

# CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT



## 2022 Annual Report Executive Summary



## 2022 Chicago Police Annual Report – Executive Summary

The mission of the Chicago Police Department (CPD) is to serve our communities and protect the lives, rights, and property of all people in Chicago. At the center of this mission are the people who make up our many diverse communities and those who visit our city every day. The 2022 CPD Annual Report aims to offer readers an inside view of CPD and its ongoing efforts to achieve a vision that all people in Chicago are safe, supported, and proud of the Chicago Police Department.

The Chicago Police Department has experienced many successes in 2022. It has also faced significant challenges. These successes, and the solutions to our challenges, come from Chicago's most important resource, its people. Members of the community continue to get involved in new and meaningful ways that make the department and the city a better place. Chicago police officers have worked tirelessly in 2022 to improve safety and enhance trust within their communities. These collective efforts are appreciated by the department and communities alike. CPD continues to develop policy, training, and constructive accountability systems that will help the department move forward in all of its reform efforts and consistently improve as an organization. Although it is a process that continues to take time, it is essential to Chicago's long-term success.

The 2022 Annual Report provides important updates related to community trust, professional development and officer wellness, operational excellence, and public safety. There is a large amount of information provided in this report. Therefore, it is presented in three increasing levels of detail. First is this executive summary, which provides a broad overview of challenges and successes in 2022. The full report (located at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/>) provides detailed information on 2022 activities and data, as outlined in the table of contents. Clicking on an item within the table of contents will take the reader directly to that section. Finally, within each section, the full report provides links to even more detailed information and source documents, where appropriate. If the reader has a special interest in a particular topic, these links will direct the reader to that information.

### COMMUNITY TRUST

As one of the world's largest cities, Chicago encompasses a variety of communities, each with its own distinctive culture, lifestyle, customs, and challenges. The cosmopolitan nature of the city is further manifested by the diverse ethnic and sociological background of its people, a people who also share a common need for protection and services through objective and impartial law enforcement.

One particular challenge faced by many of our communities throughout the year was the fact the City of Chicago experienced an 86% increase in reported hate crime incidents in 2022 (203 reported) when compared to 2021 (109 reported). This is a trend experienced across the United States. Although agencies and organizations are still exploring what is driving this increase, CPD believes it may be a combination of an increase in hate crimes, communities feeling more empowered to report hate crimes, and a better understanding by CPD officers of what constitutes a hate crime and how to document it. CPD launched an important hate crime training in 2022 for all department members that featured real victims of hate crimes. This training served to help department members in both their professional response to hate crimes and their documentation of them. CPD's Civil Rights Unit also made significant efforts throughout the year to engage with community groups and partner organizations with a strong interest in combatting



hate crimes. This is important work that sends a clear message to Chicago's many diverse communities that hate crimes will not be tolerated in our community, and there is a network of individuals and organizations standing ready to support them.

Another significant challenge CPD continued to face in 2022 was improving community trust, especially in disenfranchised communities. This has been and continues to be a challenge for law enforcement agencies across the country. In 2022, CPD began the process of developing a *Racial Equity Plan*. Priorities of this plan include the following: developing ways for all Chicagoans to have meaningful opportunities to influence policies and initiatives; improving how the department reflects the demographics of the city and connecting all department members with training and advancement opportunities; and for all Chicagoans to be safe and have trusting relationships with CPD. Although much of the work with this plan is still in its infancy stage, there is important work that has already begun and is described in this report.

For example, to give communities a voice in CPD, the department developed important policies on community partnerships and engagement. This includes a groundbreaking pilot program on engaging communities during the process of developing CPD policies. CPD is committed to learning from our many diverse communities and those with lived experiences as the department develops policies that guide officers in their day-to-day responsibilities.

As these policies were being developed, CPD continued to engage with community members in a variety of ways, including through District Advisory Committees, Beat Meetings, Youth Advisory Councils, the Neighborhood Policing Initiative, and countless events held throughout the year, hosted by both individual districts and the Office of Community Policing.

