

**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

Honorable Rebecca R. Pallmeyer

COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT (MARCH 2024 – APRIL 2024)

The Independent Monitoring Team submits the *Community Survey Report (March 2024 – April 2024)* per Consent Decree ¶¶ 645–51. The report details survey responses from a large, representative sample of Chicagoans: 1,209 randomly selected Chicagoans across all races and 424 responses of young Black men in Chicago between the ages of 18 and 25, the group that has the most frequent interactions with the Chicago Police Department (CPD). This survey, which was conducted between March 2024 and April 2024, asked about overall police services, effectiveness, community engagement, responsiveness, trustworthiness and procedural justice, contact and interactions with the CPD, misconduct complaints and investigations, and confidence in reform. *See* Consent Decree ¶¶ 645–51.

This is the Independent Monitoring Team’s third community survey and uses the same questions as the first and second community survey from 2020 and 2022. As a result, this report includes comparisons from the results from the previous community surveys. The Independent Monitoring Team continues to use these survey results to inform our monitoring work, and we continue to encourage the City of Chicago and the CPD to use these findings to inform their efforts to reach full and effective compliance with the Consent Decree.

Dated: January 27, 2025

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned attorney hereby certifies that, on January 27, 2025, she caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing ***Community Survey Report (March 2024 – April 2024)*** 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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Independent | Chicago Police
Monitoring Team | Department
Consent Decree

COMMUNITY SURVEY REPORT (March 18, 2024 – April 22, 2024)

Report Date:
January 27, 2025

A Special Report by the Independent Monitoring Team

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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; the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability (CCPSA), 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. .

To determine whether the City and the CPD are providing safe, effective, and constitutional across all of Chicago’s communities consistent with the requirements of the Consent Decree, we must regularly gather and understand the perceptions and experiences of community members—especially those who have frequent contact with the CPD.

To this end, Consent Decree ¶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,

¹ Throughout this Independent Monitoring Report, we cite the relevant paragraphs of the Consent Decree. The Consent Decree is available on our website: <https://cpdmonitoring-team.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/FINAL-CONSENT-DECREE-SIGNED-BY-JUDGE-DOW.pdf>.

effectiveness, responsiveness, handling of misconduct complaints and investigations, and interactions with members of the Chicago community.” ¶1646. This survey is an important way to capture Chicagoans’ opinions. For other ways to contribute, please visit the IMT’s Community Involvement page.² These surveys are aimed to measure whether progress has been made on building trust between Chicagoans and the CPD. The survey was offered in English and Spanish and administered online.

This report describes the results of the IMT’s third community survey of Chicago residents (Chicagoans), which began on March 18, 2024 and closed on April 22, 2024. The data presented in this report reflect Chicagoans’ perceptions of and experiences with the CPD during the previous 12-month period. We focused our comparison on the first survey results as a baseline to help the IMT review CPD policies, training, and practices. See ¶1651.

We conducted the first survey between November 2019 and February 2020. This timeframe was before several major events, including the COVID-19 pandemic and the national protests and unrest that followed the murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota.³ Because data collection ended before those events could influence public opinion, the first survey findings provided a baseline from which to examine the state of police-community relations in Chicago. We conducted the second survey between October 2021 and May 2022. All of our reports, including the first two survey reports, are available on our website, <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/>.

The third survey used the same sampling design as the two previous surveys: address-based sampling (also known as ABS design). The address-based sampling design consisted of a general population sample of Chicago households. As with the previous samples, we also augmented the sample based on a list of addresses that were likely to have a Black males between the ages of 18 through 25, who have the most contact with the CPD. The original project plan called for 1,300 total completed surveys—1,000 from the general population of Chicago and 300 Young Black Male Chicagoans.

² See *Community Involvement*, INDEPENDENT MONITORING TEAM, <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/community-engagement/>.

³ The first Community Survey Report (November 2019 – February 2020) is available at https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2020_08_26-Community-Survey-Filed-1.pdf.

Summary of Overall Observations

- **Overall, Chicagoans' ratings of the CPD were comparable to those in 2020 after a downturn in 2022.**
- **Overall performance ratings for the CPD in 2024 remained relatively low.** About one-third of survey questions received a positive response from more than 50% of respondents (*i.e.*, over 50% of all respondents) in the 2024 survey.
- **While Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men continue to rate the CPD lower than other Chicagoans, they rated the CPD less critically in 2024 than in 2020.** Conversely, Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans rated the CPD more unfavorably in 2024 than in 2020. Average positive ratings were 28% lower for White Chicagoans and 43% lower for Latino Chicagoans.
- White respondents continued to express the most favorable opinions of the CPD followed by Latino respondents, Black respondents, and Young Black Man, who, on average, rated police lower than the Black Chicagoans in the general sample. However, **the intergroup differences decreased mostly due to less favorable perceptions among White and Latino respondents and better perceptions among Black respondents and Young Black Men.**
- **Young Black Men rated the CPD more favorably in 2024 than in 2020.** Negative ratings, more specifically, decreased on about 85% of the questions amongst Young Black Men, with some of the largest changes in the trustworthiness and procedural justice. questions. **However, they still rated the CPD lower in all topic areas than Chicagoans overall.**
- More than half of Chicago adults rated the CPD positively for questions related to trustworthiness and procedural justice. **There was a notable improvement in ratings related to trustworthiness and procedural justice based on contact.**
- **The biggest decrease in sentiment for All Chicago Adults referred to questions related to CPD's effectiveness** (responding to emergencies promptly; supporting witnesses and victims; de-escalating tense situations; and feeling safe in their neighborhoods). Another drop was in reform-related questions (*i.e.*, confidence in lasting, positive change; feeling well informed about reform efforts).

Brief Overview of Results by Topic Area

In this Executive Summary, we provide a Summary of Results by Topic Area. We address these topics in more detail in the body of this report.

OVERALL POLICE SERVICES⁴

Chicagoans reported less satisfaction with the CPD overall than in 2020, but had improved perceptions compared to 2022. The decline in positive ratings largely came from more negative perceptions among Latino and White Chicagoans. Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men viewed the CPD's overall performance more favorably than they had in 2020, though their perceptions were still more negative than those of other groups.

EFFECTIVENESS⁵

Overall, Chicagoans reported lower perceptions of the CPD's effectiveness in 2024 compared to 2020, with particularly notable declines among White and Latino Chicagoans, although there was a slight improvement from 2022. Young Black Men still gave the CPD the lowest ratings, but improved their views on the CPD's effectiveness in solving crimes. Perceptions of the CPD's ability to respond promptly to emergencies declined from 2020 across all groups.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND RESPONSIVENESS⁶

Public perceptions of the CPD's outreach and communication with Chicagoans are generally low, with notably higher ratings from White respondents and lower ratings from Black adults and Young Black Men.

⁴ These questions asked respondents about their satisfaction with the CPD's overall performance both in their neighborhoods and throughout the city.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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 partnership 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 residents' concerns. This section also 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.

GENERAL TRUSTWORTHINESS AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE⁷

Overall, Chicagoans' perceptions of trustworthiness and procedural justice have not changed significantly compared to 2020. There was a troubling decline in the likelihood of Chicagoans to report crimes or cooperate with the CPD as witnesses. The longstanding disparities between White, Black, and Latino adults continue, with Young Black Men still expressing the lowest ratings among all groups. Despite this, Young Black Men reported fewer low ratings on several aspects of procedural justice compared to 2020.

CONTACT WITH THE CPD IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS⁸

The community survey highlighted persistent racial disparities in interactions with the CPD. Black respondents reported experiencing more stops, arrests, and instances of gun pointing compared to other groups. Young Black Men faced the highest rates, especially in traffic stops and street stops, even when compared to the Black Chicagoan subgroup with 18 and 15 percentage points difference, respectively.

Nonetheless, Young Black Men reported fewer stops in public places and fewer arrests than they did in 2020.

TRUSTWORTHINESS AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE BASED ON CONTACT⁹

Well-documented disparities persisted in this round of the community survey. However, compared to 2020 Young Black Men rated police less critically on nearly

⁷ 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 an 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.

⁸ These survey questions asked respondents 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 contact, such as arrests, uses of force, and gun-pointing.

⁹ 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

all the questions that had to do with contact-based procedural justice, suggesting an improvement among Young Black Men's perceptions of procedural justice during interactions.

MISCONDUCT COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS¹⁰

Chicagoans were less confident in the complaint process and said they were less likely to file a complaint against the CPD than in 2020.

Over 60% of All Chicagoans and of Young Black Men had some level of worry about harassment or other consequences due to filing a complaint. But Young Black Men were less pessimistic about officer accountability than they had been four years prior.

INTERACTIONS WITH MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY

Chicagoans reported less perceived bias towards Chicagoans and young people than they did in 2020, but greater perceived unfairness towards Asian American.

There was also a decrease in perceptions of bias based on race and ethnicity in the CPD's decision-making, especially among Young Black Men.

CONFIDENCE IN REFORM¹¹

Chicagoans continue to express low confidence in lasting, positive reform efforts and very few (under 15%) report being well-informed about the ongoing reform effort.

Procedural Justice sections 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.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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 informed they feel about police reform efforts over the previous 12 months.

INDEPENDENT MONITORING TEAM

2024 Community Survey

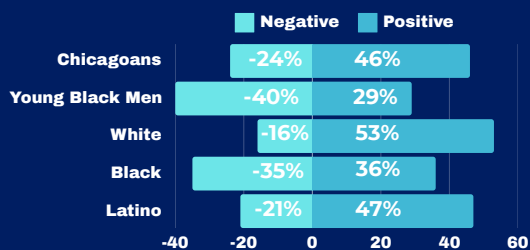
Summary of Findings

The Independent Monitoring Team (IMT) assesses the City of Chicago's compliance with the requirements of the Consent Decree. This summary describes the results of the IMT's third community survey of Chicago adults, which was conducted during the Spring of 2024.

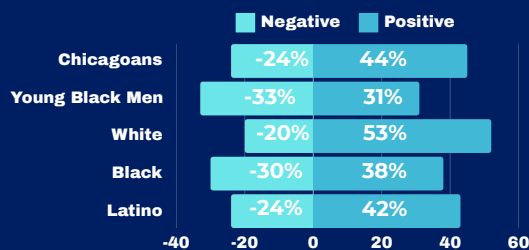
CHICAGOANS' PERCEPTIONS OF AND SATISFACTION WITH THE CPD IN 2024

Overall perception and satisfaction ratings trended down after 2020, then back up in 2024. However, as in previous surveys, the overall ratings for the CPD remain relatively low with only 47% of Chicago adults reporting that they believe the CPD is doing a good job in their neighborhood, and only 33% in Chicago as a whole.

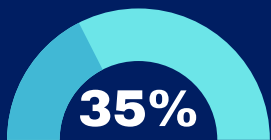
Average Positive and Negative Ratings in 2020



Average Positive and Negative Ratings in 2024



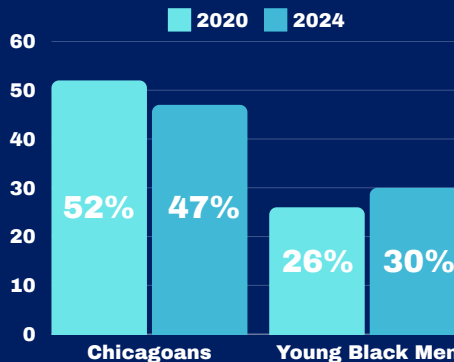
CHICAGOANS CONTINUE TO GIVE THE CPD LOW RATINGS FOR PERFORMANCE IN 2024



A majority of Chicagoans rated the CPD positively on only about one-third of questions (35%) in the 2024 survey.

CHICAGOANS' POSITIVE RATINGS OF THE CPD OVERALL

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



TRENDS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

While Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men continue to rate the CPD lower than other Chicagoans, they rated the CPD less negatively in 2024 than in 2020. Conversely, Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans rated the CPD more negatively in 2024 than in 2020.

85%

On about 85% of questions, Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men rated the CPD LESS negatively in 2024

70%

On about 70% of questions, Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans rated the CPD MORE negatively in 2024

YOUNG BLACK MEN RATED THE CPD LESS NEGATIVELY AND MORE POSITIVELY IN 2024 THAN IN 2020, HOWEVER THEY STILL RATED THE CPD LOWER IN ALL TOPIC AREAS THAN CHICAGOANS OVERALL.

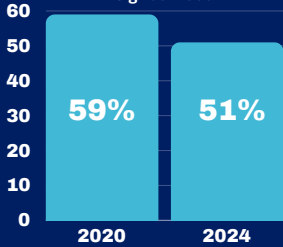
(for example, see overall ratings above)

RATINGS BY QUESTION GROUPS

EFFECTIVENESS

Overall, more Chicagoans felt unsafe both in their neighborhoods and in the city as a whole in 2024 as compared to 2020

Feel Safe or Very Safe in your Neighborhood



CHICAGOANS' NEGATIVE RATINGS OF THE CPD ON RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES PROMPTLY INCREASED FROM 2020 TO 2024.

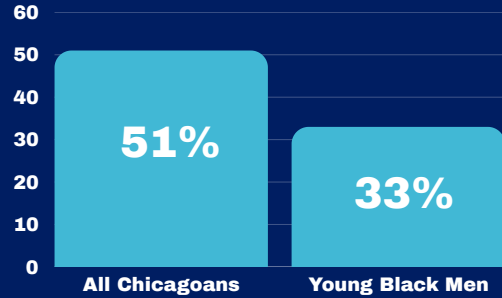
+9.6%
All Chicagoans

+8.7%
Young Black Men

Positive sentiment about questions on the CPD supporting victims, de-escalating tense situations, and whether the CPD makes neighborhoods safer all **decreased more than 10 points**.

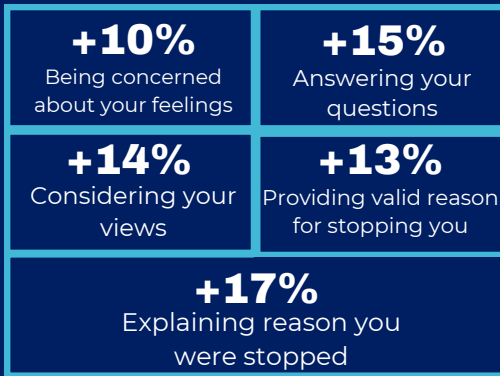
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND RESPONSIVENESS

The proportion of Young Black Men who consider the relationship between the CPD and residents in their neighborhood to be good or very good **increased from 28% in 2020 to 33% in 2024**, however, they still rated the CPD much less positively on this question than Chicagoans overall



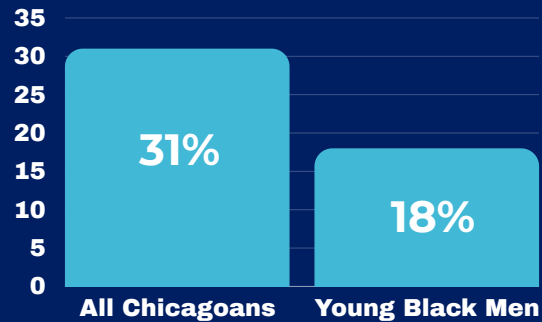
TRUSTWORTHINESS AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE - BASED ON CONTACT

Young Black Men who had contact with the CPD in the last 12 months **rated the CPD more positively on multiple questions** related to trustworthiness and procedural justice



MISCONDUCT COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Chicagoans continue to give the CPD **low ratings for holding officers accountable for misconduct**, with less than 1/3 rating the CPD positively

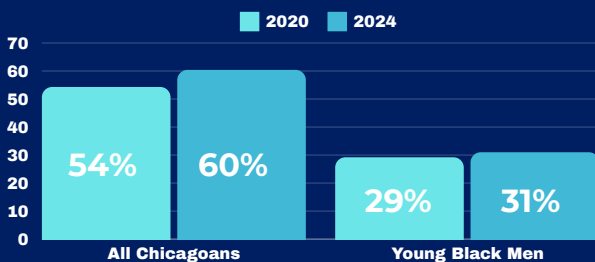


Chicagoans also report low confidence in the CPD investigating complaints thoroughly

INTERACTIONS

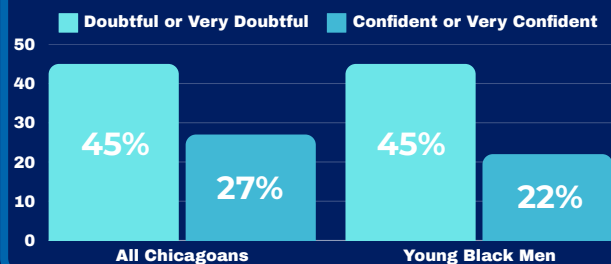
Chicagoans' satisfaction with how they were treated by CPD officers during their most recent interaction trended more positive in 2024, but there are still disparities between the ratings of Young Black Men and All Chicagoans.

Satisfied or Very Satisfied With Treatment by CPD Officers



CONFIDENCE IN REFORM

Both Chicagoans overall and Young Black Men reported **low confidence that reform of the CPD will have a lasting and positive effect**



Background and Methodology

The Consent Decree requires that the IMT “conduct reliable, representative, and comprehensive surveys of a broad cross section of members of the Chicago community” every two years. ¶645. This report presents the results of the third biennial community survey under the Consent Decree and indicates how the CPD is performing according to community sentiment.

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.” ¶646. Designed to meet the requirements of the Consent Decree, the survey is one important way to have resident opinions represented in the monitoring process.¹²

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 Parties (the City of Chicago, CPD, and the Office of the Attorney General). The IMT designed the survey methodology and questionnaire with assistance and input from the non-partisan research organization NORC at the University of Chicago.¹³

The IMT designed the sampling approach and questionnaire to systematically gather Chicagoans’ perception of CPD per Consent Decree requirements. The same questionnaire and sampling approach were used for the 2020, 2022, and 2024 surveys. The following provides an overview of the survey framework and methodology.¹⁴

- Our team selected 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 Chicago population as a whole.

¹² The IMT has several ways for community members to provide input available on the IMT website: <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/>.

¹³ “NORC at the University of Chicago” is the current formal name of the organization. Formerly known as the National Opinion Research Center (NORC), more information about NORC can be found at: <https://www.norc.org/>. NORC fielded the first survey between November 2019 and February 2020 and delivered the dataset to the IMT in April 2020. NORC fielded the second survey between October 2021 and May 2022 and delivered the dataset to IMT in July 2022. NORC fielded the third survey between Apr 1, 2024 and Apr 22, 2024 and delivered the final dataset in June 2024.

¹⁴ For more details on the methodology, please see Appendices.

- In addition to hearing from Chicagoans overall, it is also important to hear from a separate representative sample of the Chicagoans who have the most contact with the CPD.¹⁵ CPD data indicate that Black men ages 18–25 are the group most frequently stopped by the CPD. As in previous rounds of the survey, an additional sample from this population completed the same survey as the larger sample of respondents.¹⁶
- Our team provided respondents the opportunity to complete the survey online, in English or Spanish, and we provided each with a \$10 cash-equivalent incentive for the general sample and a \$25 cash-equivalent incentive for the oversample of Young Black Men.¹⁷
- The total respondents to each of the two surveys were as follows:¹⁸

Survey Year	All Chicagoans Sample	Young Black Men Sample	Total Respondents
2020	1,053	346	1,399
2022	1,129	301	1,430
2024	1,209	424	1,633

- For purposes of comparison, the analysis is broken down by the three largest demographic groups in Chicago: Black, Latino, and White Chicagoans.¹⁹ Chicagoans who responded to the survey and identified as a race or identity other than Black, Latino, or White are included in the overall Chicago Adults sample statistics, but margins of error are too large to present separate analyses for other groups.²⁰ This report uses the following labels to describe groups:

¹⁵ Chicago Police Department Investigatory Stop Report (ISR) data: <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/isr-data/>.

¹⁶ This questionnaire is available in [Appendix 6](#). 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.

¹⁷ We offered the survey in English and Spanish because according to U.S. Census data, 88% of Chicagoans speak English or Spanish at home. For more information, please see https://data.census.gov/profile/Chicago_city,_Illinois?g=160XX00US1714000.

¹⁸ As is standard research practice, non-responses are not included in the figures and analyses presented in this report. The survey was voluntary, and respondents had the option to skip any question.

¹⁹ 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.’”

²⁰ As we noted above, this survey an important way to capture Chicagoans’ opinions. For other ways to contribute, please visit the IMT’s Community Engagement page. See Community Involvement, INDEPENDENT MONITORING TEAM, <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/community-engagement/>. The IMT regularly engages with Chicago’s communities through in-person and online community meetings and listening sessions, collecting feedback via our online [feedback](#)

The IMT designed a random sampling approach and questionnaire for the survey to systematically gather a representative sample of Chicagoans' perceptions of the Chicago Police Department (CPD) and to identify opportunities for how the CPD can improve.²¹ We randomly selected over 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.²² Additionally, we included an oversampling of 300 Young Black Men between the ages of 18 and 25, who are most frequently stopped by the CPD.²³ This same questionnaire and sampling approach was used for all three waves of the survey.

The total respondents to each of the three years of surveys were as follows:

Survey Year	All Chicagoans Sample	Young Black Men Sample	Total Respondents
2020	1,053	346	1,399
2022	1,129	301	1,430
2024	1,209	424	1,633

For purposes of comparison, analyses were broken down for the three largest demographic groups in Chicago: Black, Latino, and White Chicagoans.²⁴ Chicagoans who responded to the survey and identified as a race or identity other than Black, Latino, or White are included in the overall Chicago Adults sample statistics. While we would have liked to be able to report on feedback from more demographic

[form](#), and meeting with the Coalition (a group of community organizations; see Paragraph 669) quite often.

²¹ For our surveys, we use an address-based sampling (also known as ABS design) for Chicago households.

²² The University of Illinois at Chicago's Institute for Civic Engagement (IPCE) led the survey efforts for the IMT, with input from the City and the Office of the Attorney General (collectively "the Parties"). The IMT designed the survey methodology and the questionnaire with assistance and input from NORC at the University of Chicago, a non-partisan research organization. NORC fielded the survey and delivered the dataset to IPCE for analysis.

²³ Chicago Police Department Investigatory Stop Report (ISR) data is available here: <https://home.chicagopo-lice.org/statistics-data/isr-data/>.

²⁴ Disparities in the way CPD polices Black, Latino, and White Chicagoans, are among the primary reasons for the existence of the Consent Decree. 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.'" The Black and White groups refer to anyone who selected that racial identity and did not indicate they are of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. The Latino group refers to anyone who said they are Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race. This report uses the term Latino to refer to people of Hispanic or Latino origin because it is used both in the Consent Decree and by the U.S. Census Bureau.

groups in Chicago, such as Asian Chicagoans, the margins of error are too large to present separate analyses for any groups other than Black, Latino, and White.²⁵

All Chicagoans/All Chicago Adults (N=1,209): The representative sample of Chicagoans ages 18 and older. All 22 police districts were represented in this sample. Within the sample, there are three groups described in the analysis²⁶:

- **Black Chicagoans (N=329):** Non-Hispanic Black Chicagoans, ages 18 and older
- **Latino Chicagoans (N=260):** Hispanic or Latino Chicagoans of any race, ages 18 and older²⁷
- **White Chicagoans (N=459):** Non-Hispanic White Chicagoans, ages 18 and older
- **Chicagoans of a different race and multi-race Chicagoans (N=161):** Non-Hispanic Chicagoans that were a different race or multi-race, ages 18 and older
- **Young Black Men²⁸ (N=424):** The separate sample of Young Black men in Chicago, ages 18–25.

²⁵ This survey is one tool for measuring community sentiment, and the IMT utilize other tools to receive more insight into community feedback. This includes efforts to receive qualitative feedback from specific Chicago communities, including from Asian Chicagoans, populations with limited English proficiency in Chicago, and people with disabilities in Chicago.

²⁶ In addition to the three groups identified by race and ethnicity, there were 102 participants in other categories and 32 respondents who preferred not to specify their race. These participants were included in the All Chicagoan responses, but not in the breakdown by groups.

²⁷ The Latino group refers to anyone who said they are Hispanic or Latino, regardless of race. This report uses the term “Latino” to refer to people of Hispanic or Latino origin because it is used both in the Consent Decree and the 2020 Survey, as well as by the U.S. Census Bureau.

²⁸ For the purposes of clarity, this report capitalizes the first letters of 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 Black group of the All Chicagoans sample. The categorization of race and ethnicity in the Young Black Men sample varies slightly from the Chicagoans sample. In the Young Black Men sample, there are 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.

Summary of Results by Topic Area

This section of the report describes results by topic area, focused on the significant results for each question. Each topic area begins with a brief description of the questions asked in that section. We have attached the full survey to this report as [Appendix 1](#).

The topic areas included the following:

- Overall Police Services,
- Effectiveness,
- Community Engagement and Responsiveness,
- General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice,
- Contact with the CPD in the Previous 12 Months,
- Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice Based on Contact,
- Misconduct Complaints and Investigations,
- Interactions with Members of the Community, and
- Confidence in Reform.

Most survey questions were of two types: (1) a yes/no response option or (2) a sentiment scale with five response choices (also known as a Likert scale), ranging from highest on one end of the scale to lowest on the other end. In our analyses, we collapsed the five-level responses into three response categories: “high” (such as “good” and “very good”), “low” (such as “bad” or “very bad”), and “middle” (such as “neither good nor bad”) response options. Some questions had unipolar response choices that ranged from “not at all worried” to “very worried.” In these cases, the analyses are described accordingly.

Overall Police Services

Respondents answered two questions about their satisfaction with the CPD’s overall performance in their neighborhood and throughout the city.

RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE

Overall, All Chicago Adults rated the CPD in their neighborhood lower than they had in 2020. Forty-seven percent felt that the CPD was doing a “good” or “very good” job overall in their neighborhood, a 5-percentage point decline from 2020. Young Black Men, however, had a more favorable view than four years ago, with 30% reporting a “good” or “very good,” compared to 26% in 2020.

- Regarding the CPD's overall performance citywide, 33% of All Chicago Adults felt the CPD was doing a “good” or “very good” job, about the same as in 2020. For Young Black Men, positive ratings increased from 20% in 2020 to 27% in 2024.

RESULTS FOR THE YOUNG BLACK MEN SAMPLE

As in past years, White respondents viewed the CPD’s performance in both their neighborhoods and the city as a whole more favorably than Latino or Black respondents. There was a shift in perceptions among Latino respondents who had less favorable views than in 2020. Additionally, Black respondents reported improved overall ratings of the CPD compared to 2020.

Figure 1. 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.

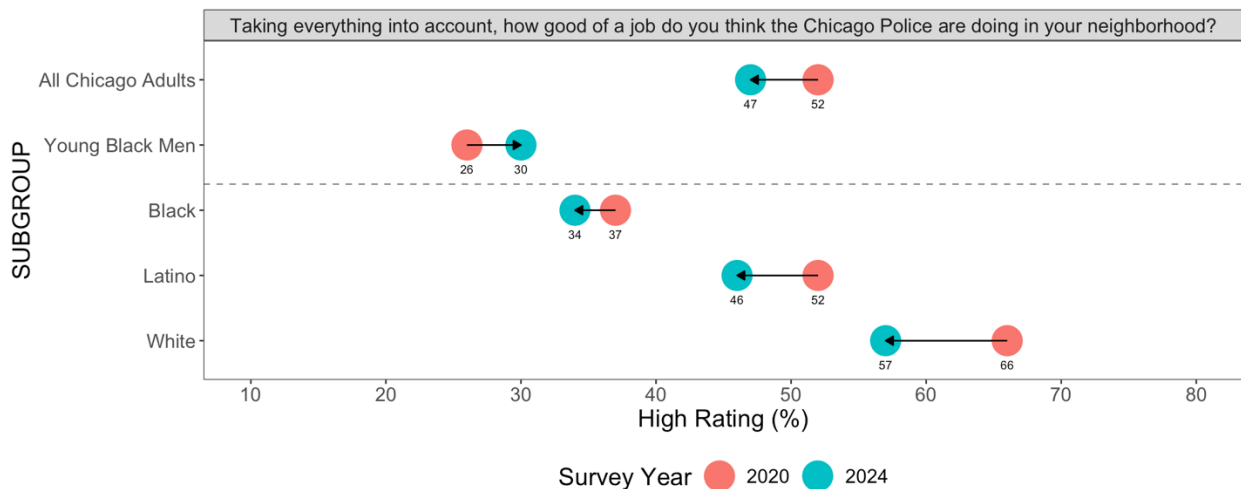
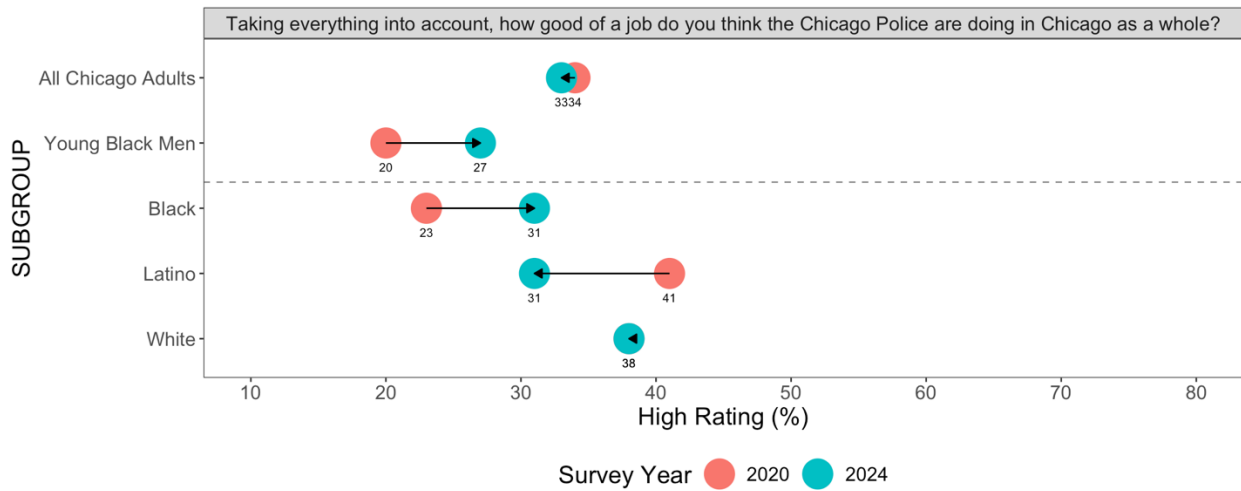


Figure 2. Taking everything into account, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing in Chicago as a whole?



Effectiveness

Respondents were asked how good of a job the CPD was doing in their neighborhoods, including prompt emergency response, tense situations de-escalation, supporting victims and witnesses, and solving 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.

RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE

Perceptions of the CPD’s effectiveness overall declined between 2020 and 2024. Chicagoans expressed feeling less safe in their neighborhoods and the city as a whole compared to 2020. Thirty-two percent of Chicago adults felt “safe” or “very safe” in the city as a whole, a decline from 36% in 2020 and 46% felt safe in the city as a whole compared to 59% in 2020 (see Figures 3 & 4).

Figure 3. In general, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood? By “your neighborhood,” we mean within a 15-minute walk from where you live.

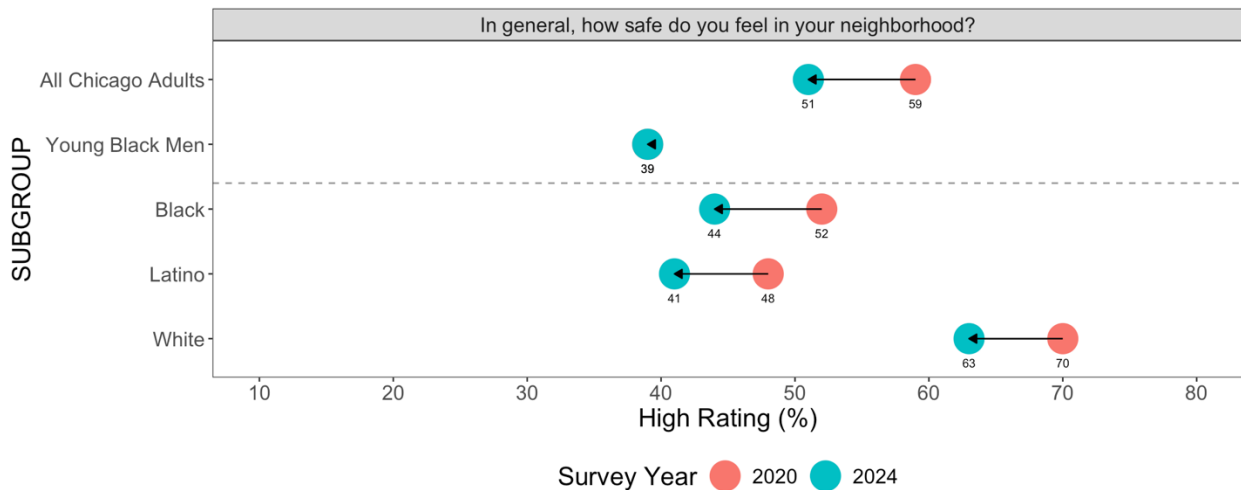
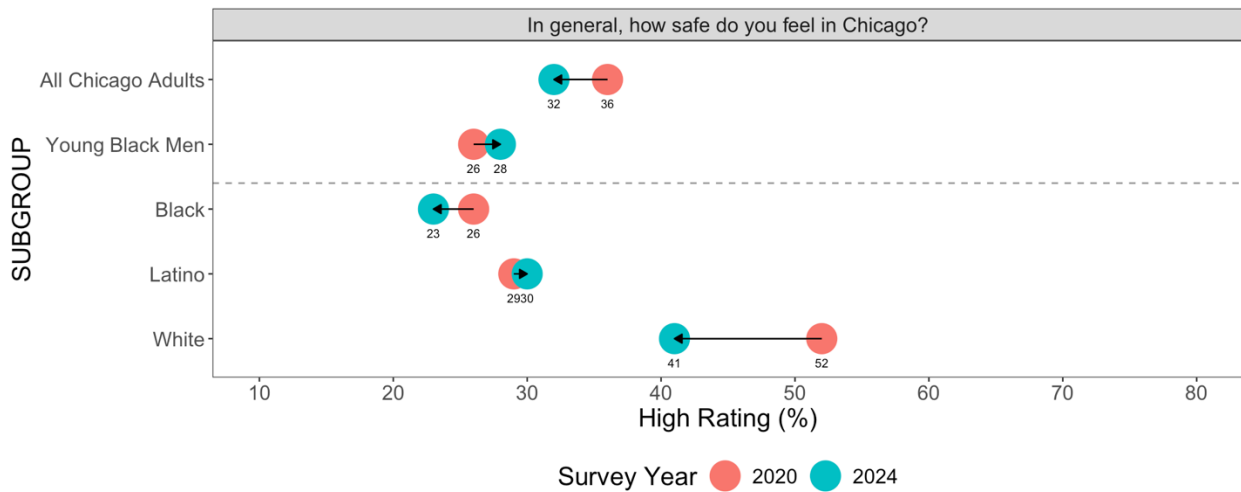
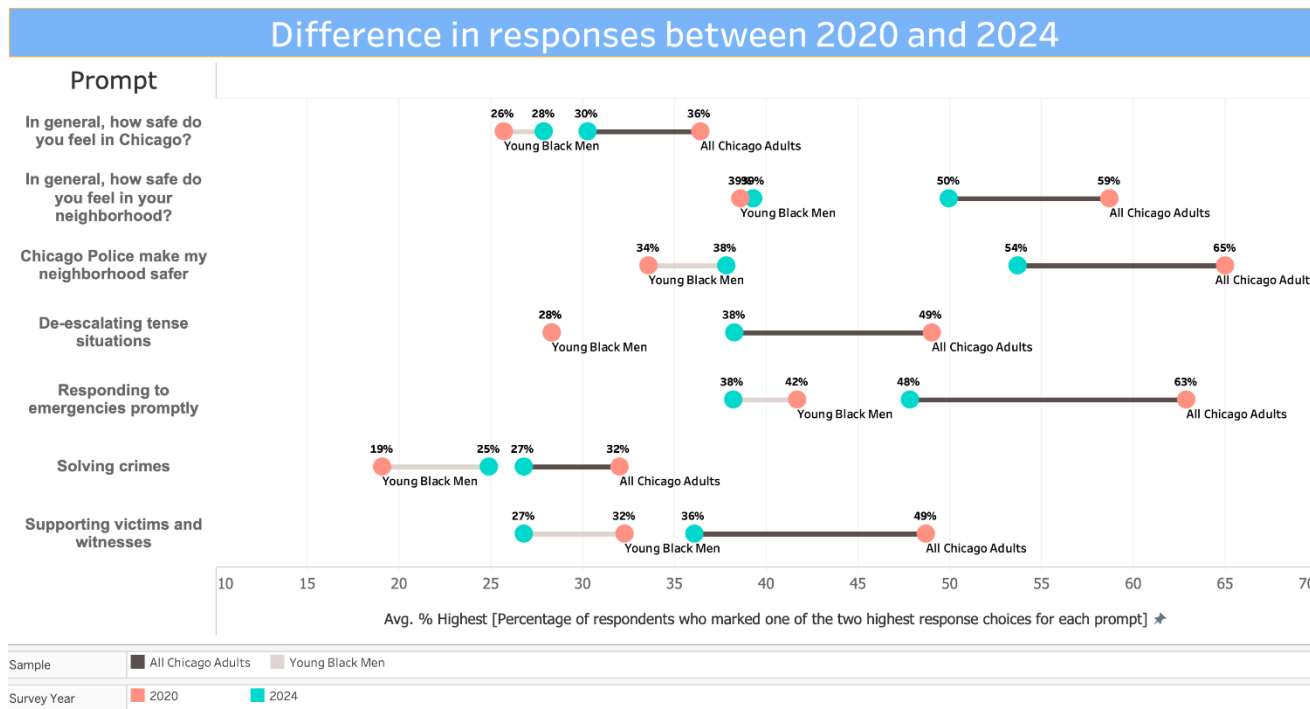


Figure 4. In general, how safe do you feel in Chicago?



- Positive ratings for the CPD’s performance decreased for responding to emergencies promptly (14-percentage-point decrease, from 63% to 49%); supporting for witnesses or victims (13-percentage-point decrease, from 49% to 36%); and de-escalating tense situations (10-percentage-point decrease, from 49% to 39%). The proportion of Chicago adults who rated the CPD’s performance as “poor” or “very poor” in responding to emergencies rose from 16% in 2020 to 26% in 2024. Additionally, fewer adults believed that the CPD makes their neighborhoods more or a lot more safe, although the majority of Chicagoans still did (55% in 2024 compared to 65% in 2020) (see Figure 5).

Figure 5. Changes between 2024 and 2020 survey findings for the Effectiveness question block for All Chicago Adults and Young Black Men.



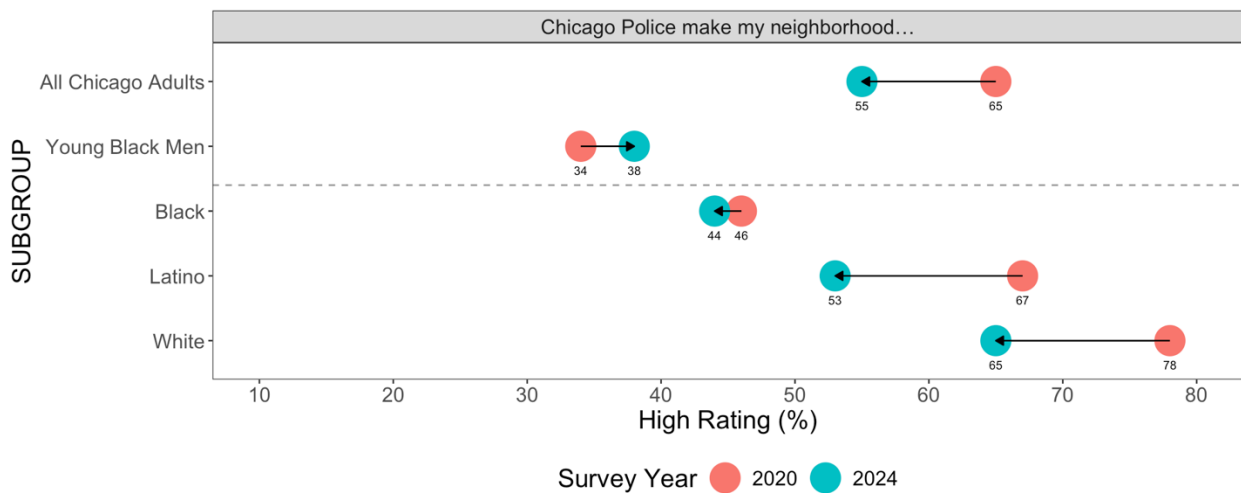
- Young Black Men’s perceptions of safety in both their neighborhood and in Chicago as a whole did not change between 2020 and 2024 (39% felt “safe” or “very safe” in their neighborhood, 28% in the city as whole). Young Black Men reported feeling less safe compared to the overall adult population in Chicago, with a 12-percentage-point gap on neighborhood safety and a 4-percentage-point gap on citywide safety (see Figures 3 and 4).
- Young Black Men’s ratings for the CPD’s performance in responding to emergencies promptly fell by 4 percentage points from 42% in 2020 to 38% in 2024. However, **Young Black Men’s perception of the CPD’s effectiveness in solving crimes improved**, with positive ratings rising from 19% in 2020 to 25% in 2024 and negative ratings dropping by 11 points from 55% to 43% (see Figure 5 above).

RESULTS FOR THE YOUNG BLACK MEN SAMPLE

In 2024, White, Black, and Latino Chicagoans all reported feeling less safe in their neighborhoods compared to 2020. The percentage of White respondents who felt “safe” or “very safe” decreased from 70% to 63%, Black respondents from 52% to 44%, and Latino respondents from 48% to 41% (see Figure 3 above). Citywide safety perceptions also fell for White and Black respondents—White respondents dropped from 52% to 41%, and Black respondents from 26% to 23%—while Latino respondents’ perceptions remained relatively stable, at 29% in 2020 and 30% in 2024. Nearly half of Black adults (49%) felt “unsafe” or “very unsafe” in the city, compared to 43% of Latino adults and 31% of White adults (Figure 4).

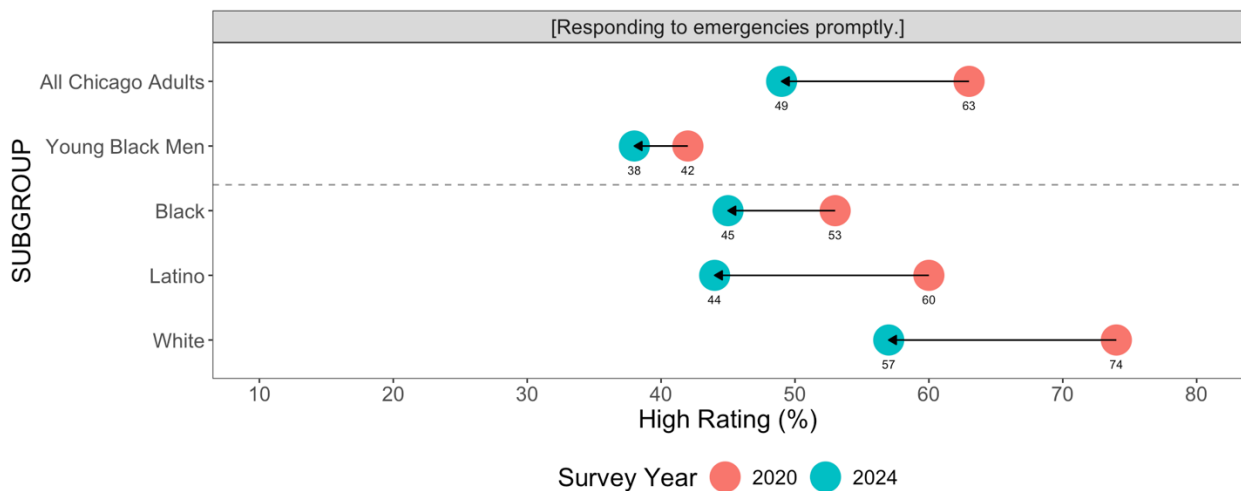
- A lower percentage of White and Latino respondents felt that Chicago Police made their neighborhoods “more safe” or “a lot more safe” in 2024 compared to 2020. The percentage of White respondents who felt this way dropped from 78% to 65%, and for Latino respondents, it decreased from 67% to 53%. Less than half of Black respondents (44%) associated the CPD with greater neighborhood safety (see Figure 6).

Figure 6. Chicago Police make my neighborhood safer:



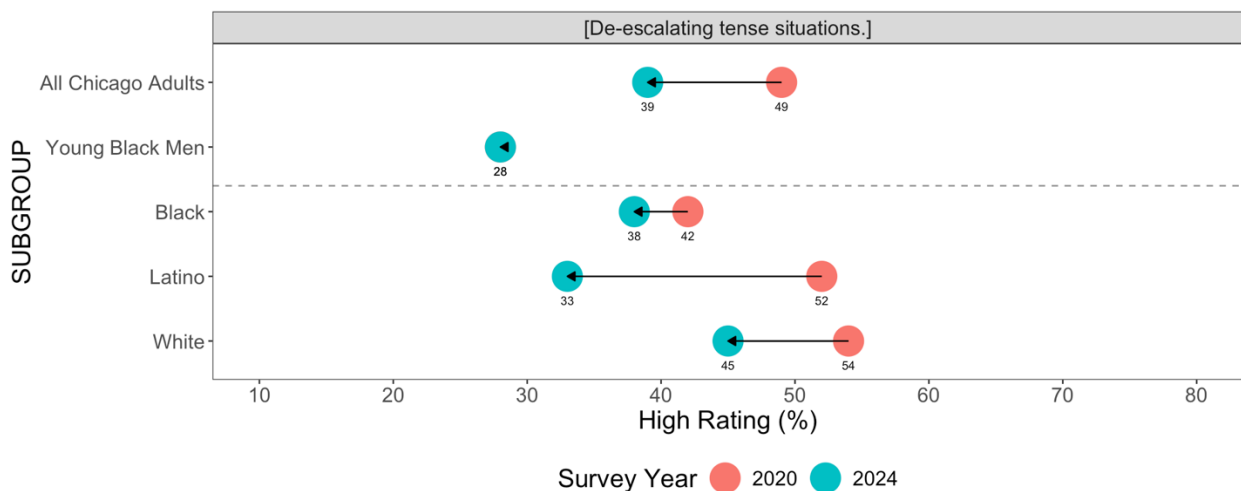
- In 2024, disparities in views on police effectiveness persisted, with White Chicagoans reporting consistently higher ratings than Black and Latino respondents. For example, 57% of White adults reported that they felt the CPD was doing a “good” or “very good” job **responding to emergencies promptly**, compared to 45% of Black adults and 53% of Latino adults (see Figure 7).

Figure 7. 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: Responding to emergencies promptly.



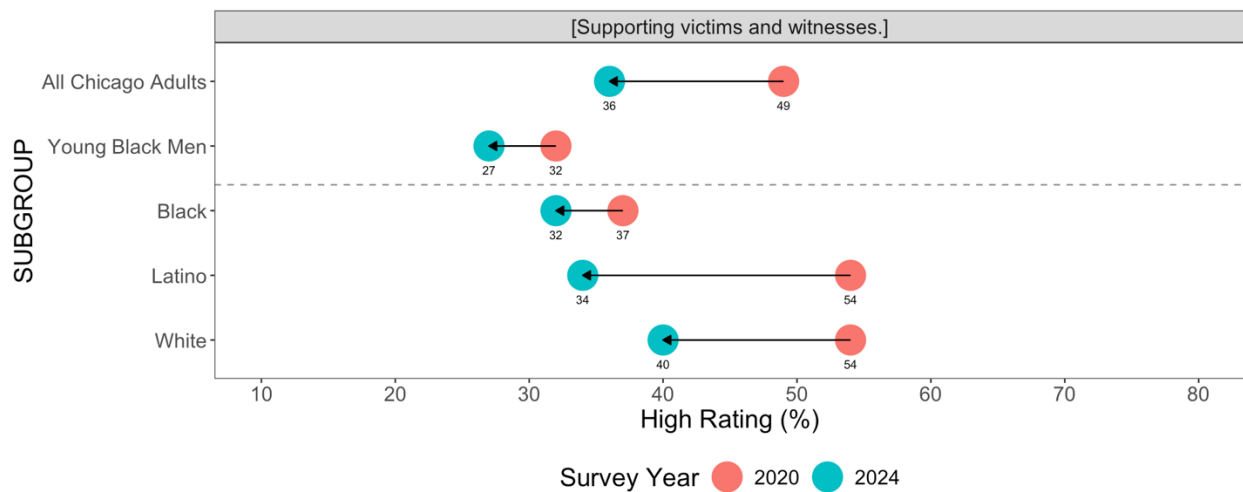
- For **de-escalating tense situations**, 45% of White adults rated the CPD as “good” or “very good,” compared to 38% of Black adults and 33% of Latino adults (Figure 8).

Figure 8. 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 De-escalating tense situations.



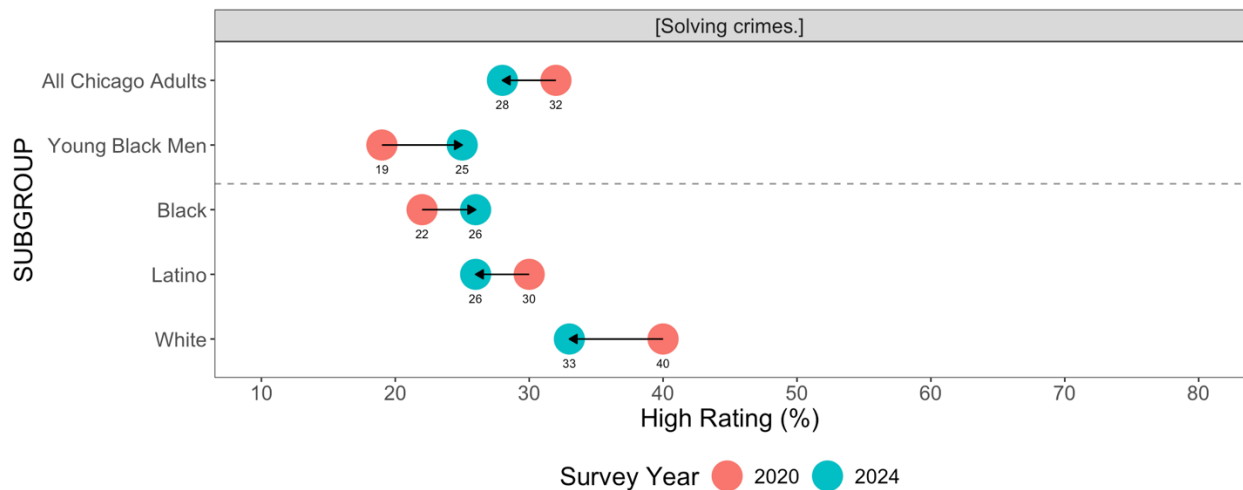
- The percentage of White respondents who felt that the CPD was doing a “good” or “very good” job of **supporting victims and witnesses** was 40%, compared to 34% of Latino respondents and 33% of Black respondents (Figure 9).

Figure 9. 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: Supporting victims and witnesses.



- Finally, 33% of White respondents felt that the CPD was doing a “good” or “very good” job of **solving crimes**, compared to 26% of both Black and Latino respondents.

Figure 10. 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: Solving crimes.



Community Engagement and Responsiveness

Respondents were asked about their 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. Respondents were also asked how well the CPD listens to, understands, and addresses community members' concerns.

