

**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 (OCTOBER 2021 – MAY 2022)

The Independent Monitoring Team submits the *Community Survey Report (October 2021 – May 2022)* under Consent Decree ¶¶ 645–651. The report details survey responses from a large, representative sample of Chicagoans: 1,129 randomly selected Chicagoans across all races and 301 responses of young Black men in Chicago between the ages of 18 and 25, which is the group that has the most frequent interactions with the Chicago Police Department. This survey, which was conducted between October 2021 and May 2022, asked about overall police services, effectiveness, community engagement, responsiveness, trustworthiness and procedural justice, contact and interactions with the Chicago Police Department, misconduct complaints and investigations, and confidence in reform. *See* Consent Decree ¶¶ 645–51.

This is the Independent Monitoring Team’s second community survey and uses the same questions as the first community survey from 2019 and 2020. As a result, the report includes comparisons from the results from the first community survey, which occurred before COVID-19 and before the nationwide protests and unrest after the murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota. *See Community Survey Report (November 2019 – February 2020)*, INDEPENDENT MONITORING TEAM (August 26, 2020), *available at* https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/2020_08_26-Community-Survey-Filed.pdf.

The Consent Decree provides the framework for the City of Chicago and the Chicago Police Department to prioritize building and maintaining community trust, confidence, and partnerships for short and long-term community and officer safety. *See* Consent Decree ¶ 6. The Independent Monitoring Team will continue to use these survey results to inform our monitoring work, and we encourage the City of Chicago and the Chicago Police Department to use these findings as they seek to implement the necessary reforms.

Dated May 30, 2023

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned attorney hereby certifies that, on May 30, 2023, she caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing **Community Survey Report (October 2021 – May 2022)** 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 (October 2021 – May 2022)

Report Date: May 30, 2023

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; and the Office of Emergency Management and Communications—are complying with the Consent Decree.¹

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

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

This report describes the results of the IMT’s second community survey of Chicago residents (Chicagoans), which began in October 2021 and ended in May 2022. See ¶¶645–51.²

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/2020/08/FINAL-CONSENT-DECREE-SIGNED-BY-JUDGE-DOW.pdf>.

² Paragraph 645 requires that the IMT “conduct reliable, representative, and comprehensive surveys of a broad cross section of members of the Chicago community” every two years. The

Judge Robert Dow Jr.'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.'" We must regularly gather and understand the perceptions and experiences of community members—especially those who have frequent contact with the CPD—to ensure that "the City and the CPD deliver services in a manner that fully complies with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Illinois, respects the rights of the people of Chicago, builds trust between officers and the communities they serve, and promotes community and officer safety." ¶16.

The data presented in this report reflect Chicagoans' perceptions of and experiences with the CPD. Because this is the second community survey under the Consent Decree process, we compare the results here to the results of the first survey. The comparisons between the survey results will help the IMT review CPD policies, training, and practices. See ¶1651.

We conducted our first survey between November 2019 and February 2020, before several major events, including the COVID-19 pandemic, the ensuing economic crisis, the hiring of a new Chicago Police Superintendent, and the national protests and unrest that followed the 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.

The data for the second survey was collected between October 2021 and May 2022. For an effective comparison, we used the exact questions and survey instrument from the first community survey in 2019–2020. While it is possible that national and international events may have influenced public opinion of the police broadly, the survey questions did not refer to such events. This allowed us to do an apples-to-apples comparison of the results between the two surveys.

Consent Decree guided the development of the survey methodology and questions. See ¶¶645–51. Thus, the survey covers "perceptions of CPD's services, trustworthiness, community engagement, effectiveness, responsiveness, handling of misconduct complaints and investigations, and interactions with members of the Chicago community." ¶646. This survey is an important way to capture Chicagoans' opinions. For other ways to contribute, please visit the IMT's Community Involvement page. See *Community Involvement*, INDEPENDENT MONITORING TEAM, <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/community-involvement/>.

