



CITY OF CHICAGO
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

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Public Safety Section 2025 Annual Report

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Acronyms

BIA	Bureau of Internal Affairs
CMS	Case Management System
CCSAO	Cook County State's Attorney's Office
CCHR	Chicago Commission on Human Relations
CPD	Chicago Police Department
COPA	Civilian Office of Police Accountability
CR	Complaint Register
DHR	Department of Human Resources
DOL	Department of Law
FOP	Fraternal Order of Police
FSR	Final Summary Report
OIG	City of Chicago Office of Inspector General
OPSA	Office of Public Safety Administration

I | Letter from the Deputy

Pursuant to Municipal Code of Chicago (MCC) § 2-56-240(b), the Annual Report of the City of Chicago Office of Inspector General's (OIG) Public Safety section provides a detailed accounting of work published by the Public Safety section in 2025 and an analysis of 2025 data. The Public Safety section aims to enhance the effectiveness of the Chicago Police Department (CPD or the Department), the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), and the Police Board with the mission of increasing public safety, protecting civil liberties and civil rights, and ensuring the accountability of the police department, thus building stronger police-community relations.

Providing dedicated oversight, transparency, and accountability into and across Chicago's complex public safety system is at the heart of the Public Safety section's work, in addition to contributing to the City's ongoing reform efforts. By doing so, we strive to create a safer, fairer, and more transparent public safety system for residents and officers committed to serving and protecting.

This work has brought issues within policing and police accountability into view and identified opportunities for improvement. The Public Safety section's 2025 work included publication of three detailed reports:

- An evaluation of the implementation and enforcement of the City's Gun Offender Registration Ordinance;
- An assessment of CPD's disciplinary recordkeeping to determine whether final disciplinary actions are ultimately imposed; and
- A description of CPD's Hate Crimes team and its approach to identifying and responding to hate crimes.

Additionally, the Public Safety section's Investigative Analysis Unit published a recommendation to inform and improve CPD's Rule 47, which prohibits members from associating with individuals who have been convicted of felonies or misdemeanors. Although Rule 47 does not identify exclusions to the rule, outcomes within CPD misconduct investigations suggest that CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) has informally defined exceptions to its rule. OIG recommended that CPD determine the purpose and goal of this rule and define any exemptions within Rule 47.

As a result of its ongoing inspections of closed disciplinary cases, the Public Safety section published recommendations that BIA or COPA reopen individual misconduct investigations OIG identified as having deficiencies that may have materially affected the outcomes. OIG's recommendations to reopen and the agencies' responses are published on OIG's website.¹

The Public Safety section also maintained strong engagement with community groups throughout the year. Community engagement activities included discussions across the City at CPD District roll calls, and participation in National Night Out events hosted by CPD, where the Public Safety section interacted with community members involving 11 CPD Districts across the City.

¹ The "Recommendations to Reopen" reports can be found on OIG's website at: <https://igchicago.org/publications/>.

Improving the relationships between communities and police is critical to improving public safety. Transparency is key to that goal, as policing, public safety, and police accountability are all interconnected. The Public Safety section's work focuses on rendering Chicago's policing and police accountability systems more transparent, both to members of the public and members of the Department.

OIG's data dashboards, ongoing review and analysis of disciplinary outcomes, and regular follow-ups on recommendations made to City agencies are all crucial elements of this effort. In 2025, OIG updated and added to its dashboards that display CPD data. Specifically, the public can now explore overtime data for sworn CPD members; CPD-reported crime data, crime trends, and clearance rates; and CPD members who were accused of misconduct together in closed misconduct investigations at least two times. Additionally, a significant portion of the Public Safety section's work is devoted to improving and demystifying the police disciplinary system, including the section's review of individual closed disciplinary investigations to ensure that they are complete, thorough, objective, and fair.

The Public Safety section and I are grateful for the opportunity to contribute to this crucial effort. We also express gratitude to the many City employees who support and assist the Public Safety section's work, and look forward to continuing those efforts with stakeholders who share OIG's mission to make our City's government more closely resemble the one Chicagoans deserve, not just in words or on paper, but on the streets and in the ways that impact Chicagoans' day-to-day lives.



Tobara Richardson
Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety

II | Public Safety: The Section

OIG is an independent, nonpartisan oversight agency whose mission is to promote economy, effectiveness, efficiency, and integrity by identifying corruption, waste, and mismanagement in City government. OIG's Public Safety section, established by the MCC, provides focus and dedicated resources to the oversight of CPD and Chicago's police accountability agencies. By ordinance, the Public Safety section's inquiries are focused on the policies, practices, programs, procedures, and training of CPD, COPA, and the Police Board, with respect to constitutional policing, discipline, use of force, and CPD's integrity, transparency, and relationship with City residents. Additionally, the Public Safety section is charged with studying police disciplinary investigations and hearings, including examining the fairness and consistency of discipline and whether individual misconduct investigations are complete, thorough, objective, and fair.

The Public Safety section works to improve the effectiveness, accountability, and transparency of CPD and Chicago's police accountability agencies, and to transform the critical relationship between CPD and the communities it serves. Its distinctive value within the City of Chicago's public safety oversight system derives from its long-term, systemic perspective on necessary reforms, direct access to and utilization of City data systems, deep institutional knowledge of City operations, and independence from other components of City government. Based on robust community and agency engagement, along with a focus on the appropriate use of data and technology, the Public Safety section identifies long-term, systemic reform opportunities, supporting improvements to the fairness and effectiveness with which public safety services are delivered across the City's neighborhoods.

III | Priorities and Approach

Informed by specific obligations derived from its ordinance, the consent decree entered in *Illinois v. Chicago*, coordination with stakeholders, input from CPD members and members of the public, and long-standing institutional knowledge of the core public safety challenges in Chicago, the Public Safety section has adopted the following strategic priorities to guide its work:

- 1 | Improving CPD's administrative, managerial, and operational competencies to render it more effective in the performance of its critical public safety functions and more efficient in its administration.
- 2 | Ensuring transparency, diligence, fairness, consistency, and timeliness in the police discipline and accountability system.
- 3 | Ensuring that Chicagoans' constitutional and civil rights are sufficiently and equitably protected in all aspects of public safety operations.

The Public Safety section serves these priorities through three mechanisms: programmatic, audit-based inquiries and reviews; inspection of individual closed disciplinary cases; and collection and analysis of data from CPD and City sources on many aspects of policing, public safety operations, and the police disciplinary system.

IV | Public Safety Reviews

The Public Safety section conducts program- and system-focused reviews of CPD, COPA, the Police Board, and other agencies involved in the public safety operations of the City. Based on these reviews, OIG makes recommendations to improve the policies, procedures, and practices of those entities. In 2025 the Public Safety section completed five projects, including three new reviews and two follow-ups to evaluate implementation of recommendations made in previous reviews.

1. The City of Chicago’s Implementation and Enforcement of the Gun Offender Registry Ordinance (June 2025)²

The Public Safety section conducted an inquiry into the City of Chicago's implementation and enforcement of the Gun Offender Registration Ordinance (the Ordinance). Supporters of the Ordinance have argued that the Gun Offender Registry can serve as a public safety tool, a resource for law enforcement, and a deterrent to crime. However, little evidence exists suggesting that the Ordinance or the registry has fulfilled these intended goals. In this report, OIG discussed the gaps that exist for notifying individuals of the registration requirement, inefficiencies in CPD's registration practices, and lack of enforcement of the Ordinance. OIG also made recommendations to address the identified deficiencies—if, in fact, the City determines that the benefits that might be anticipated from robust enforcement of the Ordinance outweigh its costs.

In response to this inquiry, the Mayor’s Office committed to “evaluate the existing ordinance,” “define collectable metrics,” and “determine whether and to what extent additional resources are necessary” (see Recommendations 1-3). CPD largely accepted OIG’s recommendations to improve its enforcement of the Ordinance (see Recommendations 4-15) and reported that it had begun reviewing relevant Department policies and public-facing information regarding the Gun Offender Registration Ordinance and was seeking to implement new software to be used as a registrant management tool.

2. Chicago Police Department’s Discipline Implementation, Options, and Recordkeeping (December 2025)³

OIG conducted an inquiry into procedural consistency and fairness in the CPD disciplinary process; specifically, this report assessed whether finalized disciplinary actions imposed on CPD members are fully and consistently implemented. OIG found that CPD’s recording of its implementation of final discipline in Citywide personnel and payroll databases was inconsistent. OIG found that the necessary information in both databases was not reliably recorded and was most incomplete for the disciplinary outcomes of reprimand and suspension.

² City of Chicago Office of Inspector General, “The City of Chicago’s Implementation and Enforcement of the Gun Offender Registry Ordinance,” June 3, 2025, <https://igchicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Implementation-and-Enforcement-of-the-Gun-Offender-Registration-Ordinance.pdf>.

³ City of Chicago Office of Inspector General, “Chicago Police Department’s Discipline Implementation, Options, and Recordkeeping,” December 16, 2025, <https://igchicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/CPDs-Discipline-Implementation-Options-and-Recordkeeping.pdf>.

