

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF CHICAGO,

Defendant.

Case No. 17-cv-6260

Judge Robert M. Dow, Jr.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

The Independent Monitor Margaret Hickey and the Independent Monitoring Team submit the attached Community Survey Report under ¶¶645–51 of the Consent Decree. The report presents results from a community survey that asked about how Chicago residents (Chicagoans) feel about and interact with the Chicago Police Department (CPD). The survey was conducted between November 2019 and February 2020 by researchers from the University of Illinois at Chicago and the University of Chicago. The survey is scientifically valid because large, representative samples of Chicagoans participated. Specifically, we received survey responses from 1,053 randomly selected Chicagoans across races, plus an additional 346 responses from young Black men between the ages of 18 and 25—the group that has the most frequent interactions with the CPD.

It is significant that Chicagoans responded to the community survey between November 2019 and February 2020—*before* the spread of COVID-19, *before* the ensuing economic crisis, and *before* the nationwide protests and unrest that have followed the tragic death of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota. As a result, the survey findings provide a baseline from which to examine the state of police-community relations in Chicago since these events. The Independent Monitoring Team will continue to conduct surveys every other year during the life of the Consent Decree. *See* ¶645.

Some observations stand out from this first survey and demand attention by the City, the CPD, and other stakeholders in policing:

Different races and ethnicities consistently responded differently to the survey questions. Chicagoans’ perceptions of and experiences with the CPD are strongly associated with their race or ethnicity. On average, Chicagoans rated the CPD more positively than negatively, but perceptions varied dramatically by racial group, and only a third of questions had a majority positive rating from Chicagoans. In general, White Chicagoans responded most positively, followed by Latino Chicagoans, Black Chicagoans, and young Black men ages 18–25, who responded the least

positively.¹ For example, over three-quarters of White Chicagoans (77%) and about two-thirds of Latino Chicagoans (67%) indicated that they think the CPD makes their neighborhoods “more safe” or “a lot more safe,” yet fewer than half of Black Chicagoans (47%) and one-third of Young Black men ages 18–25 (34%) felt the same.²

There was an alarming disparity between responses regarding CPD interactions with the population as a whole and its interactions with young Black men ages 18–25. On average, young Black men ages 18–25 rated the CPD both less positively and more negatively on nearly all 54 ratings questions that asked respondents to rate the CPD by selecting a negative, neutral, or positive response.

There was a perceived lack of fairness in how the CPD treats specific populations identified by the Consent Decree. *See* ¶646. Fewer than half of Chicagoans rated the CPD as doing a “good” or “very good” job of giving fair treatment to religious minorities (38%), people with disabilities (48%), members of the LGBTQI community (39%), Native American Chicagoans (33%), people with mental health conditions (29%), and people experiencing homelessness (26%).³

People reported a large deficit of trust in the CPD in general. Chicagoans also gave the CPD relatively low ratings in terms of trustworthiness and procedural justice. Only about half of Chicagoans felt that Chicago police officers are trustworthy. Past research indicates that officers

¹ For the purposes of this survey, we used the categories from the United States Census Bureau. *See About Race*, US Census Bureau (last revised, August 24, 2020), <https://www.census.gov/topics/population/race/about.html>. Specifically, respondents were given the following choices to answer the question, “What is your race?”: White; African American or Black; Asian or Pacific Islander; Native American or American Indian; Other. Chicagoans who responded to the survey and identified as another race or identity are included in the Chicagoans statistics, but margins of error are too large to present statistics for other groups. In the sample of young Black men ages 18–25, there were 26 respondents who identify as “Black or African American” and identify as part of another racial or ethnic group. Any respondent who selected “Black or African American” for race was included in this sample.

In the report, we chose to refer to particular groups consistently, such as Black Chicagoans, Latino Chicagoans, and White Chicagoans. We believe that these terms most accurately account for the targeted population for the survey: Chicagoans. We recognize that there are other commonly used terms, such as “African Americans,” but we believe that Black Chicagoans is a more inclusive term because it focuses on presence in Chicago rather than nationality. Likewise, we understand that some people may prefer “Latinx” or “Hispanic” to “Latino.” For the purposes of this survey, we followed the Consent Decree and the United States Census Bureau, as referenced above. *See* ¶4; *About Race*, US Census Bureau.

² Likewise, majorities of White Chicagoans (94%), Latino Chicagoans (82%), Black Chicagoans (77%), and young Black men ages 18–25 (59%) said that they would be “likely” or “very likely” to call to report a crime in their neighborhoods. Following the same trend, 91% of White Chicagoans, 69% of Latino Chicagoans, 64% of Black Chicagoans, and 42% of young Black men ages 18–25 said that they would be “likely” or “very likely” to work with the CPD to identify a person who committed a crime in their neighborhood.

³ The Independent Monitoring Team anticipated the limitations of a broad based population survey to effectively capture the perspectives of the specific populations mentioned in the Consent Decree, including “individuals who are people of color, LGBTQI, in crisis, youth, members of religious minorities, or have disabilities.” ¶646. During the off years of the community surveys, the Independent Monitoring Team plans to conduct smaller, qualitative studies that are focused on these populations to provide additional data regarding their perceptions of and experiences with the CPD.

earn people’s trust based on officers’ behavior during encounters with Chicagoans, and only about half of Chicagoans gave the CPD “good” or “very good” ratings on treating people with dignity, respect, and fairness. Fewer than half of Chicagoans felt that the CPD uses the appropriate amount of force during interactions with Chicagoans.

There was widespread concern about CPD accountability. Chicagoans gave the CPD low ratings when it came to holding officers accountable and many reported fear of being harassed by the police in response to filing a complaint. Still, most Chicagoans said that they would file a complaint against the CPD if they had a reason to do so, but only about a quarter had confidence that the CPD would investigate it thoroughly.

The IMT will use these survey results to inform our monitoring work, and we also encourage the City and the CPD to use these findings as they seek to implement the necessary reforms. At this moment in history, when communities across the nation are demanding changes to policing, the findings of this survey give us additional insight into police-community relations in Chicago. The overarching implication of these survey results is that the CPD has serious work ahead to gain the trust and confidence of Chicagoans. The experiences of young Black men and their perceptions of the CPD continue to deserve special attention. Moving forward, we plan to take a closer look at their experiences, along with the experiences of other groups with high levels of police contact.

The path to change for the CPD is laid out in the Consent Decree, and this community survey underscores some key problems that must be addressed along the way. Significant organizational changes are needed to ensure that the CPD’s practices “prohibit discrimination on the basis of any protected class under federal, state, and local law” (§53); that the CPD is fully engaged with the community when making these changes (§52); and that police officers are properly trained, supervised, and held accountable for their behavior (§§419–565).

Dated August 26, 2020

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned attorney hereby certifies that, on August 26, 2020, she caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing **Community Survey** to be filed electronically with the Court's CM/ECF system, which caused an electronic copy of this filing to be served on counsel of record.

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Community Survey Report (November 2019 – February 2020)

A Special Report by the Independent Monitoring Team

Report Date: August 26, 2020

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Executive Summary

As the Independent Monitoring Team (IMT), we assess the City of Chicago’s (the City’s) compliance with the requirements of the Consent Decree. Specifically, we assess how all relevant City entities—including the Chicago Police Department (CPD); the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA); the Chicago Police Board; the City Office of Inspector General, including the Deputy Inspector General for Public Safety; and the Office of Emergency Management and Communications—are complying with the Consent Decree.¹

Paragraph 2 of the Consent Decree sets out its overall purpose, which has guided and will continue to guide our monitoring efforts:

2. The State, the City, and the Chicago Police Department . . . are committed to constitutional and effective law enforcement. In furtherance of this commitment, the Parties enter into this Agreement to ensure that the City and CPD deliver services in a manner that fully complies with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Illinois, respects the rights of the people of Chicago, builds trust between officers and the communities they serve, and promotes community and officer safety. In addition, this Agreement seeks to ensure that Chicago police officers are provided with the training, resources, and support they need to perform their jobs professionally and safely. This Agreement requires changes in the areas of community policing; impartial policing; crisis intervention; use of force; recruitment, hiring, and promotions; training; supervision; officer wellness and support; accountability and transparency; and data collection, analysis, and management.

This report describes the results of the IMT’s first community survey of Chicago residents (Chicagoans), which began in November 2019 and ended in February 2020. See ¶¶645–51.² We must regularly gather and understand the perceptions

¹ As a party to the Consent Decree, the City is ultimately responsible for compliance. Unless otherwise specified, our references to the City frequently include its relevant entities. Throughout this Independent Monitoring Report, we cite the relevant paragraphs of the Consent Decree. The Consent Decree is available on our website: <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/FINAL-CONSENT-DECREE-SIGNED-BY-JUDGE-DOW.pdf>.

² Paragraph 645 requires that the IMT “conduct reliable, representative, and comprehensive surveys of a broad cross section of members of the Chicago community” every two years. The Consent Decree guided the development of the survey methodology and questions. See ¶¶645–51. Thus, the survey covers “perceptions of CPD’s services, trustworthiness, community engagement, effectiveness, responsiveness, handling of misconduct complaints and investigations, and

and experiences of community members—especially those who have frequent contact with the CPD—to ensure that “the City and the CPD deliver services in a manner that fully complies with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Illinois, respects the rights of the people of Chicago, builds trust between officers and the communities they serve, and promotes community and officer safety.”

Because this is the first community survey under the Consent Decree process, the results of the survey set a starting point for comparison with future community surveys and with findings from our other inquiries under the Consent Decree. The findings will help the IMT assess how the CPD improves, both in its performance and in its relationships with Chicago communities. See ¶1651. Additionally, the data and observations presented in this report provide a broad and robust picture of Chicagoans’ perceptions of and experiences with the CPD.

It is important to note that we collected the data for this survey between November 2019 and February 2020, before several major events, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the ensuing economic crisis, the hiring of a new Chicago Police Superintendent, and the national protests and unrest that followed the killing of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Because data collection ended before these events could influence public opinion, the survey findings provide a baseline from which to examine the state of police-community relations in Chicago since these events.

Chicagoans will continue to have their voices represented in the Consent Decree process moving forward. In addition to the IMT’s ongoing community engagement, during the life of the Consent Decree, we will conduct this survey every two years to provide another random sample of Chicagoans with the opportunity to share their perceptions of and experiences with the CPD.

In this Executive Summary, we provide an overview of our [Survey Methodology](#), a [Summary of Overall Observations](#) from the survey, a [Summary of Results by Topic Area](#), and our overall [Conclusion](#). We address these topics in more detail in the body of this report.³

interactions with members of the Chicago community.” ¶1646. This survey is an important way to capture how Chicagoans opinions. For other ways to contribute, please visit the IMT’s Community Involvement page. See *Community Involvement*, IMT, <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/community-involvement/>.

³ Following the Consent Decree process, the City and the Office of the Illinois Attorney general reviewed an earlier draft of this report. See ¶1663 and 665.

Survey Methodology

The IMT designed the sampling approach and questionnaire for the survey to systematically gather Chicagoans' perceptions of the CPD and to identify opportunities for how the CPD can improve. We randomly selected 1,000 Chicagoans ages 18 and older to complete the survey. Random samples of this size provide accurate results (*i.e.*, "low sampling error") and allow for analysis of groups within the sample.⁴ It was important for the IMT to hear from residents across the city. The methodology was designed to create samples that are both demographically and geographically representative.⁵

For purposes of comparison, we designed the survey to capture experiences from representative samples of the three largest demographic groups in Chicago: Black, Latino, and White. This report uses the following terms to describe those groups:

- **All Chicagoans:** Adults ages 18 and older who live in Chicago (this group included people who live in all 22 CPD Districts);
- **Black Chicagoans:** Non-Hispanic Blacks, ages 18 and older;
- **Latino Chicagoans:** People who identify as Hispanics, Latino, or of Spanish origin of any race, ages 18 and older;
- **White Chicagoans:** Non-Hispanic Whites, ages 18 and older; and
- **Young Black Men:** Black males, ages 18–25.⁶

⁴ The University of Illinois at Chicago's Institute for Policy and Civic Engagement (IPCE) led the survey efforts for the IMT, with input from the City and the Office of the Illinois Attorney General (collectively "the Parties"), and the "Coalition."⁴ (*see* ¶1669). The IMT designed the survey methodology and questionnaire with assistance and input from the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), a non-partisan research organization at the University of Chicago.⁴ NORC fielded the survey between November 2019 and February 2020 and delivered the dataset to the IMT in April 2020.

⁵ See [Appendix 1](#) for details on sampling, fielding, and statistical weighting procedures. See [Appendix 4](#) for the demographic and geographic breakdowns of the samples.

⁶ Respondents were asked, "Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?" to which they could chose a "yes" or "no" response. Respondents were given the following choices to answer the question, "What is your race?": White; African American or Black; Asian or Pacific Islander; Native American or American Indian; Other. Chicagoans who responded to the survey and identified as another race or identity are included in the Chicagoans statistics, but margins of error are too large to present statistics for other groups. In the Young Black Men sample, there were 26 respondents who identify as "Black or African American" and identify as part of another racial or ethnic group. Any respondent who selected "Black or African American" for race was included in this sample.

Regarding the last group, Young Black Men, the IMT surveyed 346 Young Black Men and analyzed their responses separately from the broader categories of Chicagoans.⁷ We chose this approach because it was important to hear from a representative sample of the Chicagoans who have the most frequent contact with the CPD, and according to CPD data, Black men ages 18–25 are the group most frequently stopped by the CPD.

Overall, 1,399 respondents answered between 79–98 questions, measuring perceptions of and satisfaction with CPD effectiveness; community engagement; responsiveness; trustworthiness; misconduct complaints and investigations; interactions with members of the Chicago community; reform efforts; and performance overall.⁸

Summary of Overall Observations

We summarize key results of the survey below. We encourage readers to explore the detailed results and figures for each question, which is included later in this report. Overall, the results included the following:

- For a large majority of questions and topic areas, Chicagoans rated the CPD in a consistent pattern by racial and ethnic groups. Generally, White Chicagoans responded most positively, followed by Latino Chicagoans, Black Chicagoans, and young Black men ages 18–25, who responded most negatively.
- Black Chicagoans rated the CPD more negatively than Latino and White Chicagoans across every topic area. Young Black Men rated the CPD more negatively than all other Chicagoans on nearly all 54 questions that asked respondents to rate the CPD by selecting a negative, neutral, or positive response.

We note here several choices that we made to refer to particular groups consistently, such as Black Chicagoans, Latino Chicagoans, and White Chicagoans. We believe that these terms most accurately account for the targeted population for the survey: Chicagoans. We recognize that there are other commonly used terms, such as “African Americans,” but we believe that Black Chicagoans is a more inclusive term by focusing on presence in Chicago rather than nationality. Likewise, we understand that some people may prefer “Latinx” or “Hispanic” to “Latino.” For the purposes of this survey, we used the categories from the Consent Decree and the United States Census Bureau. See ¶4. See also *About Race*, US Census Bureau (last revised, August 25, 2020), <https://www.census.gov/topics/population/race/about.html>.

⁷ For the purposes of clarity, this report capitalizes “Young Black Men” to remind readers that a separate survey recruitment effort was conducted for this specific population. Individuals in this group are a representative sample of Young Black Men in Chicago between the age of 18 and 25 and are not included in the statistics of the broader Black group of the Chicagoans sample.

⁸ Some respondents were asked additional questions when they indicated they had any contact with the CPD in the previous 12 months. More detail on our methodology appears in the body of this report and in [Appendices 1, 2, 3, and 4](#). Respondents who completed the survey received a \$10 cash-equivalent incentive.

- Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men reported experiencing much more involuntary contact with the CPD, including stops and force. For instance, Young Black Men reported being stopped in a car by the CPD six times more than other groups and reported having a CPD officer point a gun at them in the past year 20 times more than White respondents.
- The CPD received a positive rating by over 50% of Chicagoans on only 20 of the 54 (37%) ratings questions.
- On average, Chicagoans rated the CPD highest on questions in **Trustworthiness** and **Procedural Justice Based on Contact** sections and lowest on questions in the **Misconduct**, **Complaints**, and **Investigations** sections.

Summary of Results by Topic Area

The key survey results outlined in this section reflect how Chicagoans perceive and experience the CPD in their neighborhoods and across the city. This summary highlights themes that are evident from the full survey results.

Overall Police Services⁹

- Chicagoans rated the CPD “good” or “very good” more frequently for overall performance in their neighborhoods (52%) than they did for the CPD’s citywide performance (34%).
- White and Latino Chicagoans were most positive on both questions, though no group had a majority of survey respondents who rated the CPD positively for overall citywide performance.
- Black Chicagoans (31%) and Young Black Men (36%) were over twice as likely as Latino Chicagoans (13%) and three times as likely as White Chicagoans (8%) to say the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job overall in their neighborhoods.
- Black Chicagoans (44%) were much more likely than Latino Chicagoans (26%) and White Chicagoans (22%) to say the CPD’s overall citywide performance was “poor” to “very poor,” and Young Black Men were even more likely to say so (51%).

⁹ These questions asked respondents about their satisfaction with the CPD’s overall performance both in their neighborhoods and throughout the city.

Effectiveness¹⁰

- Chicagoans were more likely to say they feel “safe” or “very safe” in their own neighborhoods (59%) than in the City as a whole (36%).
- Most Chicagoans rated the CPD “good” or “very good” for prompt emergency response (63%).
- Nearly half of Chicagoans rated the CPD “good” or “very good” at de-escalating tense situations (49%) and supporting victims and witnesses (49%). Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men, however, were three to four times more likely than White Chicagoans to rate CPD “poor” or “very poor” on those questions. For example, Black Chicagoans (35%) and Young Black Men (41%) were about twice as likely as Latino Chicagoans (18%) and about four times as likely as White Chicagoans (8%) to rate the CPD as doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at de-escalating tense situations.
- Only one-third of Chicagoans gave the CPD a “good” or “very good” rating for solving crimes, much lower than the other **Effectiveness** questions.
- About two-thirds of Latino Chicagoans (67%) and over three-quarters of White Chicagoans (77%) indicate that they think the CPD makes their neighborhoods “more safe” or “a lot more safe,” yet fewer than half of Black Chicagoans (47%) and one-third of Young Black Men (34%) felt the same. This question revealed some of the largest differences in the survey results, as more Young Black Men (20%) and Black Chicagoans (12%) said that the CPD makes their neighborhoods “less safe” or “a lot less safe” in comparison with White Chicagoans (4%) and Latino Chicagoans (3%).

Community Engagement and Responsiveness¹¹

- Fewer than 10% of Chicagoans knew the name of an officer who patrols in their neighborhoods.

¹⁰ Respondents were asked their opinions about the effectiveness of the CPD in their neighborhoods, including how well the CPD responds promptly to emergencies, de-escalates tense situations, supports victims and witnesses, and solves crimes. Respondents were also asked how safe they feel throughout the city, in their neighborhoods, and to what extent they believe the CPD makes their neighborhoods safer.

¹¹ The questions in this section focus on respondents’ perceptions of the CPD’s community engagement efforts, including sharing information with the community, making it easy for community members to share concerns and suggestions, building partnerships with the community, and working in partnership with community members. In addition, respondents were asked how well CPD is doing at listening to, understanding, and addressing residents’ concerns. This section also

- Just over half of Chicagoans (54%) felt that the relationship between the CPD and residents in their neighborhoods was “good” or “very good.” However, about one-third of Young Black Men (34%) said the relationship is “bad” or “very bad,” as did 27% of Black Chicagoans, 10% of Latino Chicagoans, and 4% of White Chicagoans.
- Only about one-third of Chicagoans said the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job listening to, understanding, and addressing the residents’ concerns in their neighborhoods. Roughly a quarter of Chicagoans rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor” on these questions, while about 40% responded neither “poor” nor “good.”

General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice¹²

Chicagoans’ responses to the questions in this section followed a similar pattern, with the most positive responses coming from White Chicagoans, followed by Latino Chicagoans, followed by Black Chicagoans, and followed by Young Black Men. Additionally, Black Chicagoans rated the CPD much more negatively in this section and their responses were closer to the ratings of Young Black Men than they were to the ratings of Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans.

- More than half of Chicagoans (59%) said they respect the CPD “a lot” or “completely” in their neighborhoods, compared to 13%, who said they have “little” or “no” respect for the CPD. Young Black Men differed notably, however, with only 28% saying they respect the CPD “a lot” or “completely” in their neighborhoods and 36% saying they have “little” or “no” respect at all for the CPD.
- Roughly half of Chicagoans rated the CPD “trustworthy” or “very trustworthy” (53%) in their neighborhoods, while only 12% rated the CPD “untrustworthy” or “very untrustworthy.” Only 30% of Black Chicagoans and 24% of Young Black

included a question about whether respondents know the first or last name of any officer in their neighborhood, which suggests the extent to which officers are attending local meetings, walking the beat, or engaging in other activities that would allow community members to get to know them.

¹² The General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice questions asked respondents about their perceptions of the CPD’s conduct, professionalism, respectfulness, and ethical behavior during interactions with the community. Additionally, this section included questions about the overall trustworthiness of the CPD, respondents’ likelihood to assist or work with the CPD, respondents’ respect for the CPD officers in their neighborhoods, and whether the CPD officers in their neighborhoods have similar values to those of residents. Trustworthiness in policing generally refers to the extent to which residents feel a police department treats people with honesty and fairness and makes decisions that are good for the community as a whole and all segments of society. It is a complex topic that relates to all of the other survey topics. Likewise, procedural justice in this context refers to whether the police listen to community residents, treat them fairly (without bias), treat them with dignity and respect, and show concern for their welfare. Past research shows that procedurally just actions by the police make the public more likely to trust them.

Men, however, rated the CPD officers in their neighborhoods “trustworthy” or “very trustworthy”—compared to more than half of Latino Chicagoans (53%) and two-thirds of White Chicagoans (68%).

- About half of Chicagoans gave the CPD “good” or “very good” ratings on treating people with respect and dignity (49%) and treating people fairly (46%). Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men, however, were roughly two to three times more likely than Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans to rate the CPD “poor” or “very poor” on these questions.
- Fewer than half of Chicagoans (44%) rated the CPD “good” or “very good” for using an appropriate amount of force. Far more Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men (both 44%) gave CPD a “poor” or “very poor” rating on using the appropriate amount of force than did Latino Chicagoans (15%) or White Chicagoans (9%).
- Fewer than 40% of Chicagoans rated the CPD “good” or “very good” for providing useful information to people and considering the views of residents in their neighborhoods when deciding what to do.
- About half of Chicagoans rated the CPD “good” or “very good” regarding whether CPD officers are doing a good job of remaining calm (52%), behaving according to the law (50%), and acting ethically (48%). Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men, however, were both less positive and much more negative than Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans on these questions.

Contact with the CPD in the Previous 12 Months¹³

Chicagoans reported similar rates of voluntary contact across racial groups, but reported experiencing very different rates of involuntary (police-initiated) contact with the CPD.

- Young Black Men (37%) and Black Chicagoans (15%) reported much higher rates of being stopped by CPD while walking on the street over the past year than White Chicagoans (4%) and Latino Chicagoans (2%).
- Young Black Men (52%) reported the highest rates of being stopped in a car by the CPD over the past year, followed by 34% of Black Chicagoans, 19% of Latino Chicagoans, and 9% of White Chicagoans.

¹³ These survey questions asked respondents—before they completed the survey—whether they interacted with CPD officers in a variety of ways over the previous 12 months. The types of contacts ranged from relatively benign voluntary contacts to much more intense forms of involuntary, police-initiated contact, such as arrests, uses of force, and gun-pointing.

- Young Black Men (about 20%) reported much higher rates of being questioned or interrogated as a suspect or of being arrested over the past year than all Chicagoans (3%). Young Black Men also reported over three times higher rates of this type of contact than Black Chicagoans (6%).
- Young Black Men reported much higher rates of the CPD pointing a gun at them (19%) or using other force against them (9%) in the previous 12 months than all Chicagoans (2% on both questions).

Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice Based on Contact¹⁴

Respondents who indicated that they had contact with police within the previous 12 months were asked a series of questions regarding their experiences during their most recent contact. Most White Chicagoans and Latino Chicagoans indicated that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job during their most recent interactions, but Black Chicagoans were less positive, and Young Black Men were much more negative.

- A majority of White Chicagoans and Latino Chicagoans indicated that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job on all 10 questions in this section. By contrast, fewer than half of Young Black Men rated the CPD “good” or “very good” on all 10 of these questions.
- A majority of Chicagoans reported that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job at treating them fairly (61%) and treating them with respect and dignity (59%), however far fewer Young Black Men felt the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job at treating them fairly (37%) and treating them with respect and dignity (36%) than all Chicagoans (about 50%). A majority of Black Chicagoans said the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job on only three of the 10 questions (whether the police treated them fairly, treated them with respect and dignity, and remained calm).
- Two in five Chicagoans (40%) reported that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job at being concerned about their feelings. Only 22% of Young Black Men indicated that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job on this same question.

¹⁴ Respondents who indicated they had contact with police within the past 12 months were then asked a series of questions regarding their experiences during their most recent contacts. This section repeats eight questions about CPD behavior from the General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice section but applies them to the CPD’s actions during the respondents’ most recent contacts. It also adds questions about whether the officers provided and explained a valid reason for stopping the respondents, as well as a question about the respondents’ overall satisfaction with the encounter.

- About half of Chicagoans felt the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job providing useful information to them (55%), considering their views (50%), and answering all of their questions during their most recent interaction (55%), while roughly 20% said the CPD did a “poor” or “very poor” job. Far fewer Young Black Men said the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job at providing them a valid reason for being stopped (28%) or explaining the reason they were stopped (32%).
- When asked about their overall satisfaction with the way CPD officers treated them, a slight majority of Chicagoans (54%) said they were “satisfied” or “very satisfied.” Young Black Men were much less satisfied. Specifically, 43% of Young Black Men were “dissatisfied” or “very dissatisfied” overall with their treatment by the CPD, while only 29% felt “satisfied” or “very satisfied.”

Misconduct Complaints and Investigations¹⁵

Questions about misconduct complaints and investigations resulted in some of the highest levels of similarity in responses across racial groups and between all Chicagoans and Young Black Men.

- Most Chicagoans reported being “likely” or “very likely” to file a complaint with the CPD if they had a reason to do so (63%), but only about a quarter were “confident” or “very confident” that the CPD would investigate it thoroughly (26%).
- Fewer than three in 10 Chicagoans gave the CPD positive ratings for holding officers accountable (29%), and only about one quarter rated the CPD positively on being supportive of residents who want to file complaints (24%).
- More than half of Chicagoans said they were either “somewhat worried” (41%) or “very worried” to “extremely worried” (19%) about harassment from the CPD in response to filing a complaint. Black Chicagoans, Latino Chicagoans, and Young Black Men were much more worried about harassment in response to filing a complaint than White Chicagoans.

¹⁵ This section asked respondents about their confidence in and satisfaction with the CPD's process for holding officers accountable, as well as their confidence in how to file a complaint, their likelihood of filing a complaint, and whether they would be concerned about harassment if they filed a complaint

Interactions with Members of the Chicago Community¹⁶

Questions regarding whether the CPD treats various members of the Chicago community fairly revealed both some of the highest levels of similarity and some of the largest differences in responses between groups in this survey. Overall, Chicagoans generally agreed that some segments of the Chicago community are treated much more favorably by the CPD than other groups.

Treating Members of the Chicago Community Fairly

- A large majority of Chicagoans (77%) believe the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job of treating White Chicagoans fairly. There was widespread agreement among the groups on this question, with at least three-quarters of each group (75% or over) providing a positive rating.
- About 35% of Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans responded that the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job in treating Latino Chicagoans fairly, yet about the same amount of both groups (35%) also indicated the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job. More than half of Black Chicagoans (54%) and Young Black Men (57%) said the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating Latino Chicagoans fairly.
- Only 24% of Chicagoans said the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job of treating Black Chicagoans fairly, while over half of Chicagoans (55%) said the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job. About 70% of Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor” at treating Black Chicagoans fairly.
- About 40 to 50% of all groups of Chicagoans responded that the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job of treating Asian Chicagoans fairly, about 40% of each group responded “neither poor nor good,” and fewer than 20% of each group rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor.”
- Nearly half of each group of Chicagoans (about 45% overall) rated the CPD “neither poor nor good” for treating Native American Chicagoans fairly. Only

¹⁶ Respondents were asked their opinions about whether CPD treats various groups of the Chicago community fairly. This section asked about groups specifically mentioned in ¶1646 of the Consent Decree, as well as others that were mentioned by the Parties during the questionnaire design feedback process, including African-Americans; Asians or Pacific Islanders; Latinos; Native Americans; Whites; people under age 25; people experiencing homelessness; people with disabilities; and people in the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) community. This section also included questions about how the CPD treats people in respondents’ neighborhoods, if respondents ever felt they were stopped by the CPD because of their race or ethnicity, and how often respondents believe that CPD officers make decisions during interactions based on the race or ethnicity of residents.

one-third of Chicagoans (33%) rated the CPD “good” or “very good” at treating Native American Chicagoans fairly.

- Nearly half of Chicagoans (46%) rated the CPD “neither poor nor good” for treating religious minorities fairly, while over one-third (38%) rated the CPD “good” or “very good” in this regard. Latino Chicagoans (48%) and White Chicagoans (43%) rated the CPD “good” or “very good” for treating religious minorities fairly at nearly twice the rate of Black Chicagoans (23%) and Young Black Men (22%).
- About two in five Chicagoans (39%) said the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job treating members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) community fairly, while another 43% rated the CPD neither “poor” nor “good.” Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans (nearly 50%) were more than twice as likely as Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men (both fewer than 25%) to give the CPD a positive rating for treating members of the LGBTQI community fairly.
- Nearly half of Chicagoans (44%) said the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job treating people with disabilities fairly. Black Chicagoans (31%) were about twice as likely as Latino Chicagoans (16%) and White Chicagoans (14%) to say the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating people with disabilities fairly.
- Only about one-quarter of Chicagoans (26%) rated the CPD “good” or “very good” for treating people experiencing homelessness fairly. About half of Black Chicagoans (55%) and Young Black Men (52%) said the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating people experiencing homelessness fairly.
- Fewer than three in 10 Chicagoans rated the CPD “good” or “very good” for treating people with mental health conditions fairly (29%). Only about 20% of Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men, as well as about one-third of Latino (38%) and White Chicagoans (32%), said that the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job in this regard.

Treating Young People and Respondents’ Neighbors Fairly

- A majority of Chicagoans felt that the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job at treating people in their neighborhoods fairly (52%), while fewer than 30% of Chicagoans thought the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job at treating young people fairly. These questions drew some of the most dramatic differences between racial groups responding to the survey.