In 2022, CPD documented over 23,000 community engagements, which are outlined in this report. Police officers, community members, and other neighborhood stakeholders must all work together to make our communities safer. No one stands alone; each of us has a role to play in improving the quality of life in our communities.

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### Recruitment and Hiring

The department is committed to the recruitment, hiring, training, and professional development of qualified, diverse individuals to serve our communities as Chicago Police Officers. In 2022, the department completed the process of hiring 956 new police officers. Simultaneously, CPD offered remote examinations as well as five separate in-person examination periods. CPD's Recruitment and Retention Unit held several recruitment events at fourteen universities, eight military bases, and seven expos across Illinois and the country. This is in addition to continued partnerships with local community organizations, including a successful campaign to connect with one hundred churches throughout Chicago's many communities. Finally, CPD partnered with Olive-Harvey College to develop a one-year criminal justice cohort called *Path to Policing* to attract qualified candidates and help them prepare for the entry-level written examination, physical fitness test, and current trends facing law enforcement. The first cohort of twenty-eight students began this program in the fall semester of 2022 and is scheduled to graduate in the summer of 2023.

Despite successful efforts resulting in the hiring of 956 new candidates, CPD lost 1,006 department members, including to retirement and resignation. This resulted in a slight net loss in sworn staffing.



Although hiring is trending back upward, retention continued to be a challenge for CPD in 2022, as it was for many law enforcement agencies across the country. However, CPD now has a Recruitment and Retention Unit dedicated solely to addressing these challenges in new and innovative ways.

### **Officer Wellness**

Another significant challenge facing CPD in 2022 continued to be officer wellness and suicide. With the support of both internal and external partners, CPD has worked to normalize internal conversations around mental health. Police officers, and Chicago Police Officers in particular, are especially susceptible to the effects of trauma due to the nature of police work. This can take a toll and may result in anxiety, depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder. Without proper support or tools to build resilience, this trauma can become overwhelming. CPD's Professional Counseling Division (PCD) continued to offer many services in 2022, including clinical therapy, support from the Police Chaplain's Ministry, substance-abuse counseling services, the Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program, the Peer Support Program, and other suicide prevention initiatives. In 2022, PCD offered several optional officer wellness events, including two open houses, a "Blue Mass" for police officers, and a documentary viewing and discussion panel on *Lift the Mask: First Responders Sound the Alarm*. Finally, CPD began working to secure two new office locations for PCD in 2022, which would bring the total number of office locations to three. Most importantly, these new office locations will enable PCD to provide more accessible clinical services by reducing travel time for officers that live and work in those areas. CPD understands that healthy officers are better equipped to serve their communities effectively.

### **Training**

Training is the foundation for investing in CPD's most valuable resource, its people. A solid foundation of recruit training is important for equipping new police officers with the skills, knowledge, and values to police fairly, safely, and effectively, while following the law, policy, best practices, and community expectations. The Training Division coordinates and provides training for all newly hired probationary officers, as well as veteran officers who have finished their probation. In 2022, the Training Division also provided at least 40 hours of in-service training to its veteran officers. Courses included the following: De-escalation, Response to Resistance, and Use of Force; Crisis Intervention (i.e., mental health crisis response); Gender-based Violence (e.g., sexual assault, stalking, and domestic violence); and Active Bystandership for Law Enforcement (i.e., peer intervention and officer wellness). In 2022, the Training Division collaborated with the Training Community Advisory Committee on the review, development, and delivery of department training. This collaboration has been extremely valuable because it provides an avenue to incorporate community perspective into department training.

These in-service trainings were in addition to various eLearning programs, including Foot Pursuits; Positive Community Interaction Program; First Amendment Rights; Accountability; and Crime Victim and Witness Assistance. Finally, the Training Division provided promotional training to 299 sergeants, 95 lieutenants, 63 captains, and 18 exempt-level command staff members to help prepare these individuals for their new supervisory positions. CPD continues to strive to create a culture of learning and improvement, and the department's various training programs are central to this effort.



## OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

### Officer Support System

The department's Officer Support Unit (OSU) is responsible for administering the department's performance management programs, which include the Personnel Concerns Program, the Behavioral Intervention System, and the Non-Disciplinary Intervention System. They also manage the department's Fitness for Duty program for officers attempting to return to duty after various medical or psychological leaves. OSU is also charged with running the department's next-generation early-intervention initiative—the Officer Support System (OSS). This system utilizes an advanced algorithm (developed by data scientists from the University of Chicago Crime Lab) to analyze department data and identify members who are at a statistically increased risk of becoming involved in future adverse events (e.g., excessive force, suspension, off-duty complaint, or a domestic or substance abuse event). OSS launched in 2020 in the 5th District, and in 2022, OSU worked to further refine the program in preparation for expanding it to the 6th district in 2023.

### Crisis Intervention Team

CPD's Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) is essential to the department's efforts to prioritize the sanctity of life and enhance its response to community encounters, including those involving a mental health crisis. To receive CIT designation as a CPD officer, a member must complete a forty-hour certification course. As of January 2023, CPD had a total of 3,682 trained CIT officers, accounting for 32% of the department's workforce. In 2022, CPD responded to a total of 61,680 calls for service involving a possible mental health crisis. CIT-trained officers responded to 60% of these calls for service in 2022. The ultimate goal is to raise this to a 75% response rate.

Another function of CIT is the District, Operations, and Community Support (DOCS) program, which aims to reduce the frequency and severity of service calls involving a mental health crisis. DOCS teams accomplish this by following up with district officers, individuals who were in crisis, and family members of persons in crisis to assist with referrals and connecting them with resources. This is done by reviewing CIT-related reports written by department members. In 2022, there were 8,444 such reports generated.

DOCS team members also help coordinate the department's Narcotics Arrest Diversion Program, which seeks to divert individuals in need of treatment away from the criminal justice system. In 2022, there were 401 diversions.

Additionally, DOCS oversees the Opioid Overdose Reversal (Naloxone) Pilot program which equips police officers with Naloxone nasal spray to counteract the effects of opioid drugs (e.g., heroin and fentanyl). CPD officers administered this nasal spray 51 times in 2022 bringing the total to 345 uses since the program began in the summer of 2018.

Finally, DOCS team members oversee the Crisis Assistance Response and Engagement (CARE) Team pilot program. A CPD CIT-trained officer is embedded with a Chicago Fire Department Paramedic and a Chicago Department of Public Health licensed clinician. Together, they provide assessment, care, and referrals to those in crisis. In 2022, this program expanded to include an alternative response team without a CPD officer in parts of the 7th and 8th Districts, with plans to expand in 2023.



## Investigatory Stops

Investigatory stops are defined as the temporary detention and questioning of a person in the vicinity where the person was stopped based on reasonable articulable suspicion that the person is committing, is about to commit, or has committed a criminal offense. The suspect may be detained only for the length of time necessary to confirm or dispel the suspicion of criminal activity. When the member reasonably believes the person is armed and dangerous or presents a danger of attack, the member may perform a pat-down. Both a stop and a pat-down require independent justification, and the member must complete an Investigatory Stop Report to document both the member's and the person's actions.

In 2022, there were a total of 69,041 investigatory stops reported by CPD members, up 1% from the previous year. CPD continued to evaluate its investigatory stop policy in 2022, with changes to both the policy and reporting mechanisms likely being drafted sometime in 2023. Moreover, in 2022, CPD's Training Division developed a course on Constitutional policing. The emphasis of this training will be on the Fourth Amendment (i.e., search and seizure) law and policy, which dictate CPD's use of investigatory stops. The goal is for 95% of sworn department members to complete this training by the end of 2023.

## Use of Force

CPD has a robust system in place for documenting, reviewing, investigating, and tracking use of force incidents. Officers are required to fill out a use of force report called the "Tactical Response Report," which is reviewed by a supervisor and then investigated by a lieutenant or higher-ranking member. Following the investigation, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (discussed below) may review the incident. The Civilian Office of Police Accountability is responsible for investigating any allegations of excessive force, as well as any deadly force incident.