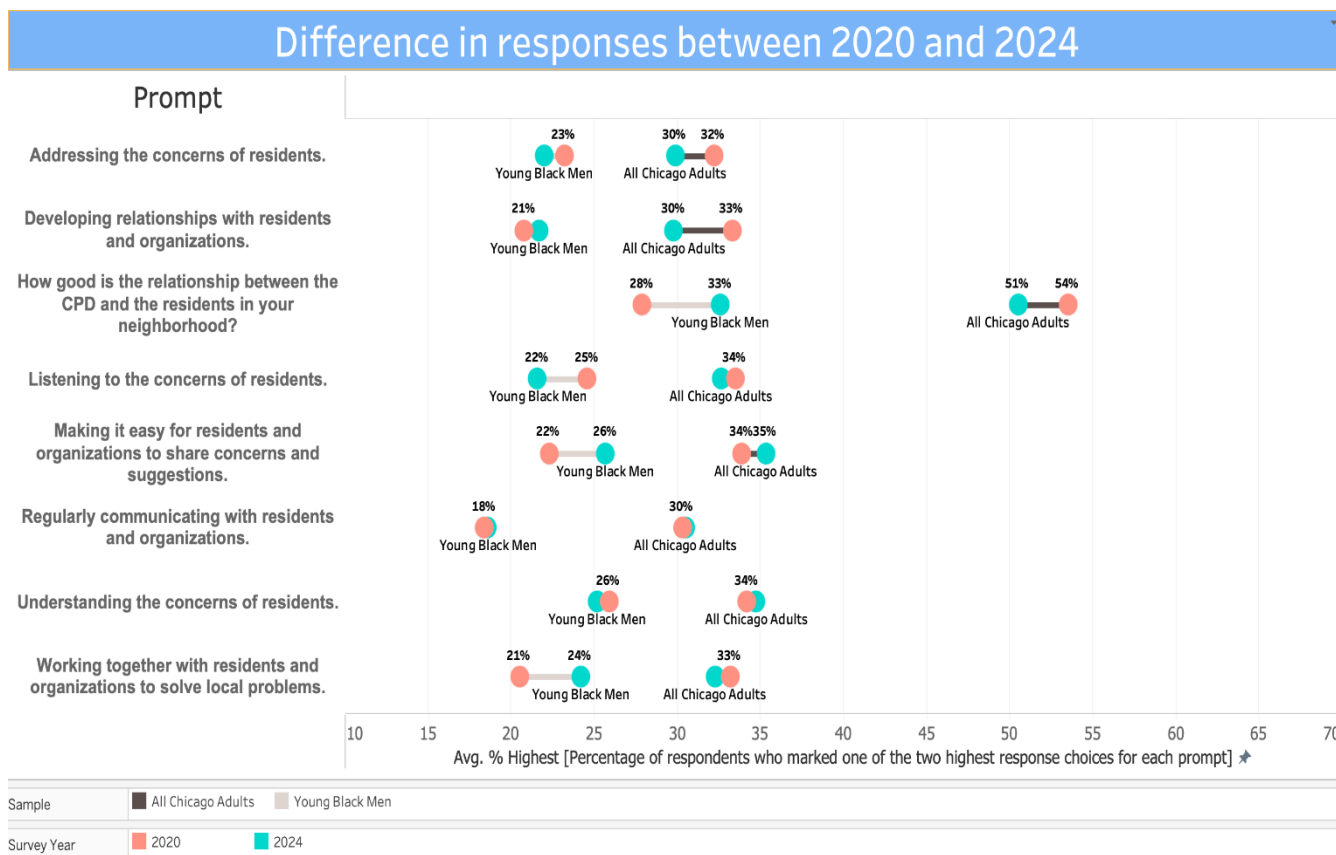
This section also asked respondents if they knew the first or last name of any officer in their neighborhood, which suggests the extent to which officers are attending local meetings, walking the beat, or engaging in other activities that would allow community members to get to know them.

RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE

In 2024, All Chicago Adults' views on the CPD's community engagement between the CPD and residents remained similar to previous years. Fifty-one percent of adults rated the relationship between police and their community as "good" or "very good." However, this was the only question about community engagement that received a positive response of greater than fifty percent. Chicagoans considered the CPD to be less effective in developing relationships with organizations than in 2020 ("poor" and "very poor" ratings increased from 29% to 36%).

- Young Black Men's perceptions also remained very similar between 2020 and 2024. While trends among Young Black Men followed those of the broader population, positive ratings remained lower. Young Black Men rated the relationship between the CPD and the community 14 percentage points lower than the overall adult population and reported "poor" or "very poor" perceptions 11 percentage points higher. Nearly half (49%) of Young Black Men reported that the CPD is doing a "poor" or "very poor" job in regularly communicating with residents and working together to solve local problems, 44% (see Figure 11).

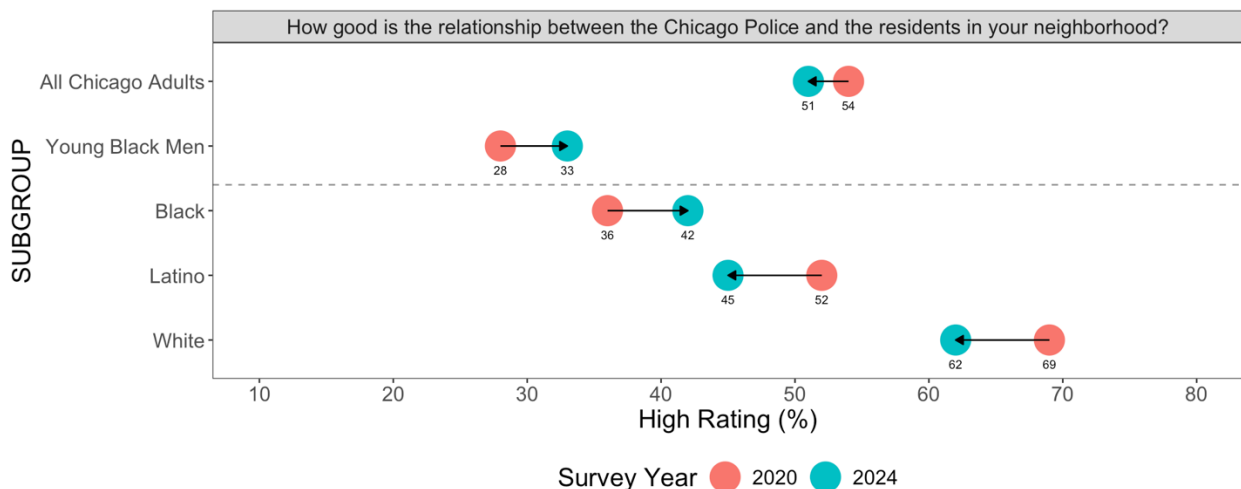
Figure 11. Changes between 2024 and 2020 survey findings for the Community Engagement and Responsiveness question block for All Chicago Adults and Young Black Men.



RESULTS FOR THE YOUNG BLACK MEN SAMPLE

*In 2024, disparities remained in how different groups of Chicagoans viewed **the relationship between the CPD and community residents**. Among White respondents, 62% considered the relationship to be “good” or “very good,” whereas only 45% of Latino respondents and 42% of Black respondents felt the same (Figure 12).*

Figure 12. How good is the relationship between the Chicago Police and the residents in your neighborhood?



- Among White adults, positive ratings ranged from 36% to 44% across questions related to **developing relationships, regular communication, ease of sharing concerns, and collaboration on local problems** (Figures 13-16). Between 28% and 34% of Black adults reported positive ratings on these questions, similar to Latino adults (26% to 31%).

Figure 13. 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: Developing relationships with residents and organizations.

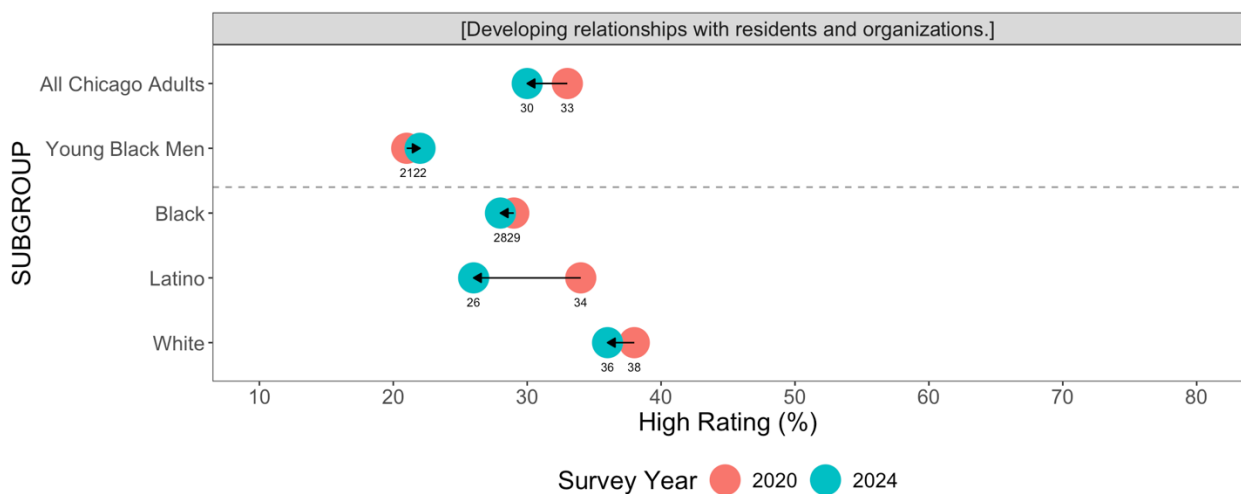


Figure 14. Over the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing on the following activities: Regularly communicating with residents and organizations.

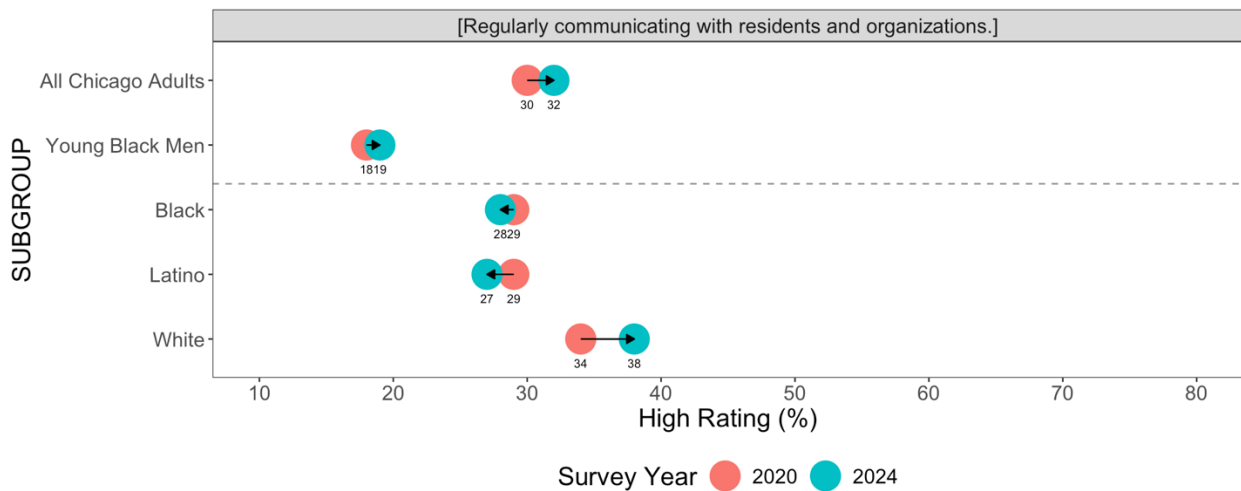


Figure 15. Over the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing on the following activities: Making it easy for residents and organizations to share concerns and suggestions.

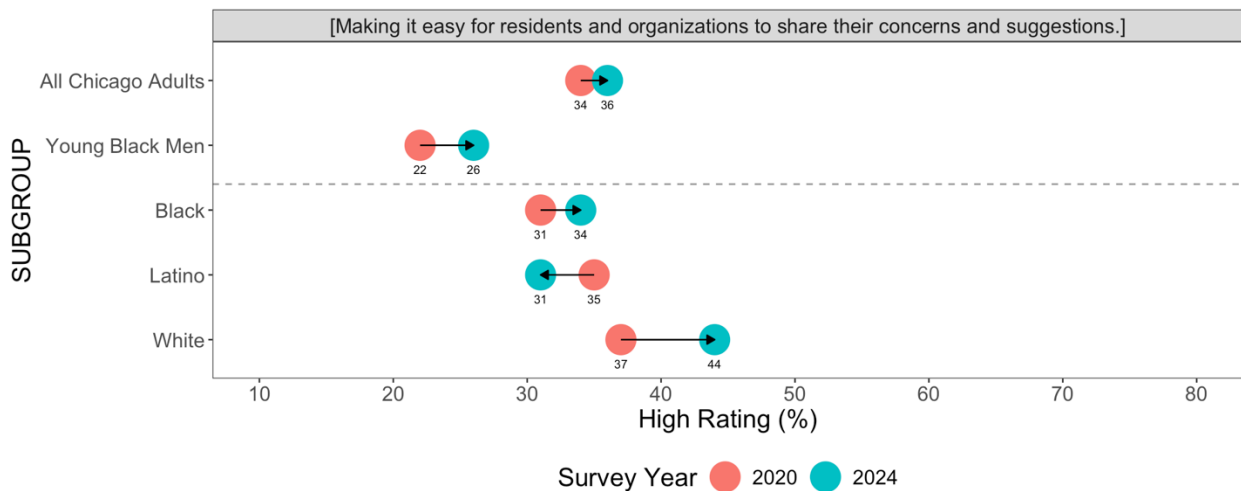


Figure 16. Over the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing on the following activities: Working together with residents and organizations to solve local problems.



General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice

This section asked respondents about their perceptions of the CPD’s conduct, professionalism, respectfulness, and ethical behavior during the officers’ 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. 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.

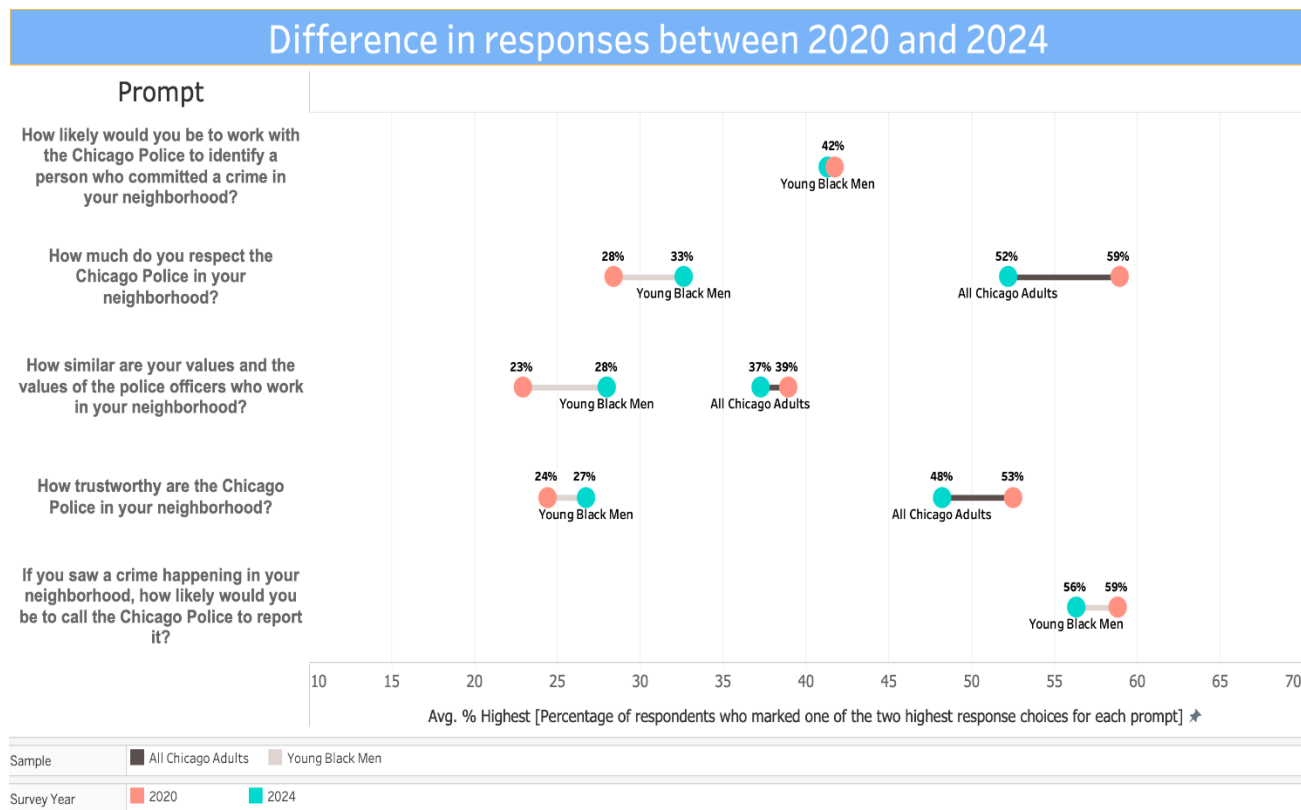
RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE

Overall, Chicagoans’ perceptions of the CPD’s trustworthiness and procedural justice did not change significantly compared to 2020, except for a decline in the likelihood of Chicagoans to report crimes or cooper-

ate with the CPD as witnesses. While most Chicago adults (78%) continue to report that they are “likely” or “very likely” to report a crime that they saw in their neighborhood to the CPD, the percentage was significantly lower than 2020 (85%). The percentage of adult Chicagoans who reported that they are “likely” or “very likely” to work with the CPD to identify a person who committed a crime in their neighborhood also decreased to 72% from 77% in 2020.

- The percentage of Chicago adults who reported that they respected the CPD in their neighborhood “a lot” or “completely” decreased to 53% from 59% in 2020. The percentage of Chicago adults who reported that their values were “very similar” or “extremely similar” was the same (39%) (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Changes between 2024 and 2020 survey findings for the General Trustworthiness question block for All Chicago Adults and Young Black Men.

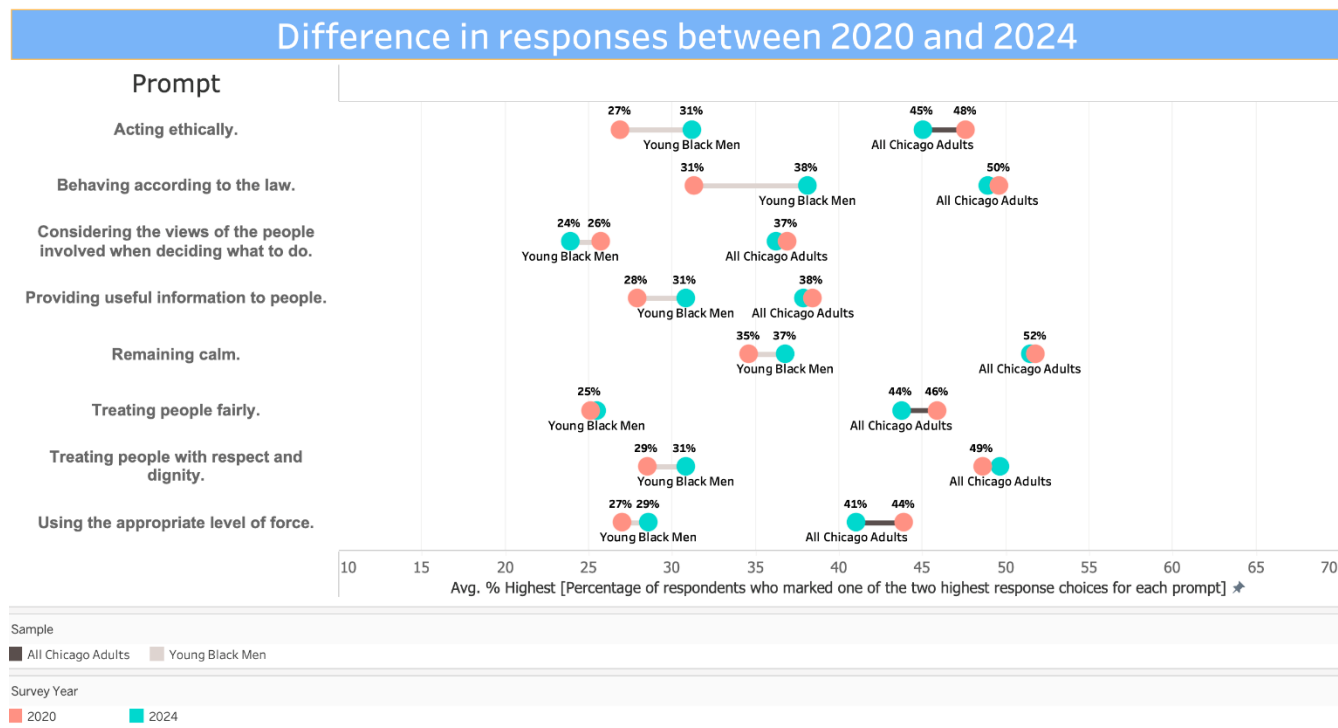


- Over half of All Chicago Adults rated the CPD highly on three of the trustworthiness questions: **remaining calm** (52%), **behaving according to the law** (51%), and **treating people with respect or dignity** (51%). “Good” and “very good” ratings for **acting ethically** (46%) and **treating people fairly** (45%) were comparable to responses in 2020. Only 38% of respondents gave a “good” or

“very good” rating to the CPD for **considering the views of the people involved when deciding what to do** (37% in 2020) and **providing useful information to people** (38% in 2020). Twenty-seven percent reported that the CPD was doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at using the **appropriate level of force**, roughly the same as in previous years.

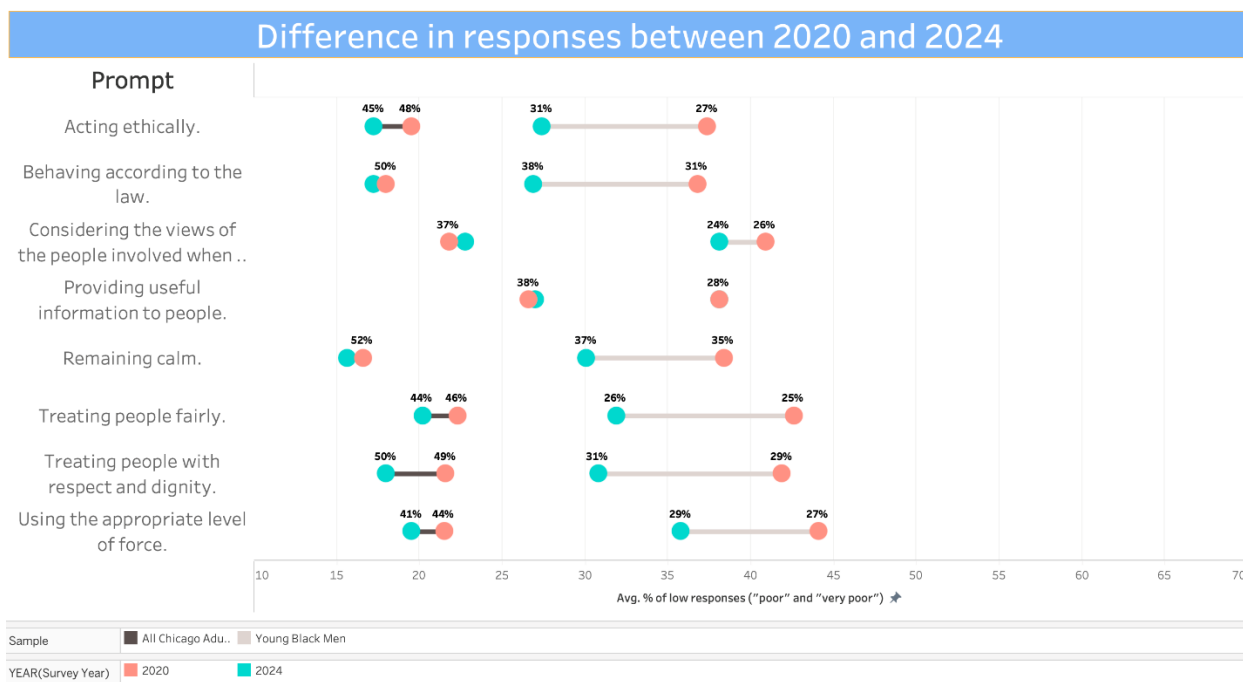
- In 2024, significant disparities remained between the perceptions of the CPD’s trustworthiness held by All Chicago Adults and Young Black Men. **While 51% of All Chicago Adults considered the CPD in their neighborhood to be “trustworthy” or “very trustworthy,” only 27% of Young Black Men shared this view, a 24-percentage-point gap.** Seventy-eight percent of All Chicago Adults indicated they were “likely” or “very likely” to **report a crime to the CPD** compared to just 56% of Young Black Men, a 22-percentage-point difference. Furthermore, 72% of All Chicago Adults expressed they would be “likely” or “very likely” to **collaborate with the CPD to identify a person who committed a crime in their neighborhood**, compared to only 41% of Young Black Men, a 31-percentage-point disparity. Respect for the CPD was also notably different; 53% of All Chicago Adults reported they had “a lot” or “complete” **respect for the police** in their neighborhood, whereas only 33% of Young Black Men felt the same way (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Changes between 2024 and 2020 survey findings for the General Procedural Justice question block for All Chicago Adults and Young Black Men—high ratings only.



- Despite the persistent disparities, Young Black Men’s perceptions of the CPD’s trustworthiness and procedural justice improved compared to previous years. Specifically, the percentage of respondents who reported that CPD was doing “poor” or “very poor” decreased significantly on many of the questions.
- Thirty-eight percent of Young Black Men reported that the CPD was performing “poor” or “very poor” in **considering the views of the people involved when making decisions**, a decrease from 47% in 2022 and 41% in 2020. Regarding **appropriate use of force**, 36% of respondents perceived the CPD’s performance as “poor” or “very poor,” improving from 44% in 2020. When it came to **treating people fairly**, 32% of Young Black Men rated the CPD’s performance poorly, a notable decrease from 43% in 2020. Similarly, a lower proportion of Young Black Men gave the CPD negative ratings for **treating people with respect and dignity**, with 31% reporting poor performance, down from 44% in 2020. Thirty percent of Young Black Men gave low ratings on the CPD’s ability to **remain calm**, a significant reduction from 38% in 2020. Twenty-seven percent of respondents felt the CPD was performing “poor” or “very poor” in **behaving according to the law and acting ethically**, both showing improvement from 37% in 2020.

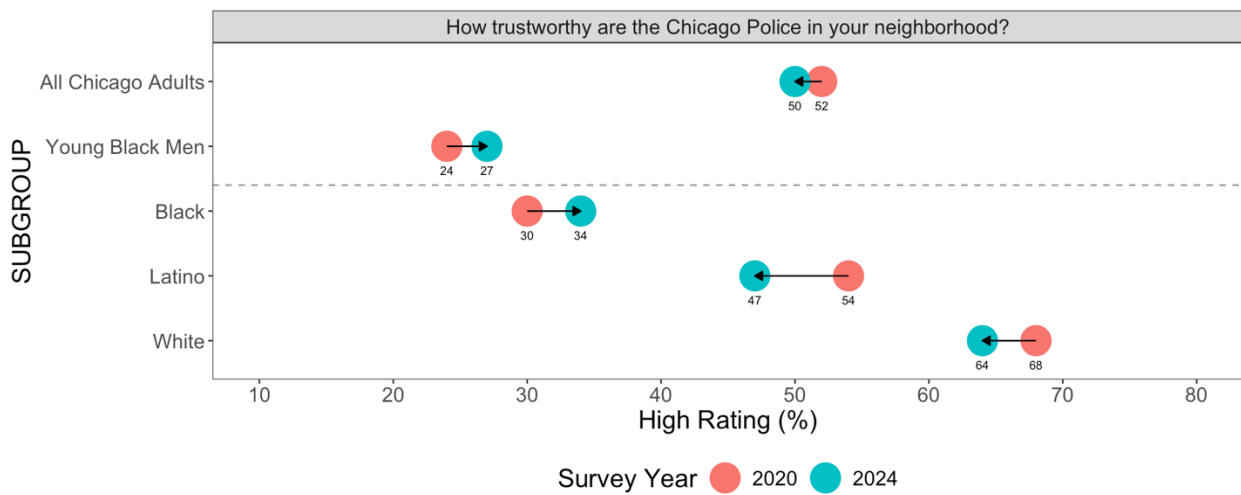
Figure 19. Changes between 2024 and 2020 survey findings for the General Procedural Justice question block for All Chicago Adults and Young Black Men—low ratings only.



RESULTS FOR THE YOUNG BLACK MEN SAMPLE

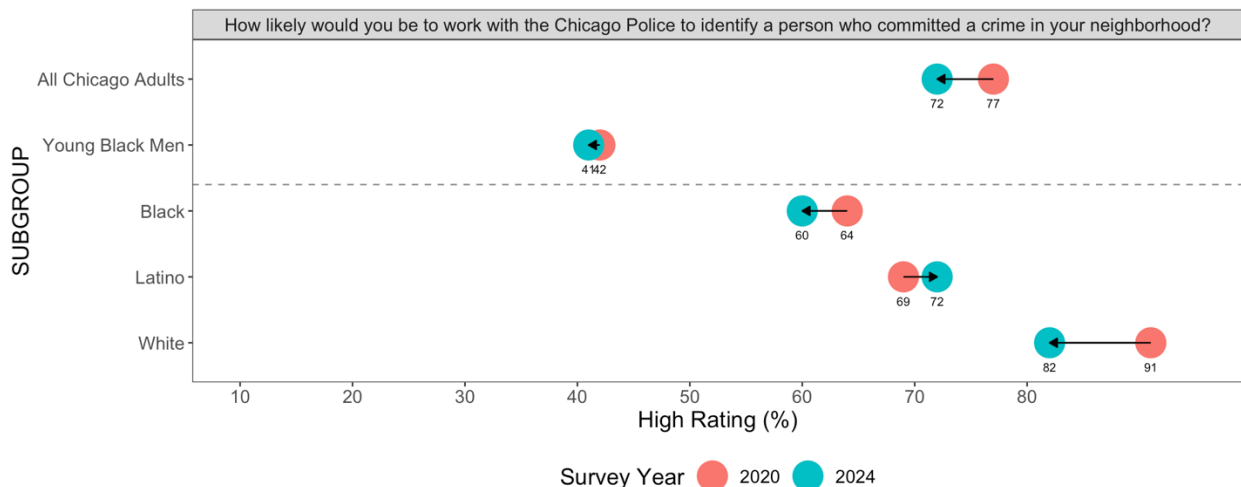
*Disparities between White, Black, and Latino Chicagoans’ perceptions of the CPD’s trustworthiness and procedural justice continued in 2024. Black respondents rated the CPD lower by 10 or more percentage points when compared to White respondents on all except one of the thirteen questions in this section, with gaps of 20% or greater on five of the questions. The largest gap was in trustworthiness (“**How trustworthy are the Chicago police in your neighborhood?**”) where 64% of White respondents considered the CPD in their neighborhoods to be “trustworthy” or “very trustworthy,” compared to 47% of Latino respondents and 34% of Black respondents (Figure 20).*

Figure 20. How trustworthy are the Chicago Police in your neighborhood?



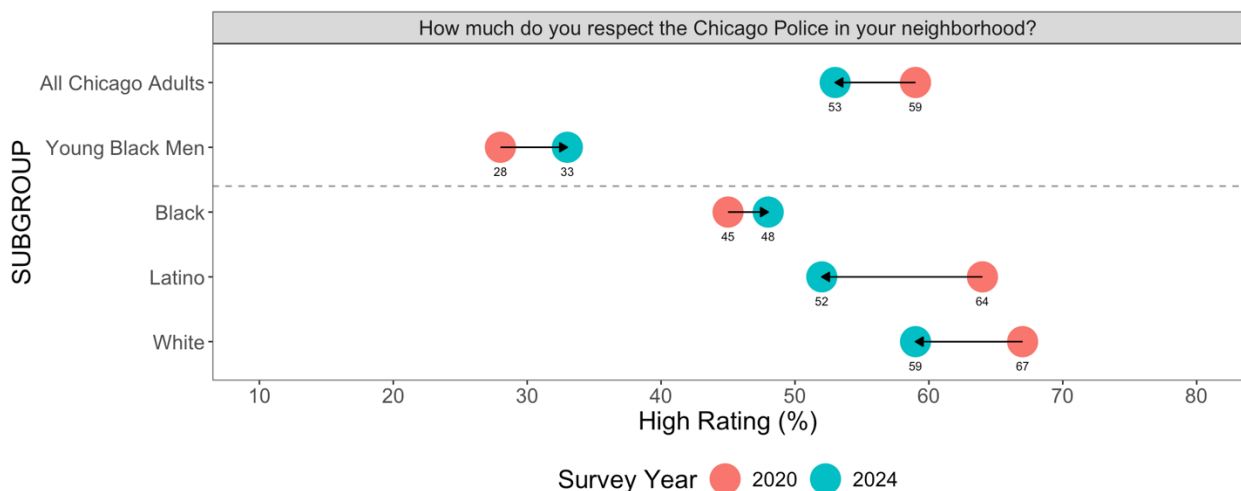
- Similarly, 82% of White respondents reported they were “likely” or “very likely” to **collaborate with the CPD to identify a person who committed a crime**, while only 72% of Latino and 60% of Black respondents felt the same in 2024.

Figure 21. How likely would you be to work with the Chicago Police to identify a person who committed a crime in your neighborhood?



- In terms of **respect for the CPD**, 59% of White respondents reported having “a lot” or “complete” respect for the CPD, compared to 52% of Latino and 48% of Black respondents.

Figure 22. How much do you respect the Chicago Police in your neighborhood?



- The proportion of respondents who felt their values were “very” or “extremely” similar to those of the CPD was 45% for White and 42% for Latino respondents, but only 27% for of Black respondents.

- The majority of White respondents said the CPD treated people with respect and dignity (60%) and fairness (55%). Less than half of Latino and Black respondents shared these perceptions. Sixty percent of White respondents rated the CPD's treatment of people with dignity and respect as "good" or "very good," compared to 48% of Latino and 43% of Black respondents. Similarly, 55% of White respondents felt CPD did a "good" or "very good" job treating people fairly, whereas 43% of Latino and 34% of Black respondents felt the same in 2024.
- White respondents also rated the CPD better than Black or Latino Chicagoans for questions about the CPD's consideration for the views of the people involved when deciding what to do and providing useful information to people. There was also a gap between White, Black, and Latino respondents in rating the CPD "good" or "very good" regarding remaining calm and using the appropriate level of force (51% positive for White respondents compared to 42% for Latino and 36% for Black respondents).

Contact with the CPD in the Previous 12 Months

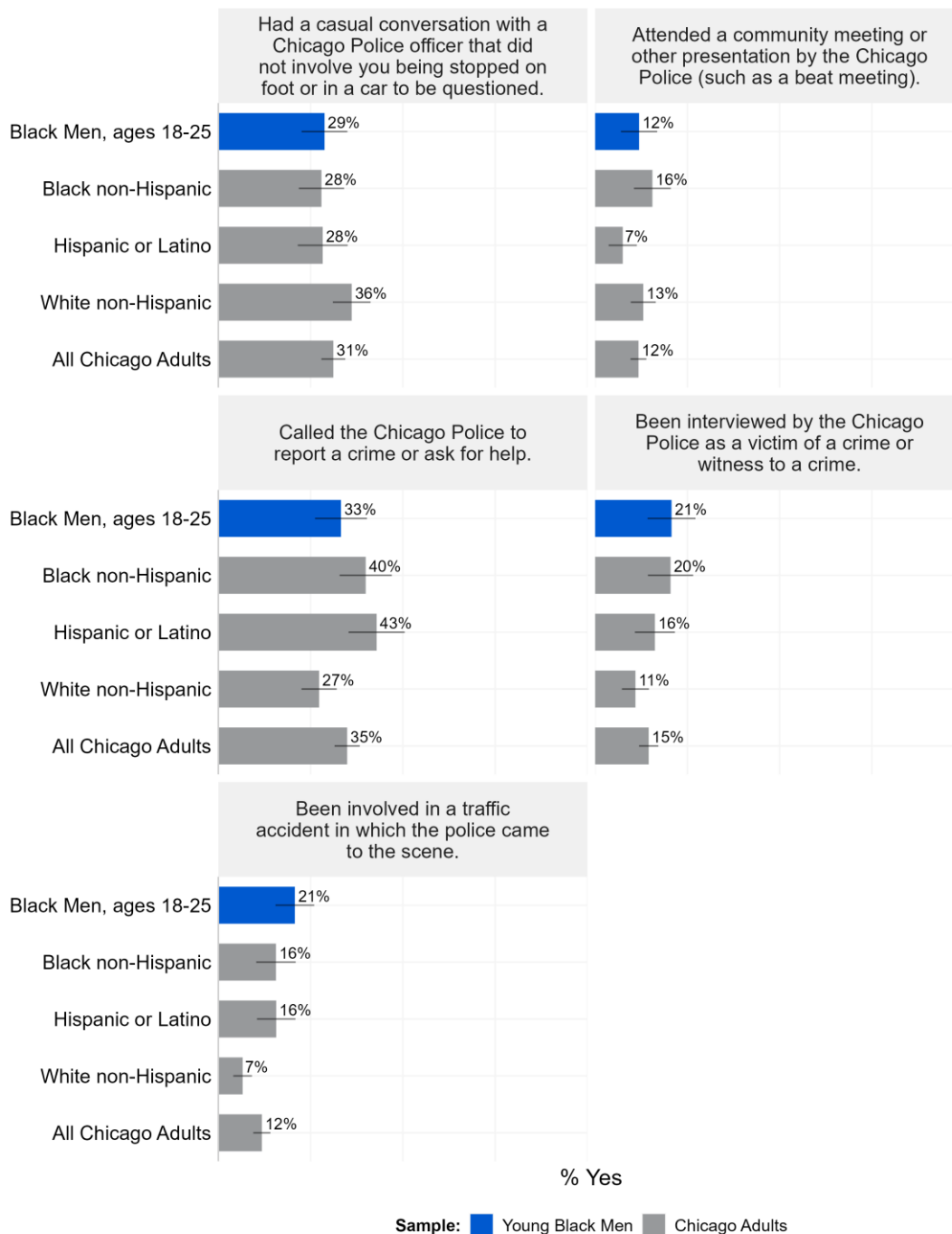
These survey questions asked respondents whether they interacted with the CPD officers in a variety of ways **over the 12 months prior** to completing the survey. The types of contact ranged from attending community meetings, to calling the police, to arrests, experiencing a use of force, and gun-pointing.

RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE:

VOLUNTARY CONTACT, WITNESS INTERVIEWS, AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

*Chicagoans reported similar frequencies of recent contact with the CPD between 2020 and 2024. In 2024, 12% of Chicagoans said they had **attended a CPD community meeting or presentation**, 35% said they had **called the CPD to report a crime or request assistance**, and 12% said they were **involved in a traffic accident with police present**, very similar to the rates in 2020. Fewer Chicagoans reported having **casual conversations with CPD officers** (31% compared to 36% in 2020) and a greater proportion said they were **interviewed by the CPD as crime victims or witnesses** (15% compared to 10% in 2020). Among Young Black Men in 2024, 28% said they had a **casual conversation with a CPD officer**, and 21% said they were **interviewed as victims or witnesses**. One-fifth of Young Black Men said they were **involved in traffic accidents where police came to the scene in the previous 12 months** (Figure 23A).*

Figure 23A. In the last 12 months, have you interacted with the Chicago Police in the following ways...



- Eighteen percent of adults indicated that they were **stopped by the CPD while driving** and 7% **while walking or standing in public places**. Twelve percent said they were **stopped for other reasons**, with very little variation from the rates in 2020. Three percent said they were **questioned as suspects** and 4% **said they had been arrested by the CPD** in the previous 12 months. Two percent

of respondents stated that **physical force had been used against them** by a CPD officer within the last 12-month period and 2% reported **having a gun pointed at them by a CPD officer**, which was comparable to the 2020 response rates of 1% for use of force and 2% for gun pointing.

- As in past years, involuntary interactions with the CPD for Young Black Men were notably higher compared to All Chicago Adults. In 2024, 46% of Young Black Men said they were **stopped by the CPD while driving**, and 28% **while standing or walking in public spaces**, respectively 18 and 21 percentage points higher than the rate for All Chicago Adults. Young Black Men also said they had been **stopped or approached for other reasons at higher rates than the respondents in the general sample** (33%, 21 percentage points higher) and faced more **questioning** (16% vs 3%) and **arrests** (15% vs 4%) (Figure 23B).

- **Figure 23B. In the last 12 months, have you interacted with the Chicago Police in the following ways...**

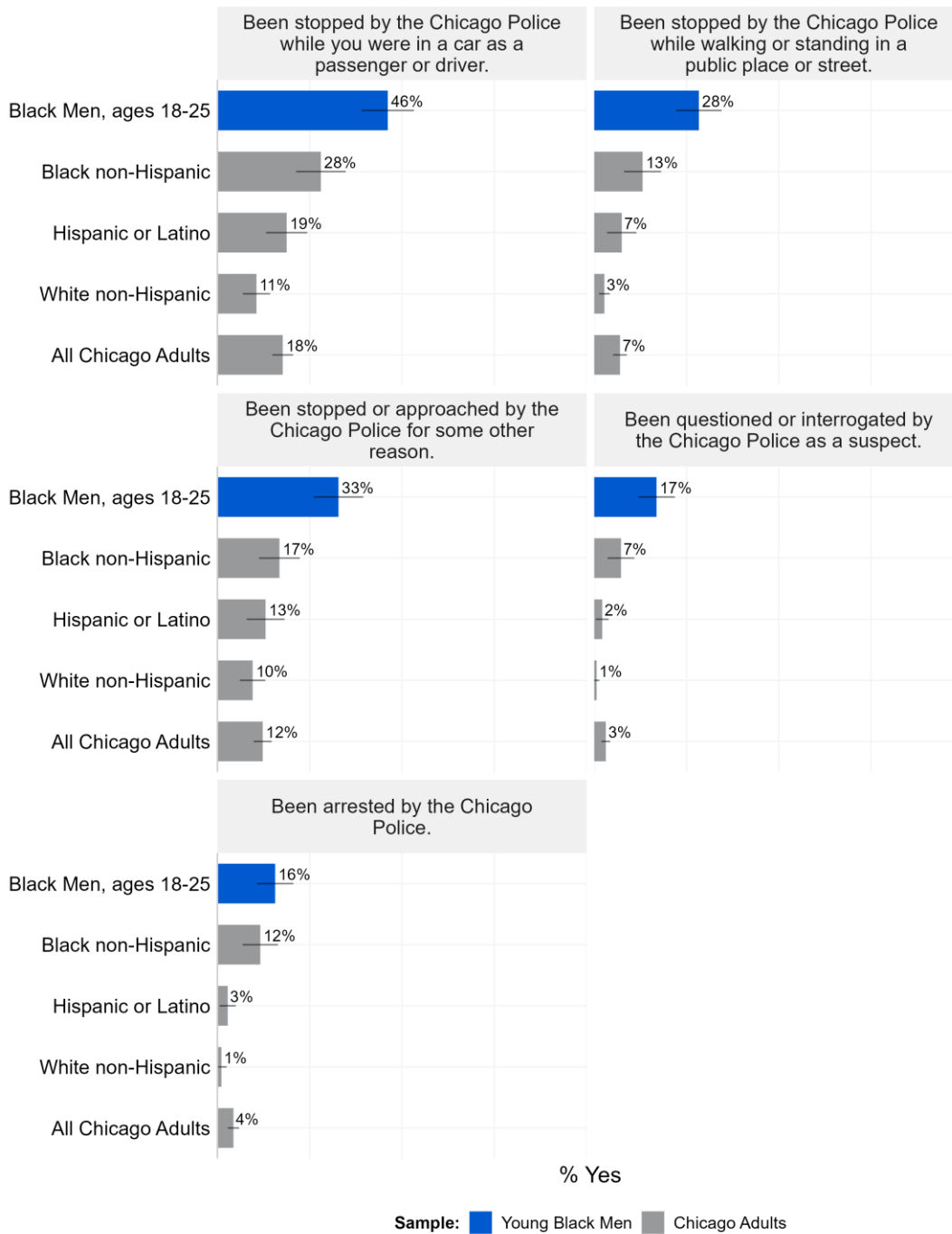
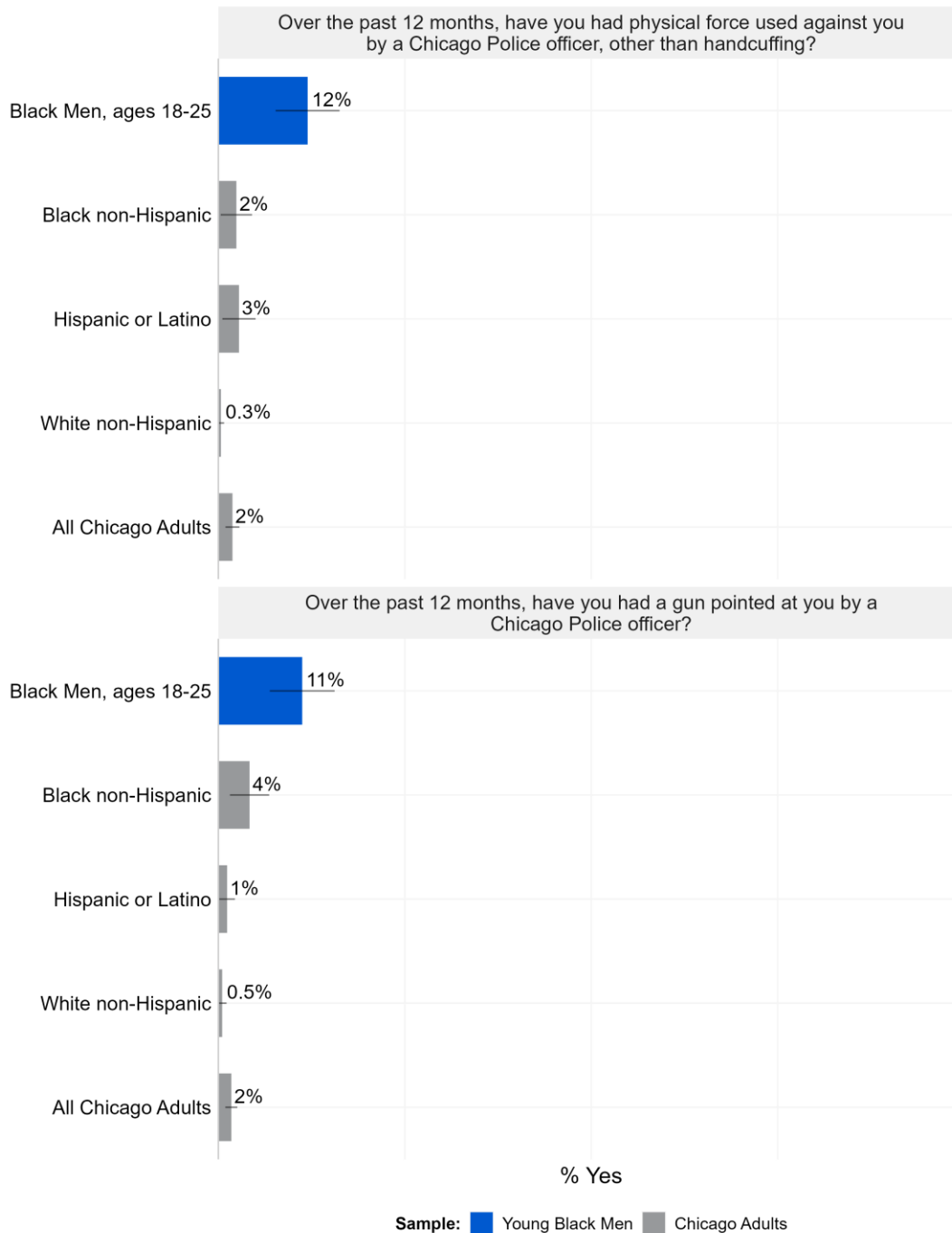
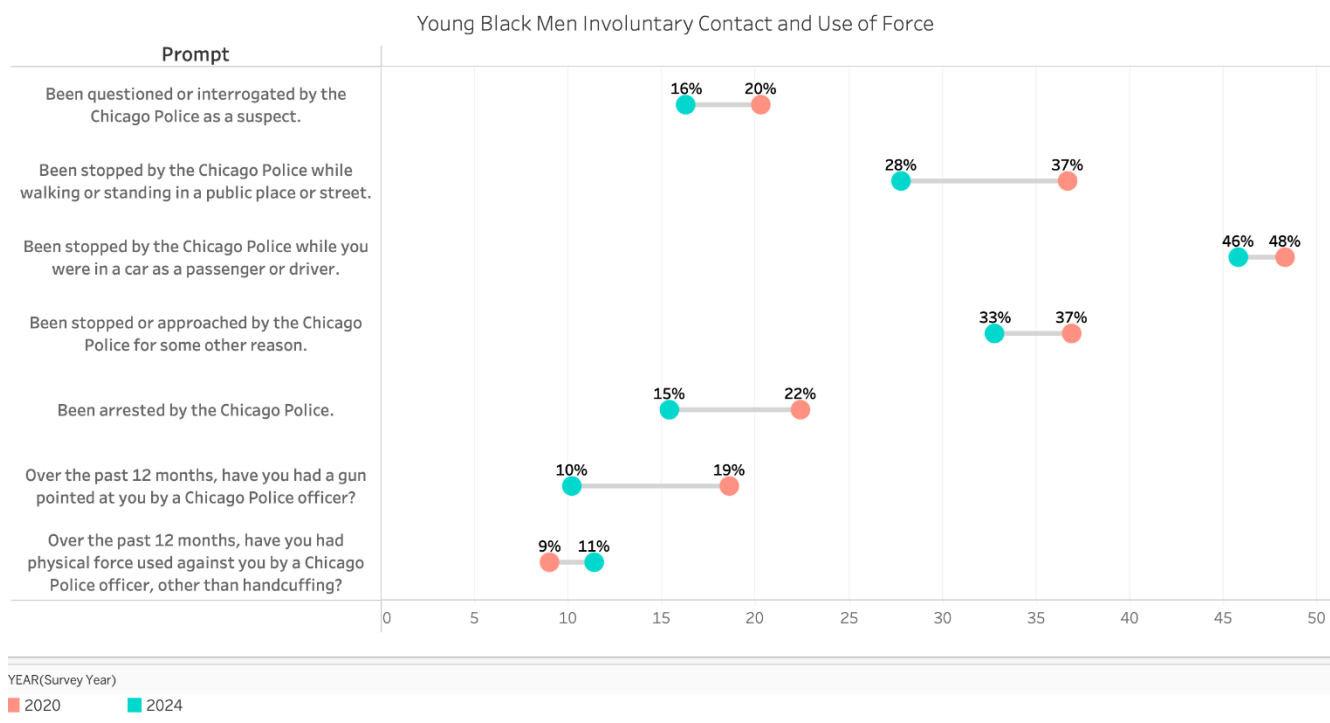


Figure 24. In the last 12 months, have you interacted with the Chicago Police in the following ways...



- Despite consistently higher rates when compared to the general population, the rates of involuntary contacts reported by Young Black Men decreased from 2020 to 2024: **stops while walking or standing** dropped from 37% to 28%. Respondents indicating they had **been arrested in the previous 12 months** also declined significantly from 22% to 15%. The proportion of Young Black Men who experienced **gun-pointing by a police officer** decreased significantly to 10% from 16% (Figure 25). However, this rate was still five times higher than for All Chicago Adults.

Figure 25. Changes between 2024 and 2020 survey findings for the Involuntary Contact question block Young Black Men only.



**RESULTS FOR THE YOUNG BLACK MEN SAMPLE:
 VOLUNTARY CONTACT, WITNESS INTERVIEWS, AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

In 2024, contact between various racial and ethnic groups and the CPD again showed significant disparities.

- White respondents were more likely to report casual conversations with CPD officers (36%) compared to Black and Latino respondents (28% each). Latino (43%) and Black respondents (40%) were more likely to call the police to report a crime or ask for help than White respondents (27%). A higher percentage of Black (15%) and White respondents (13%) also attended CPD meetings or

presentations than Latino respondents (7%). A higher percentage of Black respondents (20%) reported they were interviewed by the CPD as victims or witnesses than White respondents (11%). Additionally, 16% of both Black and Latino respondents were involved in car accidents with police presence, compared to 7% of White respondents.

INVOLUNTARY CONTACT

- Black respondents reported experiencing traffic stops at the highest rate (28%) followed by Latino (19%) and White respondents (11%). Stops while standing or walking in public spaces were most prevalent among Black respondents (13%) compared to Latino (7%) and White respondents (3%). Similarly, Black respondents were most frequently stopped for any other reason (17% compared to 13% for Latino and 10% for White respondents) and a larger percentage of Black respondents said they were questioned or interrogated as suspects in the past 12 months (7% reporting such experiences compared to 2% of Latino respondents and 1% of White respondents). The arrest rate was significantly higher for Black respondents at 12% compared to 3% of Latino respondents and 1% of White respondents.

USE OF FORCE AND GUN-POINTING

- Only 0.2% of White respondents reported experiencing physical force from the CPD compared to 1% in 2020. In contrast, 2.6% of Latino respondents and 2.3% of Black respondents reported similar experiences. In 2020 0.4% of Latino respondents and 5.1% for Black respondents reported having physical force used against them by an officer. The frequency of indicating having a gun pointed at them by the CPD was higher among Black respondents at 4.3% compared to 1.2% of Latino respondents and 0.5% of White respondents. In 2020, the rate reported was 4.5% for Black respondents, 0% for Latino respondents, and 1.4% for White respondents.

Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice Based on Contact

This section includes questions similar to those in the general trustworthiness and procedural justice section but is directed only at respondents who have had a recent interaction with the police (within the past 12 months). It asks these individuals to assess CPD actions and attitudes during their interaction and to rate their overall satisfaction with the encounter.

RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE

Between 24% and 60% of the All Chicago Adults sample answered questions in this section and 24% (n=293) answered questions specifically about stops. Overall Chicagoans' perceptions and experiences in their interactions with the CPD marginally improved in 2024 compared to 2020. All Chicago Adults reported marginally higher positive ratings on fair and respectful treatment, CPD's concern about their feelings, and overall satisfaction during their last interaction with the CPD.

