



City of Chicago

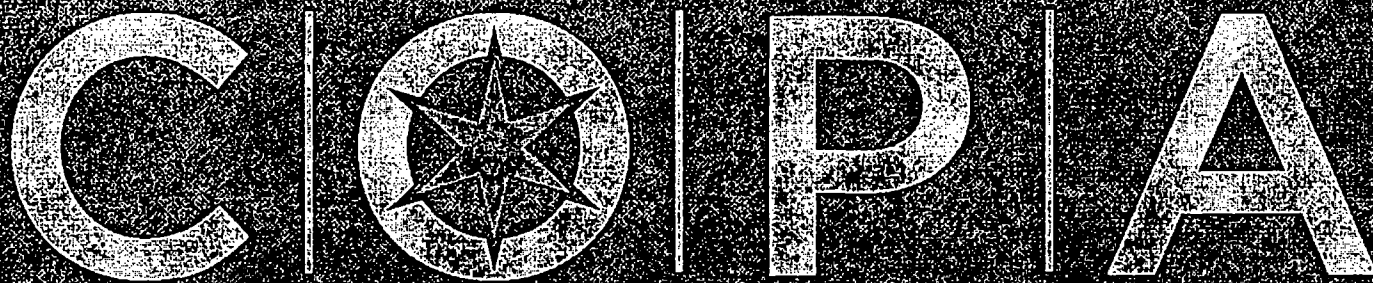


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CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY

INTEGRITY • TRANSPARENCY • INDEPENDENCE • TIMELINESS

QUARTERLY REPORT

**Q3
2018**

COPA Quarterly Report

October 15, 2018

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1 Executive Summary

The Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) is responsible for receiving all complaints of police misconduct involving the Chicago Police Department (the Department), 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, Taser discharges resulting in serious injury or death, and any incident involving an officer that results in serious bodily injury or death.

The mission of COPA is to:

- 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; and
- Make policy recommendations to improve the Department, thereby reducing incidents of police misconduct.

COPA is required to provide quarterly and annual updates on its performance. This report provides information concerning COPA's operations and summary statistical data on COPA's investigative work, from July 01, 2018 to October 01, 2018. To learn more about COPA, please visit www.chicagocopa.org.

Highlights from Q3 2018 include the following. Page numbers are provided to assist the reader in finding the chart or table that corresponds to the data highlighted below.

- Operational Updates
 - ◊ COPA's Community Engagement efforts continue with Youth and with Department Members. (page 6)
 - ◊ COPA celebrated its First Anniversary. (page 7)
 - ◊ COPA has begun to evaluate operations to ensure COPA's compliance with the future consent decree. (page 8)
- Intake
 - ◊ COPA received 1141 complaints and notifications. This is a 6.4% increase since Q2 2018. (page 9)
 - ◊ COPA retained 294 complaints and 50 notifications in Q3 2018, a 17.0% increase since Q2 2018. (page 9)

- ◊ COPA received 126 complaints of Improper Search/Seizure which continues to represent the largest percentage of COPA's complaint intake (42.9%), and has increase by 15.6% since Q2 2018. (page 14)
 - ◊ Complaints of Verbal Abuse have been consistently increasing, doubling from Q1 2018 to Q2 2018 (5 in Q1 to 10 in Q2) and again from Q2 2018 to Q3 2018 (10 in Q2 to 21 in Q3). (page 14)
 - ◊ COPA received 18 notifications of incidents in custody, which continues to represent the largest percentage of COPA's retained intake from notifications. (36.0%). (page 14)
 - ◊ Firearm discharge incidents, both those striking and not striking and individual, have remained consistent across the first three quarters of 2018. However, firearm discharges at animals have increased from 2 in Q1 2018 to 12 in Q3 2018. (page 14)
 - ◊ The police district with the most total complaints (COPA and BIA) in Q3 2018 was District 11, with 77. The police district with the most COPA complaints was District 7 with 37. These two districts consistently have among the highest number of complaints. (pages 11 - 12)
- Pending Investigations
 - ◊ As of October 01, 2018 COPA had 1025 pending investigations. (page 15)
 - ◊ The pending caseload in most reporting categories have fluctuated only slightly. (page 16)
 - ◊ Complaints of Improper Search/Seizure are increasing in COPA's pending case load. Since Q2 2018, complaints of Improper Search/Seizure have increased by 45.0%, and since Q1 2018 have increased by 108.8%. (page 16)
- Concluded Investigations
 - ◊ COPA concluded 208 investigations in Q3 2018. This is a 9.2% decrease since Q2 2018. (page 17)
 - ◊ In Q3 2018, COPA concluded 64 in fewer than six months and 134 in fewer than 12 months. (page 19)
 - ◊ COPA is consistently concluding more cases with findings. COPA concluded 87 (41.8%) of investigations with findings, compared to 37.6% in Q2 2018 and 30.9% in Q1 2018. (page 17) This increase in findings is due to increases in findings of Sustained, Unfounded, and Exonerated. COPA is concluding fewer investigations Not Sustained— 16.1% in Q3 2018 compared to 29.1% in Q2 and 30.5% in Q1 2018. (page 17)
 - ◊ COPA is concluding fewer investigations without findings. The decrease in investigations concluded without findings has been driven by dramatic decreases in investigations concluded due to the lack of an affidavit and an inability to obtain an affidavit override. In Q3 2018 COPA, COPA concluded 41 investigations for

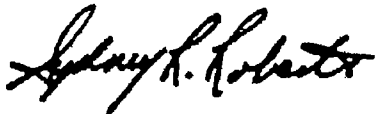
this reason, compared to 77 in Q2 2018 (46.7% decrease) and 119 in Q1 2018 (65.5% decrease). (page 18)

