



CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

INTEGRITY • TRANSPARENCY • INDEPENDENCE • TIMELINESS

QUARTERLY REPORT

Q1 2022

Andrea Kersten

Chief Administrator

Civilian Office of Police Accountability
2022 First Quarter Report
January 1, 2022 – March 31, 2022

April 15, 2022

CONTENTS

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR.....	2
VISION, MISSION & VALUES	3
INTRODUCTION	4
OPERATIONAL UPDATES	4
LEADERSHIP CHANGES	4
AGENCY-WIDE STAFF RECOGNITION & IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY	5
AGENCY GOALS	5
AGENCY FOCUS GROUP	6
SEXUAL MISCONDUCT ORDINANCE.....	6
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	7
POLICY, RESEARCH & ANALYSIS DIVISION (PRAD)	9
TRAINING & PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	10
INFORMATION SYSTEMS.....	11
PUBLISHED CASES	12
INVESTIGATIVE DATA	15
METHODOLOGY	15
INTAKE.....	15
OFFICER-INVOLVED SHOOTINGS (OIS)	20
PENDING INVESTIGATIONS	21
CONCLUDED INVESTIGATIONS	22
ADDITIONAL DATA REPORTING	29
REFERRALS.....	29
TRANSPARENCY EFFORTS	29
COMPLAINTS PER MEMBER	30

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR

The Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) issues its first quarter report of 2021 pursuant to MCC § 2-78-150. COPA begins the new year excited about the opportunity to serve the residents of the City of Chicago; civilian and sworn. We begin 2022 with goals we believe will improve our timeliness, increase transparency, and expand on our ability to educate and inform the general public locally and nationally.

This year in the month of September, COPA will officially celebrate 5 years of civilian oversight for the City of Chicago. Together, staff, residents, law enforcement officers, elected officials, community leaders and stakeholders have all contributed to police accountability which contributes to our excitement about the future.

As the now, City Council confirmed Chief Administrator, I re-affirm my dedication to serve with humility while also upholding the core values of COPA: Integrity, Transparency, Independence, and Timeliness. Our commitment to the agency's vision to be the leader in civilian oversight by conducting through investigations, to advance the culture of policing and build trust in civilian oversight is unwavering.

As reflected in this first quarter report, our community engagement and investigative teams, Legal and Policy Research and Analysis Division (PRAD), and other departments have been hard at work setting the course for 2022. We are equally excited about the new staff that have recently joined our agency and the new opportunities that will allow us to serve all Chicagoans.

We look forward to a safe and successful year.

Sincerely,



Andrea Kersten

Chief Administrator



VISION

To be the leader in police accountability by conducting thorough investigations, to advance the culture of policing and build trust in civilian oversight.



MISSION

- **Provide a just and efficient means to fairly and timely conduct investigations within our jurisdiction**
- **Determine whether allegations of police misconduct are well-founded**
- **Identify and address patterns of police misconduct**
- **Make policy recommendations to improve the Chicago Police Department, thereby reducing incidents of police misconduct**



VALUES

INTEGRITY

COPA employees are committed to pursuit of excellence and hold themselves personally accountable for the quality and fairness of their work. Collectively, the COPA organization has been designed to deliver neutral and fair police misconduct investigation.

TRANSPARENCY

COPA is committed to sharing information about its work to the utmost extent possible while preserving the integrity of the investigative process.

INDEPENDENCE

As individuals and collectively, COPA employees carry out their responsibilities without regard for external influences or political consequences.

TIMELINESS

COPA understands that time is of the essence in all matters. Complainants and officers alike want COPA investigations to be conducted as expediently as possible. COPA strives to conduct investigations that are both thorough and timely.

INTRODUCTION

The Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) is responsible for receiving all complaints of police misconduct involving the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and its members, and investigating complaints involving excessive force, domestic violence, coercion, verbal abuse, unlawful search or seizure, and unlawful denial of counsel. COPA also receives notifications of and investigates certain types of incidents including all officer-involved firearm discharges, all officer-involved deaths, custodial deaths, Taser discharges resulting in serious injury or death, and any incident involving an officer that results in serious bodily injury or death.

COPA is pleased to provide quarterly and annual report updates on its performance. This report provides information concerning operations and summary statistical data on investigative work from January 1, 2022, through March 31, 2022. To learn more, please visit www.chicagocopa.org.

OPERATIONAL UPDATES

Leadership Changes

Chief Administrator



On February 23, 2022, the Chicago City Council voted to confirm Andrea Kersten as the next Chief Administrator of COPA. Prior to her confirmation, Kersten served as COPA's Interim Chief Administrator, Chief of Investigative Operations, Deputy Chief of Investigations, and Chief Investigative Law Officer. Kersten was instrumental in the formation of COPA's Special Victims Unit, a group of specialized investigators dedicated to victims of sexual assault, sexual abuse, or domestic violence. In response to widespread protests in 2020, Kersten was tapped to form COPA's Protest/Civil Unrest Unit, a blended squad uniquely organized to receive, review and triage mass protest-related complaints. Before her service at COPA, Kersten served as a domestic violence advocate, an Assistant State's Attorney in Cook County, and an Administrative Law Judge. Kersten also serves on the board of The Tripp Healy Foundation which supports student-athletes in the greater Chicagoland area. Kersten received her J.D. from the John Marshall Law School and her B.A. in Sociology from North Park University.

Executive Leadership Team

Ephraim Eaddy, First Deputy Chief Administrator – Ephraim Eaddy, who previously served as COPA's Public Information Officer, will now serve as its First Deputy Chief Administrator and Chief of Communications & External Affairs. Eaddy has been with the agency since 2017 and brings with him deep knowledge of city government, program and partnership development and experience working with the city's public officials,

stakeholders, activists, and residents. He will be responsible for expanding the agency's strategic partnerships and initiatives in addition to representing as Chief Spokesperson.

Jay Westensee, Chief of Staff – Jay Westensee, who previously served as Deputy Chief Administrator, will continue to oversee and manage COPA's policy, research, and analysis efforts in addition to now overseeing COPA's infrastructure and operations. In this role, Westensee will also be responsible for ensuring financial, staffing and information systems as well as facility needs are met. He has been with COPA since 2016. Prior to joining COPA's predecessor agency, Westensee served as a Chief Investigator with the City of Chicago Office of Inspector General.

Robin Murphy, General Counsel – Robin Murphy, who was served as COPA's Assistant General Counsel since 2020, will now serve as its General Counsel, overseeing much of COPA's Consent Decree compliance efforts and managing COPA's legal team. Prior to joining COPA, Murphy served in a variety of leadership roles at the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, including Acting General Counsel and Chief of Staff.

Agency-Wide Staff Recognition & In-Service Training and Education Opportunity

On March 29, COPA held an Agency-Wide Staff Recognition & In-Service Training Meeting at Malcolm X College. The meeting was an opportunity to discuss COPA's past successes and expand on its goals moving forward. In addition to rolling out new organizational procedures, staff participated in breakout sessions to discuss COPA's 2022 staff-led goals (see below). The feedback from these goal-setting sessions will be implemented into COPA's day-to-day operations for 2022 and beyond. COPA leadership is looking to build upon the event's success and will hold similar events in the near future.



Agency Goals

Upon confirmation of Chief Administrator Kersten, one of her first actions focused on creating a focus group (see below) charged with drafting a series of staff-led goals to guide the agency in advancing its mission. The group approached these efforts using high-level guidance from the Community Safety Coordination System (CSCC), which aims at ensuring violence prevention and reduction is community-led and supported by city staff and resources. COPA plays an instrumental role in CSCC, both as the agency tasked with police oversight and accountability as well as an agency consisting of employees who call Chicago home. As a result, the following were adopted as COPA's 2022 goals:

- Launching the Civilian COPA Academy
- Enhancing COPA's internal communications
- Increasing the number, practicality, and methods of training

Agency Focus Group

Throughout the 1st Quarter, a group of COPA employees from several divisions representing a diverse set of skills met several times to brainstorm, discuss and finalize employee-driven goals for the agency. During this process, the group identified, prioritized, and crafted a list of goals and objectives that the agency can implement in the short-term future. This group finalized its work in March and presented its goals to leadership for adoption.