- A majority of White Chicagoans (69%) and Latino Chicagoans (53%) felt the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job at treating people from their neighborhoods fairly, but far fewer Black Chicagoans (29%) and Young Black Men (20%) felt the same. Young Black Men (44%) and Black Chicagoans (36%) were over six times more likely than White Chicagoans (6%) to rate the CPD as “poor” or “very poor” at treating people in their neighborhoods fairly. Latino Chicagoans (14%) were more than twice as likely as White Chicagoans, but much less likely than Black Chicagoans, to rate CPD negatively. In other words, White Chicagoans were 15 times more likely than Black Chicagoans to rate the CPD positively, rather than negatively, for treating people in their neighborhoods fairly.
- Nearly four times as many White Chicagoans (40%) and Latino Chicagoans (35%) as Black Chicagoans (12%) and Young Black Men (11%) felt the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job at treating young people fairly. Likewise, Black Chicagoans (60%) and Young Black Men (62%) were far more likely to say the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job treating young people fairly than Latino Chicagoans (28%) or White Chicagoans (16%) were. In other words, White Chicagoans were 12 times more likely than Black Chicagoans to rate the CPD positively, rather than negatively, for treating young people fairly.

How Often Does the CPD Take Race and Ethnicity into Account When Making Decisions?

- Young Black Men (75%) were more than 12 times more likely than White Chicagoans (6%) to say they believe that the CPD had previously stopped them because of their race or ethnicity.
- Black Chicagoans (58%) were about twice as likely as Latino Chicagoans (28%) to say they felt the CPD had stopped them because of their race or ethnicity.
- Both Black Chicagoans (58%) and Latino Chicagoans (28%) were much more likely than White Chicagoans (6%) to believe they had been stopped by the CPD because of their race or ethnicity. This question had one of the largest differences in the responses between Black, White, and Latino Chicagoans.
- A majority of Chicagoans (58%) said the CPD “usually” or “almost always” takes race or ethnicity into account when deciding which neighborhoods to patrol most frequently.
- More than 40% of Chicagoans, as well as over 50% of Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men, said the CPD usually or almost always takes someone’s race or ethnicity into account when deciding which cars to stop for traffic violations, which people to arrest and take to jail, and which people to stop and question

on the street. Far more Black Chicagoans (58%) and Young Black Men (75%) believe they have been pulled over by the CPD because of their race or ethnicity than Latino Chicagoans (28%) and White Chicagoans (6%). In other words, Young Black Men (75%) were over 12 times more likely than White Chicagoans (6%) to believe the CPD had previously stopped them because of their race or ethnicity.

Confidence in Reform¹⁷

- Overall, Chicagoans were about evenly split between feeling doubtful, neutral, or confident on whether reform of the CPD will lead to lasting and positive changes, with fewer than 40% of each group saying they were “confident” or “very confident.” Black Chicagoans (46%) and Young Black Men (47%) were the most likely to say they were “doubtful” or “very doubtful” that reform of the CPD will lead to lasting and positive changes.
- Few Chicagoans (17%) reported being “very well” or “completely” informed about the CPD’s reform efforts over the previous 12 months, while about a third (36%) said they were somewhat well informed and nearly half (47%) said they were “not very” or “not at all” informed.

Conclusion

The survey findings presented in this report demonstrate that Chicagoans’ perceptions of and experiences with the CPD are consistently and strongly associated with their race or ethnicity. Black Chicagoans report experiencing and perceiving the CPD much more negatively than other Chicagoans do. This is even truer for Young Black Men, who rated the CPD more negatively than nearly all Chicagoans on the 54 ratings questions that allowed respondents to rate the performance of the CPD by selecting a negative, neutral, or positive response.

White Chicagoans consistently rated the CPD most positively, tend to trust CPD officers, report being treated well by the CPD, and generally indicate higher satisfaction with the CPD overall. Latino Chicagoans were more mixed in their perceptions of the CPD and most closely tracked the opinions of Chicagoans overall. On some topics, Latino Chicagoans rated the CPD much more negatively than White Chicagoans, such as how well they think the CPD is doing at solving crimes, how much they would worry about harassment from officers after filing a complaint, and how well the CPD is working together with the community to solve local problems.

¹⁷ This final section asked respondents about their confidence that reforms undertaken by the CPD will have a lasting and positive effect, as well as how well informed they feel about police reform efforts over the previous 12 months.

There is much evidence of this pattern of divergence by race throughout the survey responses, but responses to involuntary police contact questions provide some of the clearest examples. During the previous 12 months, Young Black Men were nearly three times more likely to report being stopped in a car by the CPD during the previous 12 months and 10 times more likely to report having had the CPD point a gun at them than Chicagoans as a whole. These types of examples indicate that there are different experiences with CPD interactions for the population as a whole and for Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men in Chicago.

In light of those consistent differences, racial groups had similar perceptions about how the CPD treats racial groups differently. When asked how well the CPD is doing at treating different groups fairly, Chicagoans were nearly 20 times more likely to believe the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job of treating Black Chicagoans fairly (55%) than White Chicagoans (3%). Despite consistently rating the CPD differently throughout the survey, all groups of Chicagoans strongly agree that the CPD treats White Chicagoans very positively and treats Black Chicagoans much more negatively.

As referenced above, this is the first community survey under the Consent Decree process, which we will use to help assess how the CPD improves, both in its performance and in its relationships with Chicago communities. In addition to the IMT’s ongoing community engagement, we will conduct this survey again every two years to measure and assess the CPD’s progress under the Consent Decree and in its relationships with Chicago communities. See ¶645.

Background and Methodology

This report presents the results of the first community survey under the Consent Decree between the City of Chicago (City) and the Office of the Illinois Attorney General's Office. This report indicates how the CPD is performing in the eyes of the community and will be a resource for evaluating CPD management and accountability under the Consent Decree.

The Consent Decree requires that the IMT "conduct reliable, representative, and comprehensive surveys of a broad cross section of members of the Chicago community" (¶1645) every two years. The language of the Consent Decree guided the development of the survey methodology and questions. Specifically, the survey is expected to cover "perceptions of CPD's services, trustworthiness, community engagement, effectiveness, responsiveness, handling of misconduct complaints and investigations, and interactions with members of the Chicago community." ¶1646 The survey is one important way that Chicagoans' opinions are reflected in the monitoring process.¹⁸

The IMT designed the sampling approach and questionnaire for the survey to systematically gather Chicagoans' perceptions of the CPD and to identify opportunities for the CPD to improve.¹⁹ The following provides an overview of the survey framework and methodology:

- Our team chose survey respondents at random from the population of adults living in Chicago. Social scientists use random samples to reduce bias in survey responses, improve the accuracy of the results, and ensure that the results can be generalized to the entire Chicago population.
- We randomly selected 1,000 Chicagoans ages 18 and older to complete the survey. Random samples of this size provide accurate results (*i.e.*, "low sampling error") and allow for analysis of groups within the sample (*e.g.*, age, race, and sex).
- In addition to hearing from Chicagoans in general, it was also important to hear from a representative sample of the Chicagoans who have frequent contact with the CPD. CPD data indicate that Black men ages 18–25 are most frequently stopped by the CPD, so we also randomly selected 300 people from this population to complete the same survey as the larger sample of respondents. We

¹⁸ There are several ways that community members can provide input to the IMT. More details are included on our website at www.cpdmonitoringteam.com.

¹⁹ More detail on our methodology appears in the body of this report and in [Appendices 1, 2, 3, and 4](#). Respondents who completed the survey received a \$10 cash-equivalent incentive.

surveyed 346 Young Black Men separately and analyzed their responses separately from the statistics of the broader categories of Chicagoans. In this report, we refer to this sample as the “Young Black Men” sample.²⁰

- It was important for the IMT to hear from residents across the city. The methodology was designed to create samples that are both demographically and geographically representative.²¹
- For purposes of comparison, we designed the survey to capture experiences from representative samples of the three largest demographic groups in Chicago: Black, Latino, and White Chicagoans.²² This report uses the following terms to describe those groups:
 - **All Chicagoans:** Adults ages 18 and older who live in Chicago (this group included people who live in all 22 CPD Districts);
 - **Black Chicagoans:** Non-Hispanic Blacks, ages 18 and older;
 - **Latino Chicagoans:** People who identify as being of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin of any race, ages 18 and older (this report uses the term Latino to refer to people of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin because it is used both in the Consent Decree and by the U.S. Census Bureau);
 - **White Chicagoans:** Non-Hispanic Whites, ages 18 and older; and
 - **Young Black Men:** Black males, ages 18–25.²³

²⁰ More detail is available on the rationale for this sample in [Appendix 2](#). Ideally, this survey would have included representative samples of other groups with high levels of police contact, including young Latino men and young Black women, but this was not possible given budget limitations.

²¹ See [Appendix 1](#) for details on sampling, fielding, and statistical weighting procedures. See [Appendix 4](#) for the demographic and geographic breakdowns of the samples.

²² This report was designed to gain representative samples of Black, Latino, and White Chicagoans, not only because they are the largest demographic groups in the city, but also because disparities in the way CPD polices these groups are among the primary reasons that the Consent Decree exists. Judge Dow’s January 31, 2019 Order states, “The lawsuit seeks to enjoin the CPD ‘from engaging in a repeated pattern of using excessive force, including deadly force, and other misconduct that disproportionately harms Chicago’s African American and Latino residents.’”

²³ Respondents were asked, “Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?” to which they could chose a “yes” or “no” response. Respondents were given the following choices to answer the question, “What is your race?”: White; African American or Black; Asian or Pacific Islander; Native American or American Indian; Other. Chicagoans who responded to the survey and identified as another race or identity are included in the Chicagoans statistics, but margins of error are too large to present statistics for other groups. In the Young Black Men sample, there were 26 respondents who identify as “Black or African American” and identify as part of another racial or

- Respondents answered between 79 and 98 questions measuring their perceptions of and satisfaction with CPD effectiveness; community engagement; responsiveness; trustworthiness; misconduct complaints and investigations; interactions with members of the Chicago community; reform efforts; and performance overall.²⁴
- Overall, 1,399 people responded to the survey (with a median response time of about 15 minutes):
 - 1,053 respondents in the sample of all Chicagoans ages 18 and older;
 - 346 respondents in the sample of Young Black Men ages 18–25;
 - The median time for respondents to complete the survey was 15 minutes;
 - 1,286 respondents completed the questionnaire online;
 - 113 respondents completed the questionnaire by phone;
 - 1,373 respondents completed the questionnaire in English; and
 - 26 respondents completed the questionnaire in Spanish.²⁵

ethnic group. Any respondent who selected “Black or African American” for race was included in this sample.

We note here several choices that we made to refer to particular groups consistently, such as Black Chicagoans, Latino Chicagoans, and White Chicagoans. We believe that these terms most accurately account for the targeted population for the survey: Chicagoans. We recognize that there are other commonly used terms, such as “African Americans,” but we believe that Black Chicagoans is a more inclusive term by focusing on presence in Chicago rather than nationality. Likewise, we understand that some people may prefer “Latinx” or “Hispanic” to “Latino.” For the purposes of this survey, we used the categories from the Consent Decree and the United States Census Bureau. *See* ¶4. *See also About Race*, US Census Bureau (last revised, August 25, 2020), <https://www.census.gov/topics/population/race/about.html>.

²⁴ Some respondents were asked additional questions when they indicated that they had any contact with the CPD in the previous 12 months.

²⁵ Non-responses are not included in the figures and analyses presented in this report. The survey was voluntary and respondents who took the online survey had the option to skip any question. Respondents who took the phone survey also had the option to skip and some responded “I don’t know” or refused to answer. These non-responses are not included in the figures and analyses presented in this report. Throughout this report, we provide the number of responses per question.

Summary of Results by Topic Area

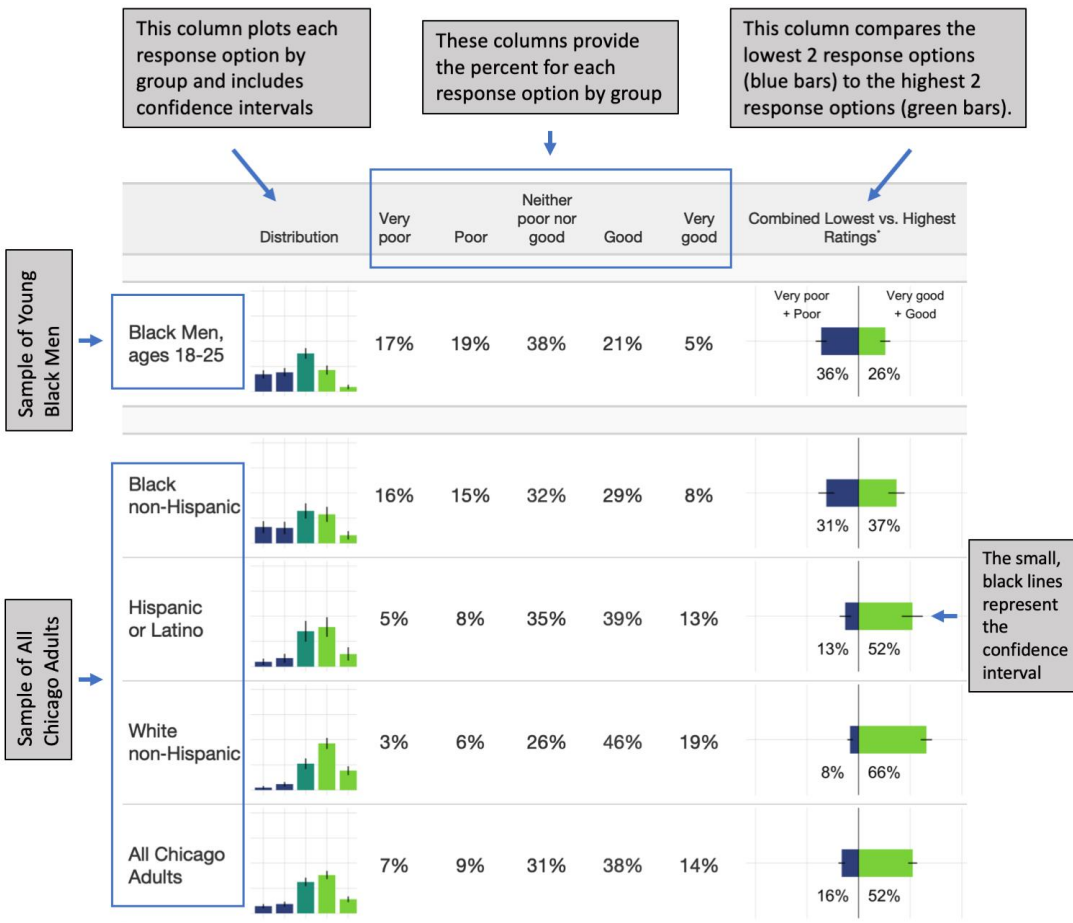
This section of the report describes results by topic area followed by figures that present the complete results for each question. Each sub-section begins with a brief description of the corresponding questions. We have attached the full survey to this report as [Appendix 6](#).

The text primarily describes summary statistics found in the last column of the tables—noted as “Combined Lowest vs. Highest Ratings” in [Figure 1](#)—as well as the neutral or middle response option. The “lowest” bar presented in the final column of the tables represents the sum of the proportions for the lowest two ratings (e.g., “Very poor” and “Poor”) and the “highest” bar represents the sum of the proportions for the highest two ratings (e.g., “Very good” and “Good”).

How to Read Figures 1 to 70

Figure 1: Taking everything into account, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing in your neighborhood?

For this question, there were 1,044 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 346 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



*NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Overall Police Services

These questions asked respondents about their satisfaction with the CPD's overall performance both in their neighborhoods and throughout the city.

Chicagoans viewed the CPD's overall job performance more positively in their neighborhoods than they view its performance in the city as a whole. As with many of the survey topic areas, however, there was a wide difference in perceptions of the CPD by race.

- When asked to rate the CPD's overall performance in their neighborhoods, Chicagoans rated the CPD "good" or "very good" more frequently (52%) than they did for the CPD's citywide performance (34%). Two-thirds of White Chicagoans (66%) rated the CPD positively for overall police performance in their neighborhoods, as compared to roughly half of Latino Chicagoans (52%) and only 37% of Black Chicagoans.
- Black Chicagoans (31%) and Young Black Men (36%) were more than twice as likely as Latino Chicagoans (13%) and three times as likely as White Chicagoans (8%) to say that the CPD is doing a "poor" or "very poor" job overall in their neighborhoods.
- Chicagoans were over three times more likely to rate CPD positively (52%) rather than negatively (16%) for overall police performance in their neighborhoods. On the other hand, they were much less satisfied with the CPD's performance in the city as a whole.
- Chicagoans were relatively evenly split on the CPD's overall citywide performance, with roughly a third rating the CPD "good" or "very good" (34%), "neither poor nor good" (35%), and "poor" or "very poor" (30%).
- Each group rated the CPD more negatively for overall citywide performance than for performance in their neighborhoods, with Black Chicagoans (44%) much more likely than Latino Chicagoans (26%) and White Chicagoans (22%) to say that the CPD's overall citywide performance was "poor" or "very poor." At 51%, Young Black Men were even more likely to rate the CPD's citywide performance negatively.

Figure 1: Taking everything into account, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing in your neighborhood?

For this question, there were 1,044 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 346 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Figure 2: Taking everything into account, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing in Chicago as a whole?

For this question, there were 1,045 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 344 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Effectiveness

Respondents were asked their opinions about the effectiveness of the CPD in their neighborhoods, including how promptly the CPD responds to emergencies, de-escalates tense situations, supports victims and witnesses, and solves crimes. Respondents were also asked how safe they feel throughout the city, in their neighborhoods, and to what extent they believe the CPD makes their neighborhoods safer.

Overall, Chicagoans were more likely to report feeling safe rather than unsafe in their neighborhoods.

- White Chicagoans (70%) were most likely to say they feel “safe” or “very safe” in their neighborhoods, followed by roughly half of Black Chicagoans (52%) and Latino Chicagoans (48%).
- Latino Chicagoans (22%) and Black Chicagoans (23%) were more than twice as likely as White Chicagoans (10%) to say they feel “unsafe” or “very unsafe” in their neighborhoods.
- Young Black Men were less likely than other Chicagoans to say they feel “safe” or “very safe” in their neighborhoods (39%) and most likely to say they feel “unsafe” or “very unsafe” in their neighborhoods (29%).

By contrast, Chicagoans were much less likely to say they feel safe in the city as a whole than in their own neighborhoods.

- Chicagoans were roughly evenly split between feeling unsafe, safe, and neither unsafe nor safe in the city as a whole.
- White Chicagoans were the only group to say they feel more safe than unsafe citywide, though they were less likely to say they feel “safe” or “very safe” citywide (52%), in comparison to in their neighborhoods (70%).
- Fewer than 30% of Latino and Black Chicagoans, as well as fewer than 30% of Young Black Men, said they feel “safe” or “very safe” citywide, while over one-third of Latino Chicagoans and 40% of Black Chicagoans said they feel “unsafe” or “very unsafe,” as did 37% of Young Black Men.

About half of Chicagoans rated the CPD “good” or “very good” for responding to emergencies promptly, de-escalating tense situations, and supporting victims and witnesses.

- Chicagoans gave the CPD the highest ratings in this section for responding to emergencies promptly with 63% of Chicagoans saying the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job.
- A majority of Black, Latino, and White Chicagoans said the CPD was doing a “good” or “very good” job at responding to emergencies. Over 40% of Young Black Men said the same.
- Roughly one-third of Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men gave the CPD “poor” or “very poor” ratings, which was roughly three times as many as Latino Chicagoans and four times as many as White Chicagoans.
- About half of Chicagoans rated the CPD “good” or “very good” at de-escalating tense situations, but there was a large disparity in ratings by groups, as White Chicagoans (54%) and Latino Chicagoans (52%) were more positive than Black Chicagoans (42%) and far more positive than Young Black Men (28%).
- Additionally, Black Chicagoans (35%) and Young Black Men (41%) were over twice as likely as Latino Chicagoans (18%) and about four times more likely than White Chicagoans (8%) to believe that the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at de-escalating tense situations.
- A majority of White and Latino Chicagoans (both 54%) rated the CPD “good” or “very good” at supporting victims and witnesses. Black Chicagoans (37%) were more likely to say the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job compared to White Chicagoans (10%) and Latino Chicagoans (22%). Young Black Men rated the CPD even more negatively at 39%.

Only one-third of Chicagoans gave the CPD a “good” or “very good” rating for solving crimes, which was much lower than the responses to the other questions in the Effectiveness section.

- Two in five White Chicagoans (40%) rated the CPD “good” or “very good” at solving crimes, the only group to rate the CPD more positively than negatively on this question. Latino Chicagoans were mixed on this question and only one in five Black Chicagoans (22%) and Young Black Men (19%) rated the CPD “good” or “very good” on this question.
- Over 50% of Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men said the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at solving crimes, compared to 33% of Latino Chicagoans and 21% percent of White Chicagoans.

Nearly two-thirds of Chicagoans (65%) said that the CPD makes their neighborhoods “more safe” or “a lot more safe,” but there were substantial differences between groups.

- This question revealed some of the largest differences between Young Black Men and all Chicagoans. White Chicagoans (77%) and Latino Chicagoans (67%) overwhelmingly stated that the CPD makes their neighborhoods “more safe” or “a lot more safe,” but fewer than half of Black Chicagoans (46%) and one-third of Young Black Men (34%) felt the same.
- Young Black Men (20%) and Black Chicagoans (12%) were also three times more likely than White Chicagoans (4%) and Latino Chicagoans (3%) to say that the CPD makes their neighborhoods less or a lot less safe.

Figure 3: In general, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

For this question, there were 1,052 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 346 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



*NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 4: In general, how safe do you feel in Chicago?

For this question, there were 1,050 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 346 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 5: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing responding to emergencies promptly over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,033 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 345 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 6: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing de-escalating tense situations over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,007 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 343 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 7: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing supporting victims and witnesses over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 998 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 342 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 8: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing solving crimes over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,004 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 341 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 9: Chicago Police make my neighborhood...

For this question, there were 1,049 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 345 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Community Engagement and Responsiveness

The questions in this section focus on respondents' perceptions of the CPD's community engagement efforts, including sharing information with the community, making it easy for community members to share concerns and suggestions, building partnerships with the community, and working in partnership with community members.

In addition, respondents were asked how well the CPD is doing at listening to, understanding, and addressing community members' concerns. This section also included a question about whether respondents knew the first or last name of any officer in their neighborhood, which suggests the extent to which officers are attending local meetings, walking the beat, or engaging in other activities that would allow community members to get to know them.

Just over half (54%) of Chicagoans felt that the relationship between the CPD and residents in their neighborhoods was "good" or "very good," with considerable variation between groups.

- Over two-thirds of White Chicagoans (69%) and over half of Latino Chicagoans (52%) said the relationship between the CPD and residents in their neighborhood is "good" or "very good," compared to just 36% of Black Chicagoans and 28% of Young Black Men.
- The differences between groups are evident in the "bad" or "very bad" ratings as well, with about one-third of Young Black Men (34%) saying the relationship between the CPD and residents of their neighborhood is "bad" or "very bad," compared to 27% of Black Chicagoans, 10% of Latino Chicagoans, and only 4% of White Chicagoans.
- About a third of each group said the relationship with the CPD was neither bad nor good.

Chicagoans gave the CPD mostly neutral ratings in response to each of the following questions: sharing information with the community, making it easy to share concerns and suggestions, building partnerships, and working in partnership with community members.

- Roughly a third of Chicagoans responded either poor, neutral, or good to each of these questions. Patterns of responses to these questions followed a similar trend with Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans responding more positively than Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men.
- Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans responded relatively neutrally to each of these questions, with White Chicagoans slightly more likely to rate the

CPD “good” or “very good” and Latino Chicagoans slightly more likely to rate the CPD “poor” or “very poor.”

- Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men rated the CPD more negatively, with roughly 45% of Black Chicagoans and half of Young Black Men saying that the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job on each of these questions, compared to about 30% of Latino Chicagoans and 20% of White Chicagoans.
- All groups of Chicagoans were more likely to rate the CPD “poor” or “very poor” at sharing information with the community than to other questions in this section. Black Chicagoans (48%) and Young Black Men (56%) were particularly likely to rate the CPD negatively, as compared to White (31%) and Latino Chicagoans (37%).

Roughly one-third of Chicagoans said the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job listening to, understanding, and addressing the concerns of residents in their neighborhoods. Roughly a quarter of Chicagoans rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor” on these questions, while about 40% responded neither poor nor good.

- Differences between racial groups followed a similar pattern as they did in responses to other questions in this section, with White Chicagoans consistently rating the CPD “good” or “very good” more often than Black Chicagoans.
- Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans responded mostly neutrally to each of these questions. White Chicagoans (roughly 40%) were more likely than Latino Chicagoans (roughly 30%) to say the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job on each of these questions. By contrast, only about a quarter of Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men rated the CPD “good” or “very good” throughout this section.
- Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men also rated the CPD more negatively, with roughly 40% of Black Chicagoans and roughly 50% of Young Black Men saying that the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job on each of these questions, two to three times as many as White Chicagoans.

Finally, fewer than 10% of Chicagoans know the first or last name of a CPD officer who patrols in their neighborhoods.

- Very few Chicagoans reported knowing the name of an officer in their neighborhoods (6%), with White Chicagoans (9%) and Young Black Men (10%) most likely to say they do.

Figure 10: How good is the relationship between the Chicago Police and the residents in your neighborhood?

For this question, there were 1,040 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 342 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 11: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing developing relationships with residents and organizations over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,023 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 346 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 12: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing regularly communicating with residents and organizations (e.g., websites, e-mails, or public meetings) over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,028 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 344 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 13: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing making it easy for residents and organizations to share their concerns and suggestions over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,024 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 346 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 14: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing working together with residents and organizations to solve local problems over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,030 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 346 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 15: Do you know the first or last name of any Chicago Police officer who patrols in your neighborhood now?

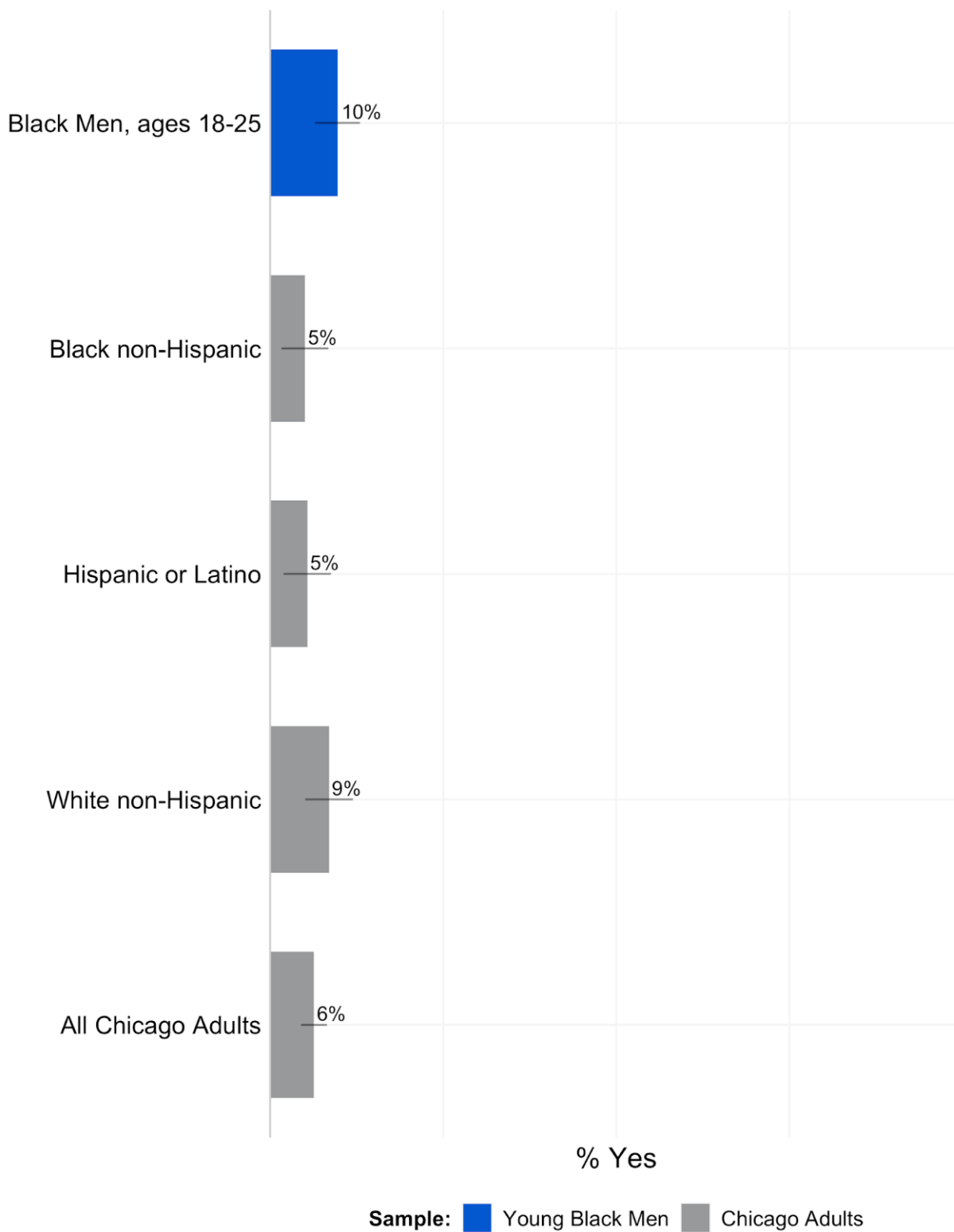


Figure 16: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing listening to the concerns of residents over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,018 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 345 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

	Distribution	Very poor	Poor	Neither poor nor good	Good	Very good	Combined Lowest vs. Highest Ratings*				
Black Men, ages 18-25		21%	23%	32%	19%	6%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Very poor + Poor</td> <td>Very good + Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>43%</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> </table>	Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good	43%	25%
Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good										
43%	25%										
Black non-Hispanic		14%	31%	29%	18%	8%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Very poor + Poor</td> <td>Very good + Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45%</td> <td>26%</td> </tr> </table>	Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good	45%	26%
Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good										
45%	26%										
Hispanic or Latino		10%	17%	40%	26%	8%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Very poor + Poor</td> <td>Very good + Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>27%</td> <td>34%</td> </tr> </table>	Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good	27%	34%
Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good										
27%	34%										
White non-Hispanic		5%	10%	45%	30%	10%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Very poor + Poor</td> <td>Very good + Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15%</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> </table>	Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good	15%	40%
Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good										
15%	40%										
All Chicago Adults		9%	19%	39%	25%	9%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Very poor + Poor</td> <td>Very good + Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>28%</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> </table>	Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good	28%	33%
Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good										
28%	33%										

* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 17: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing understanding the concerns of residents over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,020 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 344 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 18: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing addressing the concerns of residents over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,019 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 345 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice

The General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice questions asked respondents about their perceptions of the CPD's conduct, professionalism, respectfulness, and ethical behavior during the CPD's interactions with the community. Additionally, this section included questions about the overall trustworthiness of the CPD, respondents' likelihood to assist or work with the CPD, respondents' respect for the CPD officers in their neighborhoods, and whether the CPD officers in their neighborhoods have similar values to those of residents.

"Trustworthiness" in policing generally refers to the extent to which residents feel a police department treats people with honesty and fairness and makes decisions that are good for the community as a whole and for all segments of society. It is a complex topic that relates to all of the other topics in the survey.

