



River Forest Police Department



Policing and Social Justice
Public Forum



River Forest Police Department



“A Tradition of Service to the Community”

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the River Forest Police Department is to provide professional, high quality and effective police service in partnership with the community. We, the members of the River Forest Police Department, believe that our work has a vital impact on the quality of life in our community. To demonstrate our commitment to our profession, we subscribe to the following values:

Department Values

- **Integrity**

Firm adherence to a code of moral values; behavior characterized by honesty, uprightness and sincerity. Public trust can only exist with our integrity and respect for one another. The foundation of the River Forest Police Department is the high level of integrity of its employees.

- **Commitment to Employees**

The River Forest Police Department recognizes that its employees are vital to the successful delivery of police services. We believe we can achieve our highest potential by actively involving our employees in solving problems and improving police services. We support an organizational climate of mutual trust and respect.

- **Community Partnership**

Recognizing that police agencies were established as a result of society's voluntary limitation of personal freedoms, we encourage and expect the participation of the community in facilitating solutions to problems of mutual concern. We therefore solicit and support contributions from all members of this community regardless of their race, sex, creed, national origin or social status.

Department Values

- **Community Sensitive Policing**

Department members shall uphold laws in an ethical, impartial, courteous, and professional manner while respecting the rights and dignity of all persons. We shall strive to achieve a balance between enforcement and community needs which reflects both the spirit and the letter of the law.

- **Professionalism**

Recognizing the changing and diverse needs of the community, the Department promotes and encourages a policy of professional and individual excellence, which is delivered and enhanced by continuing education and training.

We realize fully that the expression of ideas is meaningless unless actively practiced. The integrity and professionalism demanded of members of the River Forest Police Department shall ensure the proper, lawful, and unbiased application of police powers.

Honor Code

- **An officer will not lie, cheat, or steal, nor tolerate those who do.**
- **Goals of the Honor Code:**
 - That officers develop a strong desire to maintain an honorable lifestyle manifest in the spirit of the code. The Honor Code represents the minimum ethical standard to which all officers are expected to adhere. The code is expressed as a series of prohibitions.
 - That officers achieve the level of commitment to honorable conduct necessary to prepare them for greater challenges to their integrity throughout their careers as peace officers.

Honor Code

- **Spirit of the Code**

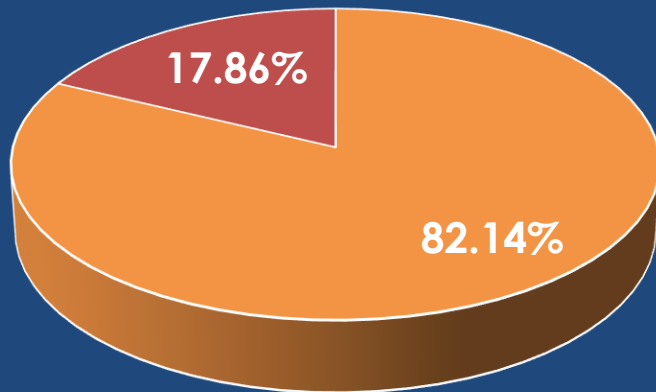
- Embraces truthfulness in all its aspects.
- Calls for complete fairness in human relations.
- Requires respect for other people and their property.
- Demands a personal commitment to uphold these ethical standards.

Department Demographics

- The River Forest Police Department is comprised of a diverse group of officers from many races, cultures, religions and backgrounds.
- Department members enjoy inclusiveness of all people from all races, religious beliefs, and sexual orientations.

Department Demographics

Sworn-Female/Male

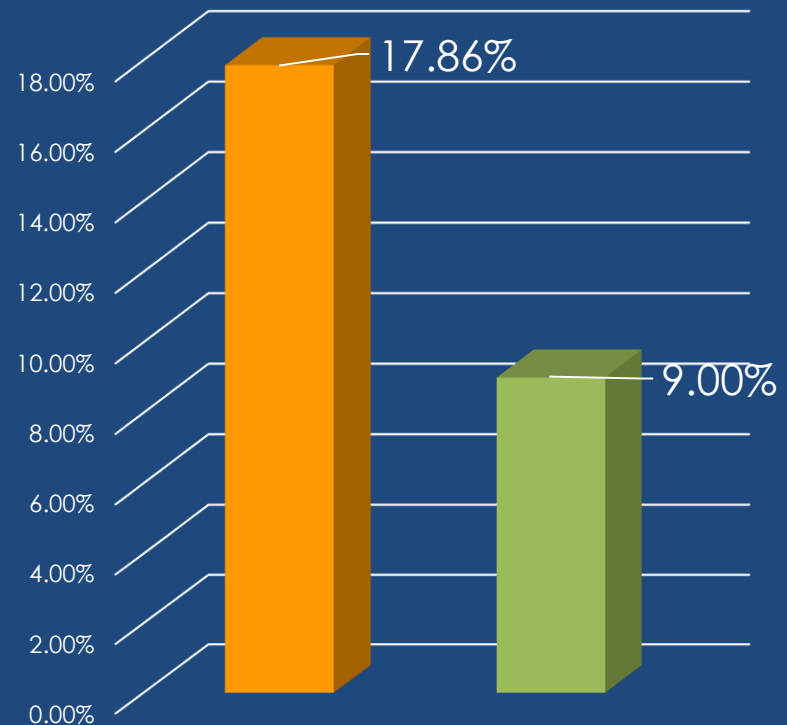


- Twenty-Eight (28) Sworn Officers
- Twenty-Three (23) Male
- Five (5) Female

Department Demographics

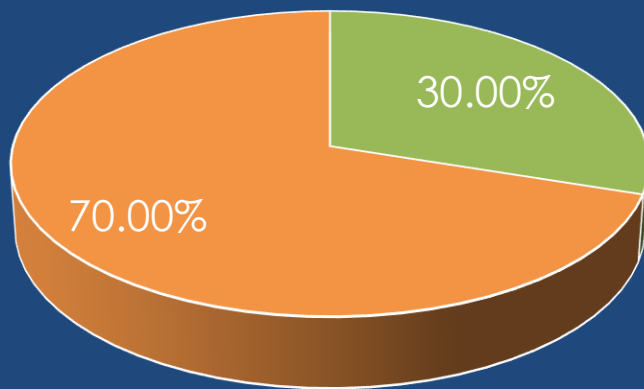
- U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics Local Police Departments, 2016: Personnel; SUMMARY NCJ 252835; OCTOBER 2019
- Police Departments serving communities between 10,000-49,999 Residents

RFPD compared to Nationwide-Female Sworn

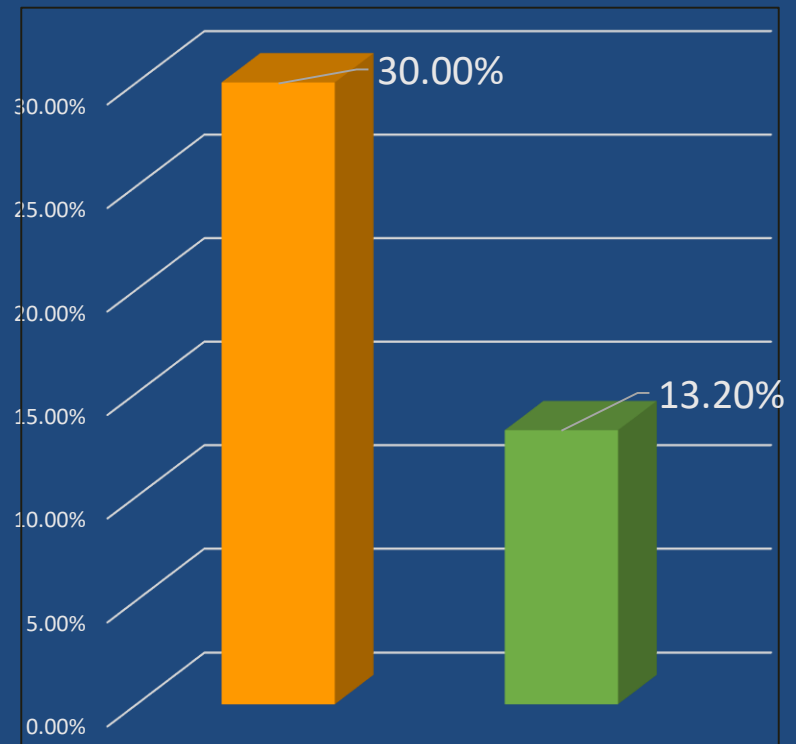


Department Demographics

Sworn-Supervisors
(Male/Female)