- Disciplinary Recommendations

- ◊ Of the 29 concluded investigations with sustained findings, COPA recommended a Reprimand or "Violation Noted" in eight investigations, a suspension of less than 30 days in 17 investigations, a suspension of more than 30 days in three investigations, and separation in one investigation. (page 20)
- ◊ Of the three investigations in which COPA recommended suspensions of more than 30 days, one investigation each was related to a verbal abuse incident, a non-fatal officer-involved shooting (OIS), and one other complaint related to a vehicle fatality. (page 20)
- ◊ The investigation in which COPA recommended separation was an other complaint related to a Department member providing a false statement. (page 20)

COPA committed to transparently and thoroughly reporting its data, and is in the process of expanding its data analysis and reporting capabilities. We welcome feedback on how to make our data more accessible and on what specific data or analysis COPA should provide.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sydney R. Roberts". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Sydney" being more prominent.

Sydney R. Roberts, Chief Administrator

2 Operational Updates

2.1 Community Engagement

2.1.1 Engagement - Youth

COPA is continuing its outreach efforts with an emphasis on youth engagement by engaging youth at Mikva Challenge, an organization that encourages youth to be empowered, informed and active citizens who will promote a just and equitable society. During the first and second quarter COPA launched its youth initiative by visiting Michele Clark and Carver Military High School. The youth that participated in a full day of learning activities are part of the Mikva Challenge Youth Safety Advisory Council that advises the Chicago Police Department on ways to improve police-youth relations. Twenty high-school students, ages 15-19 years old heard from members of the investigative, legal and public affairs team at COPA. The activities focused on helping youth understand:

1. The role of COPA and the importance of police oversight and accountability;
2. Understanding the concept of force as defined by CPD;
3. Improving youth positive interactions with law enforcement and COPA as an investigative agency; and
4. Participated in a mock-investigation. It is COPA's goal to engage, educate and work in concert with youth to better understand the tenants of police reform.

2.1.2 Engagement – Law Enforcement Officers

COPA Chief Administrator and staff visited Chicago Police Department (CPD) recruits during their final weeks of CPD's police academy and also participated in roll calls speaking with officers in various Districts as well a group of Chicago Police Departments Detectives. Over 200 recruits, officers and detectives were able to hear from COPA's Chief Administrator and staff who are former law enforcement officers regarding their commitment to enhancing the profession of policing and how COPA's role as a police oversight body advances policing and serves as a catalyst to building community trust. As an agency, COPA engages law enforcement officers in order to build trust, establish relationships, and engage in a conversation regarding police accountability and civilian oversight.

Community engagement is a vital component of COPA's work to build trust between and amongst the community and law enforcement. Through these interactions leadership is able to answer questions, provide clarity and most importantly have open dialogue with law enforcement officers. Meeting people where they are is a phrase often repeated at COPA when engaging residents, however COPA desires to interact with law enforcement officers

similarly. While residents were engaged by COPA staff at local libraries in recent months, during this quarter efforts centered on engaging law enforcement officers at police districts.

2.1.3 Community Meetings

With the release of the previous quarterly report COPA's Public Affairs staff attended meetings around the city of Chicago in communities previously visited to provide agency updates. Information specific to a community COPA visits enlightens residents of the types of complaints, outcomes of investigations and number of pending cases in their immediate area. COPA's engagement strategy focuses on building and maintaining relationship with the residents of the city of Chicago with a neighborhood-centered approach by creating forums for dialogue and providing updated and relevant information. One of the highlights of the quarter included a visit to Lawndale Christian Legal Clinic which exclusively serves youth from the Lawndale area, age 24 and younger, at every point in the criminal justice system: diversion, pre-trial, trial, and any sentencing period of probation, supervision, or parole. COPA shared with nearly 25 staff including attorneys regarding the agency's jurisdiction and how the legal clinic can best serve its potential clients by understanding how to file complaints. During the quarter COPA staff also made presentations at aldermanic meetings, town halls as well as community public safety gatherings.

COPA Community Hours concluded its piloting period as a means to address the barriers many residents from the far South, West, and East sides face in accessing its services. Based on data analysis, COPA Community Hours launched as a pilot in communities that have the highest rates of police interaction, the furthest commute times to COPA's main office, and high complaint history. COPA's research indicates that the further a complainant lives from COPA's office, the less likely a complainant is to sign an affidavit. COPA partnered with the Chicago Public Library (CPL) at three locations to meet with COPA investigators, file a complaint, and learn more about the investigative process. Nearly 400 residents were engaged over a three month period (May 2018 – July 2018) as staff were present at each location once a month for eight hours. Although few complaints were filed on site, COPA will continue to review data and work with community stake holders to reach residents in their community.

2.1.4 COPA Anniversary

The Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA), reached a milestone celebrating its one-year anniversary as the civilian police oversight body for the Chicago Police Department. The anniversary event was held at the COPA's office headquarters. COPA's leadership team, community advisory council and staff gathered to commemorate this special occasion. Attendees heard from Advisory Council Member and former law enforcement officer, Richard Wooten as well as COPA Chief Administrator, Sydney Roberts. The celebration allowed for a time of reflection of accomplishments, direction for the upcoming year, release of COPA's

agency informational video and new vision statement. Leadership and staff also took the COPA Pledge

2.2 Consent Decree Planning

In this quarter, the negotiations relating to the Consent Decree between the City and the Attorney General concluded, and the Attorney General released a draft for public comment on July 27, 2018. Since that time, there were additional revisions made to the draft document based on feedback the Attorney General's office received from the public and interested parties. On September 13, 2018, the Attorney General and City filed a Joint Motion to Approve Proposed Consent Decree, and attached a revised Consent Decree to be considered by the Court. The Court has announced that it will be holding public hearings on the Consent Decree on October 24-25, 2018 and that it will accept written comments as well. The parties are also currently negotiating the selection of a Consent Decree Monitor, who will oversee the implementation of the Consent Decree for the Court. For more information on the Consent Decree, see <http://chicagopoliceconsentdecree.org/>.