CPD officers reported a total of 3,652 use-of-force occurrences in 2022, 10% (337) more than the previous year. However, over the past five years, there has been an overall 22% decrease in use of force occurrences (compare to 4,691 occurrences in 2018). In 2022, 63% of occurrences were Level 1 (low level) uses of force involving no injury to the person or complaint of injury. Thirty-six percent involved a member using a weapon (other than a firearm or other deadly force) or resulted in the person getting injured or complaining of injury. The remaining 1% (48) were Level 3 uses of force (deadly force, or force resulting in a hospital admission). Of the 3,652 total uses of force and 48 Level 3 uses of force, two resulted in a fatality.

After 2022, the department worked to enhance how it can leverage use of force data to improve not only policy but also training. Data can provide valuable insight into patterns and trends, which CPD, in turn, can use to make decisions and develop action plans. Highlights from this analysis include:

1. Over half of use-of-force occurrences in 2022 (53%) involved department members with one to five years of service, even though they only make up 24% of the work force. Officers with six to ten years accounted for 19% of use of force while making up 15% of the work force. This reinforces the importance of effective use of force training for recruits and newer officers.
2. Handcuffing is one of the most basic, yet important skills an officer develops. It is involved in virtually every use of force incident and, if done improperly, can escalate an incident to the point higher levels of force are required. CPD is developing ways of enhancing these skills in future training.





3. Based on an analysis of the encounters that occur during use-of-force incidents (including the person's actions and member's response), verbal direction is the most common and important de-escalation tactic for police officers. CPD is working on improving training on verbal direction as well as prioritizing it as an evaluation point during scenario-based training. This includes training role players to respond in a way that reinforces this training to officers during scenarios.
4. Constitutional policing is crucial to minimizing the amount and types of force required to bring an incident under control. CPD is introducing new training on the Fourth Amendment and investigatory stops that is vital to the department's emphasis on constitutional policing as a way of building trust in communities and encouraging voluntary compliance. The department also continues to focus on peer intervention for both constitutional policing and officer wellness.

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

### **Firearm Pointing Incidents**

Whenever a CPD officer points their firearm at a person to detain them, the officer must report a firearm-pointing incident to the dispatcher. A firearm pointing incident record is then automatically created within the CPD records system, and the record is forwarded to the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division for review. In 2022, there were a total of 2,925 firearm-pointing incidents involving 3,584 individual firearm pointings (up 14% and 19%, respectively, compared to 2021).

### **Foot Pursuits**

CPD developed and launched a new foot pursuit application in 2022. This application is designed to document foot pursuits and collect data in ways that are unprecedented in U.S. law enforcement. In addition to collecting basic incident-level information, the new foot pursuit report captures detailed data such as member role (i.e., initiated or assisted); the reason for pursuit (i.e., reasonable suspicion or probable cause); initial suspected crime, including the specific criminal code; pursuit conclusion (i.e., detained person or discontinued), and reason for discontinuing, if applicable. In addition, a supervising CPD sergeant must document their review of all foot pursuits, and the watch operations lieutenant must document their review of foot pursuits that result in an arrest or use of force. The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division will begin utilizing this application to review all foot pursuits beginning in 2023.

### **Tactical Review and Evaluation Division**

The Tactical Review and Evaluation Division (TRED) started as the Force Review Division in 2018. Currently, TRED conducts after-action reviews of use-of-force incidents, firearm-pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. Trained review officers review these incidents to identify areas for improvement or even exemplary conduct. TRED uses these reviews for both individual and department-wide recommendations. The purpose of these recommendations is to improve individual performance or department-wide policy or training. TRED is at the forefront of the department's reform efforts to create constructive feedback loops and enhance accountability. In 2022, the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reviewed a total of 2,575 uses of force, resulting in 1,034 training advisements or recommendations. They also reviewed



2,982 firearm pointings, resulting in 1,023 training recommendations. Combined, this was 5,557 reviews resulting in a total of 2,057 advisements or recommendations meant to help CPD improve daily.