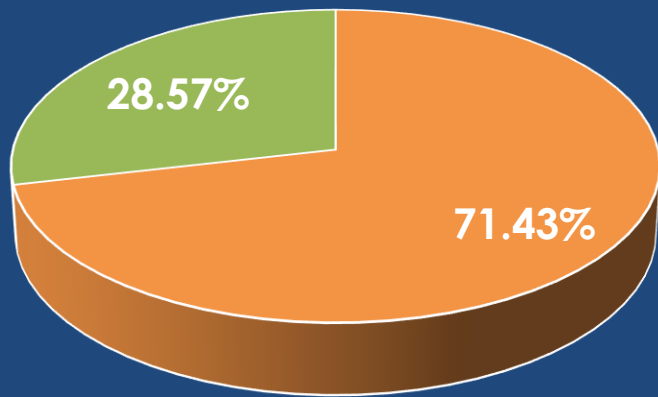


RFPD compared to Nationwide-Female Supervisors

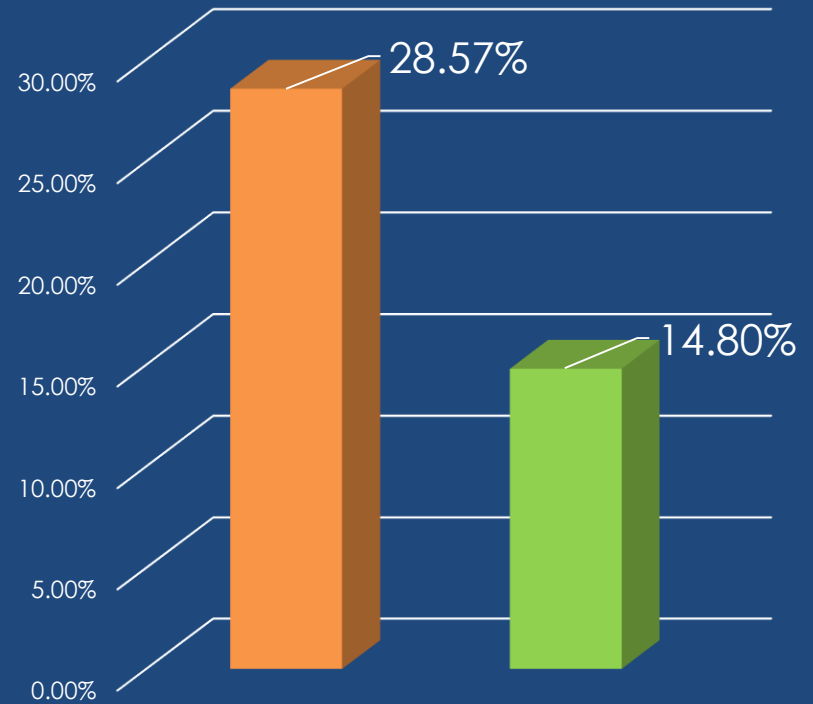


Department Demographics

Sworn-Minority/Caucasian

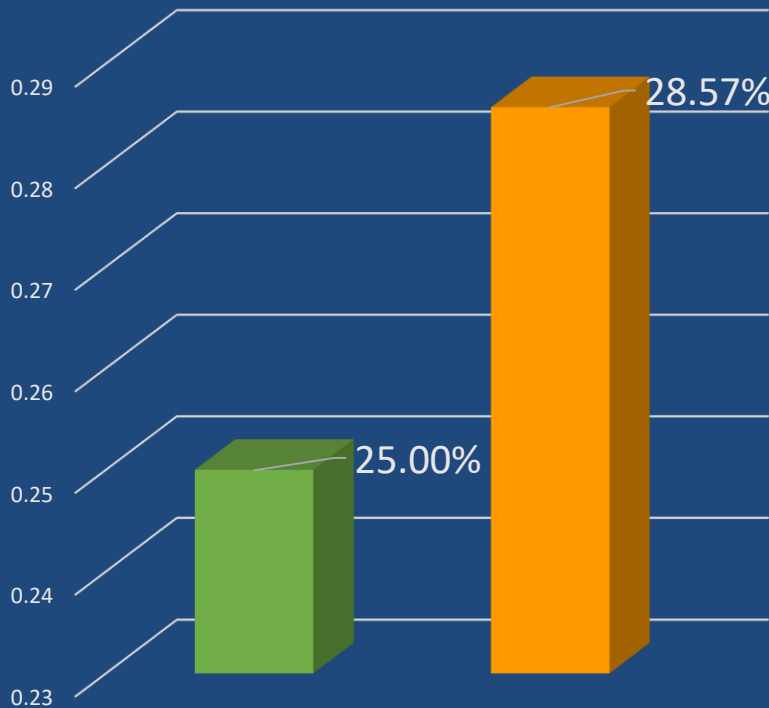


RFPD compared to Nationwide-Minority Sworn

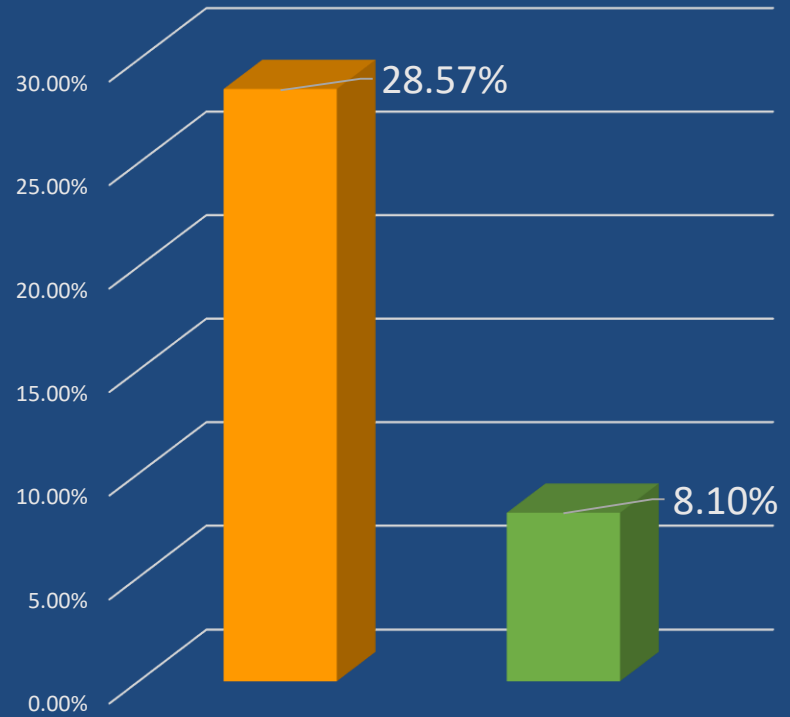


Department Demographics

RFPD Sworn-Family and Language Skills

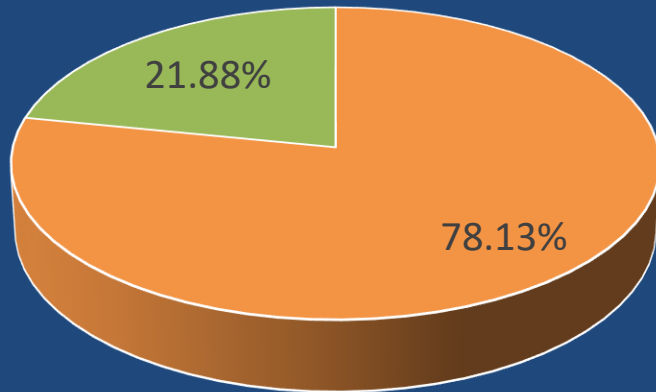


RFPD compared to Nationwide-Language Skills Sworn

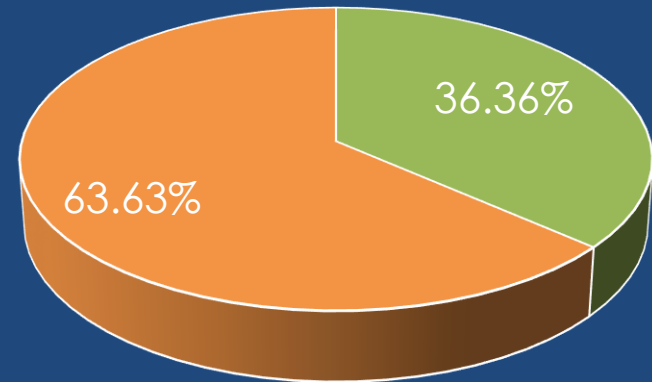


Department Demographics

All-Male/Female



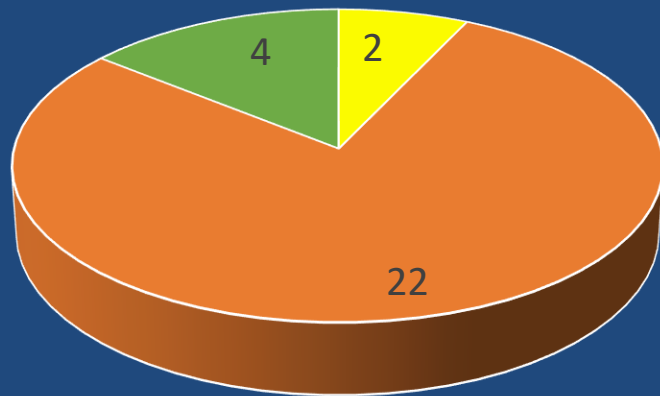
All-Supervisors (Male/Female)



- Thirty-Two (32) Employees
- Twenty-Five (25) Males
- Seven (7) Female

Department Education Levels

College Education-Sworn Officers



Twenty-Two (22)
Bachelor's Degree
Four (4) Master's
Degree
Two (2) Associates
Degree

General Order 1.4: Use of Force Policy

- 3.1. Police officers will maintain familiarity with Illinois statutes and Department policy and procedure regarding use of force.
- 3.2. Officers will use only that force which is objectively reasonable to effectively bring an incident under safe control, while protecting the safety of officers and the public.
- 3.3. The use of unreasonable force, and/or the failure to provide proper medical treatment following the use of force, will result in disciplinary action against those who use or allow the use of such force, or fail to provide for the care of persons in custody.
- 3.4. As soon as reasonably possible, police officers who have used force will complete either a Level of Resistance/Response Report or Use of Firearms Report as required by General Order 1.5: *Force Incident Reporting and Review*.
- 3.5. All uses of force will be reviewed as required by the General Order 1.5: *Force Incident Reporting and Review*
- 3.6. Every police officer must successfully complete a 40-hour firearms training course before possessing and using that firearm in connection with his official duties. The training must be approved by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, and must be completed within six months from the date of the officer's initial employment.
- 3.7. The Department will issue copies of this order and provide instruction to all police officers before permitting them to carry firearms.

General Order 1.4: Use of Force Policy

- **Non-Deadly Force**
