950**
17	267	339	52	21	707	2	4	**1,392**
18	2,216	531	41	18	310	1	2	**3,119**
19	1,095	647	45	23	483	5	12	**2,310**
20	397	219	43	12	169	1	4	**845**
22	2,325	149	3	5	44	0	4	**2,530**
24	843	284	102	21	374	2	6	**1,632**
25	1,661	429	14	87	2,191	2	12	**4,396**
Outside City Limits	688	179	16	10	220	1	5	**1,119**
Total	**65,872**	**7,243**	**583**	**657**	**16,065**	**37**	**149**	**90,606**



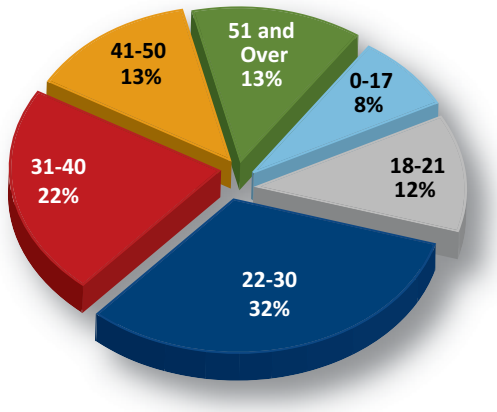
2018 Arrests by District and Race

District	African American	White	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Hispanic	White Hispanic	Native American	Unknown	Total
1	2,382	449	47	13	324	3	14	**3,232**
2	2,694	87	11	11	92	1	7	**2,903**
3	3,474	44	3	4	22	0	7	**3,554**
4	4,212	108	3	39	514	1	3	**4,880**
5	4,750	83	6	8	97	0	5	**4,949**
6	5,983	96	7	11	60	1	2	**6,160**
7	5,366	73	7	7	148	1	1	**5,603**
8	1,811	473	13	41	1,557	3	10	**3,908**
9	1,381	300	32	29	1,583	0	11	**3,336**
10	4,530	301	11	44	2,350	1	7	**7,244**
11	10,211	625	17	77	858	3	8	**11,799**
12	1,613	390	27	19	675	0	11	**2,735**
14	478	319	24	39	747	0	2	**1,609**
15	4,347	73	8	28	194	0	3	**4,653**
16	408	817	58	16	568	2	11	**1,880**
17	252	324	44	21	684	1	4	**1,330**
18	2,091	529	45	18	282	2	8	**2,975**
19	1,044	683	46	22	493	9	5	**2,302**
20	441	297	42	8	235	3	4	**1,030**
22	2,123	101	0	3	36	0	1	**2,264**
24	869	307	94	15	331	3	4	**1,623**
25	1,832	412	7	102	2,345	1	6	**4,705**
Outside City Limits	751	188	14	8	234	1	5	**1,201**
Total	**63,043**	**7,079**	**566**	**583**	**14,429**	**36**	**139**	**85,875**



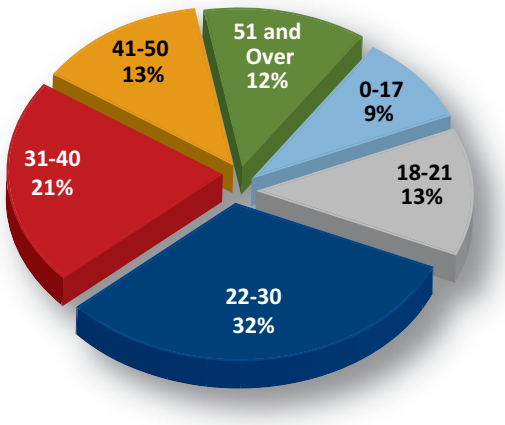
2019 Arrests by District and Age

District	0–17	18–21	22–30	31–40	41–50	51 and over	Total
1	378	398	1,140	737	497	460	**3,610**
2	269	296	842	647	488	593	**3,135**
3	291	413	1,273	815	461	462	**3,715**
4	481	702	1,806	1,258	699	647	**5,593**
5	373	521	1,482	1,065	644	650	**4,735**
6	361	736	2,346	1,453	817	771	**6,484**
7	312	630	1,890	1,297	618	686	**5,433**
8	379	569	1,471	1,099	581	450	**4,549**
9	295	495	1,117	813	484	319	**3,523**
10	659	982	2,299	1,767	1,189	1,331	**8,227**
11	1,019	1,600	4,289	2,656	1,773	1,415	**12,752**
12	270	358	1,040	801	465	489	**3,423**
14	130	316	696	489	261	216	**2,108**
15	228	435	1,478	917	532	436	**4,026**
16	118	172	537	452	348	323	**1,950**
17	180	145	380	294	229	164	**1,392**
18	459	340	987	609	363	361	**3,119**
19	189	245	750	525	283	318	**2,310**
20	123	83	182	193	136	128	**845**
22	346	287	697	554	306	340	**2,530**
24	140	226	433	369	262	202	**1,632**
25	252	508	1,494	1,028	643	471	**4,396**
Outside City Limits	38	160	411	254	133	123	**1,119**
Total	**7,290**	**10,617**	**29,040**	**20,092**	**12,212**	**11,355**	**90,606**



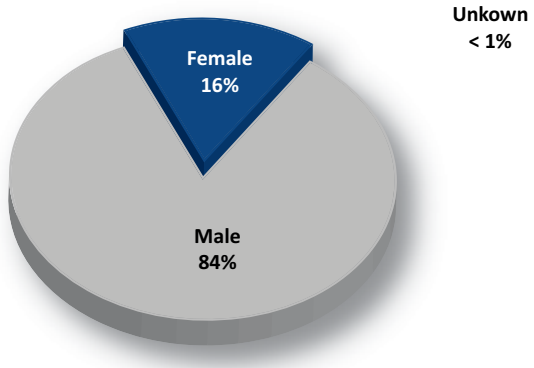
2018 Arrests by District and Age

District	0–17	18–21	22–30	31–40	41–50	51 and over	Total
1	273	367	949	722	468	453	**3,232**
2	386	325	802	565	400	425	**2,903**
3	293	484	1,206	756	420	395	**3,554**
4	585	700	1,585	896	595	519	**4,880**
5	407	593	1,563	1,063	694	629	**4,949**
6	509	723	2,222	1,221	788	697	**6,160**
7	366	748	2,002	1,218	638	631	**5,603**
8	395	555	1,295	900	439	324	**3,908**
9	311	481	1,079	704	432	329	**3,336**
10	580	946	2,119	1,455	1,005	1,139	**7,244**
11	1,027	1,638	3,937	2,445	1,555	1,197	**11,799**
12	249	230	834	642	375	405	**2,735**
14	128	184	497	366	237	197	**1,609**
15	301	619	1,681	1,037	554	461	**4,653**
16	117	179	561	408	313	302	**1,880**
17	199	145	365	319	163	139	**1,330**
18	450	320	882	571	412	340	**2,975**
19	217	225	734	496	305	325	**2,302**
20	135	111	205	258	151	170	**1,030**
22	293	263	690	432	299	287	**2,264**
24	155	181	466	383	240	198	**1,623**
25	268	585	1,626	1,063	707	456	**4,705**
Outside City Limits	74	137	426	296	152	116	**1,201**
Total	**7,718**	**10,739**	**27,726**	**18,216**	**11,342**	**10,134**	**85,875**



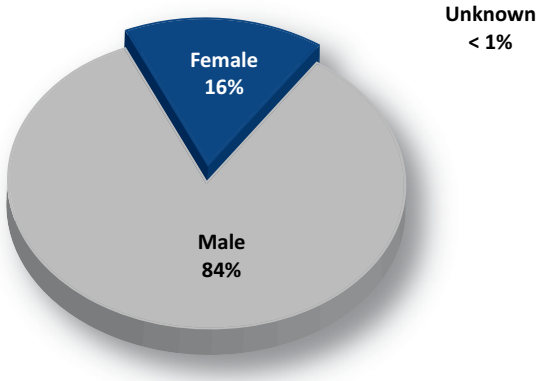
2019 Arrests by District and Gender

District	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
1	2,990	620	0	**3,610**
2	2,519	614	2	**3,135**
3	3,041	674	0	**3,715**
4	4,558	1,034	1	**5,593**
5	3,702	1,032	1	**4,735**
6	5,251	1,231	2	**6,484**
7	4,454	978	1	**5,433**
8	3,843	706	0	**4,549**
9	3,030	491	2	**3,523**
10	7,407	814	6	**8,227**
11	10,884	1,862	6	**12,752**
12	2,836	587	0	**3,423**
14	1,760	347	1	**2,108**
15	3,409	617	0	**4,026**
16	1,654	296	0	**1,950**
17	1,160	232	0	**1,392**
18	2,464	655	0	**3,119**
19	1,893	417	0	**2,310**
20	740	105	0	**845**
22	2,085	444	1	**2,530**
24	1,417	214	1	**1,632**
25	3,698	697	1	**4,396**
Outside City Limits	943	176	0	**1,119**
Total	**75,739**	**14,843**	**25**	**90,606**



2018 Arrests by District and Gender

District	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
1	2,702	527	3	**3,232**
2	2,305	596	2	**2,903**
3	2,921	632	1	**3,554**
4	4,062	815	3	**4,880**
5	3,902	1,045	2	**4,949**
6	5,102	1,057	1	**6,160**
7	4,746	857	0	**5,603**
8	3,216	691	1	**3,908**
9	2,918	417	1	**3,336**
10	6,443	801	0	**7,244**
11	10,140	1,658	1	**11,799**
12	2,271	463	1	**2,735**
14	1,377	232	**0**	**1,609**
15	3,969	684	0	**4,653**
16	1,598	281	1	**1,880**
17	1,082	248	0	**1,330**
18	2,309	666	0	**2,975**
19	1,918	383	1	**2,302**
20	855	175	0	**1,030**
22	1,841	423	0	**2,264**
24	1,387	236	0	**1,623**
25	3,887	816	2	**4,705**
Outside City Limits	1,010	191	0	**1,201**
Total	**71,961**	**13,894**	**20**	**85,875**



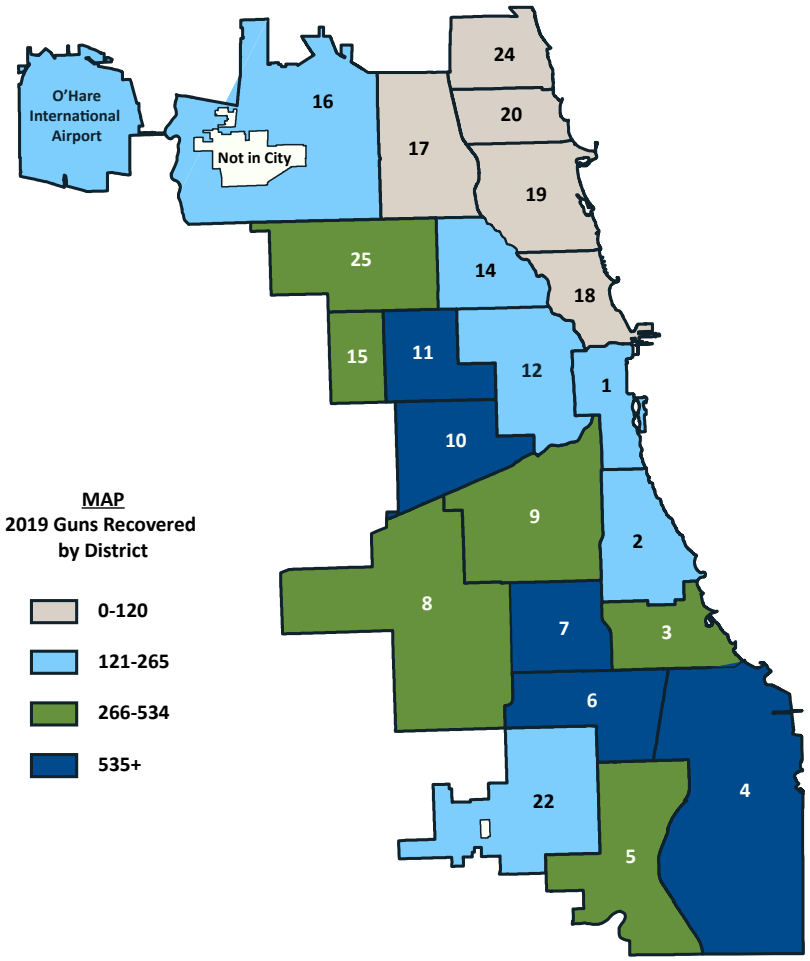
Arrests by Offense Classification

Offense Classification	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
Murder	332	353	21	6.33%
Involuntary Manslaughter / Reckless Homicide	13	7	-6	-46.15%
Criminal Sexual Assault	429	408	-21	-4.90%
Robbery	1,531	1,239	-292	-19.07%
Aggravated Assault	1,378	1,396	18	1.31%
Aggravated Battery	1,223	1,268	45	3.68%
Burglary	801	699	-102	-12.73%
Larceny - Theft	6,947	6,739	-208	-2.99%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,585	2,459	-126	-4.87%
Simple Assault	1,762	2,201	439	24.91%
Simple Battery	9,949	10,031	82	0.82%
Arson	32	32	0	0.00%
Forgery And Counterfeiting	97	117	20	20.62%
Fraud	225	204	-21	-9.33%
Stolen Property: Buy, Receive, Possess	1	0	-1	-100.00%
Vandalism	1,689	1,754	65	3.85%
Weapons	4,519	4,975	456	10.09%
Prostitution	86	128	42	48.84%
Sex Offense - Criminal Sexual Abuse	362	404	42	11.60%
Drug Abuse Violations	12,595	13,833	1,238	9.83%
Gambling	455	375	-80	-17.58%
Offenses Against Family And Children / Involving Children	142	164	22	15.49%
Driving Under The Influence	2,120	2,607	487	22.97%
Liquor Laws	51	49	-2	-3.92%
Disorderly Conduct	2,413	3,651	1,238	51.31%
Miscellaneous Non-Index Offenses	8,319	8,706	387	4.65%
Miscellaneous Municipal Code Violations	2,999	3,046	47	1.57%
Traffic Violations	9,694	9,983	289	2.98%
Warrant Arrests	13,126	13,778	652	4.97%
Total Arrests	**85,875**	**90,606**	**4,731**	**5.51%**