3 Q3 2018 2018 Data Analysis

3.1 Methodology

To fulfill the requirements in Municipal Code 2-78-150, COPA queried the database in which complaints and notifications are stored¹ to retrieve the data analyzed in this report. Data is from July 01, 2018 to October 01, 2018. Reported data is accurate as of the date of the query; however, data stored in the database may change as an investigation progresses. For example, the primary category code may change as the investigation uncovers additional evidence, or a case previously concluded may be reopened. Thus, these reports reflect accurate and complete data at the time of publication.

It is important to note that there are inherent limitations in the data that COPA presents in this report. First, COPA can only report on the complaints and notifications it receives—it cannot account for those who have, or believed they have, experienced Department 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, not the number of occurrences of actual or perceived misconduct.

Similarly, COPA's complaint intake documents the number of complaints, however there may

¹Currently, this data is maintained in the Department's database. COPA is now in the process of creating an independent Case Management System.

be multiple allegations of misconduct in a complaint.² In short, COPA reports on its intake, investigations, and outcomes, but there are additional elements to Department misconduct and accountability that COPA cannot capture.

The data in this section is presented in an order similar to COPA’s investigative process: received complaints and notifications, pending investigations, and concluded investigations.

3.2 Intake – Complaints and Notifications Received

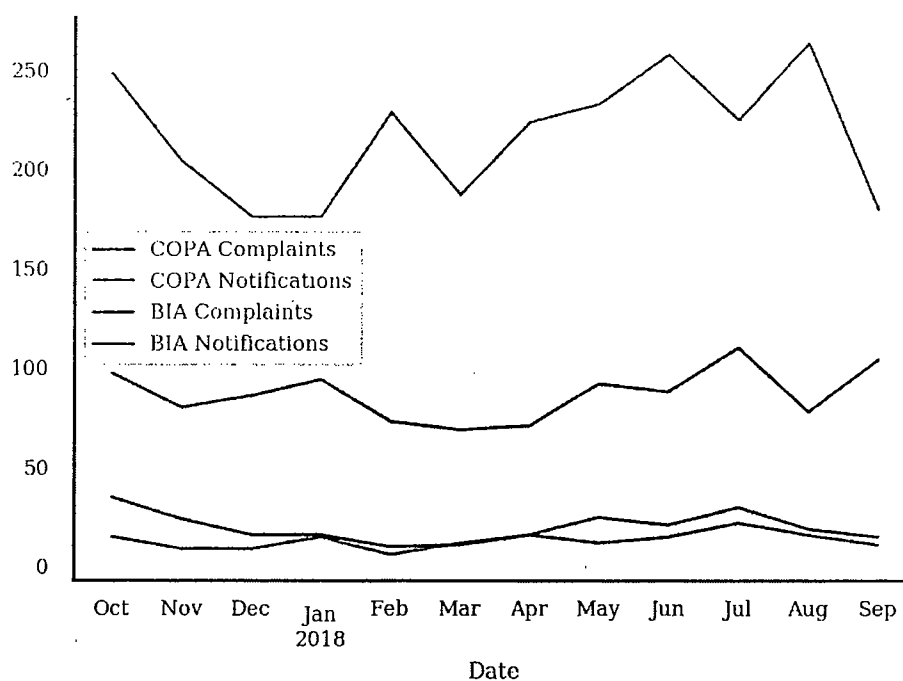
From July 01, 2018 to October 01, 2018, COPA received 1141 complaints and notifications for investigations. This is a 6.4% increase since Q2 2018. Of COPA’s total intake, 797 (69.9%) fell outside of COPA’s investigative jurisdiction, and thus, were referred to the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA). The complaints referred to BIA are primarily related to operational violations not involving civilian contact. COPA retained 344 complaints and notifications for investigation, a 17.0% increase since Q2 2018. Of those, 294 (85.5%) were complaints received from individual complainants and 50 (14.5%) were notifications of certain incidents received from the Department.

Table 1: Q3 2018

	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017
Complaints				
- Retained by COPA	294	251	237	263
- Referred to BIA	731	716	640	628
Notifications				
- Retained by COPA	50	43	33	33
- Referred to BIA	66	62	37	75
Total	1141	1072	947	999

²COPA is in the process of establishing a method for reporting on allegations, given COPA’s current data infrastructure constraints.

Figure 1: Complaints and Notifications



3.3 Intake By District

From July 01, 2018 to October 01, 2018, the average number of complaints and notifications per police district was 47.4. The average number of complaints and notifications retained by COPA per police district was 14.8. The maps and table on the following pages display the geographic distribution of all Q3 2018 intake, and COPA's retained intake.