- **4.1.1.** A police officer need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest. An officer is justified in the use of any non-deadly force that he or she objectively reasonably believes to be necessary, under the then-prevailing circumstances, to affect the arrest and of any non-deadly force which he or she believes to be necessary to defend him or herself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest.
- **4.1.2.** When deadly force is not authorized, a police officer may use only that level of force that is objectively reasonable to bring a person under control. Officers are authorized to use Department-approved, non-deadly force techniques and issued equipment to:
 - (a) Protect the officer or others from physical harm.
 - (b) Restrain or subdue a resistant individual, whether or not the person is ultimately arrested.
 - (c) Bring an unlawful situation safely and effectively under control.
- **4.1.3.** Officers may escalate the force used as a person's resistance escalates. Officers will decrease the amount of force used to control a person as the amount of resistance decreases, and discontinue its use when a person stops resisting and is restrained in custody.
- **4.1.4.** Force will not be used in a punitive manner.

General Order 1.4: Use of Force Policy

- 4.2. Deadly Force
- 4.2.1. A police officer is justified in using deadly force only when he or **she reasonably believes such force is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to him/herself or another person, or when he or she believes both that;**
 - (a) Such force is necessary to prevent an arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape; and
 - (b) The person to be arrested has committed or attempted a forcible felony which involves the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm, or
 - (c) is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon, or
 - (d) otherwise indicates that he will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay.
- 4.2.2. When feasible, a police officer will identify him/herself and provide a warning before deadly force is used.

General Order 1.4: Use of Force Policy

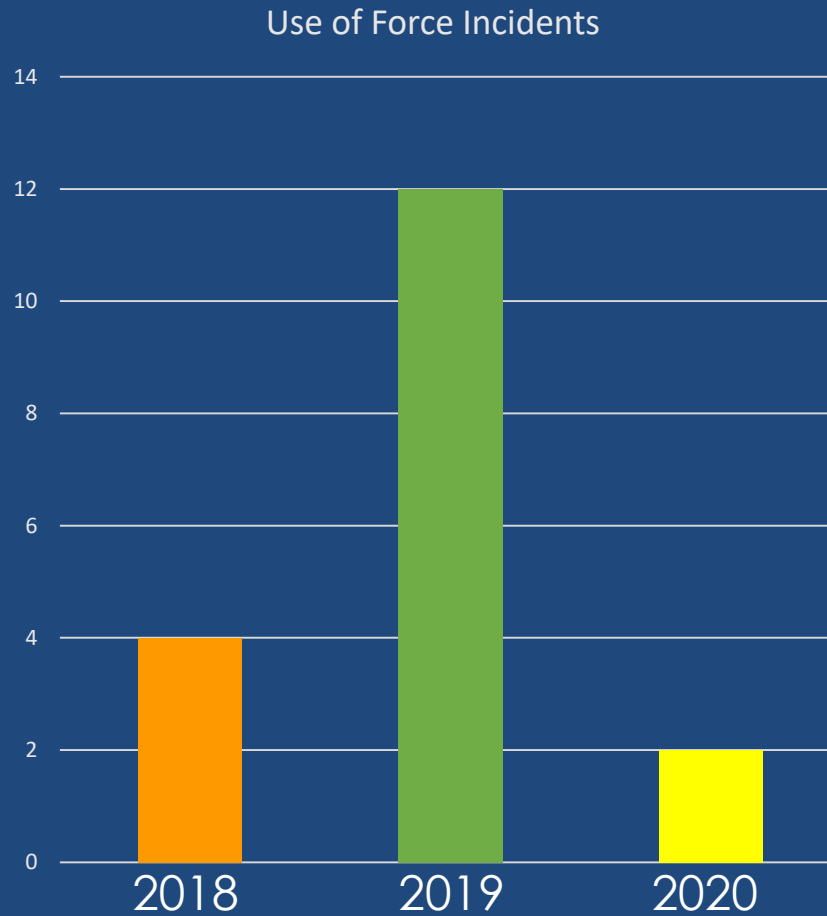
- 4.2.3. Restrictions
 - (a) Officers will not shoot at or from a moving motor vehicle except as a last resort as defined in this directive.
 - (b) A warning shot is considered a use of deadly force and is not appropriate for most encounters. A warning shot may only be used as a last resort as defined in this directive.