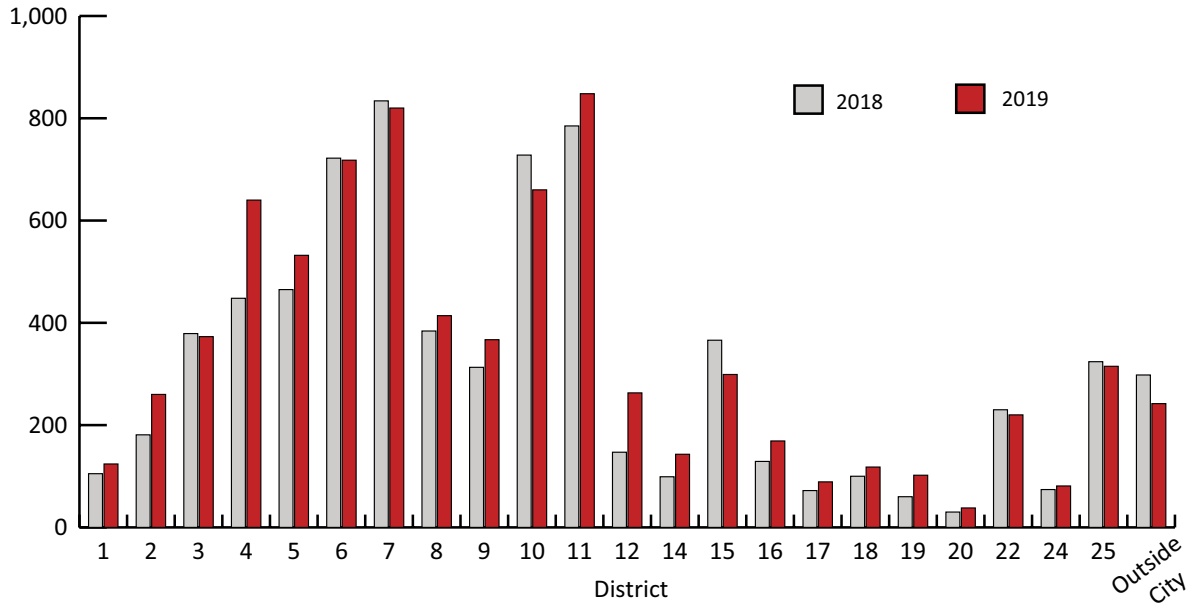
Department and Unit Activity

Guns Recovered

District	2018	2019	% Change
1	105	124	18.10%
2	181	260	43.65%
3	379	373	-1.58%
4	448	640	42.86%
5	465	532	14.41%
6	722	718	-0.55%
7	834	820	-1.68%
8	384	414	7.81%
9	313	367	17.25%
10	728	660	-9.34%
11	785	848	8.03%
12	147	263	78.91%
14	99	143	44.44%
15	366	299	-18.31%
16	129	169	31.01%
17	72	89	23.61%
18	100	118	18.00%
19	60	102	70.00%
20	30	38	26.67%
22	230	220	-4.35%
24	74	81	9.46%
25	324	315	-2.78%
Outside City	298	242	-18.79%
Total	**7273**	**7835**	**7.73%**



Guns Recovered by District



Weapons Recovered as Found Property and Weapon Turn-Ins

	2018			2019		
District	Found Property	Weapon Turn-ins	Total	Found Property	Weapon Turn-ins	Total
1	8	38	46	7	37	44
2	30	21	51	21	39	60
3	27	51	78	28	420	448
4	19	44	63	29	148	177
5	29	60	89	41	42	83
6	45	490	535	43	374	417
7	45	45	90	62	162	224
8	29	67	96	27	44	71
9	30	550	580	18	26	44
10	26	31	57	26	81	107
11	85	51	136	78	283	361
12	22	28	50	27	27	54
14	14	14	28	10	144	154
15	38	30	68	27	255	282
16	14	73	87	9	52	61
17	6	19	25	6	63	69
18	6	20	26	11	30	41
19	6	27	33	9	19	28
20	8	13	21	4	14	18
22	11	55	66	16	51	67
24	10	35	45	10	23	33
25	19	43	62	24	51	75
Outside City	7	25	32	8	7	15
Total	**534**	**1,830**	**2,364**	**541**	**2,392**	**2,933**

Investigatory Stops by District

The Investigatory Stop System is one of the ways the Chicago Police Department, as part of and empowered by the community, ensures that we protect the public, preserve the rights of all members of the community, and enforce the law impartially. Adherence to this policy allows the Department to serve all members of the public equally with fairness, dignity, and respect, and to uphold our pledge to not use racial profiling and other bias-based policing.

Chicago Police Department members are responsible for ensuring public safety by deterring and responding to crime. They are also responsible for upholding the rights guaranteed to the public under the United States Constitution, the State of Illinois Constitution, and the law. Safeguarding the liberties of the public and preventing crime are not mutually exclusive; each can be achieved by fostering trust and confidence between Department members and the public. Sworn members who conduct an Investigatory Stop are required to complete an Investigatory Stop Report. Prior to 2016, Contact Cards were the means by which the Chicago Police Department documented encounters with members of the public that did not lead to any type of enforcement. An officer may conduct an Investigatory Stop if it is based on specific and articulable facts which, combined with rational inferences from these facts, give rise to Reasonable Articulable Suspicion that criminal activity is afoot. The sole purpose of the temporary detention is to prove or disprove those suspicions. The Investigatory Stop report details reasonable articulable suspicion for the detention as well as whether a pat down or other search was conducted with legal justification.

District/Unit	2019
1	5,251
2	5,960
3	4,200
4	14,227
5	6,802
6	7,262
7	14,102
8	10,421
9	7,507
10	4,768
11	7,683
12	5,263
14	4,681
15	4,617
16	3,145
17	2,830
18	4,579
19	4,117
20	3,024
22	2,982
24	5,584
25	5,785
Total	**134,790**

Investigatory Stops by Unit

Unit Number	Unit Name	2019
44	Recruit Training Section (RTS)	49
45	District Reinstatement Section (DRS)	1
50	Airport Operations - North	460
51	Airport Operations - South	10
55	Mounted Unit (MU)	2
57	Detail Unit (DU)	7
59	Marine Operations Unit (MOU)	1
124	Education and Training Division (ETD)	2
126	Inspection Division (ID)	1
145	Traffic Section (TS)	13
171	Central Detention Unit (CDU)	56
181	Incident Response Team (IRT)	2
189	Narcotics Division (ND)	145
191	Intelligence Section (IS)	6
192	Vice & Asset Forfeiture Division (VAFD)	38
193	Gang Investigation Division (GID)	493
195	Criminal Enterprise Unit (CEU)	8
196	Asset Forfeiture Investigation Section (AFIS)	40
211	Deputy Chief - Area Central	6,372
212	Deputy Chief - Area South	2,136
213	Deputy Chief - Area North	3,338
241	Troubled Building Unit (TBU)	21
277	Crime Drug Analysis Unit (CDAU)	2
311	Gang Enforcement - Area Central	4,215
312	Gang Enforcement - Area South	890
313	Gang Enforcement - Area North	2,364
341	Canine Unit (CU)	26
353	Special Weapons And Tactics (SWAT)	3
603	Arson Section (AS)	1
606	Investigative Field Group (IFG)	49
610	Detectives - Area Central	24
620	Detectives - Area South	9
630	Detectives - Area North	9
701	Public Transportation (PT)	1,114
704	Transit Security Unit (TSU)	16
714	Summer Mobile Patrol (SMP)	679
Unit Total		**22,602**
Total ISRs		**157,392**

2019 Calls for Service

The Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC), provides the City of Chicago with prompt and reliable 911 service for police, fire, and emergency medical services and coordinates major emergency response. The mission of the Office of Emergency Management and Communications is to manage incidents, coordinate events, operate communications systems, and provide technology, among other forms of support, to City services to strengthen their respective missions and to protect lives and property in the City of Chicago.

In Chicago, all Calls for Service data is controlled by the Office of Emergency Management and Communications. Dispatch operations—the reception of 911 calls for service and the dispatch of police to respond to calls—is managed by OEMC.

District	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
1	16,173	16,317	16,607	16,669	17,434	18,948	18,668	**120,816**
2	21,565	22,001	22,629	21,894	21,821	23,219	23,196	**156,325**
3	20,298	21,255	22,273	21,714	21,796	22,703	21,688	**151,727**
4	25,287	25,785	26,284	25,875	25,464	27,265	27,285	**183,245**
5	15,205	16,586	16,772	16,673	16,506	16,489	16,173	**114,404**
6	26,705	27,858	27,879	27,484	27,139	28,129	27,678	**192,872**
7	24,766	24,872	25,674	25,254	25,371	26,769	26,479	**179,185**
8	27,099	25,370	25,769	24,964	24,801	26,359	27,556	**181,918**
9	18,161	16,626	16,945	16,215	16,327	18,344	19,142	**121,760**
10	17,660	16,527	17,476	16,714	16,758	18,464	19,165	**122,764**
11	28,275	27,951	28,934	28,200	28,149	32,626	32,468	**206,603**
12	21,472	21,706	22,498	22,003	21,415	23,407	22,878	**155,379**
14	13,215	12,898	12,622	12,424	12,535	13,620	14,441	**91,755**
15	18,531	18,888	19,173	18,608	18,674	20,542	20,001	**134,417**
16	12,102	12,935	12,907	12,335	12,747	12,945	13,134	**89,105**
17	11,335	11,485	11,185	10,823	11,070	12,151	12,246	**80,295**
18	18,441	16,259	16,733	16,205	17,065	18,696	19,662	**123,061**
19	16,248	15,130	15,390	14,677	15,443	17,148	17,897	**111,933**
20	8,586	9,352	10,297	10,086	9,984	10,451	9,917	**68,673**
22	11,687	12,031	12,083	11,842	11,591	12,461	12,470	**84,165**
24	12,153	12,836	12,869	12,612	12,564	13,032	12,521	**88,587**
25	23,603	21,574	22,576	21,670	21,468	21,206	23,106	**155,203**
Other[1]	25,194	25,444	**27,442**	26,389	26,349	30,613	28,881	**190,312**
Total	**433,761**	**431,686**	**443,017**	**431,330**	**432,471**	**465,587**	**466,652**	**3,104,504**

[1]Other includes calls that are not dispatched to an officer that is assigned to a district. This can include calls that are transferred to any of the citywide positions or calls that come in for incidents outside of city limits. Some specific examples would be CTA, Lake Shore Drive, Skyway, Evidence Technicians, Marine Unit, and point-to-point broadcasts. Source: OEMC data batch run.

Naloxone Incidents

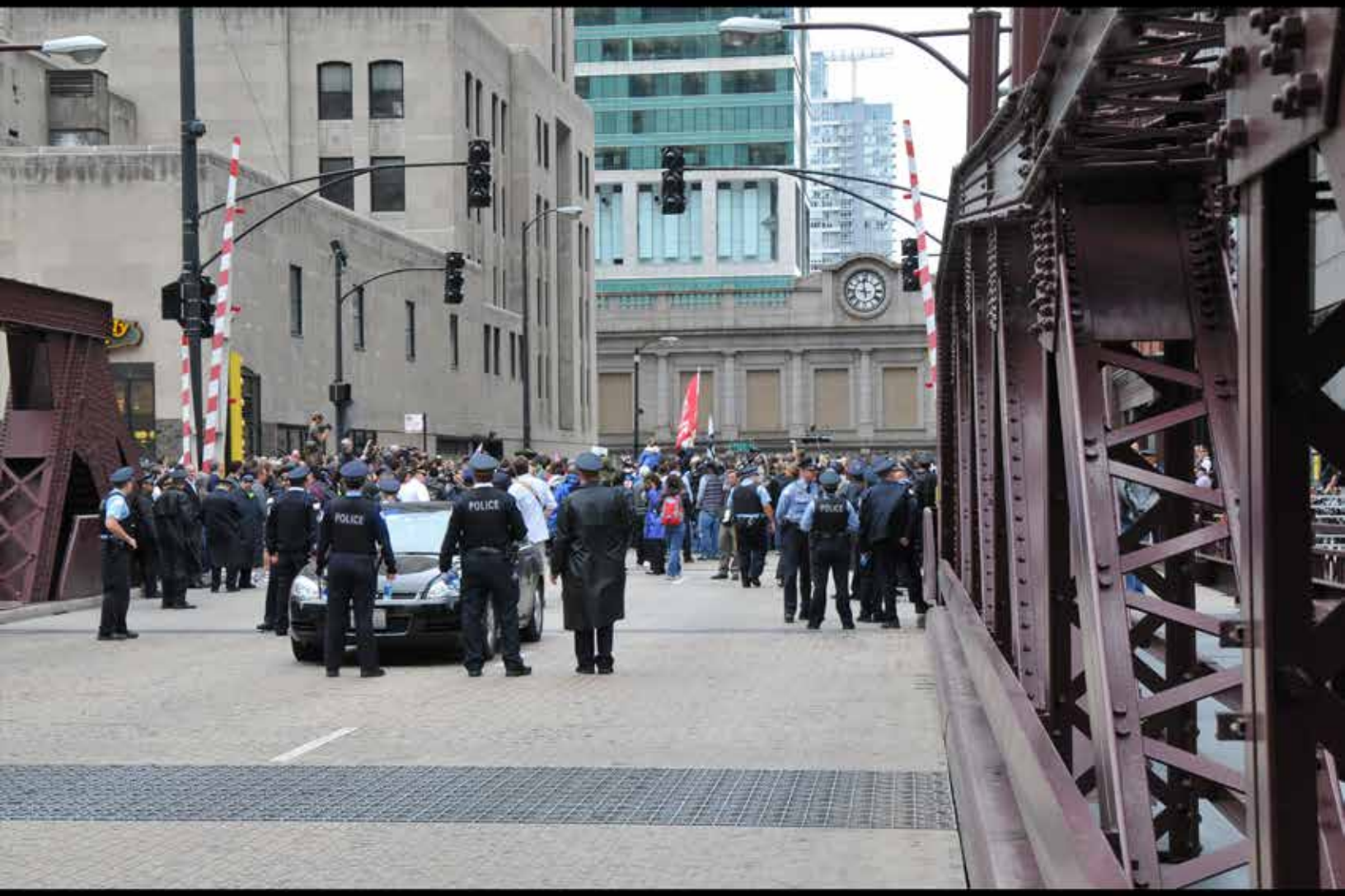
Naloxone is a prescription medication that blocks the effects of the opioids and reverses the overdose. Specifically, it displaces opioids from receptors in the brain that control the central nervous and respiratory systems. It is marketed under various trade names, including Narcan. Naloxone can help restore breathing even if the opioids are taken with alcohol or other drugs.