Figure 2: All Intake By District

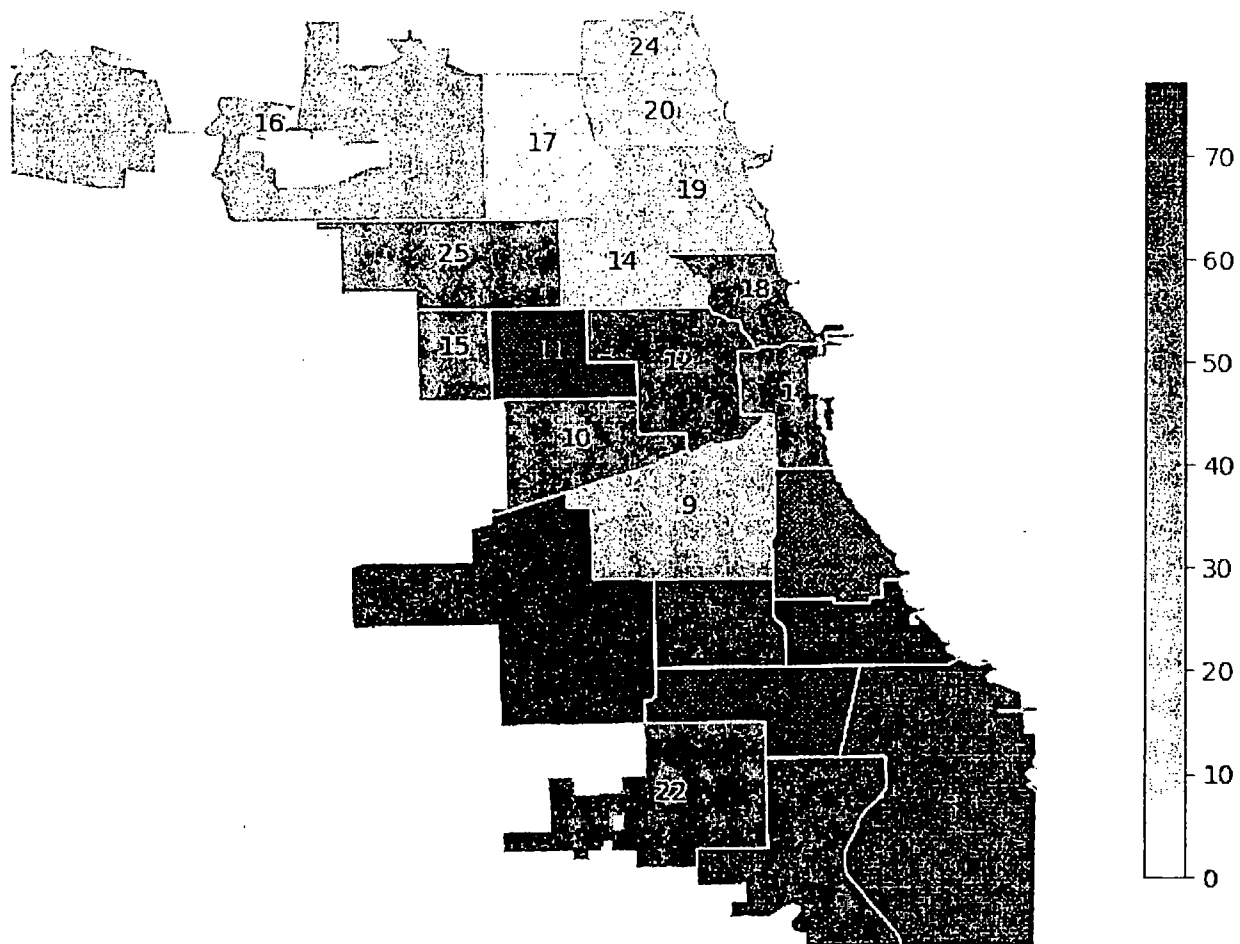
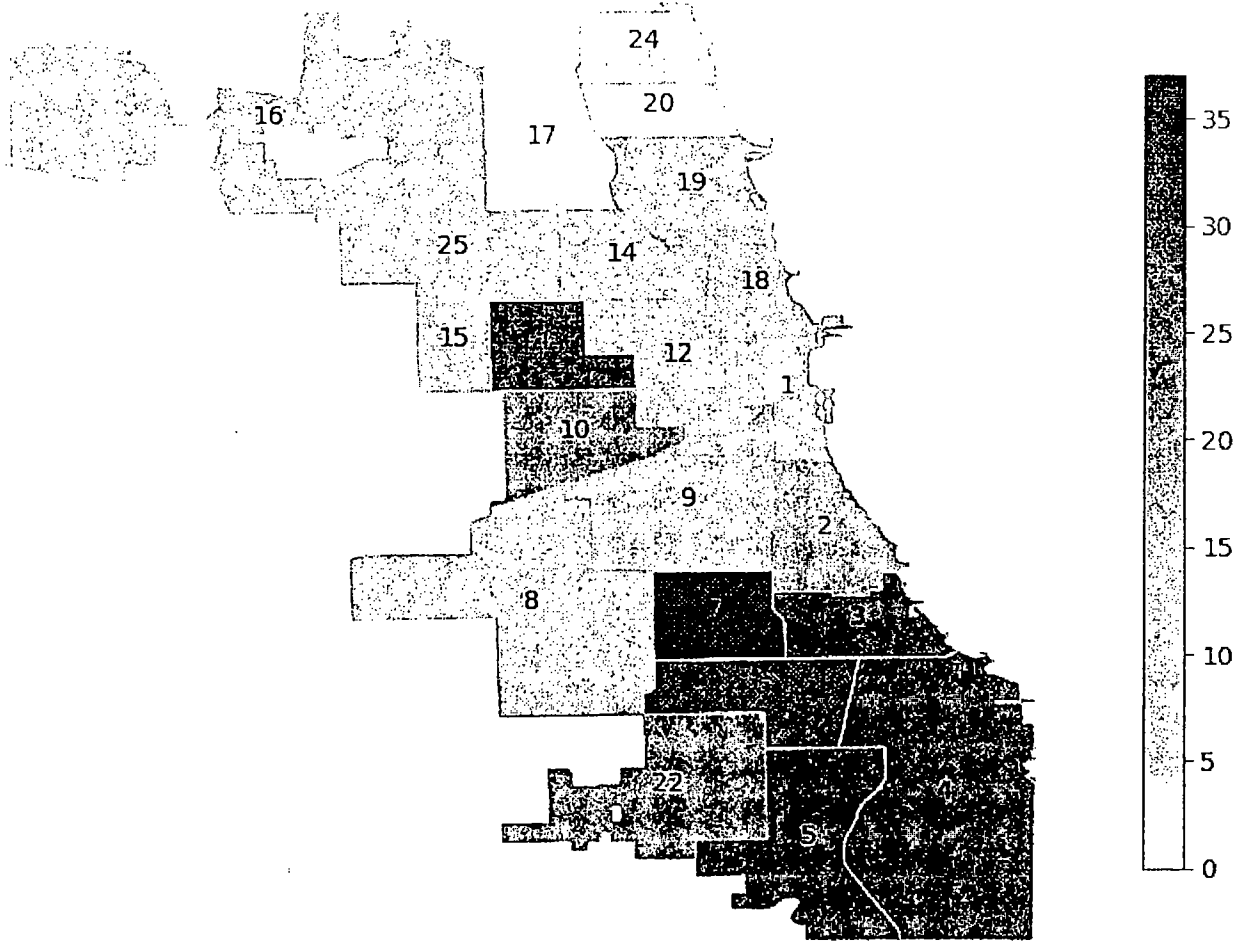