General Order 1.4: Use of Force Policy

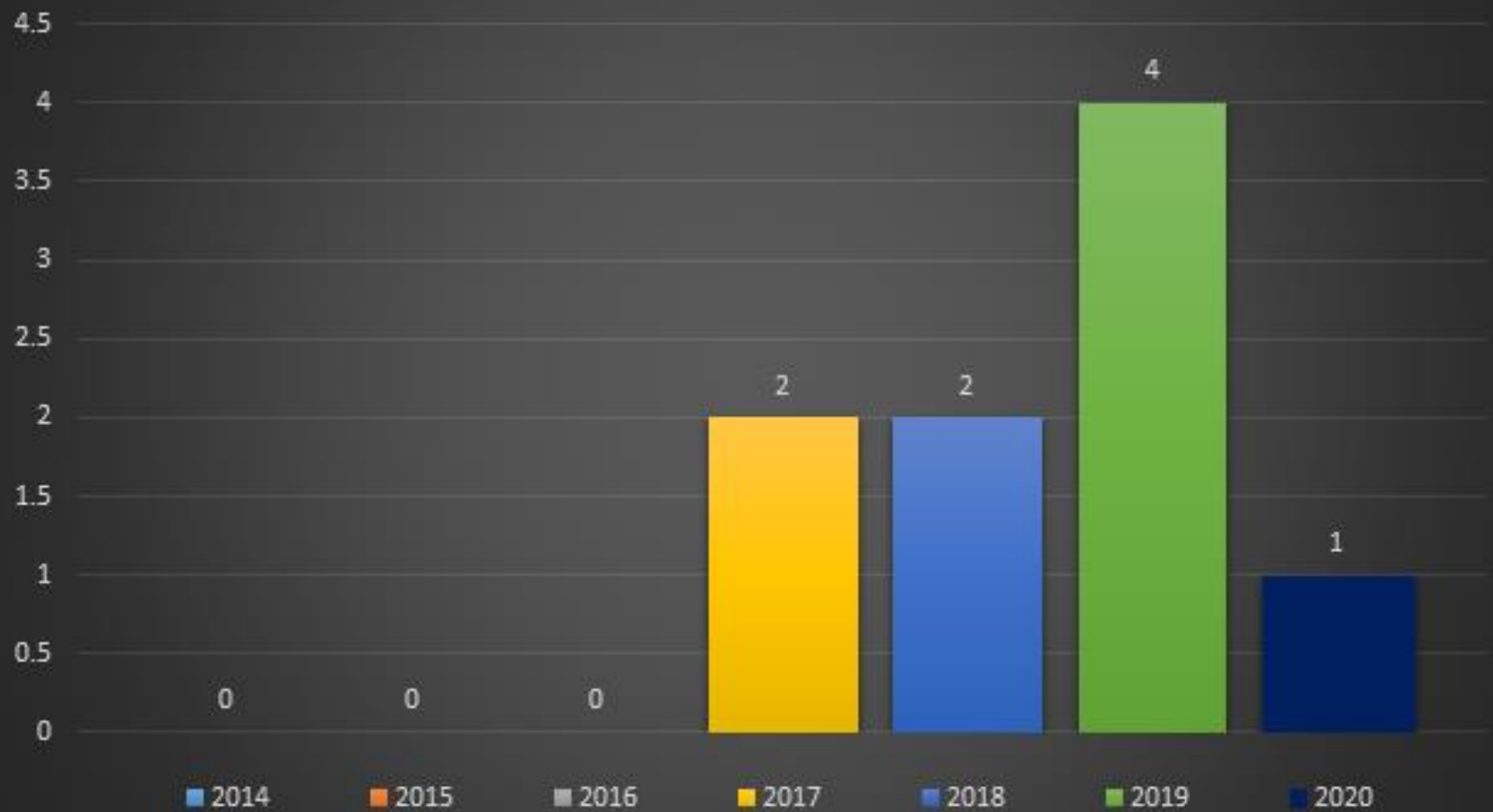
- **6. MEDICAL TREATMENT**

- **6.1.** Whenever physical force is used on a person, medical attention will be summoned if:
 - The person requests medical treatment; and/or,
 - The person complains of injury or continued pain; and/or,
 - The person does not substantially recover from any effects of the use of Oleoresin Capsicum Aerosol Spray within the reasonable and expected period of time; and/or,
 - Any officer observes an injury or suspects that the person is, in fact, injured.
- **6.2.** In the event that medical attention is provided to a person, information including, but not limited to, the specific injury, the time the injury was reported or observed, the time medical assistance was summoned, the attending paramedics, and the location where the person was transported to, if transported, will be included in the report filed by the officer.
- **6.3.** The watch commander will be notified whenever medical attention is summoned for a person in custody.

Use of Force Incidents



TASER DEPLOYMENTS



Community Meetings

- Quarterly Meetings
- Crime Prevention Concepts
- Guest speakers from the community
- Special topics
- Recent crime trends and statistics
- Open to public for Q&A

Department Special Training

- Bicycle Officer
- Breath Analysis Operator
- Crisis Intervention Team
- Child Passenger Safety Technician
- Elderly Service Officer
- Evidence Technician
- Hostage/Crisis Negotiator
- Juvenile Officer
- Lead Homicide Investigator
- Narcotics Investigator
- Traffic Officer
- Truck Enforcement Officer
- School Resource Officer

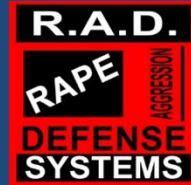
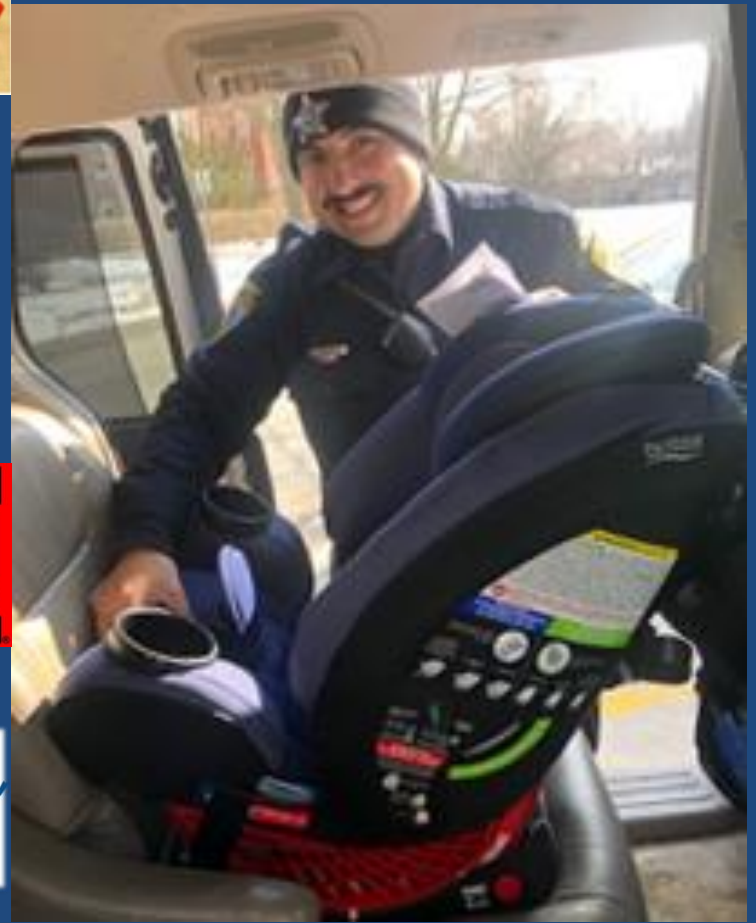
In-House Training



- Rescue Task Force Instructor
- CPR Instructor
- Rapid Deployment Instructor
- ASP (Baton) Instructor
- Defensive Tactics
- FATS/MEGGIT
- Firearms Instructor
- Field Training Officer
- Less-Lethal Instructor
- OC Instructor
- RAD Instructor
- MACTAC Instructor
- Shield Instructor
- TASER Instructor
- NARCAN

Free Services Provided by RFPD

- Emergency ID Bracelet Program
- Free gun locks through Project Childsafe
- Child Safety Seat Inspection Program
- Vacation Watch program
- Residential Security Surveys
- R.A.D. self-defense for women
- ISEARCH
- Too Good For Drugs
- Junior Citizen's Police Academy



Community Engagement



I-Search



Too Good For Drugs



Auction Ride - Fundraiser





WORKING BIKES.ORG

**Giving Old Bikes
New Homes**



Partnering with Universities



Supporting Businesses

- Helping create a safe environment for workers and customers alike.
- Advice and Guidelines on navigating COVID-19.