District	2019
1	1
2	0
3	1
4	0
5	6
6	17
7	1
8	0
9	1
10	14
11	64
12	2
14	1
15	9
16	0
17	0
18	0
19	0
20	0
22	0
24	0
25	1
Total	**118**

Note: Data was complied by searching for incidents in which the case report has an IUCR of 5105-NALOXONE USE BY DEPT MEMBER

Chicago Police Department Totals broken down by district for the "Opioid Overdose Reversal (Naloxone) Pilot Program" that began on May 31, 2019.

Tactical Response Report



CHICAGO POLICE

Tactical Response Report–District Law Enforcement

A Tactical Response Report (TRR) is required to be completed by sworn department members and civilian detention aides who are involved in a reportable use of force. Reportable use of force incidents are outlined in the department directive G03-02-02, "Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report," and include all incidents involving all use of force incidents of a subject who is injured or alleges injury resulting from the member's use of a force option; the active resistance of a subject; an act of obstructing a police officer when the obstructing is a physical act directed at the Department member; a subject whose actions are aggressively offensive, with or without weapons, or who is using or threatening the imminent use of force against the member that will likely cause physical injury; an assault, threat of physical attack, or physical attack against a Department member, including a murder, aggravated battery, battery, aggravated assault, or assault, regardless of whether or not the member has sustained a physical injury; discharge of a firearm, Taser, impact munitions, OC spray or other chemical weapons; use of canines as a force option; use of a Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) acoustic transmission to cause discomfort as a compliance technique; and the use of an impact weapon to strike, kicks, knee strikes, elbow strikes, closed hand strikes or punches, take-downs, and other direct mechanical actions or techniques.

In a reportable use of force incident, each sworn member or civilian detention aide will complete a TRR per department directive; therefore, there may be several TRRs completed for a single incident or a single subject. Additionally, a member involved in a reportable use of force incident with several subjects will complete a TRR for each subject; therefore, there may be several TRRs completed for a single incident by each single member.

In 2019, the Chicago Police Department district law enforcement within the twenty-two police districts, experienced an overall increase of 6% in the number of Tactical Response Reports compared to 2018.

District	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
1	128	114	-14	-11%
2	142	164	22	15%
3	178	165	-13	-7%
4	222	262	40	18%
5	179	166	-13	-7%
6	359	370	11	3%
7	409	390	-19	-5%
8	141	202	61	43%
9	123	177	54	44%
10	280	273	-7	-3%
11	541	598	57	11%
12	140	123	-17	-12%
14	91	105	14	15%
15	217	221	4	2%
16	84	63	-21	-25%
17	67	51	-16	-24%
18	143	206	63	44%
19	124	132	8	6%
20	81	46	-35	-43%
22	125	162	37	30%
24	128	135	7	5%
25	175	191	16	9%
Total	**4,077**	**4,316**	**239**	**6%**

Tactical Response Report–CPD Unit outside District Law Enforcement

In 2019, the Chicago Police Department units outside of district law enforcement experienced an overall increase of 10% in the number of completed TRRs compared to 2018. Furthermore, a 6.35% increase is reported for the number of completed TRRs citywide (district law enforcement and outside units).

City Wide Unit	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA SOUTH	104	112	8	8%
GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA NORTH	58	64	6	10%
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA CENTRAL	45	60	15	33%
NARCOTICS DIVISION (ND)	36	53	17	47%
GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA CENTRAL	29	53	24	83%
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA NORTH	39	34	-5	-13%
INVESTIGATIVE FIELD GROUP (IFG)	24	33	9	38%
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA SOUTH	37	27	-10	-27%
AIRPORT OPERATIONS - NORTH	16	26	10	63%
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (PT)	29	24	-5	-17%
SUMMER MOBILE PATROL (SMP)	22	24	2	9%
GANG INVESTIGATION DIVISION (GID)	26	23	-3	-12%
TRANSIT SECURITY UNIT (TSU)	14	19	**5**	36%
SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT)	13	18	5	38%
CENTRAL DETENTION UNIT (CDU)	18	15	-3	-17%
DETECTIVES - AREA CENTRAL	27	14	-13	-48%
AIRPORT OPERATIONS - SOUTH	5	9	4	80%
DETECTIVES - AREA SOUTH	10	8	-2	-20%
DETECTIVES - AREA NORTH	9	7	-2	-22%
JUVENILE INTERVENTION SUPPORT CENTER (JISC)	7	6	-1	-14%
EDUCATION AND TRAINING DIVISION (ETD)	3	5	2	67%
DETAIL UNIT (DU)	3	5	2	67%
CRIMINAL REGISTRATION UNIT (CRU)	3	5	2	67%
TRAFFIC SECTION (TS)	3	4	1	33%
RECRUIT TRAINING SECTION (RTS)	5	3	-2	-40%

Continued on next page.

Tactical Response Report–CPD Unit outside District Law Enforcement

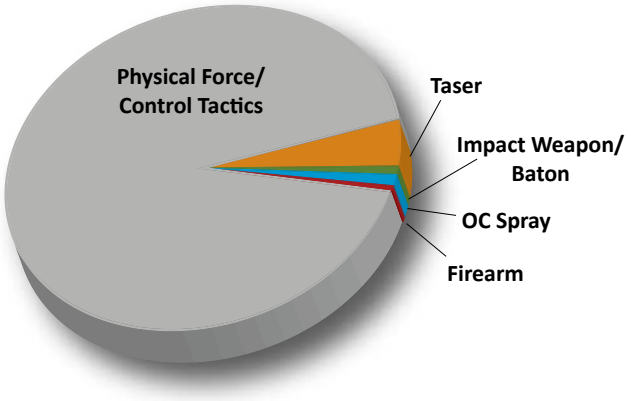
City Wide Unit	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
CANINE UNIT (CU)	1	2	1	100%
ALTERNATE RESPONSE SECTION (ARS)	2	1	-1	-50%
CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATIONS UNIT (CSIU)	1	1	0	0%
VICE & ASSET FORFEITURE DIVISION (VAFD)	7	1	-6	-86%
BUREAU OF DETECTIVES (BOD)	0	1	1	--
EVIDENCE AND RECOVERED PROPERTY SECTION (ERPS)	0	1	1	--
FIELD SERVICES SECTION (FSS)	0	1	1	--
STRATEGIC INITIATIVES DIVISION (SID)	0	1	1	--
HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION (HRD)	1	1	0	0%
BUREAU OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS (BIA)	0	1	1	--
COMPSTAT GROUP (CG)	0	1	1	--
COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION (CD)	0	1	1	--
HELICOPTER OPERATIONS UNIT (HOU)	2	1	**-1**	-50%
MOUNTED UNIT (MU)	0	1	1	--
DISTRICT REINSTATEMENT SECTION (DRS)	0	1	1	--
FORCE REVIEW UNIT (FRU)	0	1	1	--
MAJOR ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION SECTION (MAIS)	1	1	0	0%
FINANCIAL CRIMES SECTION (FCS)	0	1	1	--
ARSON SECTION (AS)	0	1	1	--
DETACHED SERVICES (DS) - MISCELLANEOUS DETAIL	1	1	0	0%
INTELLIGENCE SECTION (IS)	1	0	-1	-100%
OFFICE OF THE FIRST DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT	1	0	-1	-100%
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT (OTS)	1	0	-1	-100%
TROUBLED BUILDING UNIT (TBU)	2	0	-2	-100%
DETAIL SECTION (DS) - OEMC	1	0	-1	-100%
VIOLENCE REDUCTION INITIATIVE - SOUTH	1	0	-1	-100%
MARINE OPERATIONS UNIT (MOU)	1	0	-1	-100%
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT (SIU)	4	0	-4	-100%
Total TRR Outside District Law Enforcement	**613**	**672**	**59**	**10%**

Tactical Response Report–Force Option

The TRRs Per Force Option Used table represents the type of force utilized by Chicago Police Department members: Firearm, Taser, OC Spray, Impact Weapon/ Baton, and Physical Force and Control Tactics. The results from the TRR Per Force Option Use table reports a decrease in use of firearms by 21%, a decrease in use of Taser by 2%, an increase in use of OC Spray by 111%, a decrease of the use of an impact weapon by 5%, and a slight increase in physical force and control tactics by 1%.

TRRs per Force Option Used	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
Firearm	43	34	-9	-21%
Taser	207	202	-5	-2%
Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray)	18	38	20	111%
Impact Weapon/Baton	41	39	-2	-5%
Physical Force and Control Tactics	3,821	3,863	42	1%
Total	**4,130**	**4,176**	**46**	**1%**

TRRs–Force Option Used



Firearm Discharge Incidents

All incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved. A member's decision to utilize a firearm will be made in accordance with department directives. Department members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of the circumstances. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety. Department members' use of a firearm must be objectively reasonable, necessary under the circumstances, and proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject. Consistent with G03-02 "Use of Force," Department members are authorized to use a firearm in deadly force incidents against an assailant as a last resort that is permissible only when necessary to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm to the member or another person. A member's use of a firearm will be documented on a Tactical Response Report (TRR).

In 2019, incidents of an officer discharging their firearm decreased by 21%.

District	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
1	0	0	0	--
2	1	0	-1	-100%
3	4	0	-4	-100%
4	4	4	0	0%
5	2	0	-2	-100%
6	10	1	-9	-90%
7	1	2	1	100%
8	0	0	0	--
9	1	0	-1	-100%
10	0	3	3	--
11	4	4	0	0%
12	1	0	-1	-100%
14	0	0	0	--
15	2	0	-2	-100%
16	0	0	0	--
17	0	0	0	--
18	0	0	0	--
19	1	0	-1	-100%
20	0	0	0	--
22	0	1	1	--
24	0	1	1	--
25	0	3	3	--
District Totals	**31**	**19**	**-12**	**-39%**

City Wide Unit	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
COMPSTAT GROUP (CG)	0	1	1	--
BUREAU OF DETECTIVES (BOD)	0	1	1	--
NARCOTICS DIVISION (ND)	2	1	-1	-50%
GANG INVESTIGATION DIVISION (GID)	1	1	0	0%
GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA SOUTH	2	0	-2	-100%
SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT)	4	3	-1	-25%
ALTERNATE RESPONSE SECTION (ARS)	0	1	1	--
INVESTIGATIVE FIELD GROUP (IFG)	1	6	5	500%
MAJOR ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION SECTION (MAIS)	1	0	-1	-100%
DETECTIVES - AREA SOUTH	1	0	-1	-100%
TRANSIT SECURITY UNIT (TSU)	0	1	1	--
Total City-Wide Units	**12**	**15**	**3**	**25%**

Firearm Discharge Incidents			
2018 Total	**2019 Total**	**(+/-)**	% Change
43	34	-9	-21%

Taser Use Incidents

All incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved.
A member's decision to utilize a Taser will be made in accordance with G03-02, "Use of Force." Members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of the circumstances.
This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety. Department members' use of a Taser must be objectively reasonable, necessary under the circumstances, and proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject. Consistent with G03-02-01, "Force Options," Department members are authorized to use a Taser only for an active resister or assailant, and only for the purpose of gaining control of and restraining the subject. A member's use of a Taser will be documented on a Tactical Response Report (TRR).

In 2019, incidents of an officer deploying a Taser decreased by 2%.