In addition, OIG found that CPD, the Office of Public Safety Administration (OPSA), and the Department of Human Resources (DHR) do not share a common understanding of discipline reporting and recording obligations, jeopardizing the completeness and reliability of discipline records. Further, OIG did not find any written guidance from CPD on coding resignations or retirements in lieu of discipline or while a member is under investigation. OIG found that for CPD members listed as having a discipline type of “Resigned,” over two thirds of such records lacked details on the nature or disposition of members’ end of employment. Because there are no restrictions on when members may resign or retire, the accurate coding of the disposition of a member’s resignation or retirement is significant for determining future eligibility for rehire. Finally, OIG found that neither CPD nor OPSA have clear criteria for the granting of “options” or the documentation of their use, and neither maintains a complete record of the exercise of options by CPD members.

Incomplete and inaccurate disciplinary records impact the application of progressive discipline and preclude CPD from analyzing trends in members’ disciplinary histories that could help identify early intervention and training opportunities for members who consistently engage in patterns of misconduct, including as required by the consent decree entered in *Illinois v. Chicago*. Such gaps in disciplinary records increase the risk that CPD members who should face more severe penalties for subsequent misconduct do not, or more seriously, that those who should not continue to serve remain on duty. To better ensure the complete and accurate implementation and documentation of final discipline, OIG made recommendations to CPD, OPSA, and DHR.

3. Chicago Police Department’s Response to Hate Crimes and Hate Incidents (December 2025)⁴

The Public Safety section conducted an inquiry into CPD’s response to hate crimes and hate incidents. In this report, OIG examined CPD’s and relevant City agencies’ response model for reported hate crimes and hate incidents. OIG found that CPD had made efforts to improve public information on hate crime reporting, but identified areas in which more current or accurate information should be provided, such as regarding resources for victims of hate crimes or specialized information tailored to Chicago’s distinct communities. Additionally, OIG found that the staff allocated to hate crime response across City agencies, notably within CPD and the Chicago Commission on Human Relations (CCHR), should be evaluated in any forthcoming CPD staffing analysis and in consideration of CCHR’s budget. The City’s ability to adequately address hate crimes and hate incidents is critical not only to preserve the safety of Chicago’s communities, but to bolster community trust in CPD and City institutions broadly.

4. Use of the Affidavit Override in Disciplinary Investigations of Chicago Police Department Members Follow-Up (January 2025)⁵

The Public Safety section completed a follow-up to its December 2020 “Evaluation of the Use of the Affidavit Override in Disciplinary Investigations of Chicago Police Department Members.” The

⁴ City of Chicago Office of Inspector General, “Chicago Police Department’s Response to Hate Crimes and Hate Incidents,” December 19, 2025, <https://igchicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Chicago-Police-Departments-Response-to-Hate-Crimes-and-Hate-Incidents.pdf>.

⁵ City of Chicago Office of Inspector General, “Use of the Affidavit Override in Disciplinary Investigations of CPD Members Follow-Up,” January 31, 2025, accessed March 19, 2026, <https://igchicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/01/Use-of-the-Affidavit-Override-in-Disciplinary-Investigations-of-CPD-Members-Follow-Up-.pdf>.

purpose of the December 2020 evaluation was to assess COPA's and BIA's use of the affidavit override—an authorization to complete an investigation without obtaining a sworn affidavit on the basis of there being objective, verifiable evidence to support the allegations—in disciplinary investigations of CPD members.

In its original report, OIG recommended COPA and CPD collect comprehensive demographic data on victims in addition to demographic information collected on complainants. Both COPA and CPD noted that complainants voluntarily provide their demographic information, but neither agency had implemented corrective actions to identify victims specifically within the demographic data for complainants. Additionally, OIG's original report recommended that COPA and CPD revise policies, document evidence and reasons for not pursuing overrides, and reduce barriers for affidavit signees. OIG's follow-up review found that CPD and COPA have implemented, to differing extents, corrective actions to improve policies when affidavits are required; COPA had clarified that affidavits are never required for the investigation of civilian members, while CPD had not. Further, both agencies have fully implemented measures to document evidence collected or requested as well as reasons when affidavit overrides are not pursued. OIG also found that CPD partially implemented measures to lower access barriers for signees and to obtain affidavits from other sources such as third-party witnesses. COPA, however, substantially implemented this recommendation through a policy that specifically provides that affidavits may be obtained from witnesses. Both agencies partially implemented corrective actions to prohibit investigators from discouraging reporting parties from signing affidavits.

Finally, OIG's original report found that COPA and CPD often closed investigations associated with a civil lawsuit for lacking an affidavit. This risked outcomes in which the City would bear financial costs for conduct that had never been meaningfully investigated for disciplinary purposes. OIG recommended that both agencies track the status of civil litigation related to disciplinary investigations and contact victims and witnesses upon settlement or when civil proceedings have concluded. CPD had not implemented this recommendation; it did not have a process in place to monitor ongoing litigation or initiate contact with victims or witnesses upon the conclusion of civil proceedings. OIG found that COPA had a process in place to receive information on related civil litigation from the Department of Law (DOL) but, similarly to BIA, lacked guidance for contacting victims or witnesses upon the conclusion of a civil proceeding. OIG also recommended that COPA and CPD consider adopting policies that allow for a verified court filing or sworn deposition testimony to satisfy the affidavit requirement, enabling a full investigation of misconduct allegations raised in a civil lawsuit. CPD had not adopted such policies, while COPA allows certain court documents to satisfy the sworn affidavit requirement. CPD's lack of progress to monitor the status of civil suits for which there is a pending disciplinary matter, and CPD and COPA's lack of formalized policy to initiate contact upon the conclusion of proceedings perpetuates the risk identified in OIG's original report—that the City could decide upon and pay settlements regarding misconduct which has not undergone a thorough disciplinary investigation.

5. Follow-up to OIG’s Evaluation of Fairness and Consistency in the Disciplinary Process for CPD Members (August 2025)⁶

The Public Safety section completed a follow-up to its June 2022 evaluation, “Fairness and Consistency in the Disciplinary Process for CPD Members.” In its 2022 report, OIG evaluated the policies and procedures of BIA, COPA, and the Police Board in recommending and reviewing discipline for sustained allegations of misconduct by CPD members. OIG’s original inquiry found that the existing BIA, COPA, and Police Board policies did not provide clear and actionable guidance to agency personnel to ensure procedural consistency and fairness in disciplinary determinations across misconduct investigations.

In its follow-up review, OIG found that COPA had partially implemented OIG’s recommendation to revise policies to ensure consistency and accuracy across the agency’s Employee Policy Handbook, Investigative Manuals, and other additional policies, by drafting new policy guidance (Recommendation 1). By introducing new forms and templates, COPA had partially implemented OIG’s recommendation to document the consideration of aggravating and mitigating factors in disciplinary review (Recommendation 2). CPD had fully implemented Recommendation 2, by revising an existing directive and integrating the updated policy into training modules.

As of July 2025, COPA and CPD had convened a working group “focused on aligning disciplinary recommendations for police misconduct.”⁷ However, CPD, COPA, and the Police Board had not implemented OIG’s recommendation to develop a single, standardized list of aggravating and mitigating factors to be used as an advisory tool for disciplinary recommendations and subsequent review of discipline (Recommendation 3). As such, OIG did not assess DOL’s actions to provide legal guidance because CPD, COPA, and the Police Board have not developed a standardized list of factors used to decide upon disciplinary recommendations (Recommendation 4).

Generally, OIG found that CPD and COPA have independently made progress toward the goal of improving internal consistency in disciplinary recommendations since OIG’s 2022 report. COPA has created draft policy guidance for staff on recommending discipline and considering and documenting aggravating and mitigating factors. CPD also reported some progress, requiring in policy that BIA investigators must document aggravating and mitigating factors considered in the basis for the recommended discipline. However, complicating the efforts for consistency in police discipline are the unresolved negotiations between the City and the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) around a police disciplinary matrix, with little indication of progress towards a negotiated matrix. Without formal cross-agency guidance, such as a disciplinary matrix, the risks of inconsistent discipline identified in OIG’s original report remain. A lack of sufficient guidance for determining recommended disciplinary penalties risks inconsistent or arbitrary disciplinary outcomes for CPD members and hinders both CPD members and the public in their ability to understand and have confidence in Chicago’s police accountability system. Accordingly, OIG urged the relevant parties to continue their efforts in pursuit of procedural consistency and fairness in the determination of discipline across police misconduct investigations

⁶ City of Chicago Office of Inspector General, “Fairness and Consistency in the Disciplinary Process for CPD Members Follow Up,” August 29, 2025, accessed March 19, 2026, <https://igchicago.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Fairness-and-Consistency-in-Disciplinary-Process-for-CPD-Members-Follow-up.pdf>.

⁷ Civilian Office of Police Accountability, “2025 Second Quarter Report,” July 15, 2025, <https://www.chicagocopa.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/2025-Q2-Report-1.pdf>.

V | Review of Closed Disciplinary Investigations

The Public Safety section's Investigative Analysis Unit reviews individual closed disciplinary investigations conducted by COPA and CPD's Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA).⁸ OIG may make recommendations to inform and improve future investigations, and, if it finds a deficiency in a specific investigation that may have materially affected its outcome, may recommend that it be reopened.⁹ OIG screens all closed investigations to which it has access and selects certain investigations for in-depth review. Closed investigations are selected for in-depth review based on several criteria, including, but not limited to, the nature and circumstances of the alleged misconduct, and its impact on the quality of police-community relationships; the apparent integrity of the investigation; and the frequency of an occurrence or allegation. Additionally, pursuant to Paragraph 444 of the consent decree entered in *Illinois v. Chicago*, OIG conducted in-depth reviews of all closed investigations involving allegations of sexual misconduct, as defined by the consent decree, against CPD members. Those closed investigations, which are selected for in-depth review, are assessed in a process guided by the standards for peer review of closed cases developed by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. OIG assesses sufficiency across several categories, including timeliness, professional standard of care, interviews, evidence collection and analysis, internal oversight, and case disposition. In 2025, the Investigative Analysis Unit screened 1,127 closed disciplinary investigations and opened 133 for in-depth review.