Likewise, "procedural justice" in this context refers to whether the police listen to community residents, treat them fairly (without bias), treat them with dignity and respect, and show concern for their welfare. Research shows that when the police act in a procedurally just manner, the public is more likely to trust them.

Fewer than 40% of Chicagoans rated the CPD "good" or "very good" on the following questions: providing useful information to people and considering the views of residents in their neighborhood when deciding what to do.

- Racial groups responded most similarly to the question about whether the CPD provided useful information to people and considered the views of residents, but there were still disparities in responses.
- Most White Chicagoans rated the CPD either "neutral" (42%), or "good," or "very good" (42%) for providing information to people in their neighborhoods. Three quarters of Latino Chicagoans felt the same, with 41% responding "good" or "very good." Black Chicagoans were less likely to rate CPD "good" or "very good" (30%) on this question and more likely to rate the CPD "poor" or "very poor" (41%).
- Black Chicagoans were about evenly split between negative, neutral, and positive ratings in response to the question of how good of a job the CPD is doing at considering the views of residents before deciding what to do. Black Chicagoans (37%) were more than twice as likely as Latino Chicagoans (18%) and White Chicagoans (12%) to rate the CPD "poor" or "very poor."
- Roughly 40% of Latino and White Chicagoans rated the CPD "good" or "very good" at considering residents' views when deciding what to do, and an additional 45% of each group rated the CPD neither poor nor good.

- About 40% of Young Black Men rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor” on both of these questions, with another one-third rating the CPD “neither poor nor good,” and fewer than 30% rating CPD “good” or “very good.”

About half of Chicagoans gave the CPD “good” or “very good” ratings for treating people with respect and dignity (49%) and treating people fairly (46%) in their neighborhoods. Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men, however, were much more likely to rate the CPD “poor” or “very poor” on these questions than other Chicagoans.

- About half of Latino Chicagoans (53%) and 60% of White Chicagoans gave the CPD “good” or “very good” ratings for treating people with respect and dignity and treating people fairly in their neighborhoods, while fewer than 20% of Latino and White Chicagoans rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor.”
- Black Chicagoans were more mixed on these questions with roughly a third rating the CPD either negative, neutral, or positive. Black Chicagoans were about three times more likely than White Chicagoans to rate the CPD negatively and about half as likely as White Chicagoans to rate the CPD positively.
- Only about one quarter of Young Black Men rated the CPD “good” or “very good” job of treating people with respect and dignity (28%) and treating people fairly in their neighborhood (25%).
- Over 40% of Young Black Men said the CPD was doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating people with respect and dignity and treating people fairly in their neighborhoods, more than twice as many as Latino Chicagoans and three times as many as White Chicagoans.

About half of Chicagoans rated the CPD “good” or “very good” on each of the following questions: whether the CPD is doing a good job of remaining calm (52%), behaving according to the law (50%), and acting ethically (48%). Responses differed significantly by race and ethnicity on these questions.

- White Chicagoans and Latino Chicagoans were most positive on these questions—with roughly 50% of Latino and 60% of White Chicagoans responding “good” or “very good” on every question and roughly one third of both groups responding neither poor nor good.
- Black Chicagoans were more mixed on these questions with roughly a third giving the CPD either negative, neutral, or positive ratings.
- Similar to their responses to the previous questions on treating residents fairly and with respect and dignity, Black Chicagoans were about three times more

likely than White Chicagoans to rate the CPD negatively and about half as likely as White Chicagoans to rate the CPD positively.

- Young Black Men rated the CPD lowest on each of these questions and were more than twice as likely as all Chicagoans and about three times more likely than White Chicagoans to rate the CPD “poor” or “very poor” at remaining calm, acting ethically, and following the law.

Overall, 44% of Chicagoans rated the CPD “good” or “very good” for using an appropriate amount of force. Responses varied dramatically by race and ethnicity, however, with Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans much more likely than Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men to rate the CPD “good” or “very good” for using an appropriate amount of force.

- Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men (both 44%) were about three times more likely than Latino Chicagoans (15%) and five times more likely than White Chicagoans (9%) to state that the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job of using the appropriate level of force. Conversely, about half of Latino Chicagoans (47%) and White Chicagoans (55%) rated the CPD “good” or “very good” at using the appropriate level of force, compared to only 27% of both Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men. In other words, White Chicagoans were over nine times more likely than Black Chicagoans to say the CPD is doing a “good” rather than a “poor” job of using the appropriate level of force.

Questions asking Chicagoans how likely they would be to assist the CPD in their neighborhoods received some of the most consistent responses between groups of any question block on the survey.

- Large majorities of Chicagoans said they would be “likely” or “very likely” to call to report a crime in their neighborhoods (85%) or work with police to identify someone who committed a crime in their neighborhoods (77%). Over three-quarters of Black Chicagoans (77%), Latino Chicagoans (82%) and White Chicagoans (94%) said they were “likely” or “very likely” to call the CPD to report a crime in their neighborhoods. About 60% of Young Black Men said the same.
- More Black Chicagoans (14%) and Latino Chicagoans (10%) said they would be “unlikely” or “very unlikely” to call the police to report a crime than White Chicagoans (3%). Young Black Men indicated they were even less inclined to do so (19%).
- About two-thirds of Black Chicagoans (64%) and Latino Chicagoans (69%) reported being “likely” or “very likely” to work with the CPD to identify someone who committed a crime in their neighborhoods, fewer than the 91% of White Chicagoans who said the same. Likewise, only 3% of White Chicagoans said

they were “unlikely” or “very unlikely” to work with the CPD—far fewer than the 12% of Latino Chicagoans and 20% of Black Chicagoans who said the same.

- Young Black Men reported the lowest likelihood of working with the CPD to identify someone in their neighborhood. Only 42% of Young Black Men said they were likely or very likely to work with the CPD, while 31% said they were “unlikely” or “very unlikely” to do so. This question revealed one of the largest disparities in responses between White Chicagoans and Young Black Men.

When asked directly about the trustworthiness of the CPD in their neighborhoods, Chicagoans were much more likely to rate the CPD positively (53%) than negatively (12%), but sentiment diverged notably by race.

- More than half of Latino Chicagoans (53%) and two-thirds of White Chicagoans (68%) said that the CPD officers in their neighborhoods are “trustworthy” or “very trustworthy,” while only 30% of Black Chicagoans and 24% of Young Black Men said the same.
- Nearly half of Black Chicagoans (47%) and Young Black Men (44%) said the CPD is “neither untrustworthy nor trustworthy” in their neighborhood.
- Black Chicagoans (23%) were twice as likely and Young Black Men (32%) were over three times as likely as Latino Chicagoans (9%) and White Chicagoans (7%) to say the CPD is “untrustworthy” or “very untrustworthy” in their neighborhood.

More than half of Chicagoans (59%) said they respect the CPD a lot or completely in their neighborhoods—compared to 13% who said they have little or no respect at all for the CPD—while Young Black Men expressed much less respect for the CPD in their neighborhoods.

- About two-thirds of Latino Chicagoans (64%) and White Chicagoans (67%) said they respect the CPD a lot or completely, a quarter said they somewhat respect the CPD, and 10% said they have little to no respect for the CPD in their neighborhoods. Black Chicagoans were less positive, but still more positive than negative, with 45% saying they respect the CPD a lot or completely, 37% saying they somewhat respect the CPD, and 18% saying they have little to no respect for the CPD in their neighborhoods. By contrast, fewer than three in 10 Young Black Men (28%) said they respect the CPD a lot or completely in their neighborhoods, far fewer than other Chicagoans. Over a third of Young Black Men (36%) said they have little or no respect for the CPD in their neighborhoods, twice as many as Black Chicagoans (18%) and over 3 times as many as Latino Chicagoans (9%) and White Chicagoans (11%).

Chicagoans were most likely to say that police officers in their neighborhoods have either “somewhat similar” (41%) or “very similar” or extremely similar” values (39%) to those of residents.

- Most Latino Chicagoans were split evenly between “somewhat similar” and “very similar” to “extremely similar” values (both 42%).
- Black Chicagoans (45%) were mostly likely to say that CPD officers have “somewhat similar” values to those of residents, as did over one-third of Young Black Men (38%) and White Chicagoans (34%).
- Over half of White Chicagoans (53%) said CPD officers have “very similar” or “extremely similar” values to those of residents, more than twice as many as Black Chicagoans (21%) and Young Black Men (23%).
- More than one-third of Young Black Men (39%) and Black Chicagoans (35%) said the values of police officers in their neighborhood were “not very similar” or “not at all similar” to the values of residents, over two times as many as White Chicagoans (13%) and Latino Chicagoans (15%) who said the same.

Figure 19: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing treating people with respect and dignity in the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,021 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 344 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 20: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing treating people fairly over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,014 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 343 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Figure 21: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing considering the views of the people involved when deciding what to do—over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,003 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 343 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Figure 22: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing providing useful information to people over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,013 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 344 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Figure 23: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing remaining calm over the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,007 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 344 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



*NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 24: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing using the appropriate level of force in the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,008 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 345 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Figure 25: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing behaving according to the law in the past 12 months.

For this question, there were 1,015 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 345 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 26: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing acting ethically over the past 12 months.

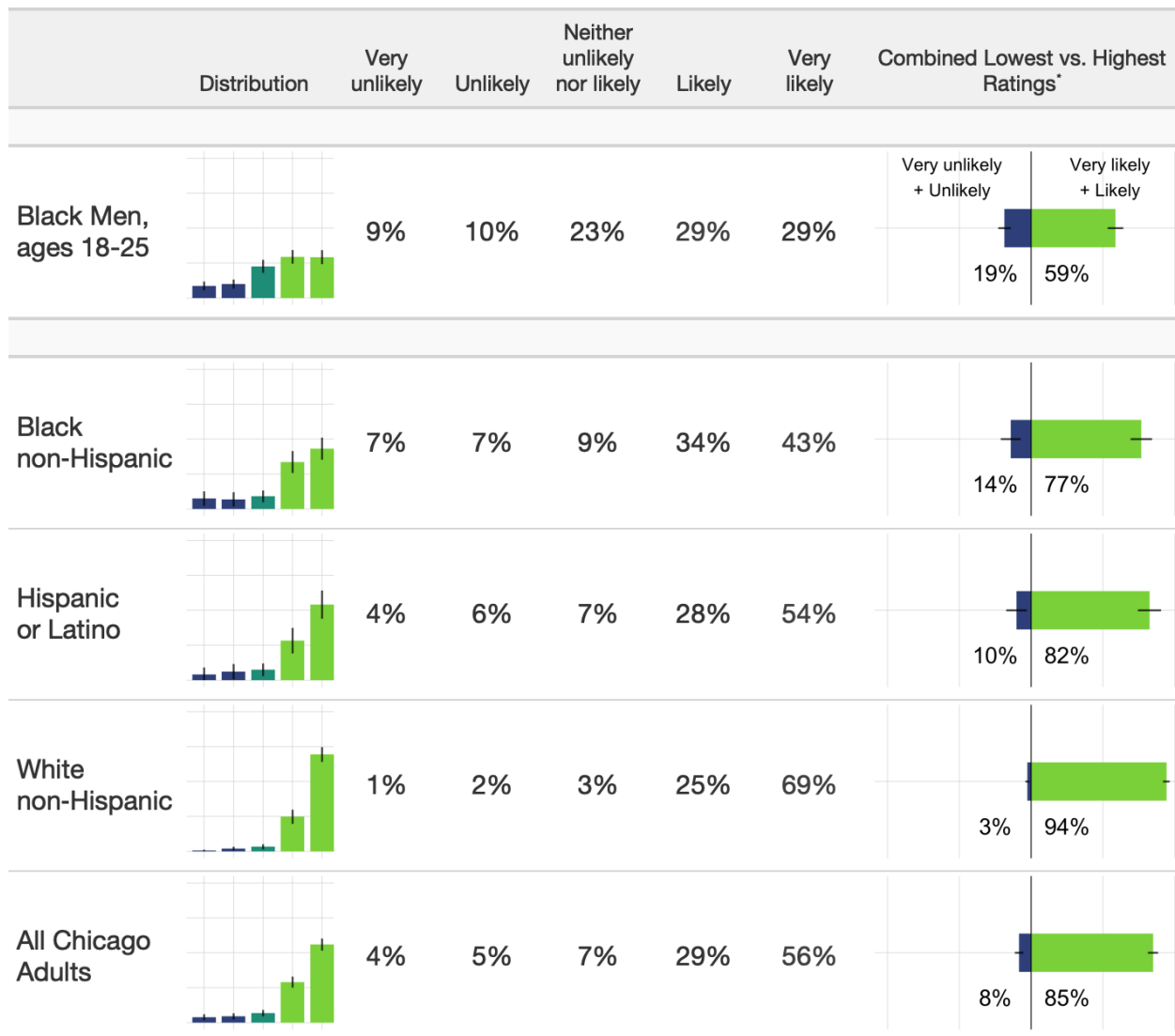
For this question, there were 1,000 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 343 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



*NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 27: If you saw a crime happening in your neighborhood, how likely would you be to call the Chicago Police to report it?

For this question, there were 1,048 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 346 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 28: How likely would you be to work with the Chicago Police to identify a person who committed a crime in your neighborhood?

For this question, there were 1,042 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 338 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 29: How trustworthy are the Chicago Police in your neighborhood?

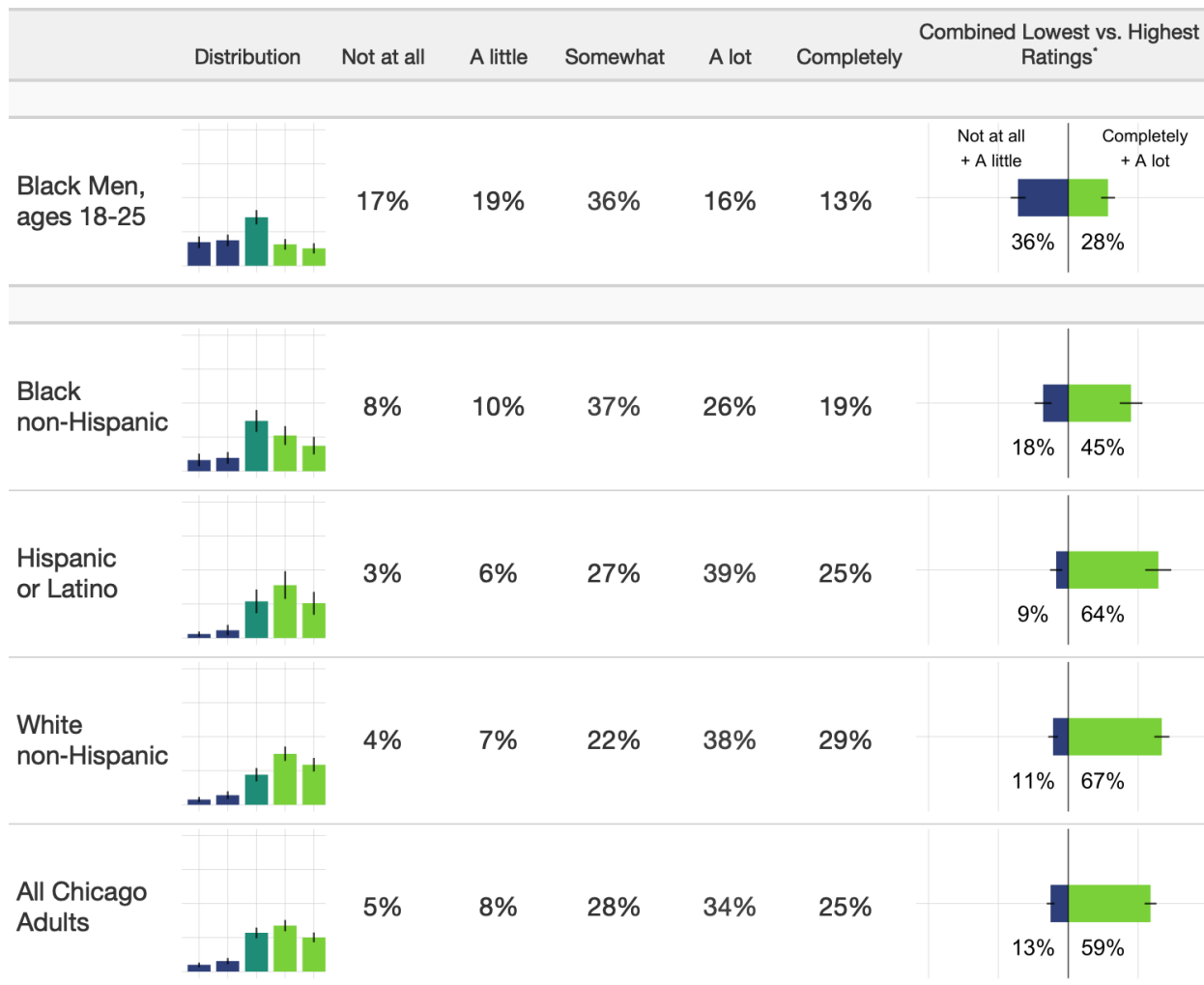
For this question, there were 1,033 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 344 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



*NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 30: How much do you respect the Chicago Police in your neighborhood?

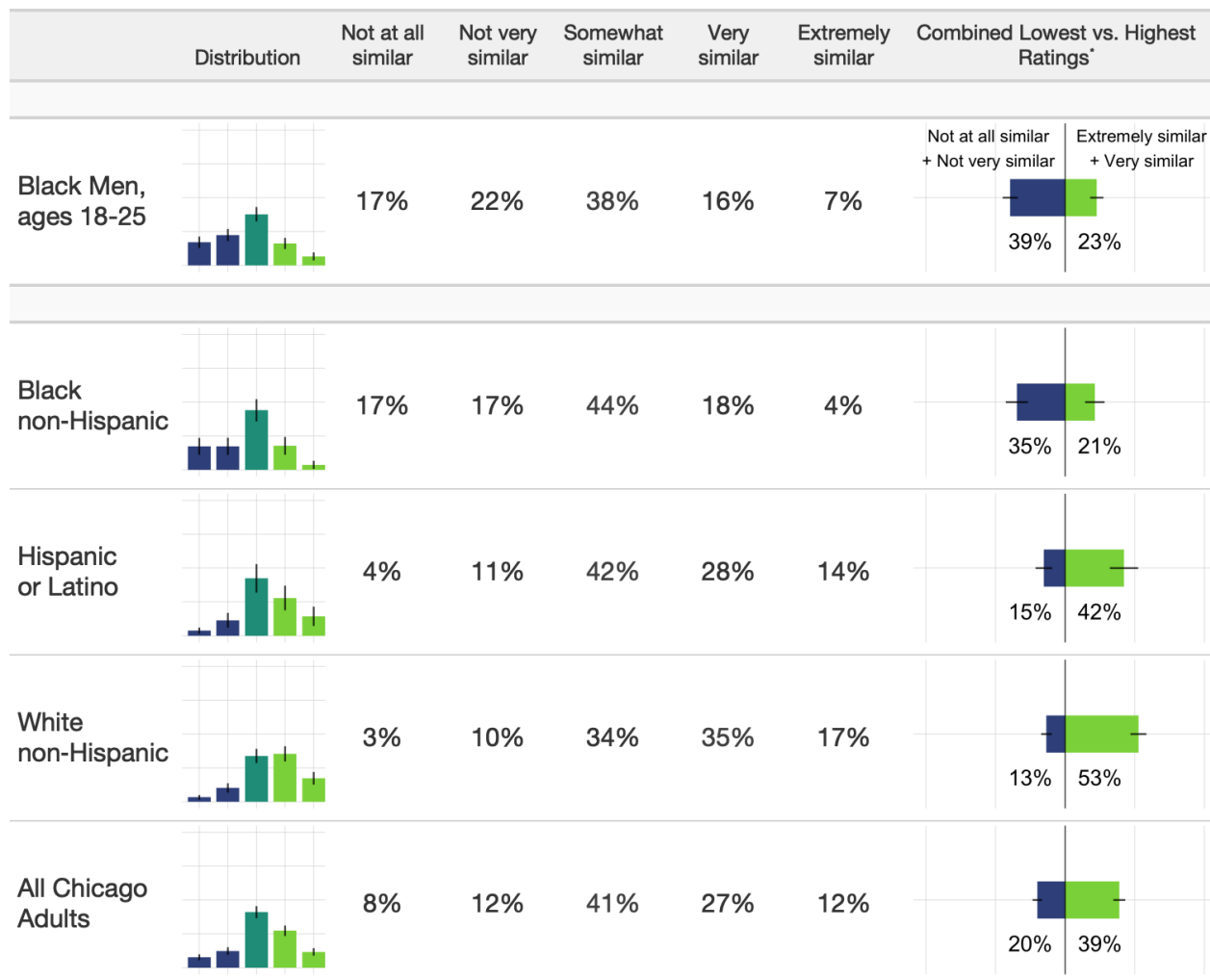
For this question, there were 1,046 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 342 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 31: How similar are your values and the values of the police officers who work in your neighborhood?

For this question, there were 994 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 341 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Contact with the CPD in the Previous 12 Months

These survey questions asked respondents whether they interacted with CPD officers in a variety of ways over the previous 12 months before they completed the survey. The types of contacts ranged from relatively benign voluntary contacts to more intense forms of involuntary, police-initiated contact, such as arrests, uses of force, and gun-pointing. Chicagoans reported similar rates of voluntary contact across racial groups, but groups diverged dramatically in the rates of involuntary contact they reported experiencing with the CPD.

Voluntary Contact

Chicagoans indicated relatively similar rates of voluntary contact with the CPD over the past year.

- About one-third of Chicagoans report having had a casual conversation with officers (36%) or having called the CPD in the last year (34%). White Chicagoans and Black Chicagoans report being more likely to engage voluntarily with the CPD in these ways than Latino Chicagoans.
- Over the past year, more Black Chicagoans (13%) and Young Black Men (12%) reported attending a community meeting with the CPD than Latino (6%) and White Chicagoans (10%).

Traffic Accidents and Interviews

Roughly one in 10 Chicagoans reported interacting with the CPD during traffic accidents (13%) or being interviewed as a victim or witness to a crime (10%) over the past year.

- Latino Chicagoans (20%) were more likely than White Chicagoans (6%), Black Chicagoans (15%), and Young Black Men (16%) to say they interacted with the CPD at a traffic accident.
- Black Chicagoans, Latino Chicagoans, and White Chicagoans all reported being interviewed by the CPD as a victim or witness at relatively similar rates of around 10%, with Young Black Men most likely to say they did so (18%).

Involuntary Contact

Young Black Men reported the highest rates of being stopped in a car by the CPD over the past year.

- Over half of Young Black Men (52%) stated that they were stopped in a car over the last year, followed by 34% of Black Chicagoans, 19% of Latino Chicagoans

and 9% of White Chicagoans. In other words, Young Black Men were over five times more likely than White Chicagoans to report being stopped in a car, while Latino Chicagoans were twice as likely as White Chicagoans, and Black Chicagoans were three times as likely as White Chicagoans to report being stopped in a car.

The differences between groups were even greater for each of the following questions: being stopped on the street, while walking, or for some other reason. Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men report being far more likely to be stopped in one of these ways over the past year than White Chicagoans and Latino Chicagoans.

- In comparison to Latino Chicagoans (2%) or White Chicagoans (4%), Black Chicagoans were over three times more likely (15%) and Young Black Men were roughly 10 times more likely (37%) to report being stopped by the CPD while walking or standing in public. Notably, Young Black Men were more than twice as likely as Black Chicagoans to say they had been stopped on the street by the CPD.
- Young Black Men (37%) were by far most likely to report being stopped or approached for another reason, followed by Black Chicagoans (21%).
- Black Chicagoans (21%) were over two times more likely than Latino Chicagoans (8%) or White Chicagoans (9%) to report being stopped for another reason.

Young Black Men were far more likely than other Chicagoans to report being questioned or interrogated as a suspect and being arrested over the past year. Notably, Young Black Men were considerably more likely to report this type of contact than all Black Chicagoans.

- Young Black Men (20%) were over three times more likely than all Black Chicagoans (6%), over 10 times more likely than Latino Chicagoans (2%) and roughly 20 times more likely than White Chicagoans (1%) to say they had been questioned or interrogated by the CPD.
- Even more revealing, Young Black Men (22%) were over 20 times more likely than Latino Chicagoans (fewer than 1%) and White Chicagoans (1%) to report being arrested by the CPD. Black Chicagoans (9%) were much more likely than Latino Chicagoans (fewer than 1%) and White Chicagoans (1%), but half as likely as Young Black Men (22%) to say they had been arrested in the last year.

Use of Force

Black Chicagoans and especially Young Black Men were much more likely than other Chicagoans to state that the CPD has used force against them or pointed a gun at them in the previous 12 months.

- Young Black Men reported much higher rates of the CPD pointing a gun at them (19%) or using other force against them (9%) in the previous 12 months than all Chicagoans (2% on both questions).
- Black Chicagoans (5%) were also more likely than White (1%) or Latino Chicagoans (fewer than 1%) to have experienced force or gun-pointing by the CPD in the previous 12 months.

Figure 32: In the past 12 months, have you interacted with the Chicago Police in the following ways...

For these questions, there was a minimum of 1,044 and a maximum of 1,048 responses from the Chicago Adults sample. For the Young Black Men sample, the minimum number of responses was 341 and the maximum was 345.

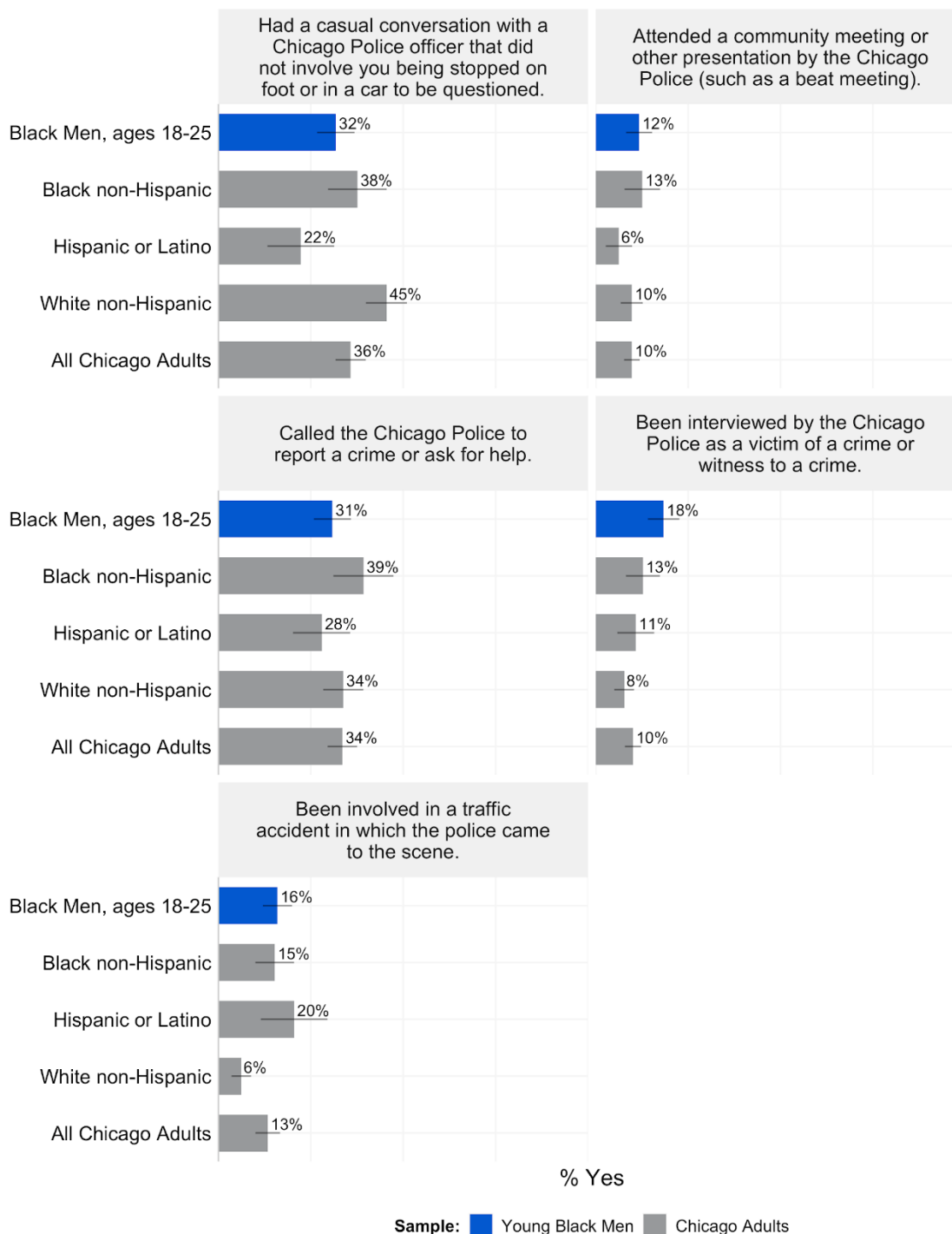


Figure 33: In the past 12 months, have you interacted with the Chicago Police in the following ways...

For these questions, there was a minimum of 1,042 and a maximum of 1,044 responses from the Chicago Adults sample. For the Young Black Men sample, the minimum number of responses was 343 and the maximum was 344.