District	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
1	7	7	0	0%
2	9	8	-1	-11%
3	8	6	-2	-25%
4	6	7	1	17%
5	8	6	-2	-25%
6	22	15	-7	-32%
7	24	18	-6	-25%
8	10	13	3	30%
9	4	4	0	0%
10	8	11	3	38%
11	18	27	9	50%
12	5	6	1	20%
14	4	4	0	0%
15	18	11	-7	-39%
16	7	5	-2	-29%
17	6	0	-6	-100%
18	6	9	3	50%
19	11	4	-7	-64%
20	2	4	2	100%
22	9	5	-4	-44%
24	3	7	4	133%
25	5	8	3	60%
District Totals	**200**	**185**	**-15**	**-8%**

City Wide Unit	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
AIRPORT OPERATIONS - NORTH	1	2	1	100%
AIRPORT OPERATIONS - SOUTH	2	0	-2	-100%
NARCOTICS DIVISION (ND)	0	1	1	--
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA CENTRAL	0	2	2	--
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA SOUTH	0	2	2	--
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA NORTH	0	1	1	--
GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA CENTRAL	1	2	1	100%
GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA SOUTH	0	2	2	--
GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA NORTH	0	1	1	--
SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT)	1	1	0	0%
INVESTIGATIVE FIELD GROUP (IFG)	1	0	-1	-100%
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION (PT)	1	2	1	100%
SUMMER MOBILE PATROL (SMP)	0	1	1	--
Total City-Wide Units	**7**	**17**	**10**	**143%**

Taser Use Incidents			
2018 Total	**2019 Total**	**(+/-)**	% Change
207	202	-5	-2%

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC Spray) Incidents

All incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved. A member's decision to utilize OC devices will be made in accordance with G03-02, "Use of Force." Members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of the circumstances. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety. Department members' use of OC devices must be objectively reasonable, necessary under the circumstances, and proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject. A member's use of a Taser will be documented on a Tactical Response Report (TRR).

In 2019, incidents of an officer deploying OC Spray increased by 111%.

District	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
1	1	0	-1	-100%
2	0	0	0	--
3	1	1	0	0%
4	0	0	0	--
5	0	2	2	--
6	0	3	3	--
7	0	1	1	--
8	0	3	3	--
9	0	1	1	--
10	0	4	4	--
11	0	1	1	--
12	2	0	-2	-100%
14	1	0	-1	-100%
15	2	1	-1	-50%
16	0	2	2	--
17	0	0	0	--
18	1	0	-1	-100%
19	3	0	-3	-100%
20	0	1	1	--
22	0	3	3	--
24	1	0	-1	-100%
25	3	2	-1	-33%
District Totals	**15**	**25**	**10**	**67%**

City Wide Unit	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
AIRPORT OPERATIONS - SOUTH	1	0	-1	-100%
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA CENTRAL	0	1	1	--
GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA CENTRAL	0	1	1	--
GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA NORTH	0	1	1	--
SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT)	0	10	10	--
INVESTIGATIVE FIELD GROUP (IFG)	2	0	-2	-100%
Total City-Wide Units	**3**	**13**	**10**	**333%**

OC Incidents			
2018 Total	**2019 Total**	**(+/-)**	% Change
18	38	20	111%

Impact Weapon/Baton Incidents

All incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved. A member's decision to utilize impact weapon/ baton will be made in accordance with G03-02, "Use of Force." Department members will use an amount of force reasonably necessary, based on the totality of the circumstances, to perform a lawful task, effect an arrest, overcome resistance, control a subject, or to protect themselves or others from injury. The expandable baton will be used properly under the guidelines outlined in the Department directive entitled "Use of Force Guidelines." A member's use of an impact weapon/ baton will be documented on a Tactical Response Report (TRR).

In 2019, incidents of an officer utilizing an impact weapon/ baton decreased by 5%

District	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
1	1	1	0	0%
2	5	0	-5	-100%
3	4	1	-3	-75%
4	2	1	-1	-50%
5	2	3	1	50%
6	2	1	-1	-50%
7	4	6	2	50%
8	1	5	4	400%
9	1	2	1	100%
10	4	0	-4	-100%
11	4	3	-1	-25%
12	1	1	0	0%
14	0	1	1	--
15	1	0	-1	-100%
16	0	2	2	--
17	1	0	-1	-100%
18	2	1	-1	-50%
19	3	2	-1	-33%
20	1	0	-1	-100%
22	0	3	3	--
24	1	2	1	100%
25	0	1	1	--
District Totals	**40**	**36**	**-4**	**-10%**

City Wide Unit	2018	2019	(+/-)	% Change
EVIDENCE AND RECOVERED PROPERTY SECTION (ERPS)	0	1	1	--
DEPUTY CHIEF - AREA SOUTH	0	1	1	--
GANG ENFORCEMENT - AREA SOUTH	0	1	1	--
TRANSIT SECURITY UNIT (TSU)	1	0	-1	-100%
Total City-Wide Units	**1**	**3**	**2**	**200%**

Impact Weapon/Baton Incidents			
2018 Total	**2019 Total**	**(+/-)**	% Change
41	39	-2	-5%

Subject Demographics

The Subject Information table illustrates information given to the Department member at the time of completing the Tactical Response Report. The identified basic demographics of identified subjects are age, race, gender, actions, and activity are displayed in the tables.

Age of Subject

	2018		2019	
Age	Total	% of Subjects	Total	% of Subjects
<10	4	0%	3	0%
10–15	166	5%	154	5%
16–20	589	19%	600	18%
21–25	663	21%	736	22%
26–30	613	20%	665	20%
31–35	338	11%	366	11%
36–40	221	7%	282	8%
41–45	134	4%	145	4%
46–50	86	3%	115	3%
51–55	61	2%	66	2%
56–60	43	1%	54	2%
61–65	11	0%	17	1%
>65	7	0%	9	0%
Unknown	184	6%	165	5%
Total	**3,120**		**3,377**	

Gender of Subject

Gender	2018	2019
Female	452	552
Male	2,635	2,768
Unknown	33	57
Total	**3,120**	**3,377**

Race of Subject

	2018		2019	
Race	Total	% of Subjects	Total	% of Subjects
Native American / Alaskan Native	0	0%	0	0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0%	0	0%
African - American	2,443	78%	2,643	78%
Black Hispanic	16	1%	30	1%
Unknown	26	1%	31	1%
White	206	7%	211	6%
White Hispanic	404	13%	436	13%
Total	**3,120**		**3,377**	

Subject Information

The table "Subject Armed versus Unarmed" illustrates those subjects who were identified from a completed Tactical Response Report. Subjects were either physically armed with a weapon or unarmed. However, if the subject was identified to be unarmed, those subjects utilized their mouth, feet, and/or hands against a department member.

Subject Armed vs Unarmed–Weapon Type

Subject Armed		
Weapon Type	**2018**	**2019**
Unknown	0	1
Taser / Stun Gun	2	2
Firearm - Rifle	2	2
Chemical Weapon	8	7
Mouth (Spit, Bite, etc)	17	11
Feet	18	14
Blunt Instrument	32	19
Firearm - Revolver	21	23
Vehicle	32	26
Hands/Fists	55	55
Knife/Other Cutting Instrument	59	71
Other	72	81
Firearm - Semi-Automatic	228	221
Total	**546**	**533**

Subject Armed–Unspecified		
Weapon Type	**2018**	**2019**
Unspecified	19	36
Total	**19**	**36**

Subject Unarmed		
Weapon Type	**2018**	**2019**
No Weapon	1,886	2,047
Mouth (Spit, Bite, etc)	205	223
Feet	220	247
Hands/Fists	735	805
Other	81	76
Total	**3,127**	**3,398**

Subject Armed vs Unarmed	2018	2019	(+/-)
Armed	447	445	-2
Unarmed	2,654	2,896	242
Unspecified	19	36	17
Total	**3,120**	**3,377**	**257**

Subject Activity Gang Related	2018	2019	(+/-)
Gang-Related	303	232	-71
Not Gang-Related	2,817	3,145	328
Total	**3,120**	**3,377**	**257**

Subject Activity Drug Related	2018	2019	(+/-)
Drug-Related	516	503	-13
Not Drug-Related	2,604	2,874	270
Total	**3,120**	**3,377**	**257**

Actions Against Officers

The counts for assaults committed against department members include UCR codes for aggravated assault of a police officer: offender armed with a handgun (0550); offender armed with other firearm (0551); offender armed with a knife/cutting instrument (0552); offender armed with other dangerous weapon capable of causing death or great bodily harm (0553); and offender not armed (0554).

The counts for batteries committed against department members include UCR codes for aggravated battery of a police officer: shot with handgun (0450); shot with non-handgun firearm (0451); cut with a knife/cutting instrument (0452); injured victim with other dangerous weapon capable of causing death or great bodily harm or offender used a caustic substance (0453); offender not armed, but caused great bodily harm, or permanent disability or disfigurement (0461); and offender not armed and victim not injured or with minor injuries only (0454).

Crimes Committed Against Department Members

	2018	2019	% Change
Assault	337	375	11%
Battery	741	812	10%

Member Injury in Use of Force Incident

	2018	2019	% Change
Injured	1,242	1,335	7%
Not Injured	3,355	3,573	6%

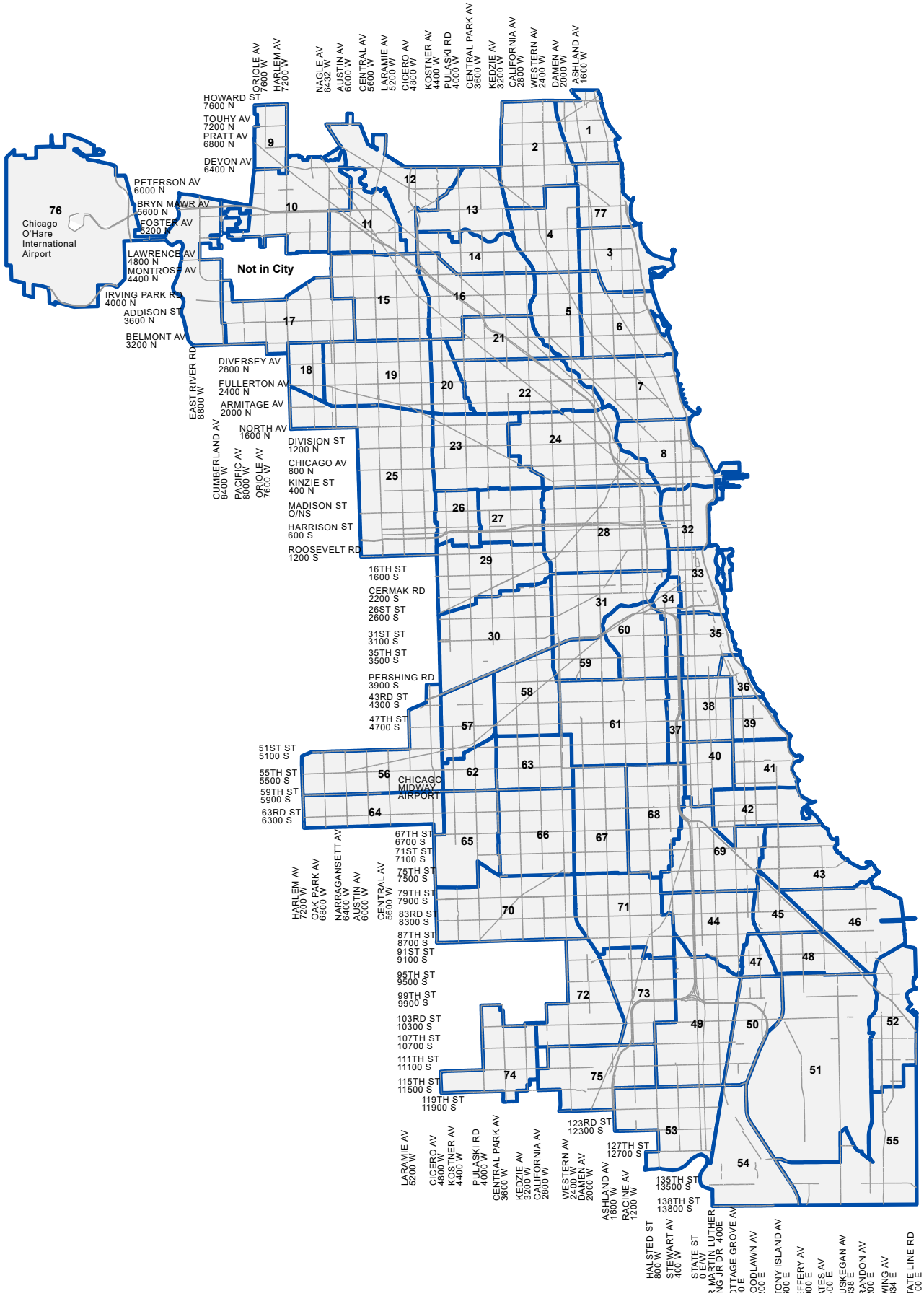
Community Area Index Crime

1. Rogers Park
2. West Ridge
3. Uptown
4. Lincoln Square
5. North Center
6. Lake View
7. Lincoln Park
8. Near North Side
9. Edison Park
10. Norwood Park
11. Jefferson Park
12. Forest Glen
13. North Park
14. Albany Park
15. Portage Park
16. Irving Park
17. Dunning
18. Montclare
19. Belmont Cragin
20. Hermosa
21. Avondale
22. Logan Square
23. Humboldt Park
24. West Town
25. Austin
26. West Garfield Park
27. East Garfield Park
28. Near West Side
29. North Lawndale
30. South Lawndale
31. Lower West Side
32. Loop
33. Near South Side
34. Armour Square
35. Douglas
36. Oakland
37. Fuller Park
38. Grand Boulevard
39. Kenwood

Community Area Index Crime

The seventy-seven Chicago community areas were defined cooperatively by the U.S. Census Bureau and the University of Chicago Department of Sociology following the 1920 Census. Although there have been substantial changes in population and infrastructure since then, the community areas remain the most widely used geographic units by Chicago planning agencies, advocacy groups, and service providers. The following pages show crime totals by community area. In order to group data by community area, crimes were geo-coded based on the address of occurrence and then plotted and extracted using a community area overlay map. As a result, the reader may note that the combined total by community area does not equal the actual total shown by police district.