First Deputy Chief Administrator Ephraim Eddy listens to staff feedback during a goal breakout session

Sexual Misconduct Ordinance

On February 23, the Chicago City Council approved amendments to COPA's ordinance that would further expand COPA's governing ordinance to include investigatory jurisdiction over allegations of Sexual Misconduct. After receiving feedback from the Independent Monitoring Team and the Office of Attorney General, this ordinance adopts the Consent Decree's definition of sexual misconduct and, also per the Consent Decree, allows select transferring of these cases to BIA under certain circumstances. COPA previously investigated many of these allegations through other jurisdictional avenues (e.g., verbal abuse) so this change should not directly result in any significant caseload increases.



Chief Kersten joins Mayor Lori E. Lightfoot, Department of Family and Support Services Commissioner Brandi Knazze, Alderman Daniel La Spata and other leaders at an important discussion regarding Sexual Violence

Community Engagement

As Chicago's civilian-led police oversight agency, COPA understands and recognizes its place as a vital component in the City's public safety enterprise. In this role, our interactions with members of the community remain a pillar on which we operate. This important duty falls to COPA's Public Affairs Team, which is responsible for both community engagement and news affairs. In the first quarter of 2022, COPA participated in twelve community engagements encompassing the north, west, and south sides of Chicago.

COPA also participated in a Town Hall hosted by the GAP Builders on March 28th to discuss "Community and the Police." Joining Chief Administrator Kersten were Police Superintendent David Brown, Aldermen Emma Mitts and Jason Ervin, and several area faith leaders. The meeting provided an opportunity for residents to ask public safety leaders and their local elected representatives important questions, particularly regarding the police and their operations in communities of color. Chief Kersten used this opportunity to specifically discuss the agency's commitment to increasing transparency and improving the timeliness of COPA's investigations. She also shared more about COPA's ongoing work to increase operational efficiencies while maintaining investigative integrity. Events such as these are a great opportunity for the agency to hear directly from those most impacted by the agency's work.



Chief Kersten Presents at the GAP Builders Town Hall

Members of COPA Leadership engaged a member of the newly formed Rock Island, IL Police Community Relations Committee on several important topics related to civilian oversight. These topics included effective community engagement strategies, COPA's anticipated relationship with the Chicago Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability, and the make-up and powers of the newly formed body. COPA remains committed to working with other bodies of similar structure and scope throughout the country. Expanding on these relationships is imperative to discuss best practices and procedures pertaining to civilian oversight.



COPA's Public Affairs Team discussing the agency with students from National Lewis University

Date	Community Meeting	Organization	Ward	Police District
Jan 1	Public Meeting of the Police Board	Chicago Police Board		
Jan 26	City Council Meeting	City Council		
Feb 2	MSRN Quarterly Community Meeting Hosted By Latinos Progresando	Latinos Progresando	12	10
Feb 5	The 34th Annual Midwest Public Interest Law Career Conference (MPILCC)	MPILCC		
Feb 9	Junior Achievement Virtual Career Event with Sullivan High School	Junior Achievement	44	24
Feb 23	City Council Meeting	City Council		
Feb 24	Public Meeting of the Police Board	Chicago Police Board		
Feb 28	National Louis University's Criminal Justice, Government and Law Day	National Louis University	42	1
Mar 8	Leaders Network Community Meeting	The Leaders Network	28	11
Mar 17	Public Meeting of the Police Board	Chicago Police Board		
Mar 23	City Council Meeting	City Council		
Mar 28	Westside Stakeholders Community Townhall Hosted by GAP Builders	Westside Stakeholders Community Townhall/GAP Builders	28	11

News Affairs

COPA's News Affairs Division is responsible for keeping various local and national news outlets up to date on the agency's work and processes media requests for ongoing COPA investigations. While the team is processing dozens of individual requests with outlets weekly, we also regularly post public press releases on cases of high public interest. In Q1 2022, COPA published three of these releases.

Date	Media Press Releases
Jan 06	COPA Provides Update On Video & Other Materials Obtained Related to the Death of Ms. Irene Chavez While in Chicago Police Department 3 rd District Custody
Jan 27	COPA Concludes Investigation into Fatal Officer-Involved Shooting of Anthony Alvarez Near 5200 West Eddy Street
Feb 16	COPA Releases Video & Other Materials Related to The Death of Ms. Irene Chavez While in Chicago Police Department 3 rd District Custody

Engagement via Social Media

Social media continues to be a tool used by COPA to engage members of the public and other city stakeholders. Through social media we can share updates on cases of high public interest, share details regarding upcoming COPA public events and share agency updates. We encourage those interested in keeping up to date with the agency to follow @COPACHicago on Facebook and Twitter.



Policy, Research & Analysis Division (PRAD)

COPA's Policy, Research and Analysis Division (PRAD), is tasked with advancing our vision statement, fulfilling our mission, and supporting COPA's Consent Decree compliance. While COPA works to finetune and enhance internal policies, it is also tasked with strengthening and augmenting CPD policies, training, and practices.

Advisory Letters

Pursuant to 2-78-120 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, based on information obtained through COPA investigations or identified patterns or practices of misconduct, COPA may issue reports and advisories to CPD, the Chairman of the City Council Committee on Public Safety, and the Police Board recommending revisions to the CPD's policies, practices, collective bargaining agreements, programs and training to improve the accountability, effectiveness, integrity and transparency of CPD.

COPA may also submit correspondence to CPD highlighting operational, policy, or training concerns identified through disciplinary investigations requiring immediate attention, as well as feedback to enhance training and policy development efforts to advance the culture of policing and build public trust.

In Q1 2022, COPA issued two letters:

Feedback on CPD's Constitutional Policing Training Module

On February 15, COPA met with CPD regarding its Constitutional Policing Training Module and noted several areas of the module that it felt needed to be further addressed by the CPD. Those areas were:

- De-escalation
- Scope of Authority
- Reporting Requirements

Needs Assessment for CPD 2023 Training Plan

At the request of CPD, COPA worked to provide feedback regarding CPD's Annual Training Needs Assessment. COPA has in the past worked alongside CPD on similar requests for feedback, some of which have been implemented by CPD. In March's letter, COPA noted several areas that suggested shortcomings in the CPD's training programs:

- Substantive Questions of Criminal Law
- De-Escalation and Alternative Tactics
- Report Writing
- Training Methods

Both letters in their entirety can be found on COPA's website under [Publications](#).

Training & Professional Development

COPA remains committed to ensuring a properly equipped and well-trained workforce. As part of this commitment, COPA's Training and Professional Development Division regularly offers training opportunities for employees. While some of these trainings are mandated by the Consent Decree, many are part of our standard training curriculum and are designed to train and re-educate COPA employees on important protocols and policies.

COPA Academy

All new COPA hires attend COPA Academy, a 10-week training program that educates staff on the necessary tools, legal framework, and investigatory practices that are necessary to COPA's operations. COPA's newly hired investigators attend the entirety of the Academy, while other staff members only attend parts of the curriculum that are applicable to their particular field. Currently, Class VII of COPA Academy is underway, with graduation expected April 15, 2022.

In addition to COPA Academy's standard training curriculum, this year's Academy featured a Civil Wellness module at the Art Institute of Chicago. This unique partnership between the Agency and the Institute provided

staff with a unique exploratory program to engage staff in a thoughtful discussion about implicit bias and community engagement. COPA is seeking to permanently incorporate this program into all future academies.

Training

COPA's Training and Professional Development Division divides its training into two categories: those required by the Consent Decree and those that are not. These trainings provide staff the opportunity to expand on skillsets, allowing more thorough and judicial investigations. Ongoing training is also necessary to update staff on changes to police operations, modernized legislation or updated legal guidance.

Consent Decree Training

In Q1 2022, COPA conducted one Consent Decree mandated training over its Case Management System. This refresher course was attended by 84% of COPA's investigative staff.