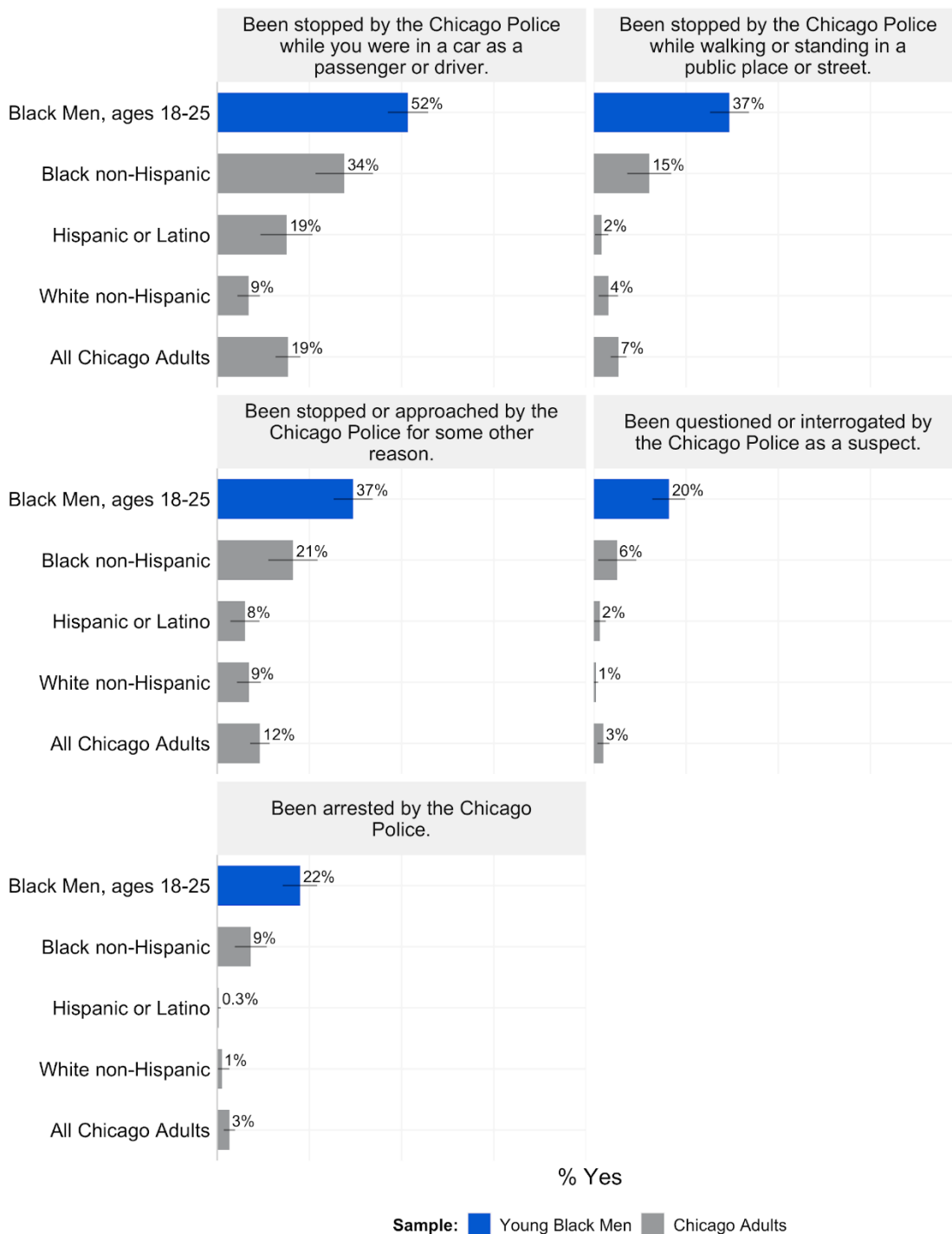
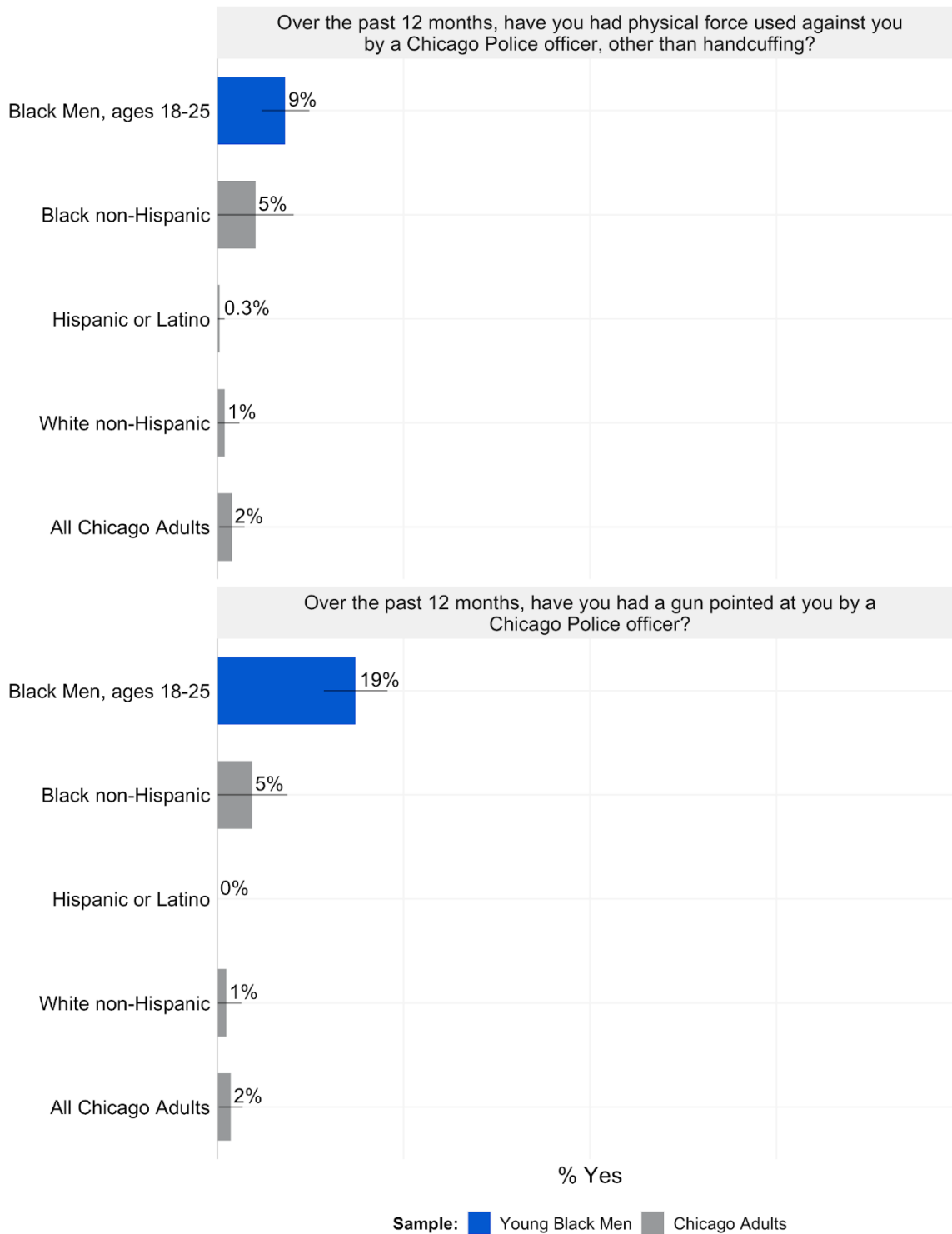


Figure 34: Use of Force

For these questions, there was a minimum of 1,045 and a maximum of 1,051 responses from the Chicago Adults sample. For the Young Black Men sample, the minimum number of responses was 344 and the maximum was 344.



Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice Based on Contact

Respondents who indicated they had contact with police within the previous 12 months were then asked a series of questions about their experiences during their most recent contacts. This section repeats eight questions about CPD behavior from the **General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice** section but applies them to the CPD's actions during the respondents' most recent contacts. It also adds questions about whether the officers provided and explained a valid reason for stopping the respondents, as well as a question about overall satisfaction with the encounter.

Most White and Latino Chicagoans indicated that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job during their most recent interaction, while Black Chicagoans were less positive and Young Black Men were much more negative.

- A majority of White and Latino Chicagoans indicated that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job on all 10 questions in this section.
- By contrast, fewer than half of Young Black Men rated the CPD “good” or “very good” on all 10 of these questions.
- A majority of Black Chicagoans said the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job on only three of the 10 questions (*i.e.*, how good a job the police did at treating them fairly; treating them with respect and dignity; and remaining calm).

About half of Chicagoans indicated that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job on each of the following during their most recent interaction: providing useful information to them (55%), considering their views (50%), and answering all of their questions (55%). Only roughly 20% said the CPD did a “poor” or “very poor” job. Young Black Men reported much more negative experiences with the CPD on these questions.

- White and Latino Chicagoans were most positive with about 50% to 70% of each group rating CPD “good” or “very good” on these questions.
- Roughly 45% of Black Chicagoans indicated that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job of providing them useful information, considering their views, and answering all their questions, while roughly a quarter rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor” on these issues.

- About 40% of Young Black Men said the CPD did a “poor” or “very poor” job of providing them useful information, answering all of their questions and considering their views when deciding what to do, while roughly 30% said they did a “good” or “very good” job.

About half of Chicagoans said the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job on each of the following: providing them with a valid reason they were stopped (50%) and explaining the reason they were stopped (56%). These were two of the questions with the largest difference in responses between the Black, Latino, and White Chicagoans. Young Black Men responded by far most negatively.

- Fewer than three in 10 Young Black Men rated the CPD “good” or “very good” at providing them a valid reason for being stopped (28%) or explaining the reason they were stopped in a clear way (32%).
- About 60% of White and Latino Chicagoans said the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job at providing a valid reason for stopping them, more than the 40% of Black Chicagoans who said the same.
- One-third of Latino Chicagoans and Black Chicagoans (33%) rated the CPD as “poor” or “very poor” at providing a valid reason for stopping them, more than twice as many as White Chicagoans (16%).
- Additionally, a majority of Young Black Men (57%) rate the CPD as “poor” or “very poor” at providing a valid reason for stopping them, more than twice as many as all Chicagoans (28%) and nearly five times as many as White Chicagoans.
- White Chicagoans (71%) and Latino Chicagoans (65%) were much more likely than Black Chicagoans (43%) to rate the CPD “good” or “very good” at explaining the reason they were stopped in a clear way. Only about one-third of Young Black Men rated the CPD “good” or “very good” at explaining the reason they were stopped in a clear way (32%).
- About half of Young Black Men (51%) and 41% of Black Chicagoans rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor” at explaining the reason they were stopped in a clear way, more than twice as many as Latino Chicagoans (20%) and over five times as many as White Chicagoans (8%).

A majority of Chicagoans reported that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job at both treating them fairly (61%) and treating them with respect and dignity (59%). However, fewer Young Black Men felt that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job at treating them fairly (37%) and treating them with respect and dignity (36%).

- About half of Black Chicagoans, Latino Chicagoans, and White Chicagoans rated the CPD “good” or “very good” at both treating them fairly and treating them with respect and dignity. Black Chicagoans were roughly twice as likely as White Chicagoans to say the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job on these questions.
- At roughly 40%, Young Black Men were more than twice as likely as all Chicagoans (fewer than 20%) and over three times more likely than White Chicagoans (13%) to say the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating them fairly and treating them with respect and dignity.

Two in five Chicagoans (40%) reported that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job at being concerned with their feelings. Only 22% of Young Black Men indicated that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job on this question.

- White Chicagoans rated the CPD highest for being concerned about their feelings with nearly half (49%) rating the CPD “good” or “very good.” Latino Chicagoans were mixed on this question and most likely to respond neither good nor poor (45%). Black Chicagoans were less neutral than Latino Chicagoans, but still mixed in their responses, with about 40% saying “good” or “very good” and 32% saying “poor” or “very poor.”
- Nearly half (48%) of Young Black Men said that the CPD did a “poor” or “very poor” job of being concerned with their feelings, more than twice as many as White Chicagoans (18%). About one-third of Black Chicagoans (32%) and one-quarter of Latino Chicagoans (24%) rated the CPD poor or very poor job of being concerned with their feelings.
- Notably, about one-third of Young Black Men rated the CPD “very poor” for being concerned about their feelings.

When asked about their overall satisfaction with the way they were treated by CPD officers, a slight majority of Chicagoans (54%) said they were “satisfied” or “very satisfied.”

- Roughly half of Latino Chicagoans (52%) and Black Chicagoans (48%) reported being “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the way they were treated by the CPD, as did two-thirds of White Chicagoans (68%). However, 28% of Black Chicagoans, 21% of Latino Chicagoans and 17% of White Chicagoans were “dissatisfied” or “very dissatisfied” with the way they were treated by the CPD.
- Young Black Men were much less satisfied, as 43% of Young Black Men were “dissatisfied” or “very dissatisfied” overall with their treatment by the CPD, while only 29% felt “satisfied” or “very satisfied.”

Figure 35: When thinking of the most recent interaction you had with the Chicago Police in the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the officer(s) did treating you with respect and dignity.

For this question, there were 504 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 255 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 36: When thinking of the most recent interaction you had with the Chicago Police in the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the officer(s) did treating you fairly.

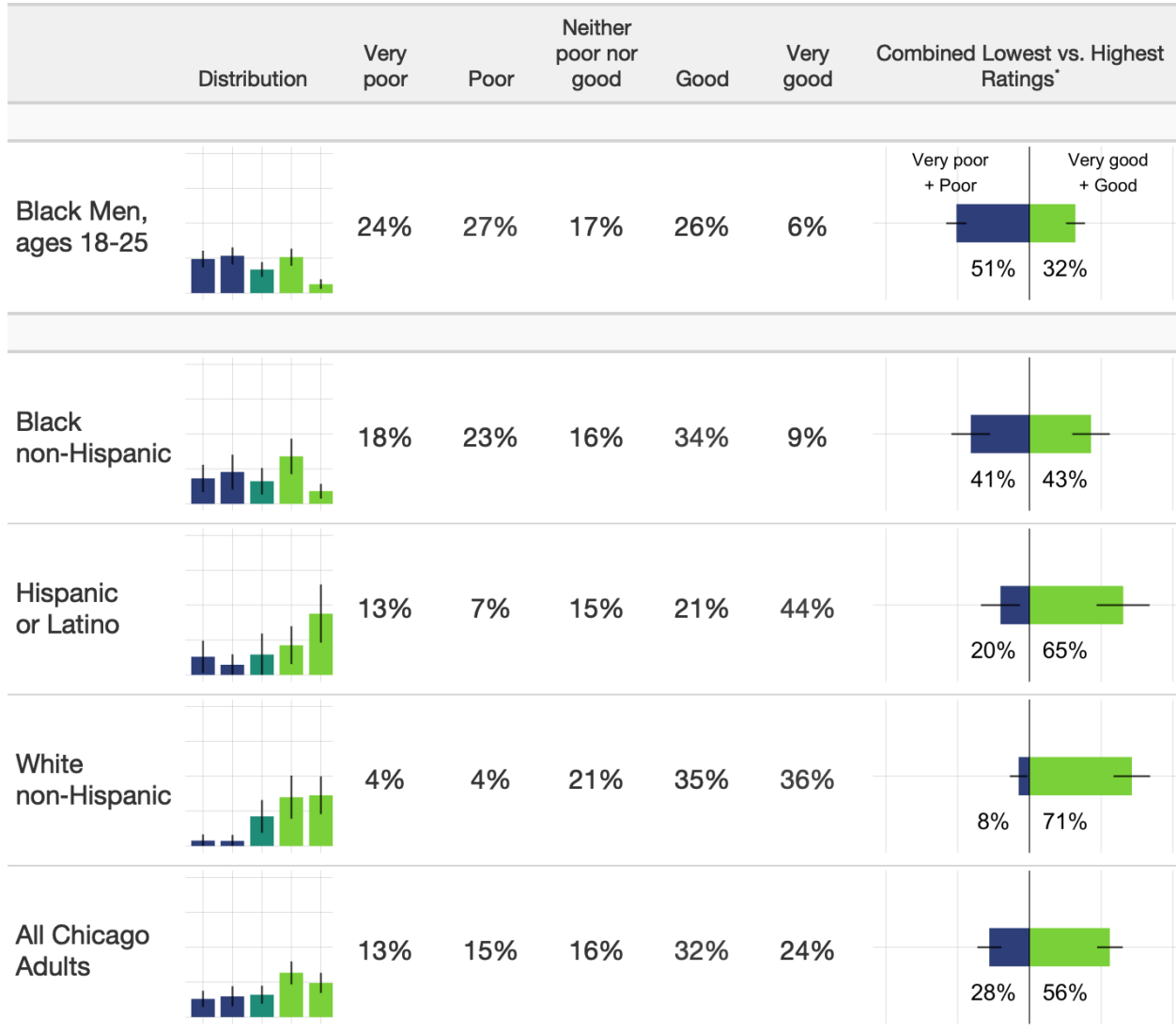
For this question, there were 500 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 255 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 37: When thinking of the most recent interaction you had with the Chicago Police in the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the officer(s) did explaining the reason you were stopped or questioned in a clear way.

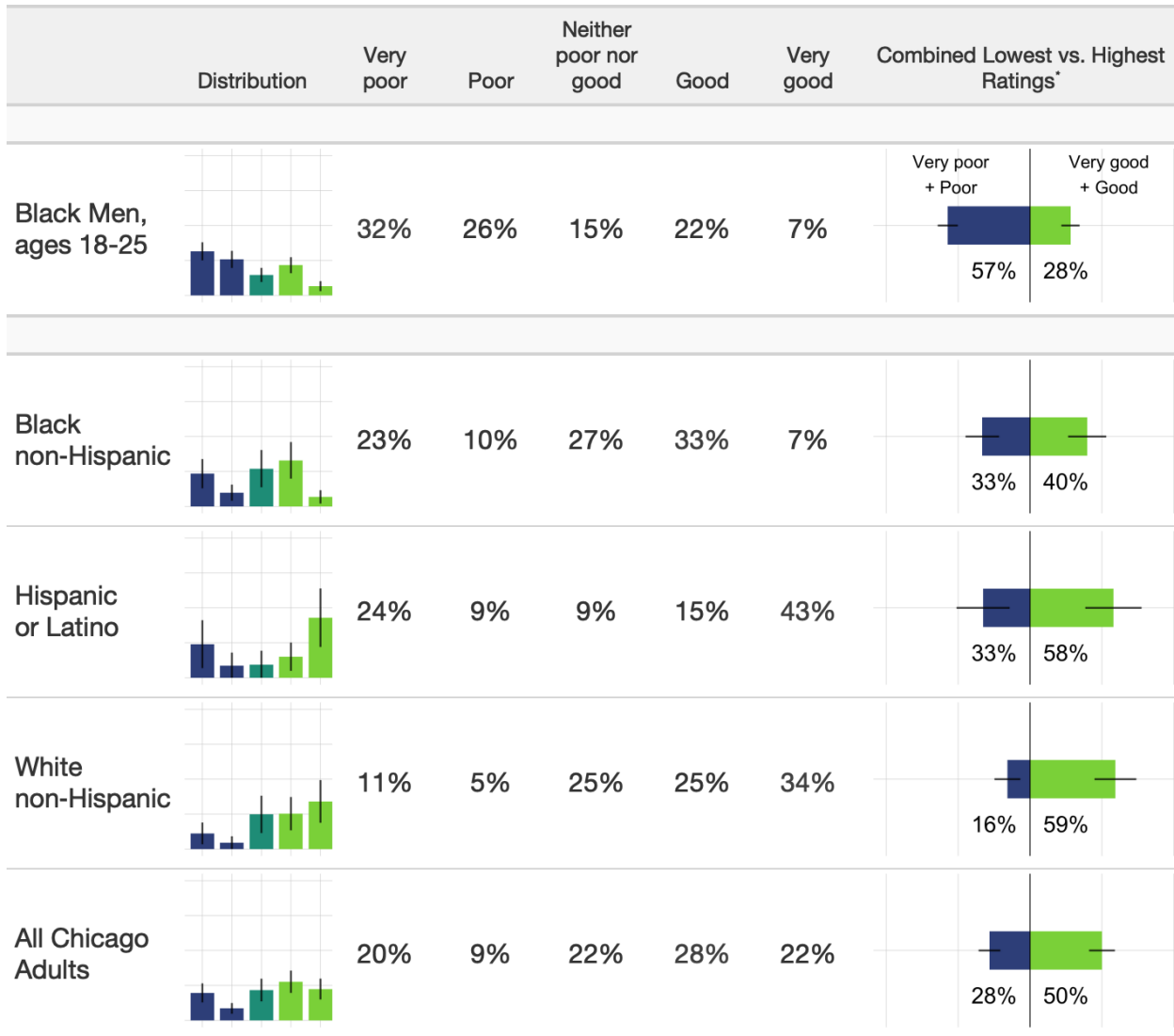
For this question, there were 219 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 210 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 38: When thinking of the most recent interaction you had with the Chicago Police in the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the officer(s) did providing you with a valid reason for stopping you.

For this question, there were 216 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 210 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



*NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 39: When thinking of the most recent interaction you had with the Chicago Police in the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the officer(s) did answering all of your questions.

For this question, there were 497 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 255 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 40: When thinking of the most recent interaction you had with the Chicago Police in the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the officer(s) did considering your views when deciding what to do.

For this question, there were 494 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 252 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

	Distribution	Very poor	Poor	Neither poor nor good	Good	Very good	Combined Lowest vs. Highest Ratings*				
Black Men, ages 18-25		24%	17%	33%	21%	6%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Very poor + Poor</td> <td>Very good + Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>41%</td> <td>27%</td> </tr> </table>	Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good	41%	27%
Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good										
41%	27%										
Black non-Hispanic		7%	17%	30%	28%	17%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Very poor + Poor</td> <td>Very good + Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25%</td> <td>45%</td> </tr> </table>	Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good	25%	45%
Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good										
25%	45%										
Hispanic or Latino		9%	11%	29%	30%	20%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Very poor + Poor</td> <td>Very good + Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21%</td> <td>51%</td> </tr> </table>	Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good	21%	51%
Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good										
21%	51%										
White non-Hispanic		6%	7%	28%	28%	31%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Very poor + Poor</td> <td>Very good + Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13%</td> <td>59%</td> </tr> </table>	Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good	13%	59%
Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good										
13%	59%										
All Chicago Adults		7%	12%	30%	28%	22%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Very poor + Poor</td> <td>Very good + Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> </table>	Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good	20%	50%
Very poor + Poor	Very good + Good										
20%	50%										

* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 41: When thinking of the most recent interaction you had with the Chicago Police in the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the officer(s) did providing useful information to you.

For this question, there were 501 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 252 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 42: When thinking of the most recent interaction you had with the Chicago Police in the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the officer(s) did remaining calm.

For this question, there were 501 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 253 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 43: When thinking of the most recent interaction you had with the Chicago Police in the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the officer(s) did being concerned about your feelings.

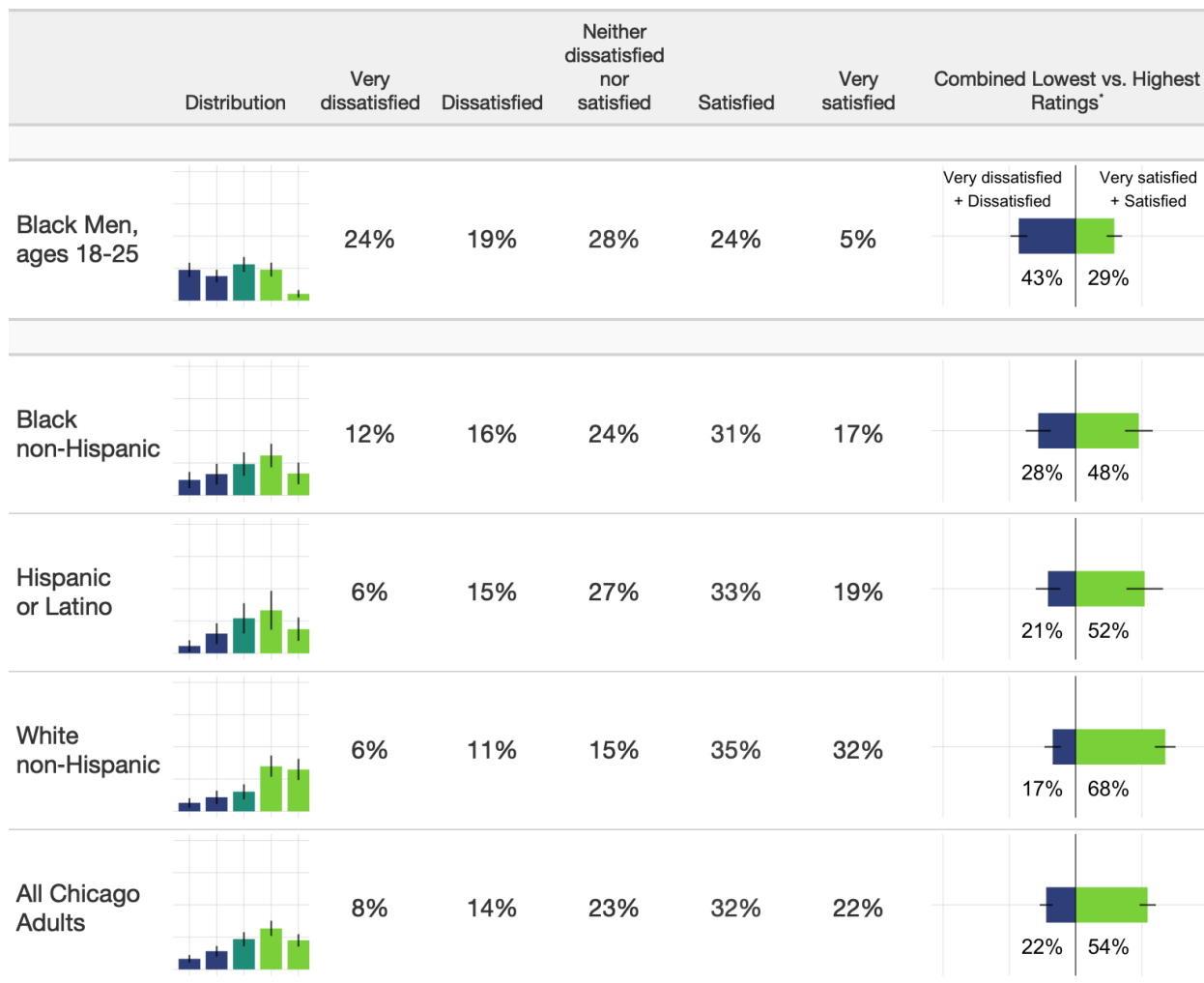
For this question, there were 496 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 253 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 44: Overall, how satisfied are you with the way you were treated by the Chicago Police officer(s) during this most recent interaction?

For this question, there were 506 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 254 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Misconduct Complaints and Investigations

This section asked respondents about their confidence in and satisfaction with the CPD's process for holding officers accountable, as well as their confidence in how to file a complaint, their likelihood of filing a complaint, and whether they would be concerned about harassment if they filed a complaint.²⁶

Chicagoans report being more confident than doubtful that they would know how to file a complaint and likely to file a complaint if they had a reason to do so, but they have low expectations that the CPD will investigate the complaint thoroughly.

- Over 60% of Black Chicagoans, Latino Chicagoans, and White Chicagoans stated they would be “likely” or “very likely” to file a complaint if they had a reason to do so. A slight majority of Young Black Men (51%) said the same. This was one of the questions with the most similarity between groups throughout all sections of the survey.
- Over half of Black Chicagoans (56%) said they were “confident” or “very confident” they would know how to file a complaint, as did 40% of White Chicagoans, 47% of Latino Chicagoans, and 44% of Young Black Men. Roughly a third of each group said they were “doubtful” or “very doubtful” they would know how to file a complaint.
- Over half of Black Chicagoans (52%) and Young Black Men (53%) said they were “doubtful” or “very doubtful” that the CPD would thoroughly investigate their complaints while fewer than a quarter said they were “confident” or “very confident.” White Chicagoans were also more “doubtful” or “very doubtful” (42%) than “confident” or “very confident” (24%). Latino Chicagoans were about split between “doubtful,” “neutral” and “confident” in their confidence in CPD's investigation of complaints.

Chicagoans did not rate the CPD highly on (1) holding officers accountable for misconduct or (2) being supportive of residents who want to file a complaint. Less than one-third of each group rated the CPD “good” or “very good” on these questions.

- Responses followed similar trends across racial and ethnic groups. While Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans were about evenly split between negative,

²⁶ Relatively few residents file complaints each year, so the questions about complaints had to be worded in a way that any respondent could answer, regardless of whether they had actually filed a complaint.

neutral, and positive, Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men rated the CPD more negatively for holding officers accountable for misconduct.

- About half of Black Chicagoans (50%) and Young Black Men (52%) said the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job of holding officers accountable, compared to about a third of White Chicagoans (34%) and Latino Chicagoans (29%).
- Similarly, nearly twice as many Black Chicagoans (41%) and Young Black Men (44%) rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor” as Latino (22%) and White Chicagoans (23%) did for being accepting and supportive of residents who want to file a complaint.

Chicagoans expressed considerable concern about police harassment in response to filing a complaint with the CPD. Black and Latino Chicagoans reported they would be much more worried about harassment from the CPD than White Chicagoans reported.

- More than half of Chicagoans said they were either “somewhat worried” (40%) or “very” to “extremely worried” (19%) about harassment from the CPD in response to filing a complaint. Over half of White Chicagoans (56%) said they were “not very worried” or “not at all worried” about harassment from the CPD, compared to only about one-third of Latino Chicagoans (34%) and Black Chicagoans (35%).
- Additionally, about 40% of each group was “somewhat worried” about police harassment. Black Chicagoans (26%) and Latino Chicagoans (25%) were nearly three times as likely as White Chicagoans (9%) to say they would be “very worried” or “extremely worried” about police harassment. Young Black Men (33%) were most likely to be “very worried” or “extremely worried” about police harassment in response to filing a complaint.

Figure 45: If you felt you had reason to make a complaint to the Chicago Police, how likely would you be to do so?

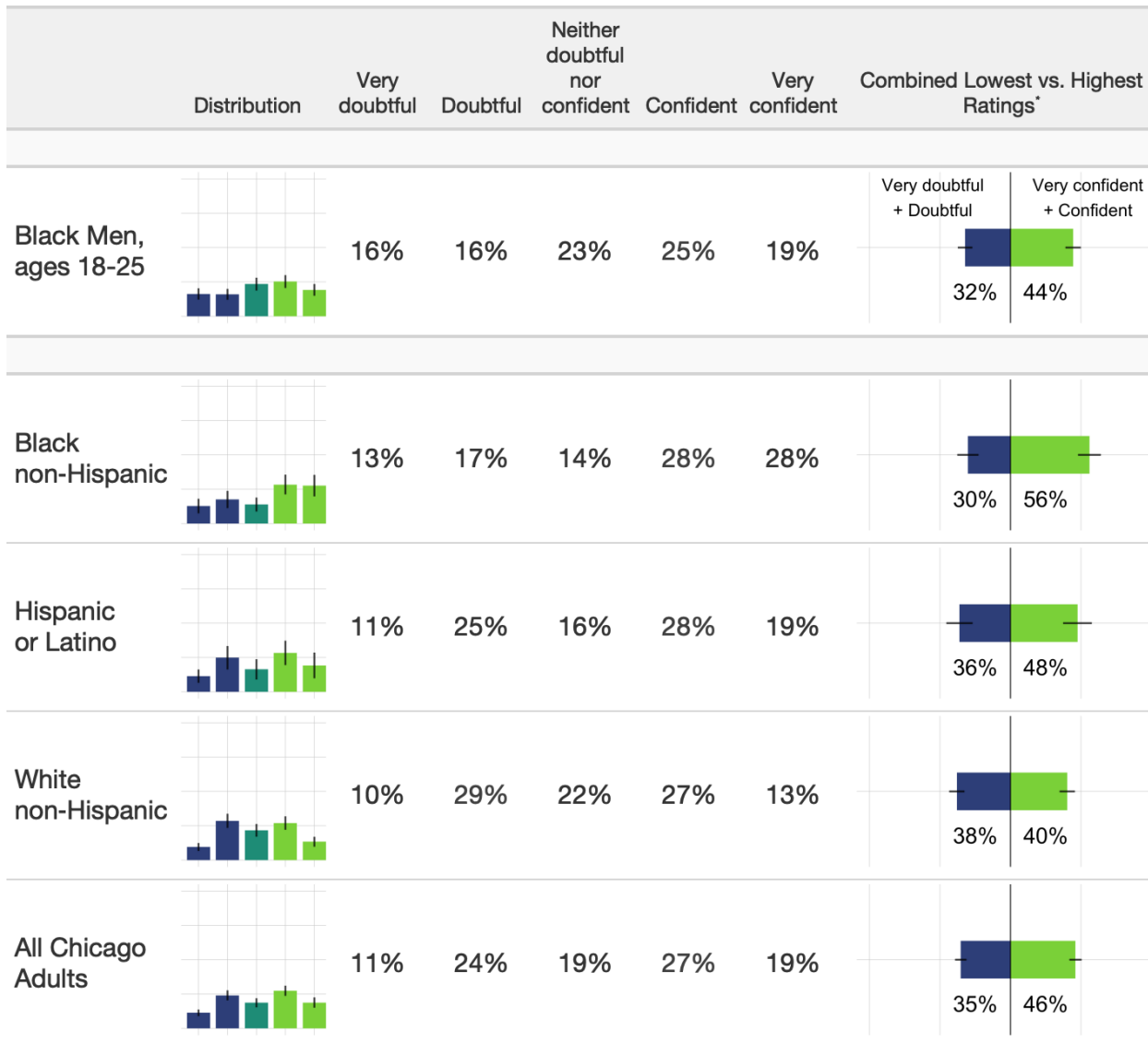
For this question, there were 1,047 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 344 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 46: If you wanted to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how confident are you that you would know how to do it?