40. Washington Park
41. Hyde Park
42. Woodlawn
43. South Shore
44. Chatham
45. Avalon Park
46. South Chicago
47. Burnside
48. Calumet Heights
49. Roseland
50. Pullman
51. South Deering
52. East Side
53. West Pullman
54. Riverdale
55. Hegewisch
56. Garfield Ridge
57. Archer Heights
58. Brighton Park
59. McKinley Park
60. Bridgeport
61. New City
62. West Elsdon
63. Gage Park
64. Clearing
65. West Lawn
66. Chicago Lawn
67. West Englewood
68. Englewood
69. Greater Grand Crossing
70. Ashburn
71. Auburn Gresham
72. Beverly
73. Washington Heights
74. Mount Greenwood
75. Morgan Park
76. O'Hare Area
77. Edgewater



Chicago O'Hare International Airport
Not in City
CHICAGO MIDWAY AIRPORT
HOWARD ST 7600 N
TOUHY AV 7200 N
PRATT AV 6800 N
DEVON AV 6400 N
PETERSON AV 6000 N
BRYN MAWR AV 5600 N
FOSTER AV 5200 N
LAWRENCE AV 4800 N
MONTROSE AV 4400 N
IRVING PARK RD 4000 N
ADDISON ST 3600 N
BELMONT AV 3200 N
DIVERSEY AV 2800 N
FULLERTON AV 2400 N
ARMITAGE AV 2000 N
NORTH AV 1600 N
DIVISION ST 1200 N
CHICAGO AV 800 N
KINZIE ST 400 N
MADISON ST O/NS
HARRISON ST 600 S
ROOSEVELT RD 1200 S
16TH ST 1600 S
CERMAK RD 2200 S
26ST ST 2600 S
31ST ST 3100 S
35TH ST 3500 S
PERSHING RD 3900 S
43RD ST 4300 S
47TH ST 4700 S
51ST ST 5100 S
55TH ST 5500 S
59TH ST 5900 S
63RD ST 6300 S
67TH ST 6700 S
71ST ST 7100 S
75TH ST 7500 S
79TH ST 7900 S
83RD ST 8300 S
87TH ST 8700 S
91ST ST 9100 S
95TH ST 9500 S
99TH ST 9900 S
103RD ST 10300 S
107TH ST 10700 S
111TH ST 11100 S
115TH ST 11500 S
119TH ST 11900 S
123RD ST 12300 S
127TH ST 12700 S
135TH ST 13500 S
138TH ST 13800 S
ORIOLE AV 7600 W
HARLEM AV 7200 W
NAGLE AV 6432 W
AUSTIN AV 6000 W
CENTRAL AV 5600 W
LARAMIE AV 5200 W
CICERO AV 4800 W
KOSTNER AV 4400 W
PULASKI RD 4000 W
CENTRAL PARK AV 3600 W
KEDZIE AV 3200 W
CALIFORNIA AV 2800 W
WESTERN AV 2400 W
DAMEN AV 2000 W
ASHLAND AV 1600 W
EAST RIVER RD 8800 W
CUMBERLAND AV 8400 W
PACIFIC AV 8000 W
ORIOLE AV 7600 W
HARLEM AV 7200 W
OAK PARK AV 6800 W
NARRAGANSETT AV 6400 W
AUSTIN AV 6000 W
CENTRAL AV 5600 W
LARAMIE AV 5200 W
CICERO AV 4800 W
KOSTNER AV 4400 W
PULASKI RD 4000 W
CENTRAL PARK AV 3600 W
KEDZIE AV 3200 W
CALIFORNIA AV 2800 W
WESTERN AV 2400 W
DAMEN AV 2000 W
ASHLAND AV 1600 W
RACINE AV 1200 W
HALSTED ST 800 W
STEWART AV 400 W
STATE ST 0 E/W
MARTIN LUTHER NG JR DR 400E
OTTAGE GROVE AV 0 E
OODLAWN AV 00 E
ONY ISLAND AV 00 E
FFERY AV 00 E
TES AV 00 E
JSKEGAN AV 38 E
RANDON AV 00 E
WING AV 34 E
TATE LINE RD 00 E

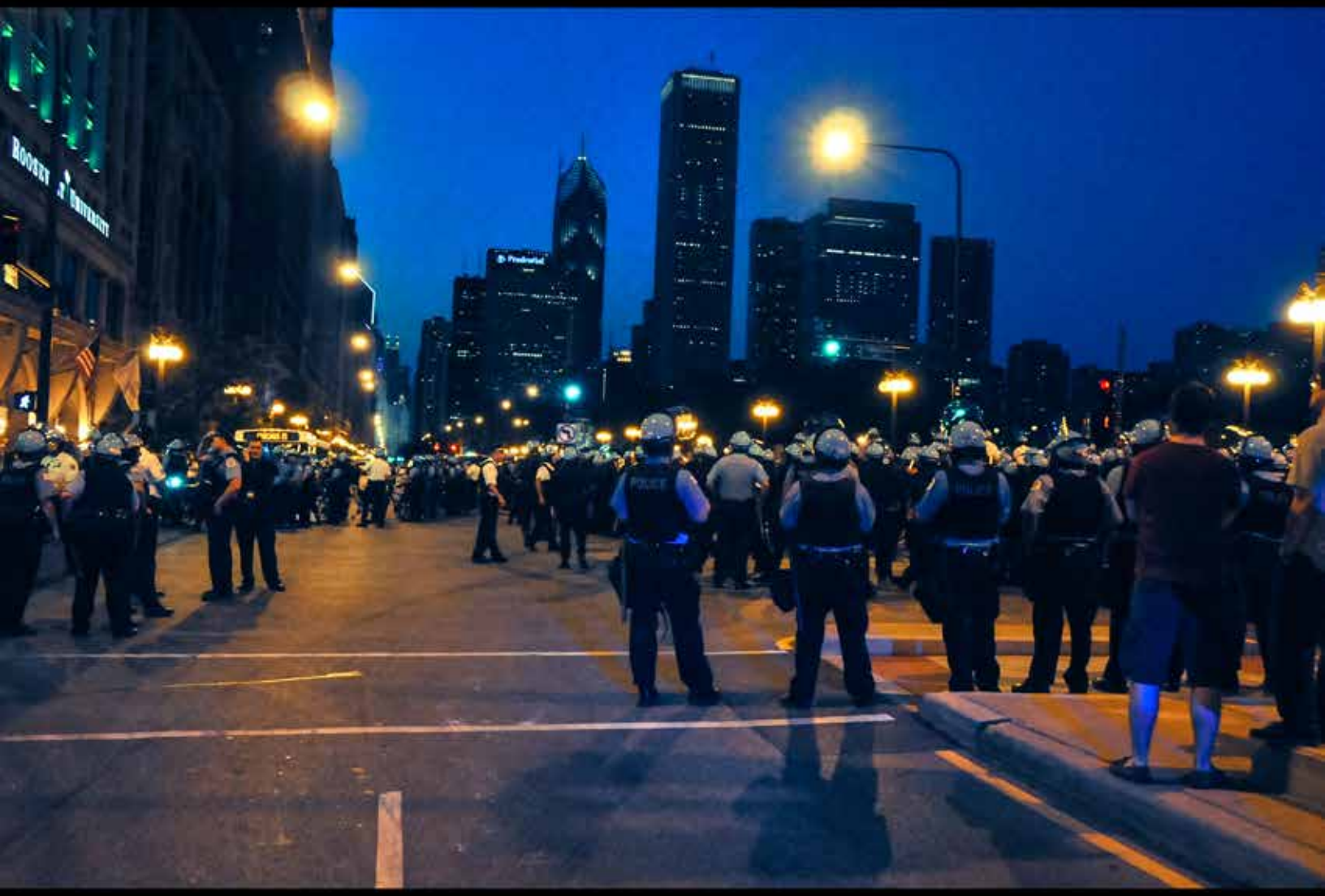
Index Crime by Community Area

Community Area		Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Human Trafficking	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
1	ROGERS PARK	6	37	111	78	57	0	180	1,221	131	2	1,823
2	WEST RIDGE	3	26	89	83	51	0	214	918	125	5	1,514
3	UPTOWN	0	34	75	79	93	0	109	932	84	2	1,408
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	0	29	28	29	32	0	96	538	63	1	816
5	NORTH CENTER	1	4	24	16	8	0	85	461	48	3	650
6	LAKE VIEW	3	66	159	75	107	0	237	2,423	173	9	3,252
7	LINCOLN PARK	3	23	116	38	57	0	204	2,023	93	10	2,567
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	2	92	416	128	202	0	161	5,699	300	4	7,004
9	EDISON PARK	1	2	1	2	3	0	7	55	11	0	82
10	NORWOOD PARK	0	11	8	21	10	0	57	282	44	4	437
11	JEFFERSON PARK	0	3	13	15	13	0	39	262	53	1	399
12	FOREST GLEN	0	0	2	6	3	0	42	121	22	0	196
13	NORTH PARK	0	8	16	15	7	0	39	230	41	1	357
14	ALBANY PARK	1	16	75	84	56	0	106	571	106	5	1,020
15	PORTAGE PARK	3	22	56	99	62	0	139	603	135	4	1,123
16	IRVING PARK	3	18	44	65	44	0	123	715	101	1	1,114
17	DUNNING	6	6	11	25	23	0	82	223	53	6	435
18	MONTCLARE	0	3	13	19	10	0	22	119	23	2	211
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	5	35	130	110	114	0	147	819	277	7	1,644
20	HERMOSA	0	8	32	43	29	0	52	220	72	4	460
21	AVONDALE	2	11	79	28	50	0	121	596	86	5	978
22	LOGAN SQUARE	4	33	134	108	67	0	263	1,816	169	6	2,600
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	28	53	215	209	332	0	246	1,065	247	24	2,419
24	WEST TOWN	5	42	241	116	140	0	381	2,808	241	9	3,983
25	AUSTIN	53	107	604	513	698	2	414	2,331	646	35	5,403
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK	23	39	257	125	340	1	112	582	189	11	1,679
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK	16	21	204	125	258	1	115	687	197	7	1,631
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	8	60	299	190	209	0	203	3,460	318	7	4,754
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	23	49	339	261	440	2	202	938	297	16	2,567
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	14	33	144	133	202	0	134	736	215	7	1,618
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	6	20	63	68	79	0	83	586	91	7	1,003
32	LOOP	2	35	253	102	116	0	82	5,579	138	2	6,309
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	1	9	43	32	25	0	39	552	64	1	766
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	2	3	71	24	26	0	25	318	34	0	503
35	DOUGLAS	3	16	85	66	92	0	34	741	89	1	1,127
36	OAKLAND	1	5	22	21	20	0	18	127	20	1	235
37	FULLER PARK	4	11	49	28	35	0	26	168	35	1	357
38	GRAND BOULEVARD	5	20	97	73	123	0	106	694	139	2	1,259
39	KENWOOD	1	13	42	35	45	0	41	361	54	0	592

Index Crime by Community Area

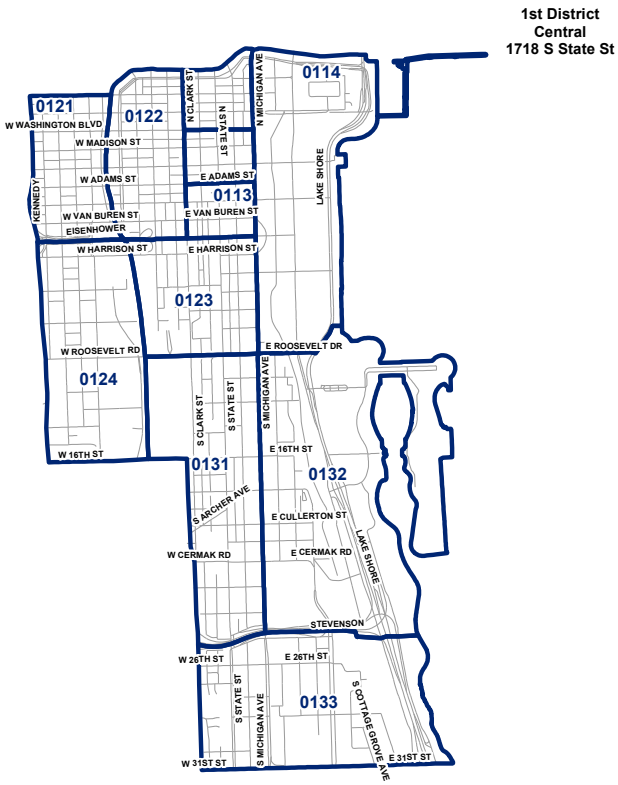
Community Area		Murder	Criminal Sexual Assault	Robbery	Agg. Assault	Agg. Battery	Human Trafficking	Burglary	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Total
40	WASHINGTON PARK	10	15	66	65	130	1	85	353	83	2	810
41	HYDE PARK	0	10	72	39	30	0	54	600	64	0	869
42	WOODLAWN	7	29	133	92	189	0	128	575	104	4	1,261
43	SOUTH SHORE	22	79	292	234	430	0	510	1,449	291	13	3,320
44	CHATHAM	12	34	249	219	266	1	280	1,409	227	7	2,704
45	AVALON PARK	3	6	28	35	56	0	57	209	52	2	448
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	15	27	122	140	203	0	167	581	156	14	1,425
47	BURNSIDE	0	1	19	22	20	0	20	41	9	0	132
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	1	11	40	45	47	0	39	264	81	5	533
49	ROSELAND	27	41	202	193	304	1	227	966	218	8	2,187
50	PULLMAN	3	8	21	24	39	0	45	234	41	2	417
51	SOUTH DEERING	1	12	46	51	67	1	54	463	56	4	755
52	EAST SIDE	5	1	19	35	37	0	31	135	39	5	307
53	WEST PULLMAN	6	24	91	107	211	0	180	502	152	8	1,281
54	RIVERDALE	3	7	24	52	73	0	40	156	46	4	405
55	HEGEWISCH	0	2	11	8	13	0	25	99	14	0	172
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	3	9	27	23	18	0	98	496	56	5	735
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	7	11	15	11	0	47	238	40	1	370
58	BRIGHTON PARK	3	15	63	49	85	0	116	334	103	7	775
59	MCKINLEY PARK	1	3	23	22	18	0	51	234	26	1	379
60	BRIDGEPORT	0	11	18	50	45	0	94	326	37	1	582
61	NEW CITY	6	34	123	161	187	0	161	778	142	14	1,606
62	WEST ELSDON	2	5	26	24	14	0	71	183	38	1	364
63	GAGE PARK	6	14	98	67	47	0	123	387	79	4	825
64	CLEARING	1	5	13	27	12	0	58	166	26	2	310
65	WEST LAWN	1	11	50	45	23	0	91	451	73	2	747
66	CHICAGO LAWN	17	48	228	167	208	0	300	915	202	13	2,098
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	20	39	213	282	382	2	268	901	190	19	2,316
68	ENGLEWOOD	19	50	219	226	311	0	230	792	193	16	2,056
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING	26	54	230	223	363	1	275	953	278	10	2,413
70	ASHBURN	5	11	69	68	47	0	146	437	119	0	902
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	20	54	261	241	303	0	306	1,130	256	18	2,589
72	BEVERLY	0	2	15	16	10	0	78	235	33	4	393
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	5	19	84	110	125	0	130	625	120	5	1,223
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	4	3	8	4	0	26	99	14	0	158
75	MORGAN PARK	4	8	39	57	63	0	73	416	59	1	720
76	O HARE	0	4	8	10	10	0	12	535	84	1	664
77	EDGEWATER	0	24	67	45	33	0	96	836	56	0	1,157
Total		**492**	**1,761**	**7,983**	**6,584**	**8,712**	**13**	**9,578**	**62,083**	**9,081**	**416**	**106,703**