Speaking Engagements



Outside Community Partners

- Oak Park Township Youth Services
- Oak Park Township Senior Services
- River Forest Township
- Sarah's Inn
- PILLARS
- Thrive Family Services
- Adult Protective Services
- Housing Forward
- RF Citizen Corps
- Great Neighbors Program
- Senior Citizen Response Team (COVID 19)
- Many more...

Youth Network Council



Officer Ransom advocating for juveniles on a Marijuana Legalization Panel.

Opioid Task Force

- A coalition organized by the Oak Park Board of Health to include Police, Healthcare Professionals, Mental Health Professionals and more to address Opioid Use Disorder in our area.



Positive Youth Development



Officers Humphreys and Ransom pose with other community members after a joint training on alcohol compliance checks.

Elderly Services

- M - Team
- Dementia Friendly River Forest
- Emergency ID Bracelets



Dominican U: Stars Rise

- Funded by the Dept. of Justice – Office of Violence Against Women.
- A multi-disciplinary team of Faculty, Police, Social Services and Healthcare Professionals.
- Promote awareness, education and trauma-informed response to gender-based violence, domestic abuse and sexual assault on campus.



"OUR FARM IS A LIFE PROJECT THAT WE ENJOY TOGETHER." SENIOR POLICE OFFICER GREG ABBINK



Austin Police Officer— Greg Abbink

Special Events



Coffee with a Cop

Join your neighbors and the River Forest Police Department on Tuesday April 23rd from 2:00pm-5:00pm to connect over coffee and a casual conversation about issues that matter most to you in your community.



Touch A Truck



River Forest Police Department Invests in Training

Training Budget

- FY18 FY19 FY20 FY21
23,320 21,745 32,960 33,950
- Average increase per year from FY2012-
FY2021: \$2,048.66
- Average dollars on training per officer
FY2021: \$1,212.50
- Average dollars on training-all personnel
FY2021: \$1,056.94

Academy Training

- Academy
 - Chicago Police Department Academy
 - Cook County Sheriff's Police Academy
 - Suburban Law Enforcement Academy
- 560 Hour Training Program
 - Approximately \$3500/Recruit
 - Equipment and Uniform Cost
- All officers are Certified by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board.

Training

- Most Training received by Officers is mandated, however, not funded by the State, except through ILETSB and by the Village.
 - Electronic Recording-Vehicles and Facilities
 - Training, Equipment, Storage, Redesign of Facilities
 - Juvenile Expungement Updates
 - Personnel and Training
 - Less-Lethal Instructor and Tools
 - Force options needed by Officers to reduce likelihood of injury or deadly force
 - TASER
 - Defensive Tactics
 - Other Less-Lethal Devices
 - NARCAN

Training Effectiveness

- High number of programs for Community Engagement
 - Positive Feedback
- Low Citizen Complaints
- Low Injury Rate
 - Arrestees
 - Officers
- Low Accident Rate

Annual Training Our Officers Attend

- Procedural Justice
- Crisis Intervention
- Implicit Bias and Cultural Competency
- Civil Rights
- Constitutional Proper Use of Law Enforcement Authority

Annual Training Officers Attend (continued)

- Hate Crimes
- Racial Profiling
- Sexual Assault/Trauma Informed Response
- Use of Force Training
- De-escalation/scenario based training
- Human Rights

2020 – Officers' Ongoing Training (year to date)

- All 28 officers complete on-going training throughout the year
- Officers have attended 304 training courses year to date
- Officers have completed 998 hours of training year to date
- Year to date, officers have completed an average of 36 hours of training
- Due to the pandemic, the department has utilized online training to keep officers up to date with training

2019-Officers' Ongoing Training

- All 28 officers completed ongoing training throughout the year
- Officers attended 635 training courses throughout the year
- Officers completed a total of 4,438 hours of training throughout the year
- Officers completed an average of 159 hours of training for the year

2018-Officers' Ongoing Training

- All 28 officers completed ongoing training throughout the year
- Officers attended 421 training courses throughout the year
- Officers completed a total of 2,486 hours of training throughout the year
- Officers completed an average of 89 hours of training for the year

RFPD Invests in

Leadership/Supervisory Training

- Senior officers and supervisors attend training to assist with decision making and career development
- Supervisors attend Northwestern University Center of Public Safety 80 hour Supervision of Police Personnel training course
- Supervisors attend Northwestern University Center of Public Safety 400 hour School of Police Staff and Command course
- Supervisors attend the Executive Management Program

RFPD Invests in Leadership/Supervisory Training

- Supervisors have attended the FBI academy
- Supervisors have attended the Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar
- IL Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board's Executive Institute

Police Sergeant Graduates From Northwestern University's Center for Public Safety

May 10, 2019



State Criminal Statutes

Felonies, Misdemeanors,
Local Ordinances

Felonies and Misdemeanors

- In Illinois (as in most states), crimes are considered felonies if the potential punishment includes at least a year in state prison (or the death penalty). In contrast, misdemeanors in Illinois are punishable by less than one year in county jail.
- Illinois law groups felonies into different classes for purposes of sentencing. The most serious felonies are first-degree murder (which is in its own class) and Class X felonies. After that, in descending order of seriousness, are Class 1 through Class 4. (720 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/2-7, 730 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/5-4.5-10 (2020).)

Examples of Felonies

- Robbery
- Burglary
- Theft Over \$500
- Aggravated Battery
- Aggravated Unlawful use of a Weapon
- Aggravated Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol
- Criminal Sexual Assault

Examples of Misdemeanors

- Retail Theft
- Criminal Trespass
- Battery
- Assault
- Theft Under \$500
- Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol
- Driving While License Suspended

Local Ordinances

- 8-1-9: Offenses Against Peace Officers (Resisting Arrest, Hindering Police, Aiding In Escape)
- 8-6-1: Assault And Battery
- 8-6-2: Disorderly Conduct
- 8-6-3: Alcoholic Liquor, Prohibitions
- 8-6-4: Controlled Substances Or Cannabis, Prohibitions
- 8-6-5: Cruelty To Children
- 8-6-6: Gambling
- 8-6-7: Houses Of Ill Fame; Disorderly Houses
- 8-6-8: Obscenity

Local Ordinances Continued

- 8-6-9: Barbed Wire Fences, Guards, Railings
- 8-6-10: Dangerous Sports
- 8-6-11: Injuring Village Property
- 8-6-12: Petit Larceny
- 8-6-13: Trains (Playing Upon)

Local Ordinances Continued

- 8-6-17: Weapons
- 8-6-18: Theft Of Recyclables
- 8-6-19: Disposal Of Yard Wastes
- 8-6-20: Graffiti Prohibited
- 8-6-14: Littering
- 8-6-15: Impersonate, Interfere With Village Officers
- 8-6-16: Escape From Custody

Arrest Alternative Options

- Local Ordinance Citations in lieu of an arrest is an alternative for a person from having to move through the criminal justice system.
- Benefits include refraining from being formerly processed, no bond requirements, no court or attorney fees, expedited adjudication hearing, no criminal record.