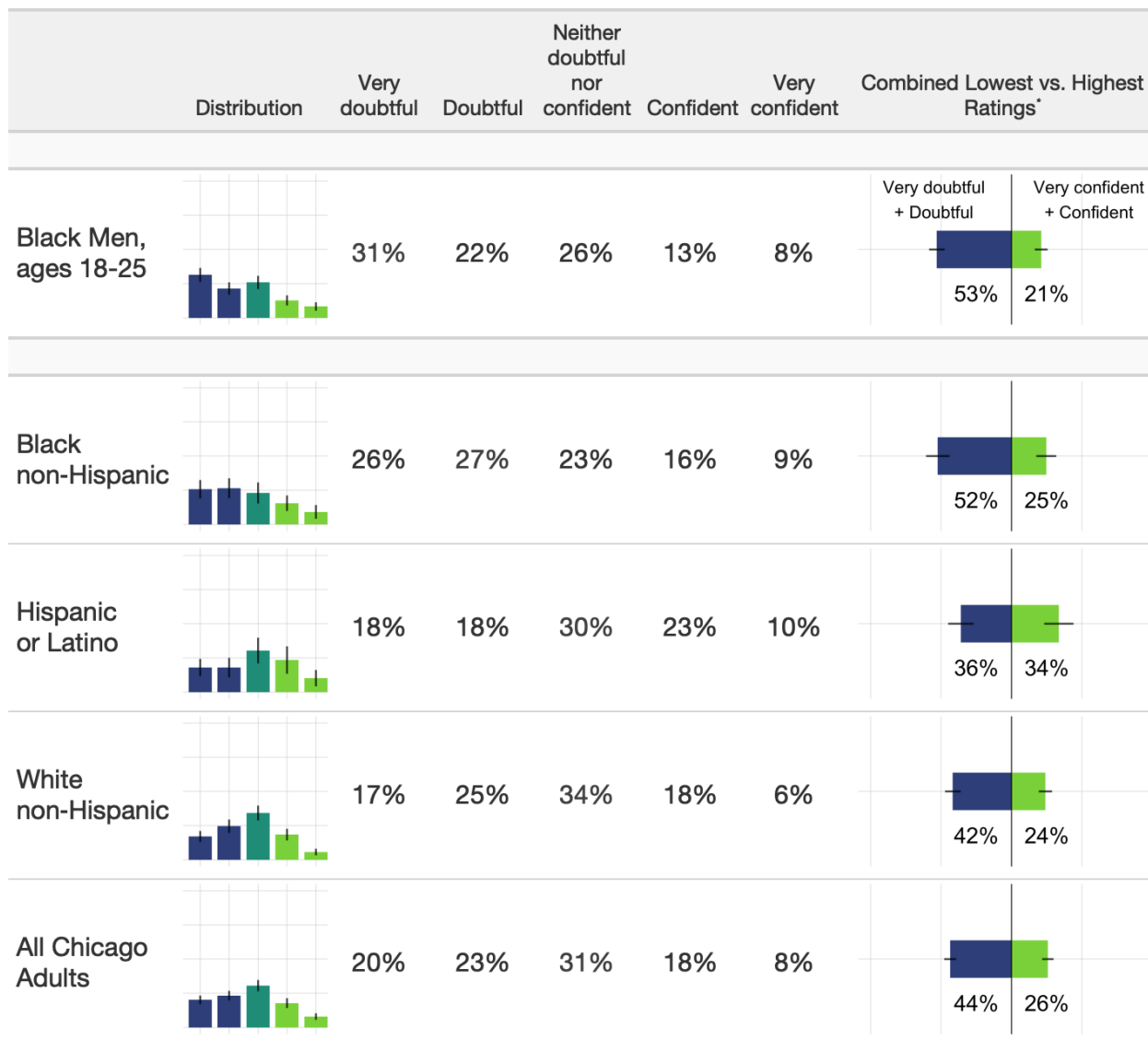
For this question, there were 1,041 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 344 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 47: If you wanted to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how confident are you that it would be investigated thoroughly?

For this question, there were 1,038 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 344 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

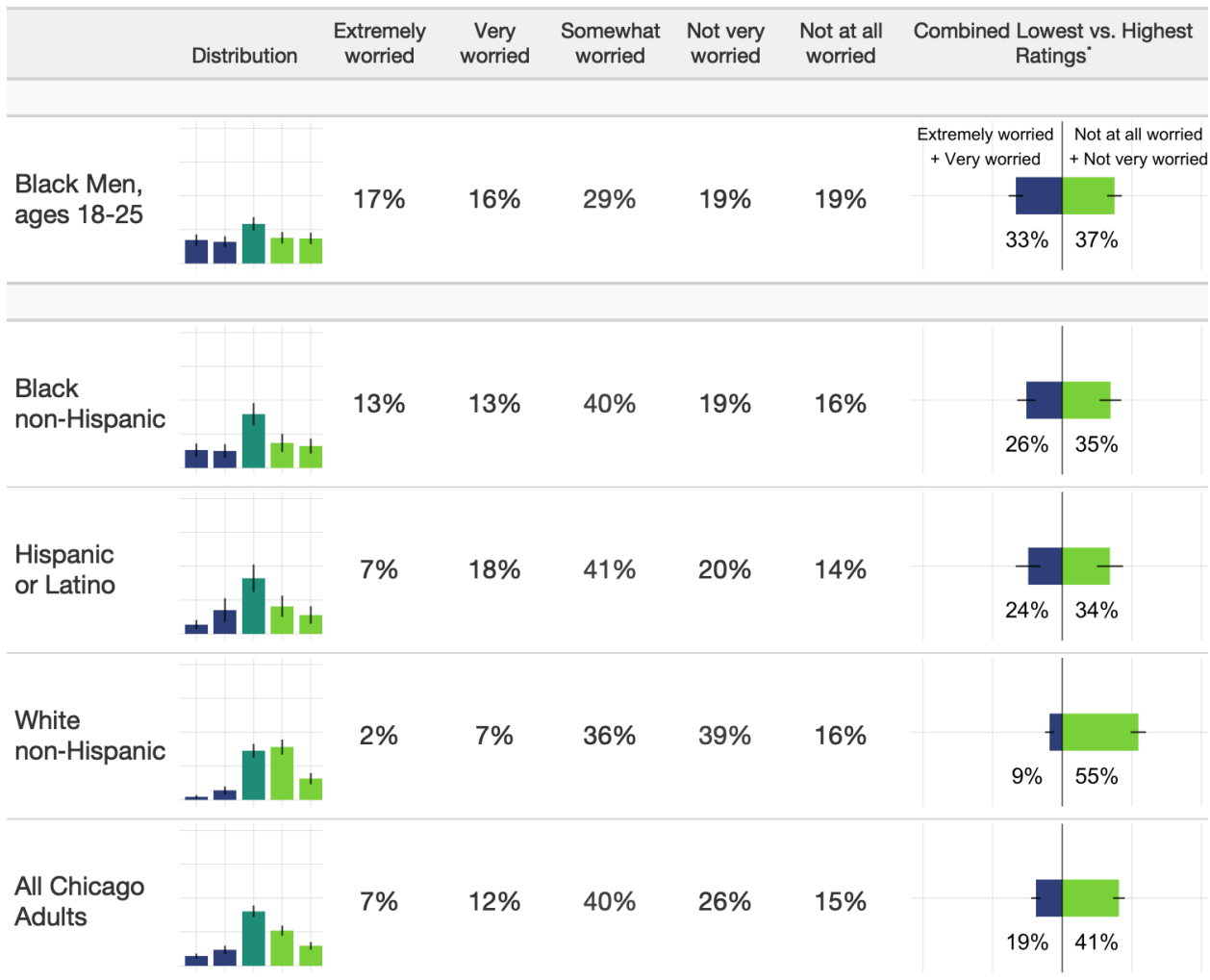


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 48: If you wanted to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how worried would you be about police harassment or other consequences?

For this question, there were 1,043 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 344 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

NOTE: For this question, a lower rating indicates a belief that Chicagoans would be more worried about harassment in response to filing a complaint (e.g. the lowest rating on this question is “Extremely worried”). As you read from left to right, you will see that the response options go from more worried to less worried.



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Figure 49: Over the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing being accepting and supportive of citizens who want to file a complaint against a police officer.

For this question, there were 1,000 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 339 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 50: Over the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing holding officers accountable for misconduct.

For this question, there were 1,029 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 340 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Interactions with Members of the Chicago Community

Respondents were asked their opinions about whether the CPD treats various groups of the Chicago community fairly. This section asked about groups specifically mentioned in ¶646 of the Consent Decree, as well as groups that were mentioned by the Parties during the questionnaire design feedback process, including the following:

- African Americans;
- Asians or Pacific Islanders;
- Latinos;
- Native Americans;
- Whites;
- people under age 25;
- people experiencing homelessness;
- people with disabilities; and
- people in the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) communities.

This section also included questions about how the CPD treats people in respondents' neighborhoods, if respondents ever felt they were stopped by the CPD because of their race or ethnicity, and how often respondents believe that CPD officers make decisions during interactions based on the race or ethnicity of residents.

Questions about whether the CPD treats various members of the Chicago community fairly revealed both some of the highest levels of similarity and also the largest differences in responses between groups in this survey.

Treating Members of the Chicago Community Fairly

Chicagoans overwhelmingly believe that the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job of treating White Chicagoans fairly (77%), but far fewer think the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job treating Black Chicagoans (24%) and Latino Chicagoans (30%) fairly.

- A large majority of Chicagoans (77%) believe the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job of treating White Chicagoans fairly. At least three-quarters of each

group (75% or over) rated the CPD positively. Only 3% of Chicagoans rated the CPD negatively for treating White Chicagoans fairly. This was one of the questions with the most similarity in responses between groups.

- All groups also agreed that the CPD is doing a poor job of treating Black Chicagoans fairly, though they differed in degree. Chicagoans were more than twice as likely to say the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” (55%) rather than a “good” or “very good” (24%) job of treating Black Chicagoans fairly. About 70% of Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor” for treating Black Chicagoans fairly, compared to fewer than half of White and Latino Chicagoans (about 45%).
- About 35% of Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans indicated that the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job in treating Latino Chicagoans fairly, yet about the same amount (35%) of both groups also indicated that the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor job” of treating Latino Chicagoans fairly. Over half of Black Chicagoans (54%) and Young Black Men (57%) said the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating Latino Chicagoans fairly, while fewer than 20% of both groups felt the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job.

Fewer than half of Chicagoans rated the CPD as doing a “good” or “very good” job at treating Asian and Pacific Islander Chicagoans fairly (47%).

- All groups of Chicagoans gave the CPD similar ratings at treating Asian Chicagoans fairly, with Young Black Men (40%), Black Chicagoans (44%), Latino Chicagoans (47%), and White Chicagoans (50%) saying the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job. Another 40% of each group responded that the CPD is neither doing a poor or good job, and fewer than 20% of each group rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor.”

Nearly half of each group of Chicagoans (about 45% overall) rated the CPD neither poor nor good for treating Native American Chicagoans fairly.

- Only one-third of Chicagoans overall said the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job treating Native American Chicagoans fairly, including fewer than one quarter of Black Chicagoans (24%) and Young Black Men (23%).

About half of Chicagoans (46%) rated the CPD neither poor nor good for treating religious minorities fairly, while over one-third rated the CPD “good” or “very good” (38%).

- There was a considerable difference between groups on this question as Latino Chicagoans (48%) and White Chicagoans (43%) were about twice as likely as Black Chicagoans (23%) and Young Black Men (22%) to rate the CPD “good” or “very good” for treating religious minorities fairly.

About two in five Chicagoans (39%) said that the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job treating members of the LGBTQI community fairly, while another 43% rated the CPD neither poor nor good.

- Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans (nearly 50%) were over twice as likely as Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men (fewer than 25%) to give the CPD a positive rating for treating members of the LGBTQI community fairly.

Nearly half of Chicagoans said the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job treating people with disabilities (44%) fairly.

- About half of Latino Chicagoans (55%) and White Chicagoans (50%) felt that the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job at treating people with disabilities fairly, compared to 28% of Black Chicagoans and 36% of Young Black Men.
- Black Chicagoans (31%) were about twice as likely as Latino Chicagoans (16%) and White Chicagoans (14%) to say the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating people with disabilities fairly.

Only about one-quarter of Chicagoans rated the CPD “good” or “very good” for treating people experiencing homelessness fairly (26%).

- Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men gave the CPD especially low ratings on these questions, as fewer than 20% of both groups rated the CPD “good” or “very good” for treating people experiencing homelessness fairly, while over half of Black Chicagoans (55%) and Young Black Men (52%) said the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job.

Fewer than three in 10 Chicagoans rated the CPD “good” or “very good” for treating people with mental health conditions fairly (29%).

- Only about 20% of Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men, as well as about one-third of Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans, said the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job at treating those with mental health conditions fairly.
- Black Chicagoans (55%) and Young Black Men (52%) were much more likely than Latino Chicagoans (29%) and White Chicagoans (32%) to feel that the CPD is doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating the homeless fairly and about a third of each group said that the CPD was doing either a poor or good job.

Treating Young People and Respondents' Neighbors Fairly

A majority of Chicagoans felt the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job at treating people in their own neighborhoods fairly (52%), while fewer than 30% of Chicagoans thought the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job at treating young people fairly (anywhere in the city).

- These questions revealed some of the largest differences between racial groups on the survey. A majority of White Chicagoans (69%) and Latino Chicagoans (53%) felt that the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job at treating people from their neighborhood fairly, but far fewer Black Chicagoans (29%) and Young Black Men (20%) felt the same.
- Findings revealed disparities between racial groups when looking at who rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor.” Young Black Men (44%) and Black Chicagoans (36%) were over six times more likely than White Chicagoans (6%) to rate the CPD “poor” or “very poor” at treating people in their neighborhoods fairly. Latino Chicagoans (14%) were over twice as likely as White Chicagoans, but much less likely than Black Chicagoans to rate the CPD negatively. In other words, White Chicagoans were 15 times more likely than Black Chicagoans to rate the CPD positively rather than negatively for treating people in their neighborhoods fairly.
- Responses showed a similar pattern to the question about treating young people fairly, though all groups felt that the CPD is doing a worse job at treating young people fairly as compared to treating people from their neighborhoods fairly. Nearly four times as many White Chicagoans (40%) and Latino Chicagoans (35%) as Black Chicagoans (12%) and Young Black Men (11%) felt the CPD is doing a “good” or “very good” job at treating young people fairly. Likewise, Black Chicagoans (60%) and Young Black Men (62%) were far more likely to say the CPD is doing a “poor” to “very poor” job treating young people fairly than Latino (28%) or White Chicagoans (16%). Similar to the question on treating people in respondents’ neighborhoods fairly, White Chicagoans were 12 times more likely than Black Chicagoans to rate the CPD positively rather than negatively for treating young people fairly.

Taking Race and Ethnicity into Account When Making Decisions

Chicagoans were also asked how often the CPD takes someone’s race or ethnicity into account when making certain decisions, including which cars to stop for traffic violations, which people to arrest and take to jail, which people to stop and question on the street, which people to help with their problems, and which neighborhoods to patrol most frequently.

Responses to questions in this section followed a similar pattern: Chicagoans were most likely to say the CPD “usually” or “always” takes race and ethnicity into account when making decisions, less likely to say the CPD “sometimes” takes race and ethnicity into account, and least likely to say “not very often” or “never.” Chicagoans did not rate the CPD highly in this section. For every question in this section, fewer than one-third of Chicagoans and of each group said that the CPD “not very often” or “never” takes race and ethnicity into account when making these kinds of decisions.

A majority of Chicagoans (58%) felt that the CPD takes race or ethnicity into account usually or almost always when deciding which neighborhoods to patrol most frequently.

- Roughly 60% of Black Chicagoans, Latino Chicagoans, and White Chicagoans, as well as 67% of Young Black Men, said the CPD “usually” or “almost always” takes race and ethnicity into account when deciding which neighborhoods to patrol—the lowest rated question in this section. Fewer than 20% responded that the CPD not very often or never takes race or ethnicity into account when deciding which neighborhoods to patrol.

Over 50% of Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men said the CPD “usually” or “almost always” takes someone’s race or ethnicity into account when deciding which cars to stop for traffic violations, which people to arrest and take to jail, and which people to stop and question on the street.

- Fewer than 20% of Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men said the CPD “not very often” or “never” takes someone’s race into account when making these decisions.
- Similarly, fewer than three in 10 Latino and White Chicagoans said the CPD “not very often” or “never” takes race into account when making these decisions, though Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans were somewhat less negative than Black Chicagoans with a large majority of each saying CPD either “sometimes” (30-40%), “usually,” or “almost always” (30-40%) takes race or ethnicity into account when making these decisions.

About 40% of Chicagoans said the CPD “sometimes” takes race and ethnicity into account when deciding which people to help with their problems, while another 35% said the CPD “usually” or “always” takes race and ethnicity into account.

- Each group was slightly less negative on this question than it had been on the previous questions, but fewer than one-third of each group still said the CPD “not very often” or “never” takes race and ethnicity into account.

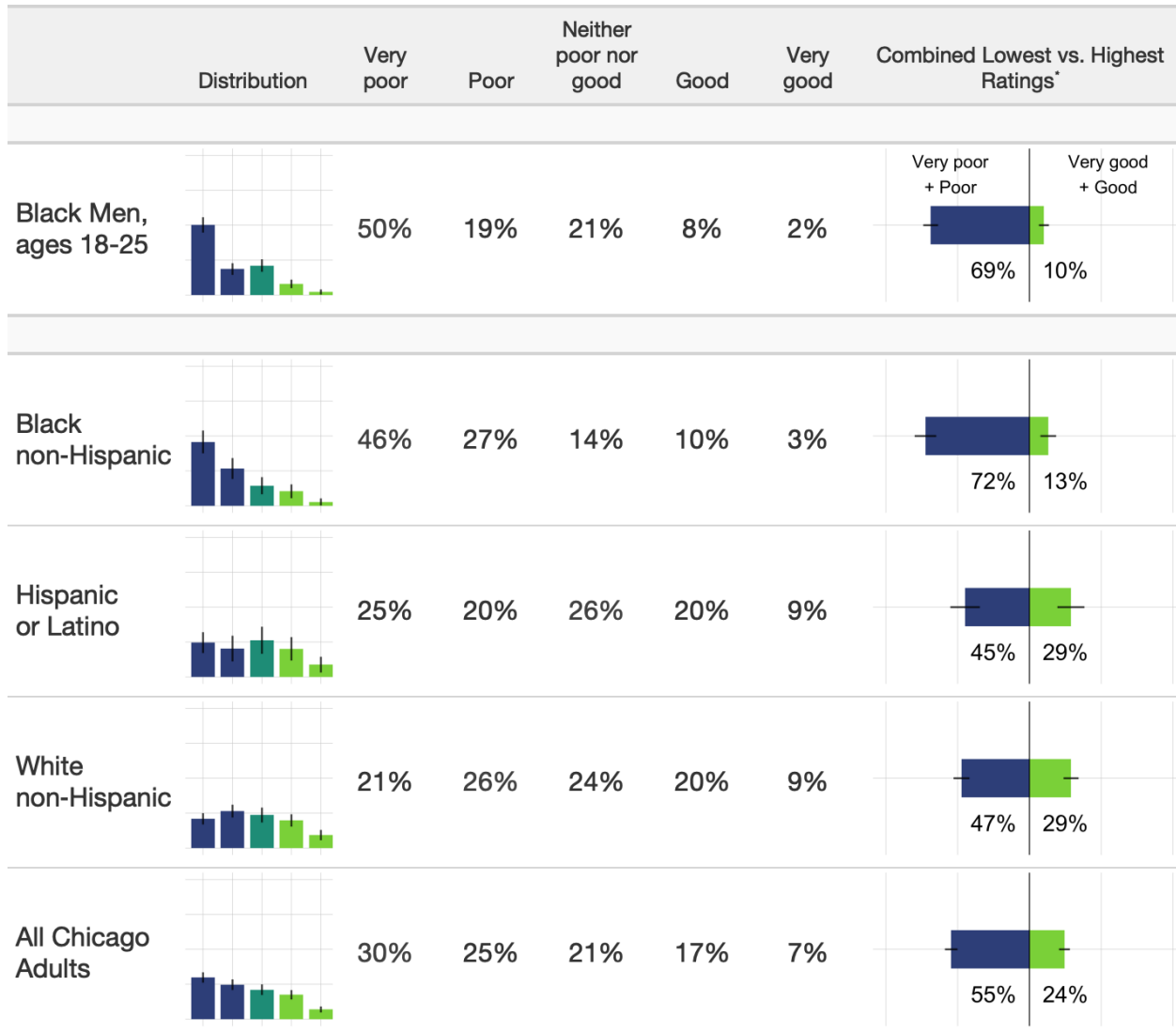
Finally, Chicagoans' responses to whether they believe they have been pulled over by the CPD because of their race or ethnicity revealed some of the largest differences between groups in the survey.²⁷

- Young Black Men (75%) were over 12 times more likely than White Chicagoans (6%) to say they believe that the CPD had previously stopped them because of their race or ethnicity.
- This was also the question with the most difference between Black, White, and Latino Chicagoans in this section. Black Chicagoans (58%) were more than twice as likely as Latino Chicagoans (28%) to say they felt the CPD had stopped them because of their race or ethnicity, while both Black and Latino Chicagoans were far more likely than the only 6% of White Chicagoans who felt they had been stopped by the CPD because of their race or ethnicity.

²⁷ Respondents only saw this question if they had previously indicated that they had been stopped by the CPD.

Figure 51: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating Black Chicagoans fairly?

For this question, there were 1,026 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 341 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 52: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating Asians or Pacific Islanders fairly?

For this question, there were 989 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 338 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 53: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating Latino Chicagoans fairly?

For this question, there were 1,022 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 340 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 54: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating Native Americans or American Indians fairly?

For this question, there were 978 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 340 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 55: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating White Chicagoans fairly?

For this question, there were 1,016 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 340 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 56: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating people under 25 years of age fairly?

For this question, there were 1,012 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 345 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 57: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating people experiencing homelessness fairly?

For this question, there were 1,004 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 340 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 58: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating people with disabilities fairly?

For this question, there were 1,005 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 342 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 59: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating people living with mental health conditions fairly?

For this question, there were 1,011 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 342 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 60: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating people in the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) communities?

For this question, there were 988 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 340 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



*NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 61: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating religious minorities fairly?

For this question, there were 993 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 341 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 62: How good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating people from your neighborhood fairly?

For this question, there were 1,024 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 341 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

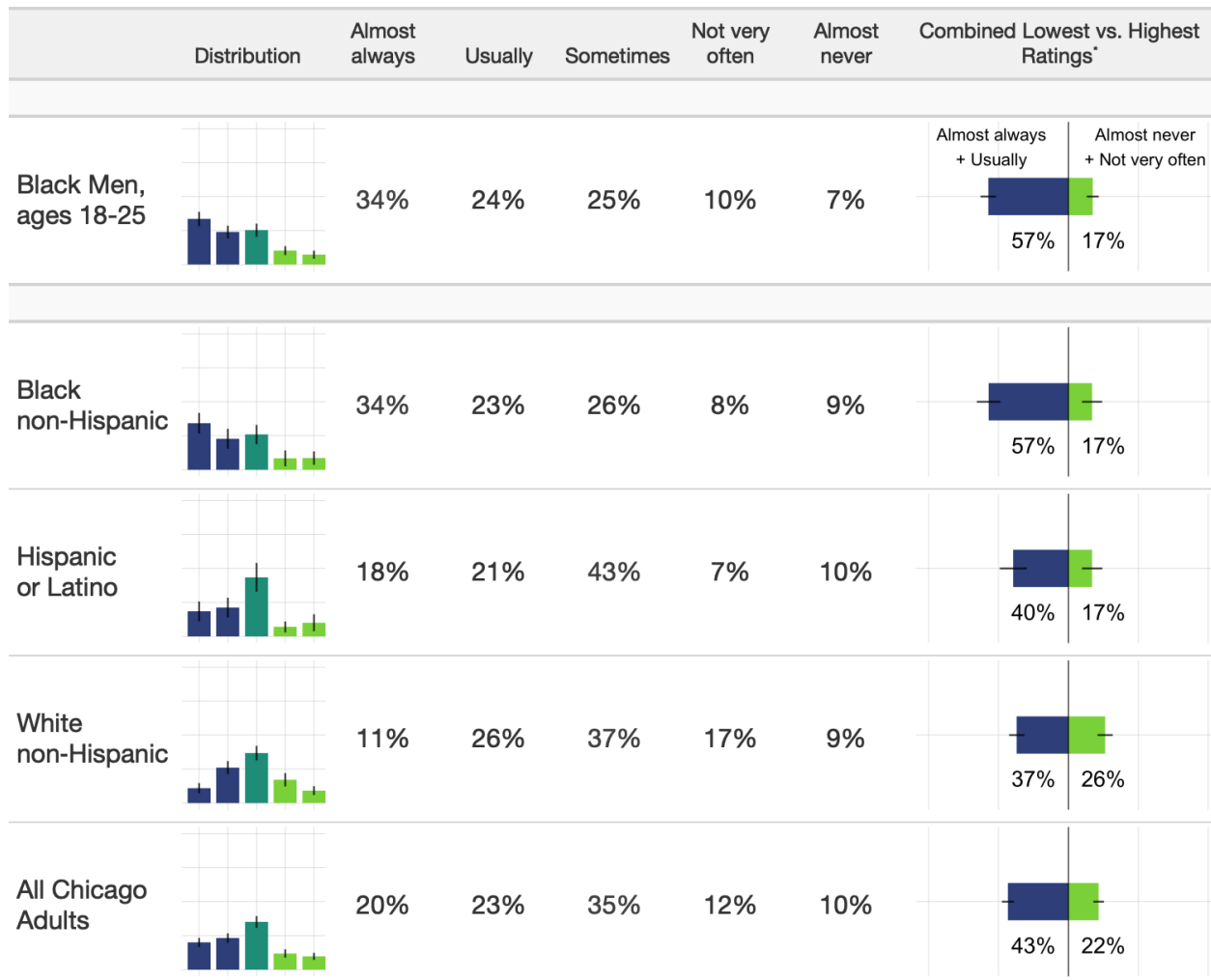


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 63: In your opinion, how often do the Chicago Police decide which cars to stop for traffic violations based on someone’s race or ethnic background?

For this question, there were 1,006 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 338 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

NOTE: For this question, a lower rating indicates a belief that CPD officers would use race or ethnicity more often in making this type of decision (e.g., the lowest rating on this question is “Almost always”). As you read from left to right, you will see that the response options go from more often to less often.

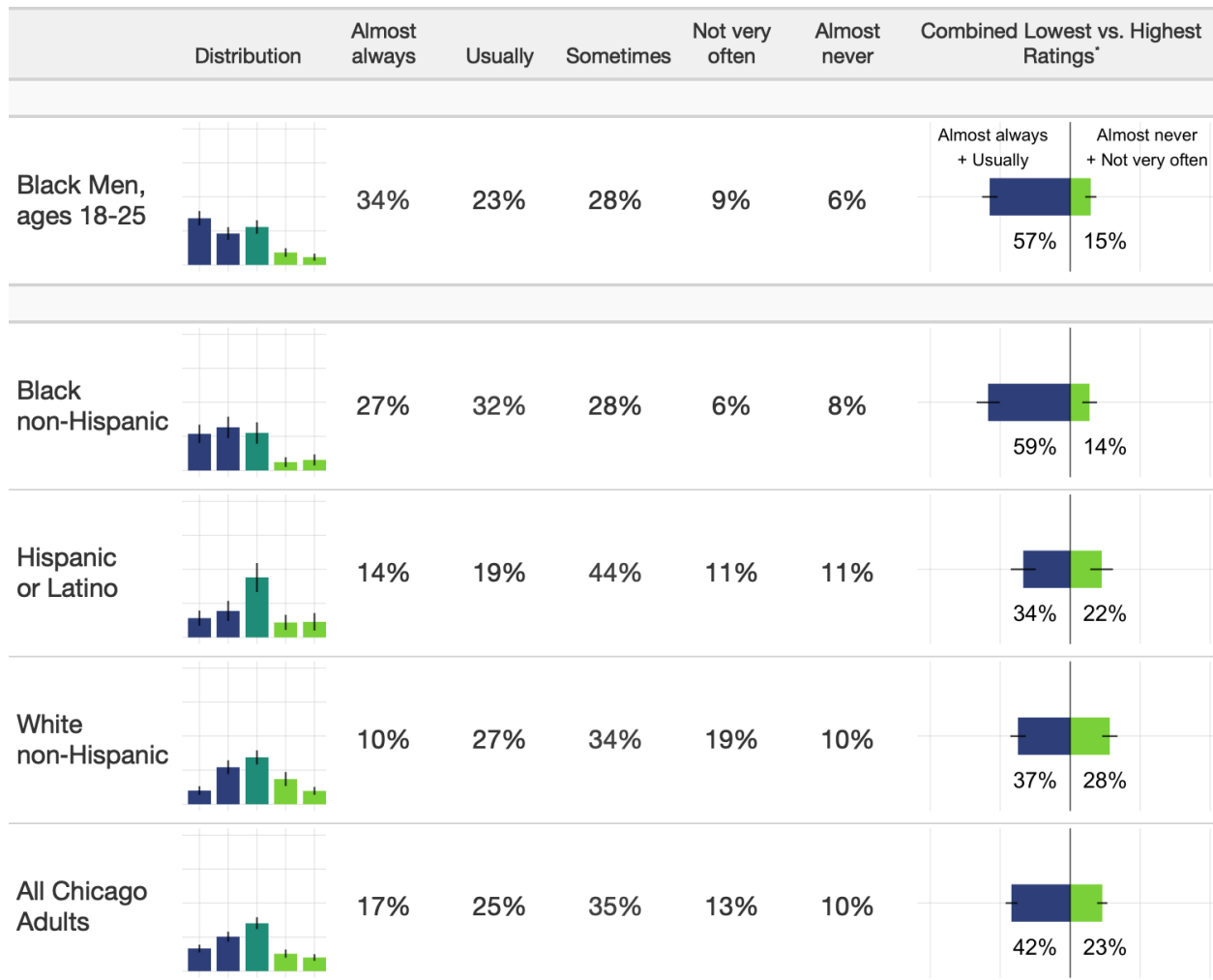


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 64: In your opinion, how often do the Chicago Police decide which people to arrest and take to jail based on someone’s race or ethnic background?