Non-Consent Decree Training

In Q1 2022, COPA conducted two trainings over Non-Consent Decree topics:

- Introduction to the City of Chicago Mediation Pilot Program
- Lunch and Learn: Foot Pursuit Policy

COPA Internship

In Q1 2022, COPA re-launched its internship program after a brief pause during the COVID-19 pandemic. COPA onboarded, trained and currently has two interns who are assigned to the legal and investigation divisions. These interns assist COPA employees with a variety of research and analysis projects that are vital to advancing COPA's mission while providing them with valuable real-world experiences.

Members of COPA staff attended the Midwest Public Interest Law Career Conference, the Midwest's largest public interest job fair on February 5. Through COPA's attendance at this event, COPA's Legal Division is seeking to expand its outreach to post-secondary institutions outside of the Greater Chicago area.

Information Systems

COPA relies heavily on its Information Systems (IS) Department to ensure its systems and technical functions are always operating. The IS Department is responsible for maintaining the Agency's Case Management System and ensuring the system is compliant with the Consent Decree. Recent updates to the system have included adding functionality for extensions, end-user reporting, account management, conflict of interest declarations, and recommended penalty validation.

The IS Department is also responsible for producing daily, monthly, and ad hoc reports for internal and external use. Providing these reports to COPA staff, management, and our external stakeholders is imperative to our transparency efforts. Information Systems works closely with COPA's Transparency Unit on matters of public release as required by the Video Release Policy and the Mayor's Executive Order.

PUBLISHED CASES

In line with COPA's commitment to transparency and to better inform the public about the timeline of police misconduct investigations, the agency will highlight summaries of published cases quarterly. COPA strives to complete investigations in a timely manner, and once an investigation is concluded, COPA issues findings and/or recommendations for discipline to the Superintendent of Police. COPA's ordinance requires the Superintendent to respond within 60 days, though the Superintendent may request to extend the review period for up to 30 additional days, for a total review period not to exceed 90 days. The Superintendent's response to any COPA recommendations of discipline or other remedial action, if applicable, will determine the extent of the additional review processes that follow. These review processes may include, but are not limited to, review by the City of Chicago Department of Law, hearing before the Chicago Police Board, grievance filings, and arbitration.

COPA will post its Final Summary Report, which will include COPA's analysis of the evidence and investigative findings and recommendations, on its website upon the conclusion of the Superintendent's review or, if applicable, following service of disciplinary charges by the Department of Law on any involved officer.

Excessive Force Incident - March 15, 2017

At approximately 2 am, CPD Officers Chavez Siler and Michael Benamon were at a convenience store near 3759 W. Chicago Avenue when a security guard approached them and informed the officers that an armed individual was inside the mart. Officer Siler approached and physically detained the individual. Upon detention, a physical struggle developed between the subject and the officers. After a short time, Officer Siler pulled his weapon out, pointed it at the subject's head, or struck the subject's head. Officer Benamon then retrieved the individual's gun. Even after recovering the gun, the officers continued to struggle with the subject, striking him several times with a handgun, firing a taser at him twice, and using racial slurs. Several reports submitted for this incident were incorrect or misleading.

On March 30, 2021, COPA completed its investigation into the incident and recommended that six officers face discipline. Three of the six officers received recommendations for separation, two received recommendations for 180-day separations and one received a recommendation for a 60-day suspension. The full Summary Report of Investigation can be found at: <https://www.chicagocopa.org/case-summaries/log1084433/>

Fourth Amendment Violation - August 25, 2018

At or around 12:45 am, multiple CPD units responded to calls for service for a shots-fired incident. An on-duty SDSC Officer and her PPO partner scanned relevant POD camera footage from the 18th District SDSC room and purportedly observed a green "late-model SUV driving away from that address at a high rate of speed." The vehicle would stop near 1014 S. Halsted Street, where multiple CPD officers responded. Responding officers placed the subjects under arrest and began to search the vehicle. The subjects protested that they had been shot at but had not themselves shot anyone. During the search of the vehicle, an officer found a weapon and narcotics in a cavity in the door panel. Another weapon was located as well. Both individuals were placed into custody.

On August 28, 2018, one of the arrested subject's girlfriend filed a third-party complaint with COPA alleging the subject was wrongfully arrested and that the pills found by the officers were prescribed to him.

COPA closed its investigation on June 7, 2021, and made 13 findings against 10 officers. 12 of these charges were exonerations related to the alleged 4th Amendment violations. Officer Joel Gonzalez was the only officer to receive recommended discipline. Gonzalez received a recommended discipline of Violated Noted for failure to operate his body-worn camera. The full Summary Report of Investigation can be found at: <https://www.chicagocopa.org/case-summaries/log1090835/>

Excessive Force Incident - May 31, 2019

At 9 pm, Officers Garcia and Giron, while on routine patrol observed the subject standing in the middle of the road impeding traffic. Officers handcuffed the subject and escorted him to the police vehicle. As Officer Garcia attempted to place the subject into the back seat, a struggle ensued which culminated in Officer Garcia choking the subject as he lay handcuffed in the police vehicle. While transporting the subject to the District Station, the officers reported that the Subject attempted to bite Officer Garcia. Garcia elbowed the subject in the mouth causing a laceration.

COPA received an Initiation Report, dated August 8, 2019, from CPD's Force Review Unit, alleging the use of excessive force and failure to report misconduct. Following an investigation, COPA finds the involved officers engaged in various acts of misconduct and has Sustained allegations for each officer (4 total). The matter was also referred to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office for criminal review, but they declined charges.

COPA closed its case on December 31, 2020. Four officers received recommended disciplines of Separation for allegations ranging from use of excessive force to failure to report misconduct. The full Summary Report of Investigation can be found at: <https://www.chicagocopa.org/case-summaries/log2019-0003104/>

Excessive Force Incident - May 30, 2020

On May 31, 2020, an individual filed a web complaint with COPA alleging Officer Nicholas Nesis grabbed and pulled the complainant by her ponytail during a protest in downtown Chicago on May 30, 2020. The complainant provided COPA with cell phone video of the interaction, as well as still images. The complainant did not cooperate with COPA's investigation nor provided a signed affidavit. On December 30, 2020, COPA received an affidavit override and began a full investigation.

During the incident, the complainant and Officer Nesis were face-to-face during the protest. As officers attempt to move the protestors back, Officer Nesis used his baton to push the complainant back, but her ability to move is limited by the crowd of protestors pushing forward. Officer Nesis then forcefully grabs the complainant by her ponytail and yanks her down and out of the camera frame.

Officer Nesis during his statement stated "The force was based on her continuously lunging and grabbing at my baton. In which case, I feared that she would get a hold of it..." The officer also made further statements regarding his use of his full wingspan to grab the complainant's ponytail instead of her wrist, forearm or upper arm.

COPA found the allegation that Officer Nesis used excessive force without justification was sustained. The cell phone video of the incident provided compelling evidence that the complainant did not lunge for or grab the officer's baton. The video does not show the complainant doing anything to warrant Officer Nesis's use of force. Therefore, COPA recommended a 60-day suspension. The full Summary Report of Investigation can be found at: <https://www.chicagocopa.org/case-summaries/log2020-0002081/>

INVESTIGATIVE DATA

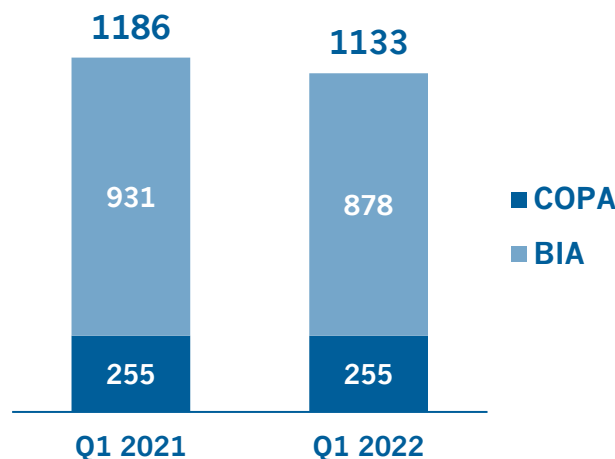
Methodology

To fulfill the requirements of COPA's enabling ordinance (MCC § 2-78-150), the agency queried relevant databases in which complaint and operational data is recorded to retrieve the information analyzed for this report covering the period from January 1, 2022, through March 31, 2022. The data contained in this report represents the most accurate information available at the time of publication. Moreover, the information stored in the database is dynamic and can change as an investigation progresses. For example, an allegation category may change as an investigation uncovers additional evidence, or a case previously concluded may be reopened. Thus, the numbers reported here are subject to future revision, and historical comparative data presented may vary slightly from previous reports. Data herein is presented in an order similar to COPA's investigative process: intake, pending investigations and concluded investigations.