Through their daily reviews since 2018, TRED has observed multiple trends which have resulted in operational changes to policy or training. Examples include body-worn camera compliance, description of de-escalation, Taser safety, Taser documentation, safety tactics, and documentation of injuries or complaints of injury.

One of the biggest challenges for TRED has been efficiently managing the review of incidents under their purview and the data from those reviews, because the department utilizes separate reporting systems for uses of force, firearm pointing incidents, and foot pursuits. To devise solutions to this challenge, TRED worked with the Field Technology and Innovation Section, the Research and Development Division, and CPD's external technology partner to devise an Incident Debriefing Report application that can be used to review incidents as a whole and collect data for those incidents. This application will eliminate the need to have separate applications for reviews and data collection related to different types of incidents. This application was completed and beta-tested in late 2022 and is scheduled to launch in 2023.

### **CPD Emergency Medical Care**

The department's highest priority is the sanctity and preservation of human life. As such, CPD provides officers with Law Enforcement Medical and Rescue Training (LEMART). This hands-on, scenario-based training provides department members with tools and skills to potentially stabilize a person until emergency medical personnel are available to provide more advanced care. This includes training on direct pressure bandaging, the application of tourniquets, the use of chest seals, utilization of QuickClot gauze, and recovery positioning. In 2022, CPD documented 70 potentially life-saving tourniquet applications by its members.

### **Search Warrants**

Search warrants are court orders approved and signed by a judge giving officers the lawful authority to enter a location and search for evidence of a crime. This may include residential search warrants that are served at a location where occupants might be present (e.g., house or apartment), or an electronic or evidentiary search warrant (e.g., cell phone or computer search or a DNA buccal swab).

In 2022, CPD served 183 residential search warrants, accounting for 11% of all search warrants. Of these residential search warrants, 91% were associated with evidence being recovered, 40% resulted in gun recoveries, and 44% resulted in an associated on-scene arrest.

Community trust as it relates to residential search warrants has been a significant challenge for the department. For this reason, CPD conducted several community engagements in 2022 focused on this issue. Themes that resulted from these engagements included department accountability, documentation, protection of vulnerable persons, an acknowledgment that residential search warrants can be traumatic, and the need for follow-up support services and improved data collection. In response, CPD developed a pilot program to refer individuals on-scene of a search warrant (who were not the target of the warrant) for counseling services, as well as to arrange for services to re-secure a residence that has been damaged during service of the search warrant. This pilot program commenced at the start of 2023. CPD also developed and publicly posted a new draft policy addressing additional concerns voiced by community members, as well as plans to develop a new four-part electronic application that manages and





collects data on the following: 1) search warrant development; 2) a risk assessment of search warrant service; 3) search warrant pre-service planning; and 4) search warrant post-service documentation and data collection. Plans were underway at the end of 2022 to revamp search warrant review procedures and documentation. Community input on this issue has been extremely valuable, and CPD looks forward to further dialogue in 2023.

### **Vehicle Pursuits and Eluding Incidents**

In 2022, there were 304 vehicle pursuits and 1,723 eluding incidents (i.e., incidents in which the vehicle failed to stop, and the department member did *not* engage in a vehicle pursuit), meaning, there were 2,027 documented incidents in which drivers refused to stop for department members. Due to the inherently dangerous nature of vehicle pursuits, CPD takes these events extremely seriously and has created a formal review process for these types of incidents. The Traffic Review Board (TRB) is responsible for reviewing motor vehicle pursuits and crashes involving significant property damage or serious personal injury, as well as pursuits lasting more than three minutes or that cross district or jurisdictional boundary lines. District supervisors review the others. TRB or district supervisors reviewed 287 pursuits in 2022, 84 of which resulted in a determination that a department member was not in compliance with at least one provision of the pursuit policy. To address safety concerns and improve department members' skills, CPD has developed the *Emergency Vehicle Operations Course* to help members make sound decisions that are consistent with department policies when deciding whether to engage in or continue a vehicle pursuit. This course is scheduled to commence in 2023.