For this question, there were 1,005 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 337 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

NOTE: For this question, a lower rating indicates a belief that CPD officers would use race or ethnicity more often in making this type of decision (e.g., the lowest rating on this question is “Almost always”). As you read from left to right, you will see that the response options go from more often to less often.



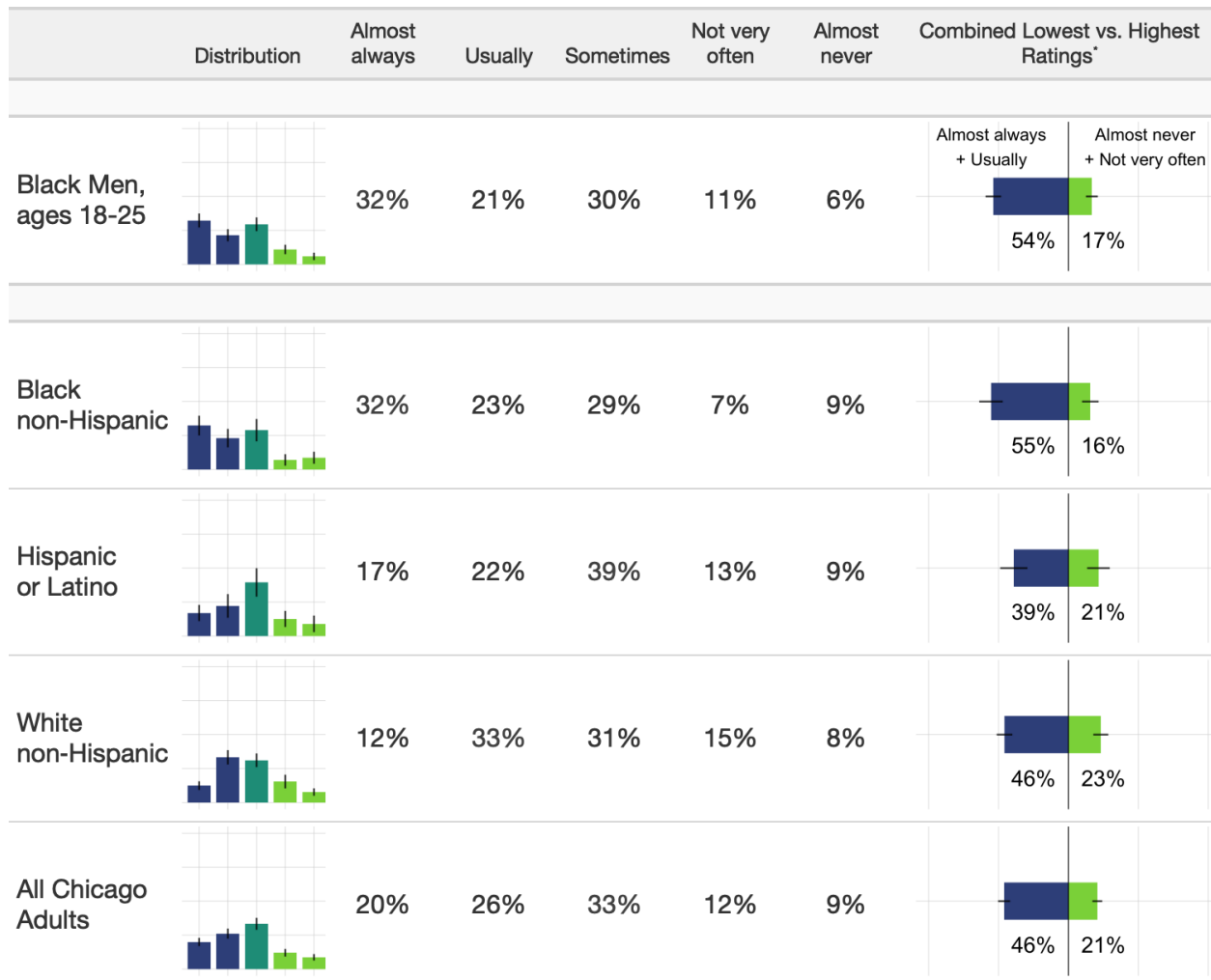
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Figure 65: In your opinion, how often do the Chicago Police decide which people to stop and question on the street based on someone’s race or ethnic background?

For this question, there were 1,009 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 339 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

NOTE: For this question, a lower rating indicates a belief that CPD officers would use race or ethnicity more often in making this type of decision (e.g., the lowest rating on this question is “Almost always”). As you read from left to right, you will see that the response options go from more often to less often.

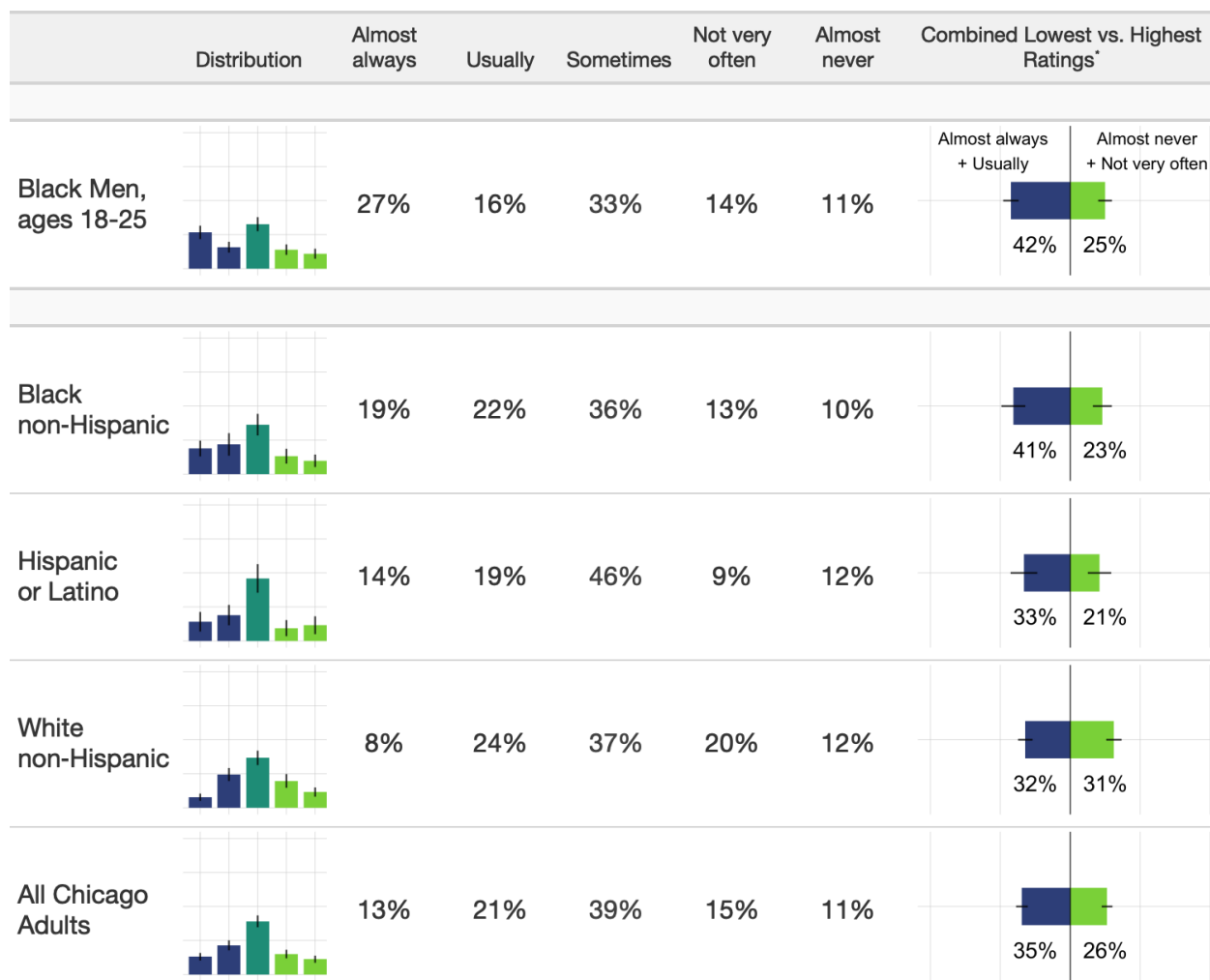


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 66: In your opinion, how often do the Chicago Police decide which people to help with their problems based on someone’s race or ethnic background?

For this question, there were 998 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 335 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

NOTE: For this question, a lower rating indicates a belief that CPD officers would use race or ethnicity more often in making this type of decision. (e.g., the lowest rating on this question is “Almost always”). As you read from left to right, you will see that the response options go from more often to less often.

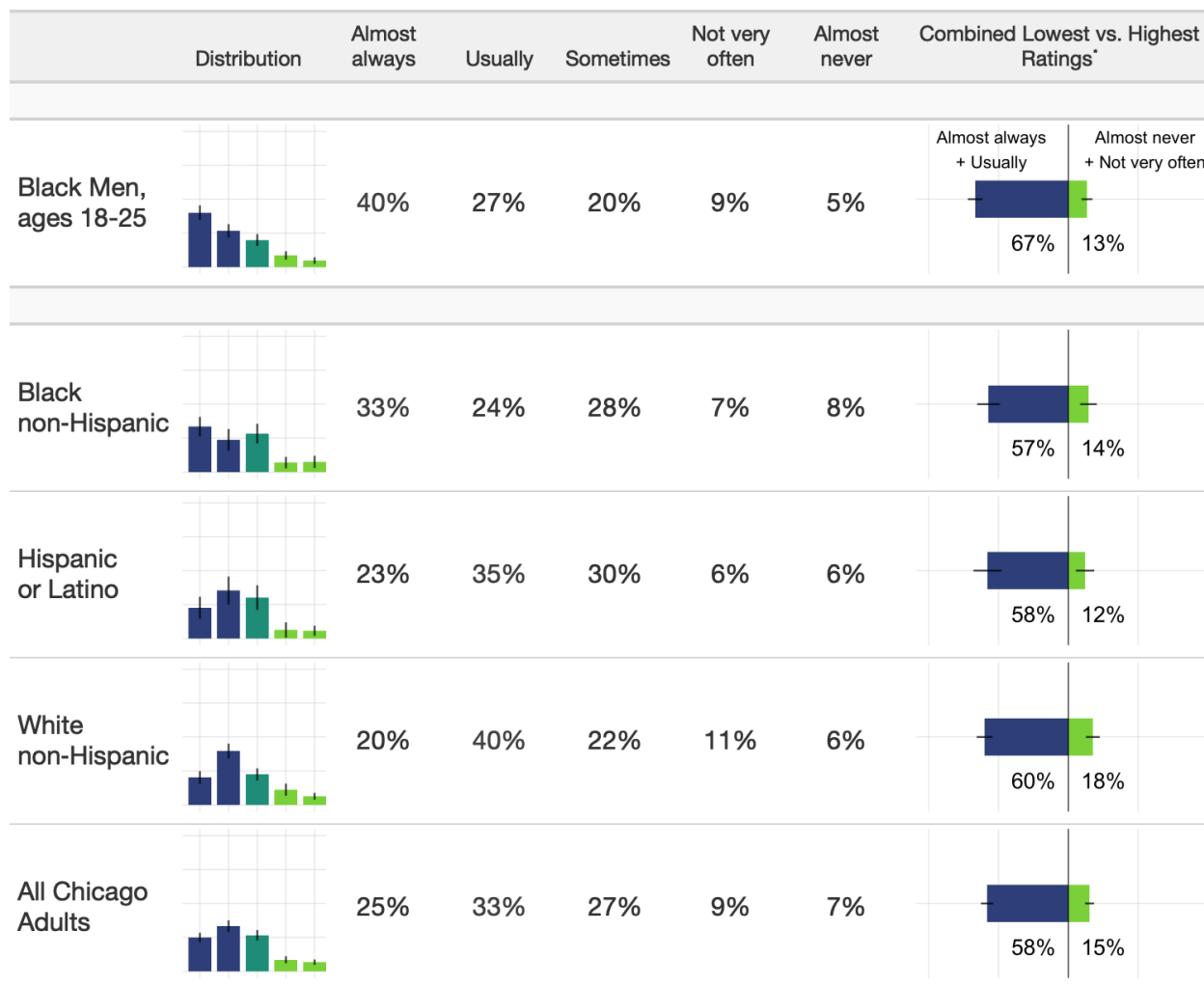


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 67: In your opinion, how often do the Chicago Police decide which neighborhoods to patrol most frequently cars to stop for traffic violations based on someone’s race or ethnic background?

For this question, there were 1,011 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 337 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

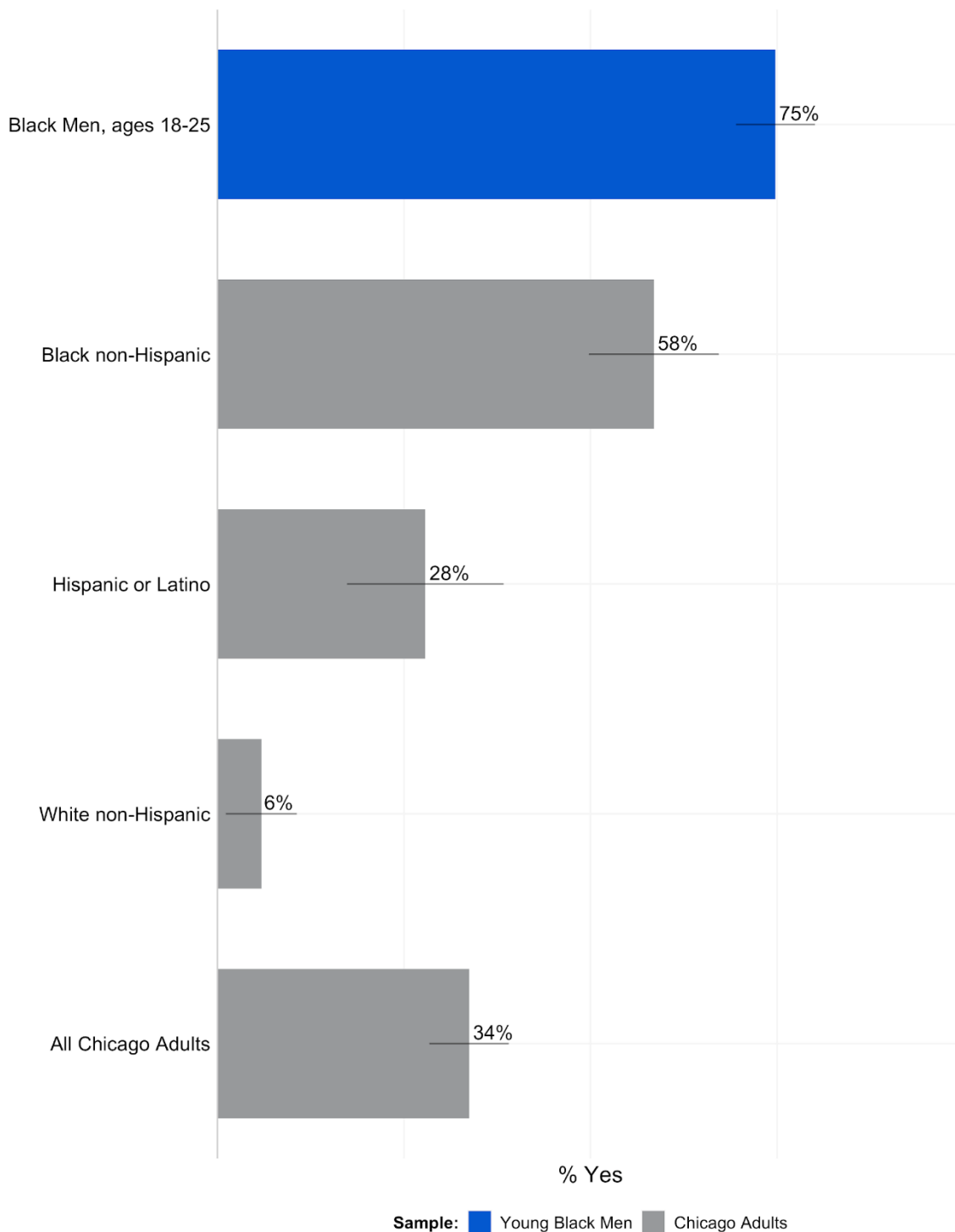
NOTE: For this question, a lower rating indicates a belief that CPD officers would use race or ethnicity more often in making this type of decision (e.g., the lowest rating on this question is “Almost always”). As you read from left to right, you will see that the response options go from more often to less often.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Figure 68: Have you ever felt that you were personally stopped by the Chicago Police because of your race or ethnic background?

For this question, there were 575 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 269 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



Confidence in Reform

This final section asked respondents about their confidence that reforms undertaken by the CPD will have a lasting and positive effect, as well as how well informed they feel about the police reform efforts that have taken place over the previous 12 months.

Overall, Chicagoans were approximately evenly split between “doubtful,” “neutral,” or “confident” on whether reform of the CPD will lead to lasting and positive changes.

- No group had more than 38% say that they were “confident” or “very confident” that reform of the CPD would lead to lasting and positive changes.
- Nearly half of Black Chicagoans (46%) and Young Black Men (47%) were doubtful or very doubtful that reform of the CPD would lead to lasting and positive changes, while fewer than a quarter of each group were confident or very confident.
- White Chicagoans and Latino Chicagoans were mostly “neutral,” with slightly more than one-third saying they were either “confident” or “neutral” and fewer than three in 10 saying they were “doubtful.”

Few Chicagoans (17%) reported being “very well” or “completely” informed about the CPD’s reform efforts over the previous 12 months, with nearly half saying they were “not very well” or “not at all” informed (47%). About a third (36%) said they were “somewhat well” informed.

- This was one of the questions with the most similarity in responses between groups. Around 40–50% of Chicagoans, all racial groups, and Young Black Men said they were “not very well” or “not at all” informed about reform.
- An additional 30–40% of each group said they were “somewhat well” informed, while fewer than 20% said they were “very well” or “extremely well” informed.

Figure 69: How confident are you that any reforms being made in the Chicago Police Department will have a lasting and positive effect?

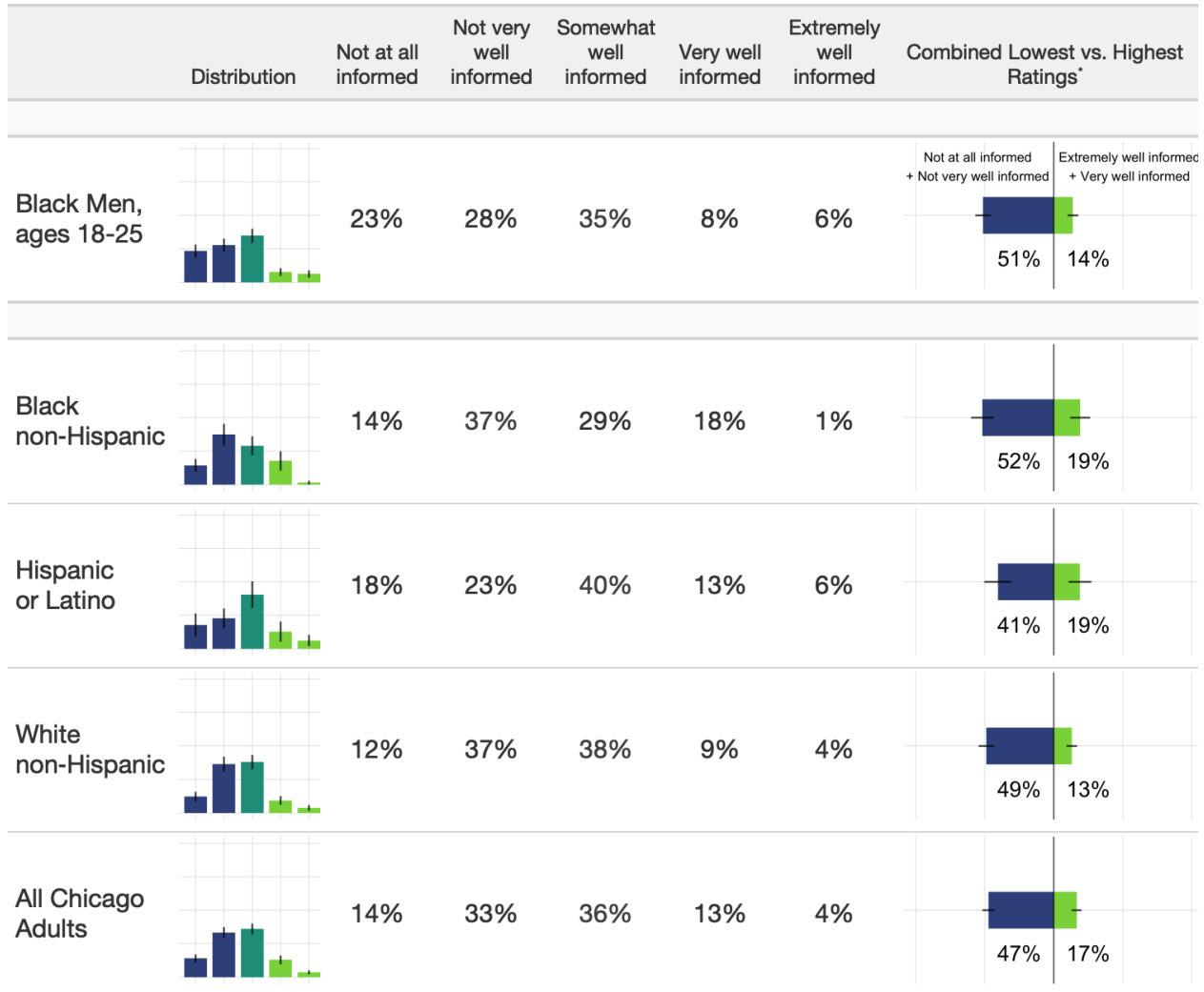
For this question, there were 1,041 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 345 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Figure 70: How well informed do you feel about the Chicago Police reform efforts over the past 12 months?

For this question, there were 1,046 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 340 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates and the range of values one would expect to observe in 95 out of 100 surveys just like this.

Overall Observations

The survey results as a whole present one overarching theme: the large differences in the ways racial and ethnic groups in Chicago experience and perceive the CPD. Chicagoans' responses to whether they believe that they have been pulled over by the CPD because of their race or ethnicity demonstrate this theme. Far more Black Chicagoans (58%) and Young Black Men (75%) believe they have been pulled over by the CPD because of their race or ethnicity than Latino Chicagoans (28%) or White Chicagoans (6%). In other words, Young Black Men (75%) were over 12 times more likely than White Chicagoans (6%) to believe the CPD had previously stopped them because of their race or ethnicity.

This final section of the report highlights key observations that repeat across questions and topics throughout the survey. These are the "big picture" findings from the survey results. The summary statistics in this section allow the reader to zoom out and observe patterns that emerge over the eight topic areas. These statistics, principally based on averages, hide variations and are limited in their ability to show exceptions to each trend and outliers. For a more detailed view of the data, readers are encouraged to explore the full report which provides detailed results and figures for each question.

The first part of this summary captures trends related to how Chicagoans perceive the CPD. These trends are based on the average results for the 54 questions that allowed respondents to rate the performance of the CPD by selecting a negative, neutral, or positive response.²⁸ The second part of this summary captures trends regarding 12 questions about Chicagoans' contact with the police.

Overall Observations:

- Chicagoans rated the CPD in a consistent pattern by racial and ethnic groups on a large majority of questions and topic areas: White Chicagoans provided the most positive responses, followed by Latino Chicagoans, Black Chicagoans, and Young Black Men, who provided the most negatively.
- Black Chicagoans rated the CPD more negatively than Latino and White Chicagoans across every topic area.

²⁸ In total, there are 65 ratings questions. Nine 'unipolar' questions were excluded because they have neither a "neutral" response option nor clear "negative" and "positive" response options. Two other questions were removed because they are not clear ratings of the Chicago Police. The included questions appear in Figures [1-14](#), [16-29](#), [35-44](#), [47](#), [49-62](#), and [69](#).

- Young Black Men rated the CPD more negatively than all Chicagoans on nearly all 54 ratings questions.
- Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men reported experiencing much more involuntary contact, including stops and use of force. Many examples of how Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men view and experience the CPD more negatively are highlighted in the report, but some of the most extreme differences are evident in involuntary police contact where, for example, Young Black Men report being six times more likely to be stopped in a car by the CPD and 20 times more likely than White Chicagoans to have had a gun pointed at them by the CPD in the past year.
- Chicagoans' perceptions of the CPD overall are more positive than negative, but only a third of questions had a majority positive rating and perceptions vary greatly by topic and by racial group.
- Chicagoans, on average, rated the CPD most positively on measures of trustworthiness and effectiveness and least positively on measures of community engagement and misconduct complaints and investigations.

Trends in Perceptions Overall and by Racial Group

On average, Chicagoans rated the CPD more positively than negatively, but perceptions varied dramatically by racial group, and only a third of questions had a majority positive rating from Chicagoans.

- A majority of Chicagoans responded positively on 37% of ratings questions, but as [Figure 71](#) shows, there were striking differences by race and ethnicity when looking at how often a majority of each group rated the CPD either positively or negatively.
- A majority of White Chicagoans responded positively on over half of the ratings questions (56%), followed by Latino Chicagoans on nearly half of questions (44%).
- Black Chicagoans were much less likely to rate the CPD positively, with a majority responding positively only 15% of the time.
- Young Black men were least likely to rate the CPD positively. On only two of the 54 survey questions (4%) did a majority of Young Black Men respond positively.

By zooming in on a comparison between the number of questions to which a group responded either majority positive or majority negative, [Figure 71](#) shows the large disparity in perceptions of the CPD by race. On zero of the 54 questions appropriate for this analysis did over 50% of White and Latino Chicagoans rate the CPD

negatively, while only rarely did over 50% of Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men rate the CPD positively on any question.

[Figure 71](#) summarizes the results for the 54 questions that allowed respondents to rate the performance of the CPD by selecting a negative, neutral, or positive response. The average positive ratings and average negative ratings for Chicagoans across all 54 ratings questions can be seen in this figure. These results capture the overall trend of White Chicagoans rating the CPD most positively with an average positive rating of 53%, followed by Latino Chicagoans (46%), Black Chicagoans (35%) and Young Black Men (28%). [Figure 71](#) also depicts the overall trend of Young Black Men responding most negatively. Across all ratings questions, 41% of Young Black Men rated the CPD negatively on average, followed by Black Chicagoans (35%), Latino Chicagoans (21%) and White Chicagoans (16%).

Figure 71: Overall Summary of All Ratings Questions

	Questions with a majority negative rating	Questions with a majority positive rating	Average Negative and Positive Ratings*	
Black Men, ages 18-25	12 (22%)	2 (4%)	Negative 41%	Positive 28%
Black non-Hispanic	7 (13%)	8 (15%)	35%	35%
Hispanic or Latino	0 (0%)	24 (44%)	21%	46%
White non-Hispanic	0 (0%)	30 (56%)	16%	53%
All Chicago Adults	1 (2%)	20 (37%)	24%	45%

* For this analysis, 54 ratings questions were included. They are questions that allowed respondents to rate the performance of the Chicago Police and each contain two negative, one neutral, and two positive response options. The 'Negative' bar is the average of the sum of the proportions for the negative two ratings (for example, Very poor + Poor) and the 'Positive' bar is the average of the sum of the proportions for the positive two ratings (for example, Very good + Good).

Chicagoans rated the CPD in a consistent pattern by racial and ethnic group across the 54 ratings questions: White Chicagoans were most positive, followed by Latino Chicagoans, Black Chicagoans, and Young Black Men, who were most negative.

- This pattern holds for nearly three-quarters of the 54 questions included in this analysis.
- On nearly nine in 10 questions (87%), both White and Latino Chicagoans rated the CPD more positively than Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men.
- Young Black Men rated the CPD more negatively than all Chicagoans on all 54 ratings questions and all Black Chicagoans on 46 questions.

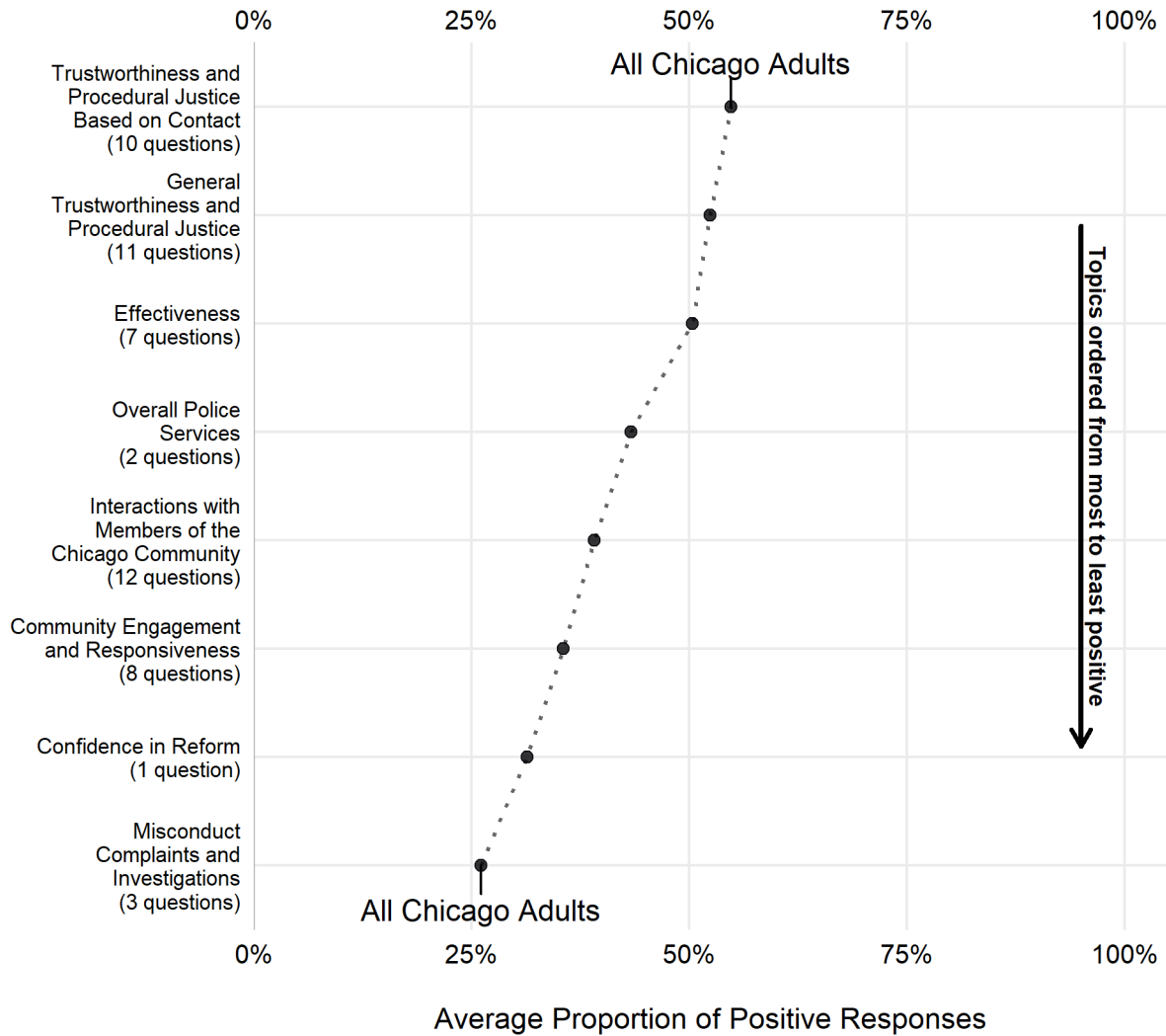
This overall pattern, White Chicagoans most positive, followed by Latino Chicagoans, Black Chicagoans, and Young Black Men, also extends to almost all survey topic areas as reflected in Figures [73](#) and [74](#).