A | Recommendations to Reopen Closed Disciplinary Investigations

In 2025, the Investigative Analysis Unit of OIG's Public Safety section screened 1,127 closed disciplinary investigations. Of these investigations, 725 investigations (64.3%) were conducted by or under the auspices of BIA and 402 (35.7%) were conducted by COPA.¹⁰

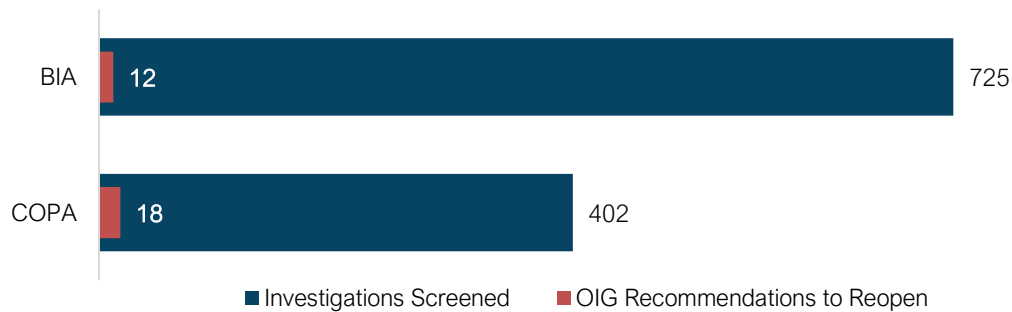
If the Investigative Analysis Unit finds a deficiency in a specific investigation which may have materially affected its outcome, it may recommend that the investigation be reopened by the investigating agency. In 2025, OIG recommended that 30 investigations (2.7% of the 1,127 screened) be reopened by either BIA or COPA. Of those, OIG recommended that 12 investigations conducted by BIA and 18 investigations conducted by COPA be reopened by the agency to correct deficiencies which may have materially affected their outcomes (see Figure 1). BIA accepted seven recommendations to reopen and declined five. COPA accepted eight recommendations to reopen and declined ten (see Figure 2).

⁸ Disciplinary investigations of CPD members are assigned a log number, "a unique tracking number assigned to any incident brought to the attention of the Department or COPA by a reporting party involving a Department member." Chicago Police Department, "General Order G08-01-01: Complaint and Disciplinary Definitions," accessed March 24, 2026, <https://directives.chicagopolice.org/#directive/public/6764>.

⁹ These reviews were responsive to MCC § 2-56-230(c).

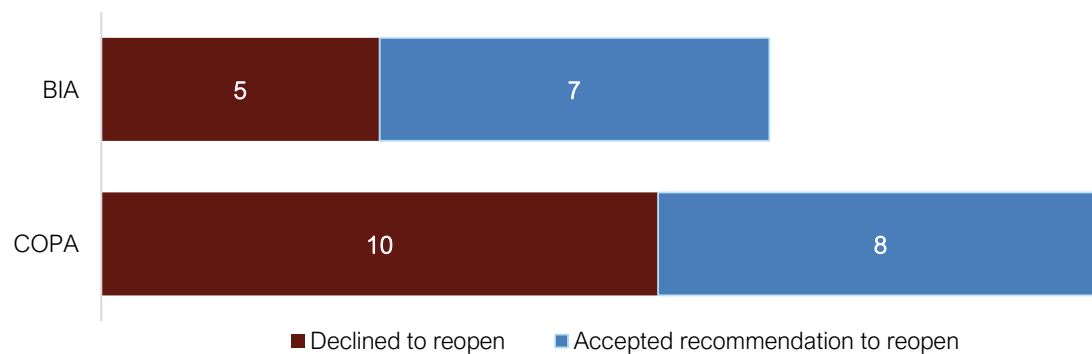
¹⁰ Although certain allegations of misconduct are investigated in CPD Districts by designated Accountability Sergeants, CPD considers District investigations as a subset of BIA investigations since BIA reviews and signs off on these investigations.

Figure 1: Count of Closed Investigations Recommended for Reopening, by Investigating Agency, Closed Investigations Screened, 2025



Source: OIG Analysis

Figure 2: Agency Responses to OIG Recommendations to be Reopened, 2025



Source: OIG Analysis

In addition to sending recommendations to reopen investigations, in 2025, OIG sent six notifications of errors in the investigative file, recommending that the agencies:

- properly list members as accused in CPD's Case Management System (CMS);
- include signed Final Summary Reports (FSRs) in the investigative files;
- add a supplemental FSR;
- update findings in CMS;
- correct the listed allegations; and
- consider the unintentional discharges of the SIG Sauer P320 and relevant sustained misconduct findings as CPD deemed appropriate.

In 2025, 1,097 closed investigations screened by OIG (97.3%) did not contain deficiencies that OIG found may have materially affected the outcome of the investigation, such that a recommendation to reopen would have been appropriate. OIG does not recommend reopening investigations in which there was a deficiency in the investigation that does not appear to have materially affected the outcome. Furthermore, when OIG identifies a deficiency that may have materially affected the outcome of an investigation but that could not be remedied by reopening the case—for example, an excessive delay in interviewing a witness—OIG will also generally not recommend reopening. In these and other situations, pursuant to MCC § 2-56-230(c), OIG may make recommendations “to inform and improve future investigations and ensure that they are complete, thorough, objective, and fair.”

B | Recommendations to Inform and Improve Investigations

As a result of OIG's review of closed disciplinary investigations conducted by COPA and BIA, OIG may make recommendations to inform and improve future investigations. In 2025, OIG sent CPD one letter containing recommendations to inform and improve future investigations.

1. Recommendations to Inform and Improve Future Investigations Regarding Allegations of Rule 47 Violations (December 2025)¹¹

Within CPD's Rules of Conduct, Rule 47 prohibits members from "[a]ssociating or fraternizing with any person known to have been convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, either State or Federal, excluding traffic and municipal ordinance violations." During its regular review of closed disciplinary investigations conducted by BIA, OIG identified inconsistencies across investigations in BIA's analyses of the relationship between the accused CPD member and the individual convicted of a felony. Currently, CPD's Rule 47 does not contain explicit exceptions, yet OIG found that certain exceptions are sometimes—but not always—applied in practice. These exceptions risk arbitrary enforcement and unfair outcomes for members accused of violating Rule 47.

In order to inform and improve future investigations, OIG recommended that CPD: (1) reevaluate the purpose and/or goal of Rule 47 to include defining any circumstances that may be exempt from Rule 47 violations and make revisions to the policy accordingly; and (2) outline any reporting procedures that Department members may utilize when associating with a convicted felon. OIG also presented this letter with its recommendations to the Chicago Police Board, which has the authority to amend CPD Rules.

In response to OIG's recommendations, the Chicago Police Board stated that it would consider OIG's recommendations related to Rule 47. In response to OIG's recommendations, CPD stated, "the Police Board has the authority to adopt the Rules and Regulations of the Chicago Police Department pursuant to section 2-84-030 of the Municipal Code of Chicago. CPD recognizes the importance of clear and consistent direction to all members, as well as the consistent and fair application of discipline."

¹¹ City of Chicago Office of Inspector General, "Recommendation to Inform and Improve Future Investigations Regarding Allegations of Rule 47 Violations," December 31, 2025, <https://igchicago.org/publications/recommendation-to-inform-and-improve-the-chicago-police-departments-rule-47/>.

C | Investigations of Sexual Misconduct Allegations Against Chicago Police Department Members

Pursuant to Paragraph 444 of the consent decree entered in *Illinois v. Chicago*, BIA and COPA are required to provide OIG its investigative files “[w]ithin ten days of the final disciplinary decision of each complaint of sexual misconduct against a CPD member alleging conduct against a non-CPD member.” Paragraph 444 further mandated OIG’s Public Safety section to “review and analyze” each of these closed sexual misconduct investigations “to assess[] the quality of” the investigations, to “provide aggregate data on” the reviewed investigations, and to, if necessary, “recommend[] changes in policies and practices.”¹² OIG has been released from its consent decree obligations but continues to review closed sexual misconduct cases and will report annually on its findings.

1 | Sexual Misconduct Notifications to OIG

In 2021, BIA created in its case management system (CMS), which it shares with COPA, a designation for investigators to flag CPD sexual misconduct cases that would notify OIG via email of the completion of its investigation. In 2025, through its regular screening process of individual closed disciplinary investigations conducted by BIA and COPA pursuant to MCC § 2-56-230(c), OIG reviewed 74 investigations which involved allegations of sexual misconduct by CPD members. Of the cases reviewed, OIG found that 20 which had been flagged as sexual misconduct in CMS did not meet the applicable definition of sexual misconduct in Paragraph 782 of the consent decree.¹³ Of the 54 investigations that did satisfy that definition, OIG received notifications from BIA or COPA on 45 cases (83.3%) after the investigation was completed. However, OIG did not receive notifications from the investigating agencies for 9 (16.7%) of the reviewed sexual misconduct cases that met the criteria outlined in Paragraph 782.