- Between 55% and 69% of Young Black Men answered questions in this section. On 8 of the 10 questions in this section, Young Black Men gave the CPD **slightly higher positive ratings and significantly lower negative ratings than in 2020**. Positive ratings for treatment with respect and dignity increased from 36% in 2020 to 45% in 2024, while negative ratings decreased from 40% to 29%. Perceptions of fair treatment also improved, with positive ratings rising from 37% to 41% and negative ratings falling from 39% to 21%. Positive ratings for explaining the reason for being stopped climbed from 32% in 2020 to 49% in 2024, and negative ratings dropped from 51% to 27%. Similarly, positive ratings for providing a valid reason for stops increased from 28% to 41% and negative responses fell from 58% to 29%. Positive ratings for answering questions improved, with "good" or "very good" responses rising from 27% in 2020 to 42% in 2024, and negative ratings falling from 46% to 27%. Positive ratings for "considering your views when making a decision" went from 26% in 2020 to 41% in 2024 while negative ratings dropped by 17 percentage points (42% to 25%). Similar trends followed for "providing useful information" (positive increased to 42% from 32%) and "remaining calm" (negative fell from 32% to 18%). Overall satisfaction with the CPD in their most recent interaction rose slightly (28% to 30%) and dissatisfaction declined by 9 percentage points (falling from 43% to 34%), but with only marginal significance, potentially due to lower number of respondents. Although Young Black Men reported improvements in their interactions with the CPD, their satisfaction remains the lowest compared to all other groups (Figures 26 & 27).²⁹

²⁹ Only the proportion of participants who had had a recent interaction with the police answered questions about their most recent contact.

Figure 26. Changes between 2024 and 2020 survey findings for the Procedural Justice based on contact question block for All Chicago Adults and Young Black Men-high ratings only.

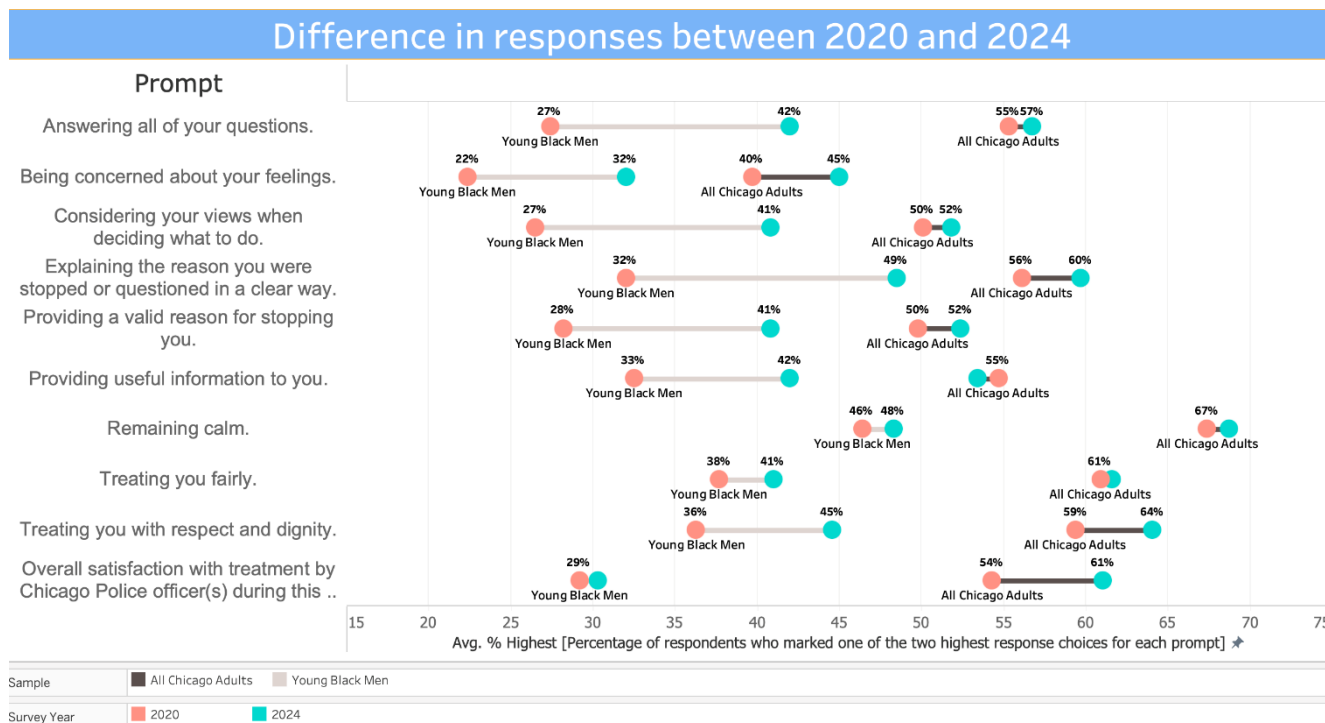
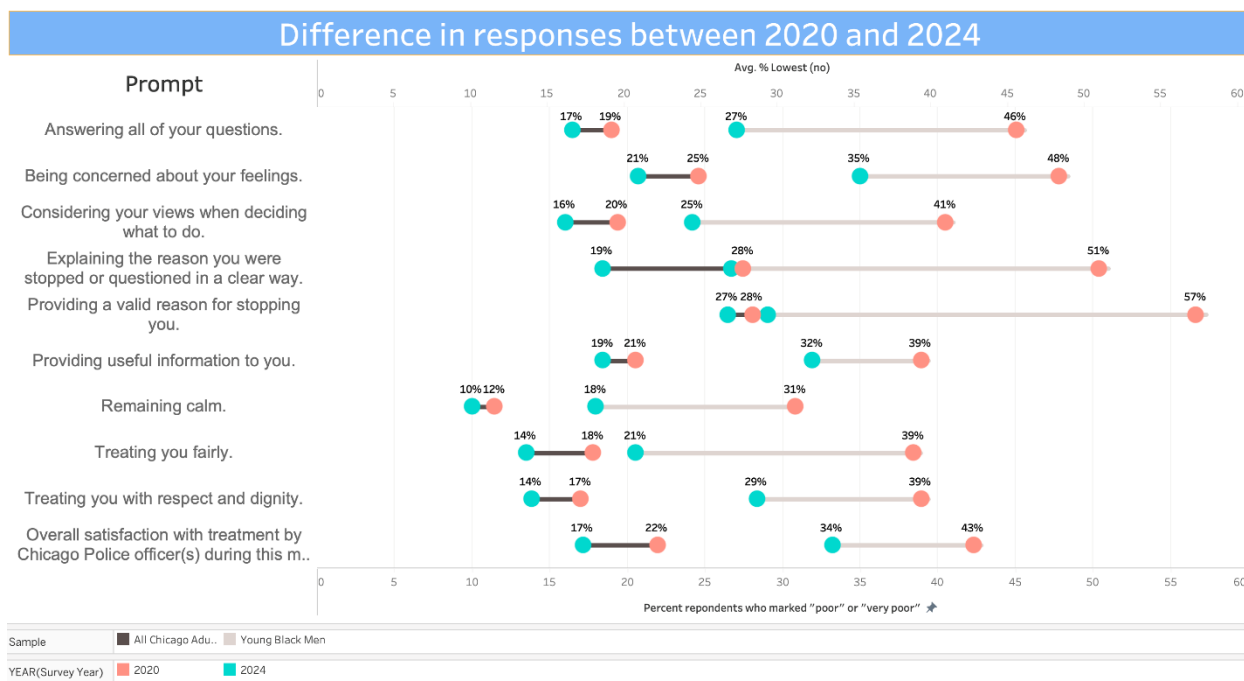


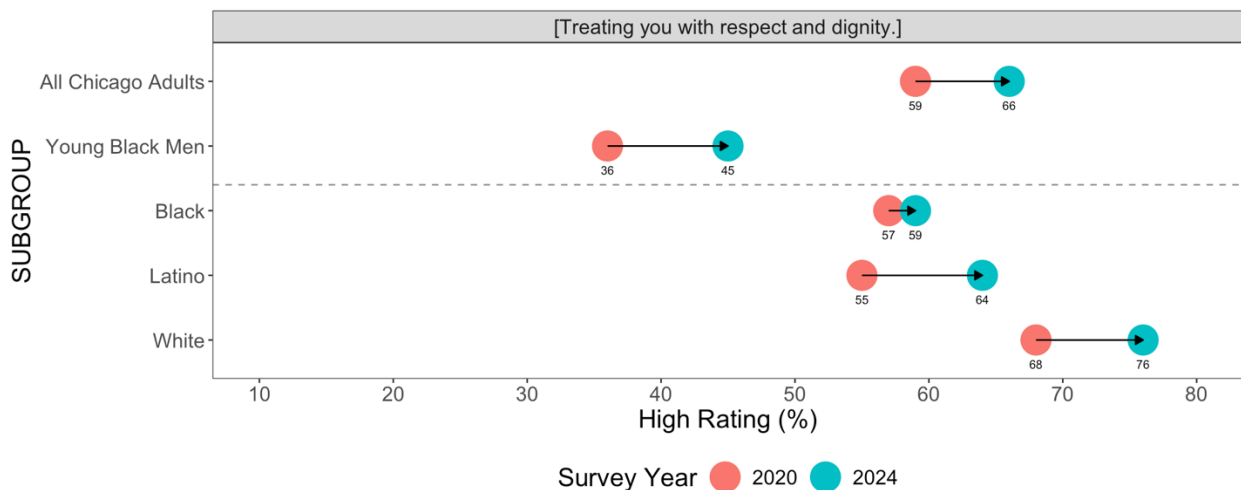
Figure 27. Changes between 2024 and 2020 survey findings for the Procedural Justice based on contact question block for All Chicago Adults and Young Black Men-low ratings only.



RESULTS FOR THE YOUNG BLACK MEN SAMPLE

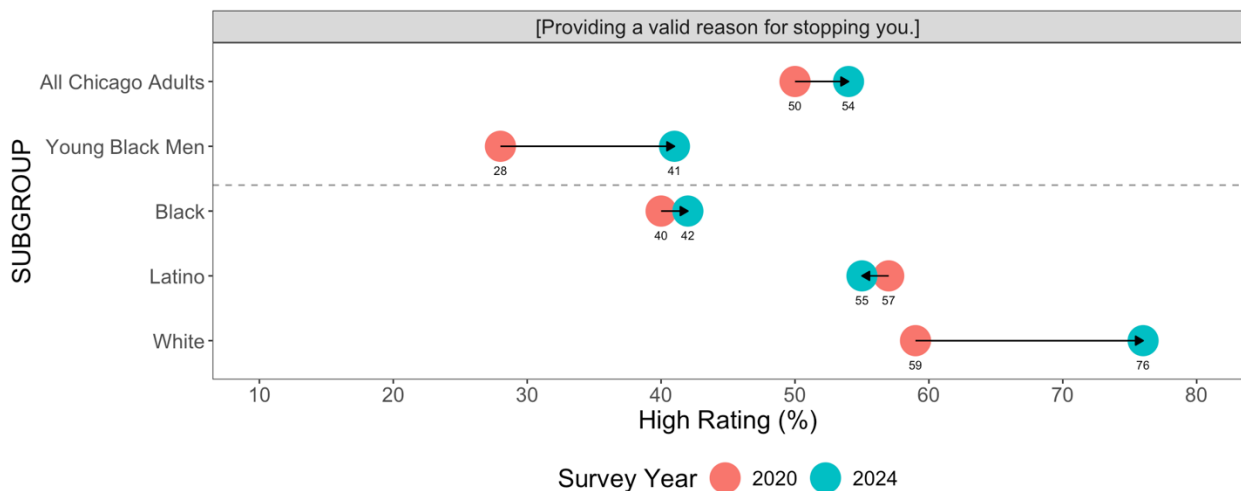
*The 2024 survey results still reflected significant disparities among different groups in perceptions of the CPD during recent interactions, with White respondents generally reporting more positive experiences compared to Latino and Black respondents. For example, when asked about **being treated with respect and dignity**, 76% of White respondents rated the police as “good” or “very good,” compared to 64% of Latino respondents and 59% of Black respondents (Figure 28).*

Figure 28. 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: Treating you with respect and dignity.



- Three-quarters of White respondents say **police provided a valid reason for stopping them** (76%) compared to 55% of Latino and 42% of Black residents (Figure 29).

Figure 29. 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: Provided a valid reason for stopping you.



- Black respondents consistently reported lower satisfaction levels and higher dissatisfaction compared to the other groups. For example, 37% of Black re-

spondents rated the police as “poor” or “very poor” in “providing a valid reason for stopping you,” compared to 12% of White respondents and 20% of Latino respondents. For “explaining reasons why you were stopped,” 35% of Black Chicagoans reported negative ratings, 24 percentage points lower than White respondents and 10 percentage points lower than Latino respondents.

Misconduct Complaints and Investigations

This section included six questions about respondents’ confidence in and satisfaction with the CPD’s process for holding officers accountable, as well as respondents’ 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.³⁰

RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE

*In 2024, All Chicago Adults reported a decrease in the percentage of those likely to file a complaint against the CPD, dropping from 63% in 2020 to 57%. Chicagoans’ **confidence that complaints would be thoroughly investigated** remained low (28%), and **concern about police harassment or consequences in response to filing a complaint** remained relatively high, with 60% of respondents expressing some level of worry and a third of those expressing a high level of worry (i.e., “very worried” or “extremely worried”).*

- For Young Black Men, the percentage who said they were **likely to file a complaint** decreased significantly from 51% in 2020 to 41% in 2024. **Confidence in knowing how to file a complaint** also dropped from 44% to 34%. **Confidence in the thorough investigation of complaints** remained low (17%). Compared to All Chicago Adults, Young Black Men were notably less **confident about their complaints being investigated thoroughly**.
- Although the same proportion of Young Black Men expressed some level of worry about harassment, fewer selected “very” or “extremely” worried (from 33% in 2020 to 20% in 2024). Young Black Men’s negative ratings for the complaint process and police accountability decreased from 2020 to 2024, although the positive ratings remained stable for holding officers’ accountable and acceptance of citizens filing complaints.

³⁰ 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.

RESULTS FOR THE YOUNG BLACK MEN SAMPLE

From 2020 to 2024, the **likelihood of making a complaint against the CPD decreased across all three racial and ethnic groups** (Figure 30).

Among White adults, the likelihood dropped from 69% to 63%. For Black and Latino adults, it decreased from 60% to 54% and from 60% to 53%, respectively. **Confidence in knowing how to file a complaint also declined for Black and Latino adults**, with Black adults dropping from 56% to 45% and Latino adults from 48% to 41% (Figure 31).

- Confidence that complaints would be thoroughly investigated remained low at 28% for White respondents, 25% for Black respondents, and 30% for Latino respondents (Figure 32). Concerns about harassment or consequences from filing a complaint decreased slightly for all groups Figure 33).
- These section results were consistent with an overall decrease in positive ratings amongst Latino adults from 2020 to 2024. The percentage of Latino adults who reported positive sentiment in these questions decreased across several of the questions from 2020 to 2024.

Figure 30. If you felt you had reason to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how likely would you be to do so?

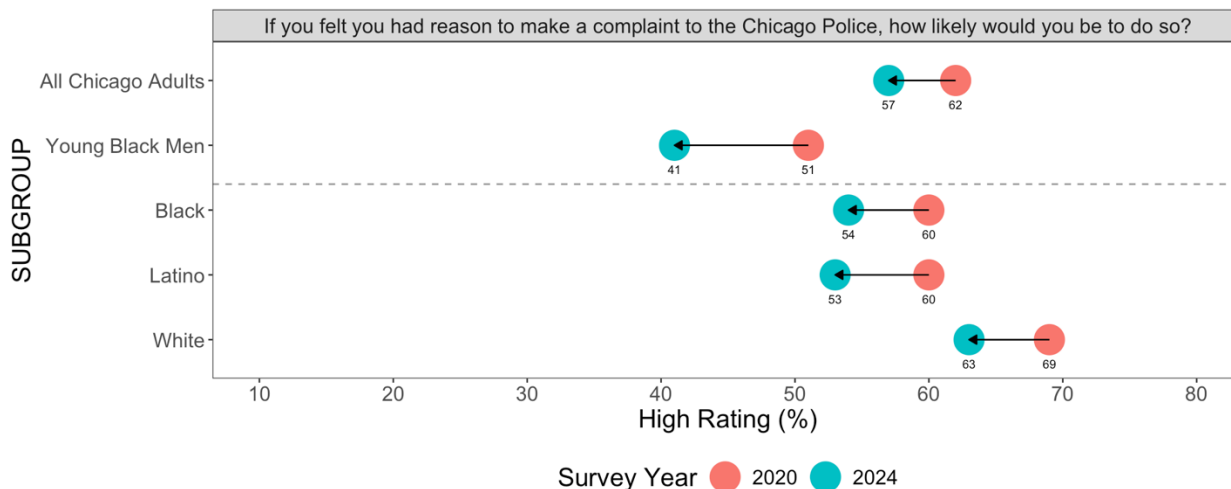


Figure 31. If you wanted to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how confident are you that you would know how to do it?

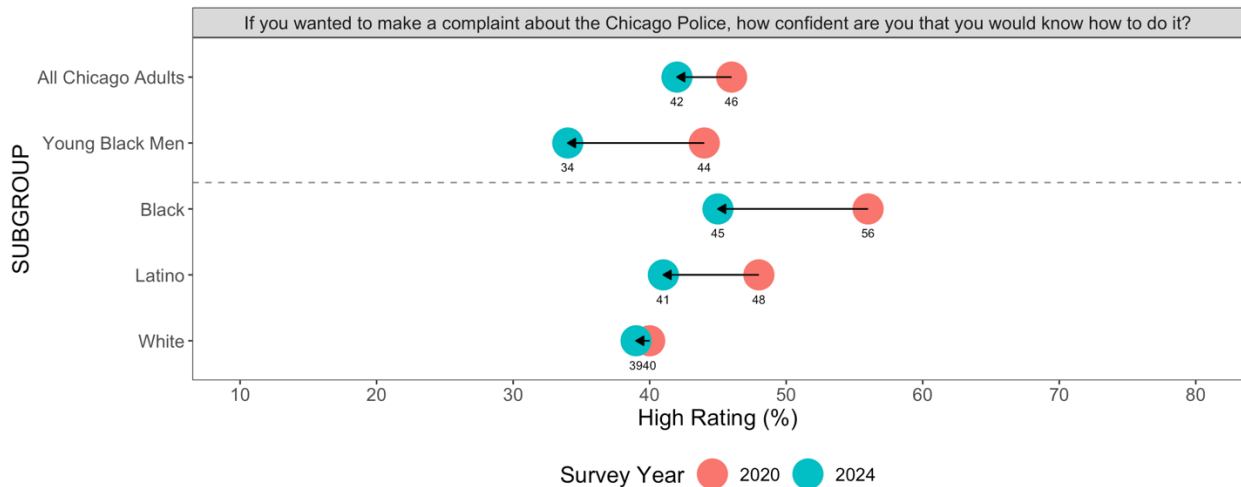


Figure 32. If you wanted to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how confident are you that it would be investigated thoroughly?

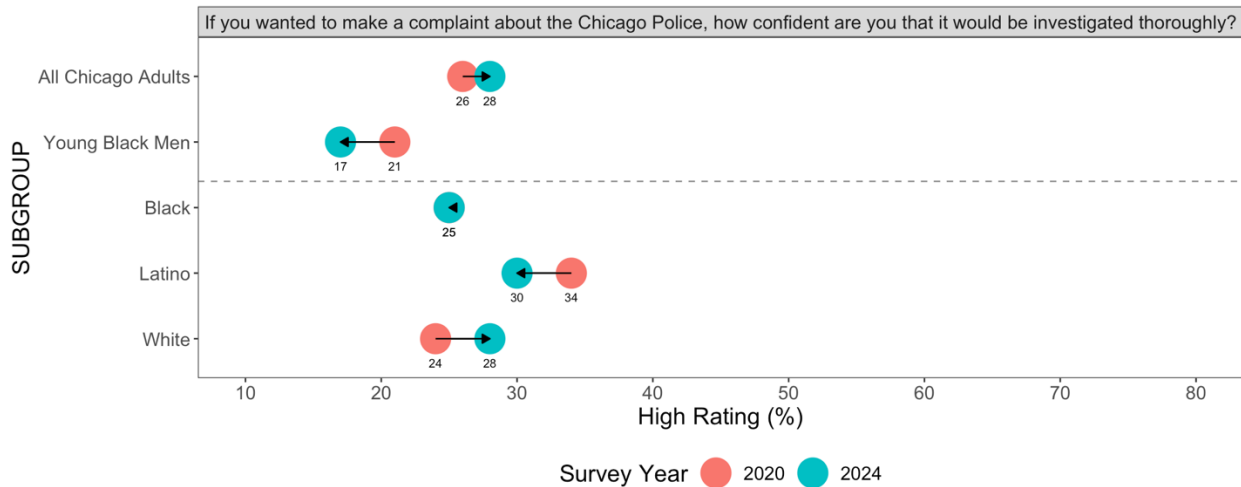
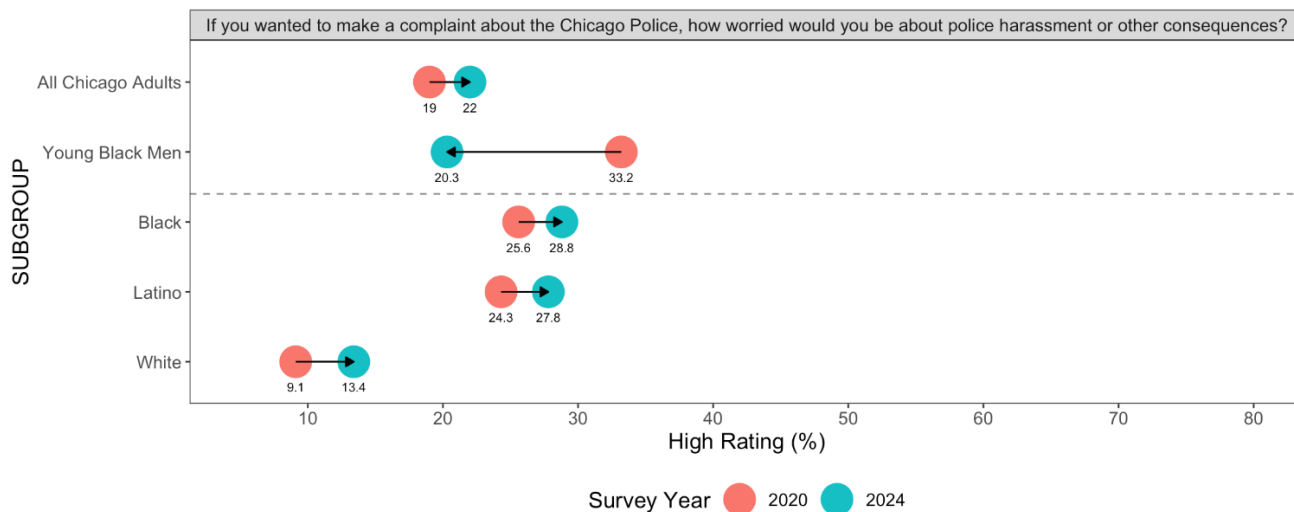


Figure 33. If you wanted to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how worried would you be about police harassment or other consequences?



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 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 believed officers make decisions based on the race or ethnicity of residents. This section asks about groups specifically mentioned in ¶1646 of the Consent Decree, as well as others that were mentioned by the Parties during the questionnaire design process.³¹

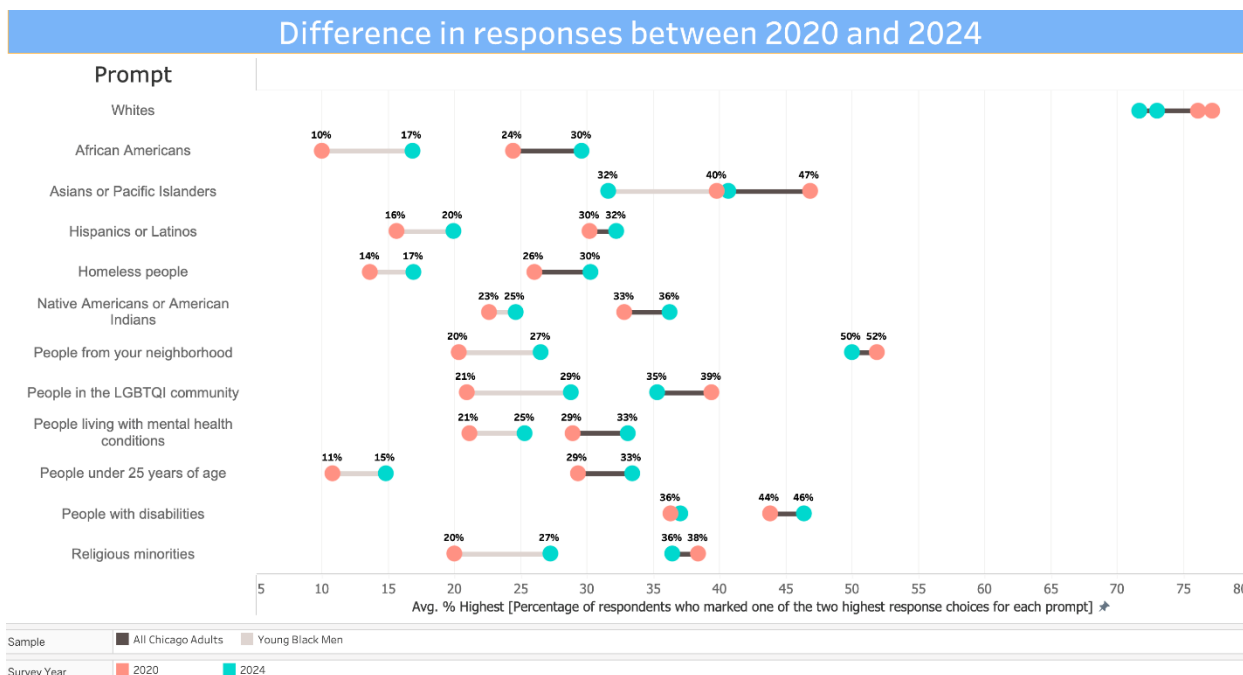
RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE

Compared to 2020, in 2024 All Chicago Adults thought the CPD did a better job in their treatment of African-Americans, people with disabilities, homeless people, and young people. There was a marginal improvement in the perception of the CPD’s treatment of people with mental health conditions. However, perception of fairness for the CPD’s treatment of Asians or Pacific Islanders and for LGBTQI individuals decreased.

³¹ Groups include: 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.

- More Young Black Men also perceived fairness in the CPD’s treatment of African-Americans (from 10% to 17%), Hispanics (from 16% to 20%), and people under 25 (from 11% to 15%). As with the general sample, Young Black Men rated the CPD’s treatment of Asians or Pacific Islanders lower than in 2020 (from 40% to 32%) (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Changes between 2024 and 2020 survey findings for the Interactions question block for All Chicago Adults and Young Black Men.



- Regarding perceptions of bias, All Chicago Adults reported a decrease in believing that the CPD makes decisions based on race or ethnicity, specifically when it came to which people to stop and question on the street and which neighborhoods to patrol most frequently. For Young Black Men, perceptions of racial bias in the CPD's actions showed a decrease across all questions in this section, although they still perceived more frequent bias by the CPD compared to Chicagoans overall. In 2024, 31% of All Chicago Adults felt they had been stopped because of race, while 69% of Young Black Men felt the same.

RESULTS FOR THE YOUNG BLACK MEN SAMPLE

Black respondents generally rate the CPD’s treatment of their own group and others less favorably compared to White and Latino Chicagoans. They also perceived more bias in the CPD’s decisions regarding

which cars to stop, which neighborhoods to patrol, and which people to arrest.

- White respondents viewed the CPD's treatment of people fairly more positively overall, while Latino respondents' views fell in between. There are notable differences in perceptions of the CPD treating people fairly within one's own neighborhood, as 72% of White Chicagoans had a favorable view, compared to 47% of Latino and 30% of Black Chicagoans.

Confidence in Reform

The survey 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.

RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE

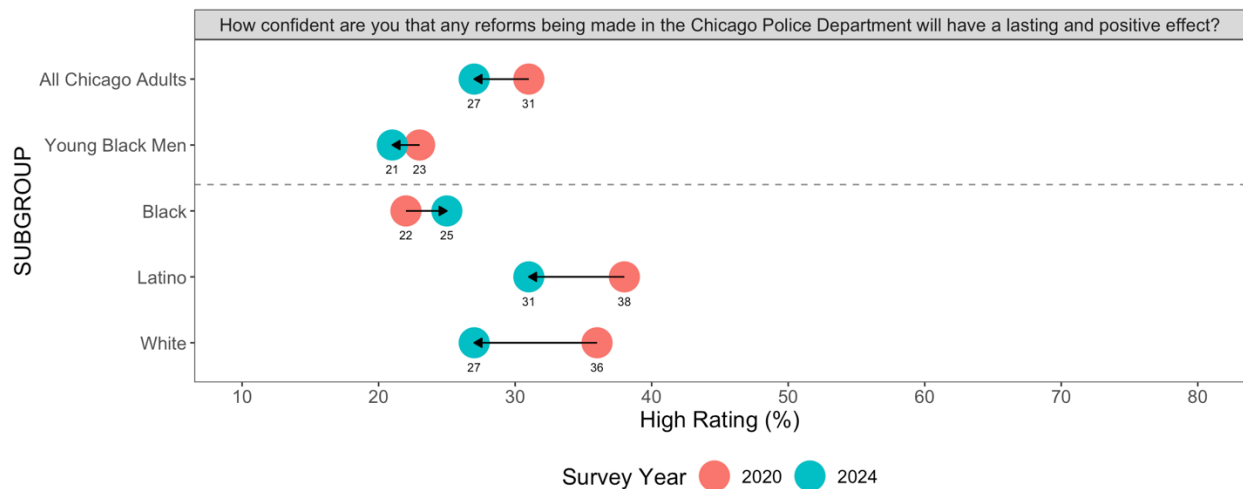
Confidence in the lasting and positive impact of reform of the CPD decreased marginally among All Chicago Adults, from 31% in 2020 to 27% in 2024. Young Black Men also had slightly lower confidence in reform than four years ago (from 23% to 21%). Additionally, only 15% of All Chicagoan Adults and 14% of Young Black Men felt "very well informed" or "extremely well informed" about CPD reform efforts over the past year, similar to the rates of 17% and 14% reported in 2020.

RESULTS FOR THE YOUNG BLACK MEN SAMPLE

Groups did not differ significantly in their levels of confidence about the lasting impacts of reforms. Latino respondents were most confident (with about a third expressing high levels of confidence) and about half of respondents across all groups said they did not feel well informed about the reform effort.

- **Confidence in lasting and positive reform** fell among White Chicagoans (from 36% to 27%), and among Latino Chicagoans (from 38% to 31%) (Figure 35). The percentage of White Chicagoans who were "not very confident" or "not at all confident" rose from 28% to 41%, as did the low confidence ratings among Latino Chicagoans (from 26% to 31%). Low confidence ratings among Black Chicagoans, however, decreased from 46% in 2020 to 37% in 2024.

Figure 35. How confident are you that any reforms being made in the Chicago Police Department will have a lasting and positive effect?



Conclusion

This report presents findings from the IMT’s third biennial citywide community survey, which assessed perceptions and experiences with the CPD. ¶1645. Findings include perceptions of the CPD’s overall police services, trustworthiness, community engagement, effectiveness, responsiveness, handling of misconduct complaints and investigations, and interactions with members of the Chicago communities.

TRENDS FROM THE 2024 SURVEY RESPONSES COMPARED TO THE 2020 BASELINE SURVEY RESPONSES

Overall Chicagoans’ ratings of CPD in 2024 was comparable to responses in the 2020 survey after a downturn in 2022. Ratings remain persistently low for some question blocks, including Effectiveness, Community Engagement and Responsiveness, and Confidence in Reform.

Additionally, ratings among White Chicagoan are persistently higher than those of Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men. Yet, there was an improvement in Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice based on contact among the latter two groups compared to 2020.

In terms of effectiveness, the responses indicate a significant racial gap regarding feelings of safety among Chicago residents. Specifically, there is a 19-point percentage gap in Black and White Chicagoans feeling safe in their neighborhoods. This gap is compounded by a notable decline in feelings of safety for both groups since 2020. Similarly, ratings trend lower for responding to emergencies promptly and de-escalating tense situations in this question block, with the persistent racial disparities evident in these metrics.

Other examples of the consistent gap by race are among the question blocks about Community Engagement and Responsiveness and Contact with CPD over the previous 12 months. In 2024, the 20-point percentage gap between White (62%) and Black (42%) respondents indicating “good” or “very good” on the question of the relationship between the CPD and community residents highlights a very perspective on that relationship based on race. While there was a slight increase in positive perceptions among Black respondents from 38% in 2020 to 42% in 2024, the gap remains significant. Contact with Police in the past 12 months, particularly involuntary interactions among Young Black Men, continue to be markedly higher compared to the overall population of Chicago adults, including instances of stops while driving or walking in public.

Another concerning observation is the overall decline in effectiveness ratings for the CPD from 2020 to 2024. While the racial gap with regard to effectiveness responses noted above is troubling, the rising number of Chicagoans reporting “poor” or “very poor” ratings on key metrics—such as responding to emergencies and supporting witnesses—highlights a broader dissatisfaction with police effectiveness. Positive resident satisfaction in this area is essential for fostering a strong police-community relationship.

The response data for 2024 show, however, an improvement in perceptions of trustworthiness and procedural justice based on contact. This was particularly true for Young Black Men, who reported increased positive sentiment in response to questions about being treated with respect and dignity, explaining the reasons for being stopped, and being treated fairly. Given the very low 2020 ratings on these questions among Young Black Men, these improvements, while noteworthy, have not caught up to the ratings of the average Chicagoan or even to those of the average Black Chicagoan.

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. 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

A general population sample of U.S. adults age 18+ 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). NORC also used vendor data from TargetSmart and Merkle to append additional information to oversample young Black/African American men (aged 18-25) to address the lower response propensity and help balance the data by geography (given geography and race/ethnicity are related).

NORC selected a simple random sample of addresses from the City of Chicago from USPS Delivery Sequence File excluding known business addresses in the first stage of sample selection. Within the second stage of selection, vendor information including race/ethnicity and age data was appended to the first stage sample to select the target population. African Americans, Hispanics, and young adults were oversampled by 25% to account for lower response propensity.

The same process was applied for the oversample of African American males aged 18-25. Merkle vendor data was used, in addition to TargetSmart, to identify and sample those in the target population.

Respondents who were identified as having moved were mailed at the address originally provided in the vendor data rather than at an updated address. In instances where first and last name were listed on invitation materials (*i.e.*, for bilingual respondents and oversample respondents), first and last name were replaced with “Chicago Community Member.”

A summary of the final sampling frame is outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of Sampling Frame

Characteristic	Frequency	Percentage
General population	9,853	58.76%
Oversample (18-25 years old; Black or African-American; male)	6,915	41.24%
Bilingual	1,195	7.13%

Note: Bilingual category is not mutually exclusive from the general population or oversample categories. Categories are based on information shared as part of the sampling frame, not the survey.

B. Field

Questionnaire Design

The web survey was programmed in English and Spanish using Qualtrics. The content of the survey was very similar to the survey fielded in rounds 1 and 2 with a few revisions as outlined below:

- Future Research. Added a question at the end of the survey to ask if respondents would be willing to participate in future research. Respondents who agreed will be contacted to participate in NORC's Chicago Speaks panel.
- Zip Code Verification. Used zip code instead of full mailing address to verify survey eligibility to minimize respondent concerns about sharing contact information.
- Incentive. Removed option for check incentives. Offered Amazon gift codes only.
- Likert Scales. Response items in Likert scales were randomized to make the error more random and parameter estimates less likely to be biased.
- Question Wording. Revised question text "If you wanted to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how confident..." to "how confident or doubtful" for consistency with response options.
- SOGI Measures. Updated SOGI measures to include two-step measure for sex assigned at birth and gender identity.
- Race. Changed "Other" category to "Some other race" to avoid othering respondents. The category "Some other race" is included on the US Census and has undergone extensive testing.
- Education. Updated response categories to specify grade levels, BA/BS for Bachelors, and adding Associates degree.
- Disability. Revised response options to specify intellectual vs. physical disability.

The survey underwent several rounds of testing by NORC and IPCE staff.

C. Data Collection

An invitation letter was mailed to all sampled households on March 18, 2024. A reminder postcard was then mailed to nonrespondents from the general population sample only on April 4, 2024. We reached our oversample target before the reminder postcard was mailed and therefore did not need to send additional mailings to that group. The survey was closed to the oversample on April 1, 2024, and to the general population sample on April 22, 2024.

The invitation letter and reminder postcard were sent via United States Postal Service (USPS). The survey URL and respondent access code were included on the recruitment materials. The reminder postcards included a QR code to the survey and the access code listed under a scratch off. Materials were tailored to the general population and oversample populations, with bilingual materials for respondents who consumer vendor data indicated were Spanish speaking. A second reminder postcard was prepared in case of insufficient response rates but was not needed.

NORC set up a dedicated toll-free telephone number and an email inbox to receive inbound calls and emails. The toll-free line and email were monitored by NORC Telephone Survey and Support Operations (TSSO) staff. Respondents could call into the toll-free number to complete the survey by phone with a trained phone interviewer. The phone interviewer would access the web survey using the respondent's assigned Access Code and read the questions to the respondent. A total of 26 respondents completed by phone.

NORC employed a number of best practices to increase response rates such as including first and last names on the oversample and bilingual materials, imagery of the targeted populations on the invitation materials, and an enhanced incentive to oversample respondents. General population respondents were offered a \$10 Amazon gift code for completing this survey while oversample respondents were offered a \$25 Amazon gift code.

In total NORC collected 1,633 completed interviews during the fielding period (1,209 general population interviews and 424 oversample interviews). There were 159 cases labeled as oversample cases via vendor information but did not answer as true oversample cases. Likewise, there were 12 cases originally labeled as general population cases but answered the survey as oversample cases. The number of completes above account for these mismatches.

D. Data Processing

Final Data Files

NORC prepared two data files – (1) a sample frame file with dispositions for all sampled households and (2) a survey-level data file with respondent survey data for completed cases (*i.e.*, cases that answered the question about their race, the question about their ethnicity, or other demographic questions after the questions about their race and ethnicity). Completed cases must have

- been completed by a respondent who was 18 years or older;
- resided within the city limits of Chicago;
- progressed through at least 43% of the survey (the cutoff point below which responses did not yield usable data);
- completed either the Hispanic ethnicity question or the race question, OR completed at least one other demographic question;
- skipped less than 5 of the questions they encountered AND have completed Q8 + Q9, AND have completed at least two out of three for questions 23, 24, and 25;
- exceeded the minimum time-to-completion, set at 33% of the median completion time (~ 4 minutes);
- not been a duplicate response; and
- not been flagged for containing a male-to-female or female-to-male gender mismatch between variables “gender” and “Q35A”. All cases selecting either ‘Transgender’, ‘I use a different term’, ‘Prefer not to answer’, and/or ‘Don’t know’ were not flagged for having any mismatches. This criterion only applies to cases in the 18-25 year old age category. Other age categories were not asked “gender” during the screening process.

A corresponding codebook was prepared for each dataset.

NORC tracked all undeliverable invitation packets and excluded addresses from which mail was returned undeliverable in the calculation of cooperation rate.

E. Data Cleaning Procedures

NORC applied the following cleaning rules to the survey data:

- Removed cases that did not answer any demographic questions. Specifically, if a case answered either the Hispanic/Latino ethnicity question or the race question they were considered eligible to be a completed case. If a case did not answer either the ethnicity question nor the race question but did answer at least one other demographic question, they were considered eligible to be a completed case.
- Removed cases that skipped 5 questions or more (not including questions in the screener or demographic sections), AND did not answer both Q8 and Q9, AND did not answer at least two of Q23, Q24, and Q25.
 - Matrix questions with multiple rows and columns are only counted as unanswered if the respondent did not answer every row in the matrix.
- Removed cases who said they were male during the screener questions and later answered that they were female in the demographic section (or vice versa).

- Removed cases that completed the survey in less than one-third of the median response time.
- Removed duplicate completed cases with the same access code.

Final dispositions for all sampled cases are outlined in Table 2. A total of 1,633 cases were eligible completes. There were 29 cases who were eligible for and began the survey but were screened out due to data quality issues (*e.g.*, did not complete required demographics, completed survey too quickly, etc.). There were 79 cases marked as ineligible incompletes (*e.g.*, did not progress far enough through the survey for the various data quality checks).

Table 2. Final Dispositions

Disposition	Frequency	Percentage
Did not start survey (0)	15,027	89.62%
Eligible, completed survey (1)	1,633	9.74%
Eligible, incomplete, due to data quality requirements (2)	29	0.17%
Ineligible, incompletes (due to survey eligibility requirements) (3)	79	0.47%

To properly weight the data, NORC recoded respondents who selected, 'non-binary' or 'other' (or any other variation that was not explicitly male or female) for gender, to 'male' or 'female'. 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. Researchers must recode 'other' gender identities into male or female to weight the data to current population estimates. 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.

The 2023-2024 Chicago Police Consent Decree Community Survey provided respondents with the option to enter a fourth gender identity in the form of an open-ended question. The original data was ultimately recoded into one of the two primary gender categories, 'male' or 'female' using imputation so that NORC statisticians could weight the data to 2022 ACS PUMS population estimates. In total, 10 respondents identified in the write-in as non-binary, agender, gender queer, or 'trans masc'. Another 77 respondents declined to answer, responded 'don't know', or provided a vague write-in answer (for example, 'STEM').

F. Statistical Weighting

Statistical weights for 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. 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.

There were 159 respondents that were initially assigned to the oversample, but did not meet the qualifications (*e.g.*, were female, were 26+ years old, and/or were not African American). These cases were given an oversample base weight then added to the general population weights for further adjustment and raking. In total there were 1221 non-zero general population weights and 412 non-zero oversample weights (use variable `true_oversamp` to subset the dataset).

Population totals for the number of households by Chicago Police District are then post-stratified to external counts for number of households obtained from the 2022 ACS PUMS file.

Raking and re-raking is done during the weighting process such that the weighted demographic distribution of the survey completes resembles 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)
 - Q31 in dataset
- Sex (male, female)
 - Q35a and Q35b in dataset
- Chicago Police District
 - P_DISTRICT in dataset
- Education (less than HS, HS, Some college, Bachelor and above)
 - Q34 in dataset
- Race/ethnicity (Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic White, all other)
 - Q32 and Q33 in dataset

For the 18-25 African American male oversample, we 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)
 - Q31 in dataset
- Chicago Police District (weights included geographic area as a raking dimension)
 - p_district in dataset
- Education (less than HS, HS, Some college, Bachelor and above)
 - Q34 in dataset

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 did have missing or incomplete data for the above demographic questions. We used the KNN algorithm to impute the missing demographic data that was not available through vendor data by using the survey questions after Q1 as predictors. The KNN algorithm was used for gender, education, race/ethnicity, and age.

G. Design Effect and Sampling Margin of Error Calculations

Margin of error for the General Population sample: +/- 3.50%

Design effect, General Population: 1.56

Margin of error for the 18-25 African American male oversample: +/- 7.23%

Design effect, oversample: 2.25

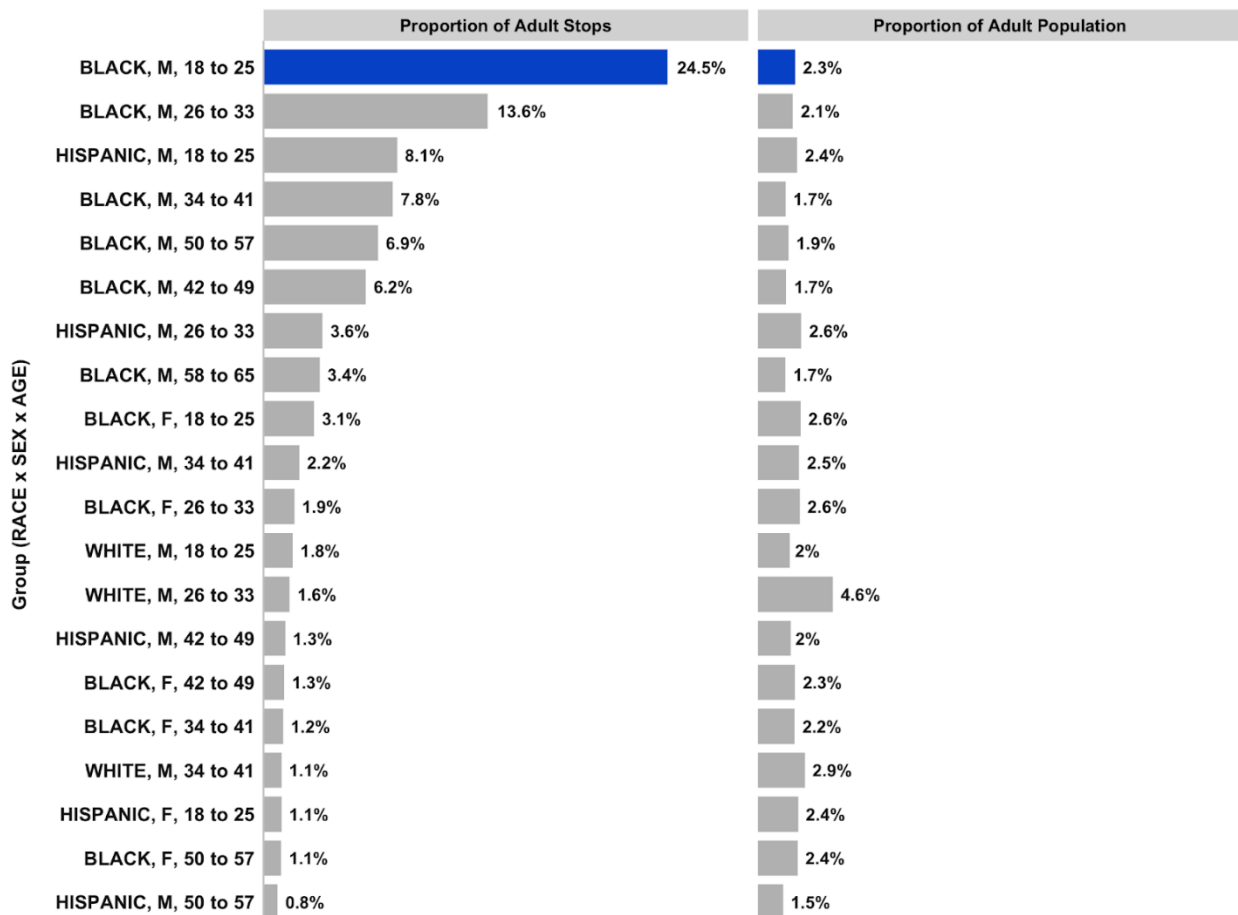
Appendix 2: Rationale for the Sample of Young Black Men

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 A1, 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.

Please note that the tables and data included in Appendix 2 are identical to the tables included in Appendix 2 in the 2020 survey report, as this was the data used to inform the sampling approach in each wave of the survey (2020, 2022, and 2024).

Figure A1: 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.

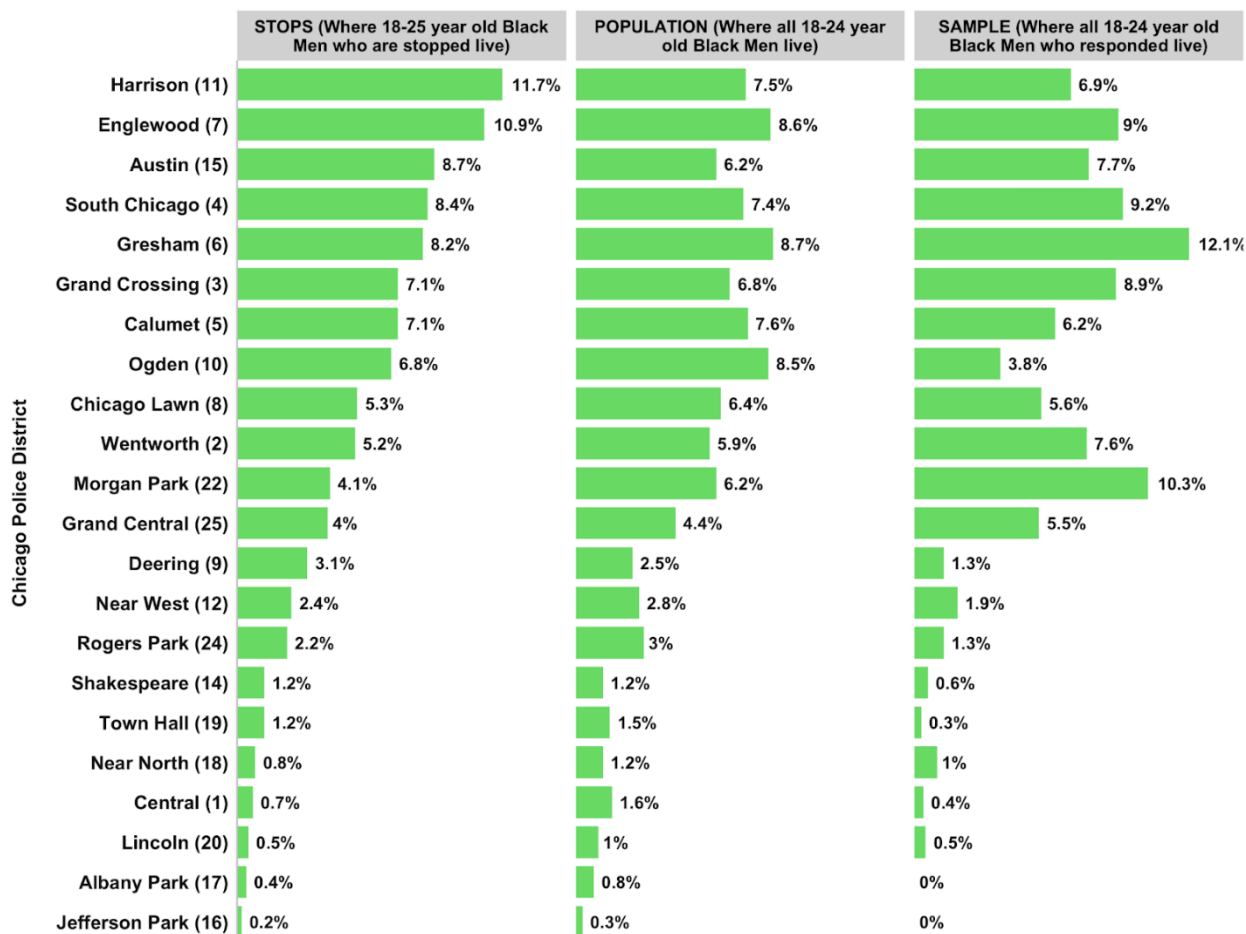


Note: The summary data for stops includes all stops of adults (18+) that occurred in a Chicago police district. Sources: The stops data is CPD Investigatory Stop Report data from 01/01/2016 to 01/16/2018 (retrieved from home.chicagopolice.org/isr-data). The population estimates come from PUMS ACS 2018 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 A2, 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 A2 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 A2: 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/sr-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)	1,633
Partial (all versions)	0
Refusal and breakoff (phone, IPHH, mail, web)	6
Eligible, incomplete, due to data quality requirements	29
Ineligible, incompletes (due to survey eligibility requirements)*	79
Deceased*	1
Other, non-refusals (phone, IPHH, mail, web, mail_U)	13,498

*Not included in the denominator.

Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Category 3)	1,522
USPS: Insufficient address on mail from one P.O to another P.O. (mail, mail_U)	15
USPS: No mail receptacle (mail, mail_U)	0
No such address (mail, mail_U)	48
USPS: No such number (mail, mail_U)	0
Not delivered as addressed (mail, mail_U)	185
USPS: Unable to forward, no deliverable as addressed (mail, mail_U)	0
USPS: Unclaimed -- failure to call for held mail (mail, mail_U)	15
Other (phone, IPHH, web)	0
Forward time expired	7
Attempted not known	1,008
Temporarily away	1
Vacant	243

Total sample used	16,688
I=Complete Interviews (1.1)	1,633
P=Partial Interviews (1.2)	0
R=Refusal and break off (2.1)	6
NC=Non Contact (2.2)	0
O=Other (2.0, 2.3)	13,527

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 <i>Eligibility Estimates</i> .	1.00
UH=Unknown Household (3.1)	0
UO=Unknown other (3.2-3.9)	1,522
Response Rate 1	
$I / (I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO)$	0.098
Response Rate 2	
$(I+P) / (I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO)$	0.098
Response Rate 3	
$I / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH+UO))$	0.098
Response Rate 4	
$(I+P) / ((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH+UO))$	0.098
Cooperation Rate 1	
$I / (I+P)+R+O$	0.108
Cooperation Rate 2	
$(I+P) / ((I+P)+R+O)$	0.108
Cooperation Rate 3	
$I / ((I+P)+R)$	0.996
Cooperation Rate 4	
$(I+P) / ((I+P)+R)$	0.996
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	

$(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC+ (UH + UO)$	0.909
Contact Rate 2	
$(I+P)+R+O / (I+P)+R+O+NC + e(UH+UO)$	0.909
Contact Rate 3	

Appendix 4: Demographic and Geographic Data

Fig. A3: Demographic Data for the Chicago Adults Sample

	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Population Estimates*
Age				
18-25	177	15%	14%	14%
26-35	320	26%	24%	25%
36-45	231	19%	17%	17%
46-55	164	14%	15%	15%
56-65	162	13%	13%	13%
66 and up	155	13%	17%	15%
Education				
Less than High School	56	5%	13%	12%
High School Graduate including Equivalency	160	13%	21%	25%
Some College or Associates Degree	297	25%	24%	24%
Bachelor's Degree	388	32%	24%	24%
Graduate or Professional Degree	295	25%	18%	15%
Gender				
Female	641	53%	52%	52%
Male	568	47%	48%	48%
Race and Ethnicity				
Black non-Hispanic	329	27%	26%	29%
Hispanic or Latino	260	22%	28%	27%
White non-Hispanic	459	38%	35%	35%
Another Racial or Ethnic Identity	161	13%	11%	9%

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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A4: Chicago Adults Sample by Police District

CPD District	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Population Estimates *
Central (1)	58	5%	6%	3%
Wentworth (2)	59	5%	5%	4%
Grand Crossing (3)	24	2%	1%	3%
South Chicago (4)	50	4%	5%	4%
Calumet (5)	45	4%	3%	3%
Gresham (6)	53	4%	2%	3%
Englewood (7)	36	3%	4%	2%
Chicago Lawn (8)	78	6%	8%	8%
Deering (9)	49	4%	5%	6%
Ogden (10)	30	2%	3%	4%
Harrison (11)	29	2%	3%	2%
Near West (12)	64	5%	5%	5%
Shakespeare (14)	61	5%	4%	5%
Austin (15)	37	3%	2%	2%
Jefferson Park (16)	77	6%	9%	8%
Albany Park (17)	49	4%	4%	5%
Near North (18)	68	6%	4%	5%
Town Hall (19)	126	10%	8%	9%
Lincoln (20)	54	4%	5%	4%
Morgan Park (22)	45	4%	3%	4%
Rogers Park (24)	62	5%	5%	5%
Grand Central (25)	55	5%	6%	7%

* Population Estimates Source: Census 2010

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A5: Demographic Data for the Young Black Men Sample

	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Population Estimates [*]
Education				
Less than High School	31	7%	20%	12%
High School Graduate including Equivalency	216	51%	44%	43%
Some College or Associates Degree	140	33%	23%	32%
Bachelor's Degree	28	7%	10%	12%
Graduate or Professional Degree	6	1%	3%	2%
Income				
Less than \$25,000	169	43%	45%	32%
\$25,001 to less than \$50,000	119	30%	27%	24%
\$50,001 to less than \$75,000	66	17%	14%	16%
\$75,001 to less than \$100,000	23	6%	7%	8%
Over \$100,000	20	5%	7%	20%

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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A6: Young Black Men Sample by Police District

CPD District	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Population Estimates *
Central (1)	5	1%	5%	2%
Wentworth (2)	33	8%	6%	6%
Grand Crossing (3)	20	5%	3%	7%
South Chicago (4)	31	7%	7%	7%
Calumet (5)	42	10%	13%	8%
Gresham (6)	45	11%	4%	9%
Englewood (7)	38	9%	8%	9%
Chicago Lawn (8)	31	7%	9%	6%
Deering (9)	3	1%	2%	3%
Ogden (10)	13	3%	3%	8%
Harrison (11)	39	9%	7%	8%
Near West (12)	6	1%	1%	3%
Shakespeare (14)	2	0.5%	1%	1%
Austin (15)	45	11%	7%	6%
Jefferson Park (16)	1	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Albany Park (17)	1	0.2%	1%	1%
Near North (18)	3	1%	4%	1%
Town Hall (19)	4	1%	3%	1%
Lincoln (20)	5	1%	4%	1%
Morgan Park (22)	38	9%	5%	6%
Rogers Park (24)	5	1%	1%	3%
Grand Central (25)	14	3%	5%	4%

* Population Estimates Source: Census 2010

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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 pretesting, 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.

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.

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.

Survey

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 <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/>.

Appendix 7: R Programming Package Citations

David Robinson and Alex Hayes (2019). broom: Convert Statistical Analysis Objects into Tidy Tibbles. R package version 0.5.2. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=broom>

Max Kuhn (2020). caret: Classification and Regression Training. R package version 6.0-86. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=caret>

Maechler, M., Rousseeuw, P., Struyf, A., Hubert, M., Hornik, K.(2019). cluster: Cluster Analysis Basics and Extensions. R package version 2.1.0.

Boxuan Cui (2020). DataExplorer: Automate Data Exploration and Treatment. R package version 0.8.1. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=DataExplorer>

Alboukadel Kassambara and Fabian Mundt (2020). factoextra: Extract and Visualize the Results of Multivariate Data Analyses. R package version 1.0.7. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=factoextra>

Hadley Wickham (2019). feather: R Bindings to the Feather 'API'. R package version 0.3.5. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=feather>

Richard Iannone, Joe Cheng, and Barret Schloerke (2020). gt: Easily Create Presentation-Ready Display Tables. R package version 0.2.0.5. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=gt> Hadley Wickham and Evan Miller (2019). haven: Import and Export 'SPSS', 'Stata' and 'SAS' Files. R package version 2.2.0. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=haven>

Kirill Müller (2017). here: A Simpler Way to Find Your Files. R package version 0.1. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=here> Simon Barthelme (2020). imager: Image Processing Library Based on 'CImg'. R package version 0.42.1. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=imager>

Jason Bryer and Kimberly Speerschneider (2016). Likert: Analysis and Visualization Likert Items. R package version 1.3.5. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=likert>

David Gohel (2020). officer: Manipulation of Microsoft Word and PowerPoint Documents. R package version 0.3.8. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=officer>

John Fox (2019). polycor: Polychoric and Polyserial Correlations. R package version 0.7-10. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=polycor>

Lionel Henry and Hadley Wickham (2020). purrr: Functional Programming Tools. R package version 0.3.4. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=purrr>

Marvin N. Wright, Andreas Ziegler (2017). ranger: A Fast Implementation of Random Forests for High Dimensional Data in C++ and R. Journal of Statistical Software, 77(1), 1-17. doi:10.18637/jss.v077.i01

Jim Hester, Gábor Csárdi, Hadley Wickham, Winston Chang, Martin Morgan, and Dan Tenenbaum (2020). remotes: R Package Installation from Remote Repositories, Including 'GitHub'. R package version 2.1.1. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=remotes>

Roger Bivand, Tim Keitt and Barry Rowlingson (2019). rgdal: Bindings for the 'Geospatial' Data Abstraction Library. R package version 1.4-8. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=rgdal>

Pebesma, E., 2018. Simple Features for R: Standardized Support for Spatial Vector Data. The R Journal 10 (1), 439-446, <https://doi.org/10.32614/RJ-2018-009>

Greg Freedman Ellis (2020). srvyr: 'dplyr'-Like Syntax for Summary Statistics of Survey Data. R package version 0.3.8. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=srvyr> T. Lumley (2020) ""survey: analysis of complex survey samples"". R package version 4.0."

Dmitriy Selivanov, Manuel Bickel and Qing Wang (2020). text2vec: Modern Text Mining Framework for R. R package version 0.6. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=text2vec>" Kyle Walker (2020). tidycensus: Load US Census Boundary and Attribute Data as 'tidyverse' and 'sf'-Ready Data Frames. R package version 0.9.9.2. <https://CRAN.Rproject.org/package=tidycensus>"

Wickham et al., (2019). Welcome to the tidyverse. Journal of Open Source Software, 4(43), 1686, <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686>" Hadley Wickham and Jennifer Bryan (2020). usethis: Automate Package and Project Setup. R package version 1.6.1. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=usethis>"

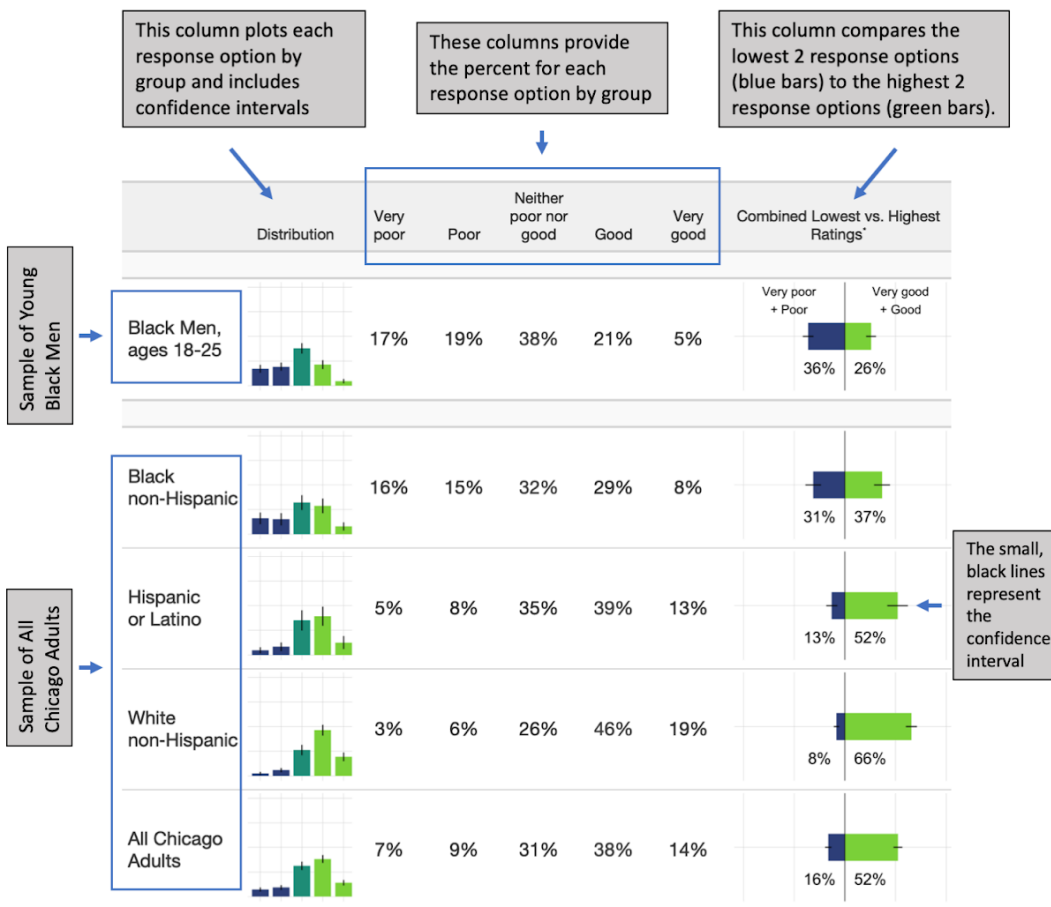
Simon Garnier (2018). viridis: Default Color Maps from 'matplotlib'. R package version 0.5.1. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=viridis>"

Appendix 8. Complete Results by Sample and Racial Group

How to Read Figures A7 to A77

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.

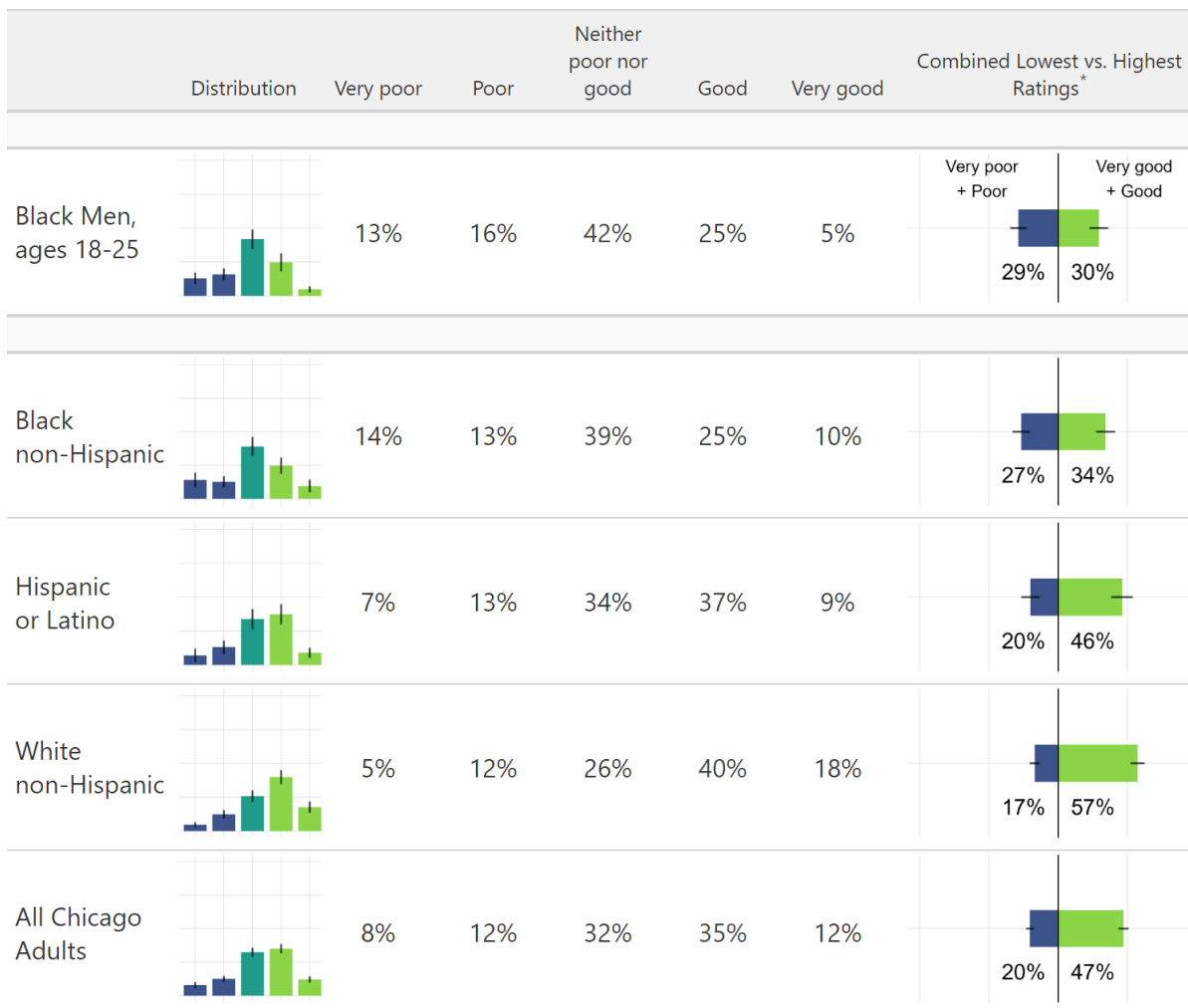
Chicago Police Independent Monitor 2024 Community Survey Results Summary

Perceptions of Chicago Police in Your Neighborhood

Overall Police Services

Fig. A7: 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.

For this question, there were 1,199 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 418 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

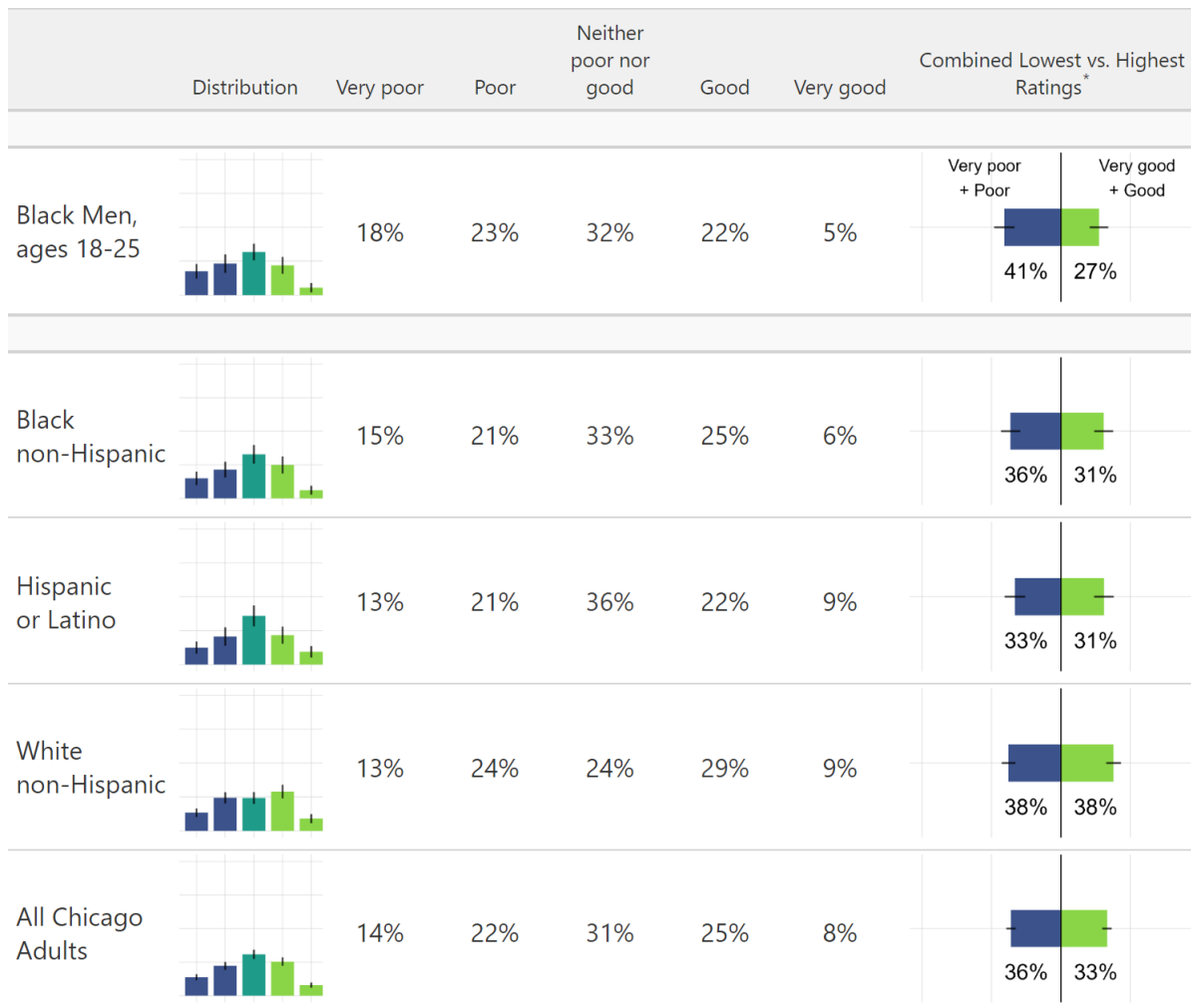


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A8: 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 1,192 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 415 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



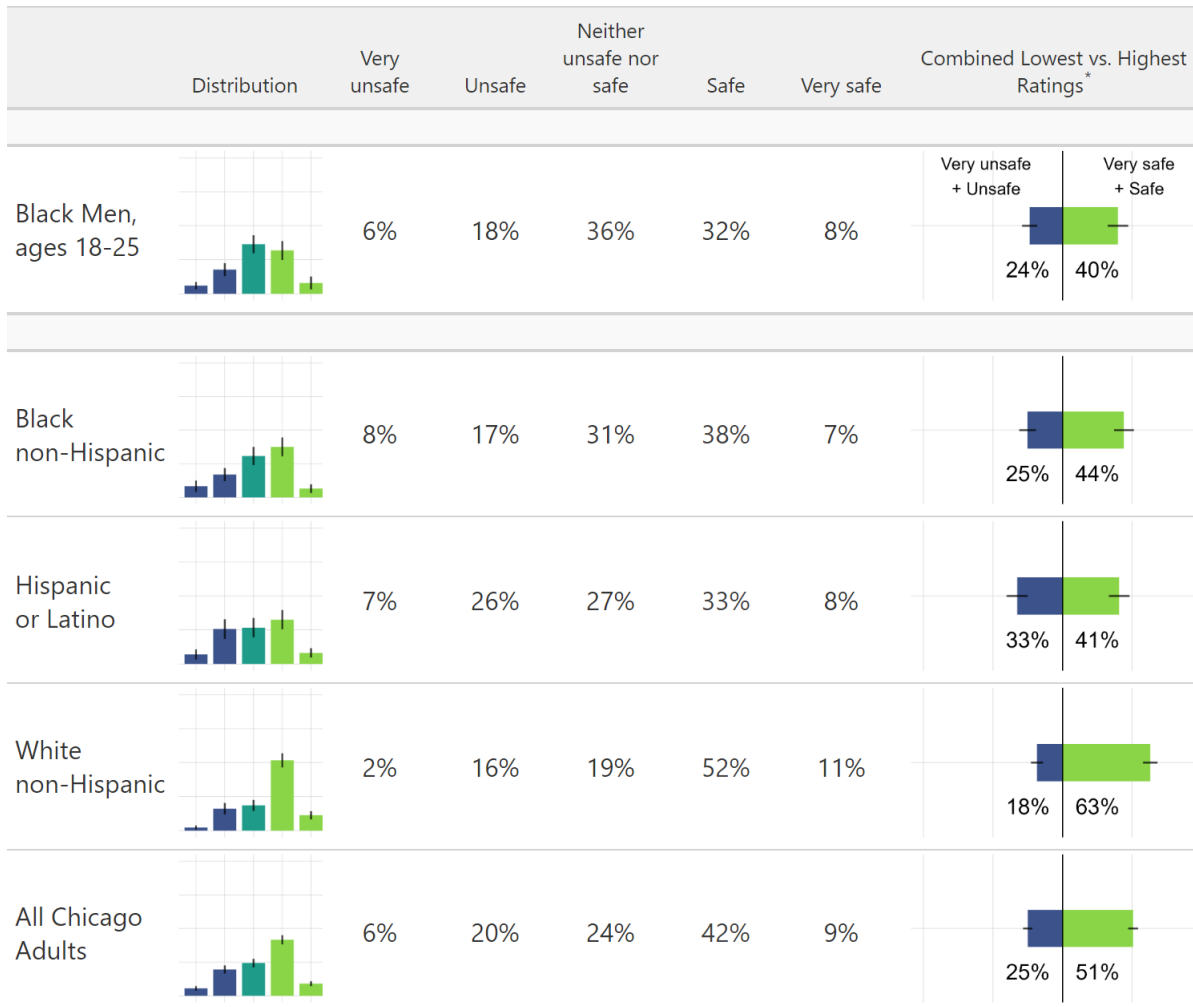
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Effectiveness

Fig. A9: In general, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood? By “your neighborhood,” we mean within a 15-minute walk from where you live.

For this question, there were 1,209 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 424 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

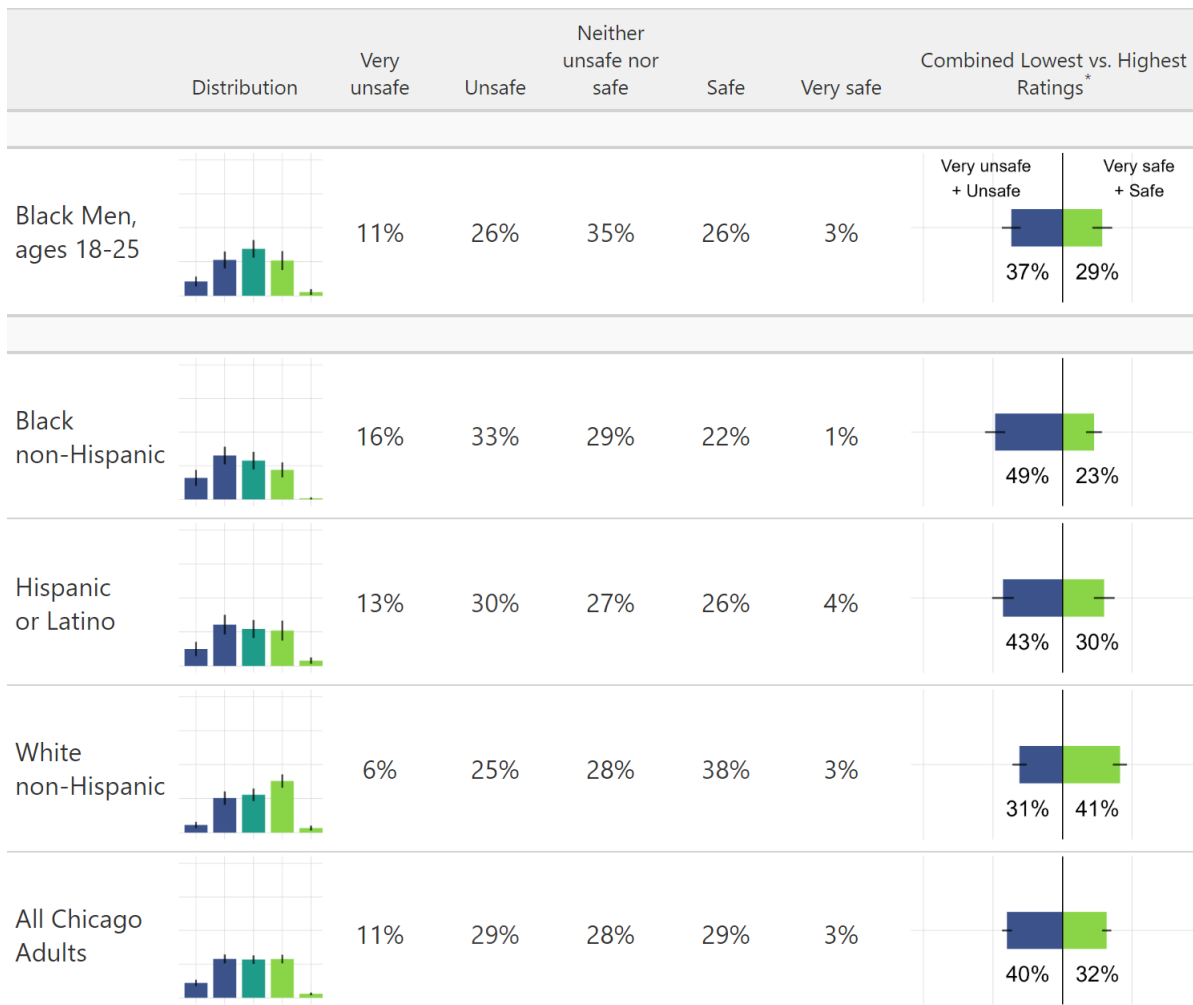


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A10: In general, how safe do you feel in Chicago?

For this question, there were 1,206 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 424 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



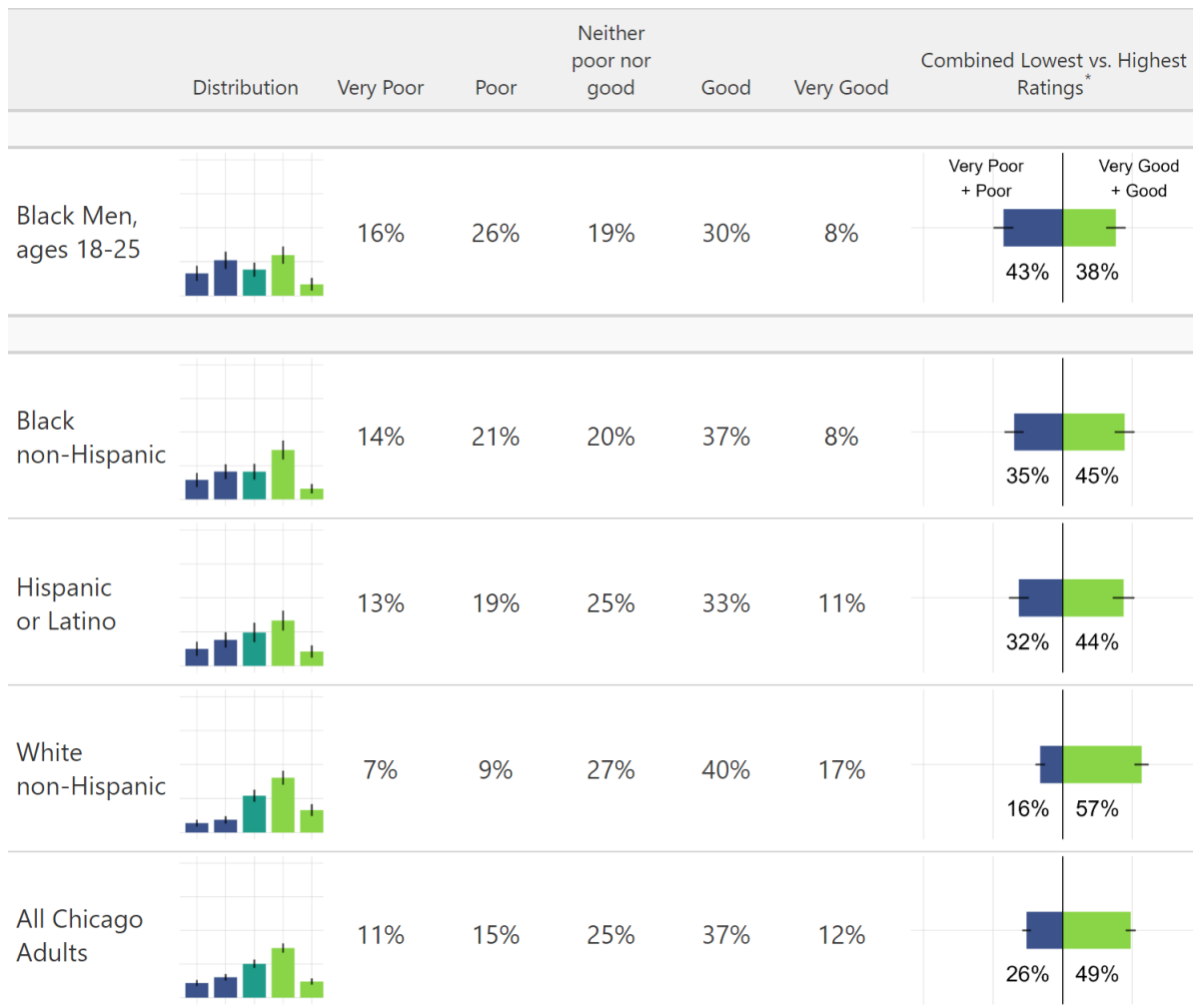
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A11: Responding to emergencies promptly.

For this question, there were 1,199 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 420 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.

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A12: De-escalating tense situations.

For this question, there were 1,186 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 420 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



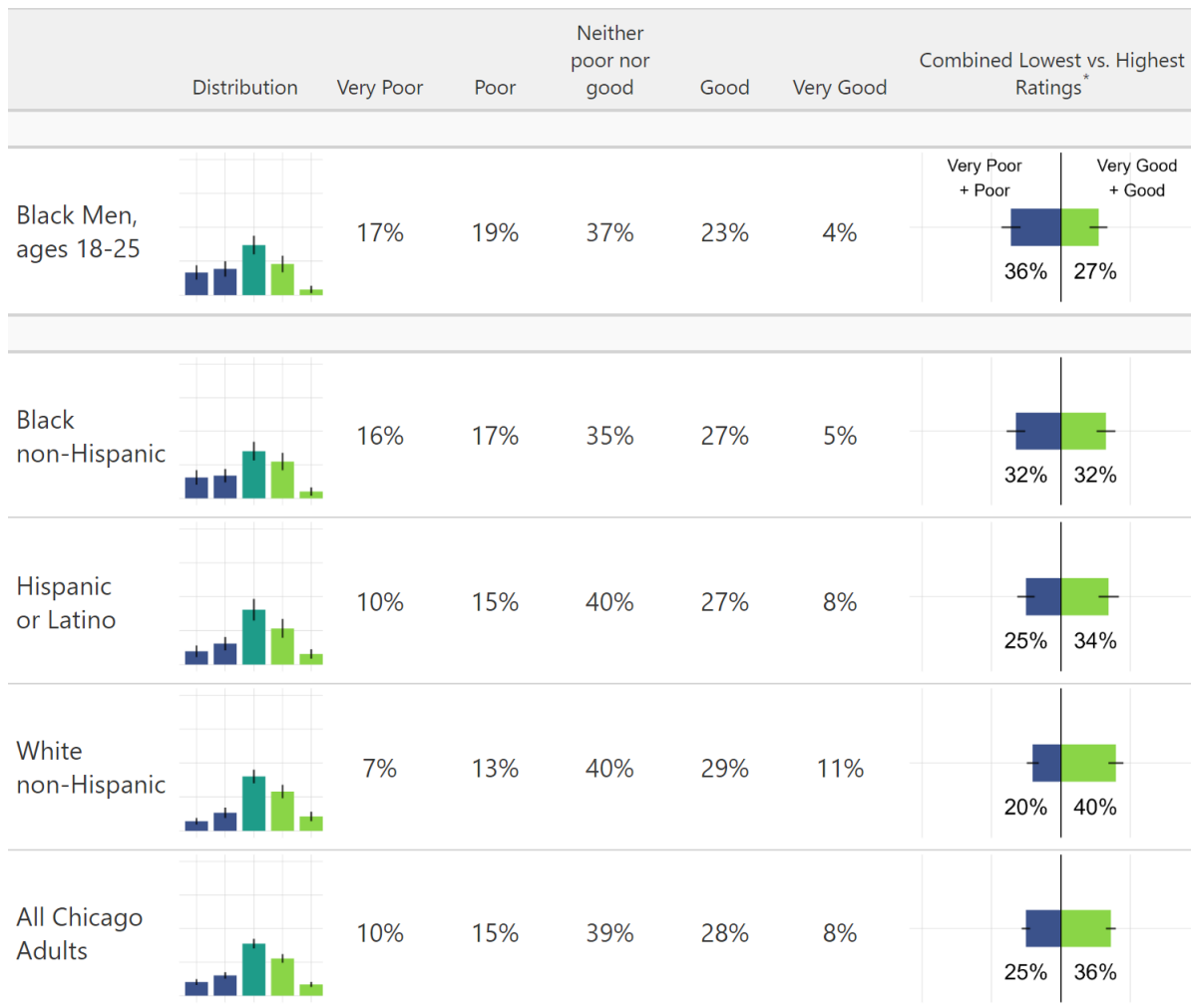
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A13: Supporting victims and witnesses.

For this question, there were 1,185 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 420 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



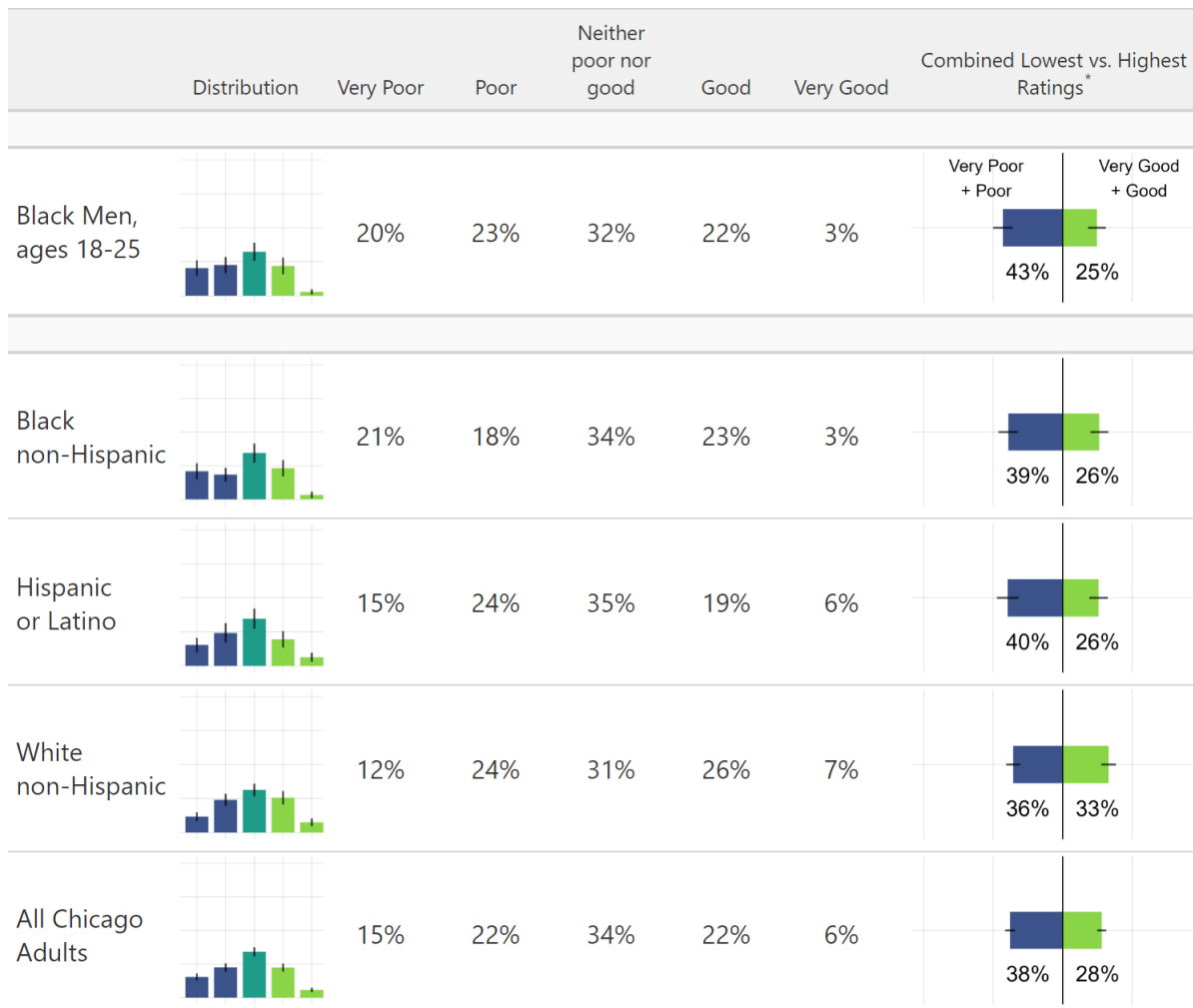
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A14: Solving crimes

For this question, there were 1,185 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 420 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

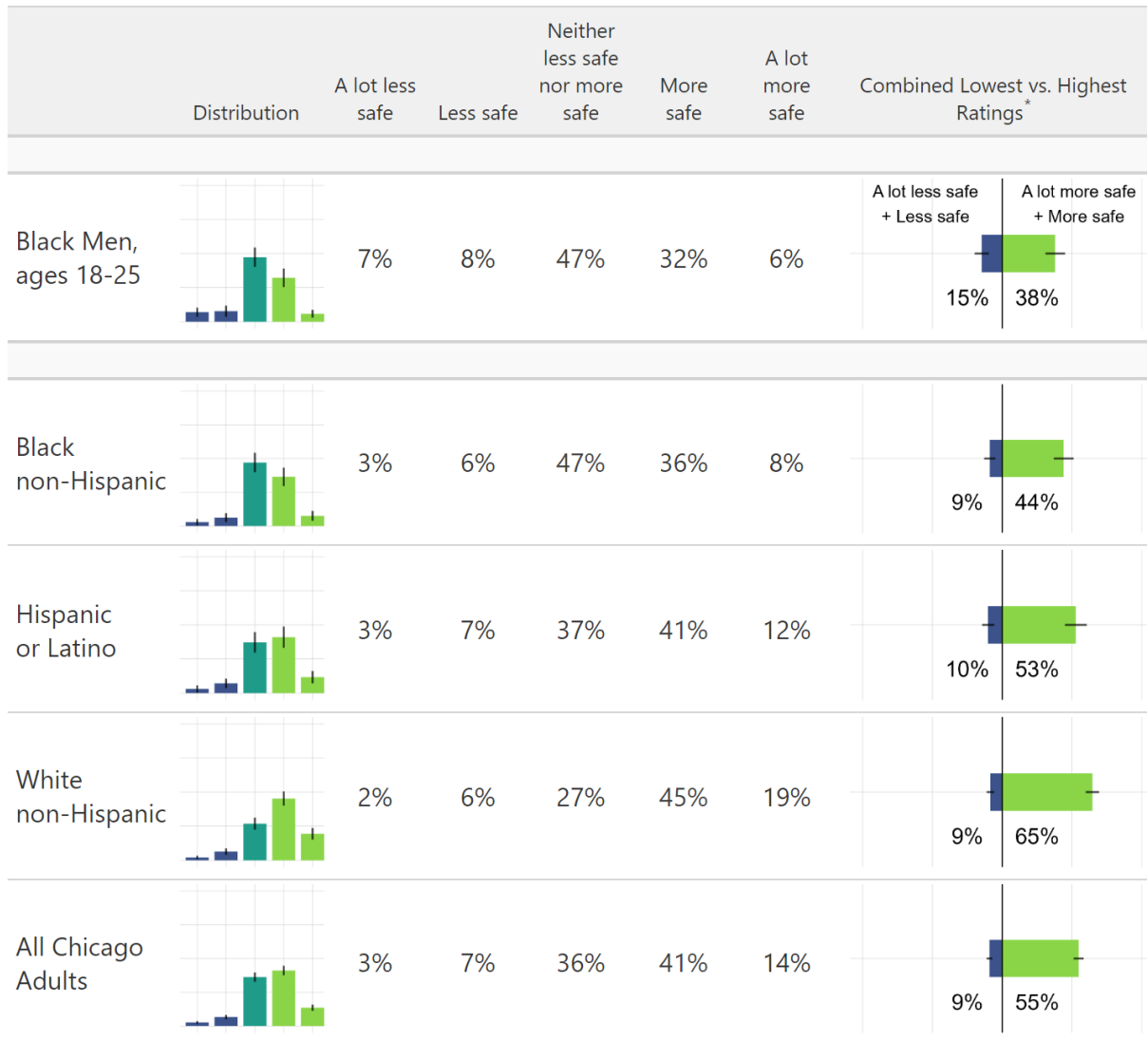


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A15: Chicago Police make my neighborhood...

For this question, there were 1,203 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 422 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



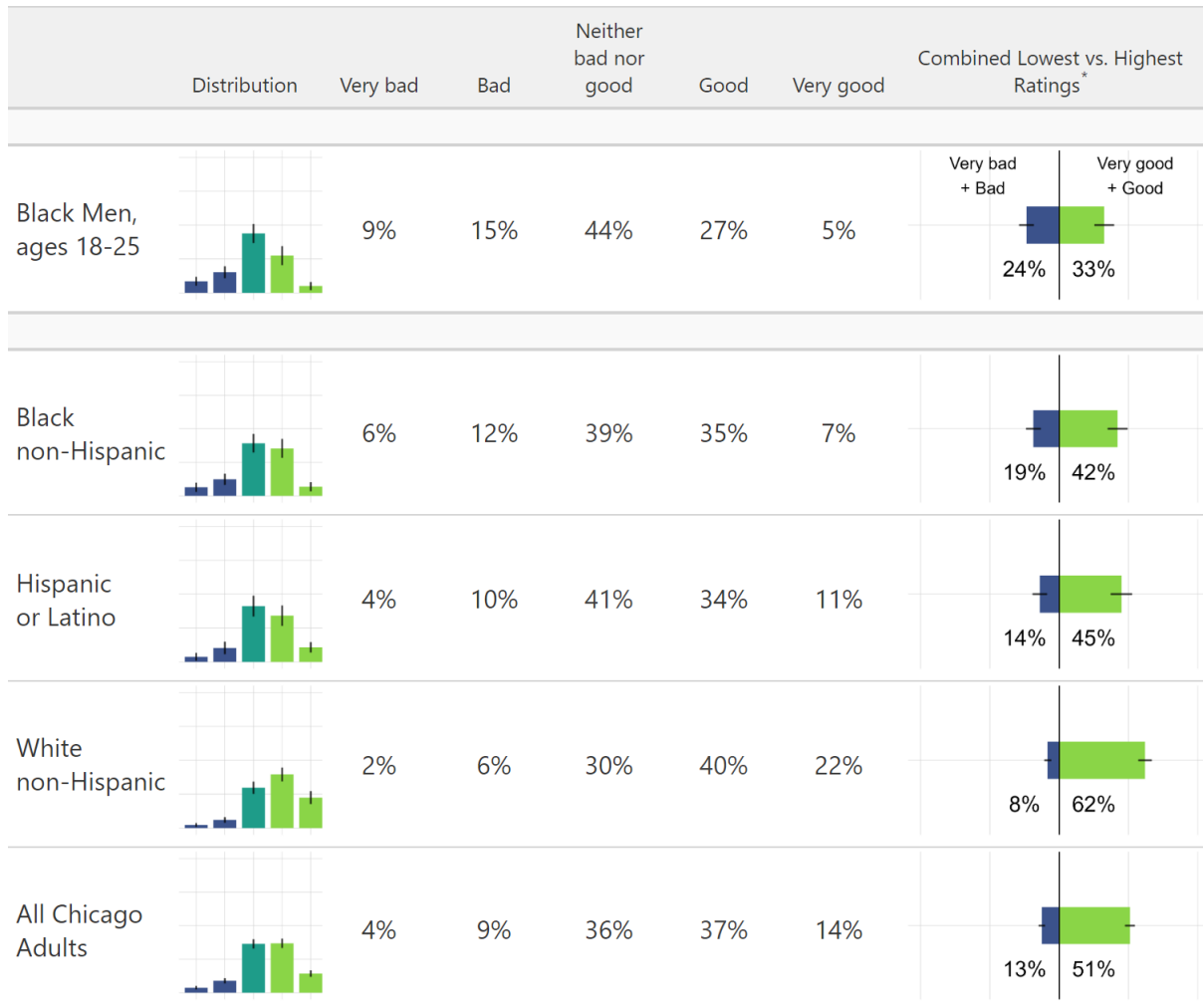
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Community Engagement and Responsiveness

Fig. A16: How good is the relationship between the Chicago Police and the residents in your neighborhood?

For this question, there were 1,205 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 424 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



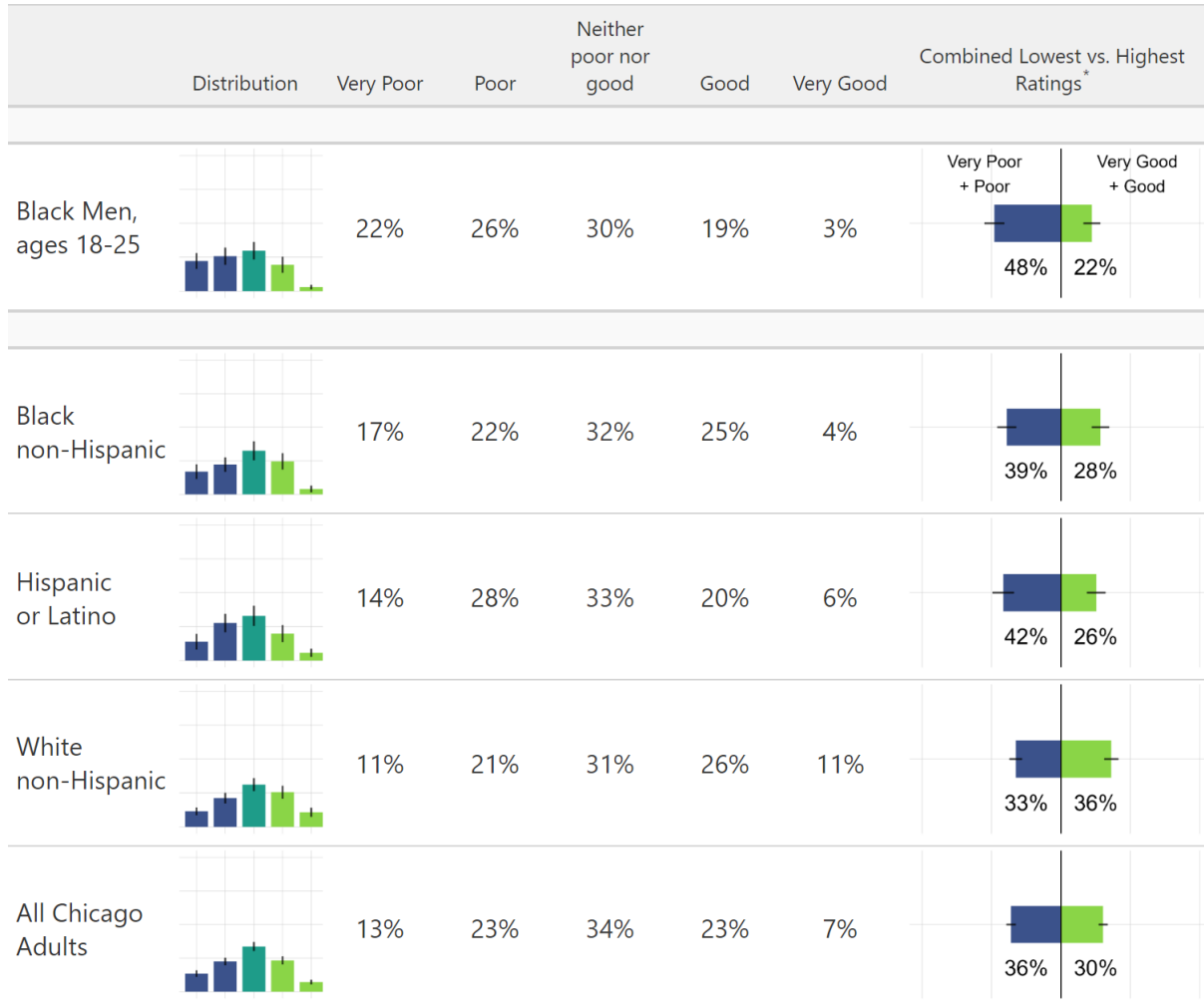
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A17: Developing relationships with residents and organizations.

For this question, there were 1,193 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 419 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



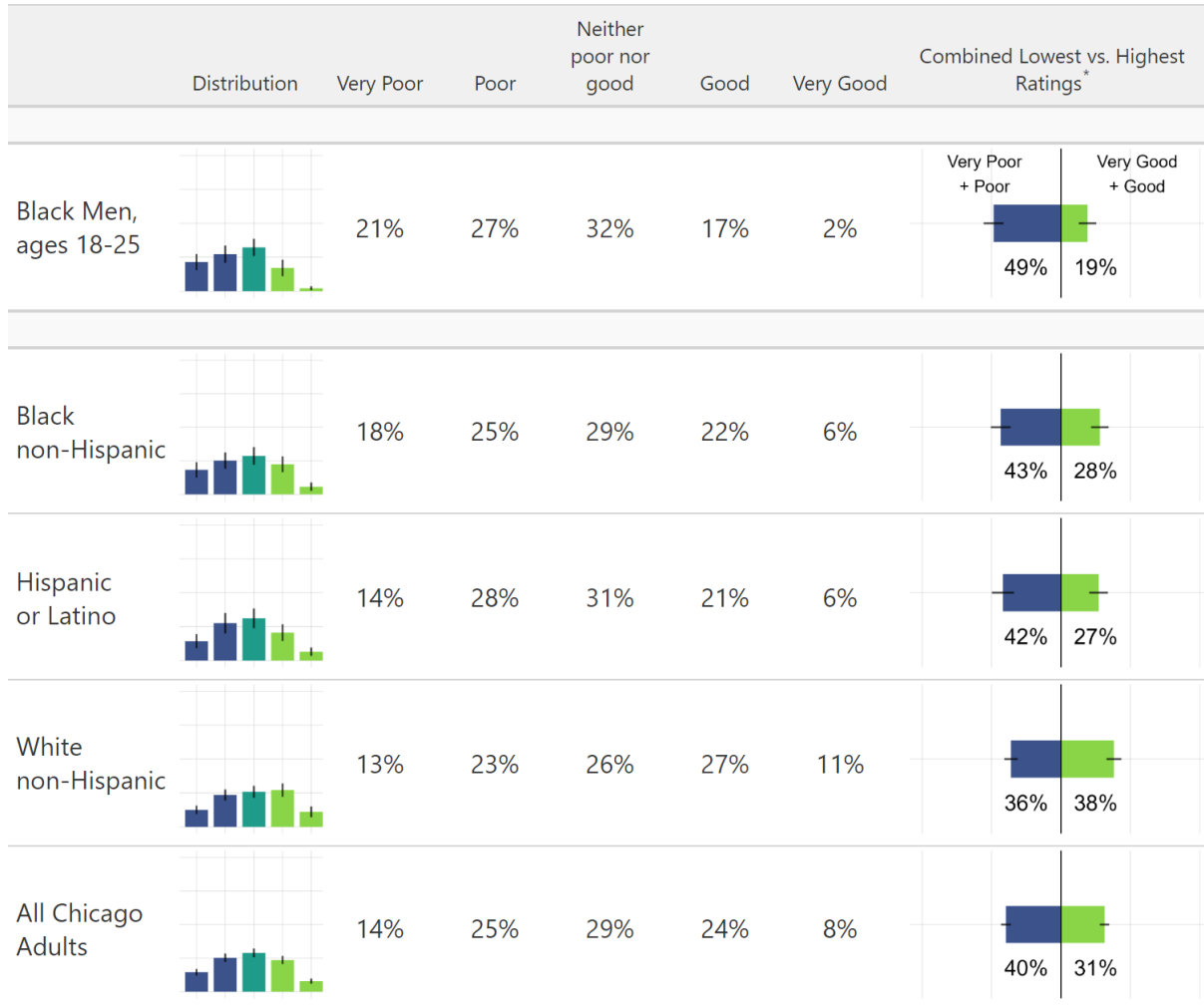
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A18: Regularly communicating with residents and organizations (e.g., websites, e-mails, or public meetings).

For this question, there were 1,195 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 421 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.

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A19: Making it easy for residents and organizations to share their concerns and suggestions.