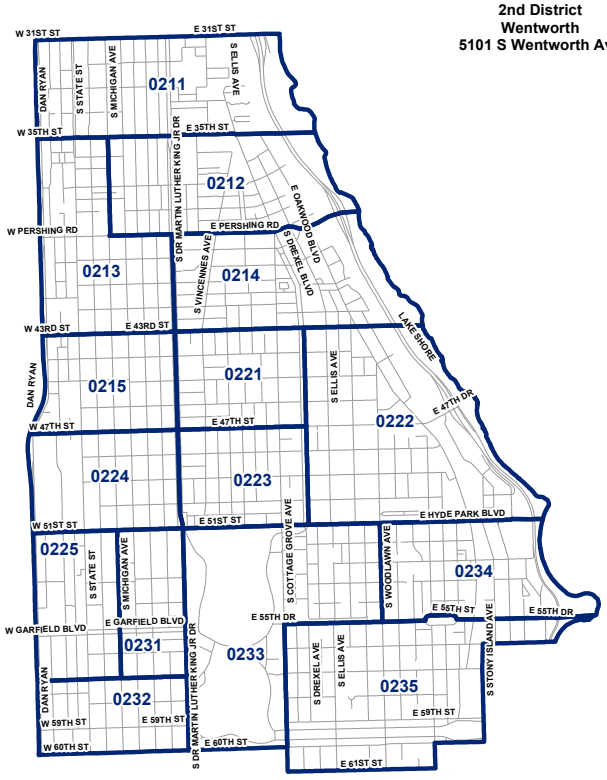
District Index Crime



1st District–Central			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	9	3	-66.67%
Rape	76	59	-22.37%
Robbery	458	362	-20.96%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	346	381	10.12%
Aggravated Assault	159	186	16.98%
Aggravated Battery	187	195	4.28%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime*	**890**	**805**	**-9.55%**
Burglary	151	160	5.96%
Theft	7647	7318	-4.30%
Motor Vehicle Theft	281	253	-9.96%
Arson	9	3	-66.67%
Total Property Crime	**8,088**	**7,734**	**-4.38%**
Total Index Crime	**8,978**	**8,539**	**-4.89%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.



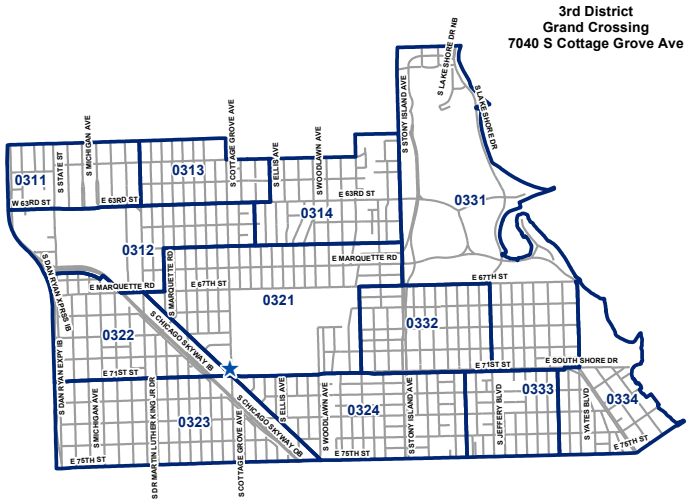


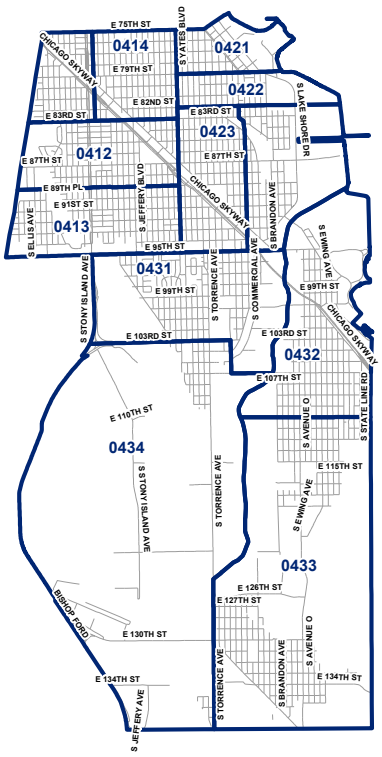
2nd District–Wentworth			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	31	16	-48.39%
Rape	80	75	-6.25%
Robbery	507	360	-28.99%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	724	653	-9.81%
Aggravated Assault	286	269	-5.94%
Aggravated Battery	438	384	-12.33%
Human Trafficking	3	1	-66.67%
Total Violent Index Crime*	**1,345**	**1,105**	**-17.84%**
Burglary	409	306	-25.18%
Theft	2,748	2,627	-4.40%
Motor Vehicle Theft	483	426	-11.80%
Arson	9	6	-33.33%
Total Property Crime	**3,649**	**3,365**	**-7.78%**
Total Index Crime	**4,994**	**4,470**	**-10.49%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.

3rd District–Grand Crossing			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	31	31	0.00%
Rape	88	107	21.59%
Robbery	445	453	1.80%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	949	1,048	10.43%
Aggravated Assault	351	378	7.69%
Aggravated Battery	598	670	12.04%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime*	**1,514**	**1,639**	**8.26%**
Burglary	661	592	-10.44%
Theft	1,921	2,046	6.51%
Motor Vehicle Theft	416	450	8.17%
Arson	16	15	-6.25%
Total Property Crime	**3,014**	**3,103**	**2.95%**
Total Index Crime	**4,528**	**4,742**	**4.73%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.



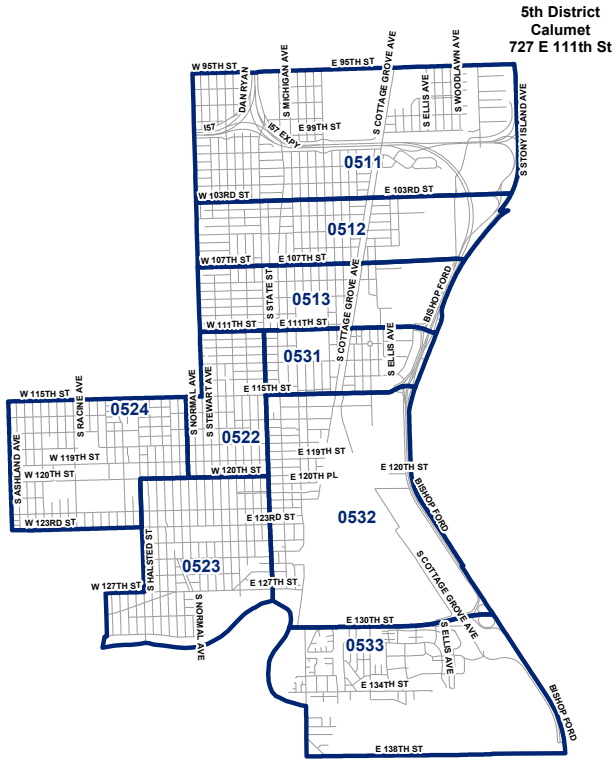


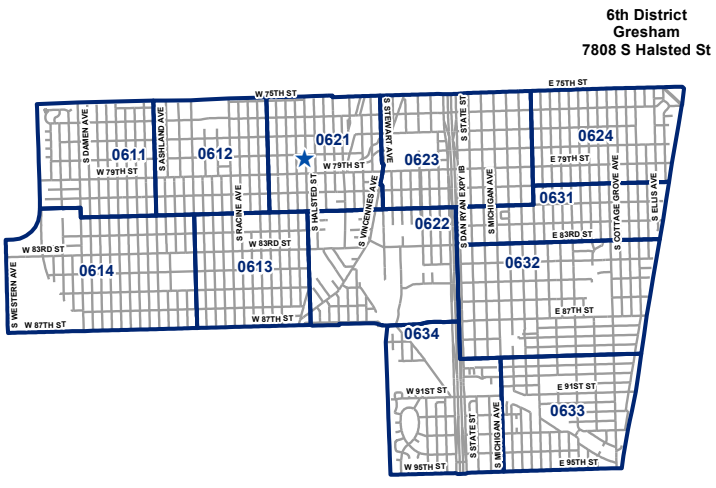
4th District–South Chicago			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	33	35	6.06%
Rape	121	92	-23.97%
Robbery	452	381	-15.71%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	1,064	1,045	-1.79%
Aggravated Assault	447	426	-4.70%
Aggravated Battery	617	619	0.32%
Human Trafficking	0	1	--
Total Violent Index Crime*	**1,670**	**1,554**	**-6.95%**
Burglary	759	592	-22.00%
Theft	2,252	2,200	-2.31%
Motor Vehicle Theft	593	516	-12.98%
Arson	27	37	37.04%
Total Property Crime	**3,631**	**3,345**	**-7.88%**
Total Index Crime	**5,301**	**4,899**	**-7.58%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.

5th District–Calumet			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	60	33	-45.00%
Rape	74	66	-10.81%
Robbery	368	286	-22.28%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	848	848	0.00%
Aggravated Assault	336	306	-8.93%
Aggravated Battery	512	542	5.86%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime*	**1,350**	**1,233**	**-8.67%**
Burglary	512	442	-13.67%
Theft	1,895	1,650	-12.93%
Motor Vehicle Theft	377	400	6.10%
Arson	19	20	5.26%
Total Property Crime	**2,803**	**2,512**	**-10.38%**
Total Index Crime	**4,153**	**3,745**	**-9.82%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.



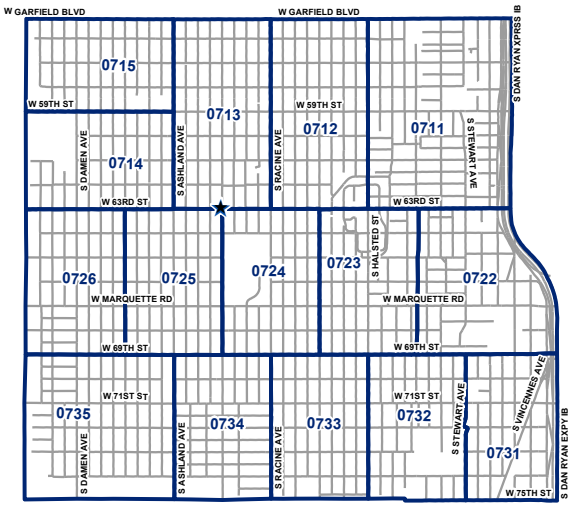


6th District–Gresham			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	45	45	0.00%
Rape	116	107	-7.76%
Robbery	646	589	-8.82%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	1,239	1,186	-4.28%
Aggravated Assault	543	508	-6.45%
Aggravated Battery	696	678	-2.59%
Human Trafficking	3	2	-33.33%
Total Violent Index Crime*	**2,049**	**1,929**	**-5.86%**
Burglary	666	689	3.45%
Theft	3,206	2,917	-9.01%
Motor Vehicle Theft	508	560	10.24%
Arson	18	26	44.44%
Total Property Crime	**4,398**	**4,192**	**-4.68%**
Total Index Crime	**6,447**	**6,121**	**-5.06%**

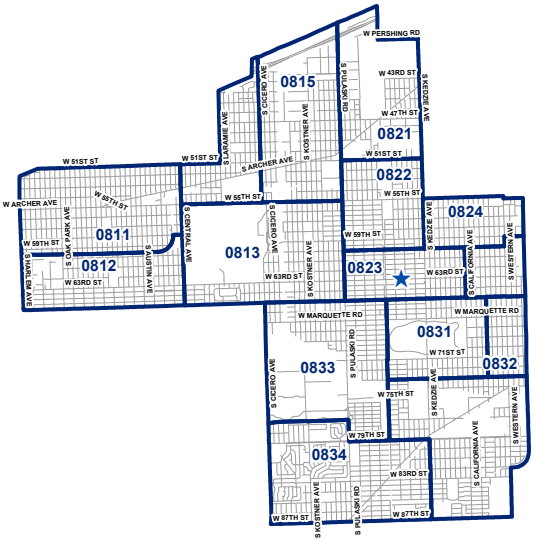
*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.