### **Bureau of Internal Affairs**

The Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) is committed to conducting complete and thorough investigations into allegations of misconduct against department members. By the end of 2022, CPD finalized a total of 15 new or revised accountability policies related to CPD's complaint and disciplinary system and investigations. CPD also introduced a new Community—Police Mediation Pilot Program which involves community and department members voluntarily participating in a face-to-face discussion of the allegation of misconduct and arriving at a mutually agreeable resolution. This is done with the assistance of a third-party mediator, and there are eligibility criteria to participate in the program. BIA is in the process of revising its onboard training for both BIA investigators and district accountability sergeants from a three-day program to a five-day program. In addition, BIA and the Training and Support Group finalized an eLearning for all department members on the complaint and investigation process, utilizing the fifteen new or revised accountability policies.

### **Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)**

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) is a credentialing authority that recognizes law enforcement agencies that demonstrate compliance with established law enforcement and training standards. Only 4% of U.S. law enforcement agencies (and 5% in Illinois) have attained CALEA accreditation. In 2022, CPD was again re-certified in both advanced law enforcement and training accreditation through 2026, maintaining CPD as the largest fully CALEA-accredited agency in the world. Since the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) has made independent body accreditation a condition for eligibility to receive federal grant funding, in 2022 CPD was awarded \$14.1 million in U.S. DOJ discretionary and formula grant funds.



## PUBLIC SAFETY

### Bureau of Patrol

The Bureau of Patrol (BOP) is responsible for general field operations. BOP is the backbone of CPD, serving the many diverse communities of Chicago 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. BOP's importance in community safety and enhancing public trust cannot be overstated. One of the most important initiatives BOP is undertaking to improve safety and enhance trust is the *Unity of Command and Span of Control Pilot Program*. Unity of command is defined as police officers being regularly assigned to a specific sergeant. The span of control is the ratio of police officers to sergeants assigned to field duties. CPD is working to keep the number of officers to no more than ten, including a sergeant. The expected benefits are enhanced accountability and improved community-police relationships because officers are consistently in the same areas and working for the same supervisors under more manageable conditions. This also means that the same officers are consistently visible within the communities they serve.

One of the most significant crime trends that has faced BOP in recent years is vehicle and catalytic converter thefts. To combat thefts, CPD has worked with the Office of Emergency Management and Communications, the Community Safety Coordination Center, and the Cook County Sheriff's Office, along with vehicle manufacturers and insurance companies, to obtain steering wheel locks at low or no cost to vehicle owners. This partnership also worked to enlist residents to sign up for the county's tracked vehicle partnership program, which solicits permission to track vehicles if they are stolen. Participants receive a reflective sticker to place on the vehicle window to deter would-be thieves. The department also procured thousands of "etching kits," which are utilized to etch a unique identifying number on to a catalytic converter. If the catalytic converter is stolen, it can then be traced back to the owner. Districts plan to host vehicle safety days in 2023, which will be posted to each district's social media page. Members of the public are highly encouraged to visit their district's home page by going to <https://home.chicagopolice.org/about/police-districts/>.

### Bureau of Detectives

The Bureau of Detectives (BOD) is responsible for the prevention, detection, and investigation of crime, and they do so by supporting the body of work performed by department members assigned to the Bureau of Patrol. In 2022, BOD promoted approximately 300 new detectives, one of the largest promotional pools in recent years. BOD also administered a new detective examination, which will create a new promotional list starting in 2023.

In May 2022, BOD launched a new video series called CPD Cold Case, which highlights unsolved homicide and missing-person cases ranging from a few years to decades old. Each episode focuses on different cases to generate community tips. Many of the families featured in these videos have had to grieve the loss of a loved one while carrying the additional burden of knowing the person responsible is still out there. CPD, and BOD specifically, is committed to helping bring some measure of closure to these families, however long it takes.