Trends in Perceptions by Topic and Racial Group

We can also understand the big-picture survey results by exploring how positively or negatively Chicagoans responded by topic area. [Figure 72](#) depicts the average positive rating by topic area for Chicagoans and is ordered from most to least positive. Overall, Chicagoans' perceptions of the CPD are most positive for questions that measure trustworthiness and effectiveness; less positive for overall police services, how fairly the CPD treat various members of the Chicago community, and community engagement and responsiveness; and least positive for questions that measure confidence in reform and the misconduct complaints process.

Figure 72: Chicagoans' Positive Ratings of the Police by Topic

The 54 ratings questions included in this figure allowed respondents to rate the performance of the CPD and each contain two negative, one neutral, and two positive response options. Each dot represents the average of the sum of the proportions for the positive two ratings (for example, "Very good" and "Good") for all questions in the corresponding topic.

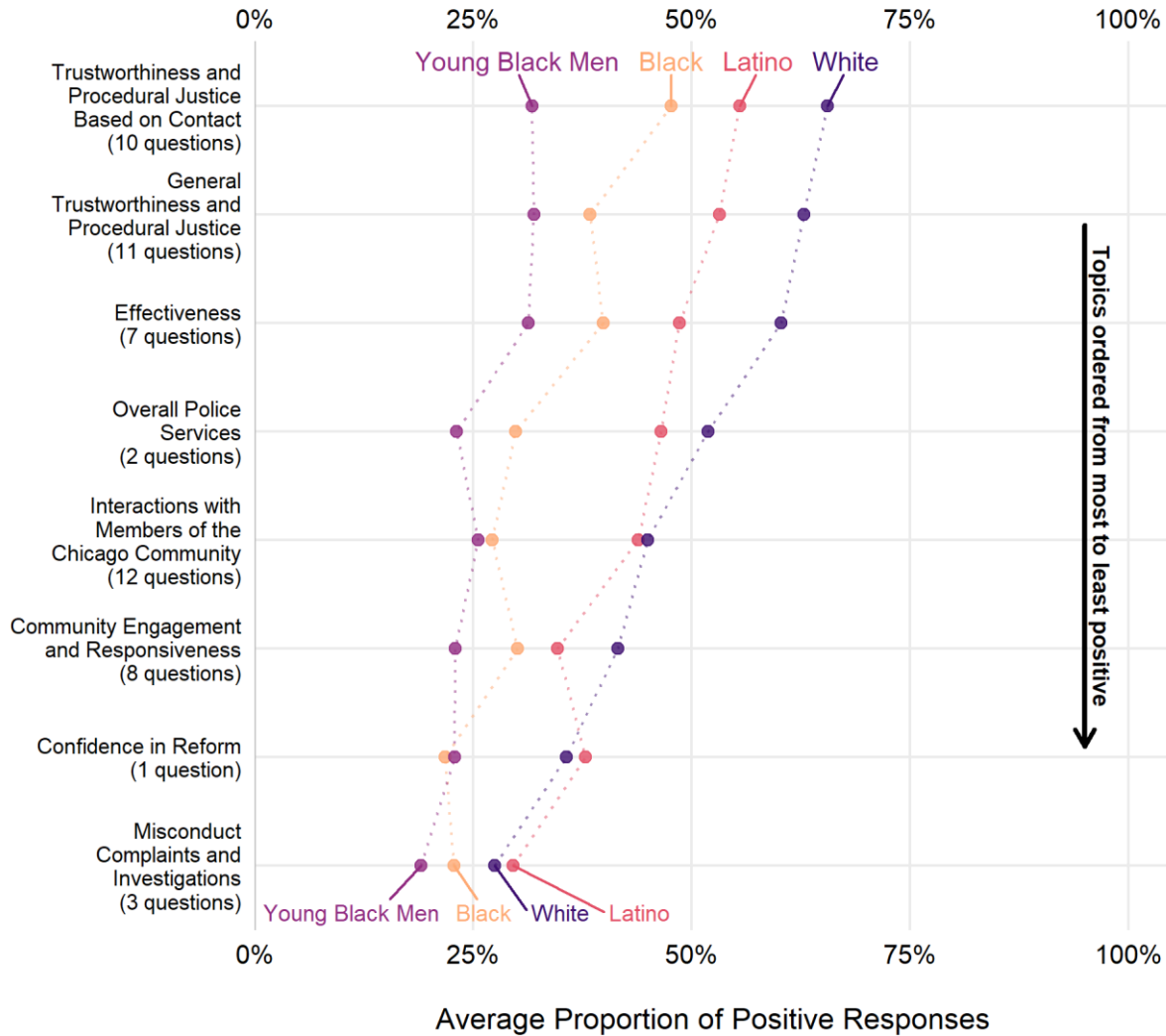


As with the overall trend across the 54 ratings questions, the trend is again consistent when looking at the topic level: White Chicagoans were most positive, followed by Latino Chicagoans, Black Chicagoans, and Young Black Men, who were most negative.

[Figure 73](#) shows the average positive rating by group and demonstrates that this pattern holds across all topic areas with few exceptions. Also evident in [Figure 73](#) is that Black Chicagoans rated the CPD less positively than Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans across every topic area measured.

Figure 73:
Chicagoans' Positive Ratings of the Police by Topic and Group

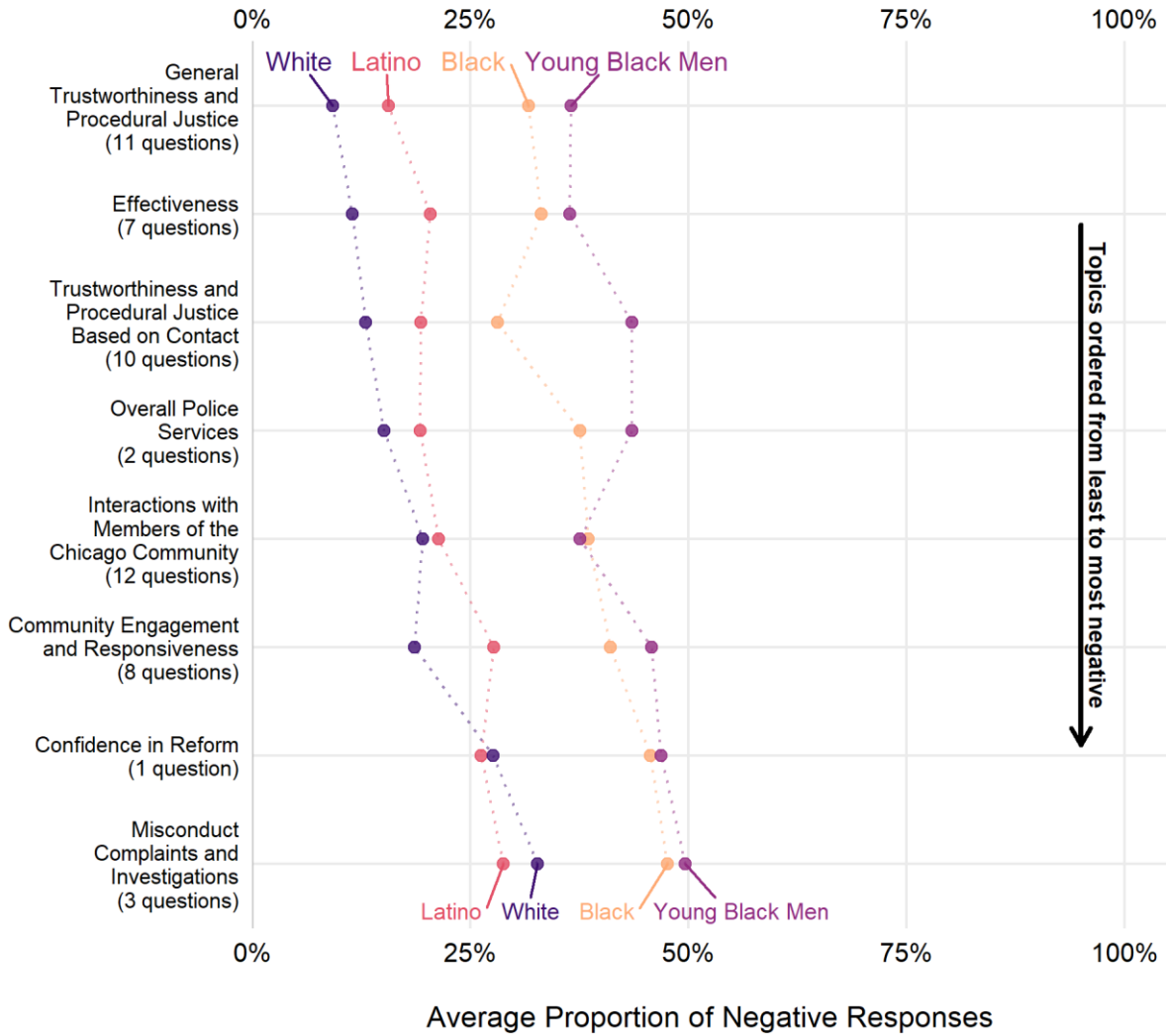
Each dot represents the average of the sum of the proportions for the two positive ratings (for example, "Very good" and "Good") for all questions in the corresponding topic.



Young Black Men hold both the least positive and the most negative views of the CPD across nearly every topic area. As [Figure 73](#) above shows, Young Black Men rated the CPD least positive on every section except for Confidence in Reform. [Figure 74](#) shows that Young Black Men respond most negatively on every topic but Interactions with Members of the Chicago Community. Figures [73](#) and [74](#) both demonstrate that the gap between this group and all others is largest for questions that measure trustworthiness and procedural justice based on contact with the police.

Figure 74:
Chicagoans' Negative Ratings of the Police by Topic and Group

Each dot represents the average of the sum of the proportions for the two negative ratings (for example, "Very poor" and "Poor") for all questions in the corresponding topic.



Trends in Contact with CPD over the Previous 12 Months

Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men reported experiencing much more involuntary contact, including stops and use of force.

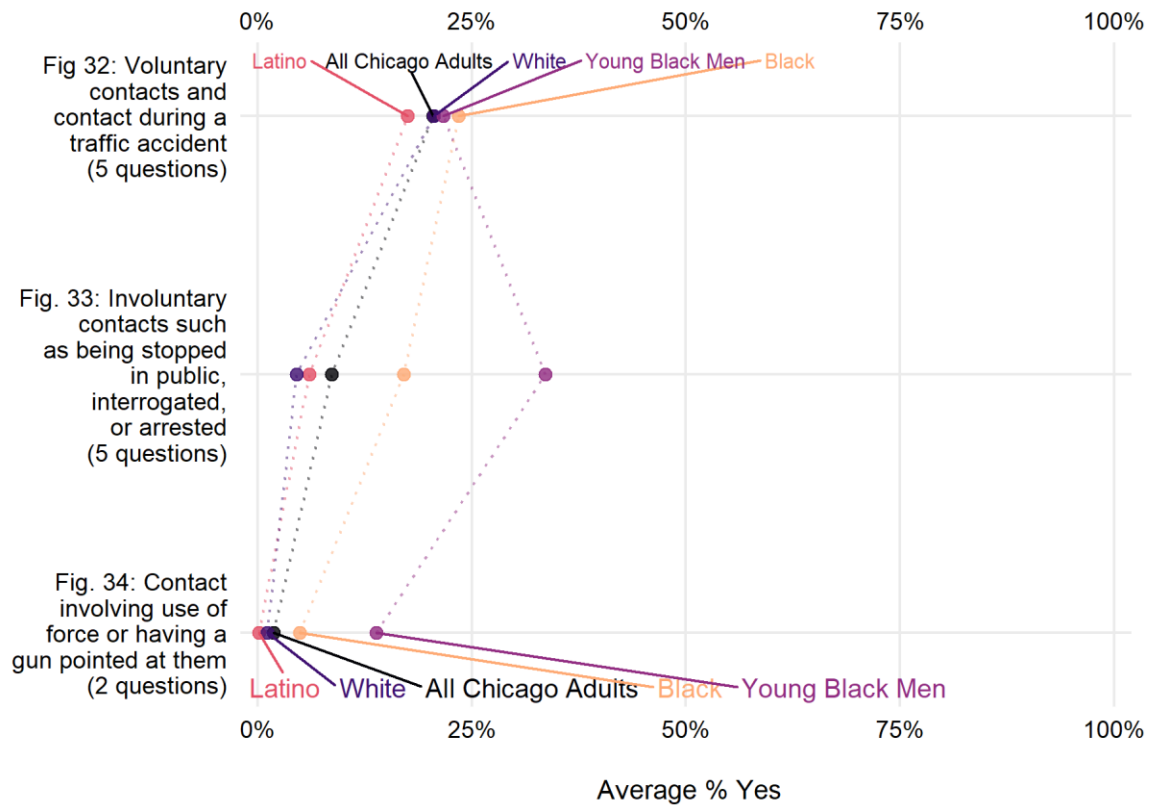
[Figure 75](#) shows that groups are most similar when it comes to having voluntary contact with police. However, experiences diverge when it comes to involuntary types of contact, such as being stopped in public, interrogated, or arrested.

Black Chicagoans, and especially Young Black Men, report much higher levels of involuntary contact with the CPD.

- Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men much more frequently said they had been stopped by the CPD in the car, in a public place, or on the street in the previous 12 months than Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans, who report low levels of this type of contact.
- For example, Black Chicagoans were over three times more likely (15%) and Young Black Men were roughly 10 times more likely (37%) to report being stopped by the CPD while walking or standing in public than Latino Chicagoans (2%) or White Chicagoans (4%).
- Moreover, Young Black Men were far more likely to say they experienced use of force by the CPD (9%) or had a gun pointed at them by the CPD (19%) in the previous 12 months.

Figure 75: Voluntary and Involuntary Contact by Group

Each dot represents the average percent of “yes” responses for each group of questions.



Conclusion

Taken as a whole, the data presented in this report demonstrate that Chicagoans' perceptions of and experiences with the CPD are consistently and strongly associated with their race or ethnicity. Black Chicagoans experience and perceive the CPD much more negatively than other Chicagoans. This is even truer for Young Black Men, who rated the CPD more negatively than all Chicagoans on nearly all 54 ratings questions.

White Chicagoans consistently rated the CPD most positively, tend to trust CPD officers, report being treated well by the CPD, and generally indicate higher satisfaction with the CPD overall. Latino Chicagoans were more mixed in their perceptions of the CPD and most closely tracked the opinions of all Chicagoans. On some questions, Latino Chicagoans rated the CPD more negatively than White Chicagoans, such as how well they think the CPD is doing at solving crimes, how much they would worry about harassment from officers after filing a complaint, and how well the CPD is working together with the community to solve local problems.

There is much evidence of this pattern of divergence by race throughout the survey results, but responses to involuntary police contact questions provide some of the clearest examples. Reporting on contacts with CPD during the previous 12 months, Young Black Men were nearly three times more likely to report being stopped in a car by the CPD and 10 times more likely to report having had the CPD point a gun at them than Chicagoans as a whole. These types of examples indicate that there are different experiences with CPD interactions for the population as a whole and for Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men in Chicago.

In light of those consistent differences, racial groups had similar perceptions about how the CPD treats racial groups differently. When asked how well the CPD is doing at treating different groups fairly, Chicagoans were nearly 20 times more likely to believe the CPD is doing a "poor" or "very poor" job of treating Black Chicagoans fairly (55%) than to White Chicagoans (3%). Despite consistently rating the CPD differently throughout the survey, all groups of Chicagoans strongly agree that the CPD treats White Chicagoans very positively and treats Black Chicagoans much more negatively.

As the first community survey under the Consent Decree, these survey results set a starting point for comparison with future community surveys. The data will inform the IMT's work on assessing the CPD's improvements in its performance and in its relationships with Chicago communities. Additionally, the data and observations presented in this report provide a broad and robust picture of Chicagoans' perceptions of and experiences with the CPD.

We note again here that we completed the data collection for this survey between November 2019 and February 2020, before several events, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the ensuing economic crisis, hiring of a new Chicago Police Superintendent, and the national protests and civil unrest that followed the killing of George Floyd. Since data collection ended before these events could influence public opinion, the survey findings provide a baseline from which to examine the state of police-community relations in Chicago since these events.

Chicagoans will continue to have their voices represented in the Consent Decree process moving forward. In addition to the IMT's ongoing community engagement work, we will conduct this survey again every other year during the life of the Consent Decree, which will provide another random sample of Chicagoans with the opportunity to share their perceptions of and experiences with the CPD.

Appendix 1: Sampling and Fielding Procedures (NORC)

The IMT partnered with the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), an independent research institution located at the University of Chicago, to design the sample and field the survey.²⁹ With input from the IMT and a focus on meeting the mandates of the Consent Decree (*see* ¶¶645–51), NORC designed the sampling approach and fielded the survey.

In the sections below, NORC describes its procedures for sampling approach, fielding the survey, gaining cooperation of Chicagoans by mail, data processing, and statistical weighting. The design effect and sampling margin of error are also provided.

A. Sampling Approach

A general population sample of U.S. adults ages 18 and older was selected from an address-based sample of residents of Chicago, Illinois using the US Postal Service master address file (known as the USPS Delivery Sequence File) for this study. NORC also used vendor data, from TargetSmart, to oversample Latino Chicagoan and Black Chicagoan households in an attempt to address lower expected response rates and help balance the data by geography (given geography and race/ethnicity are related).

For the first stage of sample selection, NORC selected a simple random sample of addresses from the City of Chicago from USPS Delivery Sequence File. Selected addresses excluded known business addresses. After the first stage of sample selection, consumer vendor data was appended to the selected addresses. At the second stage, addresses known to include Black Chicagoans, Latino Chicagoans, and young adults (18–34 years of age) were oversampled by 25% in order to account for lower response propensities among these subpopulations. This was paired with an adaptive design approach during data collection by monitoring interview production by geographic area and increasing the level of effort for gaining respondent cooperation in geographic areas that had a lower yield.

NORC applied the same approach to the oversample of 18 to 25-year-old Black Chicagoan males. A list sample of addresses known to include the target popula-

²⁹ NORC at the University of Chicago is an independent research institution; please visit www.norc.org for more information.

tion was selected via simple random sampling from the full list frame of Black Chicagoan males 18–25 years of age. Consumer vendor data was again appended to the selected addresses.

B. Fielding the Survey

A small sample of English-speaking web-mode panelists from NORC’s AmeriSpeak® Panel were invited on October 31, 2019, for a pretest. In total, NORC collected 27 pretest interviews. The initial data from the pretest was reviewed by NORC and delivered to the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC).

After reviewing the pretest survey after data, the following changes were made: removing open-ended prompt questions, adding an open-ended question for respondents to express any final thoughts on the Chicago Police, and adding several demographic questions (these were not necessary for the pretest as NORC maintains up-to-date demographic data for our panelists).

In total NORC collected 1,399 web interviews during the main fielding period (1,053 general population interviews and 346 oversample interviews); the pretest data was not included in the final data set. All respondents had the opportunity to complete the survey either in English or Spanish. The survey was available to respondents from December 6, 2019 to February 24, 2020.

C. Gaining Cooperation of Address-Based Sampling Cases for the Study

For each sample unit, NORC mailed out a pre-notification postcard followed by an invitation packet via United States Postal Service (USPS). NORC created a website for respondents to access and complete the survey using an access code included in the recruitment materials.

NORC employed a number of best practices to encourage mailing open rate such as the use of real stamps (versus metered stamps) and the use of blue ink in the address block.

When it was determined that additional mailings may be necessary to achieve production goals, an invitation packet was mailed to a supplemental sample of units. This included additional Latino Chicagoan and Black Chicagoan households, as well as residents of Police Districts 3–11, 15, and 25.³⁰

³⁰ See *City of Chicago Police Districts, Beats and Community Areas Map*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT, <https://home.chicagopolice.org/office-of-community-policing/community-map/>.

NORC also set-up a dedicated toll-free telephone number and an email inbox to receive inbound calls and emails. Respondents were offered \$10 for completing this survey.

D. Data processing

NORC prepared a fully labeled data file of respondent survey data and demographic data for UIC. NORC tracked all undeliverable invitation packets and excluded addresses from which mail was returned undeliverable in the calculation of cooperation rate. NORC applied the following cleaning rules to the survey data:

- Removed oversample respondents who reported being over 26 years old, reported being female, did not specify their race or specified a race other than Black Chicagoan or Black Chicagoan and mixed race.
- Removed approximately 20 respondents deemed to have invalid responses, based on the time they were in the survey or the amount of questions skipped.

E. Statistical Weighting

Statistical weights for the study eligible respondents were calculated using base sampling weights to start. *Base sampling weights* for all sampled addresses are computed as the inverse of probability of selection from the US Postal DSF. The base sampling weights are further adjusted using a simple ratio adjustment within each Chicago Police District to household population totals to derive a final household-level base weight. Population totals for the number of households by Chicago Police District are then post-stratified to external counts of the number of households obtained from the American Community Survey.

Raking and re-raking is done during the weighting process such that the weighted demographic distribution of the survey completes resemble the demographic distribution in the target population. The assumption is that the key survey items are related to the demographics.

The following individual level characteristics were used in the raking adjustment for the general population respondents:

- Age group (18–25, 26–35, 36–45, 46–55, 56–65, over 65)
- Sex (male, female)
- Chicago Police District
- Education (less than HS, HS, Some college, Bachelor and above)

- Race/ethnicity (Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic White, all other)

For the Young Black Men oversample, NORC raked the final complete cases back to the American Community Survey control totals using the following individual level characteristics:

- Age (18–20, 21–23, 24–25)
- Chicago Police District (one set of weights was raked to geographic area and the other set was not)
- Education (less than HS, HS, Some college, Bachelor and above)

Therefore, by aligning the survey respondent demographics with the target population, the key survey items should also be in closer alignment with the target population.

Some respondents, however, did not respond to all of the above demographic questions. NORC used the k-nearest-neighbor algorithm to impute the missing demographic data by using the survey questions after Q1 as predictors. Specifically, the k-nearest-neighbor algorithm was used for gender, education, and race/ethnicity.

Moreover, the lack of accurate population estimates for non-binary or other gender identities makes it difficult for researchers to accurately report on these respondents in their results. For example, the Current Population Survey (CPS) has explored adding questions on sexual orientation and gender identity to future iterations of the survey, but presently, their gender measure includes only ‘male’ and ‘female’ response options. The same is true for the American Community Survey (ACS), the other primary source for population estimates used for statistical weighting. Furthermore, surveys like the National Health Interview Survey—which includes “non-binary” as a response option for gender—are too small to provide local area benchmarks.

The community survey provided respondents with the option to enter a third or ‘other’ gender identity in the form of an open-ended question. In total, n=8 respondents identified as non-binary or ‘other,’ and n=113 respondents declined to answer.

NORC recoded the gender values for the 121 respondents into one of two primary gender categories, ‘male’ or ‘female,’ using k-nearest-neighbors imputation, so that NORC statisticians could weight the data to ACS 2018 population estimates. The k-nearest-neighbor algorithm fills in a missing value of interest for a respondent based on the most common value of the k most similar respondents—where similarity is based on responses to all survey questions after Q1. The goal was to

most accurately recode for the purpose of including and weighting responses. The net result of recoding is negligible to the overall data or the weight of the individual responses and is not meant to correct, reclassify, or alter their stated identity.

Note from the IMT: During the survey process, NORC followed its standard practice by recoding gender non-binary respondents (n=8) for the purpose of including and weighting responses. The result of this recoding was negligible to the overall data, and it was not meant to correct, reclassify, or alter their stated identity. The IMT did not like the recoding but was told that this was necessary. During the review process, NORC and the IMT identified alternative statistical weighting procedures that will not require recoding gender, which we will use in all future community surveys. Furthermore, given the overall limitations of a broad-based population survey to effectively capture the perspectives of the specific populations mentioned in the Consent Decree—including “individuals who are people of color, LGBTQI, in crisis, youth, members of religious minorities, or have disabilities”—the IMT and its Community Engagement Team plan to conduct smaller, qualitative studies that focus on these populations and their perceptions of and experiences with the CPD. ¶646.

F. Design Effect and Sampling Margin of Error Calculations

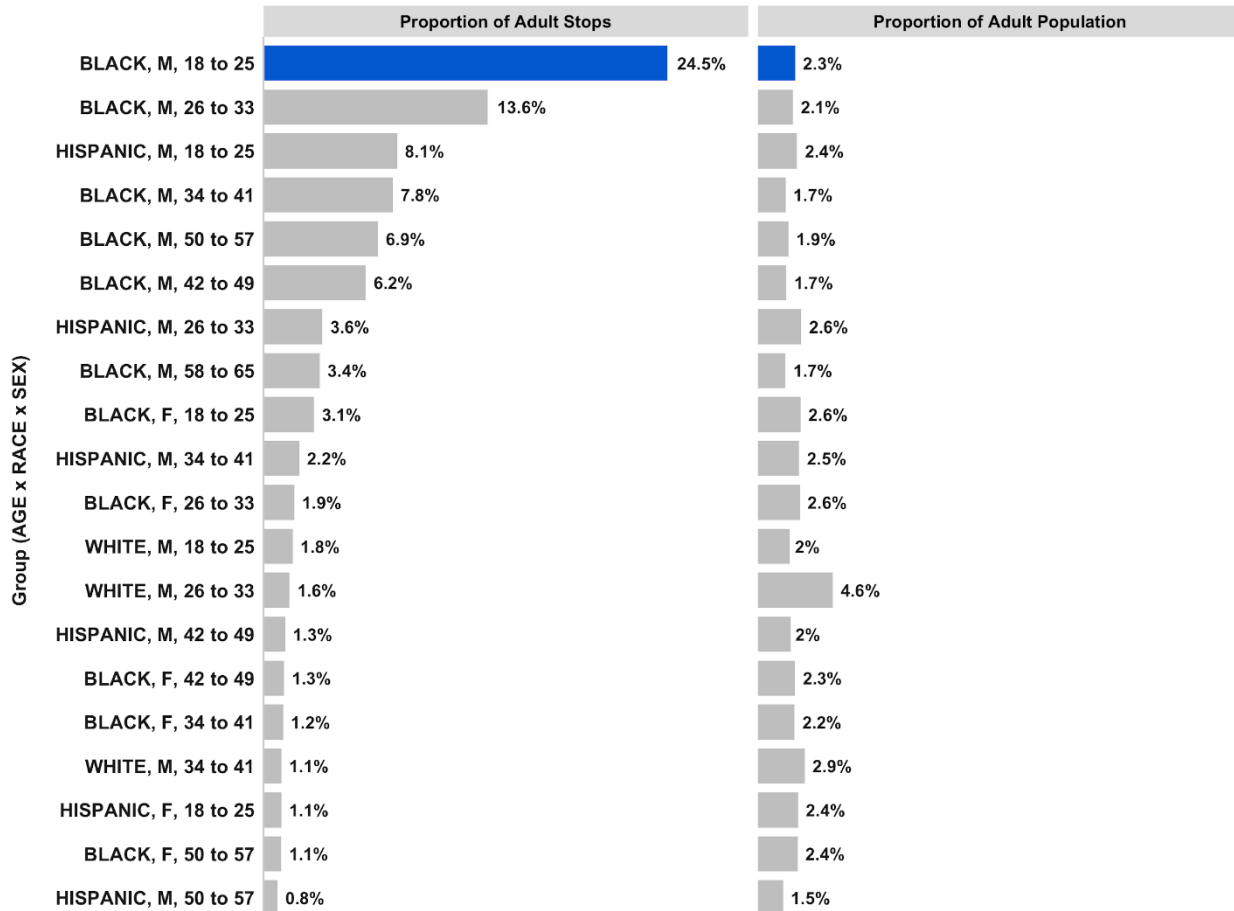
- Margin of error for the General Population sample: +/- 4.11%
- Design effect, General Population: 1.85211
- Margin of error for the Young Black Men oversample (WEIGHT1): +/- 5.41%
- Design effect, oversample WEIGHT1: 1.05572
- Margin of error for the Young Black Men oversample (WEIGHT2): +/- 6.01%
- Design effect, oversample WEIGHT2: 1.29932

Appendix 2: Rationale for the Sample of Young Black Men

We designed this survey to capture both the views of members of the Chicago community, in general, and the views of those with the highest amount of police contact. We selected the sample focused on residents with most police contact, based on individual variables that are strongly associated with involuntary police contact, to improve the chances of hearing from those who have been in direct contact with the police. Black Men ages 18–25 were chosen because, as shown in [Figure 76](#), this group accounts for just 2.3% of the adult population in Chicago but made up nearly 24.5% of all investigatory stops from January 2016 to January 2018. Ideally, this survey would have included representative samples of other groups with high levels of police contact, including young Latino men and young Black women, but this was not possible given budget limitations.

Figure 76: Investigatory Stops by Race, Sex and Age

The top 20 groups appear, from highest proportion of stops to lowest. For example, the group of 18 to 25-year-old Black Men (in blue) accounts for 24.5% of all adult stops and just 2.3% of the adult population.