7th District–Englewood			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	57	44	-22.81%
Rape	88	98	11.36%
Robbery	513	464	-9.55%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	1,257	1,293	2.86%
Aggravated Assault	522	535	2.49%
Aggravated Battery	735	758	3.13%
Human Trafficking	0	2	--
Total Violent Index Crime*	**1,915**	**1,901**	**-0.73%**
Burglary	524	531	1.34%
Theft	2,085	1,834	-12.04%
Motor Vehicle Theft	446	408	-8.52%
Arson	43	37	-13.95%
Total Property Crime	**3,098**	**2,810**	**-9.30%**
Total Index Crime	**5,013**	**4,711**	**-6.02%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.



7th District
Englewood
1400 W 63rd St



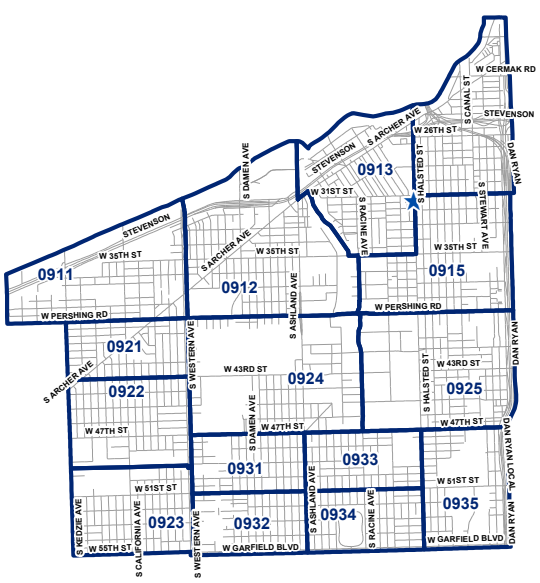
8th District
Chicago Lawn
3420 W 63rd St

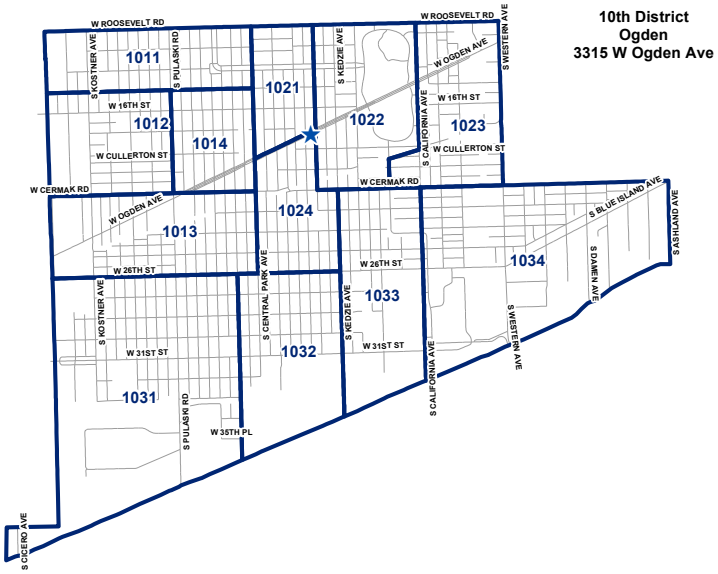
8th District–Chicago Lawn			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	31	32	3.23%
Rape	98	107	9.18%
Robbery	599	497	-17.03%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	827	784	-5.20%
Aggravated Assault	429	422	-1.63%
Aggravated Battery	398	362	-9.05%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime*	**1,555**	**1,420**	**-8.68%**
Burglary	1,022	879	-13.99%
Theft	3,469	3,166	-8.73%
Motor Vehicle Theft	777	622	-19.95%
Arson	29	26	-10.34%
Total Property Crime	**5,297**	**4,693**	**-11.40%**
Total Index Crime	**6,852**	**6,113**	**-10.79%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.

9th District–Deering			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	31	20	-35.48%
Rape	93	77	-17.20%
Robbery	408	360	-11.76%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	839	758	-9.65%
Aggravated Assault	448	348	-22.32%
Aggravated Battery	391	410	4.86%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime*	**1,372**	**1,215**	**-11.44%**
Burglary	576	526	-8.68%
Theft	2,225	2,220	-0.22%
Motor Vehicle Theft	498	385	-22.69%
Arson	42	26	-38.10%
Total Property Crime	**3,341**	**3,157**	**-5.51%**
Total Index Crime	**4,713**	**4,372**	**-7.24%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.



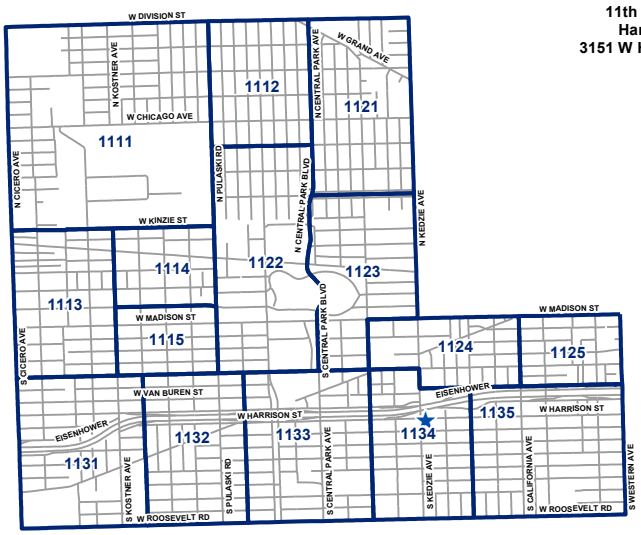


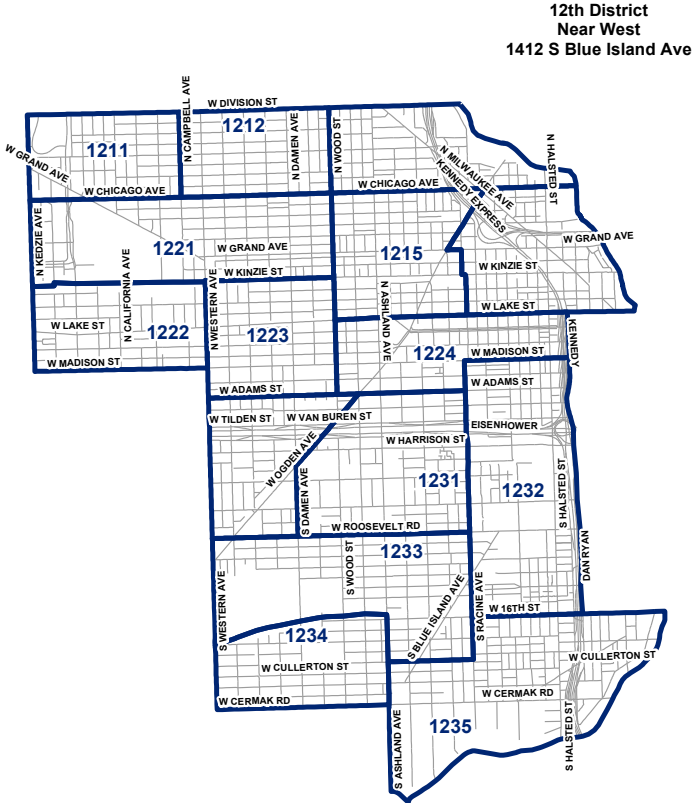
10th District–Ogden			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	34	33	-2.94%
Rape	99	76	-23.23%
Robbery	508	429	-15.55%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	967	982	1.55%
Aggravated Assault	365	379	3.84%
Aggravated Battery	602	603	0.17%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime*	**1,608**	**1,520**	**-5.47%**
Burglary	413	347	-15.98%
Theft	511	485	-5.09%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,781	1,743	-2.13%
Arson	26	22	-15.38%
Total Property Crime	**2,731**	**2,597**	**-4.91%**
Total Index Crime	**4,339**	**4,117**	**-5.12%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.

11th District–Harrison			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	71	71	0.00%
Rape	128	111	-13.28%
Robbery	972	732	-24.69%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	1,496	1,377	-7.95%
Aggravated Assault	505	424	-16.04%
Aggravated Battery	991	953	-3.83%
Human Trafficking	0	4	--
Total Violent Index Crime*	**2,667**	**2,295**	**-13.95%**
Burglary	498	381	-23.49%
Theft	2,123	1,979	-6.78%
Motor Vehicle Theft	657	642	-2.28%
Arson	40	38	-5.00%
Total Property Crime	**3,318**	**3,040**	**-8.38%**
Total Index Crime	**5,985**	**5,335**	**-10.86%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.



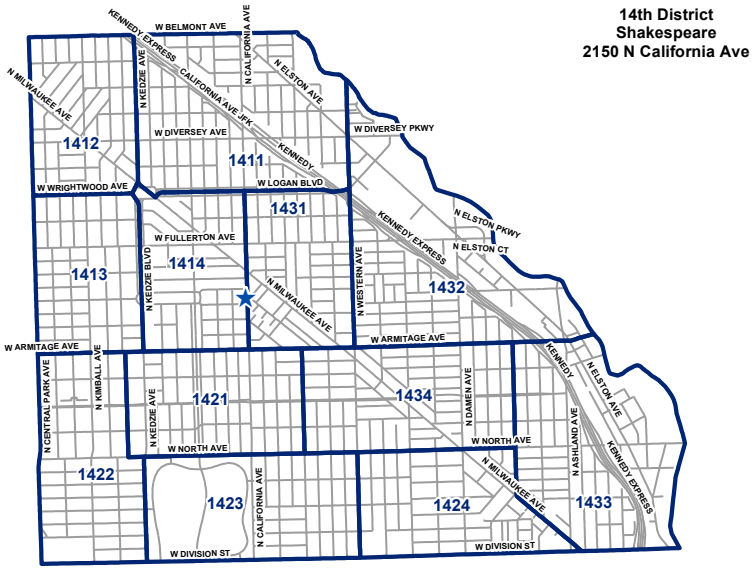


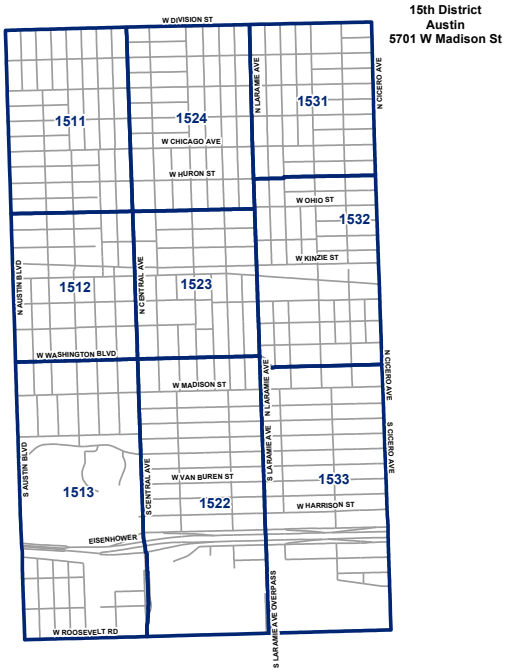
12th District–Near West			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	13	17	30.77%
Rape	104	93	-10.58%
Robbery	545	460	-15.60%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	557	583	4.67%
Aggravated Assault	272	265	-2.57%
Aggravated Battery	285	318	11.58%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime*	**1,219**	**1,153**	**-5.41%**
Burglary	660	453	-31.36%
Theft	4,356	4,314	-0.96%
Motor Vehicle Theft	556	496	-10.79%
Arson	11	16	45.45%
Total Property Crime	**5,583**	**5,279**	**-5.45%**
Total Index Crime	**6,802**	**6,432**	**-5.44%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.

14th District–Shakespeare			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	10	7	-30.00%
Rape	56	53	-5.36%
Robbery	298	264	-11.41%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	450	334	-25.78%
Aggravated Assault	252	187	-25.79%
Aggravated Battery	198	147	-25.76%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime*	**814**	**658**	**-19.16%**
Burglary	578	463	-19.90%
Theft	3,413	3,443	0.88%
Motor Vehicle Theft	399	300	-24.81%
Arson	10	14	40.00%
Total Property Crime	**4,400**	**4,220**	**-4.09%**
Total Index Crime	**5,214**	**4,878**	**-6.44%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.