2 | Final Dispositions of Investigations

In 2025, COPA closed 39 qualifying sexual misconduct investigations, 7 fewer than in 2024. BIA closed 15 qualifying sexual misconduct investigations, 5 fewer than in 2024. Of the 54 qualifying sexual misconduct cases reviewed by OIG, 6 cases were investigated to a finding. Of the six cases investigated to finding, four cases had sustained findings, and two of the four cases were sustained on allegations unrelated to sexual misconduct. The recommended discipline for the two sustained sexual misconduct cases was separation.

In 2025, COPA and BIA administratively closed a combined total of 48 qualifying sexual misconduct cases after a preliminary investigation, and short of an investigative finding, accounting for 88.9% of all qualifying sexual misconduct investigations reviewed by OIG. Figure 3 below outlines the case dispositions by investigative agency.

¹² Consent Decree at ¶444, *State of Illinois v. City of Chicago*, No. 17-cv-6260 (N.D. Ill., Jan. 31, 2019).

¹³ Paragraph 782 of the consent decree defines sexual misconduct as: “any behavior by a CPD member that takes advantage of the member’s position in law enforcement to misuse authority and power (including force) in order to commit a sexual act, initiate sexual contact with another person, or respond to a perceived sexually motivated cue (from a subtle suggestion to an overt action) from another person; any sexual communication or behavior by a CPD member that would likely be construed as lewd, lascivious, inappropriate, or conduct unbecoming of a member; any attempted or completed act by a CPD member of nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration, as defined in Section 11-0.1 of the Illinois Criminal Code of 2012; any attempted or completed act by a CPD member of criminal sexual assault, as defined in Sections 11-1.20 through 11-1.40 of the Illinois Criminal Code; any attempted or completed act by a CPD member of criminal sexual abuse, as defined in Sections 11-1.50 and 11-1.60 of the Illinois Criminal Code of 2012.” Consent Decree at ¶782.

Figure 3: Investigation Outcomes by Investigating Agency, Closed Investigations Screened, 2025

Investigating Agency	Case Disposition		
	Sustained Findings	Non-Sustained Findings	Administratively Closed ¹⁴
COPA	3	1	35
BIA	1	1	13

Source: OIG Analysis

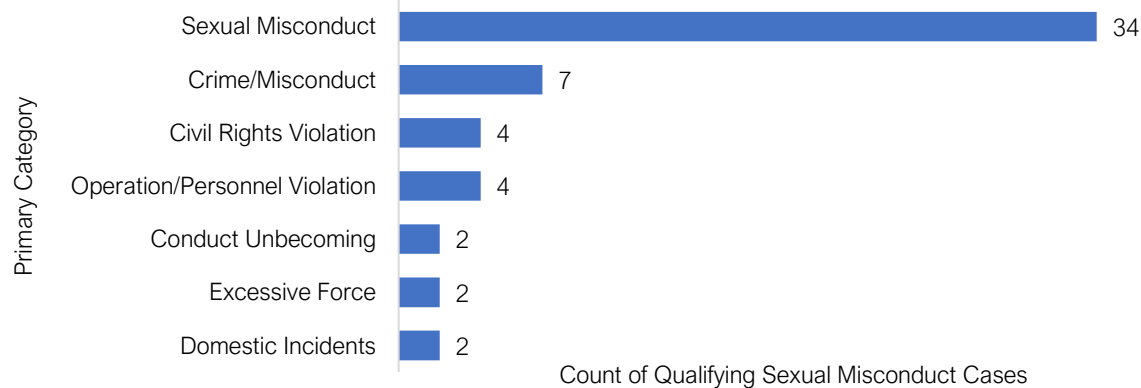
3 | Use of Primary Category Codes

Primary category codes are used within CMS and contain a brief description of the initial allegation with certain categories and subcategories explicitly relating to sexual misconduct or harassment (e.g., “Criminal Sexual Assault,” “Verbal Abuse Unwelcomed Sexual Advances or Requests for Sexual Favors,” etc.).¹⁵ Certain incidents may give rise to multiple allegations and the primary category code is assigned based on the first or most serious allegation received at intake by the investigative agency; therefore, allegations of sexual misconduct may be contained within investigations associated with a non-sexual misconduct category code. Figure 4 below depicts the various primary category descriptions assigned to investigations with qualifying sexual misconduct allegations.

¹⁴ In its response to OIG’s 2020 advisory on COPA’s practice of administratively terminating disciplinary investigations, COPA defined administrative closure as a method used to close an investigation “where, after a preliminary review of the facts, no actionable misconduct is identified, because: the action complained of was not misconduct; the conduct or actors are not within COPA jurisdiction; or the incident occurred more than five years prior to receipt of the complaint and there is insufficient objective and verifiable evidence to support seeking the Superintendent’s approval to open an investigation.” City of Chicago Office of Inspector General, “Advisory Concerning the Civilian Office of Police Accountability’s Practice of Administratively Terminating Disciplinary Investigations,” 21, <https://igchicago.org/publications/advisory-concerning-the-civilian-office-of-police-accountabilitys-practice-of-administratively-terminating-disciplinary-investigations/>.

¹⁵ Not every case coded with such category codes have qualifying sexual misconduct allegations. For example, allegations of sexual harassment by a CPD member against another CPD member may be categorized under these codes but do not fall within the definitional parameters of Paragraph 444.

Figure 4: Count of Qualifying Sexual Misconduct Cases by Primary Category, Closed Investigations Screened, 2025



Source: OIG Analysis

4 | Criminal Prosecution

Of the 54 qualifying sexual misconduct investigations reviewed by OIG in 2025, OIG verified that four investigations were referred to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office (CCSAO) to be reviewed for criminal charges and one resulted in prosecution. In some of the investigative files reviewed by OIG, it was not easily discernible whether an investigation had been referred for prosecution. OIG notes that not every allegation of sexual misconduct captured in this analysis rises to the level of a criminal offense. For example, allegations involving lewd or lascivious behavior qualify as sexual misconduct for the purposes of Paragraph 782, but cases with those allegations would be unlikely to be referred for criminal charges. Figure 5 below displays investigations with qualifying sexual misconduct allegations referred to CCSAO, the number of cases criminally prosecuted and of those cases, which were prosecuted in a jurisdiction outside of Illinois.

Figure 5: Investigations Referred to CCSAO and Criminally Prosecuted, Closed Investigations Screened, 2024

Referral to CCSAO	Criminal Prosecution	Criminal Prosecution in Other Jurisdiction
4	1	0

Source: OIG Analysis

D | Overview of Closed Disciplinary Investigations Screened

Below, OIG provides summary information about how the cases it screened in 2025 were initiated, the duration, findings, and recommended discipline for investigations, and other data including complainant demographics.

1. Reporting Party and Case Initiation for Screened Investigations

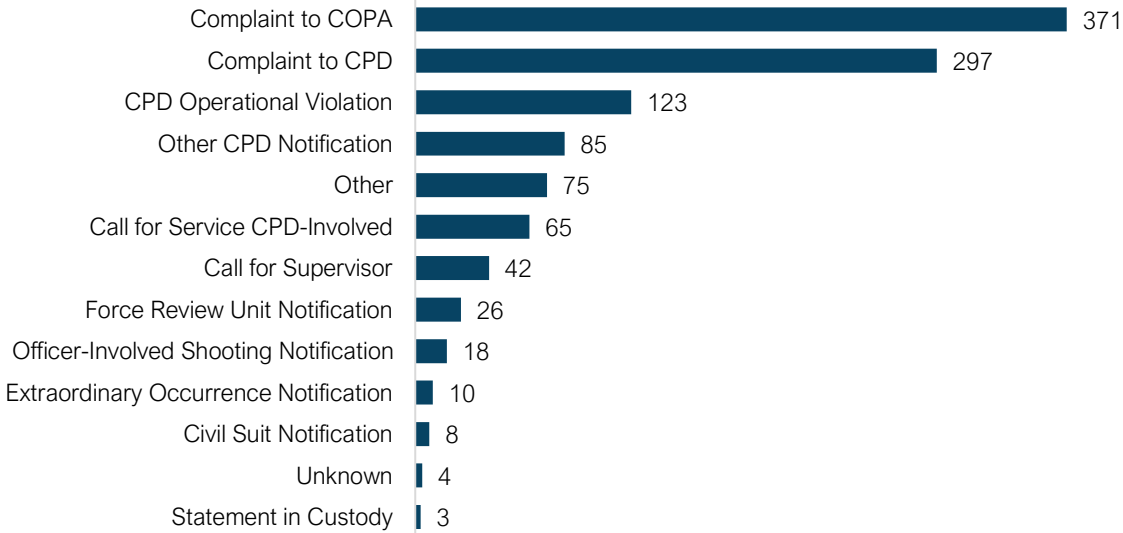
In 2025, of the 1,127 closed investigations screened by the Investigative Analysis Unit, the reporting party was a member of the public in 640 (56.8%) investigations. In 328 cases (29.1%), the reporting party was listed as an individual CPD member or a CPD notification to COPA. A notification is “the classification given to a Log Number that is initiated for administrative tracking purposes because the incident requires an immediate notification to COPA, even when there is no accompanying allegation of misconduct.”¹⁶ In the remaining 159 investigations (14.1%), the reporting party was a third party (e.g., a witness or another City agency) or unknown.