Arrest Alternative Options Continued

- THRIVE Counseling Center
- 24/7 Crisis Team
- Counseling Services
- Psychiatric Services
- Suicide Prevention/Awareness
- Client Advocacy
- Youth and Family Counseling Services
- Restorative Justice Approach
- Violence Interrupters

Cook County State's Attorney's Office Diversion Program

DIVERSION

Diversion through the State's Attorney's Office refers to avoiding a conviction and connecting offenders to services and programs, rather than sentencing them to time in custody



Diversion can occur at many points throughout the criminal justice system and for a variety of reasons:

- Because someone is not a threat to public safety
- Because connection to services is a better intervention and outcome than being sentenced to time in custody, probation, or community service

There are **8** court-based diversion programs in Cook County for non-violent offenses

Deferred Prosecution Programs	Treatment Court Programs
1. Misdemeanors	6. Mental Health
2. Low-level drug offenses	7. Drug Addiction
3. First-time felony offenders	8. Veterans
4. Prostitution	
5. Emerging adults	

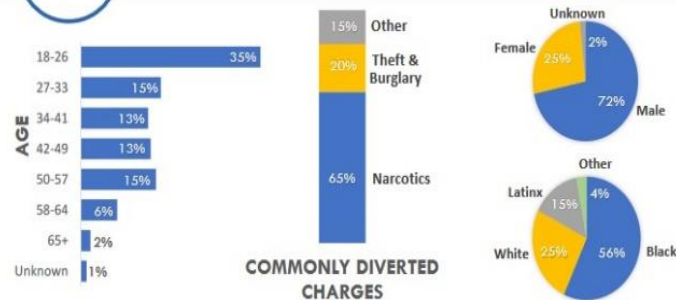


Upon successful completion of a diversion program, charges are dismissed and individuals have the option to move forward with expunging or sealing their record

8,000+

As of June 2019

participants have been diverted under State's Attorney Foxx



KIMBERLY M. FOXX
Cook County State's Attorney's Office

SAO.Policy@cookcountyl.gov

@CookCountySAO @SAKimFoxx

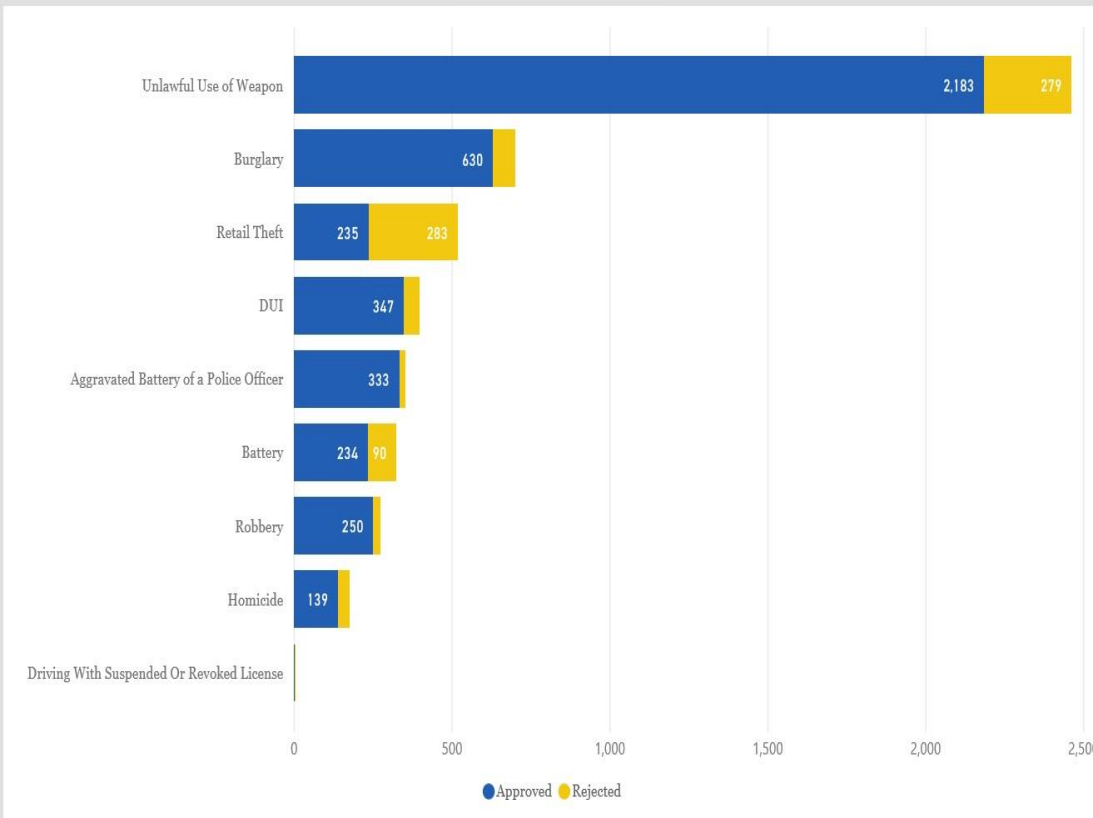
For more information on eligibility for specific diversion programs, visit
www.cookcountystatesattorney.org/resources/diversion-programs

Instructions:

Use the dropdown menus to see how different categories of cases are being approved by categories of offenders.

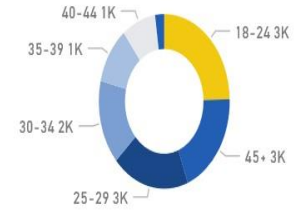
Approved vs. Rejected by Criminal Category

AGE	LOCATION	GENDER	RACE
All	All	All	All

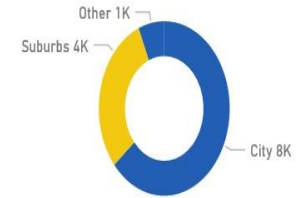


Distributions of Cases Filtered

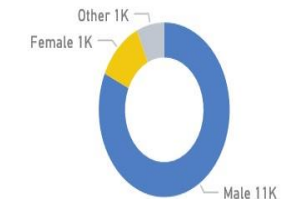
**A
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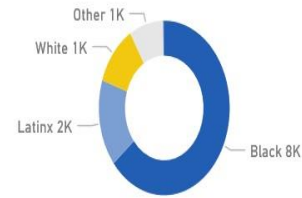
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13,208 felony cases were filed by SAO/LE in 2020.

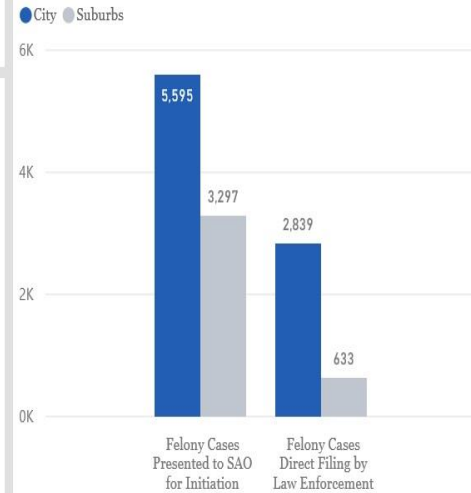
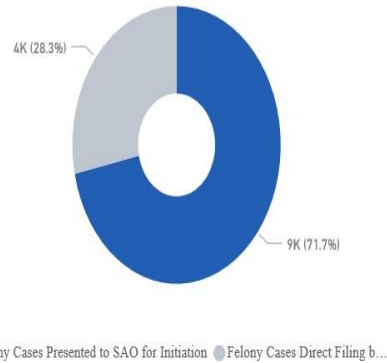
Felony review: The SAO operates a Felony Review Unit (“FRU”) 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Law enforcement officers call FRU to seek approval of most felony charges. FRU may do one of several things:

- **Approve:** FRU approves charges, and the case is filed.
- **Reject:** FRU does not approve charges usually because the information presented does not satisfy the statutory requirements for a felony or because there is another evidentiary problem that will make proceeding on the case impossible.
- **Continuing Investigation (“CI”):** FRU may continue a case for further investigation if it appears there may be a basis for felony charges additional information or evidence is collected. It is up to law enforcement to do additional investigation and decide whether to re-present a case to FRU.
- **Advice:** A law enforcement agency calls FRU for advice and does not seek formal charges, or calls FRU regarding a juvenile case.
- **Other:** It includes cases with warrant issued, victim interviewed, and cases results that remains unclear.

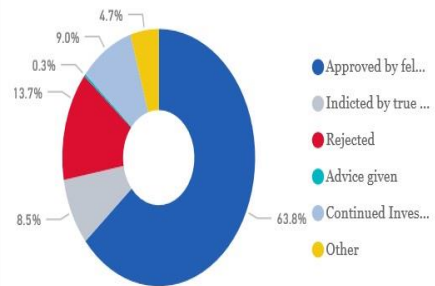
Grand Jury Indictment: The SAO may also present charges to a grand jury for approval; this is called an “indictment” or a “true bill.” Some cases begin with a grand jury; some are first approved by FRU then indicted before the grand jury.