Figure 3: COPA Intake By District



3.4 Intake – Complaints and Notifications Retained by COPA

3.4.1 Complaints

The table below displays COPA's retained complaints by the primary category each complaint is classified as. Each investigation may have multiple allegations in different categories; however, COPA's current technology cannot query these allegations in a consistent way. Therefore each investigation is categorized by the primary allegation. This may differ from the category it was initially assigned upon intake or the category at final disposition, as the category can be updated to better reflect the facts.

Table 2: Intake By District - All Intake and COPA Intake

District	COPA Intake	All Intake
001	9	43
002	15	61
003	23	74
004	23	64
005	21	55
006	28	72
007	37	64
008	10	66
009	7	31
010	17	42
011	27	77
012	11	51
014	7	31
015	14	44
016	12	38
017	1	15
018	14	48
019	9	33
020	4	18
022	15	42
024	7	28
025	14	46
Unknown	24	108

Table 3: COPA Complaints By Category

	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017
Improper Search/Seizure	126	109	76	109
Excessive Force	62	60	51	53
Civil Suits	22	25	42	42
Domestic Violence	16	17	29	14
Miscellaneous ^a	24	17	17	18
Verbal Abuse	21	10	5	11
Coercion	13	7	3	7
Denial of Counsel	3	1	1	2
Unnecessary Display of Weapon	7	4	13	8
Total	294	250	237	264

^aMiscellaneous captures various complaints and notifications that, based on the known fact pattern and alleged conduct, do not fall within specific categories, or COPA has not yet determined the specific category that fits the allegation at the time the data was queried for this report.

3.4.2 Notifications

In Q3 2018, COPA retained 50 incidents for investigation that were initiated from Department notifications. Department notifications are typically communicated to COPA via the Department's Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC), but COPA may occasionally be notified through other means, such as email. The notifications that COPA investigates include all discharges of a firearm in a manner that could strike another person, Taser discharge incidents in which an individual dies or sustains serious bodily injury as a result of the Taser discharge, and incidents in which an individual dies or sustains serious bodily injury while detained or in the custody of the Department or as a result of a police action.

Table 4: COPA Notifications By Category

	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017
Firearm Discharge Striking an Individual	6	4	4	2
Firearm Discharge Not Striking an Individual	5	6	3	4
Firearm Discharge at an Animal	12	6	2	6
Taser Discharge	6	3	1	1
OC Spray Discharge	1	0	0	0
Incidents in Custody	18	21	22	18
Motor Vehicle-related Death	0	2	1	1
Miscellaneous ^a	2	2	0	0
Total	50	44	33	32

^aMiscellaneous notifications have occurred, for example, when COPA is notified of the same incident twice.

3.4.3 Affidavits

State law and applicable collective bargaining agreements require that, in most instances, an affidavit be signed where an allegation of misconduct is made against a police officer. By signing the affidavit, the complainant is simply stating that the allegations being made against the officer are true and correct.

COPA attempts to secure an affidavit from the person filing the complaint. If COPA is unable to obtain an affidavit in support of a complaint, COPA assesses evidence gathered during the preliminary investigation to determine if further investigation is warranted despite the fact that the complainant did not sign an affidavit. Where evidence is uncovered suggesting a full investigation is warranted, the Chief Administrator requests an affidavit from the BIA Chief. In support of such a request, the Chief Administrator will provide the BIA Chief with objective, verifiable evidence that the investigation should continue, which may include arrest and case reports, medical records, statements of witnesses and complainants, video or audio tapes, and photographs. If the BIA Chief concurs with the Chief Administrator that continued investigation of the allegation is necessary and lawful, the BIA Chief will execute a sworn affidavit, and the COPA investigation will proceed. If the BIA Chief disagrees that continued investigation is warranted, the complaint will be concluded.

Table 5: Affidavit Override

	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017
COPA Requests	3	10	9	7
BIA Approvals	2	10	7	7
BIA Denials	0	0	0	0
BIA Pending	2	2	2	0

For more information on investigations that were concluded administratively after inability to secure an affidavit or an affidavit override, see Section 3.6.2.