For this question, there were 1,197 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 423 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



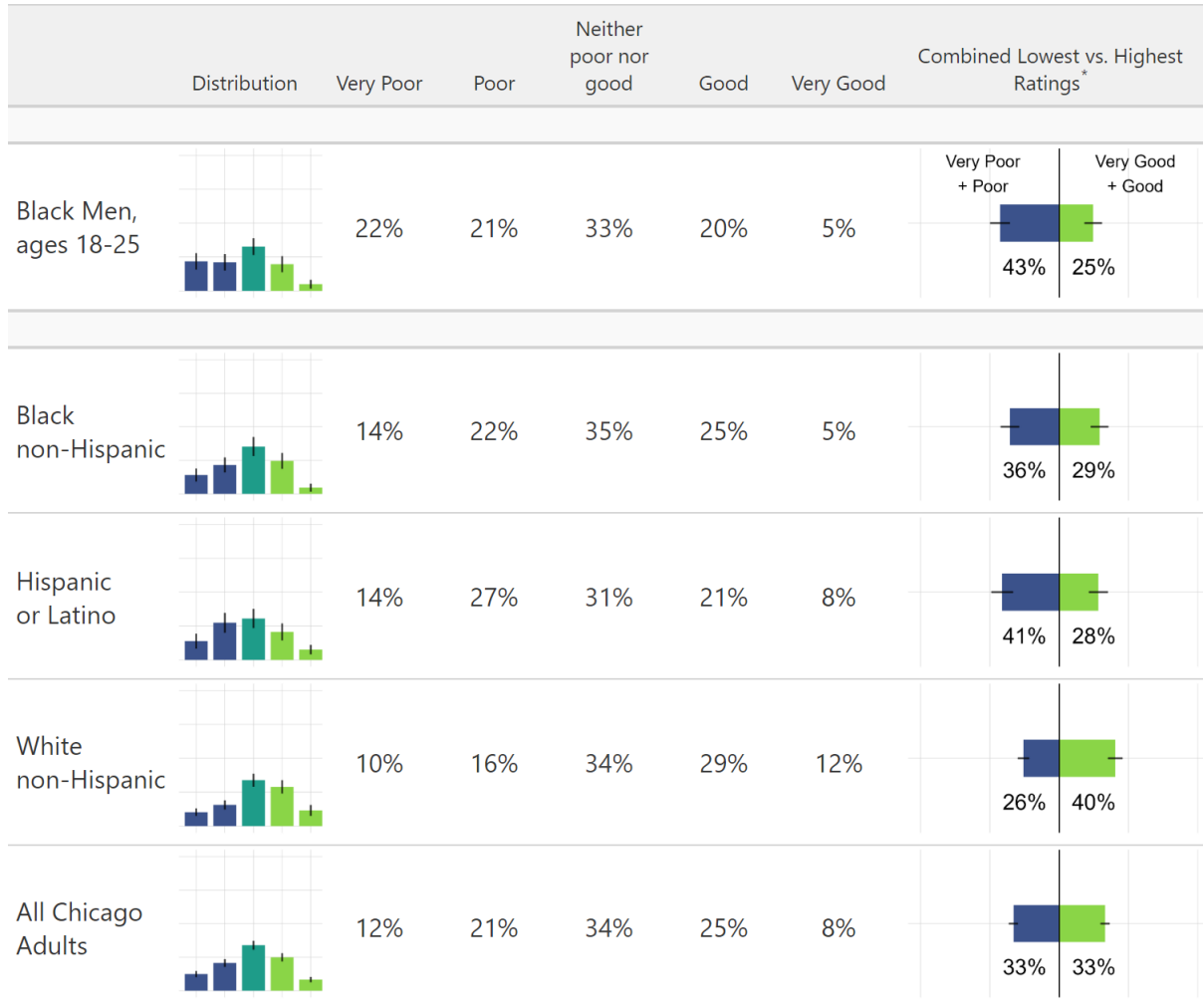
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A20: Working together with residents and organizations to solve local problems.

For this question, there were 1,198 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 423 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

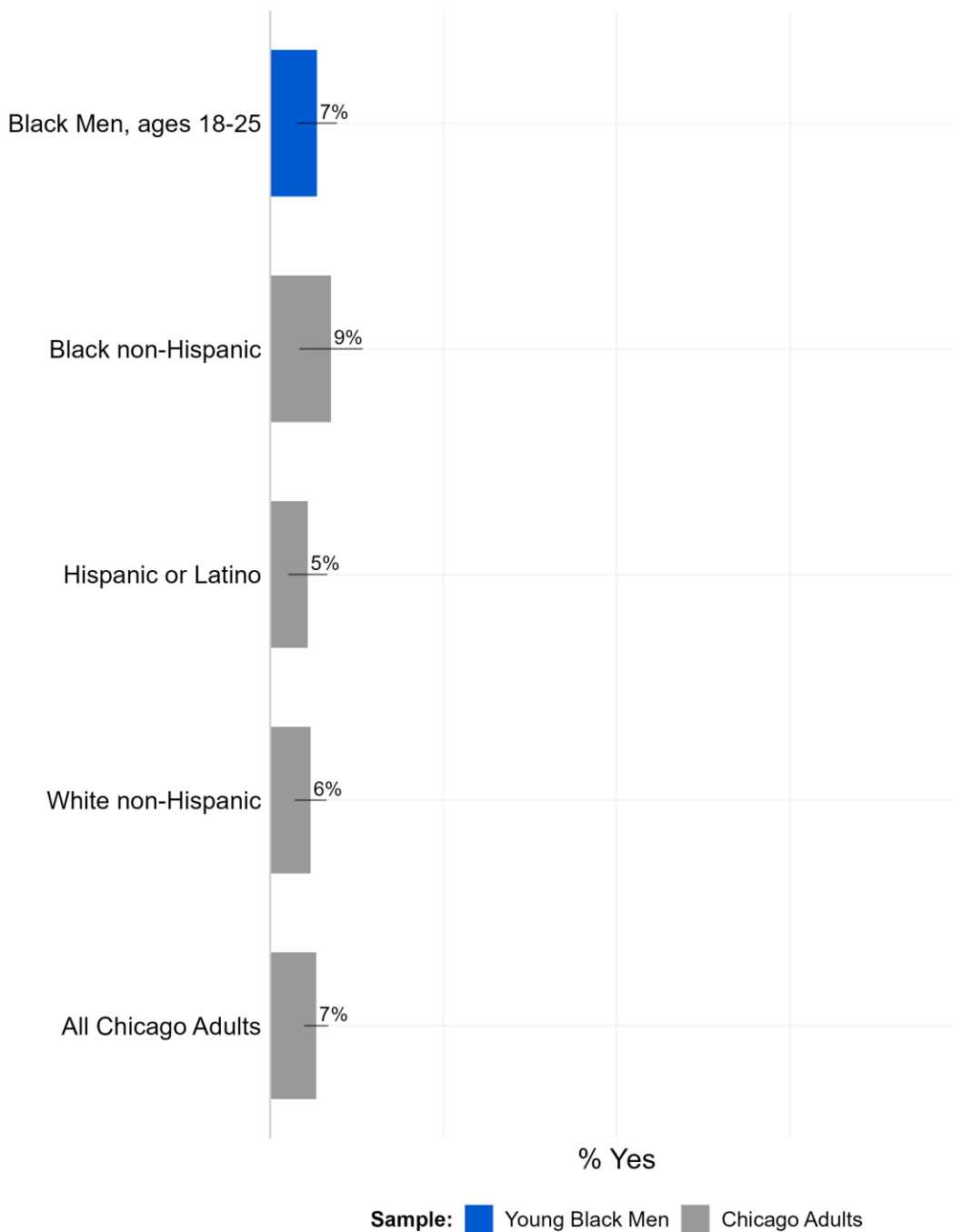


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A21: Do you know the first or last name of any Chicago Police officer who patrols in your neighborhood now?

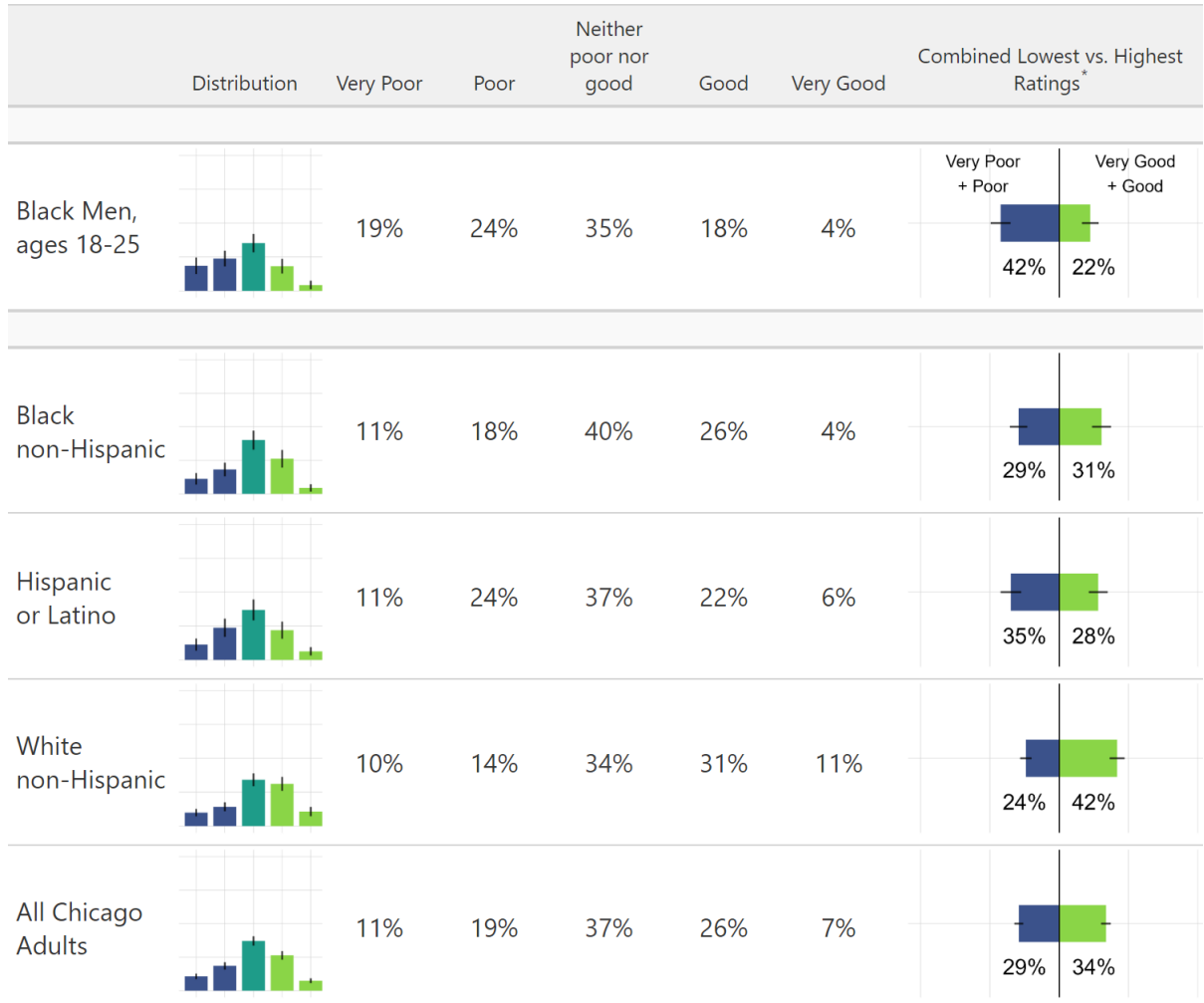
For this question, there were 1,208 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 424 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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...?

Fig. A22: Listening to the concerns of residents.

For this question, there were 1,198 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 421 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



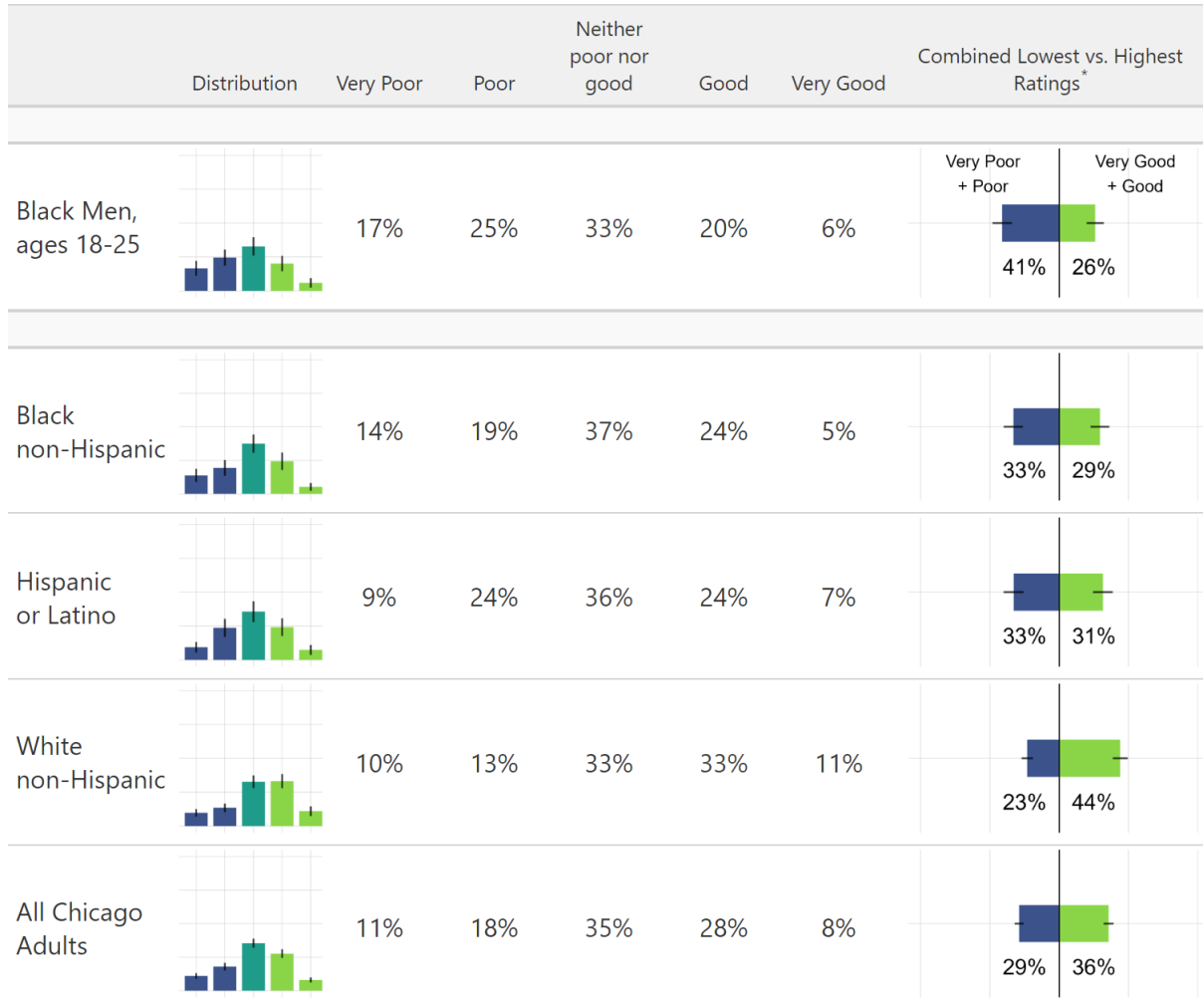
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A23: Understanding the concerns of residents.

For this question, there were 1,198 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 421 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



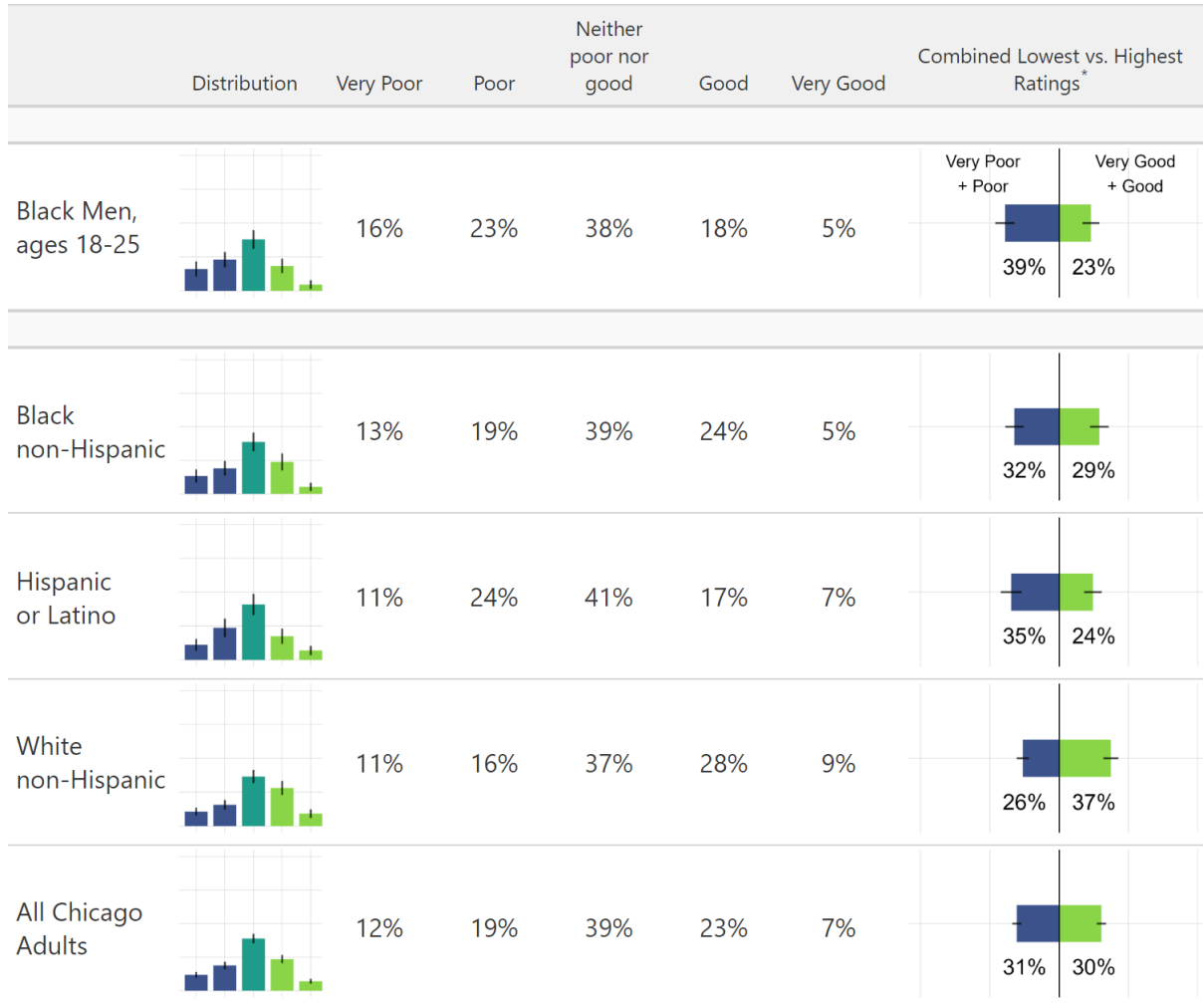
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A24: Addressing the concerns of residents.

For this question, there were 1,195 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 423 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.

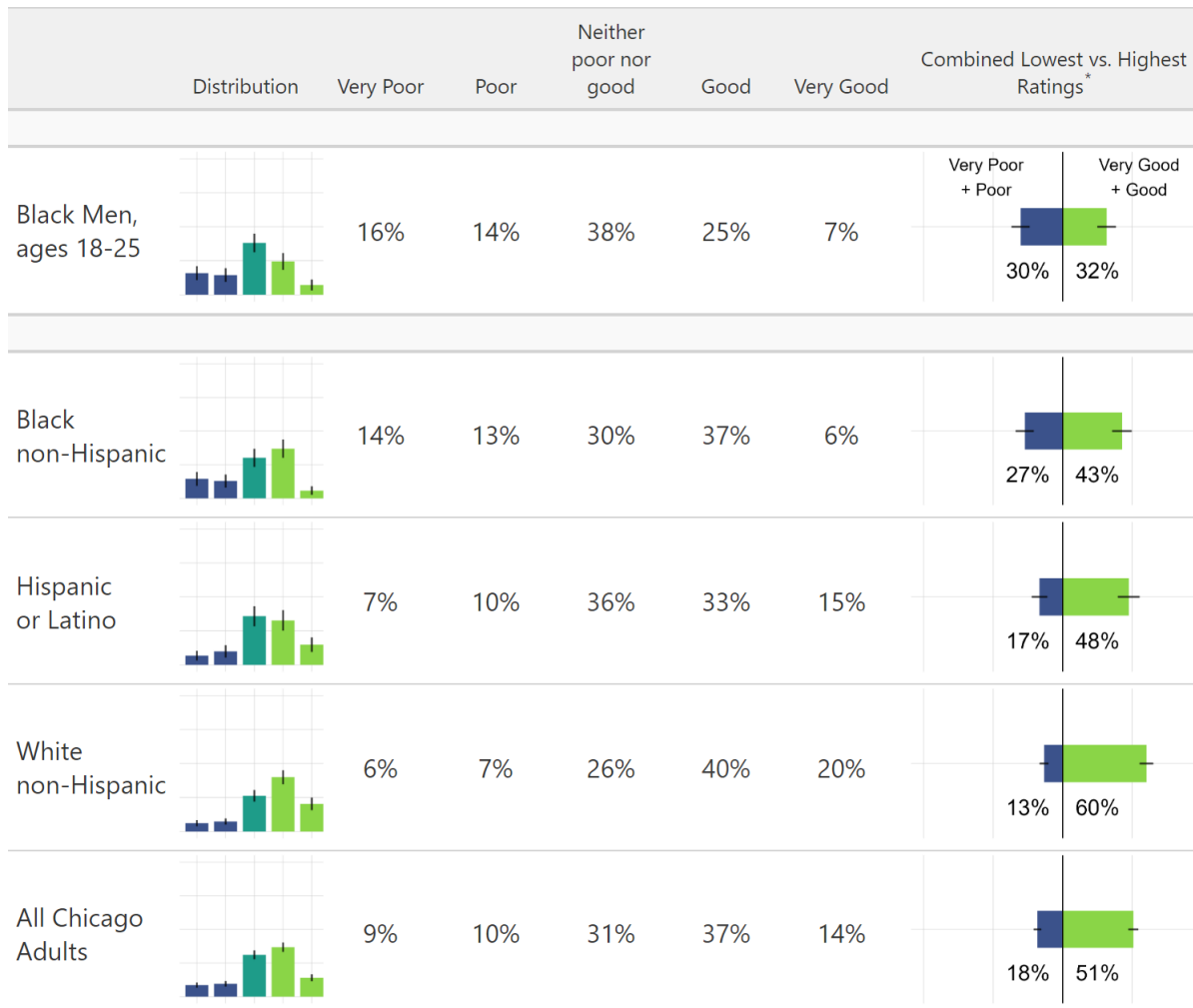
Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

General Trustworthiness

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...?

Fig. A25: Treating people with respect and dignity.

For this question, there were 1,197 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 420 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



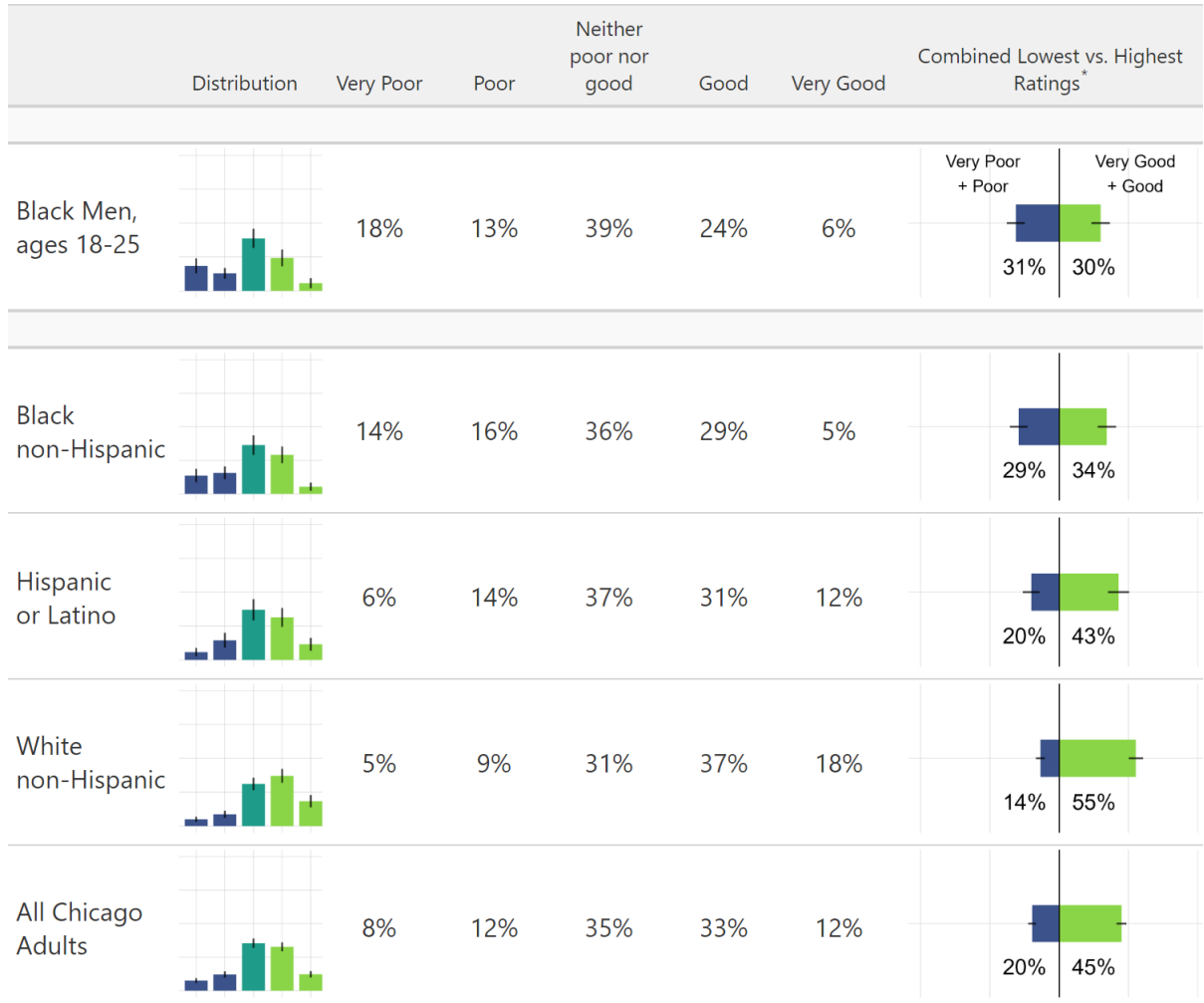
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A26: Treating people fairly.

For this question, there were 1,195 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 419 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



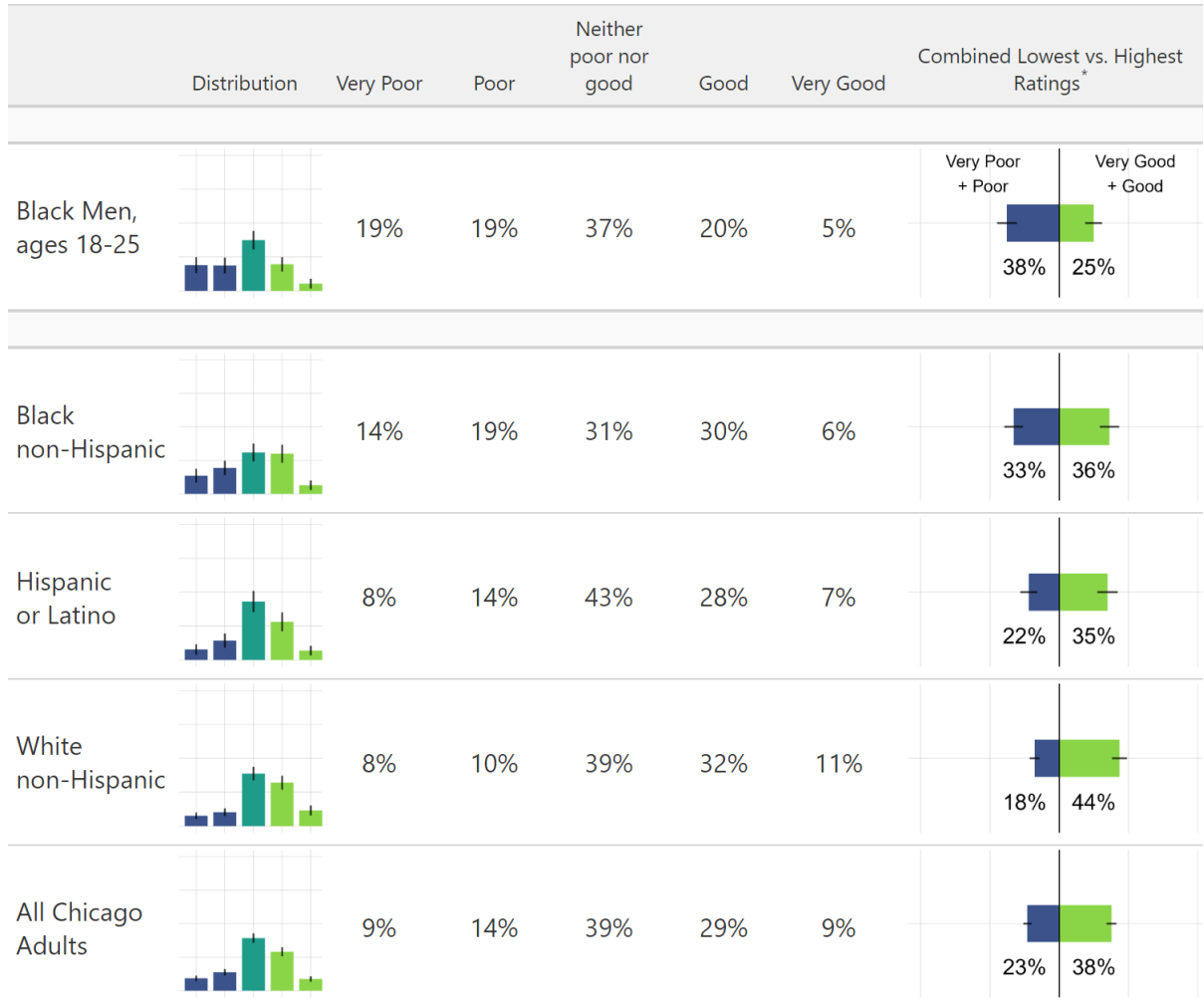
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A27: Considering the views of the people involved when deciding what to do.

For this question, there were 1,187 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 419 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



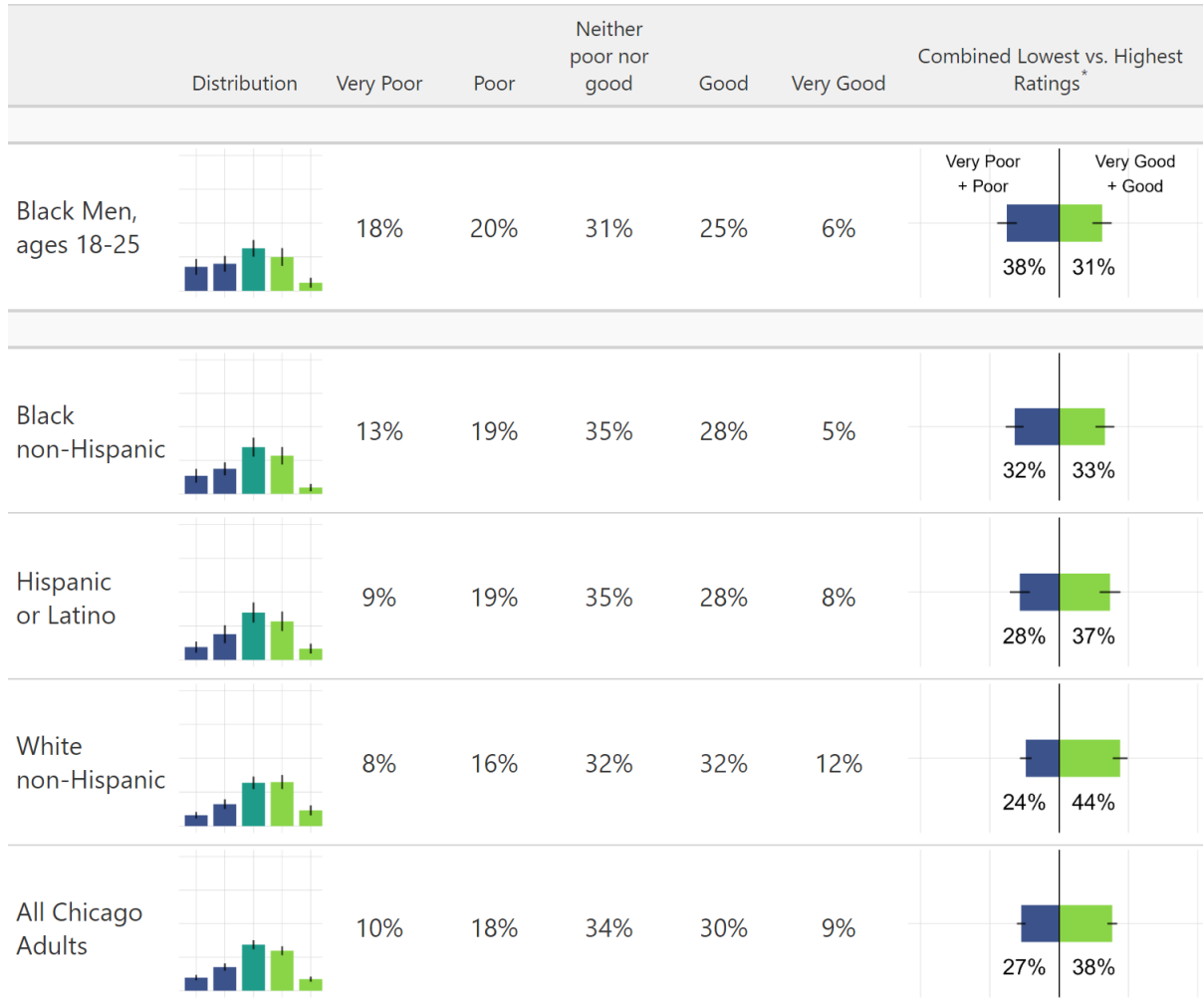
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A28: Providing useful information to people.

For this question, there were 1,193 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 419 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.

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A29: Remaining calm.

For this question, there were 1,194 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 420 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



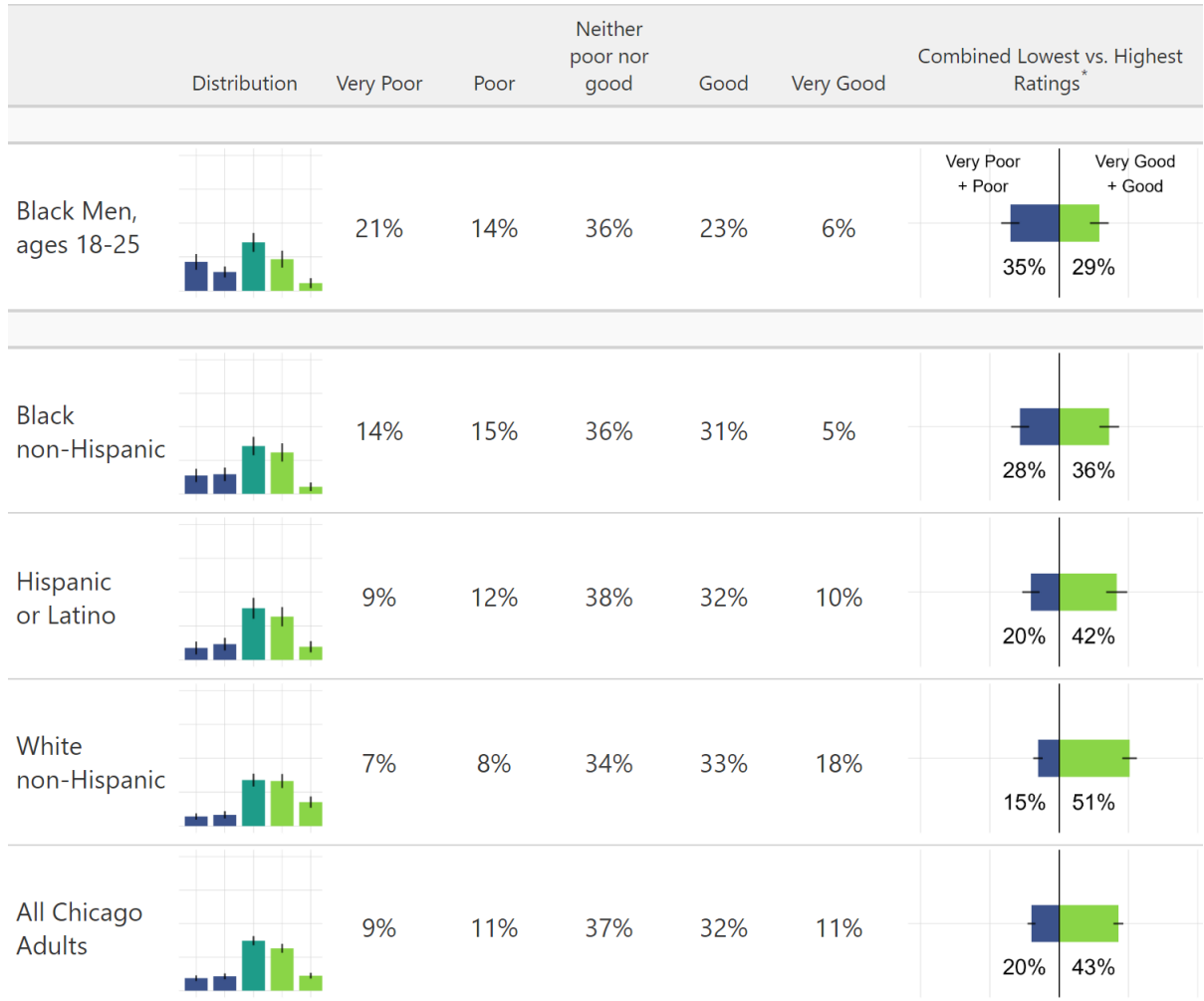
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A30: Using the appropriate level of force.

For this question, there were 1,191 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 419 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



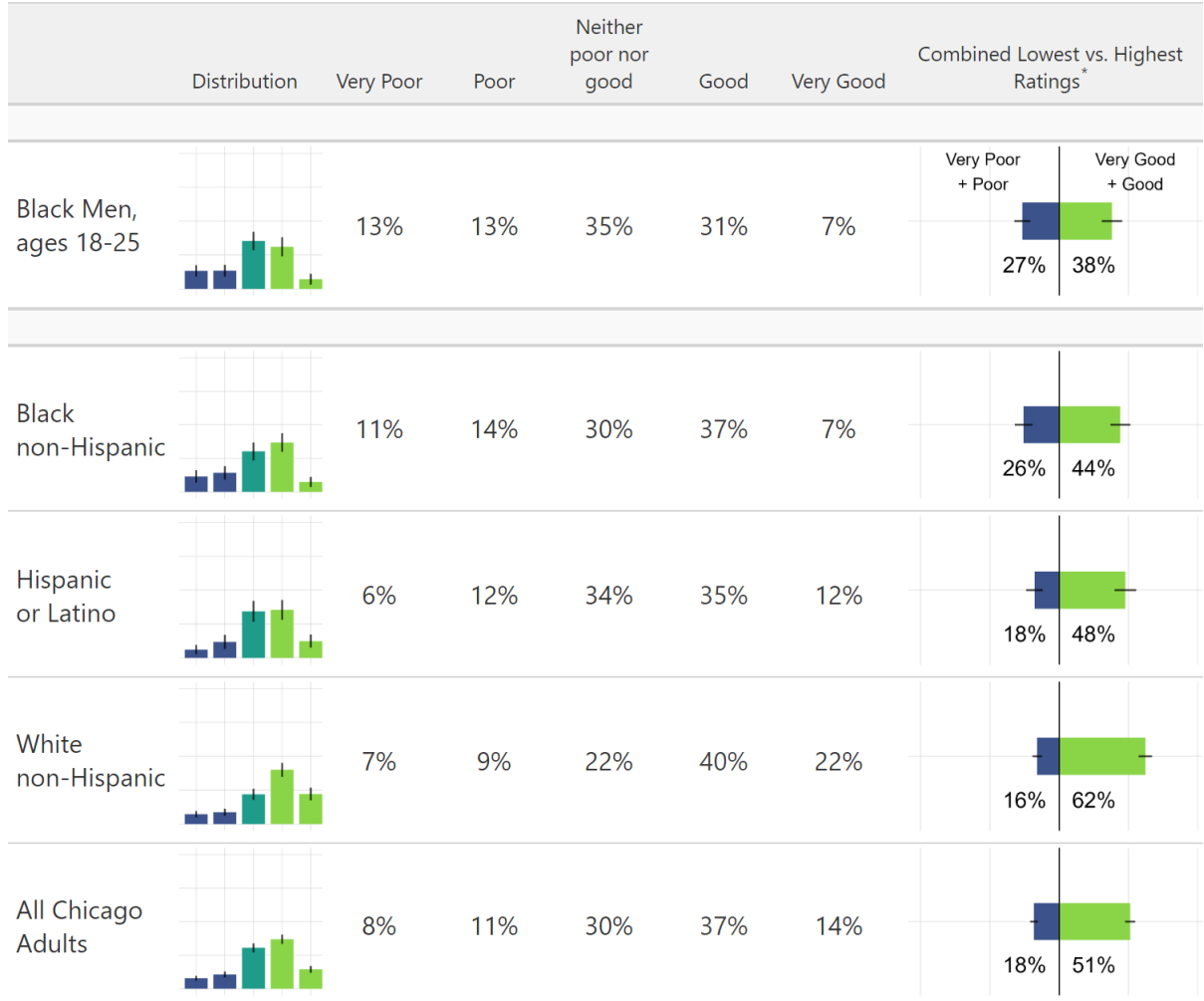
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A31: Behaving according to the law.

For this question, there were 1,191 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 418 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



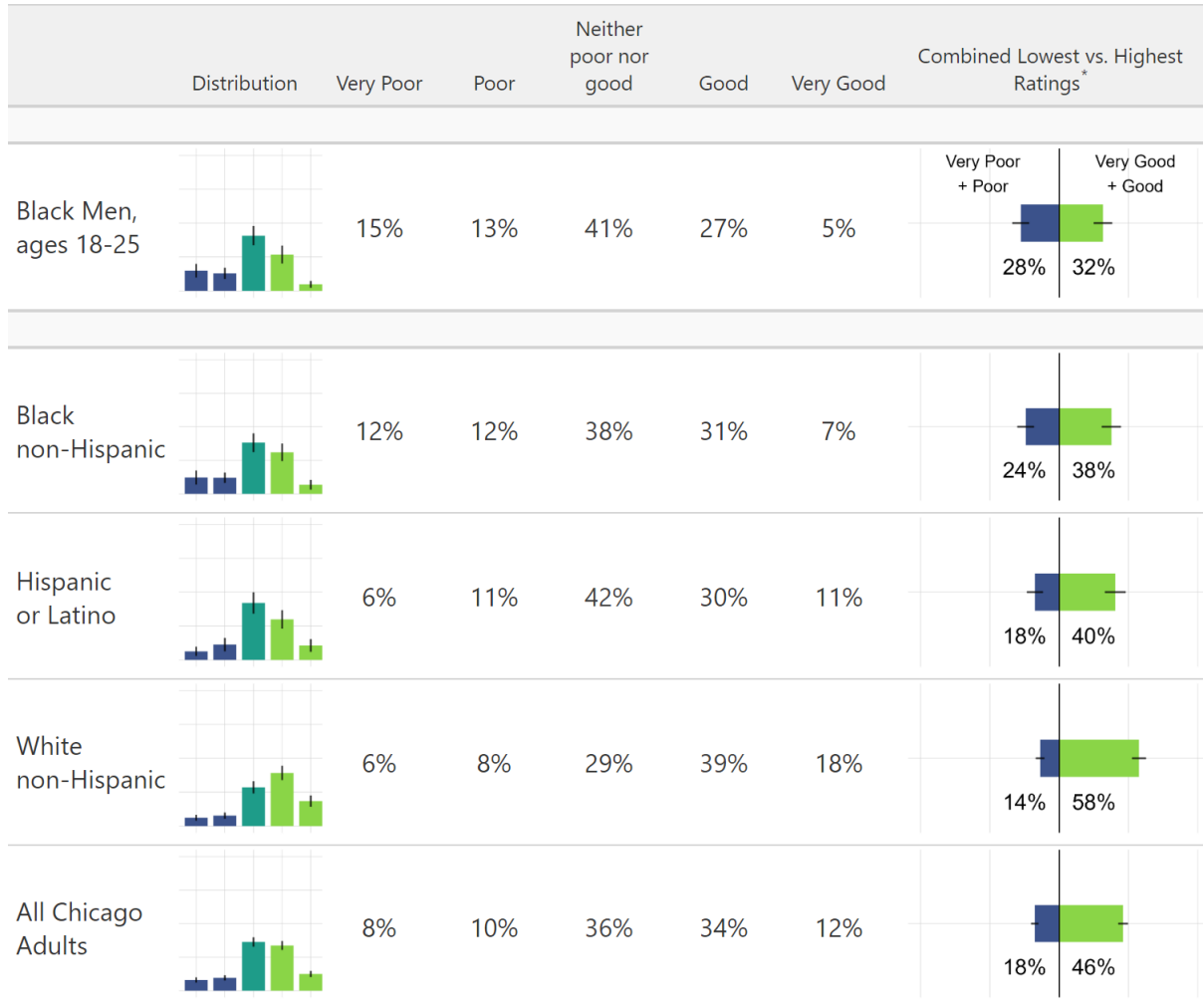
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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...?

Fig. A32: Acting ethically.

For this question, there were 1,193 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 418 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

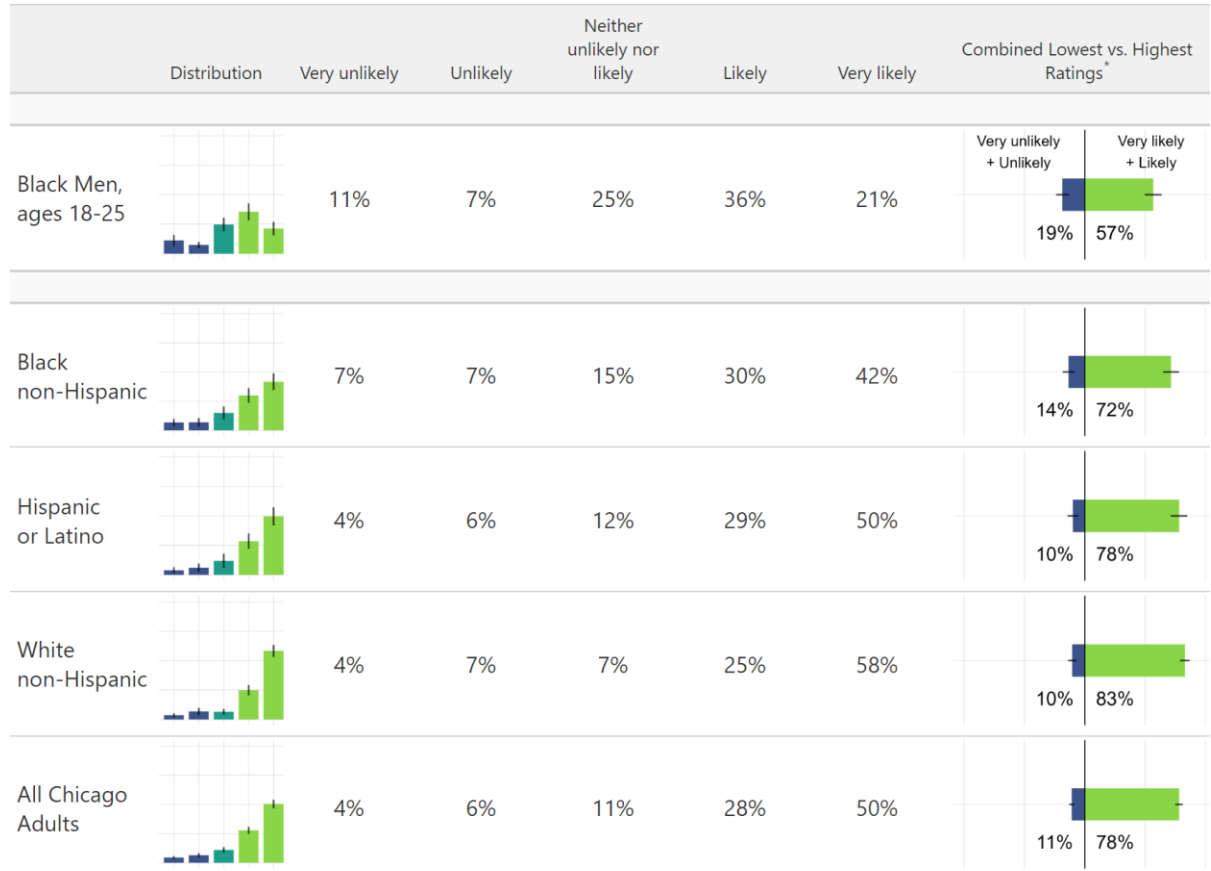


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A33: 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 1,206 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 422 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

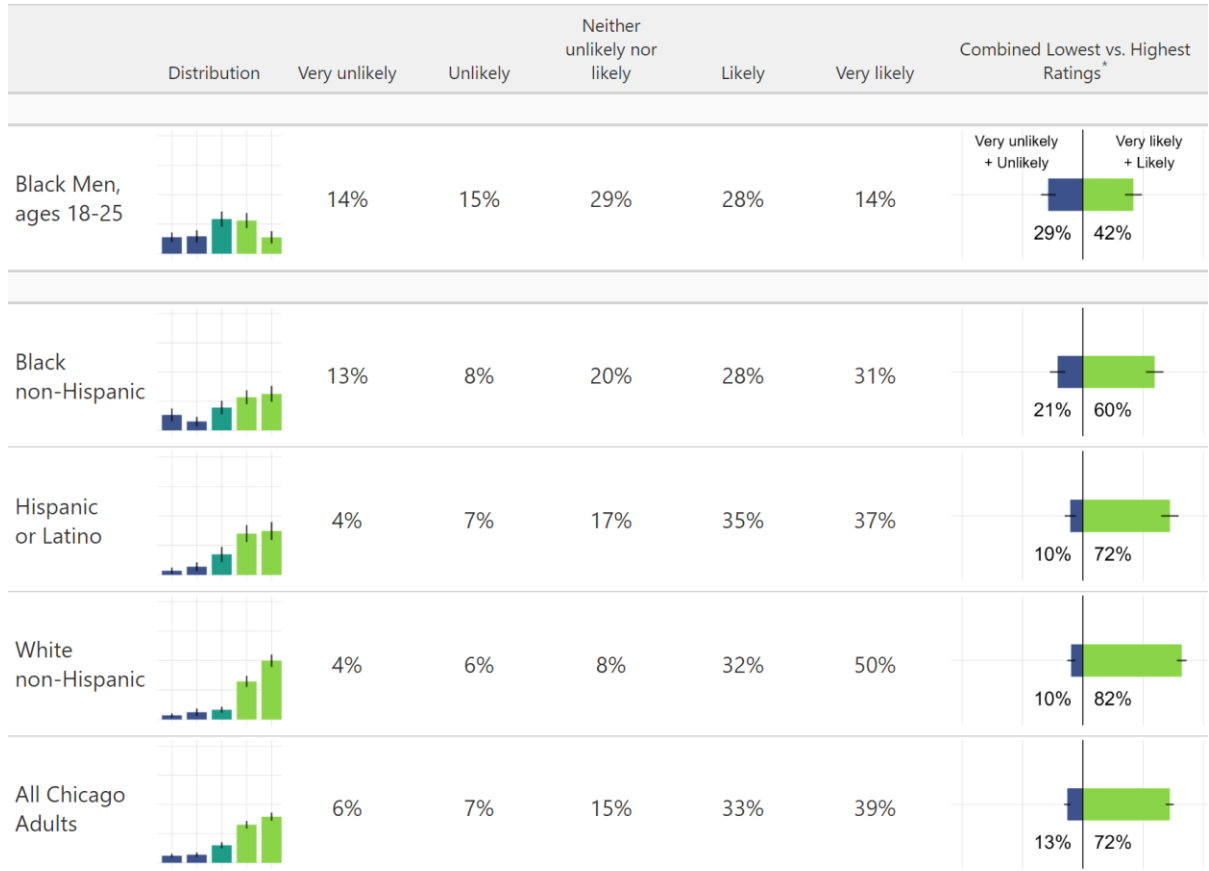


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A34: 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 1,198 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 417 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

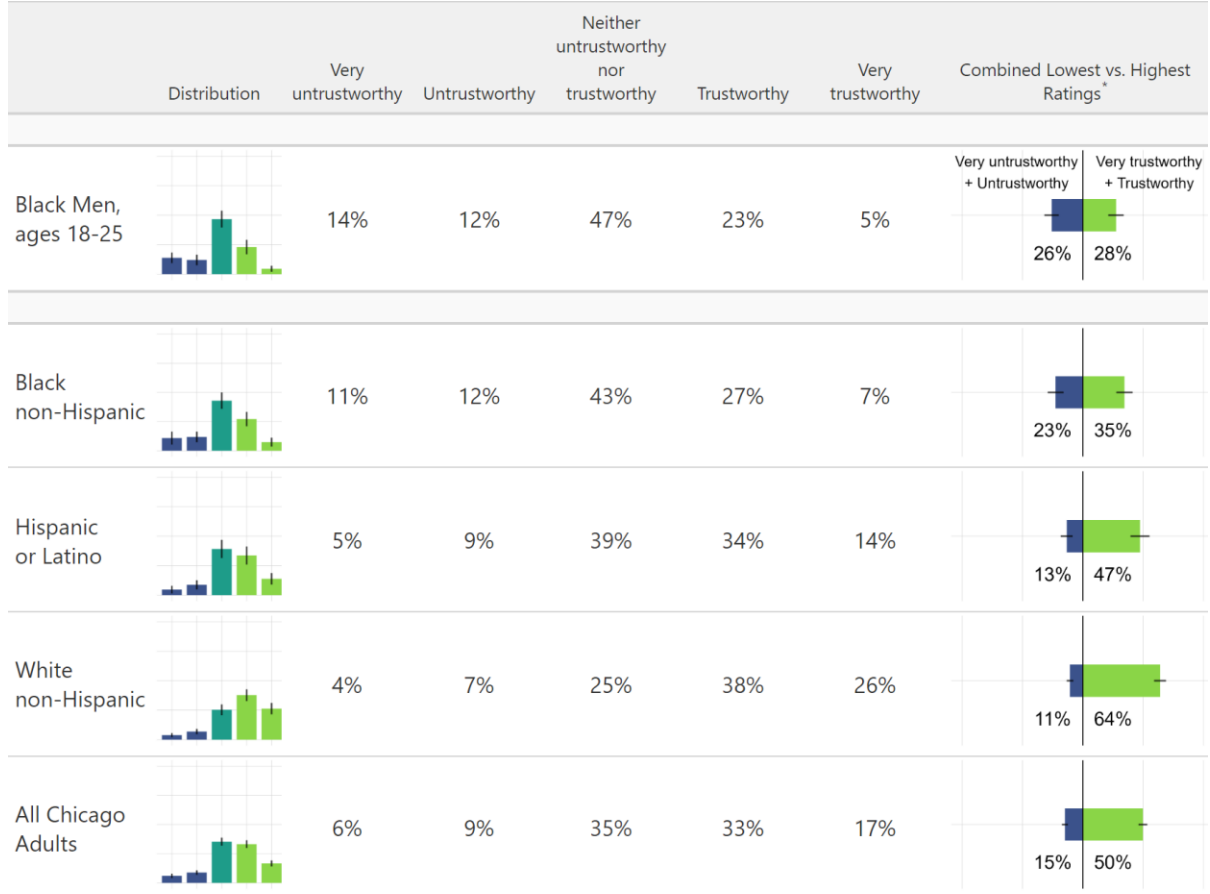


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A35: How trustworthy are the Chicago Police in your neighborhood?