³ The first Community Survey Report (November 2019 – February 2020) is available at https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/2020_08_26-Community-Survey-Filed.pdf.

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

In this Executive Summary, we provide an overview of our [Survey Methodology](#), a [Summary of Overall Observations](#) from the survey, a [Summary of Results by Topic Area](#), and our overall [Conclusion](#). We address these topics in more detail in the body of this report.⁴

Overview of Survey Methodology

The IMT designed a random sampling approach and questionnaire for the survey to systematically gather a representative sample of Chicagoans’ perceptions of the CPD and to identify opportunities for how the CPD can improve. 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.⁵ Additionally, we included an over-sampling approach to gather data from Young Black Men, between the ages of 18 and 25, because community members in this demographic group are most frequently stopped by the CPD per the CPD’s data. This same questionnaire and sampling approach was used for both the first and second surveys, 2020 and 2022 respectively.⁶

The total respondents to each of the two 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

⁴ Following the Consent Decree process, the City and the Office of the Illinois Attorney general reviewed an earlier draft of this report. See ¶¶663 and 665. The City’s and the OAG’s responses to this report are attached in [Attachment A](#) and [Attachment B](#), below.

⁵ The University of Illinois at Chicago’s Institute for Policy and Civic Engagement (IPCE) led the survey efforts for the IMT, with input from the City and the Office of the Attorney General (collectively “the Parties”). The IMT designed the survey methodology and the questionnaire with assistance and input from the National opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago, a non-partisan research organization. NORC fielded the survey and delivered the dataset to IPCE for analysis.

⁶ For more details on the methodology, see Appendices 1 through 4.

For purposes of comparison, analyses were broken down for the three largest demographic groups in Chicago: Black, Latino, and White Chicagoans.⁷ 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. This report uses the following terms in presenting the analyses:

- **All Chicagoans/All Chicago Adults (N=1,129)**: The representative sample of Chicago residents ages 18 and older. All 22 police districts were represented in this sample. Within the sample, there are three groups described in the analysis⁸:
 - **Black Chicagoans (N=311)**: Non-Hispanic Black, ages 18 and older
 - **Latino Chicagoans (N=293)**: Hispanic or Latino of any race, ages 18 and older
 - **White Chicagoans (N=391)**: Non-Hispanic White, ages 18 and older
- **Young Black Men⁹ (N=301)**: The separate sample of Young Black men, ages 18–25. In this sample, 20 of the 22 police districts were represented (none of the respondents in this group indicated they lived in District 16 or District 17).¹⁰

⁷ We note here several choices that we made to refer to particular groups consistently, such as Black Chicagoans, Latino Chicagoans, and White Chicagoans. We believe that these terms most accurately account for the targeted population for the survey: Chicagoans. We recognize that there are other commonly used terms, such as “African Americans,” but we believe that Black Chicagoans is a more inclusive term by focusing on presence in Chicago rather than nationality. Likewise, we understand that some people may prefer “Latinx” or “Hispanic” to “Latino.” For the purposes of this survey, we used the categories from the Consent Decree and the United States Census Bureau. See ¶14. See also *About Race*, US Census Bureau (last revised, August 25, 2020), <https://www.census.gov/topics/population/race/about.html>.

⁸ 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.

⁹ For the purposes of clarity, this report capitalizes Young Black Men to remind readers that a separate survey recruitment effort was conducted for this specific population. Individuals in this group are a representative sample of Young Black Men in Chicago between the age of 18 and 25 and are not included in the statistics of the broader Black group of the Chicagoans sample. 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 also identify as part of another racial or ethnic group. Any respondent who selected “Black or African American” for race was included in this sample.

¹⁰ See *Chicago Police Department District & Beat Maps* and *Chicago Police Department District & Beat Maps*, CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT (last visited May 30, 2023), <https://gis.chicagopolice.org/pages/cpd-pdf-maps>.