3.5 Pending Investigations

As of October 01, 2018, COPA had 1025 pending investigations, a 3.7% increase since Q2 2018.

Figure 4: Change in Pending Investigations

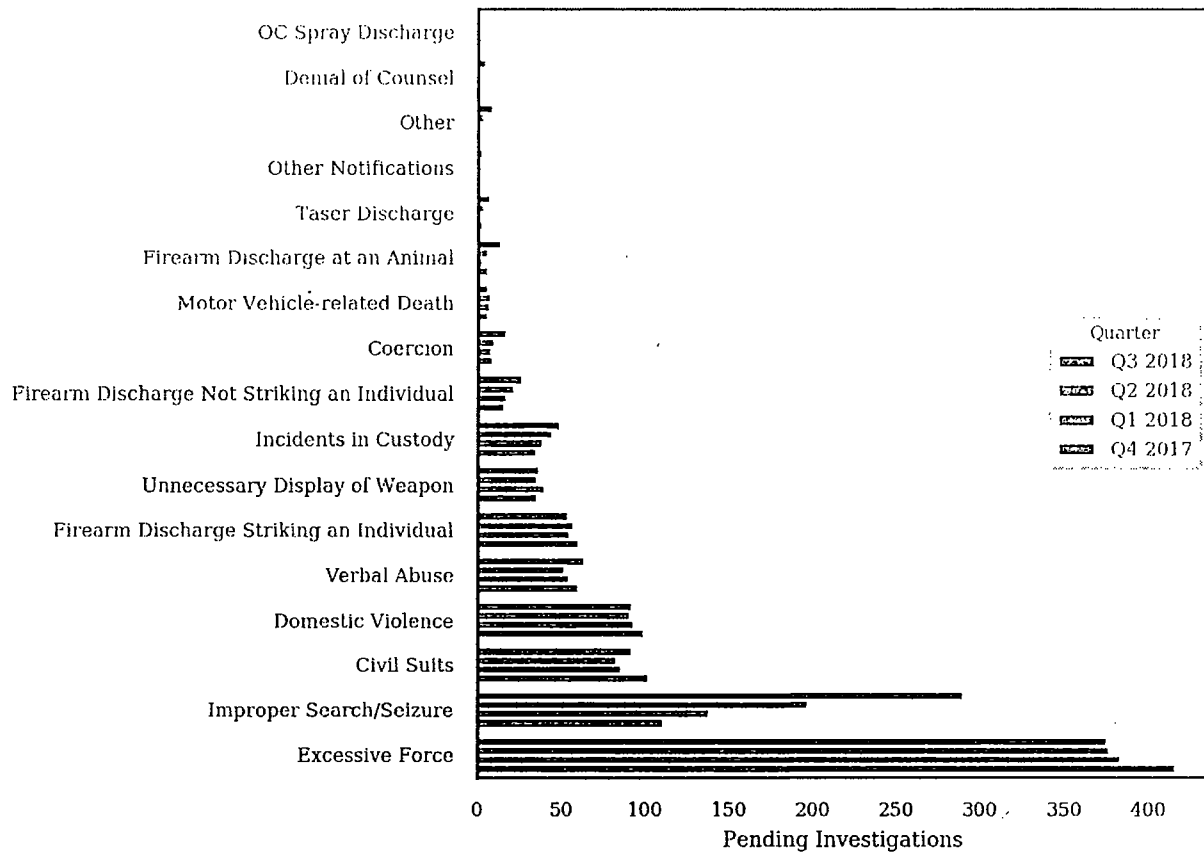


Table 6: Pending Investigations by Category

	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017
Denial of Counsel	5	2	1	2
Other	9	4	2	2
Taser Discharge	7	4	1	3
Other Notifications	3	2	3	4
Firearm Discharge at an Animal	14	6	3	6
Motor Vehicle-related Death	6	8	7	6
Coercion	17	10	8	9
Firearm Discharge Not Striking an Individual	27	23	18	17
Incidents in Custody	49	45	39	35
Unnecessary Display of Weapon	37	36	40	36
Firearm Discharge Striking an Individual	54	56	54	59
Verbal Abuse	64	52	55	60
Domestic Violence	92	91	93	99
Civil Suits	92	83	86	102
Improper Search/Seizure	290	197	138	111
Excessive Force	375	377	383	416

3.6 Concluded Investigations

From July 01, 2018 to October 01, 2018, COPA concluded 208 investigations.

3.6.1 Investigations Concluded With Findings

COPA concluded 87 investigations with findings, representing 41.8% of COPA's concluded investigations.

COPA makes investigative findings based on the preponderance of the evidence standard, or, "more likely than not" that the incident did or did not occur as alleged. Types of findings include:

- Sustained: The allegation was supported by sufficient evidence to justify disciplinary action. Recommendations of disciplinary action may range from violation noted to separation from the Department.
- Not Sustained: The allegation is not supported by sufficient evidence which could be used to prove or disprove the allegation.
- Unfounded: The allegation was not supported based on the facts revealed through investigation, or the reported incident did not occur.
- Exonerated: The incident occurred, but the action taken by the officer(s) was deemed lawful and proper.

Table 7: Investigations concluded with findings.