Intake

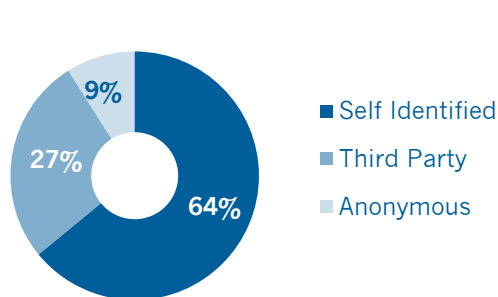
It is important to note that COPA can only report on the complaints and notifications it receives—it cannot account for individuals who have, or believed they have, experienced CPD member misconduct, but have not filed a complaint or the conduct did not generate a notification to COPA. Therefore, with respect to COPA's intake, all numbers represent the number of reported complaints and notifications of actual or perceived misconduct. COPA's intake process documents the number of complaints received but there may be multiple allegations of misconduct, potentially involving multiple CPD members, contained in a single complaint.

During Q1 2022, COPA received 1,133 complaints and notifications, a slight decrease (4%) compared to same period last year. Of the total intake in Q1 2022, 878 fell outside of COPA's investigative jurisdiction and were referred to the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA). The complaints referred to BIA included criminal conduct, operational violations not involving civilian contact, or other less serious complaints not otherwise within the jurisdiction of COPA. At the end of the quarter, COPA retained 255 (23%) complaints and notifications for investigation.

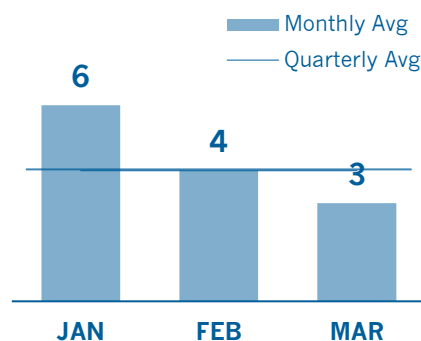


Number of complaints and notifications received

In Q1 2022, about two-thirds of complaints under COPA jurisdiction were reported by a self-identified complainant (164), about a third were reported by a third party (69), and the rest are anonymous (23). Moreover, the average time from receipt of complaint to the next or initial contact with the complainant or representative is 4 days.



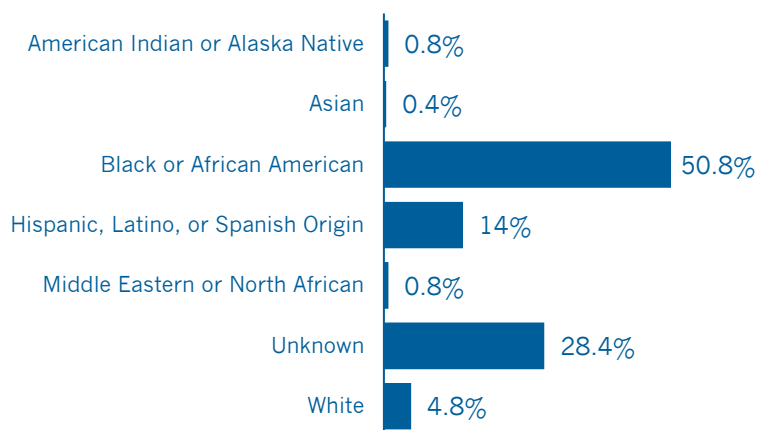
Complainant type (Q1 2022)



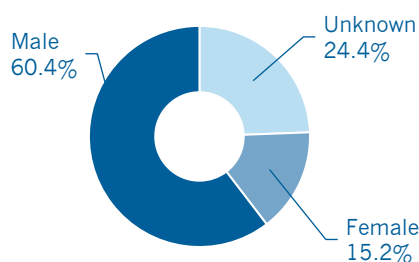
Average days to the next or initial contact (Q1 2022)

Complainant Demographic Information

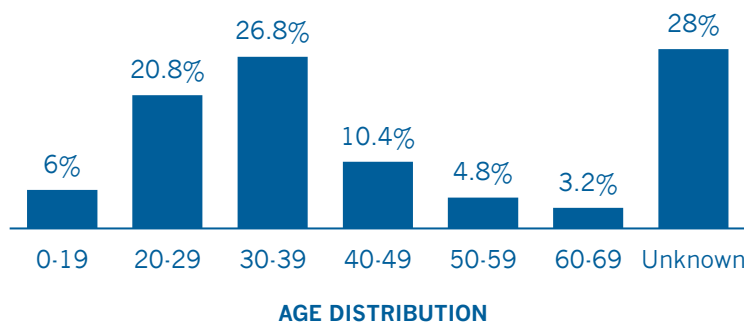
The following figures are based on demographic information provided by self-identified complainants or subjects of police-involved incidents in which COPA is notified by the CPD. In Q1 2022, more than half of the complainants or subjects were male (60.4%). Majority were Black or African American (50.8%). In addition, most of the complainants or subjects were between the ages of 20 and 39 years old (47.6%).



Race or ethnicity of complainants or subjects (Q1 2022)



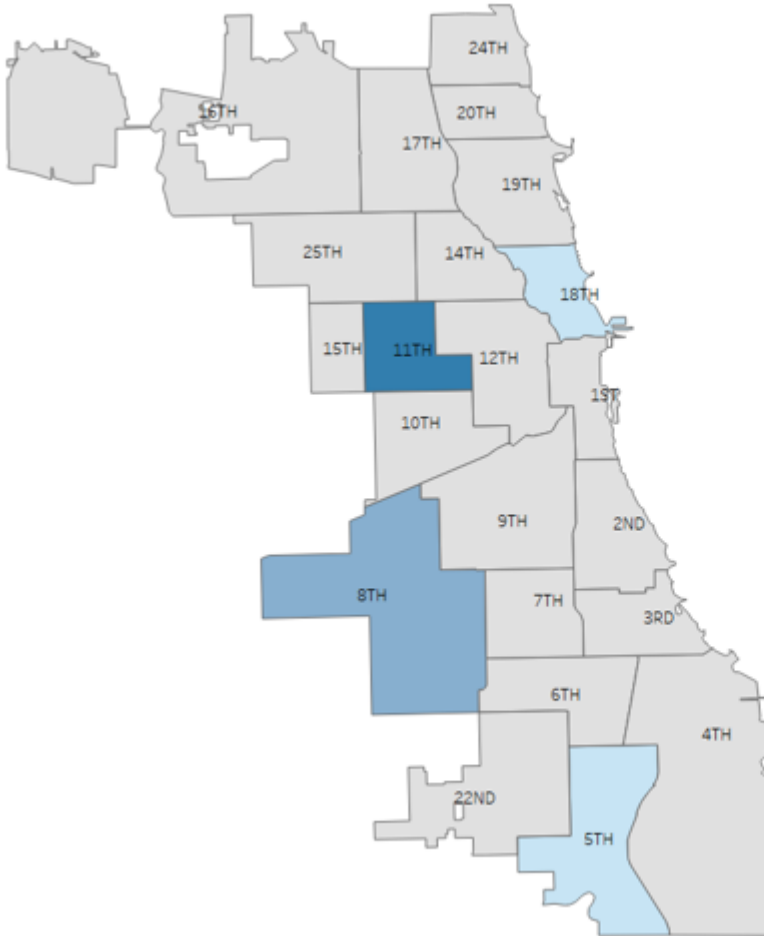
Gender of complainants or subjects (Q1 2022)



Age distribution of complainants or subjects (Q1 2022)

Location of Incidents by District

During Q1 2022, Districts 11 (Harrison), 8 (Chicago Lawn), 5 (Calumet), and 18 (Near North) were among Districts with the highest number of incidents that resulted in complaints and notifications under COPA's jurisdiction. The table and map below display the geographic distribution of intake under COPA's jurisdiction.