For this question, there were 1,197 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 422 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

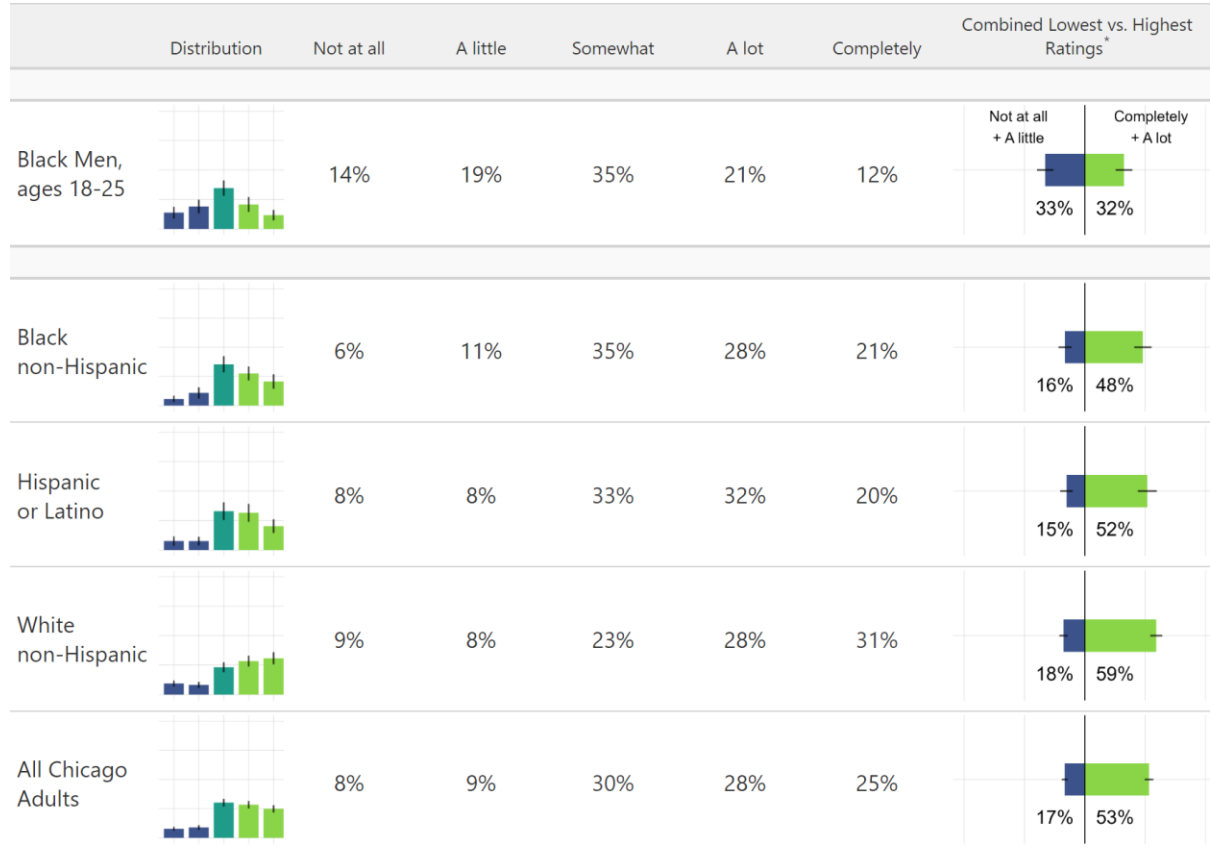


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A36: How much do you respect the Chicago Police in your neighborhood?

For this question, there were 1,199 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 421 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.

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A37: How similar are your values and the values of the police officers who work in your neighborhood?

For this question, there were 1,169 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 418 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.

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Perceptions of Chicago Police Anywhere in Chicago

Trustworthiness Based on Contact

Fig. A38: In the last 12 months, have you interacted with the Chicago Police in the following ways...

For these questions, there was a minimum of 1,200 and a maximum of 1,205 responses from the Chicago Adults sample. For the Young Black Men sample, the minimum number of responses was 418 and the maximum was 421.

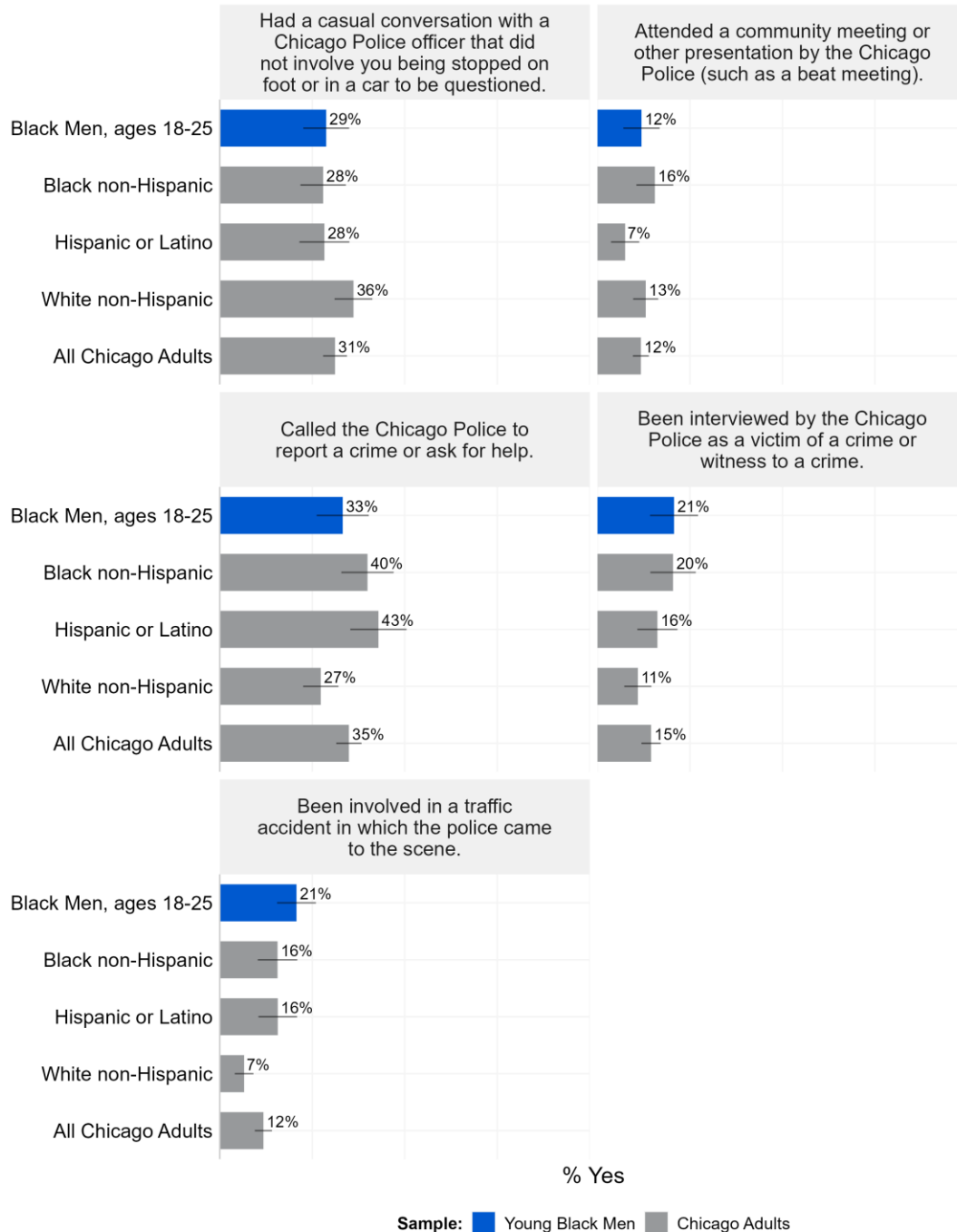


Fig. A39: In the last 12 months, have you interacted with the Chicago Police in the following ways...

For these questions, there was a minimum of 1,196 and a maximum of 1,199 responses from the Chicago Adults sample. For the Young Black Men sample, the minimum number of responses was 413 and the maximum was 418.

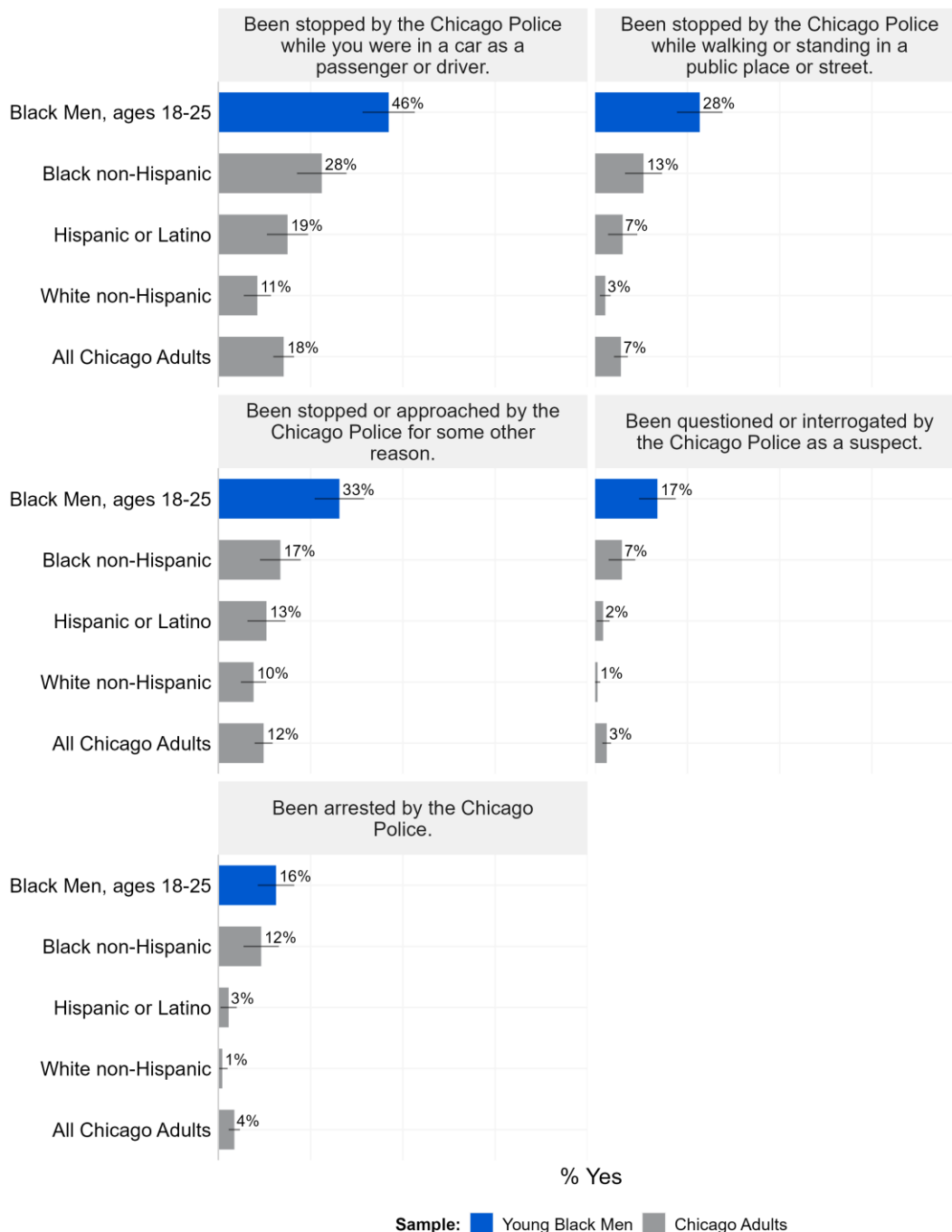
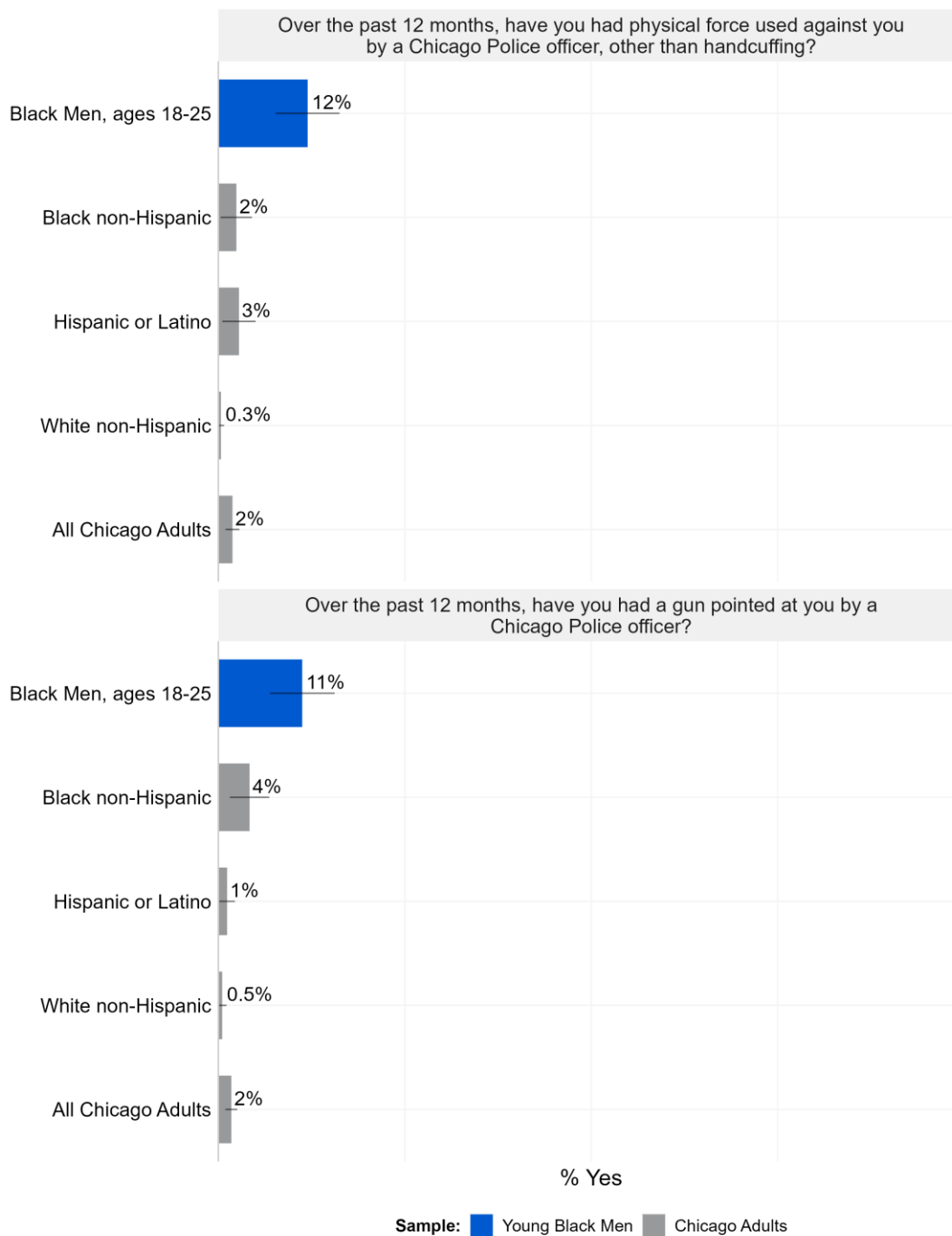


Fig. A40: Use of Force

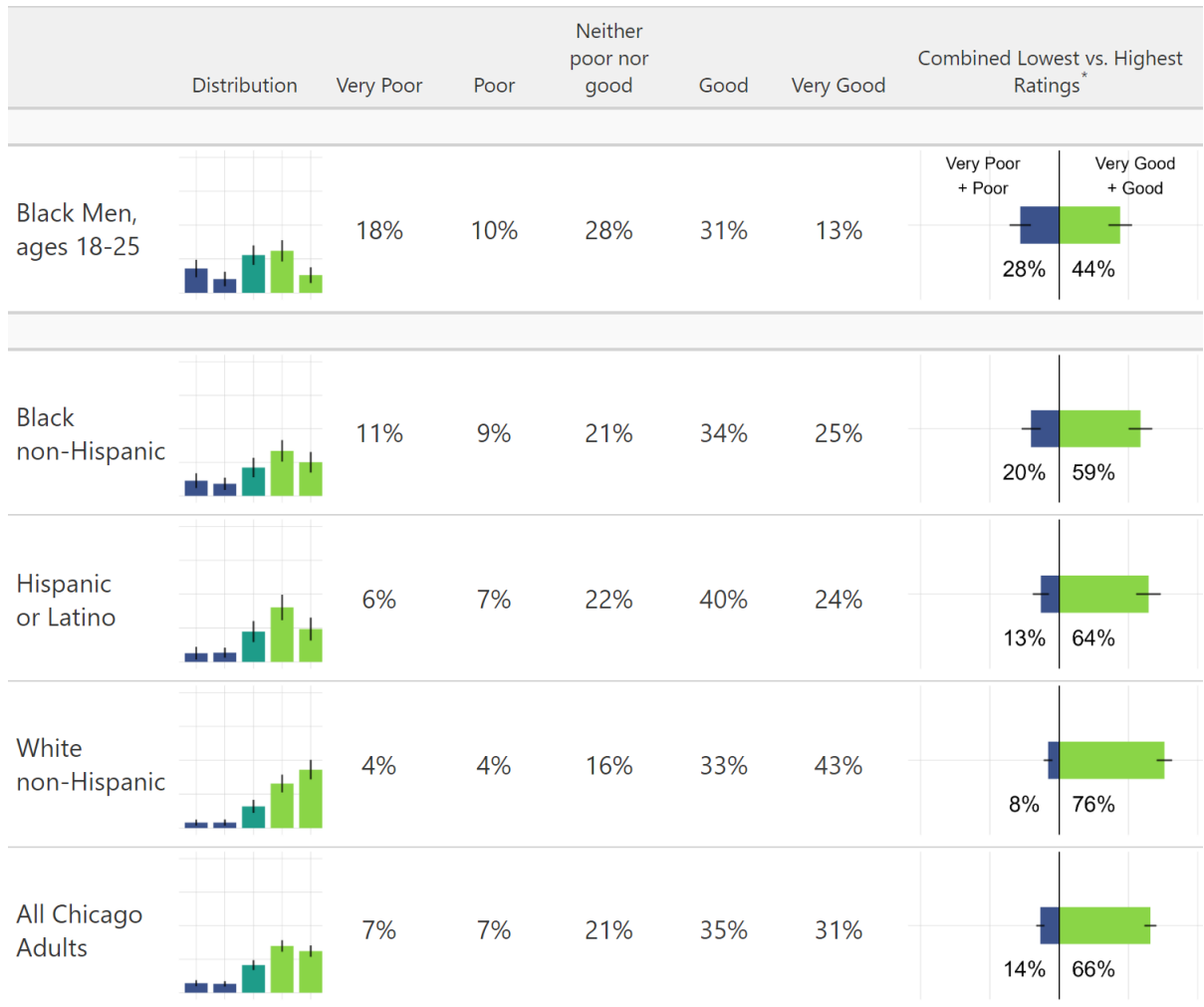
For these questions, there was a minimum of 1,191 and a maximum of 1,205 re- sponses from the Chicago Adults sample. For the Young Black Men sample, the minimum number of responses was 418 and the maximum was 420.



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:

Fig. A41: Treating you with respect and dignity.

For this question, there were 713 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 304 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



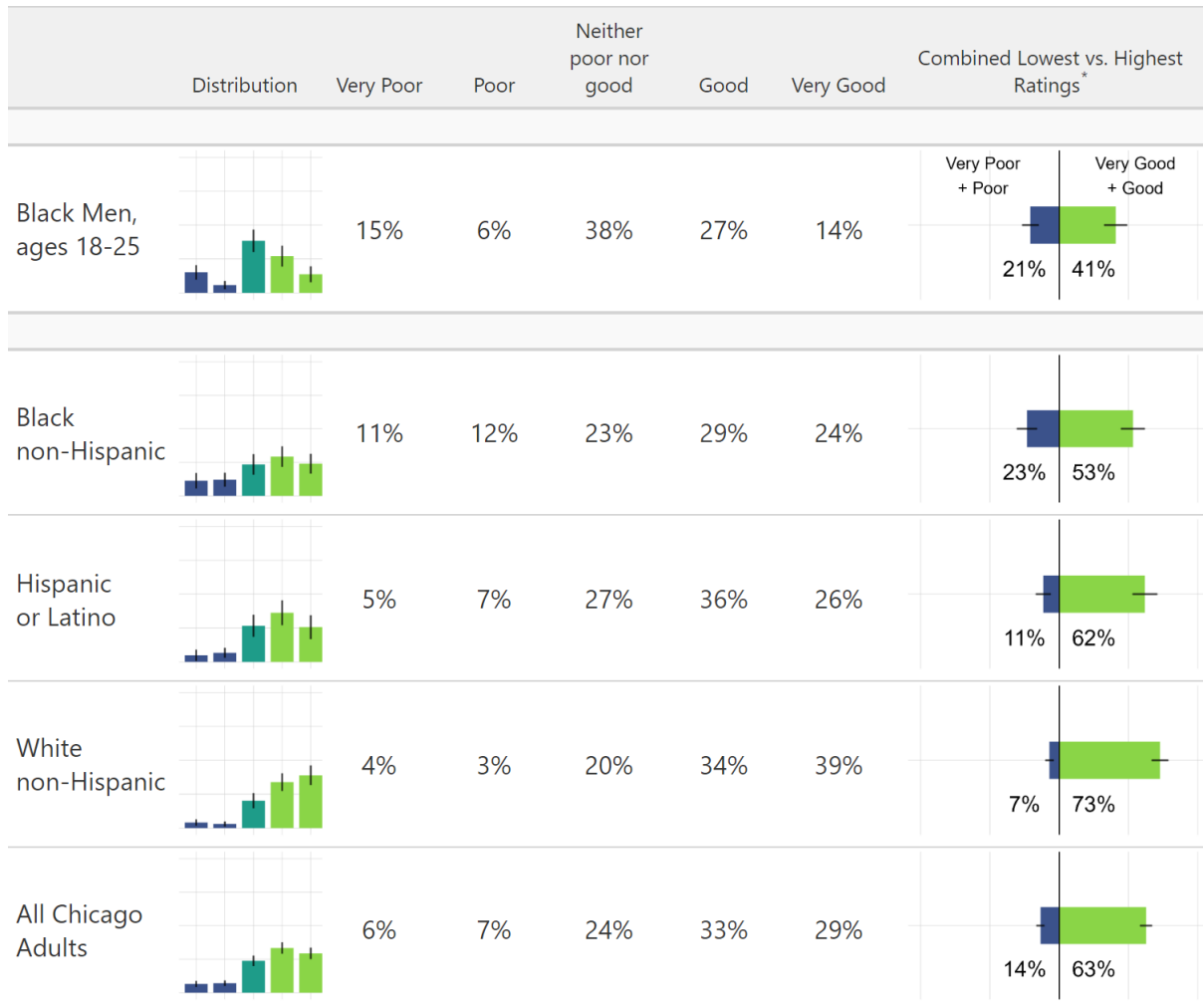
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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:

Fig. A42: Treating you fairly.

For this question, there were 706 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 303 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



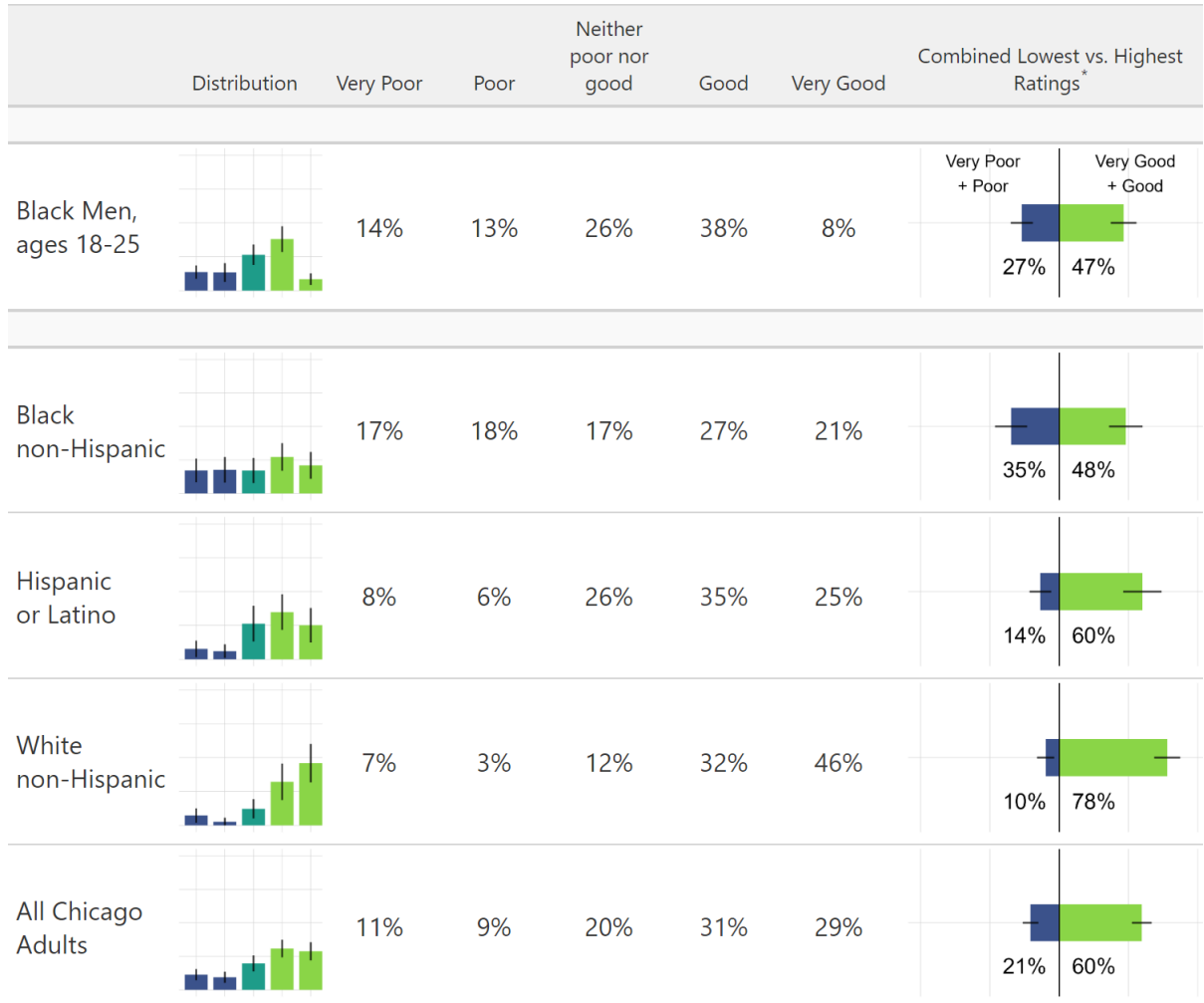
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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:

Fig. A43: Explaining the reason you were stopped or questioned in a clear way.

For this question, there were 297 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 245 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



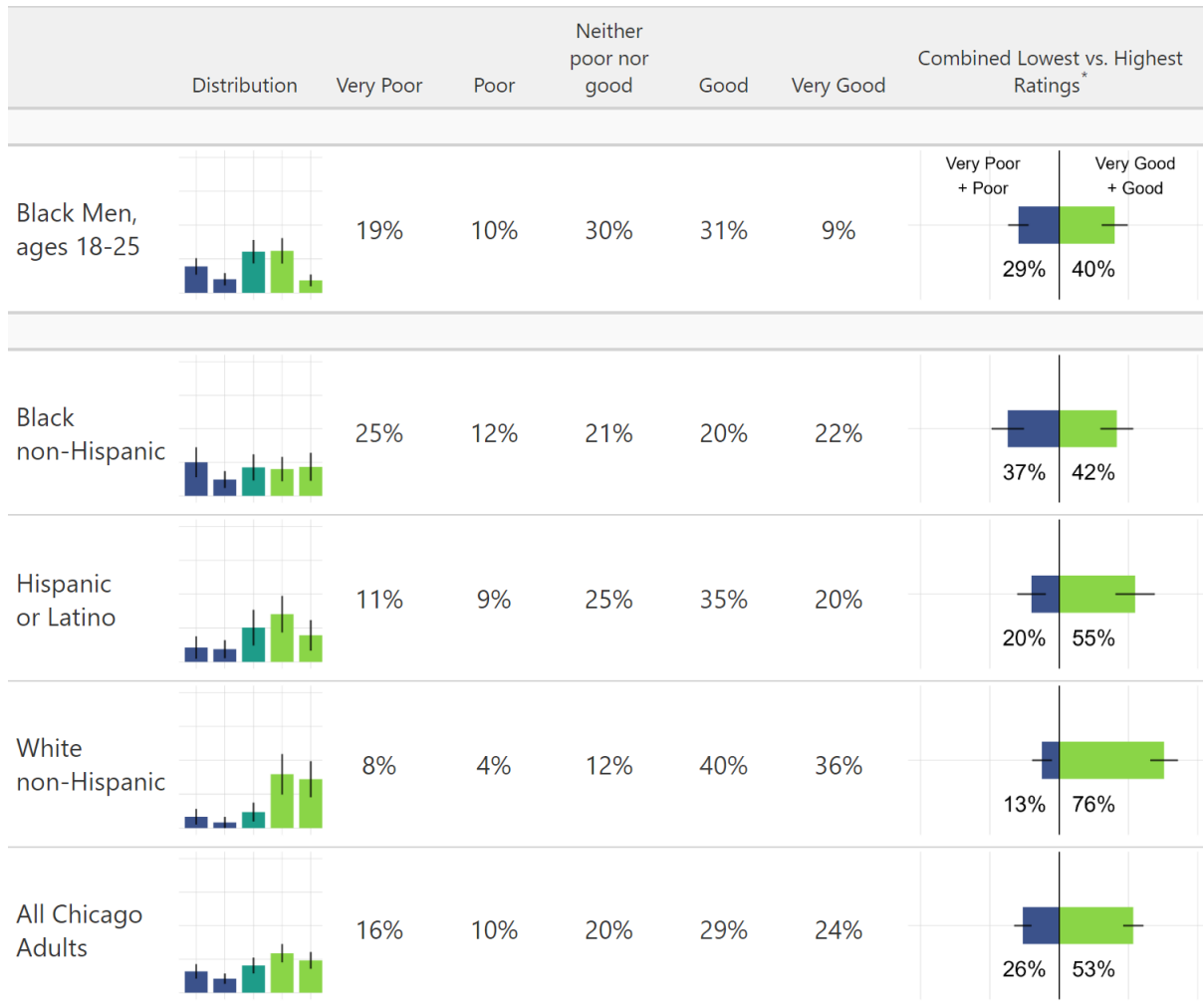
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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:

Fig. A44: Providing a valid reason for stopping you.

For this question, there were 292 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 245 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



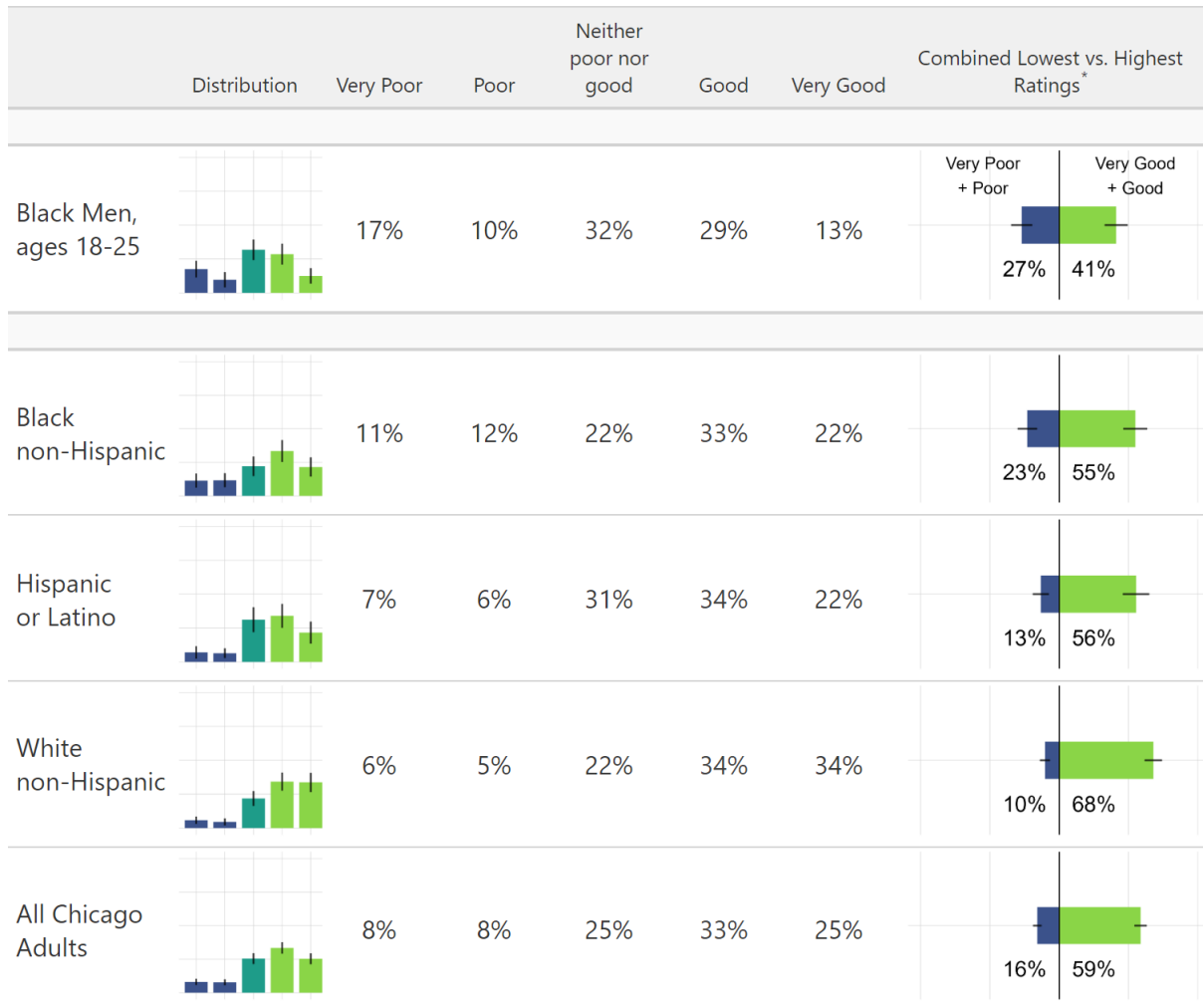
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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:

Fig. A45: Answering all of your questions.

For this question, there were 709 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 303 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



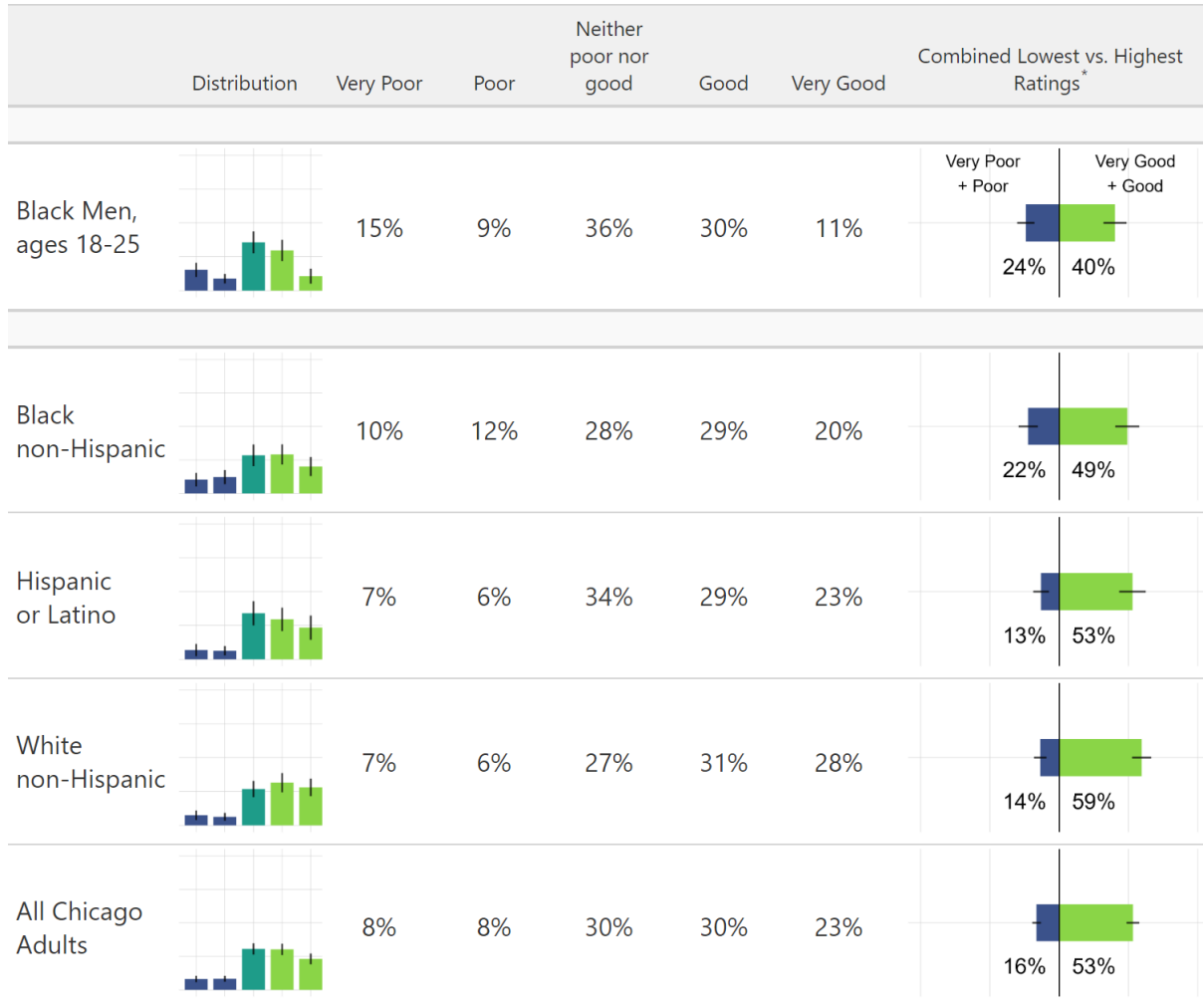
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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:

Fig. A46: Considering your views when deciding what to do.

For this question, there were 705 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 303 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



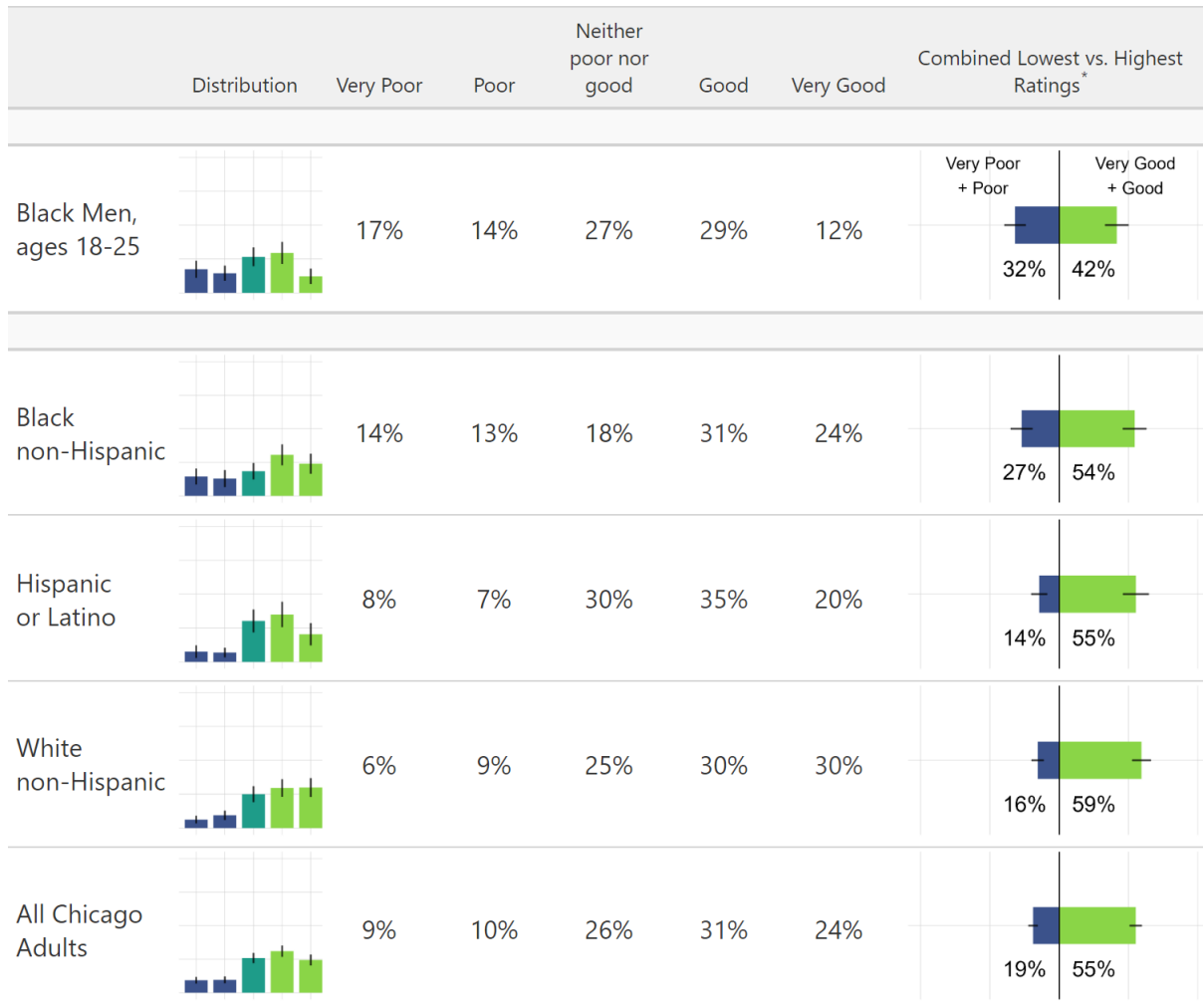
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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:

Fig. A47: Providing useful information to you.

For this question, there were 709 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 301 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



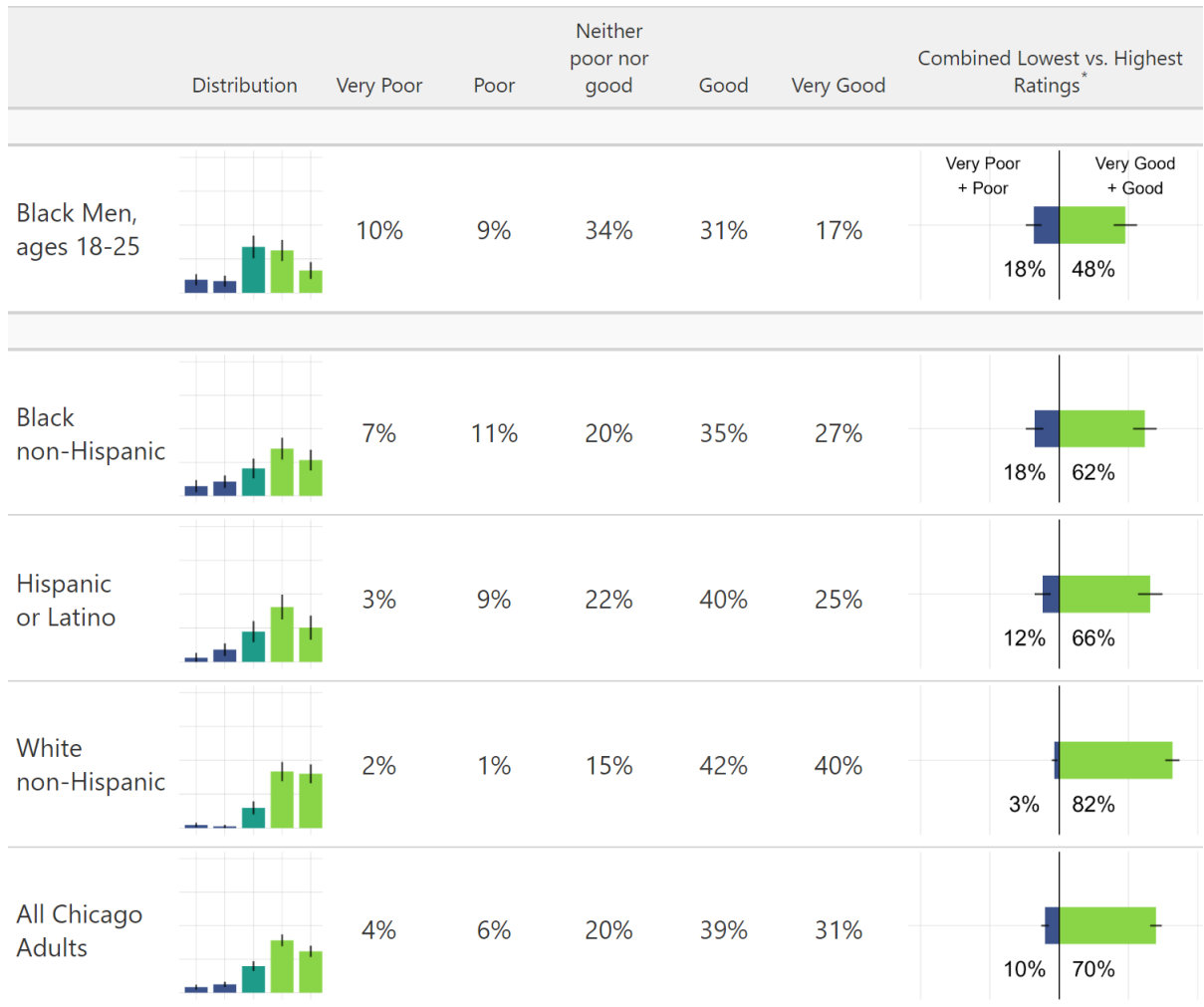
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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:

Fig. A48: Remaining calm.

For this question, there were 714 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 302 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



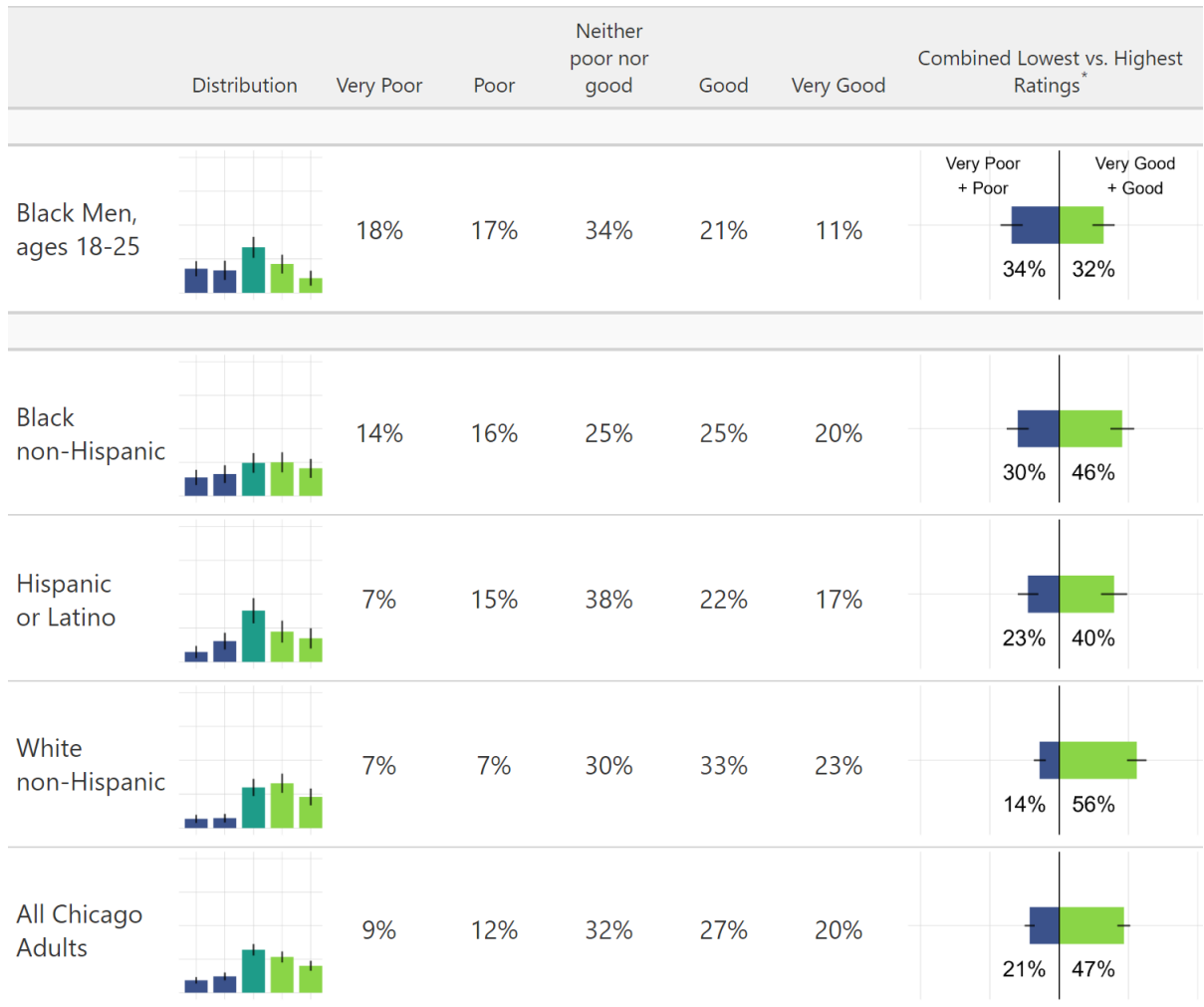
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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:

Fig. A49: Being concerned about your feelings.