### Bureau of Counterterrorism

The Bureau of Counterterrorism (BCT) focuses on five mission areas of emergency preparedness: prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery. The bureau initiates and conducts investigations of certain types of criminal networks and provides information and investigative assistance



to all units of the department and outside agencies, as well as participates in various federal and state task forces.

In 2022, BCT units conducted over 1,800 investigations, made over 950 arrests, recovered over 1,200 weapons, and seized over 4,300 kilograms (over 9,480 pounds) of narcotics with an estimated street value of over \$318 million. This work was essential to curbing violence in Chicago associated with illegal weapons and narcotics.

### **Crime and Arrest Trends**

Overall, crime in Chicago went up 30% in 2022 with property crime driving this increase (violent crime was up 1% and property crime was up 44%). Despite this overall increase, murders were down 13% (compare 699 in 2022 with 804 in 2021). This was driven by a 20% reduction in shooting incidents (2,829 in 2022) and a 17% reduction in mass shooting incidents (123 in 2022).

In 2021, vehicular hijackings were a significant challenge citywide. The department devoted resources to solving and preventing these crimes in 2022 and, overall, there was a 10% reduction in vehicular hijackings. However, as vehicular hijackings were reduced, motor vehicle thefts rose significantly (102%) to 21,422 in 2022. This is likely because CPD focused on deterring vehicular hijackings because of the risk of injury to the victim (when compared to motor vehicle theft, where a person is not inside a vehicle). Repeat offenders likely switched from vehicular hijackings to motor vehicle thefts because it is a lower-risk crime (lower penalty crime and lower risk of getting caught). As always, CPD's various bureaus and divisions are working to adjust to these trends. For example, CPD is working with community members and stakeholders to secure different technologies such as GPS tracking and etching kits to help prevent these crimes and recover vehicles quickly when they are stolen.

Arrests were up approximately 8% in 2022 to 41,449. The most common crimes tied to 2022 arrests included arrest warrants (7,837), weapons crimes (6,197), and simple battery (5,190). Gun recoveries were up approximately 5% to 12,639. This was led by gun recoveries in the 5th, 6th, and 11th Districts.

As part of CPD's strategy to address crime trends, the department worked to identify those beats with the highest propensity for violence and crime. Additional resources were then allocated to those beats to prevent and reduce crime. However, resources are not meant solely for enforcement action. They are also meant to engage with community members in those areas to problem solve. In 2023, CPD will continue to take a more holistic approach to addressing crime trends in Chicago, in partnership with the community.

### **Note to Reader**

The 2022 Annual Report describes CPD's work in many important areas throughout the year, as well as data related to department operations and crime. In reviewing this report, please keep in mind that behind all of the work and data are real people, including many members of our community and CPD. Many of these people work tirelessly every day to make Chicago a better place to live, work, learn, and play.





## COMMUNITY FEEDBACK ON CPD ANNUAL REPORTS

In 2022, CPD published a public comment section on the department's annual reports page. This page also includes links to this annual report, the Annual Hate Crimes Report, the Annual Use of Force Report, and the Tactical Review and Evaluation Division reports.

This public comment section and links to the above reports can all be found by visiting <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/statistical-reports/annual-reports/>. Members of the community are encouraged to comment at the bottom of the annual reports page within the following section:

Add your thoughts, comments and suggestions below

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

Comment

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Post Comment

In 2022, CPD received only a handful of comments, and none had to do with specific modifications or additions to future annual reports. However, the department did receive a question about annual reports from 2011 to 2016. In response, the department is working on publishing a summary of data from these years. Once this project is completed, the data will be posted on the public site.

CPD would like to solicit more feedback on the 2022 annual reports ahead of the department's 2023 reports. Therefore, it will be working through the department's Office of Communications and Office of Community Policing to make the public more aware of CPD's annual reports and that CPD values feedback from the community. This feedback is important for ensuring the department meets community expectations for these reports. The department looks forward to sharing the results of efforts to solicit feedback in next year's report.

*We want your feedback!*