District map highlighting Q1 2022 data

Police District	Q1 2021	Q1 2022
1st - Central	7	13
2nd - Wentworth	8	11
3rd - Grand Crossing	13	5
4th - South Chicago	12	9
5th - Calumet	11	15
6th - Gresham	20	10
7th - Englewood	13	7
8th - Chicago Lawn	12	21
9th - Deering	5	7
10th - Ogden	12	11
11th - Harrison	23	26
12th - Near West	7	9
14th - Shakespeare	3	5
15th - Austin	12	9
16th - Jefferson Park	6	8
17th - Albany Park	11	3
18th - Near North	10	15
19th - Town Hall	3	5
20th - Lincoln	0	3
22nd - Morgan Park	12	8
24th - Rogers Park	3	5
25th - Grand Central	6	7

Number of incidents by police district

SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Allegations by Category

A single complaint may contain multiple allegations against one or more CPD members. During Q2 2022, COPA recorded 495 allegations against CPD members. The most common allegations involved Fourth Amendment violations (i.e., improper search or seizure of either individuals or property), making up 46% of all allegations, followed by excessive force, making up 21% of all allegations. These categories have consistently constituted COPA's largest percentage of allegations on a quarterly basis.

Allegation Type	Q1 2021	Q1 2022
Abuse of Authority	1	2
Coercion	1	6
Court Violation	4	2
Domestic Violence	28	16
Excessive Force	88	102
Failure to Provide Proper Care in Custody	0	3
Firearm Discharge at Animal	1	0
Firearm Discharge-Accidental	4	3
Firearm Discharge-Fatal	3	1
Firearm Discharge-Injury	5	4
Firearm Discharge-No Contact	3	1
Firearm Discharge-Officer Suicide	0	1
Improper Search or Seizure	195	228
Incident in Custody	1	8
Making a False Report, Written or Oral	8	4
Miscellaneous Notification	1	3
Motor Vehicle Incident-Fatal	6	0
OC Discharge-Injury or Death	0	1
Operational Violation ¹	44	71
Sexual Misconduct	4	8
Traffic ²	3	0
Unnecessary Display of Weapon	8	12
Verbal Abuse	10	19
Total Allegations	418	495

Number of allegations recorded under COPA jurisdiction

SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

¹ Operational Violations include non-compliance with BWC regulations, failure to complete CPD reports, failure to provide service, failure to register weapon, conduct unbecoming, neglect of duty, etc.

² Traffic includes misconduct during issuance of citation, parking complaints, failure to enforce traffic regulations, preventable traffic accidents, etc.

The table below is a breakdown of allegations recorded in Q1 2022 by allegation type and police district.

Allegation Type	Police District																								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	24	25			
Abuse of Authority	1								1																
Coercion												1													
Court Violation																	1			1					
Domestic Violence	2	1				1		1	1			5			1		2					1			
Excessive Force	3	8	4	5	1	5	2	10	2	7	15	2	1	1	6	1	6	2	1	6	2	2			
Failure to provide Proper Care in Custody											3														
Firearm Discharge-Accidental				1								1								1					
Firearm Discharge-Fatal																									
Firearm Discharge-Injury	1										2														
Firearm Discharge-No Contact					1																				
Firearm Discharge-Officer Suicide																				1					
Improper Search or Seizure	9	21	8	5	17	14	12	13	5	14	19		10	6	2		20	8	3	5	4	1			
Incident in Custody			8																						
Making a False Report, Written or Oral														1											
Miscellaneous Notification											1										2				
OC Discharge-Injury of Death								1																	
Operational Violation ³	8	6			4			4	3	2	14	4		1			8	1						6	
Sexual Misconduct					1			1											1						
Unnecessary Display of Weapon					1	2	1			1			3		1	2				1					
Verbal Abuse	1				2	1		6		1	1	3	1				1								
Total Allegations	25	36	20	11	27	23	15	36	12	25	55	16	15	9	10	3	38	11	5	15	8	10			

Number of allegations recorded under COPA jurisdiction by Police District (Q1 2022)

Affidavits

On February 22, 2021, the State of Illinois amended the Uniform Peace Officers' Disciplinary Act to allow for the filing of a complaint against a sworn CPD member without a sworn Affidavit or other legal documentation.

³ Operational Violations include non-compliance with BWC regulations, failure to complete CPD reports, failure to provide service, failure to register weapon, conduct unbecoming, neglect of duty, etc.

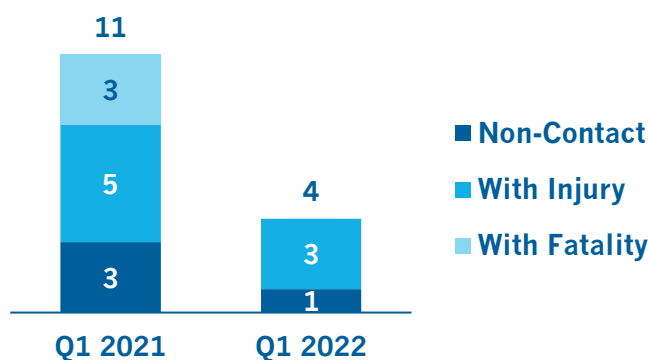
The elimination of the sworn Affidavit requirement applies to any collective bargaining agreements entered into by the City of Chicago and the police unions representing sworn CPD members after July 1, 2021.

On September 16, 2021, the City of Chicago ratified new collective bargaining agreement terms with the Fraternal Order of Police Chicago Lodge #7 which removed the sworn Affidavit requirement. For complaints received anonymously or from a citizen complainant that does not wish to disclose his or her identity, COPA must still seek “certification” from the Chief of BIA through procedures similar to those associated with seeking an Affidavit Override. COPA is otherwise no longer obligated to secure an Affidavit in support of a complaint against sworn CPD members below the rank of Sergeant.

Where an Affidavit Override is sought, in support of such a request, the Chief Administrator will provide the BIA Chief with the evidence suggesting that the investigation should continue, which may include arrest and case reports, medical records, statements of witnesses and complainants, video and audio recordings, and photographs. If the BIA Chief concurs with the Chief Administrator that continued investigation of the allegation(s) is necessary and lawful, even without a complainant’s Affidavit, the BIA Chief will execute a sworn Affidavit and COPA investigation will proceed. On the other hand, if the BIA Chief disagrees that continued investigation is warranted, COPA’s investigation of the allegations is concluded. The process is similar for complaints retained by BIA that requires an Affidavit Override. In Q1 2022, COPA requested 2 Affidavit Overrides. Both requests were granted.

Officer-Involved Shootings (OIS)

The figures shown in this section exclude firearm discharges related to animal shootings, accidental discharges and officer suicides. In Q1 2022, COPA received 4 notifications of an officer-involved shooting: 1 was non-contact and 3 involved non-fatal injuries. This is 64% decrease from Q1 2021 (11).



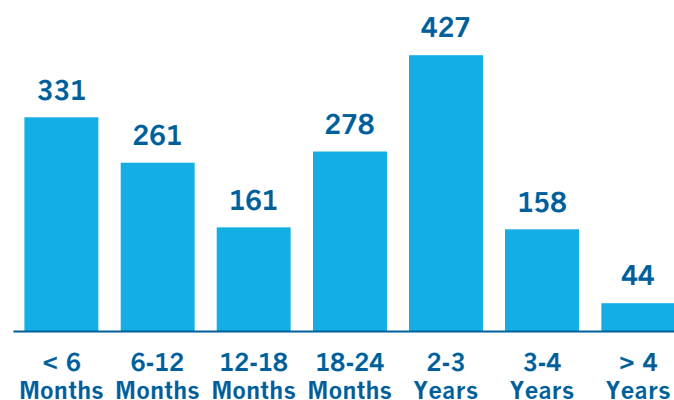
Number of OIS notifications received

COPA concluded 6 OIS cases: 3 resulted in a Sustained finding, 1 was placed in Close Hold, and 2 were found to be consistent with CPD policies on use of force. Three officers involved in shooting incidents were recommended for Separation.