Screened investigations were initiated primarily through a complaint from the reporting party to an investigating agency, such as COPA or BIA (668 or 59.3% of investigations). The remaining screened investigations were initiated through other methods, as depicted in Figure 6 below. COPA is to be notified whenever a CPD member discharges a firearm, and an investigation is automatically initiated into these incidents, even if no one files a complaint. In Figure 6 below, these incidents are labeled “Officer-Involved Shooting Notification.” A “CPD Operational Notification” can arise out of a violation of CPD policy such as failure to qualify with a service weapon or a lost or stolen weapon. A “Civil Suit Notification” occurs when COPA is notified of a civil suit filed against a CPD member. Other incidents, such as taser discharges, also require notification from CPD to COPA and trigger an automatic investigation—labeled in Figure 6 as “Other CPD Notification.”¹⁷ A “Call For Service CPD-Involved” refers to a call for CPD service to an incident involving a CPD member (e.g., a 911 call reporting domestic violence being committed by an off-duty member). “Force Review Unit Notifications” are notifications of potential violations that come from CPD’s Tactical Review and Evaluation Division, the unit that reviews Tactical Response Reports within CPD.

¹⁶ Chicago Police Department, “General Order G08-01-01: Complaint and Disciplinary Definitions.”

¹⁷ MCC § 2-78-120(c) provides that COPA shall “conduct investigations into all incidents, including those in which no allegation of misconduct is made, in which a Police Department member discharges: (i) a firearm in a manner that potentially could strike another individual.”

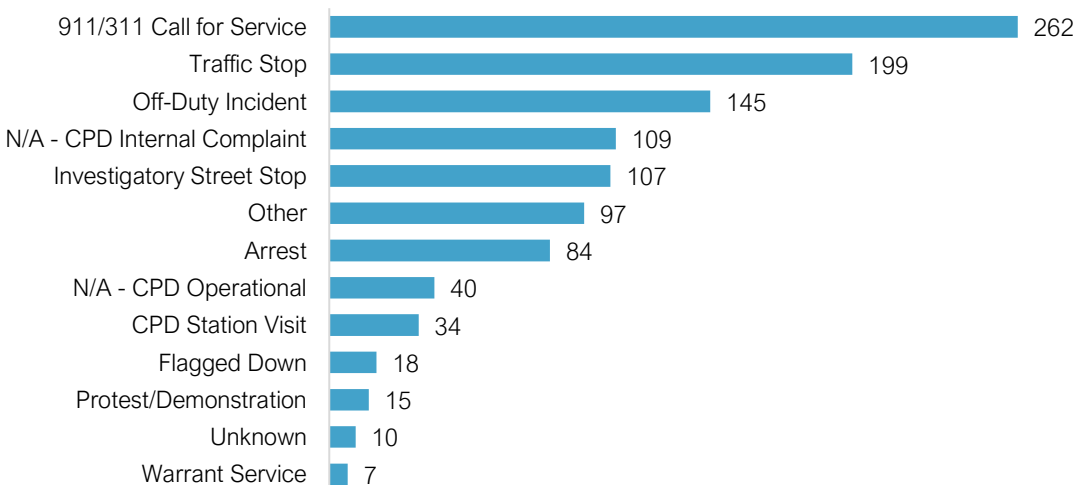
Figure 6: Count of Closed Investigations Based on Initiation Type, Closed Investigations Screened, 2025



Source: OIG Analysis

Figure 7 below shows the types of police interactions that resulted in the investigation of potential misconduct for the 1,127 closed disciplinary cases OIG reviewed in 2025. For example, 262 screened investigations (23.2%) were initiated from a 911 or 311 call for service while 199 screened investigations (17.7%) were initiated from a traffic stop. Some screened investigations were not initiated based on police interaction with a member of the public. For example, 109 screened investigations (9.7%) stemmed from internal complaints and 40 screened investigations (3.5%) were related to CPD operational violations.

Figure 7: Count of Police Encounter Types Initiating the Complaint, Closed Investigations Screened, 2025¹⁸



Source: OIG Analysis

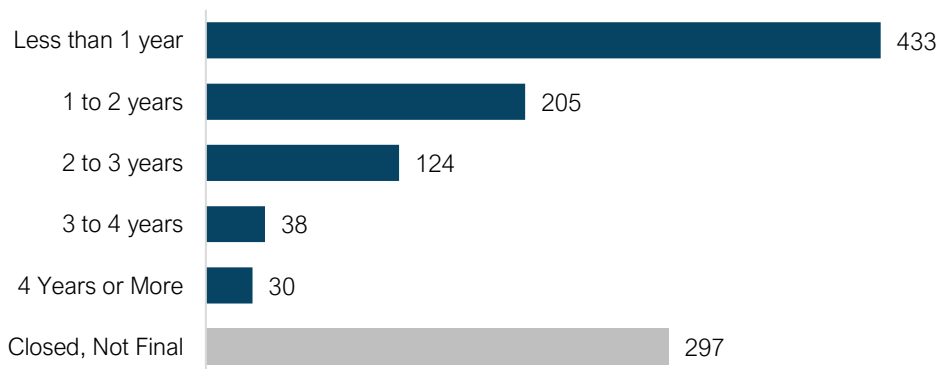
¹⁸ "Police Encounter Types" describes the form of interaction between the police and the complainant. A "CPD Internal Complaint" is a complaint that is filed by one CPD member against another, such as an Equal Employment Opportunity complaint or complaint of unprofessional behavior. This is distinguishable from a CPD Operational Violation such as an accidental taser discharge or failure to activate body worn camera.

2 | Case Findings and Duration for Screened Investigations

OIG screens individual closed disciplinary cases in which the investigation has concluded, but where the case might not have yet reached a “Closed/Final” status. Disciplinary investigations reach a Closed/Final status when all stages of the disciplinary process are complete, including post-investigatory stages such as the grievance process.¹⁹ For example, if a CPD member grieves a Sustained allegation, the investigation does not reach a Closed/Final status until after the completion of the grievance process, arbitration, Police Board proceeding, or appeal relating to the final disciplinary decision. Therefore, the amount of time it takes for an investigation to reach Closed/Final status includes additional time not related to investigative activity.

In 2025, of the 1,127 closed investigations OIG screened, 830 (73.6%) had reached a status of Closed/Final as of this reporting.²⁰ Of Closed/Final investigations, 433 (52.2%) reached a “Closed/Final” status in one year or less from the complaint intake date (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Case Duration, Closed Investigations Screened, 2025

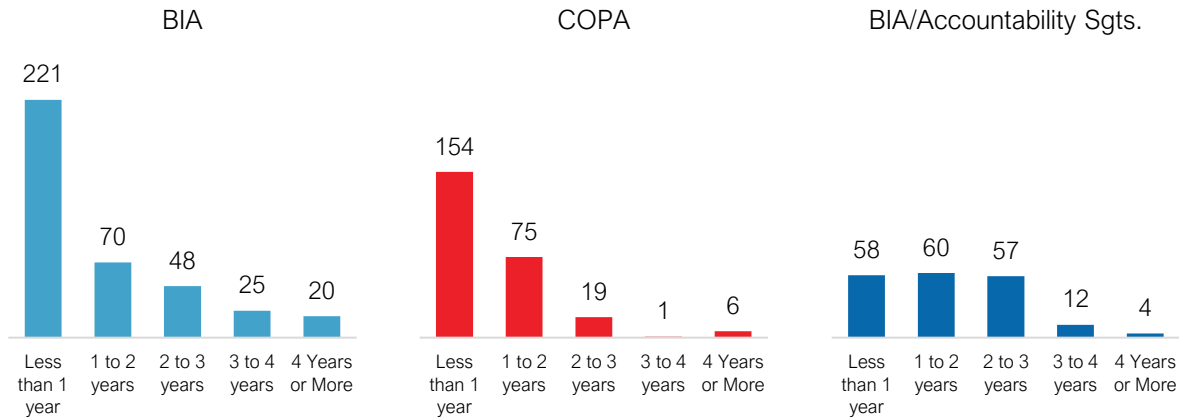


Source: OIG Analysis

Figure 9 below shows the proportion of investigations screened by OIG, broken down by investigating agency and the amount of time it took for the case to reach a final disposition. For example, of the 384 screened BIA investigations that had reached a Closed/Final status as of this writing, 221 cases (57.6%) were resolved in one year or less. For COPA, of the 255 screened investigations that had reached a Closed/Final status, 154 (60.4%) were resolved in one year or less. The total case duration for screened investigations conducted by Districts was more widely distributed, with a roughly equal number of Closed/Final investigations being resolved in a year or less (58, or 30.4%), between 1 to 2 years (60, 31.4%), and between 2 and 3 years (57, 29.8%).

¹⁹ Chicago Police Department, “General Order G08-01-01: Complaint and Disciplinary Definitions.”

²⁰ Investigations without complete data regarding the duration are in the post investigation portion of the disciplinary process and have not reached a status of “Closed/Final.”

Figure 9: Case Duration by Investigating Entity, Closed/Final Investigations Screened, 2025

Source: OIG Analysis

Of closed investigations screened by OIG in 2025, cases that resulted in investigative findings took 9.5 months longer on average than cases that did not result in investigative findings (see Figure 11 below).