For this question, there were 707 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 304 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

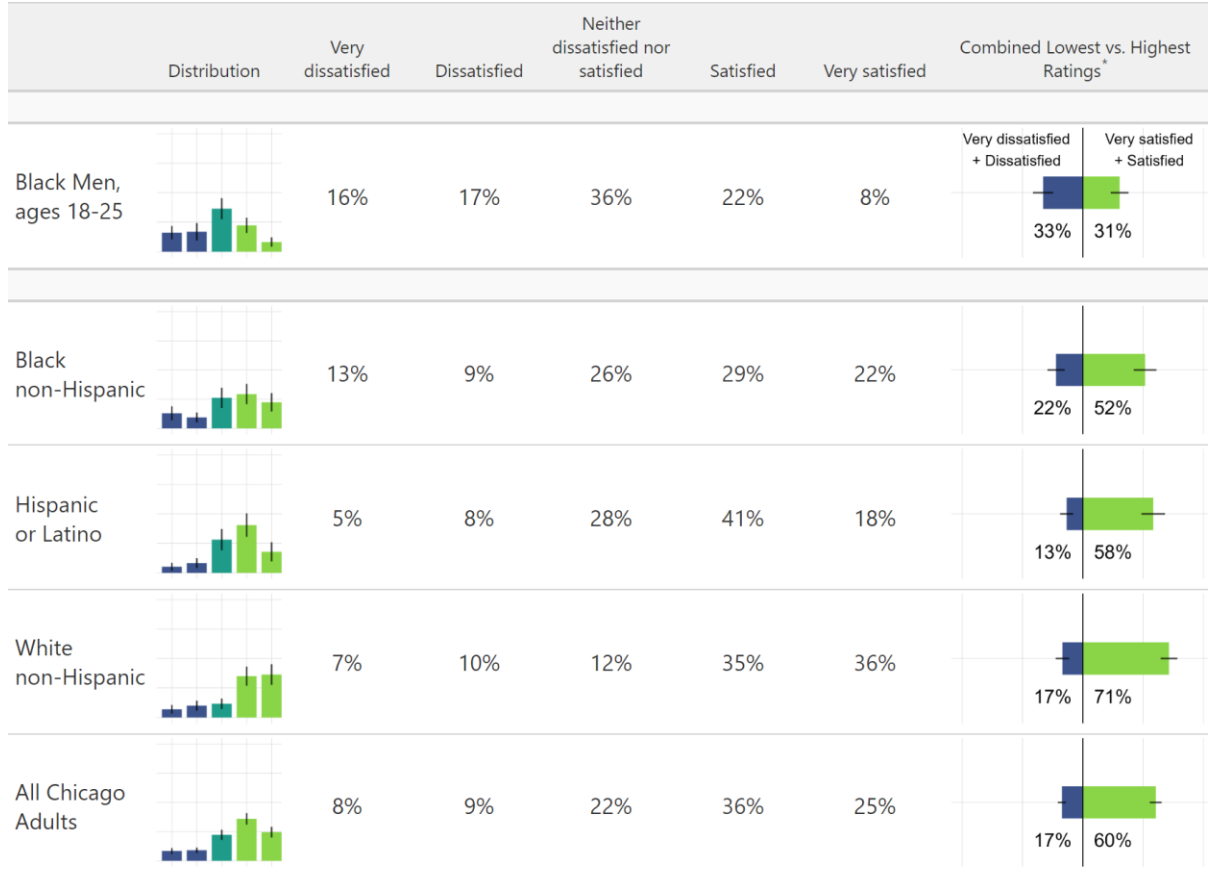


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A50: 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 572 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 280 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



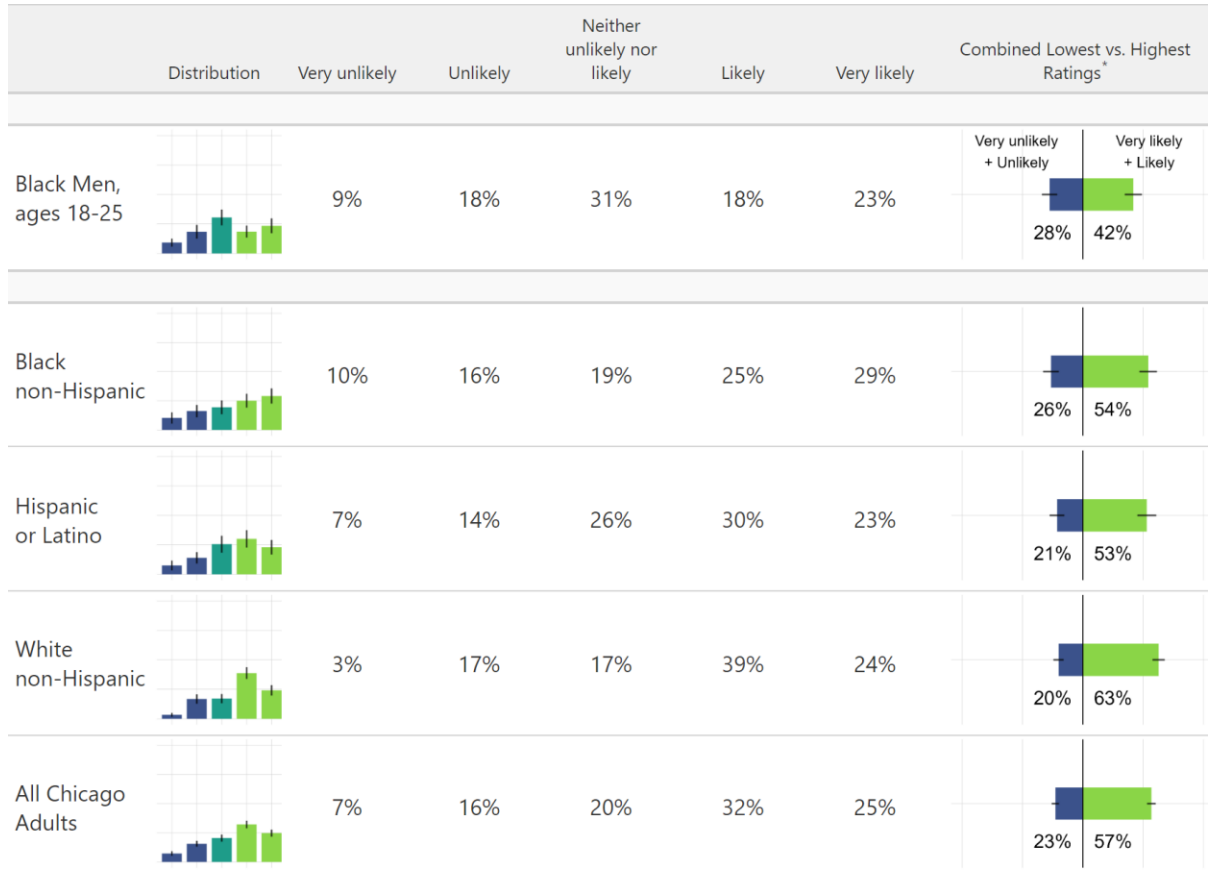
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Misconduct Complaints and Investigations

Fig. A51: If you felt you had reason to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how likely would you be to do so?

For this question, there were 1,199 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 420 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

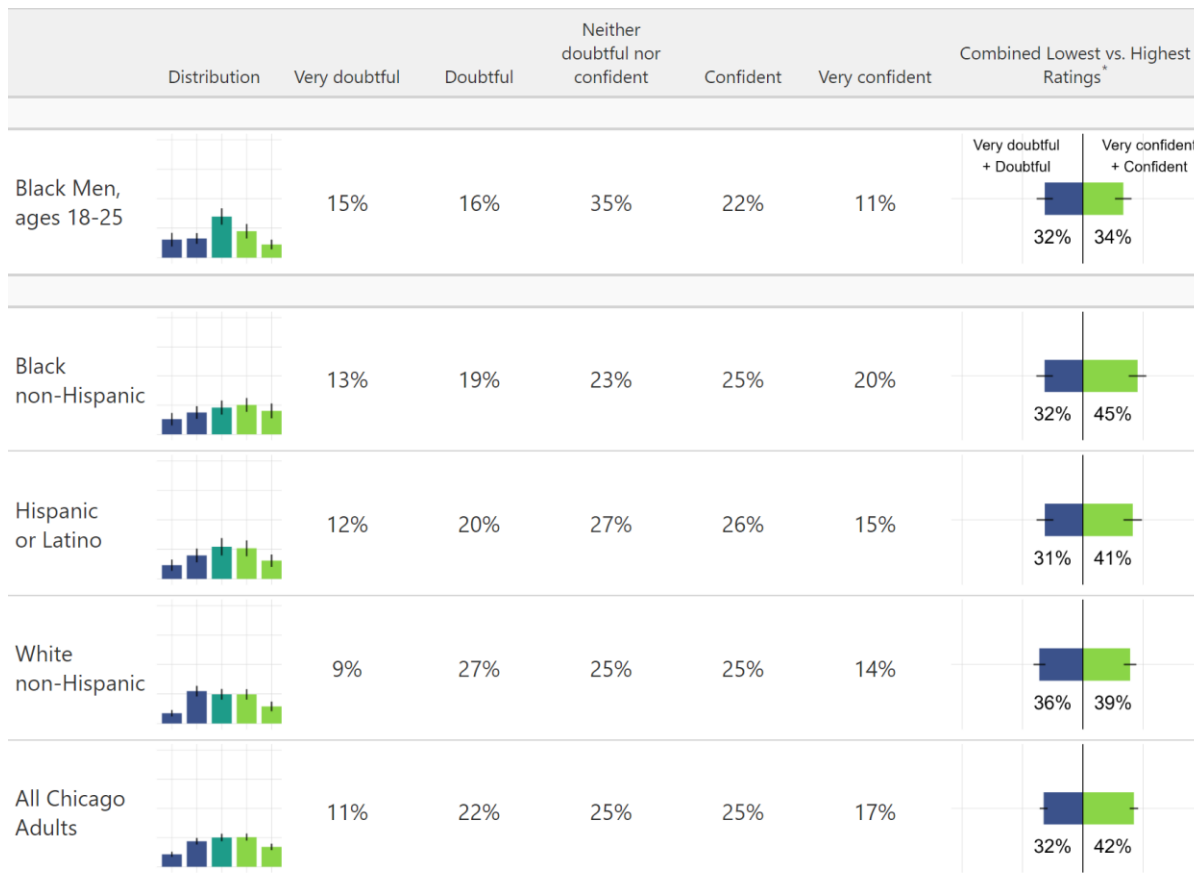


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A52: If you wanted to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how confident or doubtful are you that you would know how to do it?

For this question, there were 1,193 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 417 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

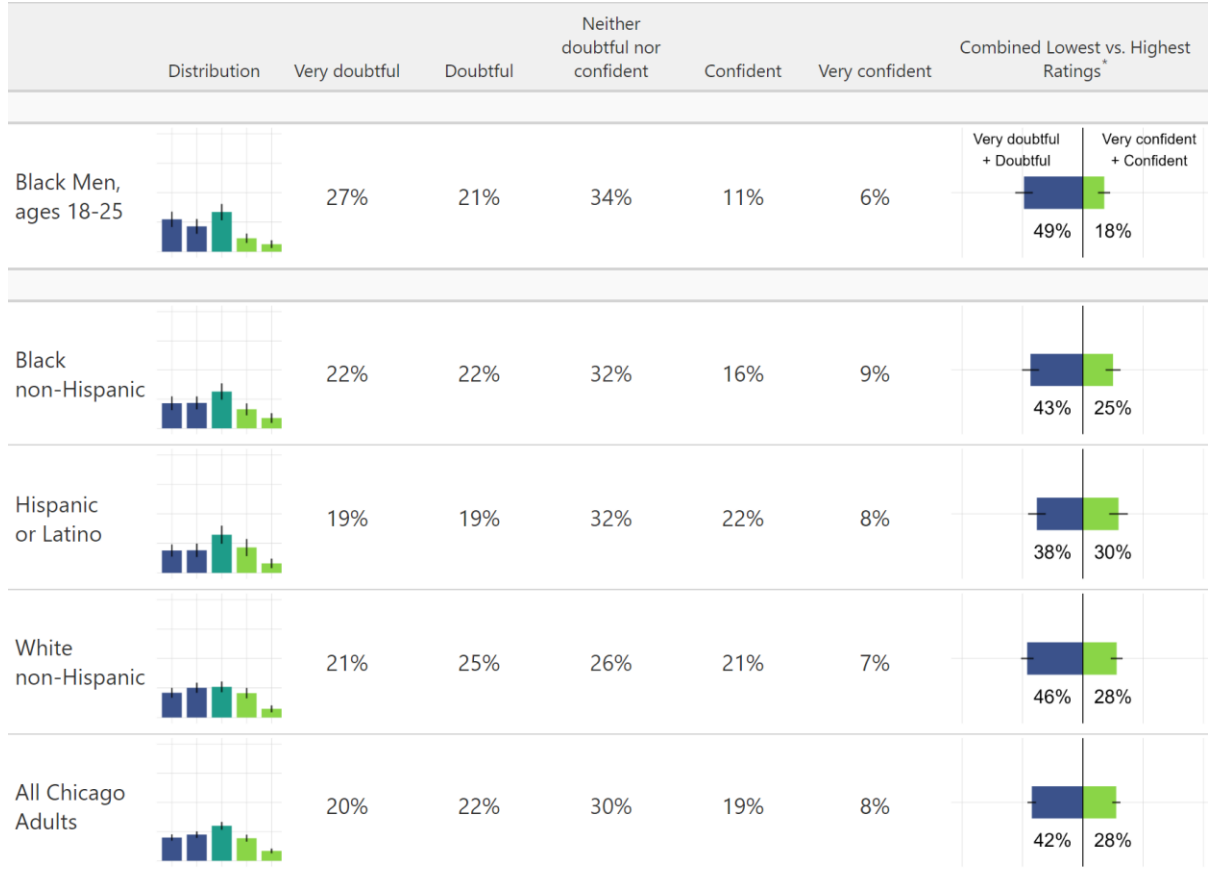


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A53: If you wanted to make a complaint about the Chicago Police, how confident or doubtful are you that it would be investigated thoroughly?

For this question, there were 1,189 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 412 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



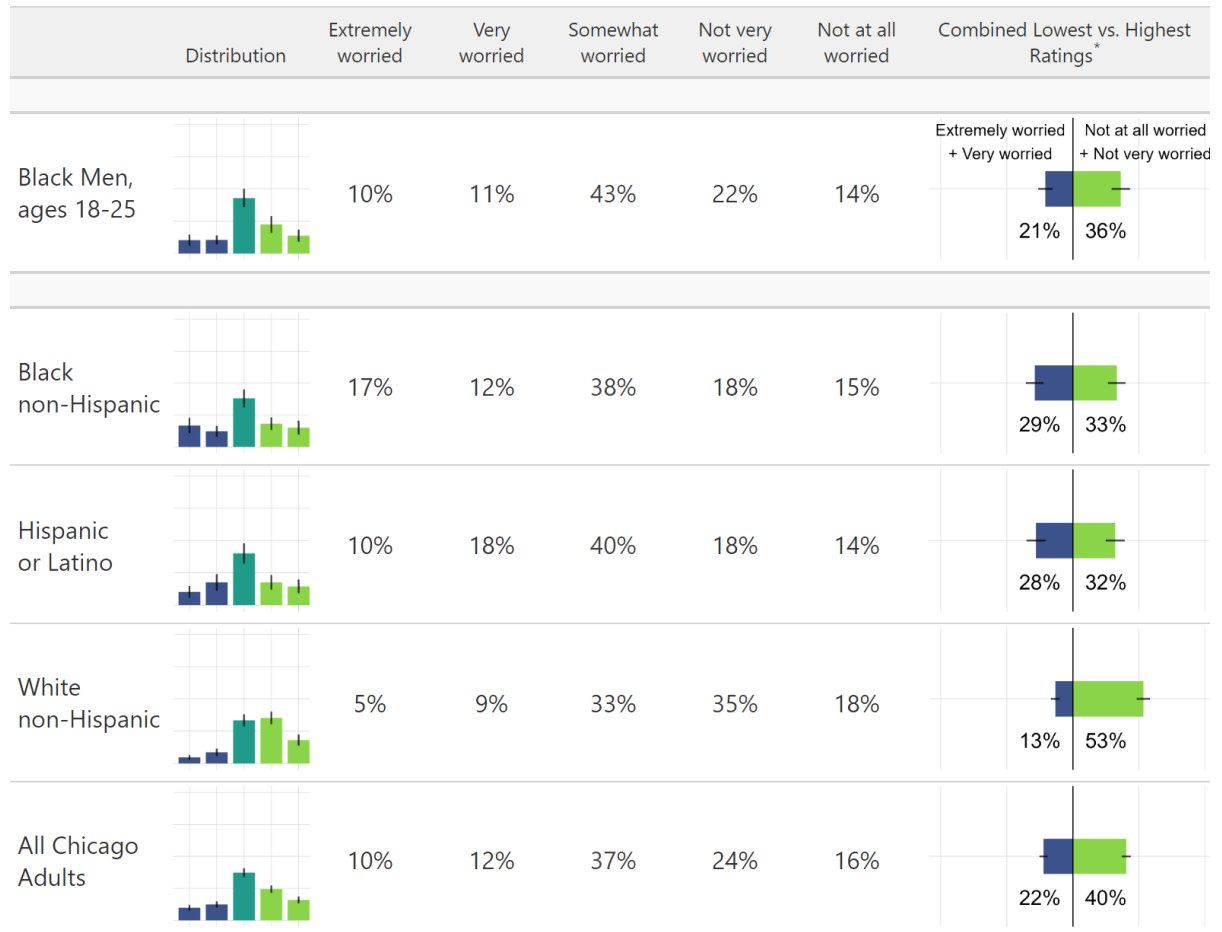
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A54: 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 1,196 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 414 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 "Extremely worried.") As you read from left to right, you will see that the response options go from more often to less often.



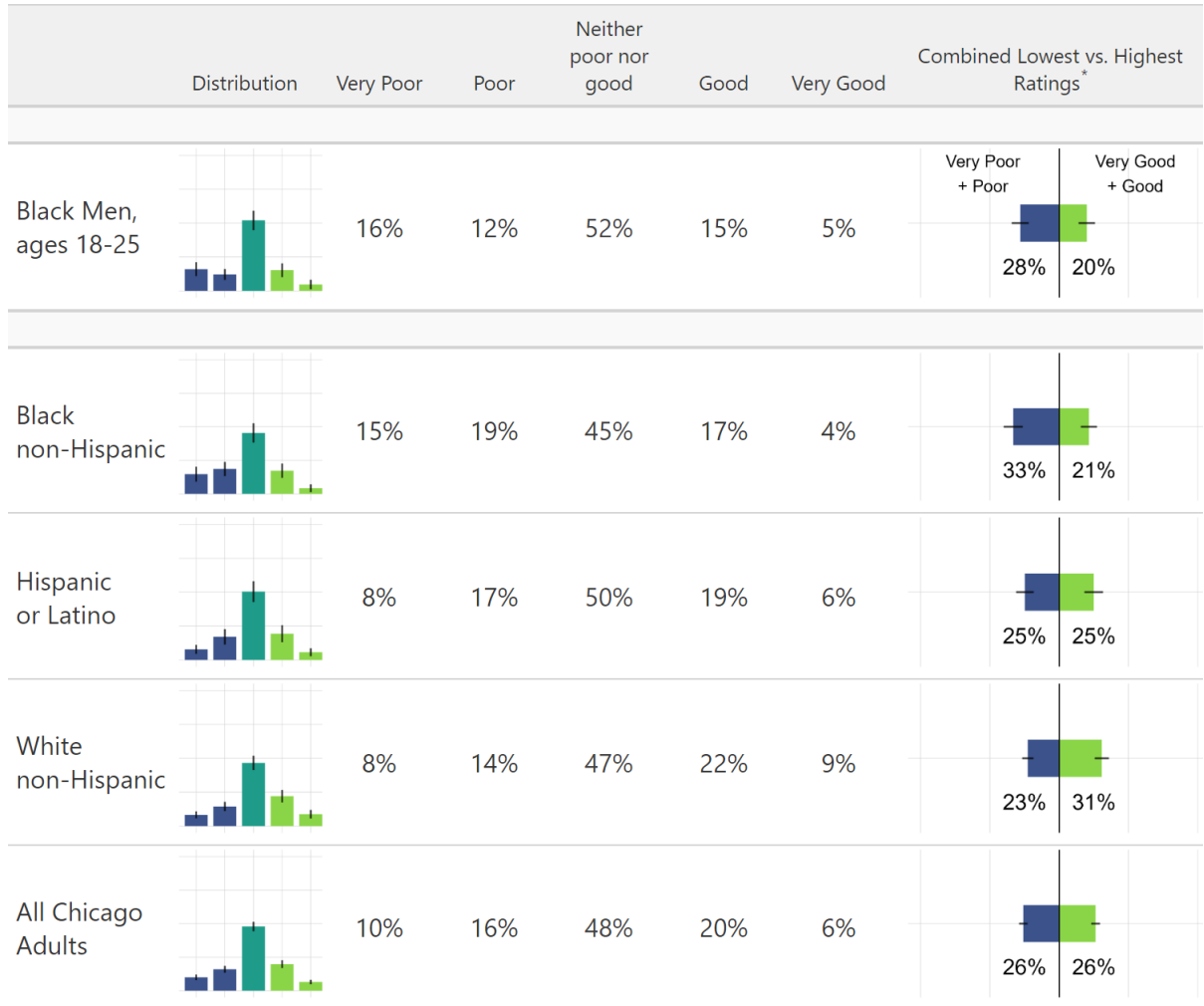
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates 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

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

Fig. A55: Being accepting and supportive of citizens who want to file a complaint against a police officer.

For this question, there were 1,174 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 414 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



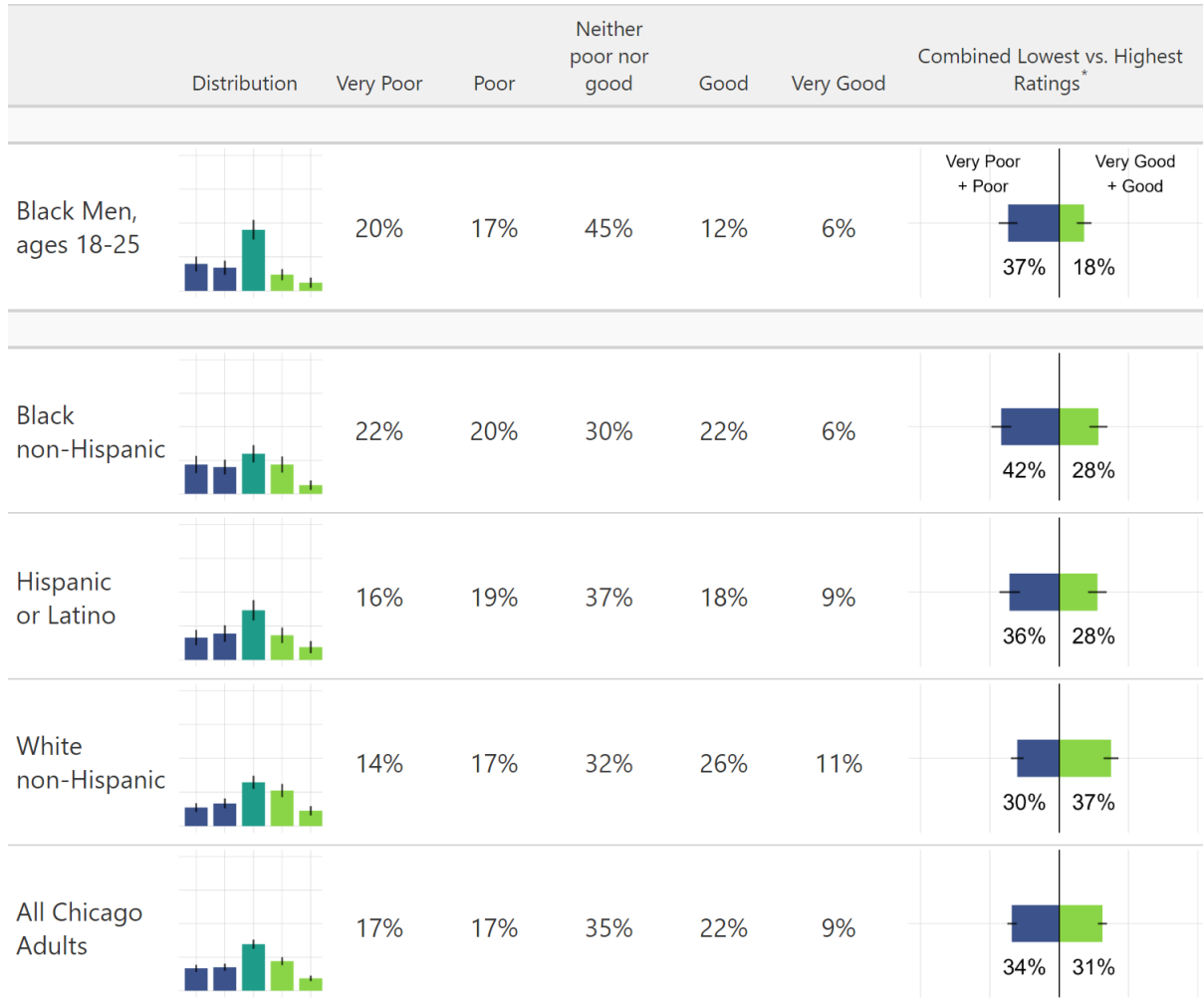
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A56: Holding officers accountable for misconduct.

For this question, there were 1,182 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 417 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.

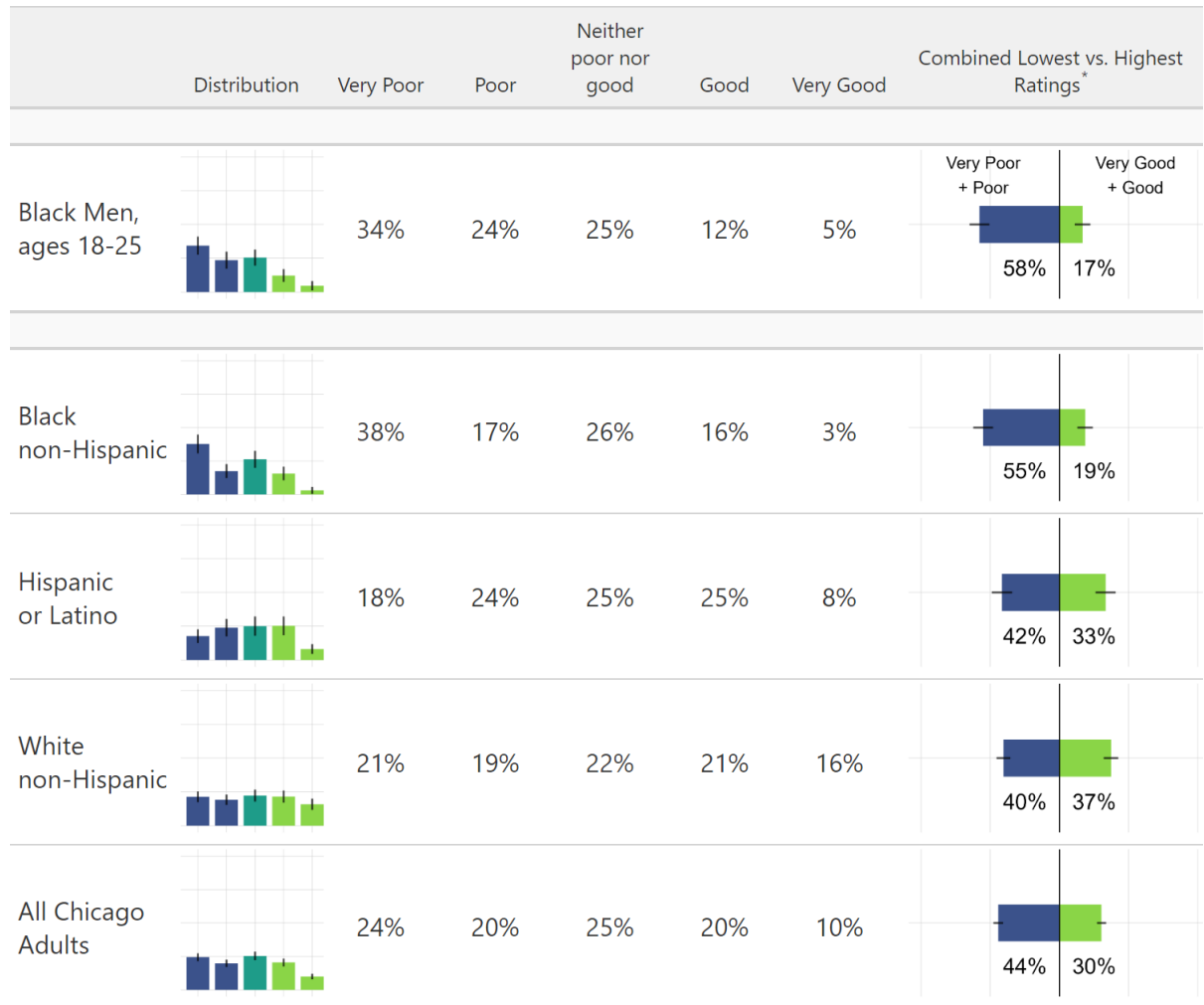
Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Interactions with Members of the Chicago Community

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

Fig. A57: African Americans

For this question, there were 1,190 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 418 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



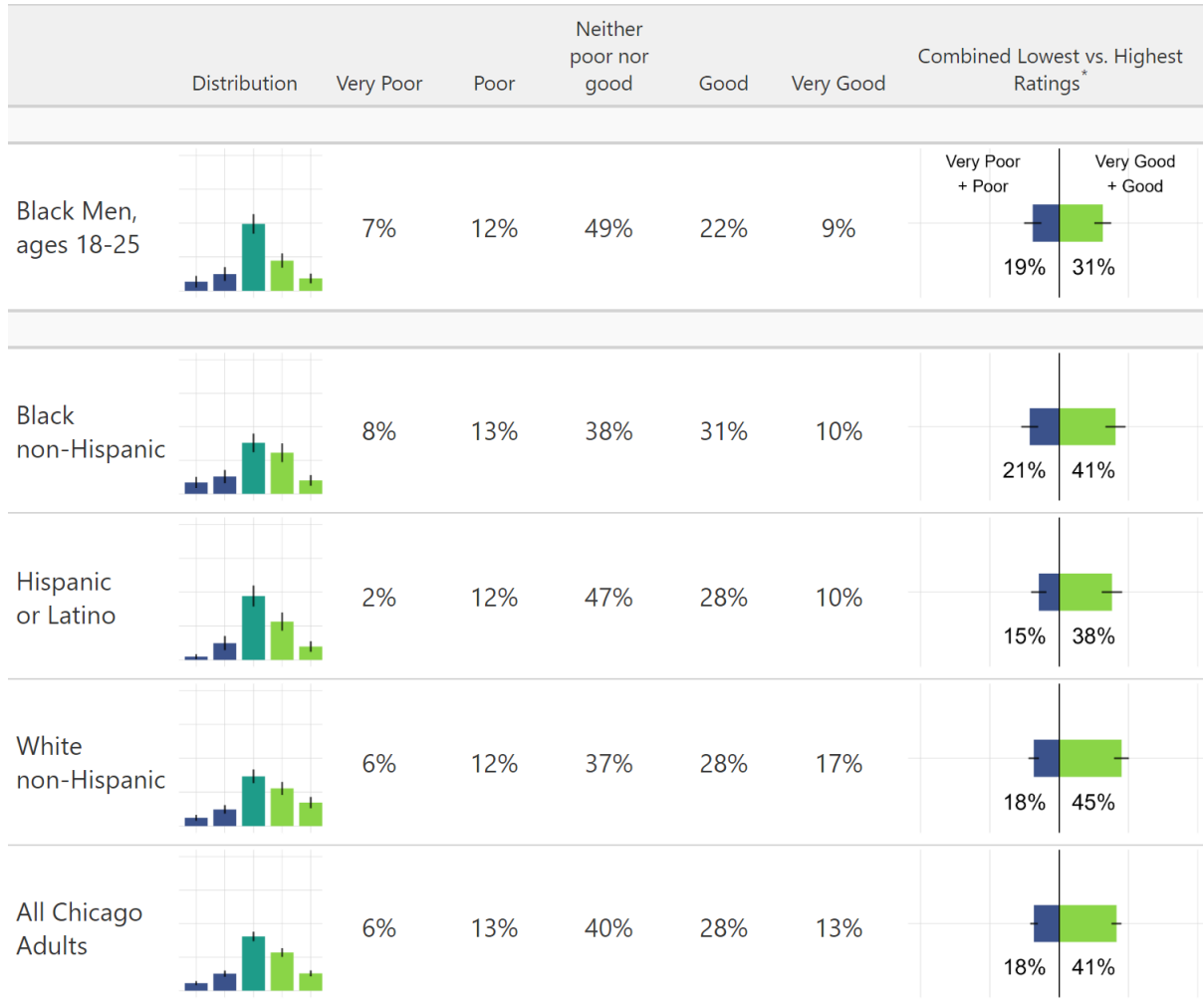
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A58: Asians or Pacific Islanders

For this question, there were 1,175 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 406 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



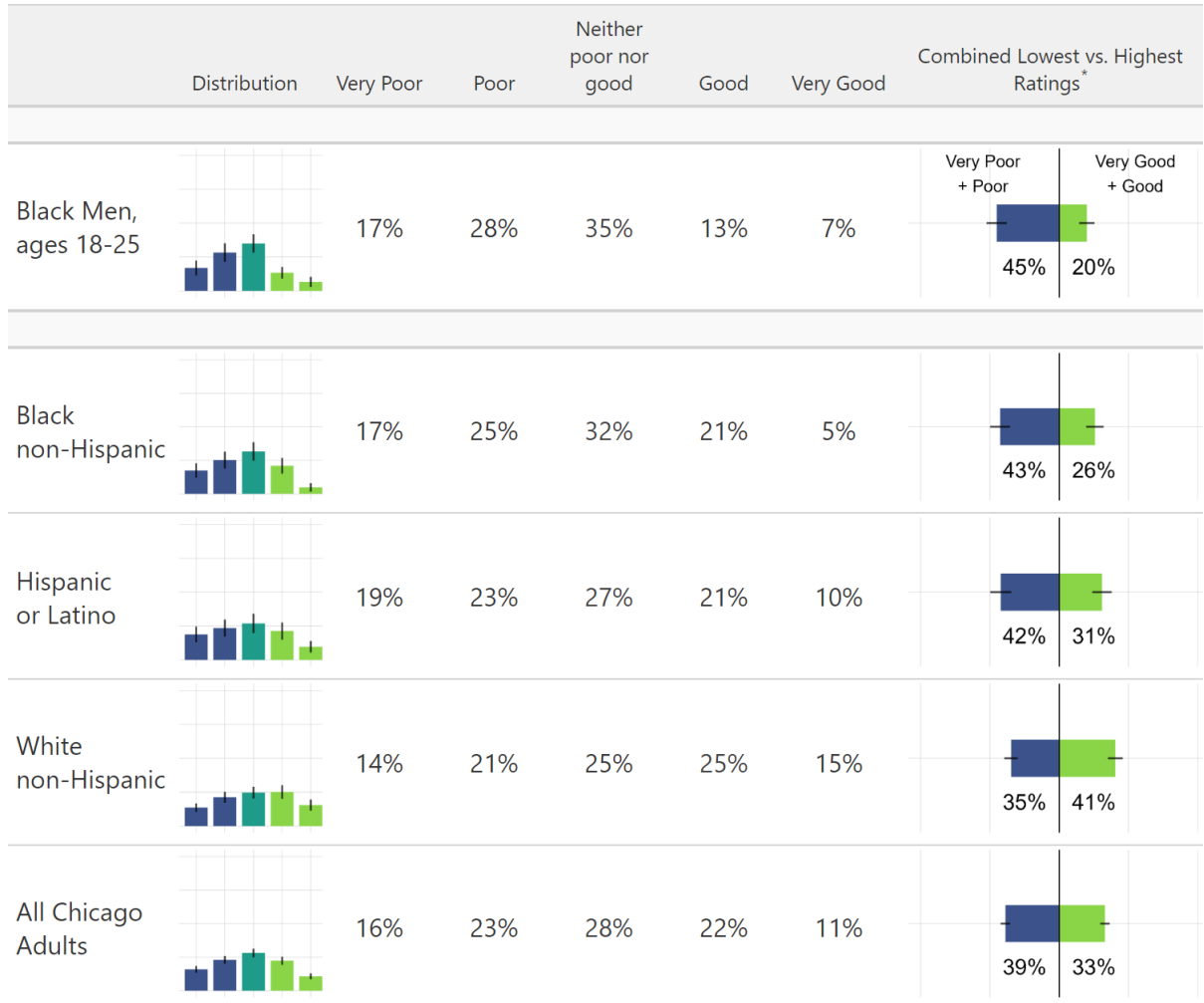
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A59: Hispanics or Latinos

For this question, there were 1,180 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 411 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



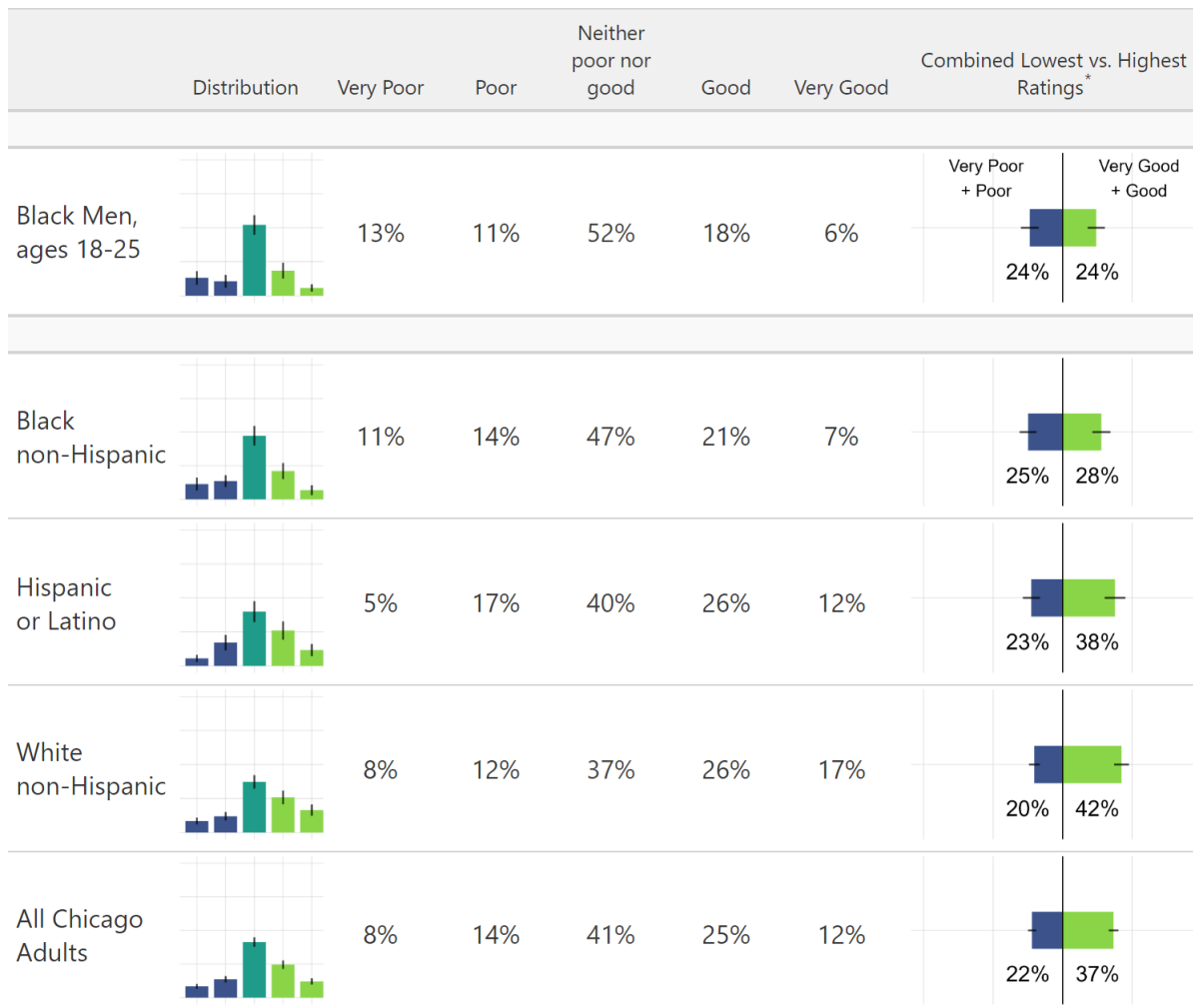
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A60: Native Americans or American Indians

For this question, there were 1,176 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 410 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



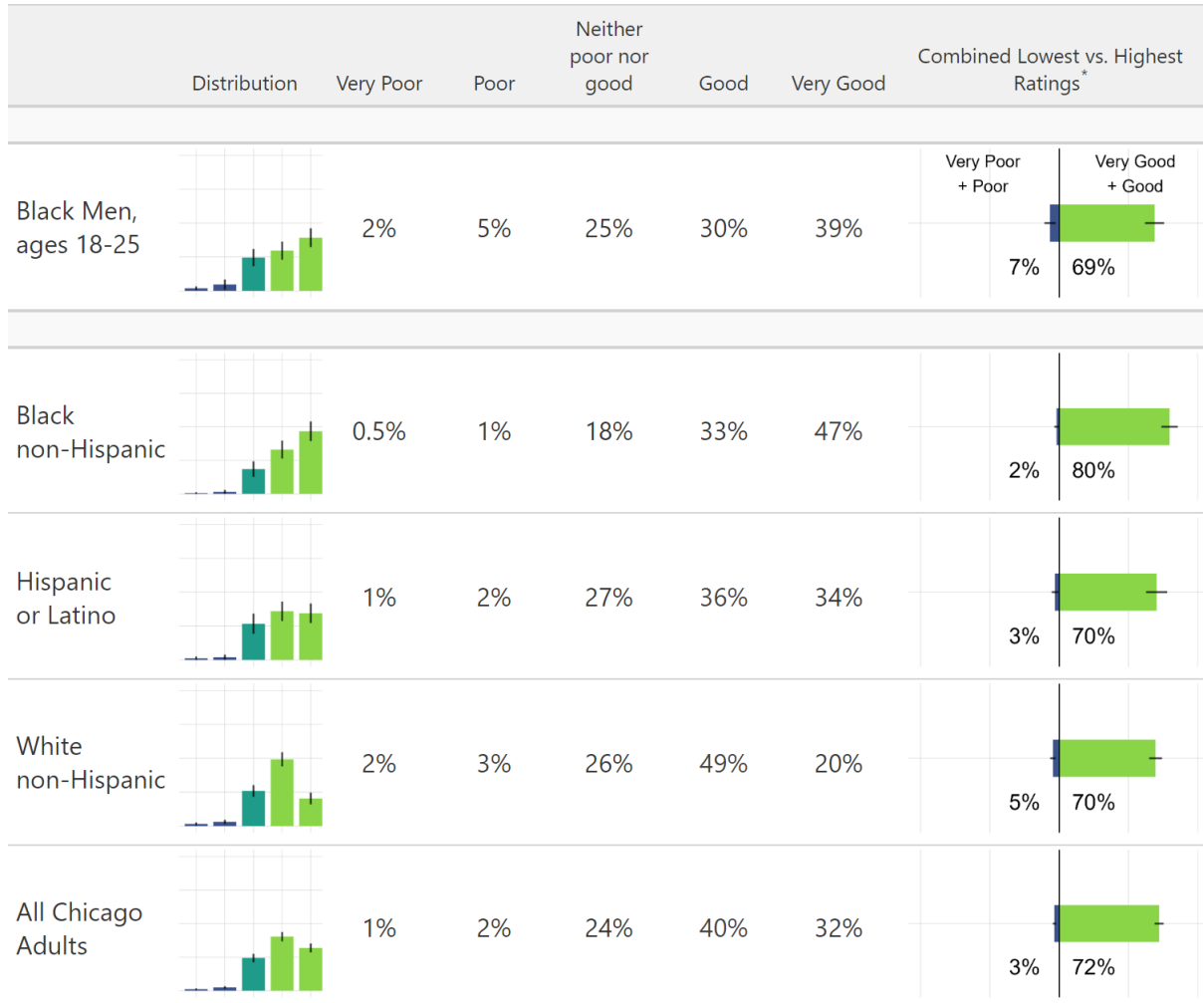
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A61: Whites

For this question, there were 1,178 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 411 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



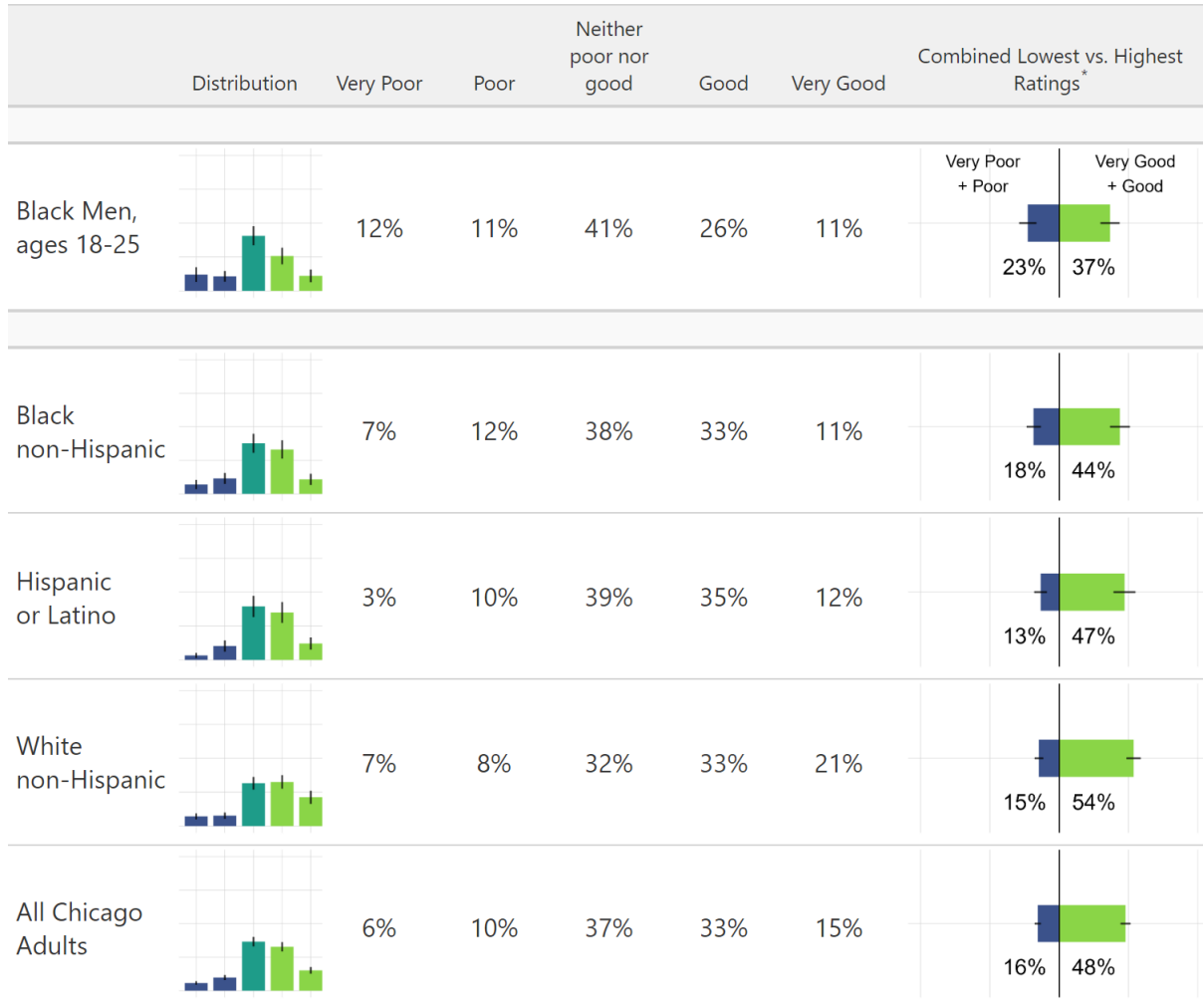
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A62: People with disabilities

For this question, there were 1,183 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 412 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



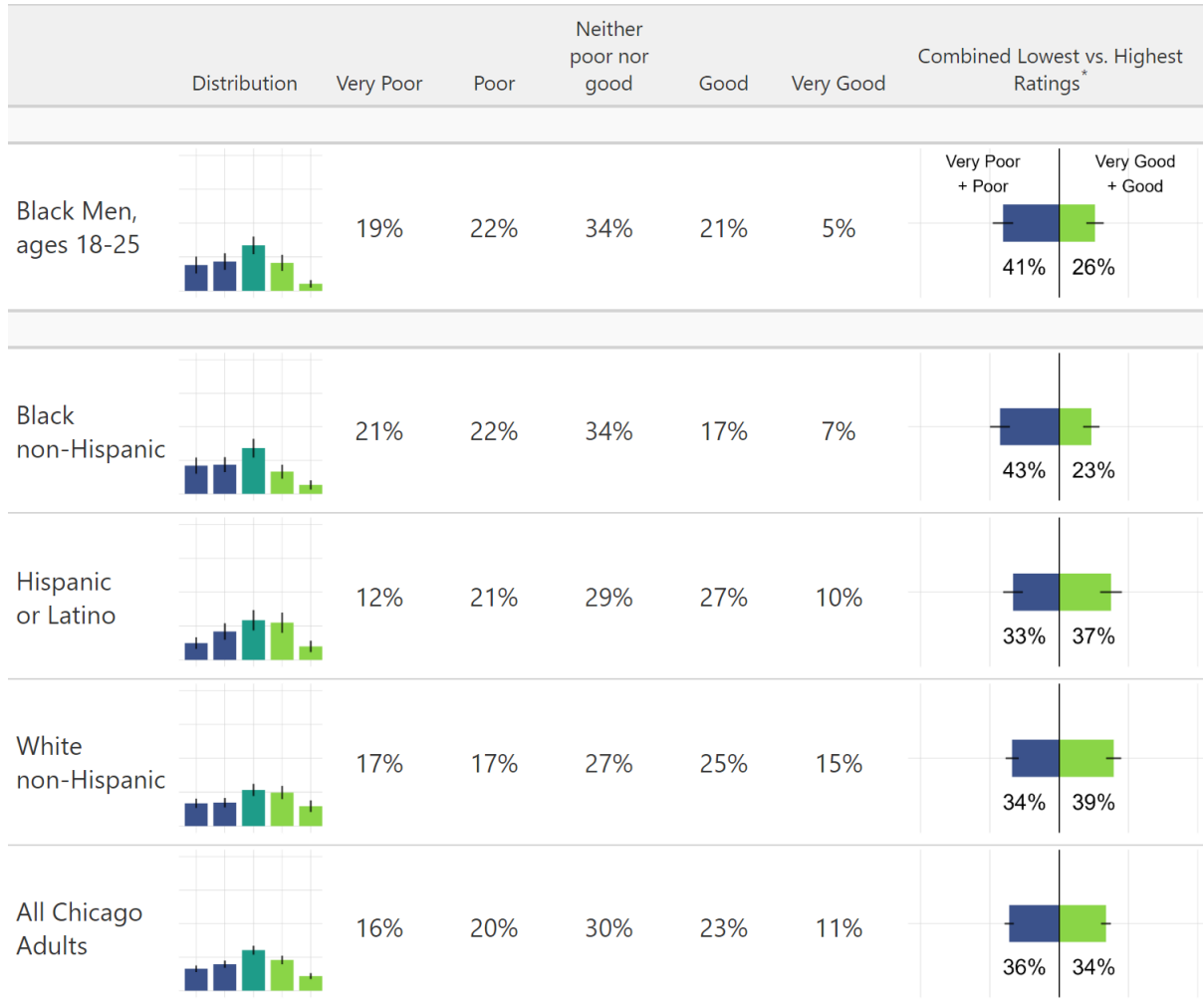
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A63: People living with mental health conditions

For this question, there were 1,183 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 410 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