Pending Investigations

At the end of Q1 2022, COPA had 1,660 pending cases under investigation. This is a 6% reduction over Q1 2021 (1773) and slight decrease of 3% from last quarter (1704).

The 1,660 pending investigations encompass a total of 6,183 allegations. Of these, 42% concern allegation(s) of improper search or seizure (Fourth Amendment violations). Another 17% concern allegations of excessive force. Together they make up 59% of the total allegations that remained under investigation at the end of Q1 2022.



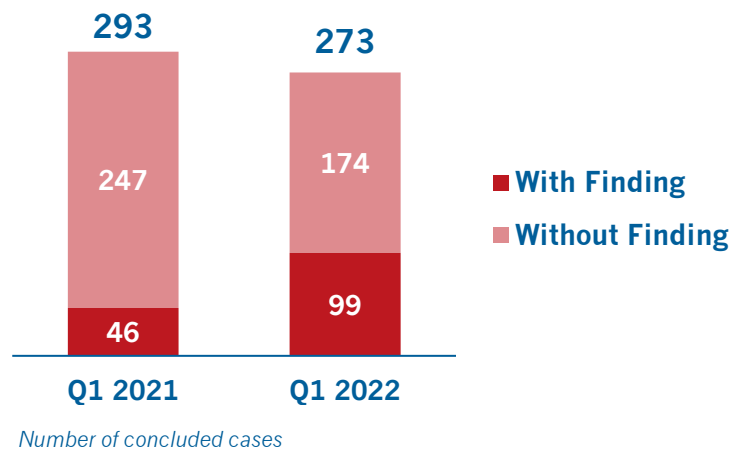
Number of pending cases by aging period (Q1 2022)

Allegation Type	Total Allegations
Abuse of Authority	45
Civil Suits	5
Coercion	37
Court Violation	45
Denial of Counsel	3
Domestic Violence	190
Excessive Force	1075
Failure to provide Proper Care in Custody	6
Firearm Discharge at Animal	6
Firearm Discharge-Accidental	19
Firearm Discharge-Fatal	12
Firearm Discharge-Injury	39
Firearm Discharge-No Contact	46
Firearm Discharge-Officer Suicide	1
First Amendment	12
Improper Search or Seizure	2616
Incident in Custody	56
Making a False Report, Written or Oral	88
Miscellaneous	24
Miscellaneous Notification	12
Motor Vehicle Incident-Fatal	40
OC Discharge-Injury of Death	3
Operational Violation	1356
Sexual Misconduct	31
Taser Discharge-Injury or Death	13
Traffic	22
Unnecessary Display of Weapon	149
Verbal Abuse	232
Total Allegations	6183

Number of allegations remained under investigations by type (Q1 2022)

Concluded Investigations

In Q1 2022, COPA concluded a total of 273 investigations, a 7% decrease over Q1 2021. Of these investigations, 99 were concluded with findings and 174 were concluded without findings.



Investigations Concluded with Finding

A “finding” is determined when after a fair, thorough, independent investigation, sufficient proof is obtained to warrant a determination that one of the four categories shown in the box, entitled Finding Types. As will be discussed below, several factors may contribute to an investigation concluding without reaching a finding.

COPA makes investigative findings of Sustained and Not Sustained based on the “Preponderance of Evidence” standard in which the evidence must show it is “more likely than not” that the incident did or did not occur as alleged. However, in accordance with the March 1, 2019, Consent Decree, findings of Unfounded and Exonerated must be supported by “Clear and Convincing” evidence. Clear and Convincing evidence is a higher standard than Preponderance of Evidence, but less than “Beyond a Reasonable Doubt.”

Finding Types

Sustained: The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence (“Preponderance”) to justify disciplinary action. Recommendations of disciplinary action may range from Violation Noted, to Suspension, to Separation from the Chicago Police Department.

Not Sustained: The allegation is not supported by sufficient evidence (“Preponderance”) to prove or disprove the allegation.

Unfounded: The allegation was not supported based on facts revealed through investigation, or the reported incident did not occur, as shown by “Clear and Convincing Evidence.”

Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer was lawful and proper, as shown by “Clear and Convincing Evidence.”

During Q2 2022, COPA concluded 99 cases and issued findings on 650 allegations of misconduct. Of the total closed cases with findings, 52 were Sustained. Of the total allegations with findings, 247 were Sustained.

Case Finding	Q1 2021	Q1 2022
Sustained	27	52
Not Sustained	6	18
Unfounded	4	13
Exonerated	9	16
Total Cases	46	99

Number of closed cases by finding

Allegation Finding	Q1 2021	Q1 2022
Sustained	136	247
Not Sustained	57	144
Unfounded	21	95
Exonerated	63	164
Total Allegations	277	650

Number of allegations by finding

The table below depicts the outcome of misconduct investigations during Q1 2022 broken down by allegation type and finding.

Allegation Type	Sustained	Not Sustained	Unfounded	Exonerated
Abuse of Authority	2	3	1	
Coercion	1	4	1	
Court Violation	1			
Denial of Counsel				2
Domestic Violence	19	17	1	3
Excessive Force	26	31	21	24
Firearm Discharge-Accidental	2			
Firearm Discharge-Fatal	2			
Firearm Discharge-No Contact	1			
First Amendment	1			4
Improper Search or Seizure	17	32	27	92
Making a False Report, Written or Oral	1			
Miscellaneous	1		1	7
Miscellaneous Notification	1			
Motor Vehicle Incident-Fatal	4		2	1
Operational Violation	145	37	33	29
Sexual Misconduct	12	1		
Traffic	1	3		2
Unnecessary Display of Weapon	2	4	6	
Verbal Abuse	8	12	2	
Total Allegations	247	144	95	164

Number of closed cases with finding by allegation type (Q1 2022)

Recommended Discipline

At the end of an investigation in which COPA sustains one or more allegations, the agency recommends discipline of the accused member to CPD. However, it is ultimately up to CPD and/or the Chicago Police Board to come to a final decision regarding discipline. During Q1 2022, COPA recommended 246 disciplinary charges

on sustained allegations of misconduct. Additionally, COPA recommended disciplinary charges to 89 CPD members with sustained allegations of misconduct. Of those, 13 members recommended for Separation and 61 members for Suspension.

Sustained Allegations	Q1 2021	Q1 2022
Non-Disciplinary Outcome	0	1
Disciplinary Charges	134	246
Total Sustained Allegations	134	247

Number of sustained allegations

Discipline	Q1 2021	Q1 2022
Violation Noted	1	9
Reprimand	0	6
1-29 Days Suspension	25	42
30 Days or More Suspension	15	19
Separation	6	13
Total Members	47	89

Number of CPD members recommended for discipline

Investigations Concluded With No Finding

In Q1 2022, COPA concluded 174 cases without findings. COPA undertakes a vigorous preliminary investigation of every new complaint within COPA jurisdiction to determine the substance of a complaint, investigative viability, and sufficiency of available evidence. After thorough review, there may be circumstances where closing an investigation without reaching one of the above finding types is the most appropriate, reasonable or only available conclusion.

No Finding Closures

Duplicative Information: Complaints addressing matters already received and related to existing cases.

Non-Complaint Information: Information provided to COPA that does not allege misconduct or otherwise does not involve members of CPD.

Declination to Cooperate or Inability to Follow-up: Though COPA has made a good faith effort to obtain cooperation, the complainant has affirmatively declined or, through investigative follow-up, COPA's efforts to locate and/or contact the complainant to obtain additional information have been unsuccessful. Additionally, there exists a lack of other independent objective evidence (typically in the form of testimony from known witnesses or audio/video recordings) to proceed with an investigation without the complainant's participation.

Discontinued Investigation: Though the alleged misconduct involves a CPD member and falls within COPA's jurisdiction, COPA's efforts to follow-up and gather evidence, which may be substantial and include complainant cooperation, reveal that insufficient evidence exists to reach an affirmative finding.