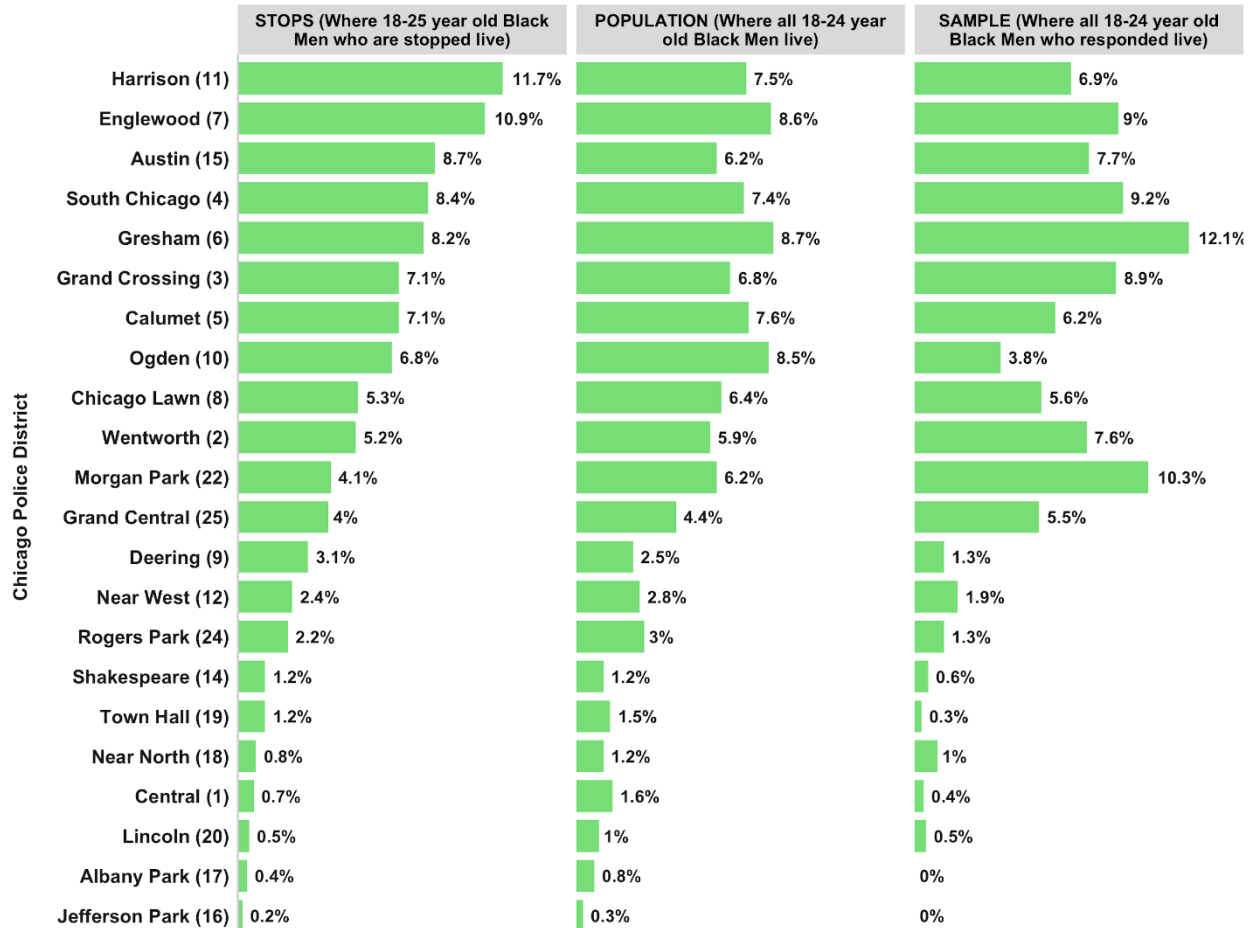


Note: The summary data for stops includes all stops of adults (18+) that occurred in a Chicago police district. Sources: The stops data is CPD Investigatory Stop Report data from 01/01/2016 to 01/16/2018 (retrieved from home.chicagopolice.org/isr-data). The population estimates come from PUMS ACS 2018 5-year data (retrieved from usa.ipums.org/usa).

We designed the sampling approach to ensure the sample would be geographically balanced and approximately proportional to population estimates. As depicted in [Figure 77](#), a sample of young Black Men drawn in proportion to where they reside (the POPULATION column) would be very similar geographically to a sample drawn in proportion to where young Black Chicagoans who are stopped by the CPD reside (the STOPS column). [Figure 77](#) compares the proportion of stops of 18 to 25-year-old Black Men by the police district where they reside versus the proportion of 18 to 24-year-old Black Men who reside in each police district. The proportion of stops by district for Young Black Men is highly correlated with their population by district ($r = .93$). This means that a sample of Young Black Men drawn in proportion to where they reside would be very similar geographically to a sample drawn in proportion to where Young Black Men who are stopped by the CPD reside. The

final column presents the proportion of sample respondents by the police district where they reside which is highly correlated with both STOPS ($r = .82$) and POPULATION ($r = .88$).

Figure 77: Where Young Black Men Stopped by CPD Live vs. Where All Young Black Men Live vs. Where Sample Respondents Live



Sources: The stops data is CPD Investigatory Stop Report data from 01/01/2016 to 01/16/2018 (retrieved from home.chicagopolice.org/isr-data). The population estimates come from the 2010 census (retrieved from the CENSUS API).

Appendix 3:

AAPOR Outcome Rates

Interview (Category 1)	
Complete (all versions)	1408
Partial (all versions)	122
Refusal (phone, IPHH, mail, web)	3
Other, non-refusals (phone, IPHH, mail, web, mail_U)	13720

Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Category 3)	
USPS: Insufficient address on mail from one P.O to another P.O. (mail, mail_U)	14
USPS: No mail receptacle (mail, mail_U)	2
USPS: Undeliverable as addressed (mail, mail_U)	142
USPS: Attempted -- Addressee not known at place of address (mail, mail_U)	919
No such address (mail, mail_U)	1
USPS: No such number (mail, mail_U)	58
USPS: Vacant (mail, mail_U)	258
USPS: Temporarily away, holding period expired (mail, mail_U)	3
USPS: Unclaimed -- failure to call for held mail (mail, mail_U)	5
Returned with forwarding information (mail, web, mail_U)	14

Total sample used	16669
I=Complete Interviews (1.1)	1408
P=Partial Interviews (1.2)	122
R=Refusal and break off (2.1)	3
NC=Non-Contact (2.2)	0

O=Other (2.0, 2.3)	13720
Calculating e: e is the estimated proportion of cases of unknown eligibility that are eligible. Enter a different value or accept the estimate in this line as a default. This estimate is based on the proportion of eligible units among all units in the sample for which a definitive determination of status was obtained (a conservative estimate). This will be used if you do not enter a different estimate. For guidance about how to compute other estimates of e, see AAPOR's 2009 Eligibility Estimates.	1
UH=Unknown Household (3.1)	0
UO=Unknown other (3.2-3.9)	1416
Response Rate 1	
$I/(I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO)$	0.084
Response Rate 2	
$(I+P)/(I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO)$	0.092
Response Rate 3	
$I/((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH+UO))$	0.084
Response Rate 4	
$(I+P)/((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH+UO))$	0.092
Cooperation Rate 1	
$I/(I+P)+R+O)$	0.092
Cooperation Rate 2	
$(I+P)/((I+P)+R+O)$	0.100
Cooperation Rate 3	
$I/((I+P)+R)$	0.918
Cooperation Rate 4	

$(I+P)/((I+P)+R)$	0.998
Refusal Rate 1	
$R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + UH + UO)$	0.000
Refusal Rate 2	
$R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O) + e(UH + UO))$	0.000
Refusal Rate 3	
$R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O))$	0.000
Contact Rate 1	
$(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC+ (UH + UO)$	0.915
Contact Rate 2	
$(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC + e(UH+UO)$	0.915
Contact Rate 3	
$(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC$	1

Appendix 4: Demographic and Geographic Data

Figure 78: Demographic Data for the Chicago Adults Sample

	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Population Estimates*
Age				
18-25	118	11%	14%	14%
26-35	313	30%	25%	25%
36-45	176	17%	17%	17%
46-55	137	13%	15%	15%
56-65	153	15%	13%	13%
Over 65	156	15%	15%	15%
Education				
Less than High School	35	3%	14%	12%
High School Graduate including Equivalency	109	10%	24%	25%
Some College or Associates Degree	250	24%	24%	24%
Bachelor's Degree	367	35%	21%	24%
Graduate or Professional Degree	292	28%	17%	15%
Gender				
Female	614	58%	52%	52%
Male	439	42%	48%	48%
Race and Ethnicity				
Black non-Hispanic	282	27%	30%	29%
Hispanic or Latino	204	19%	26%	27%
White non-Hispanic	461	44%	35%	35%
Another Racial or Ethnic Identity	106	10%	9%	9%

*Population Estimates Source: 2018, IPUMS ACS 1-year

Figure 79: Chicago Adults Sample by Police District

	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Population Estimates*
CPD District				
Central (1)	46	4%	4%	3%
Wentworth (2)	42	4%	4%	4%
Grand Crossing (3)	29	3%	3%	3%
South Chicago (4)	48	5%	5%	4%
Calumet (5)	26	2%	3%	3%
Gresham (6)	44	4%	3%	3%
Englewood (7)	19	2%	2%	2%
Chicago Lawn (8)	89	8%	8%	8%
Deering (9)	44	4%	6%	6%
Ogden (10)	17	2%	3%	4%
Harrison (11)	20	2%	3%	2%
Near West (12)	48	5%	5%	5%
Shakespeare (14)	55	5%	4%	5%
Austin (15)	22	2%	2%	2%
Jefferson Park (16)	71	7%	6%	8%
Albany Park (17)	48	5%	5%	5%
Near North (18)	78	7%	5%	5%
Town Hall (19)	127	12%	9%	9%
Lincoln (20)	52	5%	4%	4%
Morgan Park (22)	27	3%	4%	4%
Rogers Park (24)	58	6%	5%	5%
Grand Central (25)	43	4%	7%	7%

* Population Estimates Source: Census 2010

Figure 80: Demographic Data for the Young Black Men Sample

	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Population Estimates*
Education				
Less than High School	29	8%	13%	12%
High School Graduate including Equivalency	132	38%	42%	43%
Some College or Associates Degree	151	44%	33%	32%
Bachelor's Degree	33	10%	12%	12%
Graduate or Professional Degree	1	0.3%	0.3%	2%
Income				
Less than \$25,000	171	56%	55%	32%
\$25,001 to less than \$50,000	76	25%	25%	24%
\$50,001 to less than \$75,000	31	10%	10%	16%
\$75,001 to less than \$100,000	19	6%	6%	8%
Over \$100,000	11	4%	4%	20%

*Population Estimates Source: 2018, IPUMS ACS 1-year

Figure 81: Young Black Men Sample by Police District

	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Population Estimates*
CPD District				
Central (1)	1	0.3%	0.4%	2%
Wentworth (2)	27	8%	8%	6%
Grand Crossing (3)	31	9%	9%	7%
South Chicago (4)	33	10%	9%	7%
Calumet (5)	21	6%	6%	8%
Gresham (6)	40	12%	12%	9%
Englewood (7)	32	9%	9%	9%
Chicago Lawn (8)	19	5%	6%	6%
Deering (9)	4	1%	1%	3%
Ogden (10)	12	3%	4%	8%
Harrison (11)	24	7%	7%	8%
Near West (12)	7	2%	2%	3%
Shakespeare (14)	2	1%	1%	1%
Austin (15)	28	8%	8%	6%
Jefferson Park (16)	0	0%	0%	0.3%
Albany Park (17)	0	0%	0%	1%
Near North (18)	3	1%	1%	1%
Town Hall (19)	1	0.3%	0.3%	1%
Lincoln (20)	1	0.3%	0.5%	1%
Morgan Park (22)	37	11%	10%	6%
Rogers Park (24)	4	1%	1%	3%
Grand Central (25)	19	5%	5%	4%

*Population Estimates Source: Census 2010

Appendix 5: Questionnaire Design Process

The IMT designed the survey questionnaire with input from the City of Chicago and the Office of the Illinois Attorney General's Office, collectively, the Parties; NORC; UIC experts; and several members of the IMT. The questionnaire development process involved extensive internal collaboration, as well as multiple opportunities for input at different stages of the process by each of the Parties. Initially, the IMT prepared a list of measures that could be used to gauge Chicagoans' perspectives on each of the seven topics mentioned in ¶¶645–46 in the Consent Decree. The IMT then collaborated with the Parties to finalize a list of measures.

With these measures, the IMT then performed a review of questions asked in Consent Decrees in other cities. The IMT compiled an initial list of questions, and then collaborated with NORC on questionnaire development, taking into account survey length, question language, and choice of scale.

The IMT then provided an additional opportunity for the Parties to weigh in with their opinions and suggestions on the draft questionnaire. After responding to the Parties' feedback, the IMT completed additional reviews with NORC, including pre-testing, before finalizing the survey questionnaire.

Appendix 6: Questionnaire (Survey Instrument)

Survey questions measured Chicagoans' perceptions of each of the topics mentioned in the Consent Decree.³¹ A brief description of each topic area is summarized here, and the full questionnaire is provided below. The questionnaire includes the introductory, question, and exit language as it was presented to respondents.

The creation of the questions below was aided through the use of materials provided by policing scholars and from questionnaires used as a part of other Consent Decree surveys throughout the United States.³²

³¹ The survey asked respondents questions about all the topics listed in the Consent Decree with a slightly modified organization that combines Community Engagement and Responsiveness into one section and contains two trustworthiness sections: General Trustworthiness and Trustworthiness Based on Contact. Additionally, Confidence in Reform was added as a final section.

³² (2008): City of Cincinnati Independent Monitor's Final Report. City of Cincinnati Independent Monitor's Final Report. (rep.) City of Cincinnati Independent Monitor.

(2014): Community Survey on Public Safety and Law Enforcement. Community Survey on Public Safety and Law Enforcement. (rep.) United States Department of Justice.

(2015): Portland Police Community Relations Survey Research Report. Portland Police Community Relations Survey Research Report. (rep.) DHM Research.

(2016): Compliance Status & Seventh Semiannual Report. Compliance Status & Seventh Semiannual Report. (rep.) Seattle Police Monitor.

(2018): 2017 Annual Report of the Consent Decree Monitor for the New Orleans Police Department Consent Decree. 2017 Annual Report of the Consent Decree Monitor for the New Orleans Police Department Consent Decree. (rep.) Office of the Consent Decree Monitor New Orleans, Louisiana.

(2019): *Seventh Semiannual Report. Seventh Semiannual Report.* (rep.) Cleveland Police Monitoring Team.

Harvey, Peter C (2017): Independent Monitor - First Quarterly Report. Newark Independent Monitor - First Quarterly Report. (rep.) Independent Monitor.

Lee, Johnathon; Shakeshaft, Anna (2018): *Public Attitude Survey 2017-2018. Public Attitude Survey 2017-2018.* (rep.) Mayor of London: Office of Policing and Crime.

Rosenbaum, Dennis P.; Maskaly, Jon; Lawrence, Daniel S.; et al. (2017): "The Police-Community Interaction Survey: measuring police performance in new ways." In: *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*. 40 (1), pp. 112-127, DOI: 10.1108/pijpsm-07-2016-0119.

Overall Police Services Questions. Respondents were asked about their satisfaction with CPD's overall performance both in their neighborhood and throughout the city.

Effectiveness Questions. Respondents were asked their opinions about the effectiveness of Chicago Police in their neighborhood. Perceptions of effectiveness included how well the Chicago Police respond promptly to emergencies, de-escalate tense situations, support victims and witnesses, and solve crimes. Respondents were also asked how safe they feel throughout the city and in their neighborhood and to what extent they believe Chicago Police make their neighborhoods safer.

Community Engagement and Responsiveness Questions. These questions focused on respondents' sentiment regarding CPD's community engagement efforts, including sharing information with the community, making it easy for community members to share concerns and suggestions, building partnerships with the community, and working in partnership with community members. In addition, respondents were asked about how well CPD is doing at listening to, understanding, and addressing the concerns of residents. There is also a question about whether respondents know the first or last name of any officer in their neighborhood, which suggests the extent to which officers are attending local meetings, walking the beat, or engaging in other activities that would allow community members to get to know them.

General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice Questions. Trustworthiness in policing generally refers to the extent to which residents feel a police department treats people with honesty and fairness and that makes decisions that are good for the community as a whole and all segments of society. It is a complex topic that affects all other sections in the survey.³³ The General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice questions asked respondents about their perceptions of CPD's conduct, professionalism, respectfulness, and ethical behavior during interactions with the community generally. Additionally, this section included questions about the overall trustworthiness of CPD, respondents' likelihood to assist or work with CPD, respondents' respect for CPD officers in their neighborhood, and whether CPD officers in their neighborhood have similar values to those of residents.

Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice Based on Contact Questions. This block of questions first asked respondents whether they have interacted with Chicago Police officers in a variety of ways over the previous 12 months. Respondents who indicated they had contact with police within the previous 12 months were asked a series of questions regarding their experience during their most recent contact.

³³ This is a broad definition of trustworthiness that goes beyond the narrower use of the term by policing scholars and Procedural Justice researchers. Many of these variables are factors that contribute to trustworthiness or are directly affected by trustworthiness.

Included in these were questions about the conduct, professionalism, respectfulness, and ethical behavior of the officer. The section concludes with a question about respondents' overall satisfaction with the way CPD treated them during their encounter and a question about whether CPD has used physical force against them other than handcuffing.

Misconduct Complaints and Investigations Questions. This section asked respondents about their confidence in and satisfaction with CPD's process for holding officers accountable, as well as their confidence in how to file a complaint, their likelihood of filing a complaint, and whether they would be concerned about harassment if they filed a complaint.

Questions about Interactions with Members of the Chicago Community. Respondents were asked their opinion of whether the CPD treats various groups of the Chicago community fairly. This section asks about groups specifically mentioned in the Consent Decree, as well as others that were mentioned by the Parties during the questionnaire design feedback process, including African-Americans; Asians or Pacific Islanders; Latinos; Native Americans; Whites; people under age 25; people experiencing homelessness; persons with disabilities; and people in the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) community. There were also questions about how police treat people in respondents' neighborhoods, if respondents ever felt they were stopped by police because of their race or ethnicity, and how often respondents believe that CPD officers make decisions during interactions based on the race or ethnicity of residents.

Confidence in Reform Questions. This final section asked respondents about their confidence that reforms of the Chicago Police will have a lasting and positive effect, as well as how well informed they feel about police reform efforts over the previous 12 months.

This survey is being conducted on behalf of the Independent Monitor of the Chicago Police Consent Decree, a team of people who are NOT part of the Chicago Police Department. The Independent Monitor needs to hear from Chicago residents like you about your perceptions of, and satisfaction with, the Chicago Police Department.

The survey will take approximately 15 minutes to complete. Completion of this survey is voluntary and you may skip any question by clicking continue to move on to the next question.

By law we are required to respect your confidentiality, and we guarantee the privacy of your opinions. No one except NORC researchers who are conducting the survey will have access to your personal contact information. We protect your privacy by grouping your opinions with those of many other residents in your city. We only use your contact information for this study; we do not share your contact information with any other entity except to send you your \$10 online reward. We store your personal information apart from your answers so there is no way to identify you as a participant. No one from the Chicago Police Department will see your answers.

All of the questions about Chicago Police in this survey are asking you what you think is the case. We are only looking for your opinion, as best as you can give it.

Q1.

In general, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood? By “your neighborhood,” we mean within a 15-minute walk from where you live.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very unsafe
 - B. Unsafe
 - C. Neither unsafe nor safe
 - D. Safe
 - E. Very safe
-

Q2.

In general, how safe do you feel in Chicago?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very unsafe
 - B. Unsafe
 - C. Neither unsafe nor safe
 - D. Safe
 - E. Very safe
-

The following questions are about your perceptions of Chicago Police in your neighborhood. By “your neighborhood,” we mean within a 15-minute walk from where you live.

Q3 - Q6.

Over the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing on the following activities...?

GRID ITEMS:

3. Responding to emergencies promptly.
4. De-escalating tense situations.
5. Supporting victims and witnesses.
6. Solving crimes.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very poor
 - B. Poor
 - C. Neither poor nor good
 - D. Good
 - E. Very good
-

Q7.

Chicago Police make my neighborhood...

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. A lot less safe
 - B. Less safe
 - C. Neither less safe nor more safe
 - D. More safe
 - E. A lot more safe
-

Q8.

How good is the relationship between the Chicago Police and the residents in your neighborhood?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very bad
 - B. Bad
 - C. Neither bad nor good
 - D. Good
 - E. Very good
-

Q9 - Q12.

Over the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing on the following activities...?

GRID ITEMS:

9. Developing relationships with residents and organizations.
10. Regularly communicating with residents and organizations
11. Making it easy for residents and organizations to share their concerns and suggestions.
12. Working together with residents and organizations to solve local problems.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very poor
 - B. Poor
 - C. Neither poor nor good
 - D. Good
 - E. Very good
-

Q13.

Do you know the first or last name of any Chicago Police officer who patrols in your neighborhood now?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Yes, I do
 - B. No, I do not
-

Q14 - Q16.

Over the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing on the following activities...?

GRID ITEMS:

- 14. Listening to the concerns of residents.
- 15. Understanding the concerns of residents
- 16. Addressing the concerns of residents.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very poor
 - B. Poor
 - C. Neither poor nor good
 - D. Good
 - E. Very good
-

Q17 - 24.

Over the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing on the following activities . . . ?

RANDOMIZE GRID ITEMS:

- 17. Treating people with respect and dignity.
 - 18. Treating people fairly.
 - 19. Considering the views of the people involved when deciding what to do.
 - 20. Providing useful information to people.
 - 21. Remaining calm.
 - 22. Using the appropriate level of force.
 - 23. Behaving according to the law.
 - 24. Acting ethically.
-

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very poor
 - B. Poor
 - C. Neither poor nor good
 - D. Good
 - E. Very good
-

Q25.

If you saw a crime happening in your neighborhood, how likely would you be to call the Chicago Police to report it?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very unlikely
 - B. Unlikely
 - C. Neither unlikely nor likely
 - D. Likely
 - E. Very likely
-

Q26.

How likely would you be to work with the Chicago Police to identify a person who committed a crime in your neighborhood?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very unlikely
 - B. Unlikely
 - C. Neither unlikely nor likely
 - D. Likely
 - E. Very likely
-

Q27.

How trustworthy are the Chicago Police in your neighborhood?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very untrustworthy
 - B. Untrustworthy
 - C. Neither untrustworthy nor trustworthy
 - D. Trustworthy
 - E. Very trustworthy
-

Q28.

How much do you respect the Chicago Police in your neighborhood?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Not at all
 - B. A little
 - C. Somewhat
 - D. A lot
 - E. Completely
-

Q29.

How similar are your values and the values of the police officers who work in your neighborhood?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Not at all similar
 - B. Not very similar
 - C. Somewhat similar
 - D. Very similar
 - E. Extremely similar
-

The following questions are about your perceptions of Chicago Police anywhere in the City, not just in your neighborhood.

As a reminder, your answers will be kept confidential and you may choose to skip any question if you are not comfortable disclosing this information.

Q30 -39.

In the last 12 months, have you interacted with the Chicago Police in the following ways...

GRID ITEMS:

- 30. Had a casual conversation with a Chicago Police officer that did not involve you being stopped on foot or in a car to be questioned.
- 31. Attended a community meeting or other presentation by the Chicago Police (such as a beat meeting).
- 32. Called the Chicago Police to report a crime or ask for help.
- 33. Been interviewed by the Chicago Police as a victim of a crime or witness to a crime.
- 34. Been involved in a traffic accident in which the police came to the scene.
- 35. Been stopped by the Chicago Police while you were in a car as a passenger or driver.
- 36. Been stopped by the Chicago Police while walking or standing in a public place or street.
- 37. Been stopped or approached by the Chicago Police for some other reason.
- 38. Been questioned or interrogated by the Chicago Police as a suspect.
- 39. Been arrested by the Chicago Police.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Yes, you have
 - B. No, you have not
-

Display logic for Q40:

If Respondent Selects "Yes" to more than one Question in Questions Q30-39, display only those types of interactions that were selected above:

Q40.

Based on your response, you have interacted with the Chicago Police in the following ways in the last 12 months. Please select the description(s) that applied during your most recent interaction with the police.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Called the Chicago Police to report a crime or ask for help.
 - B. Been interviewed by the Chicago Police as a victim of a crime or witness to a crime.
 - C. Been involved in a traffic accident that was reported to the Chicago Police.
 - D. Been stopped by the Chicago Police while you were in a car as a passenger or driver.
 - E. Been stopped by the Chicago Police while walking or standing in a public place or street.
 - F. Been stopped or approached by the Chicago Police for some other reason.
 - G. Been questioned or interrogated by the Chicago Police as a suspect.
 - H. Been arrested by the Chicago Police.
-

Display Logic for Questions Q41-Q50

If yes to any of Q35 TO Q39 -- OR -- Q40d through Q40h ⇒ Display all Q41 through Q50

If yes TO ONLY Q32 through Q34, AND NOT any of Q35 through Q39 -- OR -- if yes to Q40A through Q40C ⇒ Do NOT display Q43 and Q44

Q41 - Q49.

When thinking of the most recent interaction you had with the Chicago Police in the last 12 months, how good of a job do you think the officer(s) did on the following:

GRID ITEMS:

- 41. Treating you with respect and dignity.
- 42. Treating you fairly.
- 43. Explaining the reason you were stopped or questioned in a clear way.
- 44. Providing a valid reason for stopping you.
- 45. Answering all of your questions.
- 46. Considering your views when deciding what to do.
- 47. Providing useful information to you.
- 48. Remaining calm.
- 49. Being concerned about your feelings.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very poor
 - B. Poor
 - C. Neither poor nor good
 - D. Good
 - E. Very good
-

Q50.

Overall, how satisfied are you with the way you were treated by the Chicago Police officer(s) during this most recent interaction?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very dissatisfied
 - B. Dissatisfied
 - C. Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied
 - D. Satisfied
 - E. Very satisfied
-

Q51.

Over the past 12 months, have you had physical force used against you by a Chicago Police officer, other than handcuffing?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Yes, I have
 - B. No, I have not
-

Q52.

Over the past 12 months, have you had a gun pointed at you by a Chicago Police officer?

CAWI RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Yes, I have
 - B. No, I have not
-

Q53.

If you felt you had reason to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how likely would you be to do so?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very unlikely
 - B. Unlikely
 - C. Neither unlikely nor likely
 - D. Likely
 - E. Very likely
-

Q54.

If you wanted to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how confident are you that you would know how to do it?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very doubtful
 - B. Doubtful
 - C. Neither doubtful nor confident
 - D. Confident
 - E. Very confident
-

Q55.

If you wanted to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how confident are you that it would be investigated thoroughly?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very doubtful
 - B. Doubtful
 - C. Neither doubtful nor confident
 - D. Confident
 - E. Very confident
-

Q56.

If you wanted to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how worried would you be about police harassment or other consequences?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Not at all worried
 - B. Not very worried
 - C. Somewhat worried
 - D. Very worried
 - E. Extremely worried
-

Q57 - Q58.

Over the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing on the following activities...?

RANDOMIZE GRID ITEMS:

- 57. Being accepting and supportive of citizens who want to file a complaint against a police officer.
- 58. Holding officers accountable for misconduct.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very poor
 - B. Poor
 - C. Neither poor nor good
 - D. Good
 - E. Very good
-

Q59 - Q70.

Remember, for these questions about the Chicago Police, we are asking you what you think is the case. We are only looking for your opinion, as best as you can give it.

In your opinion, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating the following groups fairly?

RANDOMIZE GRID ITEMS KEEP A-E TOGETHER:

59. African Americans
60. Asians or Pacific Islanders
61. Hispanics or Latinos
62. Native Americans or American Indians
63. Whites
64. People under 25 years of age
65. Homeless people
66. People with disabilities
67. People living with mental health conditions
68. People in the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) community
69. Religious minorities
70. People from your neighborhood

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very poor
 - B. Poor
 - C. Neither poor nor good
 - D. Good
 - E. Very good
-

Q71 - Q75.

In your opinion, how often do the Chicago Police make the following types of decisions based on someone's race or ethnic background?

RANDOMIZE GRID ITEMS:

71. Which cars to stop for traffic violations.
72. Which people to arrest and take to jail.
73. Which people to stop and question on the street.
74. Which people to help with their problems.
75. Which neighborhoods to patrol most frequently.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Almost never
 - B. Not very often
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Usually
 - E. Almost always
-

Display Logic for Question 76

If NO to ALL of Q35 through Q39 ⇒ Display Q76

Q76.

Have you ever been stopped by the Chicago Police for any reason?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Yes, I have
 - B. No, I have not
-

Display Logic for Question 77

If YES to ANY of Q35 through Q39 OR Q76 ⇒ Display Q77

Q26.

Have you ever felt that you were personally stopped by the Chicago Police because of your race or ethnic background?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Yes, I have
 - B. No, I have not
-

Q78.

Taking everything into account, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing in your neighborhood?

By “your neighborhood,” we mean within a 15-minute walk from where you live.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very poor
 - B. Poor
 - C. Neither poor nor good
 - D. Good
 - E. Very good
-

Q79.

Taking everything into account, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing in Chicago as a whole?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very poor
 - B. Poor
 - C. Neither poor nor good
 - D. Good
 - E. Very good
-

Q80.

How confident are you that any reforms being made in the Chicago Police Department will have a lasting and positive effect?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Very doubtful
 - B. Doubtful
 - C. Neither doubtful nor confident
 - D. Confident
 - E. Very confident
-

Q81.

How well informed do you feel about the Chicago Police reform efforts over the last 12 months?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Not at all informed
 - B. Not very well informed
 - C. Somewhat well informed
 - D. Very well informed
 - E. Extremely well informed
-

Now a few questions about you. We are collecting this information for statistical purposes to make sure the results are representative of Chicago residents and so that we may capture the perceptions of specific groups of Chicago residents mentioned in the decree.

As a reminder, your answers will be kept confidential and you may choose to skip any question if you are not comfortable disclosing this information.

Q82.

In what year were you born?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

[DROPDOWN LIST - RANGE 1900-2001]

Q83.

Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Yes
 - B. No
-

Q84.

What is your race?

Please select all that apply.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. White
 - B. African American or Black
 - C. Asian or Pacific Islander
 - D. Native American or American Indian
 - E. Other
-

Q85.

What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Some grade school
 - B. Some high school
 - C. Graduated high school
 - D. Technical/Vocational
 - E. Some College
 - F. Graduated College/Bachelors/BA
 - G. Graduate/Professional/PhD/JD/MA, etc.
-

Q86.

How would you describe your gender or gender identity?

[OPEN RESPONSE]

Q87.

Are you a member of the LGBTQI community?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Yes
 - B. No
-

Q88.

What was the total combined income for all the people in your household, before taxes, for the past 12 months?

Your specific response will be kept completely confidential.

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Less than \$25,000
 - B. \$25,001 to less than \$50,000
 - C. \$50,001 to less than \$75,000
 - D. \$75,001 to less than \$100,000
 - E. Over \$100,000
-

Q89.

Do you consider yourself to have a disability?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- A. Yes
 - B. No
-

Q90.

Do you consider yourself to be a person living with a mental health condition?

RESPONSE OPTIONS:

- 1. Yes
 - 2. No
-

Thank you for completing this survey.

Your responses represent hundreds of other Chicagoans like you. When all completed surveys are combined, they represent a snapshot of all Chicago households. Your completed survey will be included with about 1,300 other surveys as part of the results presented by the Independent Monitor to determine whether police reform efforts are working.

Results will be published online and available at www.cpdmonitoringteam.com/.

Appendix 7:

R Programming Package Citations

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