	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017
Sustained	29	27	33	27
Not Sustained	14	25	29	23
Unfounded	33	31	28	17
Exonerated	11	3	5	3
Total	87	86	95	70

3.6.2 Investigations Concluded Without Findings

COPA concluded 121 investigations without findings, representing 58.2% of COPA's concluded investigations. COPA strives to conclude investigations with findings, but there exist circumstances in which it is the most reasonable or only option

Investigations concluded without findings can have the following dispositions: Administratively Closed, Administratively Terminated, No Affidavit, and Within Policy Officer-Involved

Shooting (OIS/Incident in Custody), Case Suspended and Close Hold. COPA concludes investigations without findings for various reasons. For example, COPA may administratively close a duplicate log number generated in error for an incident already under investigation. COPA may conclude investigations due to lack of an affidavit if, after COPA has made a good faith effort, the complainant refuses to sign an affidavit (or is unavailable to sign an affidavit) and COPA is unable to identify sufficient evidence in which to request an affidavit override to continue the investigation. COPA may administratively terminate a case when allegations do not include:

- a firearm discharge,
- physical violence or threats of physical violence,
- serious injury,
- verbal abuse rising to the level of racial bias,
- any incident in which video or audio evidence exists that depicts and corroborates the allegations.

Investigations can be closed with a status of Case Suspended if the investigations has been referred to another agency. Investigations can be closed with a status of Close Hold when an accused member is otherwise unavailable to COPA to address allegations, therefore, we are unable to reach a finding. For example, an investigation may be closed with a Close Hold status if a member is on extended leave due to medical reasons and it unable to participate in the investigation.

Lastly, investigations that begin as a result of a police department notification and not a civilian complaint that are found by COPA to be within Department policy do not result in formal allegations of misconduct, and therefore are closed without findings. An investigation of an OIS incident is deemed to be Within Policy if, given the preponderance of the evidence, the officer's actions comported with the Department's policy regarding use of force at the time the incident occurred. If an OIS incident has other findings for allegations unrelated to the firearm discharge, it is reported in the previous chart, and thus, only counted once.

Table 8: Investigations concluded without findings.

	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017
No Affidavit or Override	41	77	119	52
Administratively Closed	66	50	61	65
Administratively Terminated	6	6	21	5
Within Policy OIS	4	1	10	8
Within Policy Incident in Custody	0	1	0	2
Case Suspended	0	0	0	0
Close Hold	4	8	1	3
Total	121	143	212	137

3.6.3 Length of Investigation

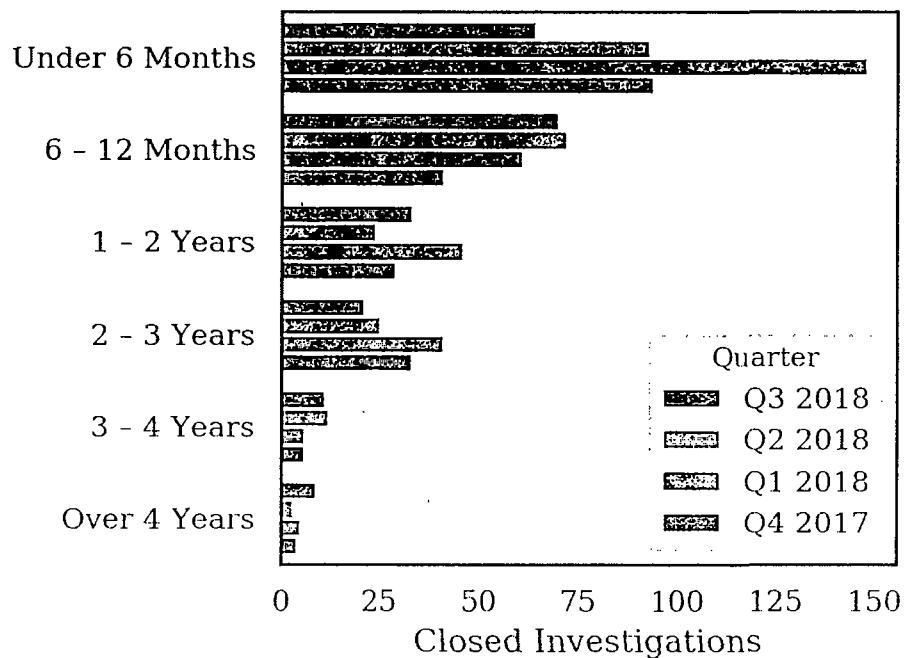
Pursuant to MCC 2-56-135, COPA must inform the complainant and the Department member that is subject to an investigation the general reasons for the delay in closing an investigation within six months. Therefore, COPA strives to conclude its investigations within six months of receiving the complaint of alleged misconduct or notification of the incident for investigation. Some investigations, such as OIS incidents and excessive force investigations, may conclude beyond six months as they are, by their nature, more complex, often involve more parties, and require an intricate analysis of collected evidence.

Of the investigations that COPA concluded during this time period, 0.3%, or 64 investigations, were concluded in fewer than 6 months and 0.6%, or 134 investigations, in fewer than 12 months.

Table 9: Length of investigations at time of conclusion.

	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017
Under 6 Months	64	93	148	94
6 - 12 Months	70	72	61	41
1 - 2 years	33	24	46	29
2 - 3 Years	21	25	41	33
3 - 4 Years	11	12	6	6
Over 4 Years	9	3	5	4

Figure 5: Length of investigations at time of COPA conclusion



3.6.4 Recommended Discipline

At the end of an investigation in which COPA sustains findings, COPA recommends accused member discipline to the Department. However, it is ultimately up to the Department and/or the Police Board to come to a final decision regarding discipline. The table below displays COPA's recommended discipline in Q3 2018.

Table 10: Highest level of recommended discipline per investigation COPA concluded.