Closed with Potential to Re-Open: Though the alleged misconduct involves a CPD member and falls within COPA's jurisdiction, the accused CPD member is unavailable or unable to respond to the allegations of misconduct, there exists civil litigation addressing the allegations of misconduct, or the CPD member leaves employment with the Chicago Police Department during the pendency of the investigation. COPA regularly reviews these closed cases to determine whether circumstances have changed such that the case should be considered for re-opening.

COPA may conclude an investigation without findings for various reasons, including but not limited to the following, which represent the most common reasons cited:⁴

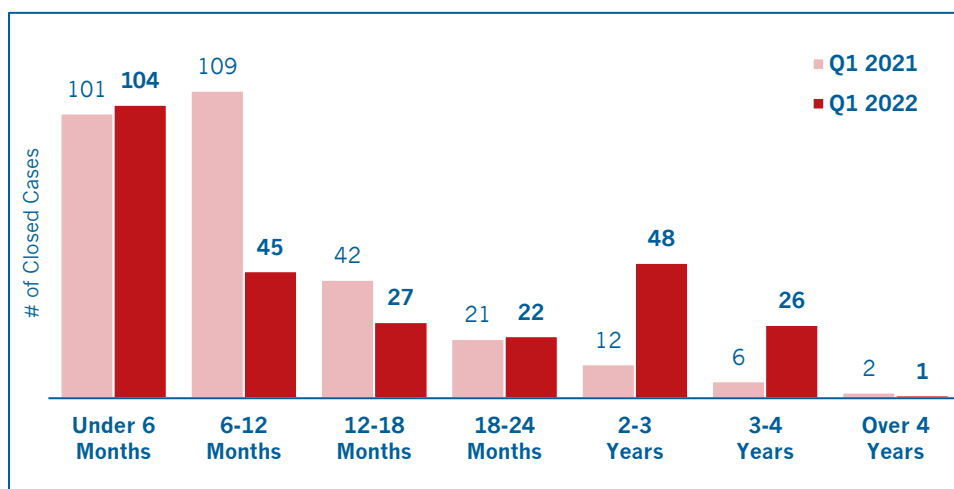
In Q1 2022, 86% of all cases closed with no finding (150) were the result of Duplicative Information or Non-Complaint Information. One percent (1) was the result of Declination to Cooperate or Inability to Follow-up. One percent (1) was the result of Discontinued Investigation. Nine percent (16) were placed in Closed with Potential to Re-Open.

COPA also closed 3% of cases without finding as a result of referral to another agency (5), as well as OIS investigations (1%) in which evidence gathered supported, by clear and convincing evidence, that the involved member's actions comported with CPD policy regarding use of force.

Length of Investigation

COPA strives to conclude its investigations within six months of receiving a complaint of misconduct or a notification from the CPD of a police-involved incident for investigation. Pursuant to municipal ordinance, MCC § 2-78-135, when COPA is unable to conclude its investigation within six months, notice to the complainant and any CPD member who is the subject of the investigation, must be provided and include the general reasons for delay. Some investigations, such as OIS incidents and incidents involving excessive force, may conclude beyond the six-month timeframe as they are, by nature, more complex, often involve multiple parties, and require an intricate analysis of collected evidence.

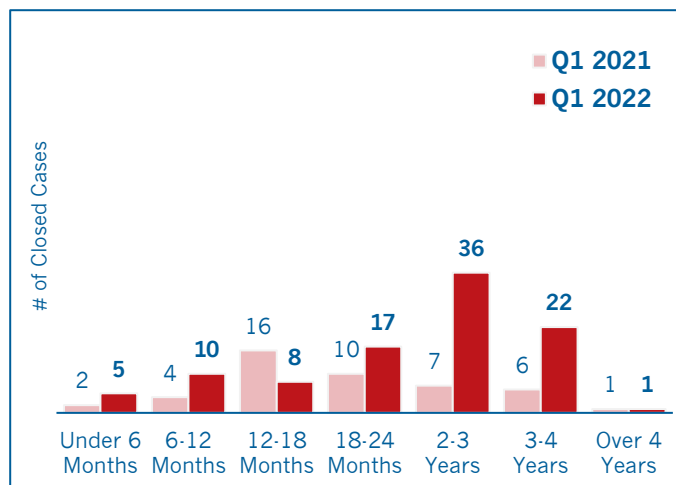
Of the 273 concluded investigations during Q1 2022, 38% or 104 were completed within 6 months and 16% or 45 were completed in 6-12 months. Overall, 55% of closed cases were concluded in less than one year.



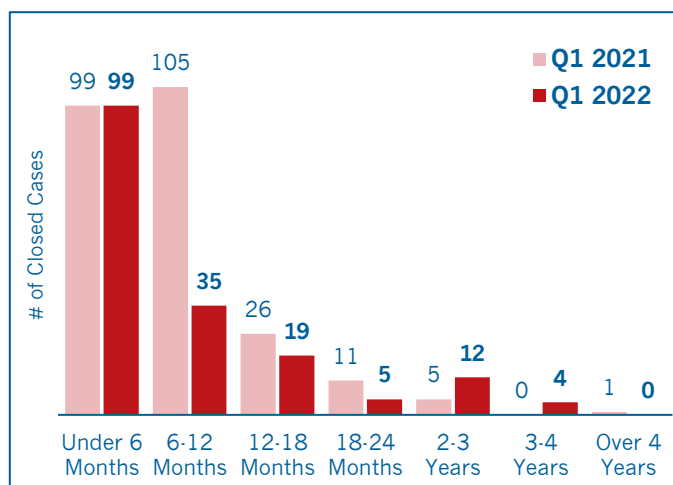
Length of investigations of closed cases by aging period

⁴ COPA's prior Quarterly and Annual reports have referenced terminology associated with closure statuses utilized in COPA's case management systems (i.e., Administrative Closure, Administrative Termination, Close Hold, No Affidavit, Within Policy, etc.) to describe reasons for no finding closure. This terminology is subject to change as COPA continues to enhance data collection and reporting efforts through its case management system. Therefore, in the interest of increased internal and external comprehension, this report does not employ the same terminology as prior reports.

Of the 99 closed cases with finding in Q1 2022, 23% or 23 were completed within 18 months. Of the 174 closed cases with no finding in Q1 2022, 77% or 134 were completed within 1 year.



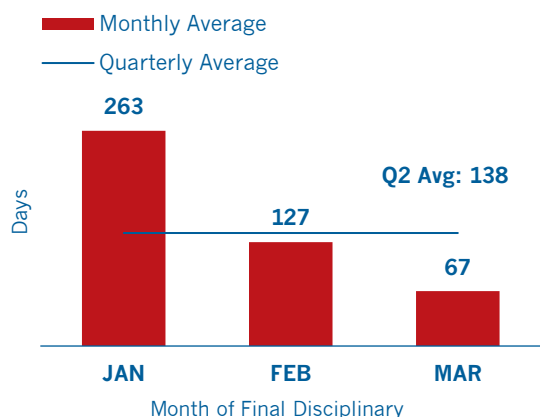
Length of investigations of closed cases with finding by aging period



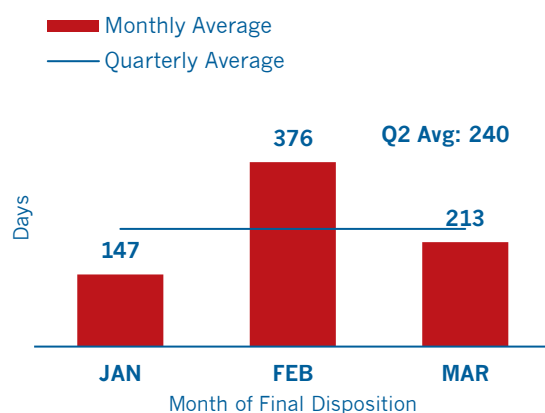
Length of investigation of closed cases with no finding by aging period

Length of Post Investigation

Once COPA completes its investigation of a case and issues findings and recommended disciplines, the case may go through additional steps (i.e., Superintendent review, grievance process, arbitration, and/or Police Board hearing) before it reaches a final disposition. During Q2 2022, the average time from the investigative findings and recommendations to a final disciplinary decision⁵ is 138 days. Additionally, the average time from the investigative findings and recommendations to a final disposition⁶ is 240 days.