Summary of Overall Observations

We summarize key results of the survey below. We encourage readers to explore the detailed results and figures for each section in this report, where we examine the results by sample (All Chicagoans and Young Black Men).

Overall, the results suggested that:

- Race and ethnicity are strongly associated with Chicagoans' perceptions of and experiences with the CPD, which was consistent with responses from the 2020 Survey. Young Black Men gave the CPD the lowest ratings, followed by Black Chicagoans, Latino Chicagoans, and White Chicagoans, who were most positive but considerably less so relative to 2020.
- Chicagoans rated the CPD both less positively and more negatively on all Effectiveness questions as compared with the 2020 Survey results.¹¹ The proportion of those who gave "good" or "very good" responses dropped by at least 10 percentage points on five out of the seven Effectiveness questions.
- The gap between White, Latino, and Black respondents in the All Chicagoan sample decreased compared to 2020, with Latinos remaining in the middle for most questions. Specifically, in 2022, White and Latino Chicagoans had worse perceptions of police than they did in 2020. Black Chicagoans still had the most negative responses when compared to other groups, but rated the CPD better than they did in 2020, with fewer negative and greater neutral responses.
- Young Black Men rated the CPD more negatively than all other Chicagoans on nearly all questions, even when compared to Black residents from the All Chicagoans sample.
- Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men reported experiencing much more involuntary contact with the CPD, including stops, as well as more frequent use of force and gun-pointing. Young Black Men reported being stopped in a car by the CPD over three times more than the average Chicagoan. Young Black Men reported being stopped, interrogated, and arrested over four times the rate of the average Chicagoan.
- The majority of Chicagoans (52.2%) said the CPD are doing a "poor" or "very poor" job at treating members of the Black community fairly.

¹¹ 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 Chicago, in their neighborhoods, and to what extent they believe the CPD makes their neighborhoods safer.

- Overall, a greater percentage of Chicagoans were “doubtful” or “very doubtful” that police reform would have a lasting and positive effect according to their responses in 2022 than in 2020 (43.2% vs. 33.1%).
- Fewer Young Black Men reported having had a gun pointed at them by an officer in 2022 compared to in 2020 (10.8% vs. 18.6%), but the rate was still much higher than the reported 2022 rates for Black (3%), Latino (2.1%), and White (0%) Chicagoans.
- The CPD received a combined positive rating by over 50% of Chicagoans on only 11 of the 54 (20%) ratings questions. This is a decrease from the 2020 Survey where 20 of the 54 (37%) ratings questions received an overall positive rating.

Overview of Results by Topic Area

OVERALL POLICE SERVICES¹²

- Compared to the 2020 responses of the All Chicagoans sample, a lower proportion of Chicagoans said the CPD was doing a “good” or “very good” job in both their neighborhood (dropped to 43.6% from 52.2%) and citywide (dropped to 28.2% from 34.4%), while a higher proportion said that the police were doing a “poor” or “very poor” job in the city as a whole (grew to 42.7% from 30.2%).
- Compared to results from 2020, White Chicagoans were twice as likely to give low overall ratings (“poor” or “very poor”) for CPD’s citywide performance in 2022 (grew from 22% to 47.7%).
- Latino Chicagoans had the highest drop in positive rating (“good” or “very good”) for the city as a whole – from 41.2% in 2020 to 26.1% in 2022, a 15% drop.
- Young Black Men rated the CPD’s performance similarly low in their neighborhood and in the city as whole in 2022, giving CPD the lowest positive ratings of all groups both in their neighborhood (19.8%) and citywide (18.6%). Young Black Men’s rating of the CPD’s overall police services did not change significantly between the two surveys neither for their neighborhood nor for the city.

¹² These questions asked respondents about their satisfaction with the CPD’s overall performance both in their neighborhoods and throughout the city.