Figure 10: Total Case Duration for Investigations with and without Case Findings, Closed Investigations Screened, 2025

Case Status	Count of Screened Cases	Average Total Case Duration (mos.)	Median Total Case Duration (mos.)
Closed, No Findings	319	9.4	4.8
Closed, with Findings	511	18.9	16.3
Closed, Not Final	297	N/A	N/A

Source: OIG Analysis

Figure 11: Case Duration and Case Findings Outcome by Reporting Party, Closed Investigations Screened, 2025

Reporting Party	Count of Screened Cases	Percent of Screened Cases	Average Total Case Duration (mos.)
CPD Member or Notification	328	29.1%	16.5
Closed, No Findings	61	18.6%	9.5
Closed, Findings	155	47.3%	19.3
Closed, Not Final	112	34.1%	N/A
Victim Member of Public	640	56.8%	15.4
Closed, No Findings	195	30.5%	9.8
Closed, Findings	299	46.7%	19.0
Closed, Not Final	146	22.8%	N/A
Third Party/Other/Unknown	159	14.1%	12.5
Closed, No Findings	63	39.6%	8.3
Closed, Findings	57	35.8%	17.3
Closed, Not Final	39	24.5%	N/A

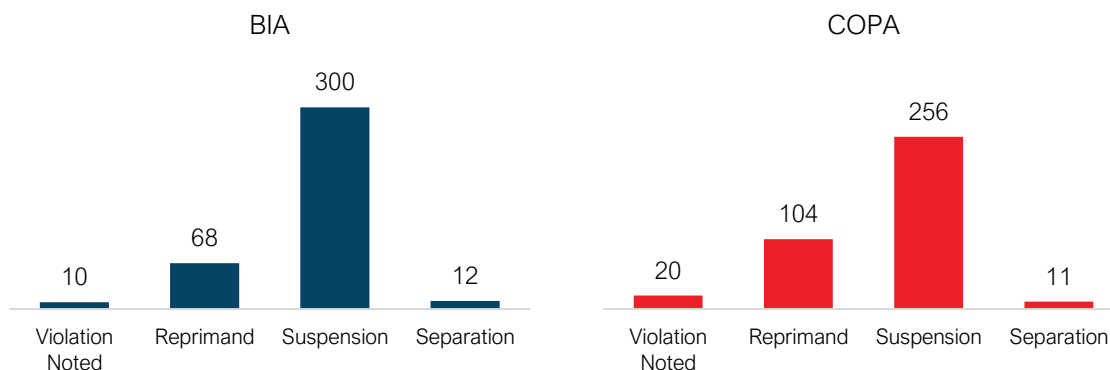
Source: OIG Analysis

The correlation of a longer total case duration for investigations resulting in investigative findings held true regardless of reporting party (see Figure 11 above). Screened cases where the reporting party was a CPD member or CPD notification resulted in case findings equally often as cases where the reporting party was a victim member of the public, 47.3% and 46.7%, respectively. Both cases with a CPD reporting party and public victim reporting party resulted in case findings more often than cases where the reporting party was a third party (35.8%).

3 | Disciplinary Recommendations for Screened Investigations

A total of 2,053 identified members were accused of misconduct in the 1,127 closed investigations reviewed by OIG in 2025. BIA investigated 1,272 accused members and COPA investigated 781 accused members. For 652 (51.3%) of its 1,042 log number investigations which reached investigative findings, BIA had no sustained findings and therefore did not recommend any discipline. COPA had no sustained findings for 123 (15.7%) of its 514 log number investigations which reached findings. When either of these agencies sustains a finding of misconduct, it also makes a disciplinary recommendation which can range from a violation noted (the least severe discipline) to separation (i.e., termination of employment). Agency recommendations are not final discipline; depending on the level of discipline recommended and the rank or position of the accused member, various review or appeal pathways may be available to the member.²¹ As shown in Figure 12, both BIA and COPA most often recommended a penalty of suspension in association with sustained findings, comprising 76.9% and 65.5% of disciplinary recommendations for cases screened, respectively.

Figure 12: Recommended Discipline, Closed Investigations Screened, 2025



Source: OIG Analysis

4 | Screened Investigations Associated with a Civil Suit

Out of the 1,127 investigations OIG screened in 2025, at least 21 incidents have been the basis for a lawsuit filed against the City, CPD, and/or one or more CPD employees.²² Eleven of the investigations of incidents with associated civil claims were conducted by COPA. COPA reached findings in 3 of the 11 investigations it conducted with an associated civil suit. BIA conducted 10

²¹ For further detail on disciplinary processes for all CPD members, see City of Chicago Office of Inspector General, "A Guide to the Disciplinary Process for Chicago Police Department Members," accessed March 27, 2026, <https://igchicago.org/about-the-office/our-office/public-safety-section/cpd-disciplinary-process-overview/>.

²² Due to the length of the timeframe during which a civil suit may be filed, this number could change as new suits are filed relative to cases screened by OIG in 2025.

investigations of incidents with associated civil claims. BIA reached findings in five of those investigations.

5 | Video Footage in Screened Investigations

Of the 1,127 investigations OIG screened in 2025, 663 contained video evidence of the underlying incident. Such video evidence may come from body worn camera footage, dashboard camera footage, cell phone video, or from another source. Of those 663 investigations with video footage of the underlying incident, 270 (40.7%) reached investigative findings, 178 (26.8%) did not reach findings, and 215 (32.4%) had not yet reached a Closed/Final status. Additionally, 178 screened investigations had video footage that captured events related to the incident but did not capture the incident itself. Of those, 86 (48.3%) reached findings, 59 (33.1%) did not reach findings, and 33 (18.5%) had not yet reached a Closed/Final status.

The remaining 286 investigations that OIG screened did not report having video footage available that captured the underlying incident or that was related to the incident. Of those, 155 (54.2%) reached findings, 82 (28.7%) did not reach findings, and 49 (17.1%) had not yet reached a Closed/Final status.

6 | Screened Investigations Involving Firearm Discharge

Of the 1,127 investigations OIG screened, 18 were initiated following the mandatory notification of a firearm discharge by a CPD member. Seventeen of the investigations with a firearm discharge by a CPD member were conducted by COPA. COPA reached findings in five of these incidents. One of the investigations initiated from a firearm discharge notification was conducted by BIA. The case had not yet reached a Closed/Final status as of this report.

7 | Screened Investigations Demographics for Subjects of Alleged Misconduct

Of the 1,127 investigations screened, there were records for 1,043 non-CPD members of the public who were the subject of the alleged police action). For 905 subjects of alleged police misconduct, gender identity was reported, with 321 (35.5%) female and 584 (64.5%) male. Of 816 subjects of alleged police misconduct with a reported race/ethnicity, 563 (69.0%) were Black, 132 (16.2%) were Hispanic, and 96 (11.8%) were white.²³

²³ Nine subjects' race/ethnicity was reported as some other race, seven were American Indian/Alaska Native, four were Two or More Races, three were Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and two were Asian/Pacific Islander.

VI | Data Transparency

OIG gathers and presents data from CPD and City sources on many aspects of policing, public safety operations, and Chicago's police accountability system.²⁴ A large range of continuously updated data is accessible through dashboards published on OIG's [Information Portal](#). OIG publishes these dashboards for the benefit of several audiences: first and foremost, in the service of OIG's mission with respect to transparency in the operation of City government, the information is made available and accessible so that members of the public can explore the dashboards on their own and improve their understanding of Chicago's public safety operations and public safety reform needs. OIG also regularly engages with elected and appointed City officials, members of City departments, academics, advocates, and journalists about its public safety-focused dashboards. Finally, OIG's dashboards enrich and support work that is responsive to the Public Safety section's duties, pursuant to its enabling ordinance.

OIG dashboards summarize public safety data pertaining to:

- [Dispatched 911 Calls for CPD Service](#);
- [CPD Arrests](#);
- [CPD Investigatory Stop Reports](#);
- [CPD Tactical Response Reports](#);
- [Sworn CPD Member Demographics & Staffing](#);
- [Complaints and Log Numbers by CPD Member](#);
- CPD members co-accused of misconduct ([Complaint Register Network](#));
- [CPD Reported Crimes](#); and
- [Sworn CPD Member Overtime](#).

In 2025, OIG released three new public safety dashboards that provide information on CPD members who are co-accused of misconduct, CPD's reported crimes and geographic location, and sworn CPD members' overtime use and reason for overtime.

1. Complaint Register Network Dashboard (New in 2025)

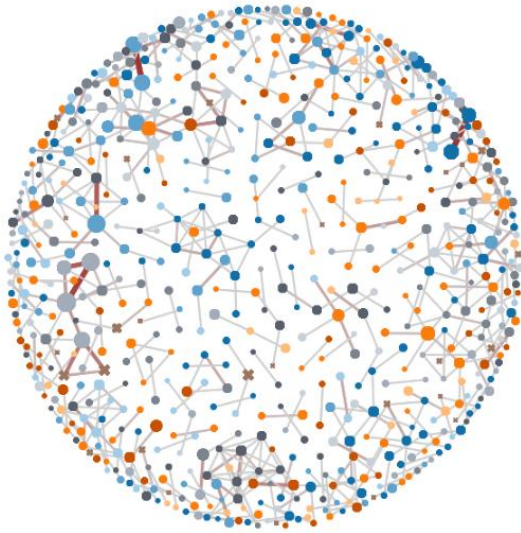
OIG's Public Safety [Complaint Register Network](#) dashboard displays the relationships among individual CPD members who were accused of misconduct together in closed misconduct investigations. Misconduct complaints and notifications are filed against CPD sworn members in the form of a Complaint Register (CR). A single CR can contain allegations involving more than one sworn CPD member. This dashboard shows those complaint relationships as a constellation of sworn members that were co-accused two or more times on a single complaint. This allows the Department and Chicagoans to map ties between CPD members accused of misconduct by creating a social network analysis to potentially identify "hot spots" of misconduct.