Average days from investigative findings to final disciplinary decision (Q1 2022)



Average days from investigative findings to final disposition (Q1 2022)

⁵ The final disciplinary decision occurs after the conclusion of the process described in MCC 2-78-230(a).

⁶ The status of a misconduct investigation after the final disciplinary decision, and any grievance process, arbitration, Police Board proceeding, or appeal relating to the final disciplinary decision.

Police Board Review Decision

The Chicago Police Board is tasked with deciding disciplinary cases when the Superintendent of Police files charges to discharge a sworn officer from CPD and rules on disagreements between the COPA Chief Administrator and the Superintendent of Police. During instances of disagreement between the COPA Chief Administrator and the Superintendent of Police, a single Police Board Member decides if the Superintendent of Police met the burden to overcome the Chief Administrator's recommendation. If the Superintendent does not meet this burden, the Chief Administrator's recommendation shall be deemed accepted by the Superintendent; if the recommendation is to discharge the officer from the CPD, a case is to be filed for hearing and consideration by the full Police Board. If the Superintendent meets this burden, the Superintendent's response shall be implemented.

In Q1 2022, the Police Board decided 2 discharge cases and 3 disagreement cases.

Discharge Cases	Total	Disagreement Cases	Ruling for COPA	Ruling for CPD
Guilty, Discharged	0	Discharge from CPD	1	
Guilty, Suspended	1	Suspension > 30 Days		2
Not Guilty	0	Suspension 11 - 30 Days		
Charges Withdrawn - Respondent Resigned	0	Suspension 1-10 Days or Reprimand		
Charges Withdrawn - Other	1			

Demographic Information⁷ of Complainants and Accused Members in Concluded Cases

The tables below display the demographic information of complainants or subjects in concluded cases with finding during Q1 2022.

Gender	Total	%	Race/Ethnicity	Total	%	Age	Total	%
Female	31	28%	Black or African American	76	68%	0-19	9	8%
Male	75	68%	Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin	11	10%	20-29	31	28%
Unknown	5	5%	White	13	12%	30-39	22	20%
			Asian	1	1%	40-49	26	23%
			Unknown	10	9%	50-59	7	6%
						60-69	2	2%
						70-79	1	1%
						80-89	2	2%
						Unknown	11	10%

⁷ Demographic information gathered during the course of investigation: self-reported and/or available on CPD reports/records.

The tables below depict the demographic information of accused members in concluded cases with finding during Q1 2022.

Gender	Total	%
Female	21	11%
Male	172	89%

Race	Total	%
Asian	2	1%
Black or African American	38	20%
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish Origin	54	28%
White	98	51%
Unknown	1	1%

Age	Total	%
20-29	34	18%
30-39	85	44%
40-49	56	29%
50-59	18	9%

SPACE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



ADDITIONAL DATA REPORTING

Referrals

COPA may partially or fully refer a matter to another agency for a variety of reasons. For example, if COPA determines in the course of a preliminary investigation that the accused officer is a member of a police department other than the CPD, COPA fully refers the matter to the responsible employer. A partial referral occurs when COPA retains its administrative investigation, but shares certain information with another agency, for instance, when COPA's investigation reveals potential criminal violations. In accordance with COPA's ordinance, COPA may also refer complaints to the City of Chicago Office of Inspector General. In Q1 2022, COPA referred 16 cases to other agencies.

Agency	No. of Referrals
Chicago Office of Inspector General	3
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	11
Northfield Police Department	1
Sandwich Police Department	1

Transparency Efforts

Since the enactment of the City's Video Release Policy in 2016, COPA has released certain evidentiary materials collected during investigations of OIS incidents and of any incident resulting in death or great bodily harm occurring while in police custody or as a result of Taser discharge. Pursuant to the City's Video Release Policy, and subject to legal restrictions, COPA conducted 9 transparency postings in Q1 2022, releasing 33 related materials as were permitted by law. This included 12 videos (body-worn, third party, and in-car camera), 16 audio recordings (Office of Emergency Management & Communications and 911 calls), 5 reports (Tactical Response, Case Incidents and Arrest Reports). The table below reflects the number of cases for which materials were released in Q2 2022, including releases that have been delayed due to an extension request made to the City or by a third party, and/or withheld because of a court order, if any. To view materials posted previously, please visit <https://www.chicagocopa.org/data-cases/case-portal/>.

Log Number	Type	Link to Available Materials
2021-0004675	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/2021-4675/
2021-0004795	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/2021-4795/
2021-0004893	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/2021-4893/
2021-0005077	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/2021-5077/
2021-0005118	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/2021-5118/
2021-0005001	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/2021-5001/
2022-0000122	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/2022-0122/
2022-0000307	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/2022-0307/
1071168	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1071168-2/

Complaints per Member

Per COPA's ordinance, the agency must report on the number of **total complaints (COPA and BIA investigations combined) filed against each member** in each CPD district during the quarterly or annual reporting period. In the table below, the first column displays the name of each police district in which at least one member has been the subject of a complaint. The header row displays the number of complaints. So, the first line would be understood as: "Of members assigned to 1st District, 28 members each has 1 complaint, and 1 members has 2 complaints."

Police District	Number of Complaints					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1st District - Central	28	3				
2nd District - Wentworth	48	3				
3rd District - Grand Crossing	31	6	2			
4th District - South Chicago	43	1	1	1		
5th District - Calumet	46	11				
6th District - Gresham	54	7	2			
7th District - Englewood	27	3	2		1	
8th District - Chicago Lawn	35	4				1
9th District - Deering	18					
10th District - Ogden	25	8	1			
11th District - Harrison	35	6	4			
12th District - Near West	19	3				
14th District - Shakespeare	20	2				
15th District - Austin	36	3				
16th District - Jefferson Park	9	3	1			
17th District - Albany Park	16	1				
18th District - Near North	27	4	1			
19th District - Town Hall	20	1				
20th District - Lincoln	5	1				
22nd District - Morgan Park	28	2				
24th District - Rogers Park	21	4				
25th District - Grand Central	25	2	1			

Number of members with corresponding number of complaints (Q1 2022)

Members with Multiple Completed Investigations

The table below shows the number of CPD members who have been the subject of more than two completed misconduct investigations in the previous 12 months (April 1, 2021, through March 31, 2022).

Number of Member	Total Completed Investigation
9	3
1	4

Members with Multiple Sustained Allegations

The following table depicts the number of CPD members who have had more than one sustained allegation of misconduct in the previous 12 months⁸.

Number of Member	Total Sustained Allegation
76	2
46	3
22	4
18	5
7	6
7	7
2	8
1	9
2	10
4	11
1	15
1	16
1	20
1	21

Discriminatory Policing⁹, Allegation of Excessive Force, and Allegation of Improper Search or Seizure

The following tables represent the number of CPD members who have been the subject, in the previous 12 months⁸, of more than two complaints in the following classifications of allegations, regardless of the outcome of those investigations: discriminatory policing, excessive force, or improper search or seizure.

Number of Member	Total Allegation of Discriminatory Policing	Number of Member	Total Allegation of Excessive Force	Number of Member	Total Allegation of Improper Search or Seizure
2	3	19	3	35	3
1	4	6	4	16	4
		4	5	12	5
		1	6	6	6
		1	7	1	7
		1	9		

END OF REPORT

⁸ April 1, 2021, through March 31, 2022

⁹ Discriminatory policing based on an individual's membership or perceived membership in an identifiable group, based upon, but not limited to, race, physical or mental disability, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, and age.



CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

INTEGRITY
TRANSPARENCY
INDEPENDENCE
TIMELINESS

1615 W. Chicago Avenue, 4th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60622

Complaint Line • 312.743.COPA
General • 312.745.3609
TTY • 312.745.3598

WWW.CHICAGOCOPA.ORG

  @ChicagoCOPA