Direct Filing by Law Enforcement: Law enforcement may directly file charges in narcotics cases without FRU approval. The first time the SAO has any involvement in those cases is at the bond hearing. In the data, these are referred to as “bond set” cases. Because the SAO does not charge these cases, they are not included in the charts that follow even though, at over 8,000 cases per year, narcotics are the largest single category of felony cases initiated in Cook County.

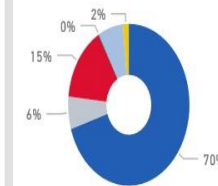
Law Enforcement vs. SAO Review



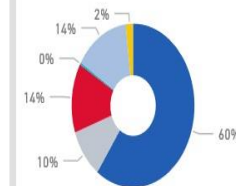
SAO Review Results



City



Suburbs



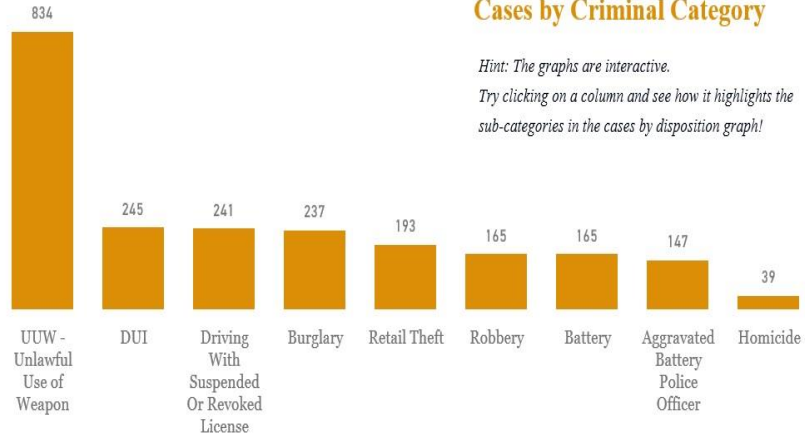
6,436 felony cases reach dispositions in 2020. Once a case is initiated, it can conclude in one of several ways:

- A finding of guilty by a trier of fact: coded in the data as **verdict of guilty** (jury trial) or **finding of guilty** (bench trial).
- A finding of not guilty by a trier of fact: coded in the data as **verdict of not guilty** (jury trial), **finding of not guilty** (bench trial).
- A **plea of guilty**, either to the original or a less-serious offense, or a plea of guilty but mentally ill.
- A decision by the SAO to *nolle prosequi* (not proceed) on a case.
- A **dismissal after a loss of a pre-trial motion**, such as a motion to suppress evidence.
- A dismissal after a court makes a **finding of no probable cause**.
- A “**bond forfeiture warrant**,” indicating the case cannot proceed because the defendant has failed to reappear for court.
- A finding that addresses the mental illness of a defendant, such as **not guilty by reason of insanity**, or “**not not guilty**,” which involves civil commitment of defendants found unfit to stand trial against whom there is significant evidence indicating they committed the charged offense.
- The death of the defendant before disposition (“**death suggested**”).

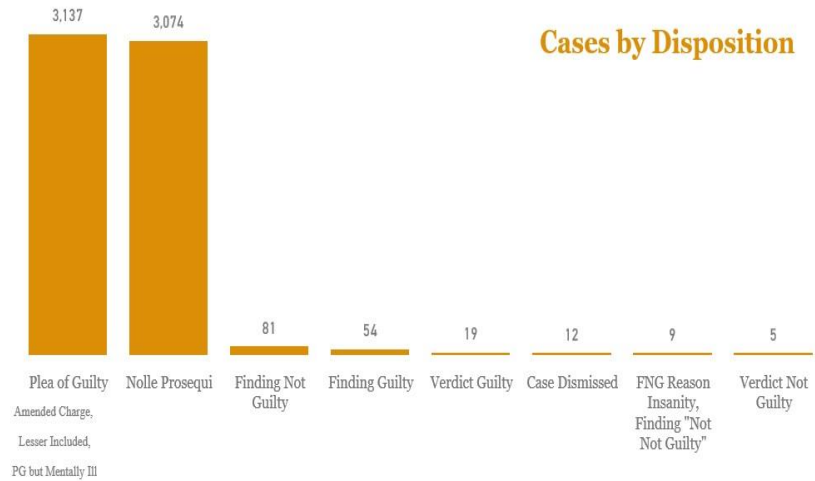
Cases by Criminal Category

Hint: The graphs are interactive.

Try clicking on a column and see how it highlights the sub-categories in the cases by disposition graph!



Cases by Disposition



3,393 defendants get sentenced by the court in year 2020. The most common felony sentence types include:

Prison: a sentence of one year or more of incarceration, served in the Illinois Department of Corrections.

Jail: a sentence less than one year served in country jail; a sentence of felony probation may also include a requirement to serve time in Cook County Jail.

Boot Camp: a program of military activities, physical exercise, labor-intensive work, and substance abuse treatment; successful completion of boot camp may lead to a sentence reduced to time served and placement on supervision.

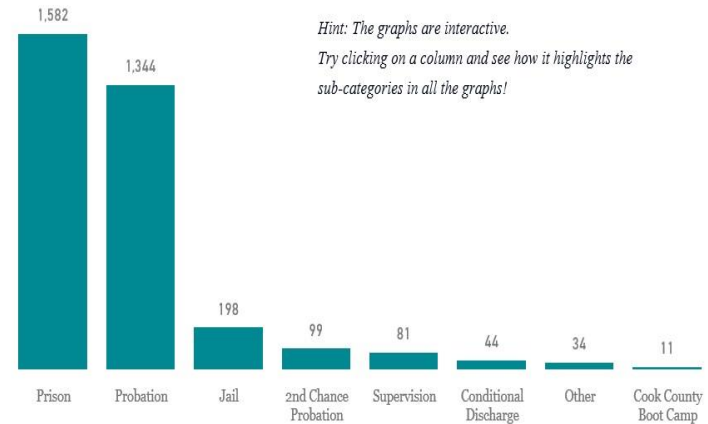
Probation: mandatory compliance with court-ordered conditions for a specific period of time, monitored by a probation officer.

Conditional Discharge: mandatory compliance with court-ordered conditions for a specific period of time, usually without the supervision of a case worker.

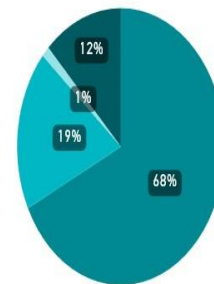
Supervision: compliance with court-ordered conditions while conviction is suspended. Successful completion results in release without a conviction. Note: Only misdemeanors can receive a supervision sentence. While this report does not include misdemeanor charges, a case may receive supervision if it was initially charged as a felony then reduced to a misdemeanor through a plea or a finding of guilty on a lesser offense.

Case Participants by Sentencing Type

Hint: The graphs are interactive.
Try clicking on a column and see how it highlights the sub-categories in all the graphs!

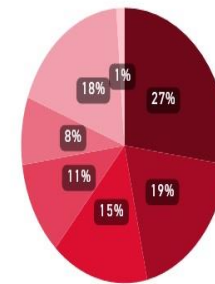


By Race



● Black ● Latinx ● Other ● White

By Age



● 18-24 ● 25-29 ● 30-34 ● 35-39 ● 40-44 ● 45+ ● Other

Select the year:

2020

2019

2018

2017

2016

2015

2014

2013

2012

2011

Select Commissioner District:

Select all

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17



Initiation

Offenders from the district of the crime: 48%

Initiation data records how an arrest turns into a "case" in the courts. Besides narcotics cases, which are directly filed by law enforcement, Felony Review Unit ("FRU") of the SAO is responsible for reviewing and initiating felony cases.

Felony Cases Direct Filing by Law Enforcement	3,742
Felony Cases Presented to SAO for Initiation	
Approved by felony review	6,035
Indicted by true bill	801
Rejected	1,299
Advice given	28
Continued Investigation	854
Other	449
Total	9,466
Total	13,208

Disposition

Offenders from the district of the crime: 48%

Disposition data presents the outcome of felony cases. **Reminder:** This data does not track the same cases as the initiations data; rather, it is a separate snapshot of cases that reach disposition in selected year.