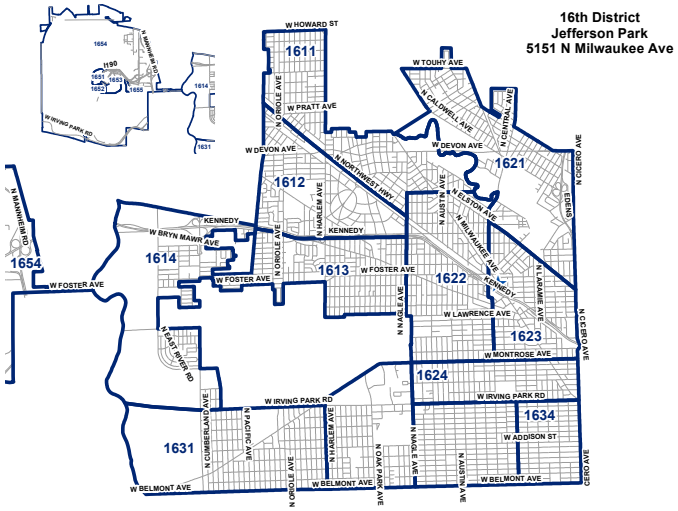


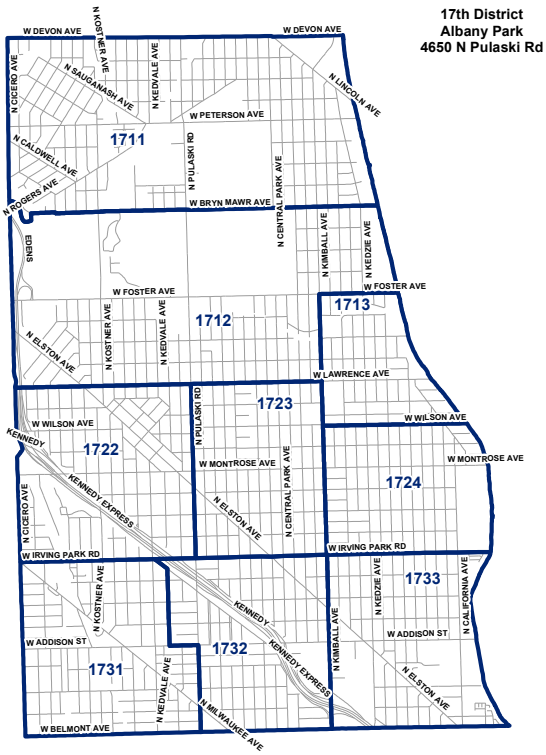
15th District–Austin			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	46	40	-13.04%
Rape	96	73	-23.96%
Robbery	522	417	-20.11%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	760	882	16.05%
Aggravated Assault	280	357	27.50%
Aggravated Battery	480	525	9.38%
Human Trafficking	3	2	-33.33%
Total Violent Index Crime*	**1,427**	**1,414**	**-0.91%**
Burglary	338	255	-24.56%
Theft	1,323	1,474	11.41%
Motor Vehicle Theft	454	399	-12.11%
Arson	32	30	-6.25%
Total Property Crime	**2,147**	**2,158**	**0.51%**
Total Index Crime	**3,574**	**3,572**	**-0.06%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.

16th District–Jefferson Park			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	2	10	400.00%
Rape	51	45	-11.76%
Robbery	125	92	-26.40%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	260	293	12.69%
Aggravated Assault	152	171	12.50%
Aggravated Battery	108	122	12.96%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime*	**439**	**440**	**0.23%**
Burglary	519	348	-32.95%
Theft	2,280	1,949	-14.52%
Motor Vehicle Theft	395	376	-4.81%
Arson	22	16	-27.27%
Total Property Crime	**3,216**	**2,689**	**-16.39%**
Total Index Crime	**3,655**	**3,129**	**-14.39%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.



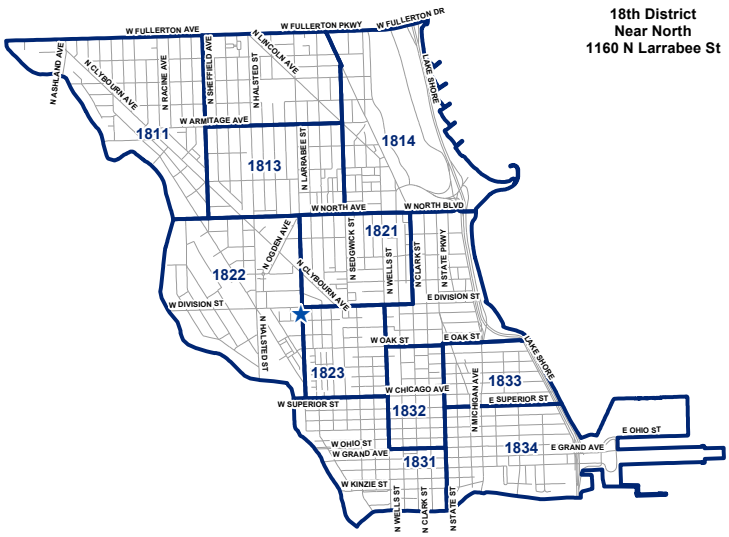


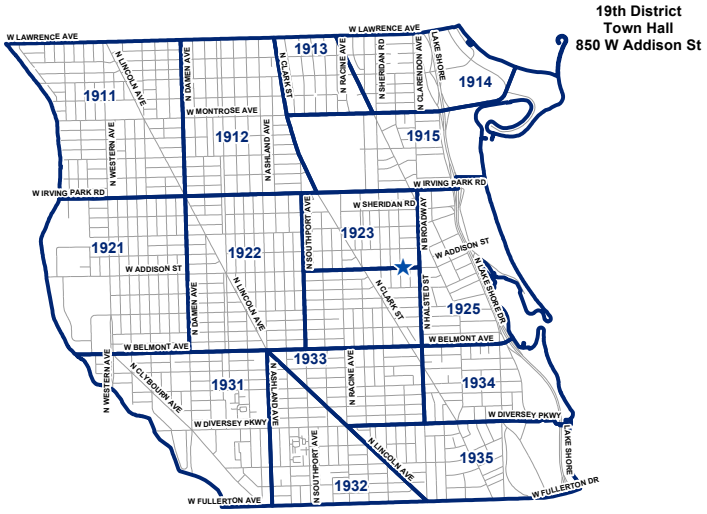
17th District–Albany Park			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	8	5	-37.50%
Rape	60	49	-18.33%
Robbery	297	162	-45.45%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	347	305	-12.10%
Aggravated Assault	181	179	-1.10%
Aggravated Battery	166	126	-24.10%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime*	**712**	**521**	**-26.83%**
Burglary	524	347	-33.78%
Theft	2,128	1,929	-9.35%
Motor Vehicle Theft	422	302	-28.44%
Arson	5	7	40.00%
Total Property Crime	**3,079**	**2,585**	**-16.04%**
Total Index Crime	**3,791**	**3,106**	**-18.07%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.

18th District–Near North			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	6	4	-33.33%
Rape	105	111	5.71%
Robbery	491	509	3.67%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	368	378	2.72%
Aggravated Assault	173	150	-13.29%
Aggravated Battery	195	228	16.92%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime*	**971**	**1,002**	**3.19%**
Burglary	349	262	-24.93%
Theft	7,770	6,931	-10.80%
Motor Vehicle Theft	403	347	-13.90%
Arson	5	9	80.00%
Total Property Crime	**8,527**	**7,549**	**-11.47%**
Total Index Crime	**9,498**	**8,551**	**-9.97%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.



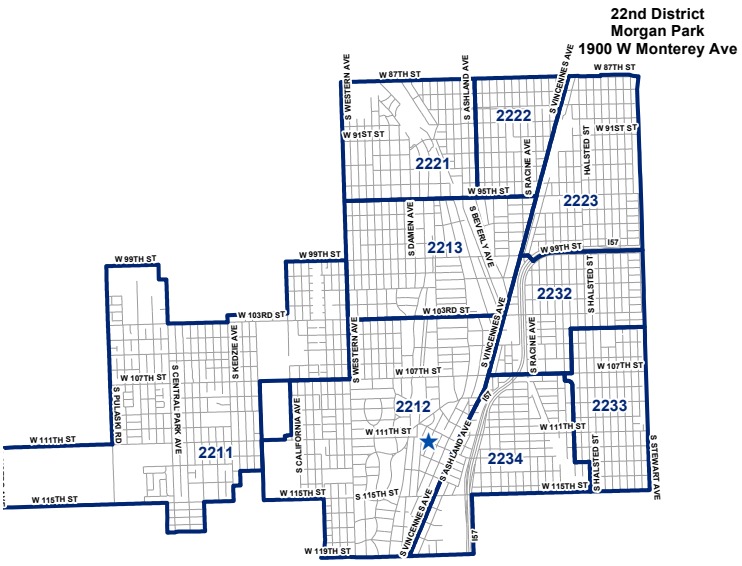


19th District–Town Hall			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	5	5	0.00%
Rape	111	108	-2.70%
Robbery	377	265	-29.71%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	313	392	25.24%
Aggravated Assault	142	165	16.20%
Aggravated Battery	171	227	32.75%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime*	**806**	**770**	**-4.47%**
Burglary	717	529	-26.22%
Theft	4,620	4,534	-1.86%
Motor Vehicle Theft	440	343	-22.05%
Arson	7	20	185.71%
Total Property Crime	**5,784**	**5,426**	**-6.19%**
Total Index Crime	**6,590**	**6,196**	**-5.98%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.

20th District–Lincoln			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	0	0	--
Rape	51	50	-1.96%
Robbery	120	86	-28.33%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	139	160	15.11%
Aggravated Assault	77	87	12.99%
Aggravated Battery	62	73	17.74%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime*	**310**	**296**	**-4.52%**
Burglary	308	168	-45.45%
Theft	1337	1270	-5.01%
Motor Vehicle Theft	171	123	-28.07%
Arson	4	0	-100.00%
Total Property Crime	**1,820**	**1,561**	**-14.23%**
Total Index Crime	**2,130**	**1,857**	**-12.82%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.

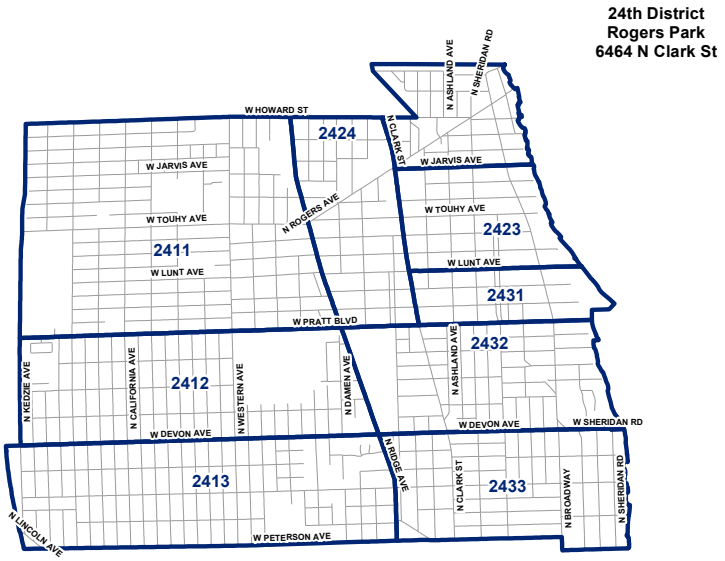


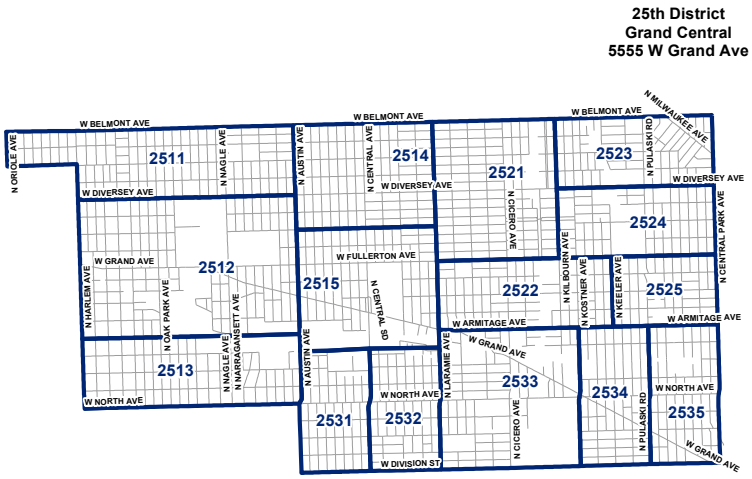
22nd District–Morgan Park			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	17	15	-11.76%
Rape	61	46	-24.59%
Robbery	198	200	1.01%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	433	567	30.95%
Aggravated Assault	213	281	31.92%
Aggravated Battery	220	286	30.00%
Human Trafficking	0	1	--
Total Violent Index Crime*	**709**	**829**	**16.93%**
Burglary	430	363	-15.58%
Theft	1,853	1,659	-10.47%
Motor Vehicle Theft	358	300	-16.20%
Arson	10	14	40.00%
Total Property Crime	**2,651**	**2,336**	**-11.88%**
Total Index Crime	**3,360**	**3,165**	**-5.80%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.

24th District–Rogers Park			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	11	9	-18.18%
Rape	54	66	22.22%
Robbery	286	225	-21.33%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	307	281	-8.47%
Aggravated Assault	168	169	0.60%
Aggravated Battery	139	112	-19.42%
Human Trafficking	0	0	--
Total Violent Index Crime*	**658**	**581**	**-11.70%**
Burglary	436	423	-2.98%
Theft	2,030	2,316	14.09%
Motor Vehicle Theft	302	260	-13.91%
Arson	9	7	-22.22%
Total Property Crime	**2,777**	**3,006**	**8.25%**
Total Index Crime	**3,435**	**3,587**	**4.43%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.





25th District–Grand Central			
Crime	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Criminal Homicide	25	17	-32.00%
Rape	88	92	4.55%
Robbery	544	390	-28.31%
Aggravated Assault/Battery	758	766	1.06%
Aggravated Assault	380	392	3.16%
Aggravated Battery	378	374	-1.06%
Human Trafficking	1	0	-100.00%
Total Violent Index Crime*	**1,416**	**1,265**	**-10.66%**
Burglary	681	522	-23.35%
Theft	2,670	2,564	-3.97%
Motor Vehicle Theft	671	688	2.53%
Arson	32	27	-15.63%
Total Property Crime	**4,054**	**3,801**	**-6.24%**
Total Index Crime	**5,470**	**5,066**	**-7.39%**

*Total Violent Index Crime includes: Criminal Homicide, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault\Battery, and Human Trafficking.

Chicago Police Department
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