Figure 13 below shows the complaint network for sworn CPD members co-accused in completed investigations at least twice between January 1, 2023, and December 31, 2025. Each circle represents an individual sworn member, and the size of the circle reflects the total complaints against the individual member. The connecting lines represent complaints which name both connected members on that line, and the thickness of the line reflects the number of times the two

²⁴ This section is responsive to the Public Safety section's obligations pursuant to MCC § 2-56-230(a) and draws heavily on the work of OIG's Center for Information Technology & Analytics (CITA).

members were co-accused on CRs. For investigations opened and closed from January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2025, one member was the subject of 29 separate complaints, the highest count of CRs for an individual in the complaint network during this time period. Within this timeframe, the most times that two CPD members were co-accused was 12.

Figure 13: Members Co-Accused Two or More Times, January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2025

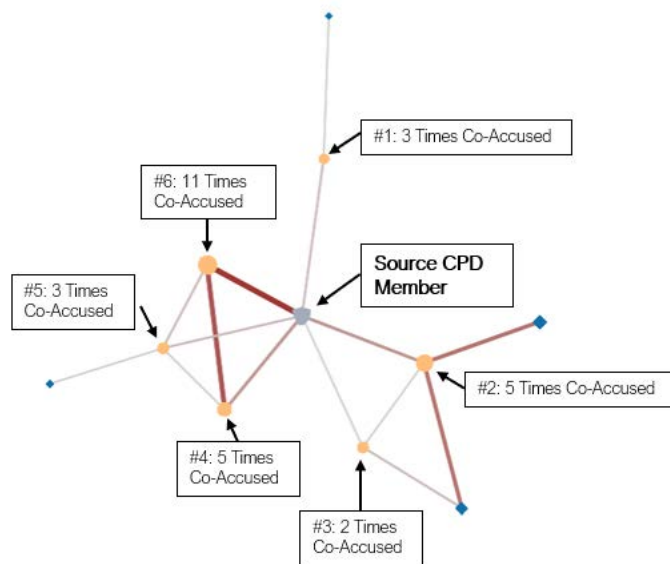


Source: OIG “CPD Members Complaint Network” Dashboard²⁵

Figure 14 shows the complaint network for an individual CPD member. In this example, the individual member selected (the “source CPD member” below) was co-accused with six other CPD members between January 1, 2023, and December 31, 2025. This includes one member with whom they were co-accused 11 times, as indicated by the thick red line connecting the two circles.

²⁵ Accessed March 18, 2026, <https://igchicago.org/information-portal/data-dashboards/cpd-complaint-network/>.

Figure 14: Individual Member's Complaint Network for January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2025



Source: OIG "CPD Members Complaint Network" Dashboard

This dashboard also links to OIG's [Complaint Notification](#) dashboard which displays information on individual closed misconduct complaints and notifications filed against CPD sworn members since January 1, 2000. The information in this dashboard includes complaints and notifications filed against members who are currently sworn, or were previously sworn, but may not have been sworn at the time of the complaint. Users can search for CPD members by name or by their CPD star number. As shown in Figure 15, details of each closed complaint register are displayed on the dashboard, including the unique log number, investigating agency, incident date, complaint origin, and recommended penalty (if applicable).

Figure 15: Individual Complaint Register Details

Member Log Numbers [click Log Number for details](#)

Log Number	Incident Type	Primary Category	Status
2024-0002302	Complaint Register	Operation/Personnel Violations Conduct Unbecoming 108B	Case Final
2024-0002494	Complaint Register	Conduct Unbecoming Violations Traffic Violations (Other than D.U.I.) 09D	Case Final
2024-0003562	Information/Complaint	Civil Rights Violation Improper Arrest Miranda Rights Communicated 03D	Administratively Closed
2024-0005633	Complaint Register	Operation/Personnel Violations Reports Improper 10T	Case Final

Details

Investigative Agency: BIA

Incident Date: February 16, 2024

Case Opened Date: February 24, 2024

Case Closed Date: November 19, 2024

District of Occurrence: No Data Provided

Beat of Occurrence: No Data Provided

Recommended Penalty: 002 - 2 DAY SUSPENSION

Rank at Incident: Police Officer

Civil Suit: No

Complaint Origin: Phone

Affidavit Received: No

Allegations

Allegation No	Category	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Recommended Finding
1	Operation/Personnel Violations	Reports	Fail to Submit		Sustained
2	Operation/Personnel Violations	Reports	Fail to Submit		Sustained

Source: OIG "Complaints and Notifications" Dashboard²⁶

²⁶ Accessed March 18, 2026, <https://igchicago.org/information-portal/data-dashboards/complaints-notifications-lookup/>.

2. CPD Reported Crimes Dashboard (New in 2025)

OIG's [CPD Reported Crimes](#) dashboard allows users to search and explore City crime data such as what kinds of crime are happening in Chicago, where crime is happening down to the Beat level, crime trends, and clearance rates.

In 2025, CPD reported a total of 239,975 incidents encompassing a total of 286,627 offenses.²⁷ The total clearance rate for offenses in 2025 was 27.8%.²⁸ As shown below, Larceny – Theft was the most commonly reported offense in 2025.

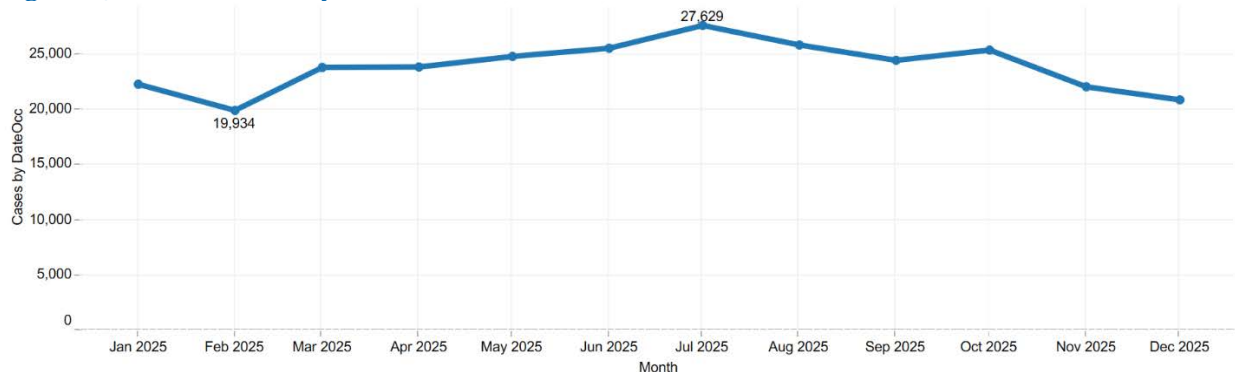
Figure 16: Top Five FBI Crime Categories, 2025²⁹

FBI Description	Number of Offenses	Clearance Rate
Larceny – Theft	62,883	11.6%
Vandalism	40,675	12.2%
Simple Battery	40,604	40.9%
Simple Assault	21,893	24.9%
Motor Vehicle Theft	18,112	5.5%

Source: OIG "CPD Reported Crimes" Dashboard³⁰

As shown in Figure 17 below, July was the month in 2025 with the most criminal offenses reported (27,629) and February had the fewest criminal offenses reported (19,934).

Figure 17: Crime Count by Month



Source: OIG "CPD Reported Crimes" Dashboard

Overall, reported offenses decreased in Chicago by 8.3% from 2024 to 2025, with most FBI categories of offenses decreasing in this period. Fewer offenses were reported across all Districts in 2025 compared to 2024. The 14th (Shakespeare), 24th (Rogers Park), and 20th (Lincoln) Districts

²⁷ One Case Incident Report may document multiple offenses, for example assault in addition to motor vehicle theft.

²⁸ The number of crimes closed or "cleared" includes all crimes that were cleared in the selected timeframe even if they occurred prior to the selected timeframe. For example, if a burglary occurred in March 2024 and was cleared in June 2025, it would be counted as a cleared crime only if the timeframe selected included June 2025. The total cleared cases for a data point can be higher than the number of reported crimes, resulting in a clearance rate greater than 100% for a given period.