Plea of Guilty	3,137
Verdict Guilty	19
Finding Guilty	54
Verdict Not Guilty	5
Finding Not Guilty	81
FNG Reason Insanity, Finding "Not Not Guilty"	9
Nolle Prosequi	3,074
Case Dismissed	12
Total	6,391

Sentencing

Offenders from the district of the crime: 47%

Sentencing data shows the process after disposition: a person who is convicted gets sentenced by the court to detention or to release with the conditions imposed by the court. **Reminder:** The data addresses felony cases sentenced in selected year.

2nd Chance Probation	99
Conditional Discharge	44
Cook County Boot Camp	11
Jail	198
Other	34
Prison	1,582
Probation	1,344
Supervision	81
Total	3,393





Sheriff's Daily Report

6/19/2020

CCSO Population Demographics

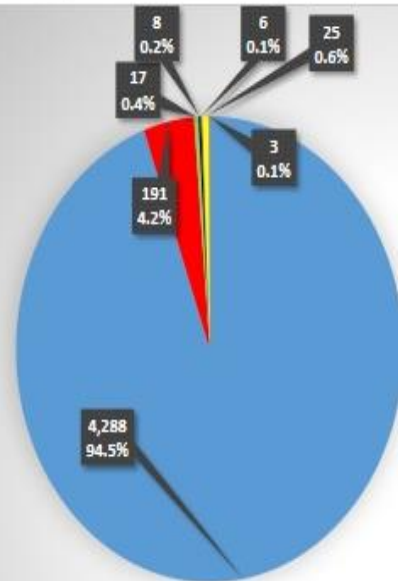




Sheriff's Daily Report

6/19/2020

Under the Custody of the Sheriff	
TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE	7,889
Jail Population	4,538
Community Corrections	3,351



Jail Population Behind the Walls

- Cermak, Division 4, Division 6, Division 6 Annex, Division 08, Division 9, Division 10, Division 11, Hospital, Division 16 Boot Camp, Outlying Counties, RTU Annex - Male Population
 - Cermak, Division 3 Annex, Division 08 - Female Population
 - Division 15 - Outside Counties
 - Division 15 - Hospital
- Court-Ordered Programming within Jail Custody**
- VRIC In-Camp (Court Ordered) - Male Population
 - Division 6 - PRC (Court Ordered Drug Treatment Program) - Male Population
 - Division 08 - Women's Residential (Court Ordered Drug Treatment Program)

Q. What does Behind the Walls mean?

A. The behind the walls jail population is physically housed under the Sheriff's custody 24 hours a day/7 days a week. This includes all the populations listed on the key above and pie chart to the left - Divisional populations male & female, Outside Counties, Hospital, PRC, Women's Residential, & VRIC. Detainees in court-ordered treatment programs (PRC, Women's Residential, VRIC) are housed at CCDOC 24 hours a day/7 days week.

Force Incident Review

DISCUSSION

- The use of force, particularly the use of deadly force, is in all probability the most serious act in which a police officer will engage. It has the most far-reaching consequences for all parties involved. It is in the public interest that police officers be appropriately trained and be guided by a policy which the public believes to be fair and reasonable, and which creates public confidence in the Department and individual officers.

POLICY

It is the policy of this Department to report, review and investigate uses of force by police officers to overcome resistive behavior, force that involves the use of a weapon, and force that results in injury or death.

Citizen Complaints-Officer Misconduct

- All complaints and allegations concerning actions of Department members will be referred to an on-duty supervisor and/or officer in charge. If neither are available within a reasonable amount of time, the most senior officer available will respond to receive the complaint.
- The supervisor will, if possible, interview the complainant and determine the exact nature of the allegations and identify the incident and members involved.
- Citizens wishing to file a complaint against an officer(s) shall be asked to complete a Personnel Complaint/Sworn Affidavit Form. The supervisor or officer in charge issuing the form will complete a *Complaint Receipt Form* and forward that form to the Deputy Chief of Police.
- If the complaint is against a civilian member the supervisor will complete a Complaint Receipt Form and forward it to the Support Services Supervisor.
- No member will attempt to discourage, interfere or delay an individual from making a complaint. No member will be subjected to any criticism, retaliation or reprisal for accepting, initiating or reporting a complaint.

2018 Illinois Traffic Stop Study

- This data comes from the 2010 US Census, and counts include persons 15 years of age and older-the same approach that is used for the traffic stop study. In this study researchers used the population data for the community that the agency serves.

Estimated Minority Driving Population

- 2018 EMDP for River Forest: 59.6%
- 2018 EMDP for Illinois: 28.48%
- Historical Data:
 - 2012-2018 EMDP for River Forest: 59.6%
 - 2010-2011 EMDP for River Forest: 43.47
 - 2004 EMDP for River Forest: 43.27
 - Inception Year of Study
- [Illinois Traffic Stop Studies, 2004-2018](#)
- [Illinois Traffic Stop Study](#)

Understanding the Ratios

- 2018 Illinois Traffic Stop Study Agency Ratios*
2014-2018* Agency ratios look at the likelihood that minority drivers will be stopped by law enforcement agencies. To quantify this, we calculate the ratio between the percentage of minority stops of an agency and that community's estimated minority driving population. A 0.00 means the agency did not stop any minority drivers during the year, while a blank means the agency did not submit traffic stop information during the year.

Traffic Study Results

ILLINOIS TRAFFIC STOP STUDY, 2018	
Agency:	RIVER FOREST POLICE

Stops		
	White Drivers	Minority Drivers
Total Stops	1618	2744
Percentage Stops	37.09	62.91
Duration (Mean\Median)	8\7	9\8
Estimated Minority Driving Population		59.6
Ratio		1.06

Reason for Stop				
	White Drivers		Minority Drivers	
Total Stops	1618		2744	
Moving Violations	1058	65.39%	1727	62.94%
Equipment Violations	269	16.63%	536	19.53%
Licensing / Registration Violations	290	17.92%	481	17.53%
Commercial Vehicle Violations	1	0.06%	0	0%

Traffic Study Results

Outcome of Stop				
	White Drivers		Minority Drivers	
Total Stops	1618		2744	
Citation	700	43.26%	1321	48.14%
Written Warning	817	50.49%	1271	46.32%
Verbal Warning/ Stop Card	101	6.24%	152	5.54%

Vehicle Consent Searches				
	White Drivers		Minority Drivers	
Total Stops	1618		2744	
Requested	7	0.43%	12	0.44%
Granted	7	100%	12	100%
Performed	6	85.71%	11	91.67%
Found	5	83.33%	4	36.36%

Dog Sniff Searches				
	White Drivers		Minority Drivers	
Total Stops	1618		2744	
Vehicle Dog Sniff Searches	0	0%	0	0%
Dog Alerts	0	0%	0	0%
Search Performed	0	0%	0	0%
Contraband Found	0	0%	0	0%

Board of Police and Fire Commissioners

- 3 appointed Commissioners and 1 Secretary
- Develop testing for police applicants
- Also handle entry-level hires and promotional appointments to the position of Sergeant
- Handle disciplinary matters referred by Village or appealed by an employee

New Officer Hiring Process

- Waived application fees
- Online application process
- Broadened advertisements for testing using various online media platforms

Court System Responsibilities

- State's Attorney's Office
 - Victim Advocate Unit
- Circuit Court Clerk's Office
- Public Defenders Office
- Sheriff's Office
 - Court Services
 - Corrections Department
 - Electronic Monitoring

Court System Responsibilities Continued

- Chief Judge's Office
 - Social Services / Pre-trial
 - Probation Department
 - Juvenile Division
 - Electronic Monitoring
- IL Department of Corrections
 - Parole Department

It Takes A Village...

- Educational System
- Social Services
- Mental Health System
- Elderly Services
- Healthcare System
- Youth Programs
- Faith-based Programs
- Alcohol/Substance Abuse Programs
- IL House
- IL Senate
- Family Counseling
- Volunteer Philanthropy
- Parental Support
- Career and Trade Opportunities
- Corporate Sponsored Initiatives
- Townships
- Community Centers
- DCFS
- Adult Protective Services

Questions and Comments