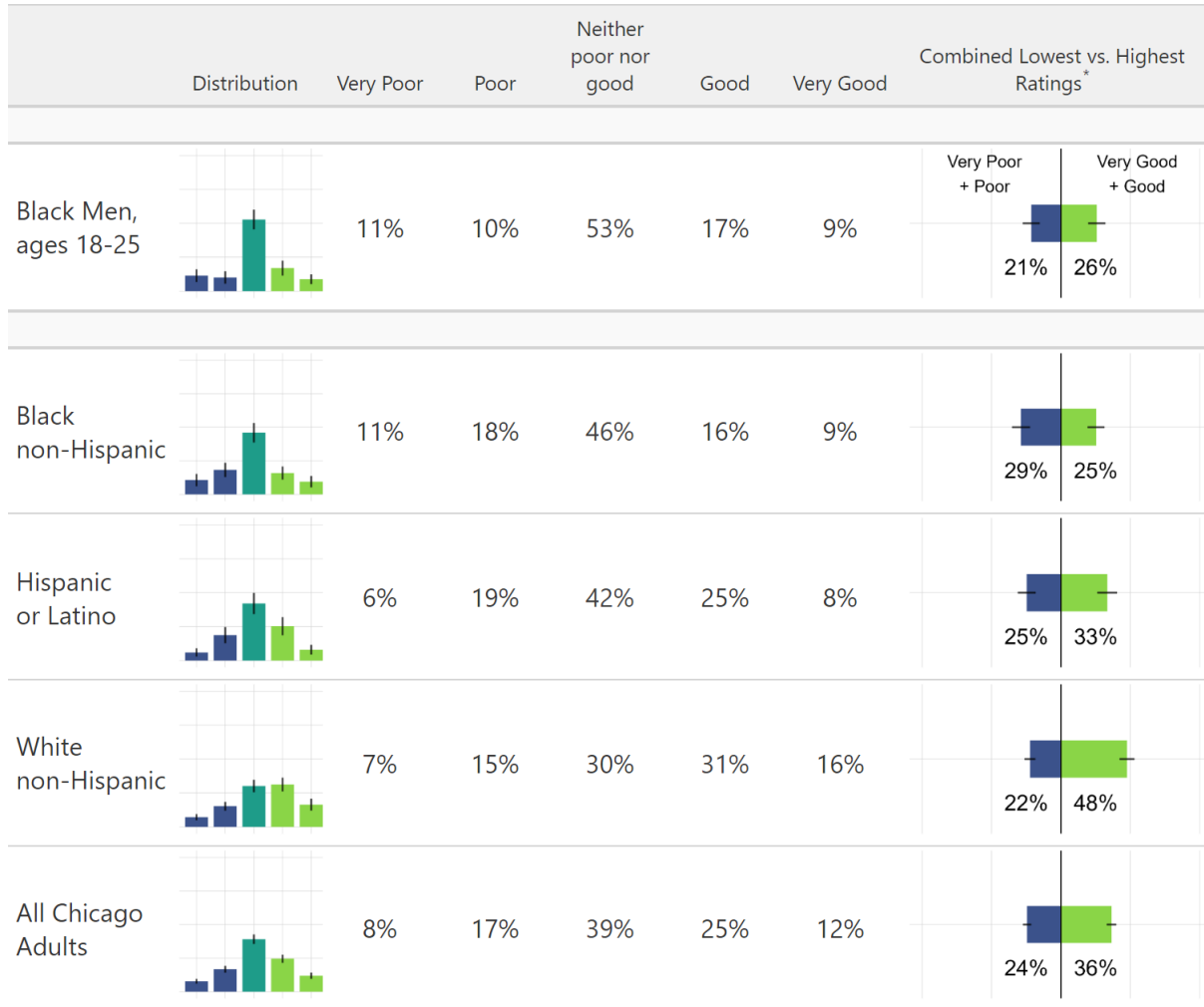
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A64: People in the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) community

For this question, there were 1,175 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 408 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



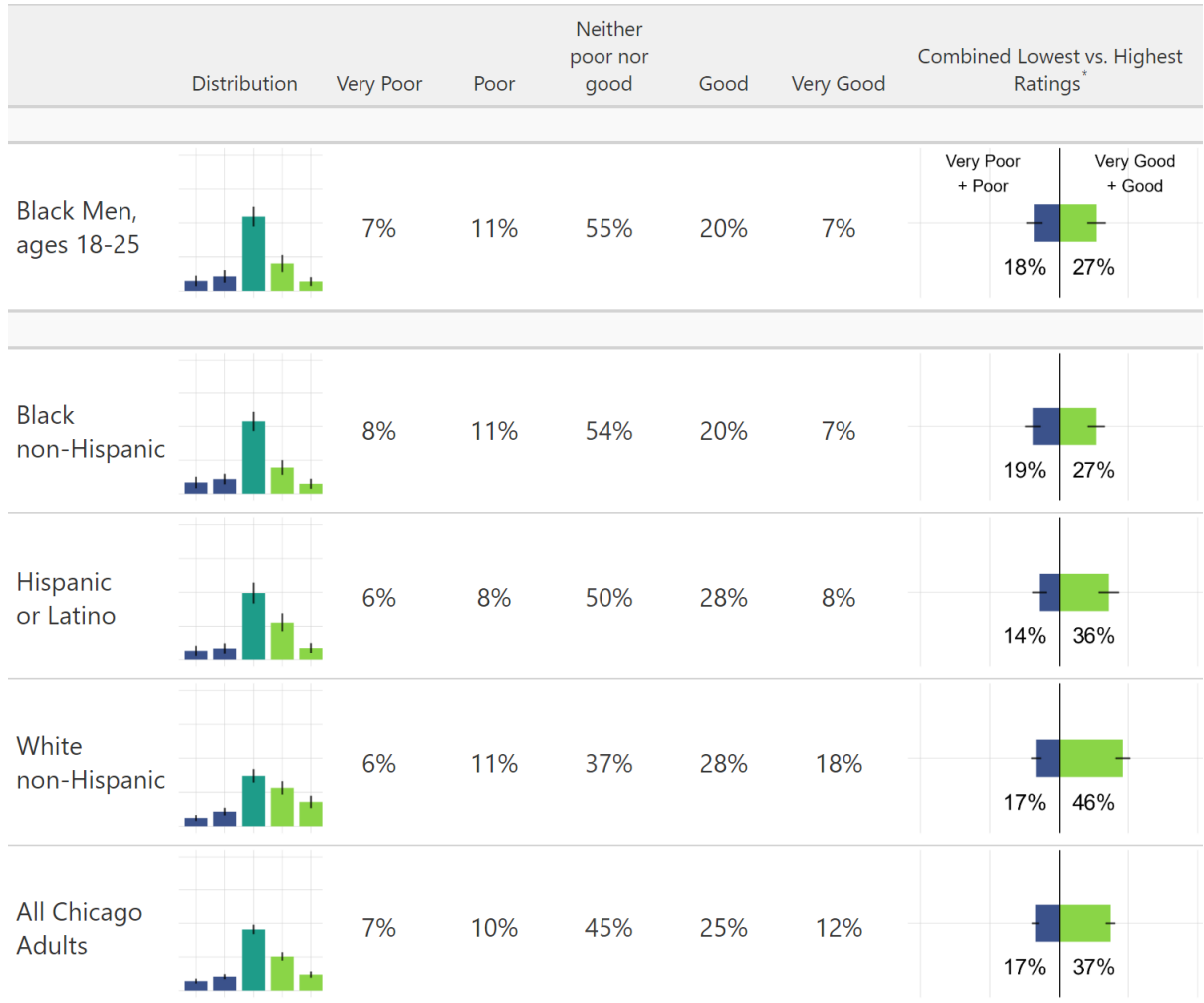
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A65: Religious minorities

For this question, there were 1,170 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 408 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



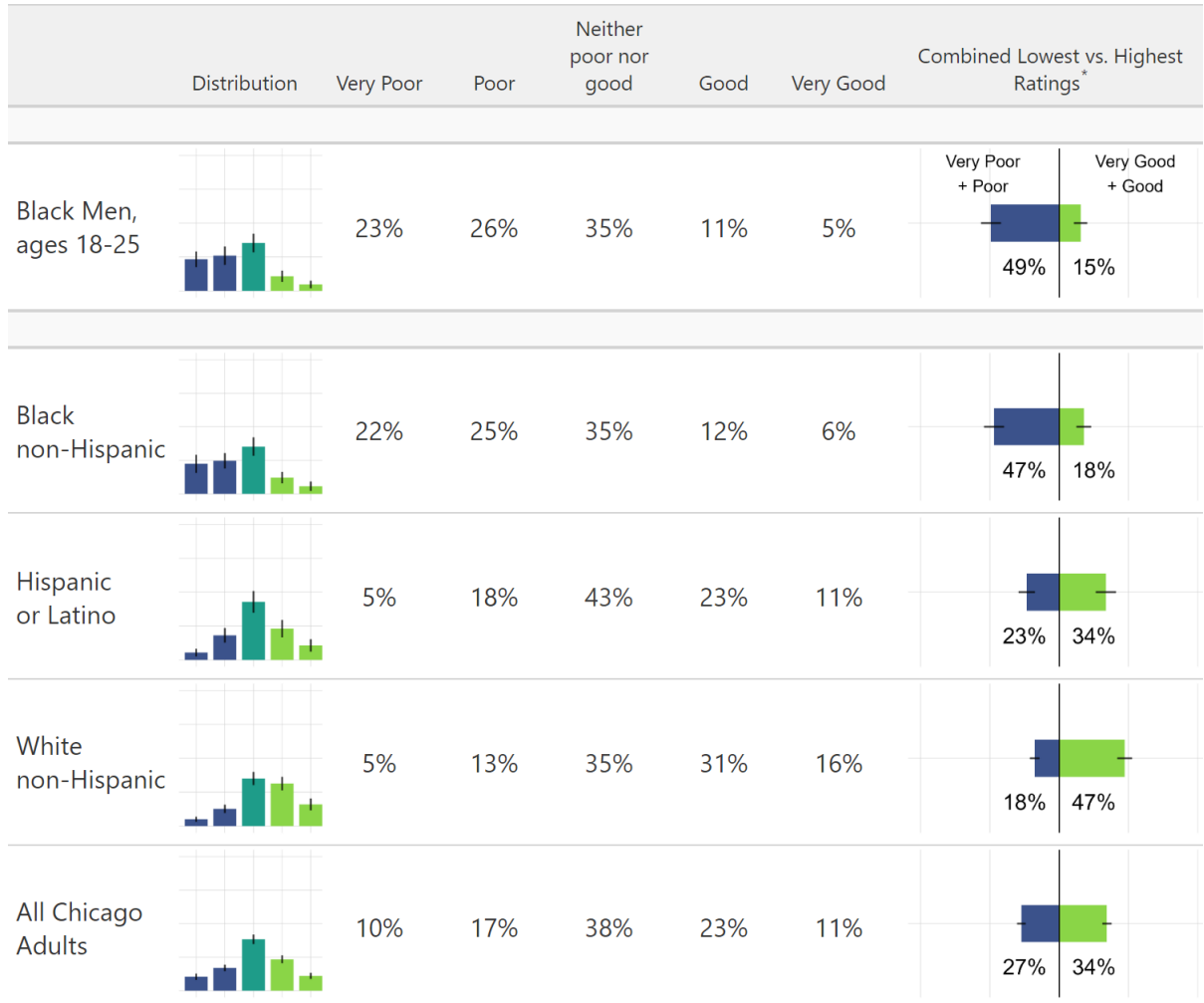
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A66: People under 25 years of age

For this question, there were 1,187 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 414 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



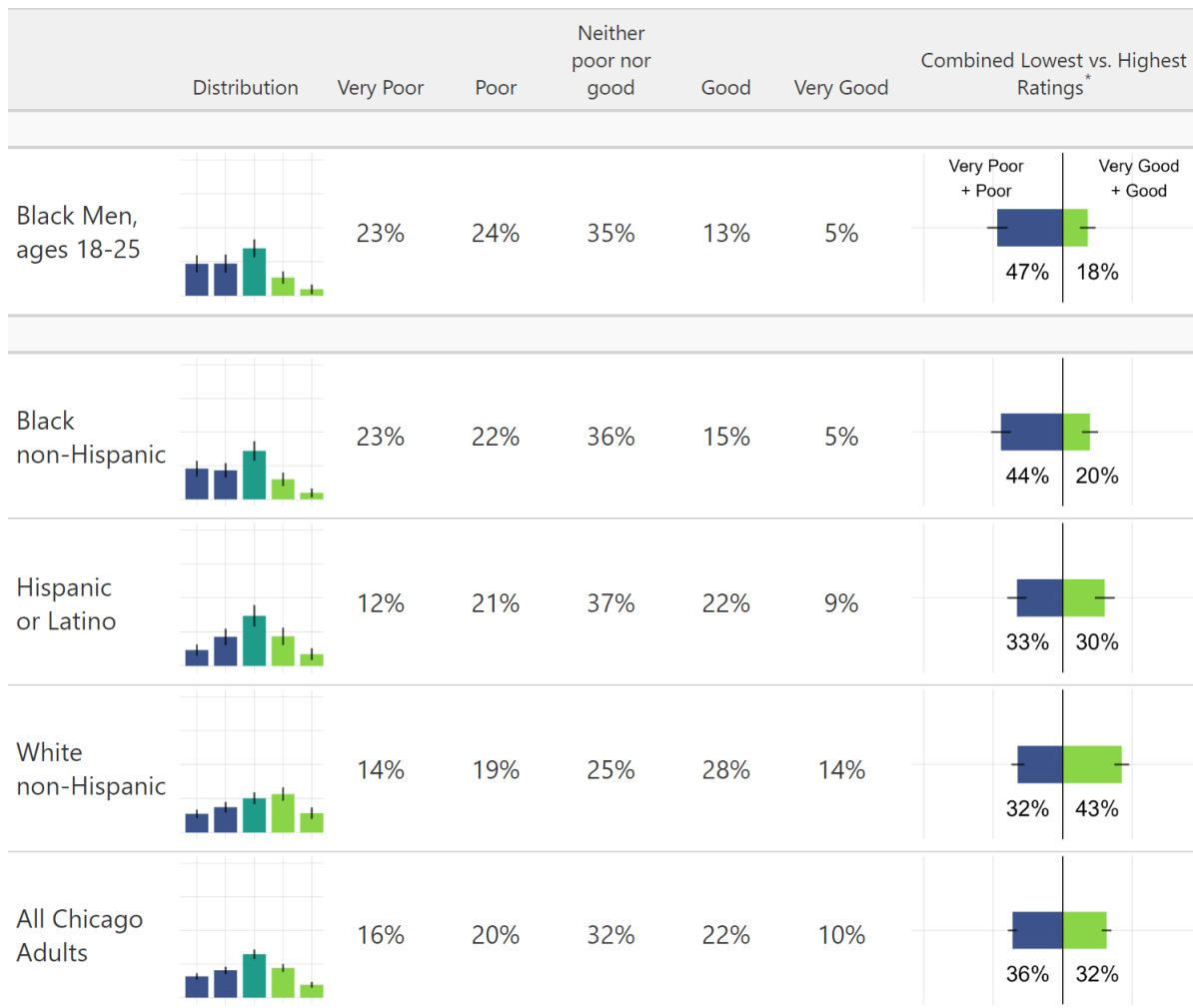
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A67: Homeless people

For this question, there were 1,191 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 411 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



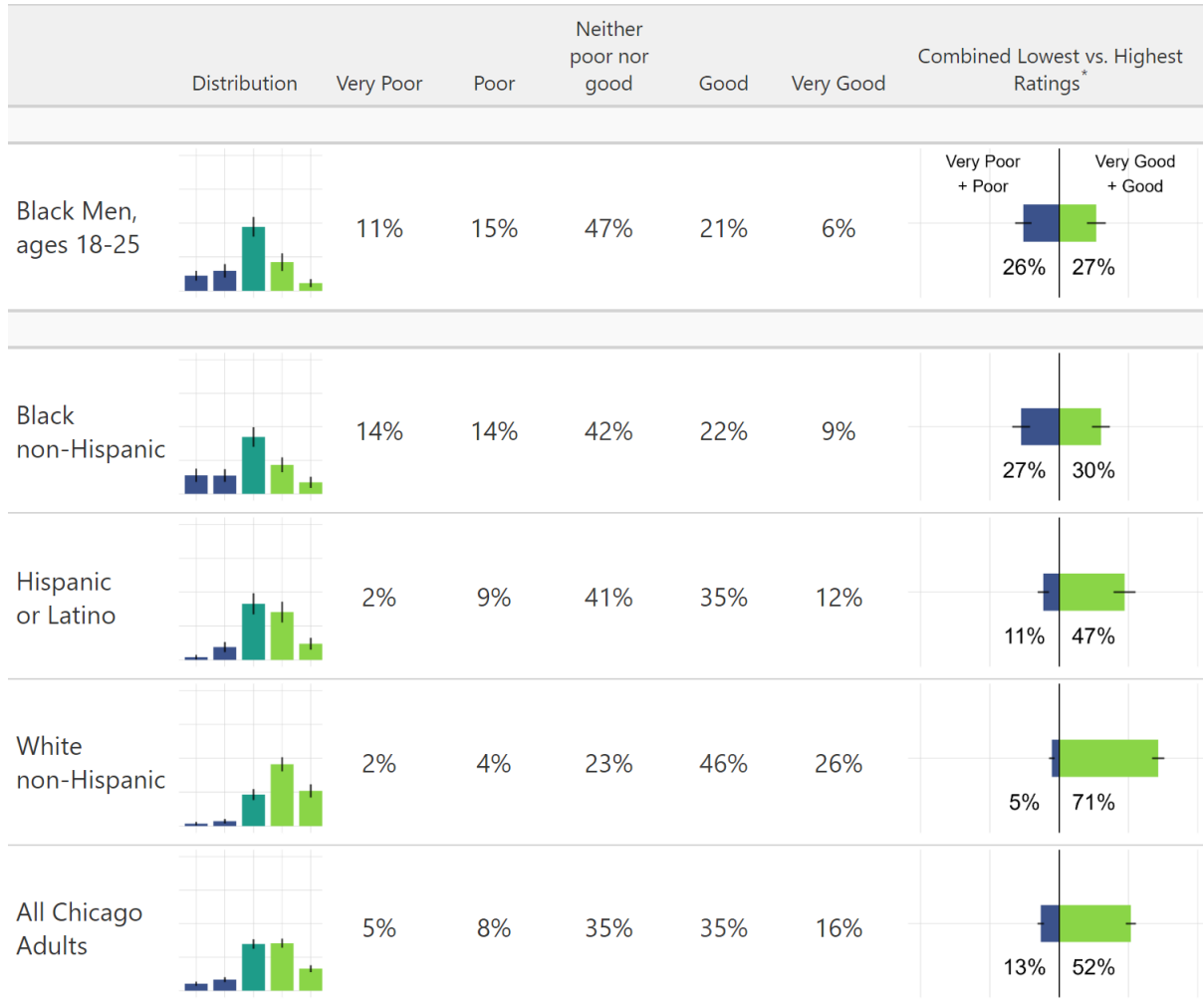
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A68: People from your neighborhood

For this question, there were 1,185 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 408 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.

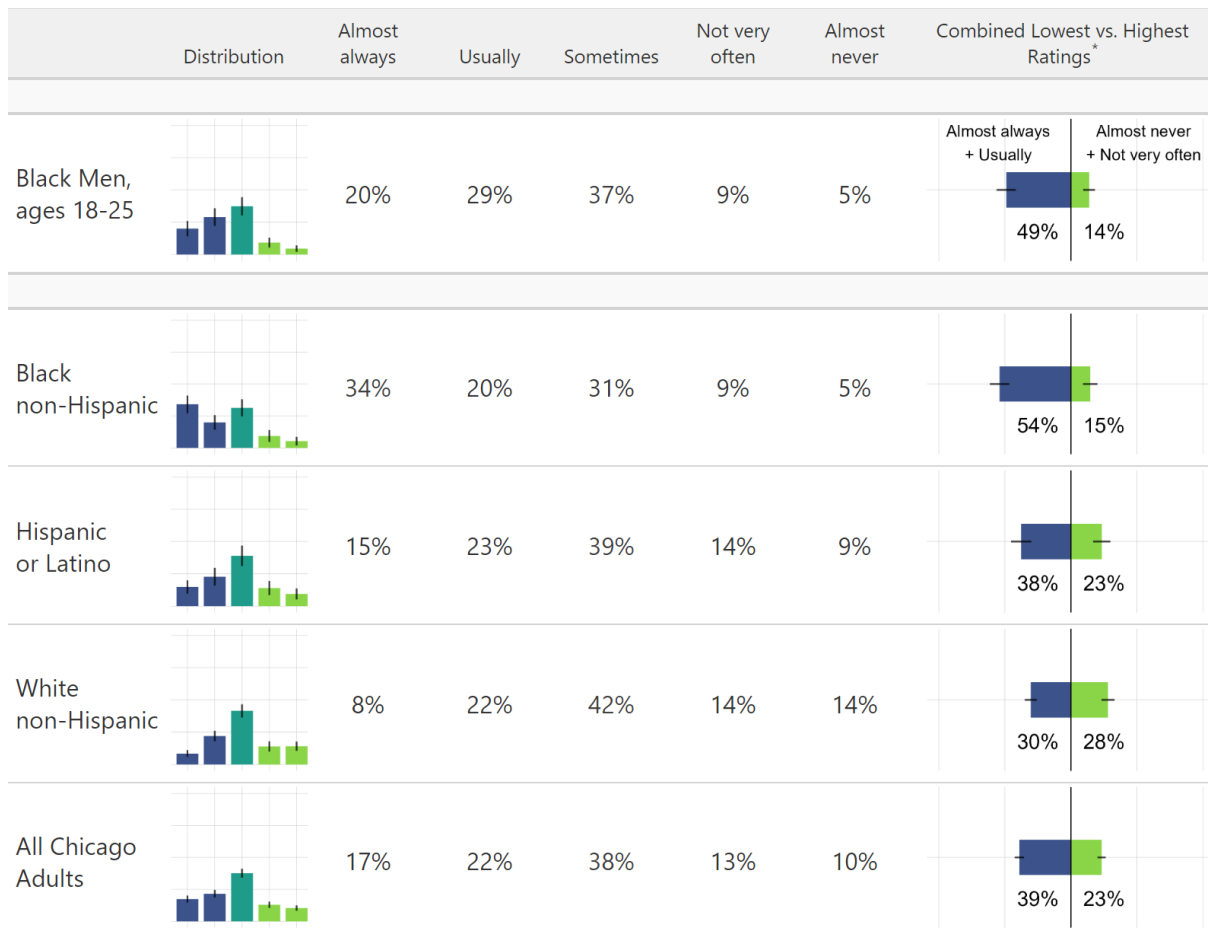
Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A69: Which cars to stop for traffic violations.

For this question, there were 1,168 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 407 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.

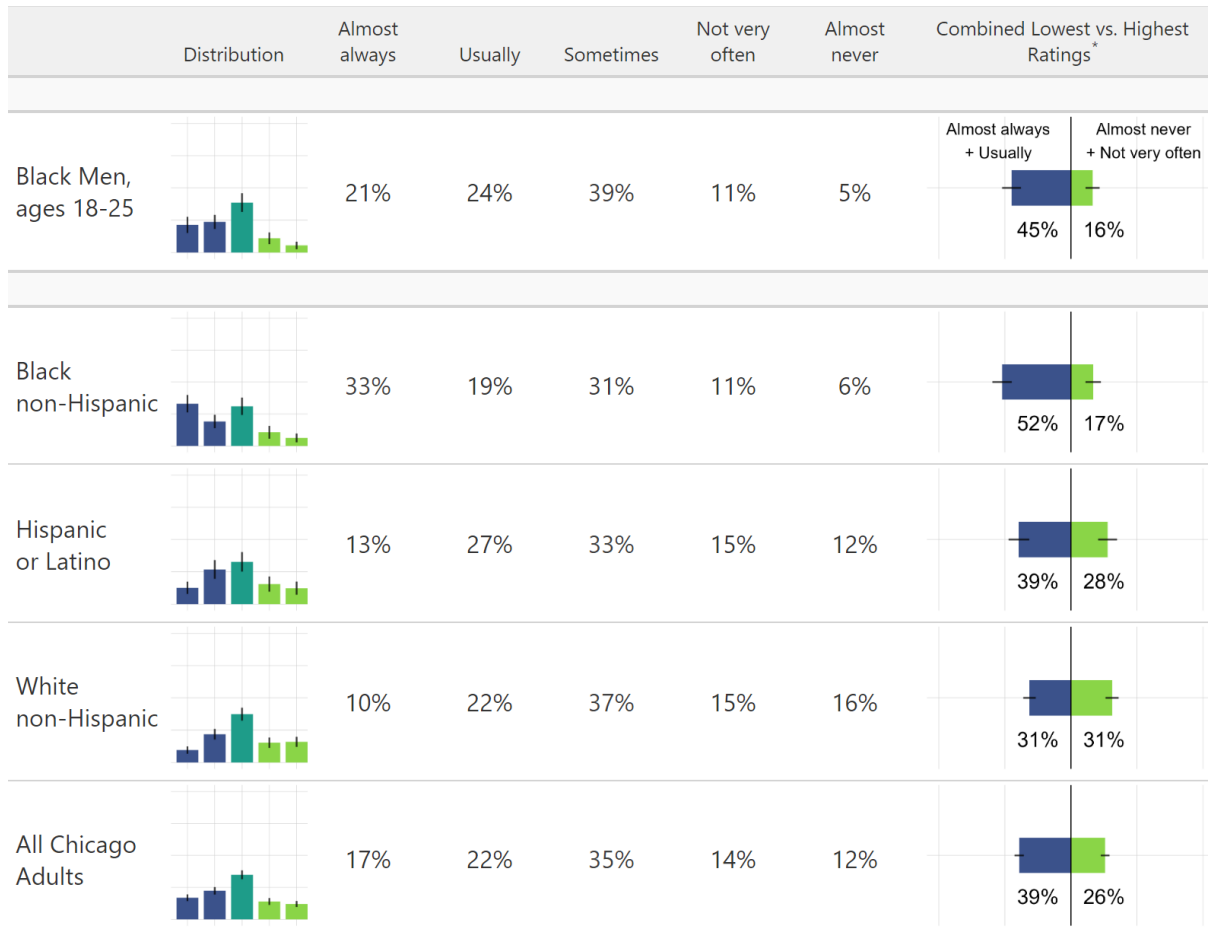
Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A70: Which people to arrest and take to jail.

For this question, there were 1,161 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 410 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.

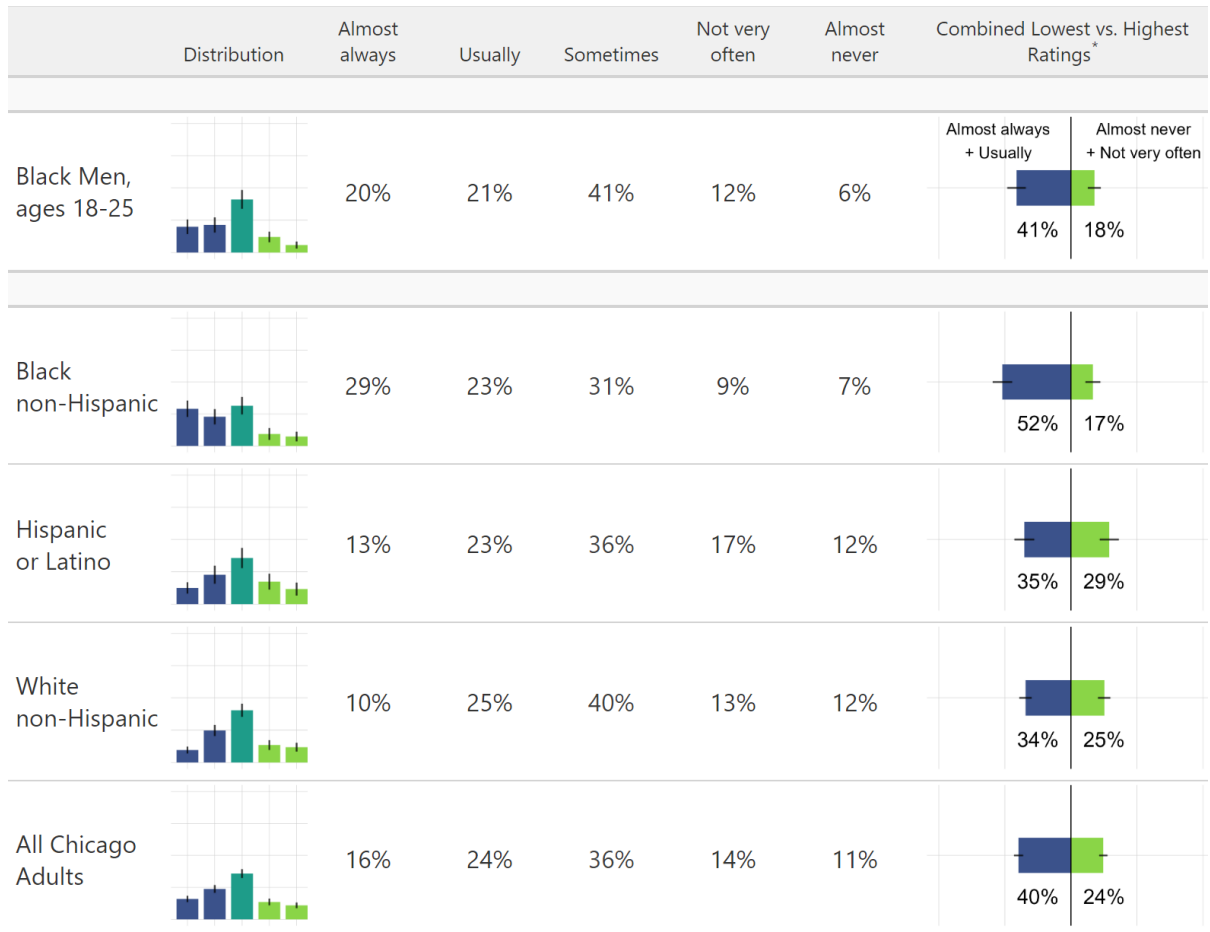
Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A71: Which people to stop and question on the street.

For this question, there were 1,164 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 411 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.

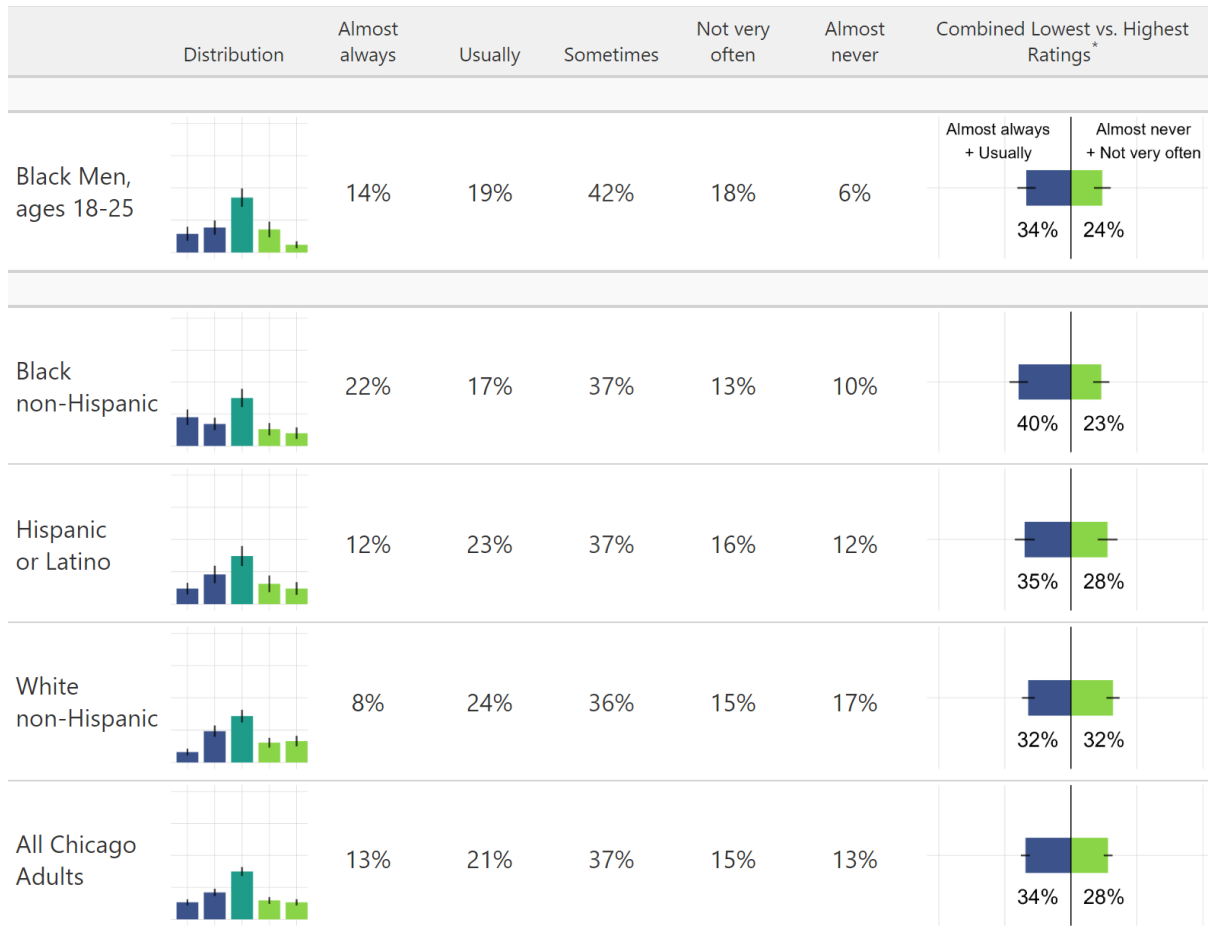
Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A72: Which people to help with their problems.

For this question, there were 1,165 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 408 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.

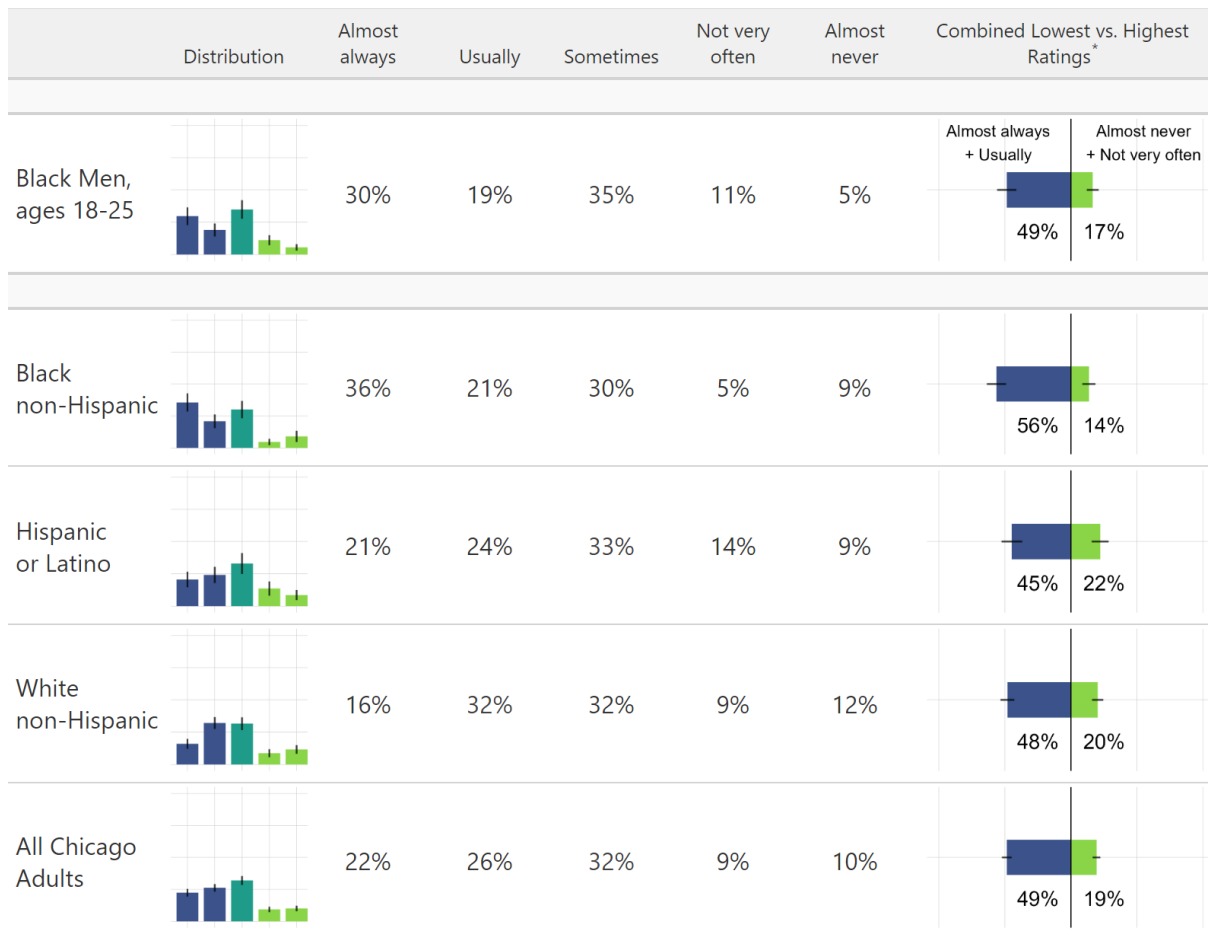
Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

Fig. A73: Which neighborhoods to patrol most frequently.

For this question, there were 1,166 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 411 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

Fig. A74: Stopped because of race or ethnic background

For this question, there were 902 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 174 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

Stopped because of Racial Background

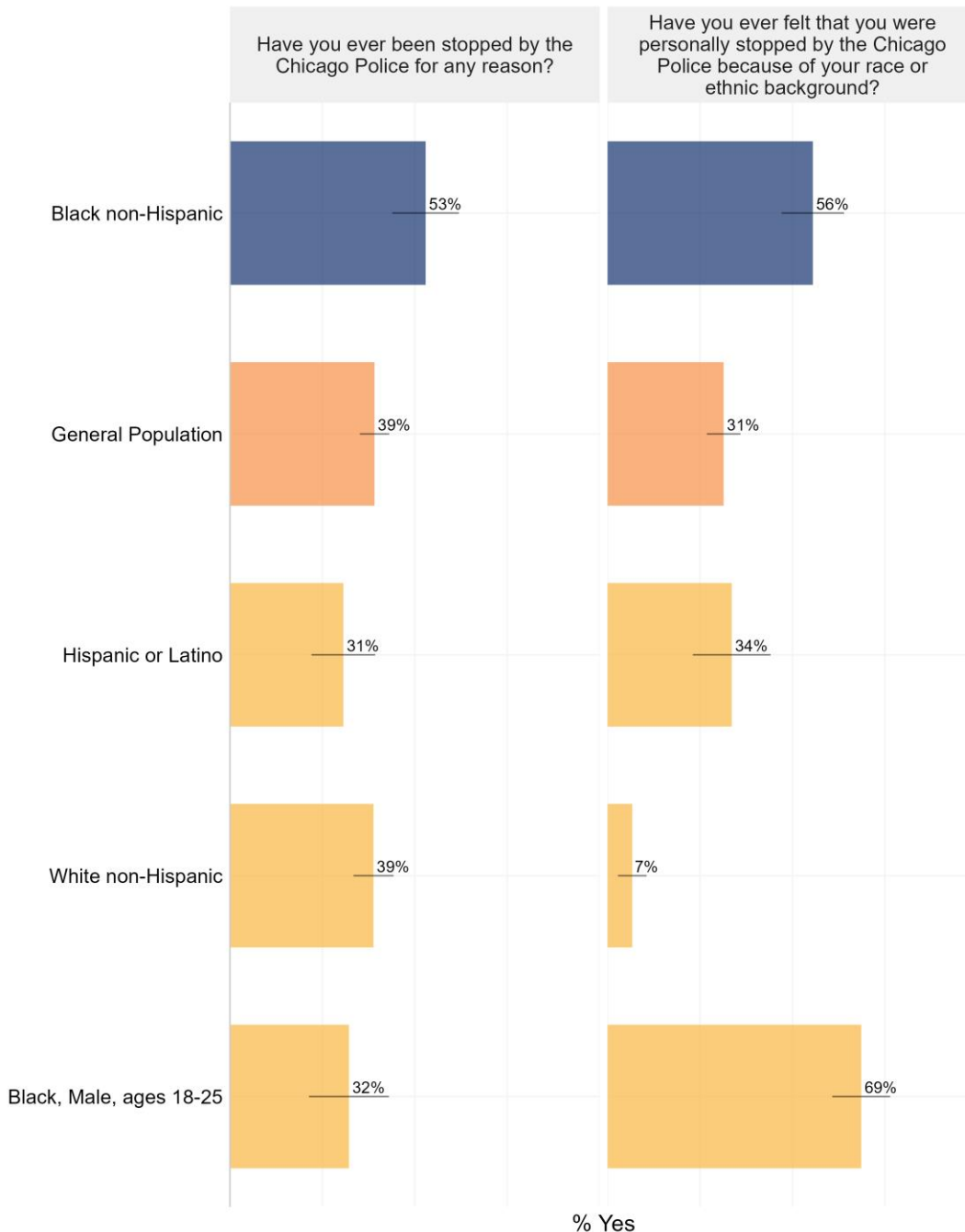
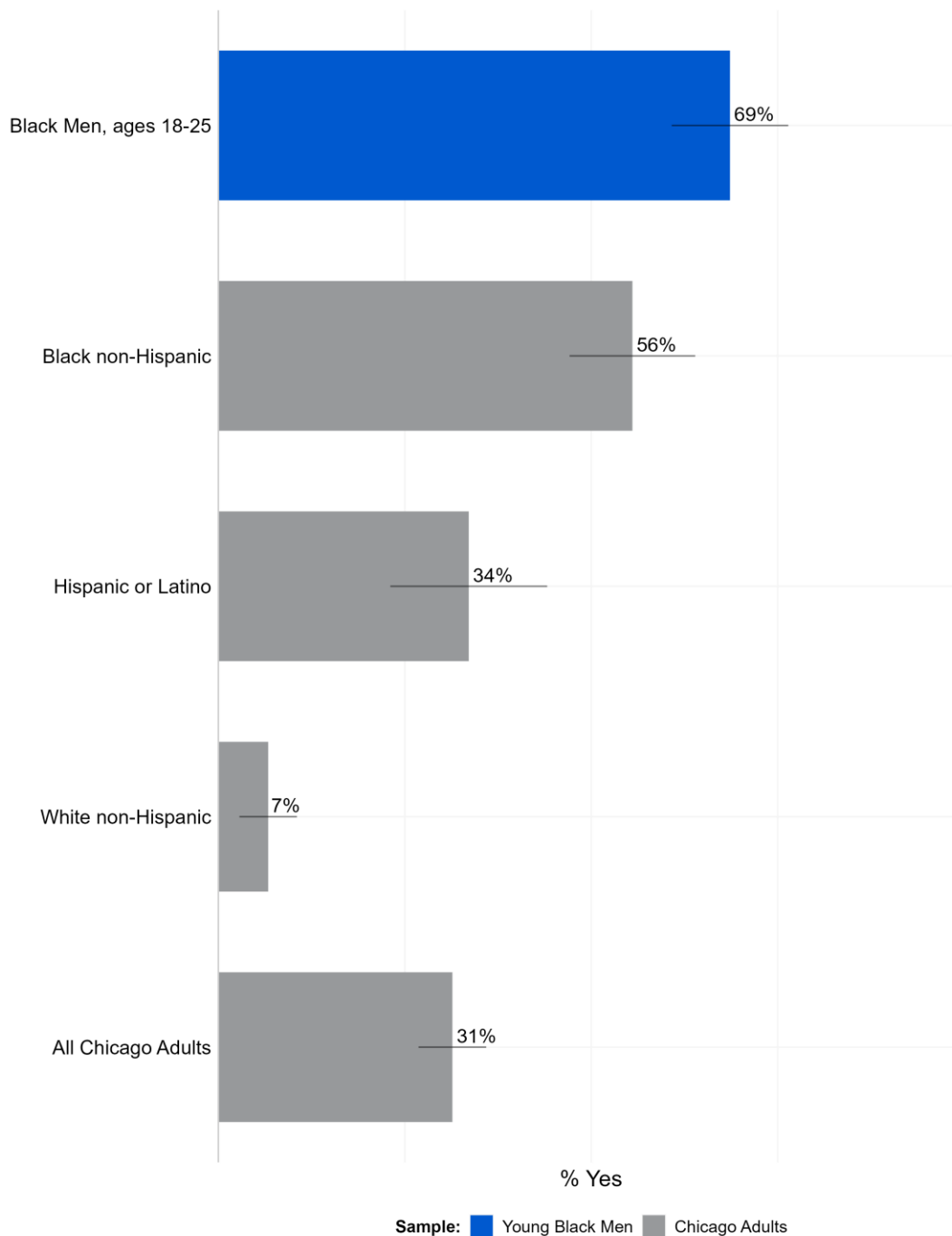


Fig. A75: Have you ever felt that you were personally stopped by the Chicago Police because of your race or ethnic background?

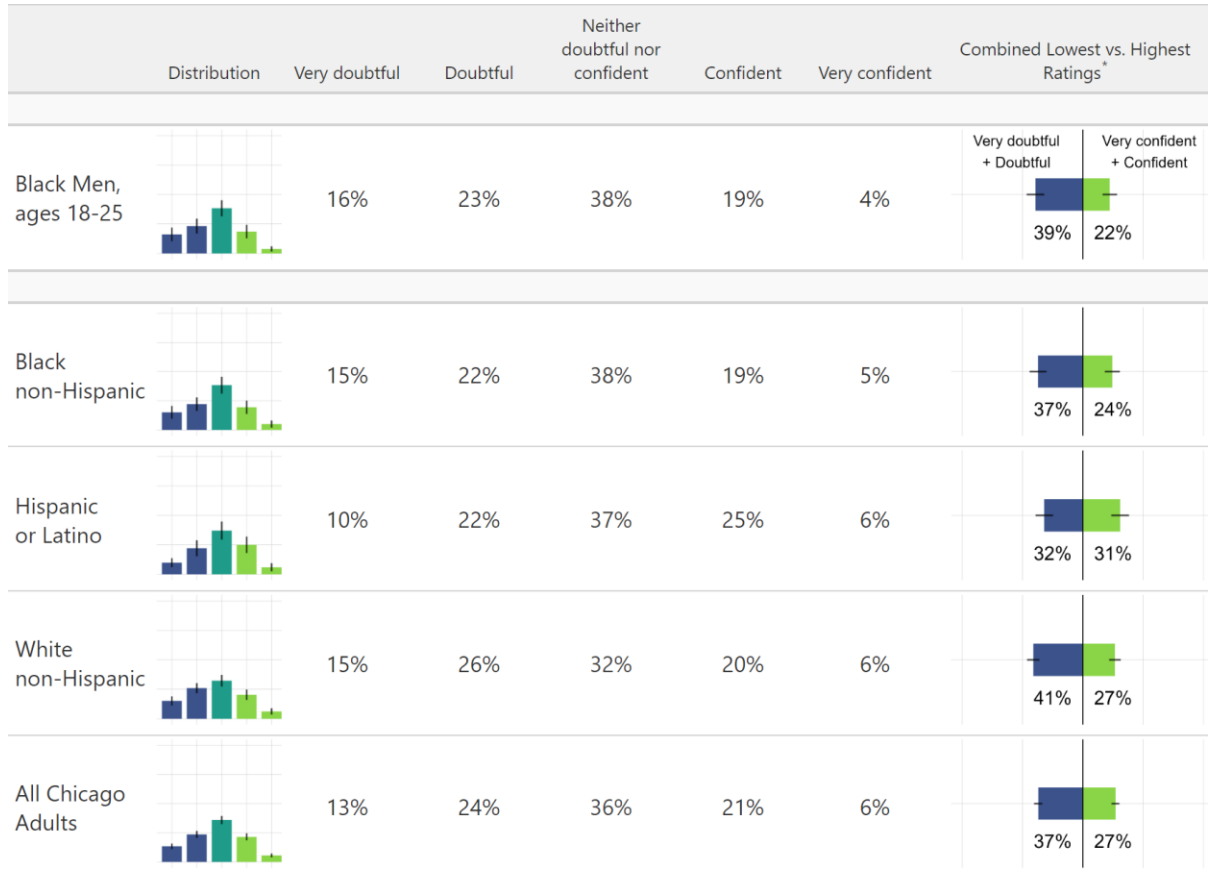
For this question, there were 642 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 297 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



Confidence in Reform

Fig. A76: How confident or doubtful are you that any reforms being made in the Chicago Police Department will have a lasting and positive effect?

For this question, there were 1,184 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 412 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A77: How well informed do you feel about the Chicago Police reform efforts over the last 12 months?

For this question, there were 1,193 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 416 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.

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Attachment A:
Office of the Illinois Attorney General
Comments



**OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE OF ILLINOIS**

**KWAME RAOUL
ATTORNEY GENERAL**

January 27, 2025

Margaret A. Hickey
Independent Monitor
ArentFox Schiff LLP
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Chicago, IL 60606
Maggie.Hickey@afslaw.com

**Re: OAG Comments on IMT's Community Survey Report (March 2024-April 2024)
Consent Decree, Illinois v. Chicago, 17-cv-6260 (N.D. Ill.)**

Dear Ms. Hickey:

On January 6, 2025, the Independent Monitoring Team (IMT) provided the City of Chicago and the Office of the Illinois Attorney General (OAG) with an updated draft of the Community Survey Report (March 18, 2024 - April 22, 2024) (Report). The Report, as required by Paragraph 645 of the Consent Decree, measures Chicagoans' "perceptions of CPD's services, trustworthiness, community engagement, effectiveness, responsiveness, handling of misconduct complaints and investigations, and interactions with members of the Chicago community."¹ The survey aims to measure whether CPD has made progress, since the 2022 and 2020 Community Survey Reports, on building trust between Chicagoans and CPD. Surveys were sent out to Chicagoans between March 18, 2024 and April 22, 2024 and the data collected represents Chicagoans' perceptions and experiences with CPD during the prior 12 months.² We appreciate the IMT's efforts in compiling and reporting the survey results and appreciate Chicagoans' time in sharing their experiences.

OAG highlights several findings, part of IMT's summary of its overall observations:

¹ The IMT measured responses across four demographic groups: White, Latino, Black, and Young Black Men. As in prior years, IMT specifically sought perspectives from Black men aged 18-25 because they have the most interactions with the CPD of any demographic group in Chicago. Report, pp. 6-8.

² Report, p. 4.

- Overall performance ratings for the CPD remained relatively low: only about one-third of survey questions received a positive response from over 50% of respondents.³
- Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans rated the CPD more unfavorably in 2024 than in 2020. Latino Chicagoans had 3% higher negative ratings in 2024 and 5% lower positive ratings; and White Chicagoans had 4% higher negative ratings and no change in positive ratings from 2020 to 2024.⁴
- Black respondents and Young Black Men rated the CPD lower than other Chicagoans, but they rated the CPD slightly less critically than they had in 2020.⁵ Average positive ratings for Young Black Men were 31% in 2024, an increase from 29% in 2020; for Black Chicagoans, average positive ratings were 38% in 2024, an increase from 36% in 2020.⁶
- Negative ratings decreased from Young Black Men on about 85% of questions, with some of the largest improvements seen in questions asking about trustworthiness and procedural justice, but Young Black Men still rated CPD lower in all topic areas than All Chicagoans.⁷ On 70% of questions, Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans rated CPD more negatively in 2024.⁸

The Report indicates that the gap in perception of the CPD between demographic groups was smaller than in previous years. Compared to 2020, there were less favorable perceptions among White and Latino respondents and better perceptions among Black respondents and Young Black Men.⁹ Notably, the Report indicates that more than half of Chicagoans rated the CPD positively for questions related to trustworthiness and procedural justice.¹⁰ However, the biggest decrease from 2020 concerned CPD's effectiveness. Across demographic categories, Chicagoans felt that CPD did a worse job at responding to emergencies promptly, supporting witnesses and victims of crime, using de-escalation strategies, and in general ensuring neighborhoods felt safe.¹¹

OAG also highlights two additional concerns. First, a cornerstone of the consent decree is CPD's obligation to build trust with all Chicagoans. Unfortunately, the survey findings indicate that Young Black Men experience drastically different treatment by Chicago police officers than Chicagoans in other demographic categories. As an example, Young Black Men had notably higher rates of involuntary interactions, such as being stopped by CPD while driving or walking, being questioned, or being arrested.¹² These frequent, involuntary interactions likely impact trustworthiness: while 51% of All Chicagoans considered the CPD officers in their neighborhood

³ Report, p. 5.

⁴ Report, p. 9.

⁵ Report, p. 5.

⁶ Report, p. 9.

⁷ Report, p. 5.

⁸ Report, p. 9.

⁹ Report, p. 5.

¹⁰ Report, p. 5.

¹¹ Report, p. 10.

¹² Report, p. 35.

to be “trustworthy” or “very trustworthy,” only 27% of Young Black Men shared the same view.¹³ Equally troubling, 69% of Young Black Men believed they were stopped because of their race, but overall, only 31% of all Chicagoans believed the same.¹⁴ In a sign of possible improvement, however, the Report indicates that in eight of the ten questions related to trustworthiness and procedural justice directed only at respondents who had contact with CPD in the previous 12 months, Young Black Men gave CPD slightly higher positive ratings and significantly lower negative ratings than in 2020.¹⁵

Second, the Report also shows that Chicagoans’ already low confidence in the lasting and positive impact of reform efforts decreased among all adults, falling from 31% to 27% between 2020 and 2024.¹⁶ Among Young Black Men, the number fell from 23% to 21%.¹⁷ Similarly, respondents were less confident than in 2020 that reform efforts would lead to lasting, positive effect on the CPD—only 27% of respondents indicated that they were “confident” or “very confident” in reform efforts.¹⁸

The OAG, the City, CPD, the IMT, and the Coalition speak to the court and public nearly monthly about the ongoing work, and challenges, of implementing the consent decree’s extensive reforms. The OAG encourages the CPD to listen to the Chicagoans who speak during quarterly public input hearings and during community engagement opportunities with CPD. The OAG also urges CPD to consider how its day-to-day practices, including how it communicates with the public about reform efforts, how it incorporates community policing principles into its crime fighting strategies, and how it collects and responds to community input, impact the lives and perceptions of all Chicagoans, and particularly young Black men. OAG will continue to work with the City, CPD, IMT, the Coalition, and all Chicagoans to address the persistent concerns identified in the community survey.

Respectfully,

KWAME RAOUL
Attorney General of the State of Illinois

s/Mary J. Grieb
Deputy Chief, Civil Rights Bureau
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cc: Danielle Clayton, Allan Slagel, Counsel for the City of Chicago (via email)

¹³ Report, p. 29.

¹⁴ Report, p. 48.

¹⁵ Report, pp. 39-40.

¹⁶ Report, p. 49.

¹⁷ Report, p. 49.

¹⁸ Report, p. 10.