Category	Violation Noted or Reprimand	1 -29 Day Suspension	30+ Day Suspension	Separation
Other	3	4	1	1
Excessive Force	1	7	0	0
Domestic Violence	1	6	0	0
Improper Search/Seizure	2	0	0	0
Verbal Abuse	1	0	1	0
Firearm Discharge Striking an Individual	0	0	1	0

4 Additional Data Reporting

4.1 Transparency Efforts

Since the release of the City's Video Release Policy in 2016, COPA releases certain evidentiary materials collected during investigations of OIS incidents and investigations of any incidents resulting in death or great bodily harm that occur in police custody or as a result of a taser discharge. Pursuant to the Video Release Policy, COPA released materials for 10 investigations over the course of Q3 2018. The table below reflects the investigations for which materials have been released. It also highlights the releases that have been (a) delayed during this time period due to an extension request made to the City by a third party and (b) withheld as a result of a court order.

Table 11 COPA's Implementation of the Transparency Policy

	Q3 2018	Q2 2018	Q1 2018	Q4 2017
All Materials Released by COPA	10	4	4	14
Some or All Materials Delayed Due to an Extension Request made by a third party	0	1	0	1
Some or All Materials Withheld Due to Court Order	4	2	7	4

Table 12: Materials Released Pursuant to the Transparency Policy

Log Number	Category	Link to Materials
1090234	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1090234/
1090231	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1090231/
1090215	Other Use of Force	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1090215/
1090089	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1090089/
1090087	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1090087/
1090072	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1090072/
1089983	Other Use of Force	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1089983/
1089886	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1089886/
1089808	Taser Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1089808/
1089772	Firearm Discharge	https://www.chicagocopa.org/case/1089772/

4.2 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 member is actually a member of the Cook County Sheriff's Department, rather than the Chicago Police Department, COPA fully refers the matter to the Cook County Sheriff's Department. 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. COPA also refers complaints to the Office of Inspector General, for example, when a matter is in COPA's jurisdiction to investigate, but a conflict of interest prevents COPA from investigating.

Agency	Q3 2018	Q2 2017	Q1 2018	Q4 2018
City of Chicago Office of Inspector General	7	1	4	7
Cook County State's Attorney	7	4	6	5
Cook County Sheriff's Office	1	0	0	1
External Police Departments	2	0	0	2
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0	1	0	0
United States Attorney's Office	1	0	0	0

5 Complaints Filed Per Member

Per MCC 2-78-150(a)(7) and 2-78-150(b)(7), COPA must report on the number of total complaints (both COPA and BIA) filed against each police officer in each Police Department District during the quarterly or annual reporting period. The table below fulfills that requirement and provides additional information.

In the table below, the "Unit of Assignment" column displays the name of each of the units in which at least one member assigned to that unit has been the subject of a complaint.³ The second column lists the number of members that were the subject of the number of complaints in the third column. So, the first line would be understood as "Of members assigned to District 1, two members had two complaints each."

Unit of Assignment	Number of Members	Complaint and Notification Count
District 1	2	2
District 1	9	1
District 2	1	3
District 2	25	1
District 3	1	3
District 3	2	2
District 3	31	1
District 4	1	3
District 4	5	2
District 4	30	1

³Note: "complaint" in this table means both civilian complaints as well as incidents in which COPA has brought formal allegations of misconduct in relation to an investigation of a notification

Unit of Assignment	Number of Members	Complaint and Notification Count
District 5	1	4
District 5	3	2
District 5	33	1
District 6	1	4
District 6	3	2
District 6	38	1
District 7	5	2
District 7	35	1
District 8	1	3
District 8	2	2
District 8	29	1
District 9	25	1
District 10	3	2
District 10	23	1
District 11	1	3
District 11	4	2
District 11	39	1
District 12	13	1
District 14	2	2
District 14	14	1
District 15	1	3
District 15	1	2
District 15	22	1
District 16	1	2
District 16	14	1
District 17	16	1
District 18	1	2
District 18	24	1
District 19	4	2

Unit of Assignment	Number of Members	Complaint and Notification Count
District 19	17	1
District 20	4	1
District 22	1	3
District 22	4	2
District 22	11	1
District 24	1	2
District 24	23	1
District 25	1	2
District 25	24	1
Unit 26	2	1
Recruitment Training Section	2	2
Recruitment Training Section	76	1
Airport Law Enforcement Section - North	1	2
Airport Law Enforcement Section - North	5	1
Special Investigations Unit	2	1
Office of the Superintendent	1	5
Office of the Superintendent	1	1
Bureau of Organizational Development	1	3
Bureau of Internal Affairs	4	1
Education and Training Division	3	1

Unit of Assignment	Number of Members	Complaint and Notification Count
Information Services Division	1	2
Bureau of Technical Services	1	1
Office of the First Deputy Superintendent	1	1
Bureau of Patrol	1	1
Traffic Section	1	2
Traffic Section	1	1
Records Division	1	1
Evidence and Recovered Property Section	1	1
Central Detention Unit	1	2
Central Detention Unit	1	1
Narcotics Division	1	2
Narcotics Division	18	1
Vice and Asset Forfeiture Division	1	1
Gang Investigation Division	7	1
Medical Section	2	1
Crime Scene Investigations Unit	1	1
Gang Enforcement - Area Central	1	3
Gang Enforcement - Area Central	7	1
Gang Enforcement - Area South	1	2

Unit of Assignment	Number of Members	Complaint and Notification Count
Gang Enforcement - Area South	5	1
Gang Enforcement - Area North	2	1
Canine Unit	2	1
Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Unit	2	1
Arson Section	1	1
Major Accident Investigation Unit	1	1
Detective Area - Central	12	1
Detective Area - South	7	1
Detective Area - North	1	2
Detective Area - North	12	1
Unit 640	1	1
Public Transportation Section	2	1
Transit Security Unit	1	1
UNKNOWN	1	688



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