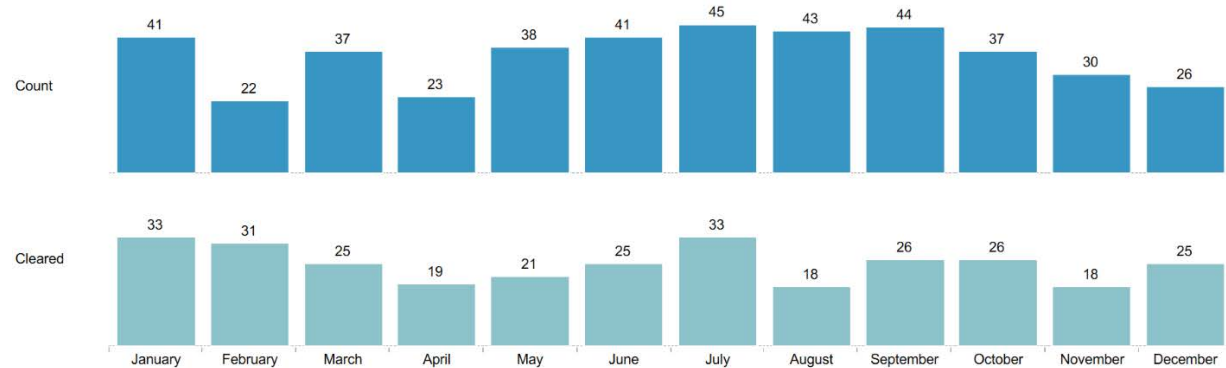
²⁹ The FBI description is a grouping of offenses defined by the FBI for National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) so that crimes can be more easily compared across the country. The CPD determines which description applies to an offense. "Miscellaneous Non-Index Offenses" (28,509) were excluded from this table as this category encompasses a variety of offenses.

³⁰ Accessed June 22, 2026, <https://igchicago.org/information-portal/data-dashboards/cpd-reported-crimes/>.

experienced the biggest changes in reported offenses with reductions of 20.5%, 14.9%, and 13.5% respectively.

In 2025, 427 homicides were reported in the city, and the clearance rate was 70.3%.

Figure 18: Homicides and Homicide Clearances by Month, 2025



Source: OIG “CPD Reported Crimes” Dashboard

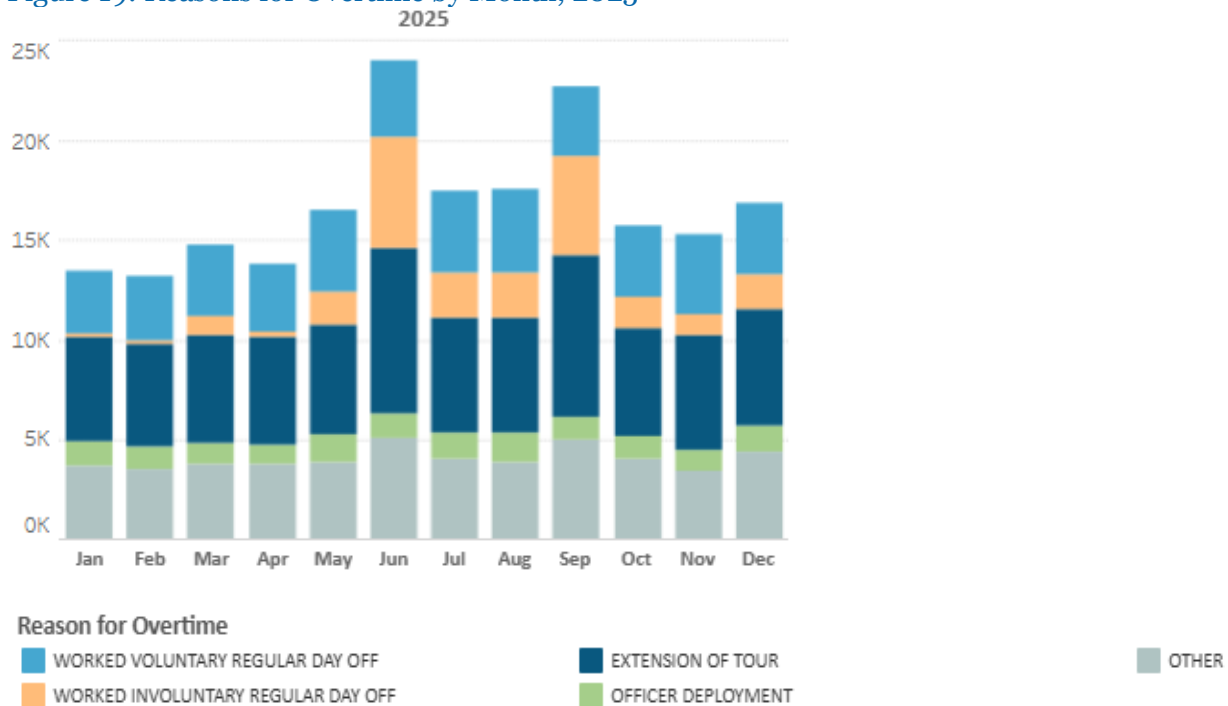
Key Takeaways on CPD Reported Crimes

- “Larceny – Theft” was the most commonly reported offense in 2025.
- July was the month in 2025 with the most criminal offenses reported, with 27,629 offenses.
- Overall, reported criminal offenses decreased in Chicago by 8.3% from 2024 to 2025.

3. Sworn CPD Member Overtime (New in 2025)

The [Sworn CPD Member Overtime](#) dashboard displays an overview of overtime information for Chicago Police Department (CPD) sworn members. Overtime data on the dashboard includes hours worked for sister agencies as well as those requested to be paid as compensatory time. In 2025, 11,153 CPD members worked overtime, earning a total of \$286 million in overtime. The reasons for overtime include voluntarily working a regular day off, involuntarily working a regular day off, an extension of tour (staying past the end of a scheduled shift), and officer deployment (such as working special events).

Figure 19: Reasons for Overtime by Month, 2025



Source: OIG “Sworn CPD Member Overtime” Dashboard³¹

The majority of overtime (86.7%) in 2025 was earned while working for CPD, while the remaining 13.3% was earned while sworn members were assigned to assist external “sister” agencies such as the Chicago Transit Authority or the Chicago Park District.

The months with the highest amount of overtime earnings for CPD members were June (\$31,706,282) and September (\$30,263,891). The circumstances leading to the highest overtime earnings were the Mexican Independence Day Celebration (\$11,532,654), Felony Review (\$9,749,629), and Airports Manpower Shortages (\$6,971,116).³² In 2025, the CPD member who earned the most overtime accumulated a total of \$214,159 in overtime earnings by working an additional 2,385.5 hours.

Key Takeaways on CPD Overtime

- In 2025, 11,153 CPD members worked overtime, earning a total of \$286 million in overtime.
- In 2025, the CPD member who earned the most overtime accumulated \$214,159 in overtime earnings from working an additional 2,385.5 hours.

³¹ Accessed March 19, 2026, <https://igchicago.org/information-portal/data-dashboards/sworn-cpd-member-overtime/>.

³² Felony review refers to the process where CPD reviews potential felony cases in collaboration with CCSAO, wherein prosecutors review the evidence presented by CPD and decide whether to approve felony charges against the suspect. Special events related to overtime worked for sister agencies is not included in this data.

VII | Community Engagement and Outreach

Public Safety section staff, along with OIG's Communications and Outreach team, met and spoke with stakeholders throughout the year, including community groups, advocacy and policy organizations, police unions, members of City Council and other City officials, academics, and journalists. In 2025, OIG's engagement efforts included attending a gun violence prevention conference, ward block party, and community policing events; conducting outreach throughout the City to hear from Chicagoans on issues that matter most in an effort to help inform OIG's priorities for 2026; and supporting the critical relationship between CPD and the communities it serves by participating in National Night Out events. In August 2025, OIG joined 11 CPD Districts throughout the City, as law enforcement agencies hosted members of the public for community-building and resource-sharing.

OIG's engagement efforts are invaluable to the Public Safety section's work. OIG's ability to conduct impactful oversight and make meaningful contributions to Chicago's public safety reform effort greatly depends upon gathering and integrating the lived experience and subject matter expertise of members of Chicago's communities.

In addition, Public Safety staff regularly and publicly engaged with the leadership and members of the entities over which the Public Safety section has jurisdiction. In 2025, such engagement efforts included:

- Meetings and briefings with members of the Chicago City Council and their constituents;
- Attendance at Police Board meetings;
- Testifying at City Council hearings;
- Attendance at CPD District Roll Calls;
- Attendance at District Council meetings; and
- Attendance at Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability meetings.

Also, OIG leadership meets with new classes of recruits in the Chicago Police Training Academy, new hires in the COPA Training Academy, and new District Council members to discuss oversight, accountability, and the work of OIG.

Among other public safety work, OIG's data dashboards displaying public safety data about CPD members, patrol staffing, arrests, and 911 dispatches frequently formed the basis of community engagement conversations.

VIII | Conclusion

In 2025, the Public Safety section continued to maintain compliance with its ordinance obligations by publishing projects and screening disciplinary investigations closed by BIA and COPA.

The Public Safety section will continue to conduct independent and objective evaluations and reviews of the operations of CPD and the police accountability agencies. As outlined in the [2026 Public Safety Outlook](#), the Public Safety section's work is guided by the following strategic priorities:

1. Improving CPD's administrative, managerial, and operational competencies to render it more effective in the performance of its critical public safety functions and more efficient in its administration;
2. Ensuring transparency, diligence, fairness, consistency, and timeliness in the police discipline and accountability system; and
3. Ensuring that Chicagoans' constitutional and civil rights are sufficiently and equitably protected in all aspects of public safety operations.

Recent and current areas of inquiry aligning with the above priorities include, CPD's practice of relieving members' police powers for allegations of misconduct, COPA's Timeliness Initiative, CPD's response to intimate partner violence by members, CPD's officer retention efforts, CPD's non-disciplinary review of force, and CPD's selection and evaluation of Field Training Officers.

Looking ahead, the Public Safety section will continue its work in pursuit of effective, transparent, and accountable public safety operations. OIG is deeply grateful for the partnership of stakeholders across Chicago—in uniform and out.



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