EFFECTIVENESS¹³

- Chicagoans rated the CPD both less positively and more negatively on all Effectiveness questions as compared with the 2020 Survey results. The proportion of those who gave “good” or “very good” responses dropped by at least 10 percentage points on five out of the seven Effectiveness questions.
- A greater share of Chicagoans reported feeling “safe” or “very safe” in their neighborhood (45.9%) than in Chicago as a whole (24.4%). Forty-three percent of respondents reported feeling “unsafe” or “very unsafe” in Chicago—compared to less than 30% reporting this in 2020.
- In the 2022 survey, more than half of Chicagoans (54.1%) said that police make their neighborhood “more safe” or “a lot more safe,” but that is a lower proportion than in the 2020 Survey (65%). A higher proportion of Chicagoans said police make their neighborhood “less safe” or “a lot less safe” in 2022 (10.3%) than in 2020 (6%).
- In the 2022 survey, 27% of Young Black Men said that police make their neighborhood “safe” or “a lot more safe,” which represents half the proportion of All Chicagoans who indicated the same (54.1%). Additionally, Young Black Men were 2.5 times more likely than White Chicagoans to say that Chicago Police make their neighborhood “less safe” or “a lot less safe” (23.3% compared to 8.4%).

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND RESPONSIVENESS¹⁴

- In the 2022 Survey, a lower proportion of Chicagoans gave the CPD positive ratings on seven of the nine questions about Community Engagement and Responsiveness compared to 2020.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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.

- Less than a third of Chicagoans rated the CPD as “good” or “very good” at listening to, understanding, and addressing the concerns of residents in their neighborhood over the last 12 months (27.4%, 30.2%, and 24.1% respectively). This marked a drop in ratings from the 2020 Survey, with two of the items (listening to and addressing the concerns of residents) representing the items with the largest reductions.
- White Chicagoans were more likely to rate the CPD negatively in 2022 than they were in 2020 for these items. By contrast, Black Chicagoans were less likely to rate the CPD negatively in the 2022 survey than they were in 2020 and were more likely to answer neutrally for these items.
- In the 2022 survey, Young Black Men were more neutral about the relationship between the CPD and residents in their neighborhood than they were in 2020. Nearly half of the sample in 2022 (49.5%) rated the relationship between residents and the CPD as “neither good nor bad,” compared to 38.4% in 2020. Young Black Men’s positive and negative response rates both decreased compared to 2020 in favor of the neutral.

GENERAL TRUSTWORTHINESS AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE¹⁵

- Compared to the 2020 Survey results, Chicagoans in 2022 rated police less positively for considering the views of people involved when deciding what to do (36.7% in 2020 and 28.6% in 2022) and acting ethically (47.6% in 2020 and 42.4% in 2022). Additionally, respect for police officers in Chicagoans’ neighborhoods declined by four percent from 2020.
- White Chicagoans rated the CPD less positively and more negatively on all 13 questions in the General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice section in 2022 compared to 2020. Despite the drop in ratings among White Chicagoans in 2022, they were still more likely than Black Chicagoans to rate police highly on the majority of questions about trustworthiness and procedural justice. For

¹⁵ 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.

instance, more White Chicagoans (51.7%) than Black Chicagoans (29.1%) rated police highly for acting ethically. White Chicagoans (42.5%) were almost twice as likely as Black Chicagoans (22.6%) to give high ratings on the level of similarity between their values and those of the police.

- Overall ratings for this block of questions were much lower among Young Black Men than the general population of Chicago respondents. Less than a quarter of the Young Black Men group rated the CPD positively on any of the trustworthiness and procedural justice questions.

CONTACT WITH THE CPD IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS¹⁶

- In 2022, a lower proportion of Chicagoans reported having been in an accident where police came to the scene (10.4% vs. 13.3%) or having been stopped by police compared to 2020 (14.3% vs. 19.1%). However, a higher proportion reported having been interrogated (4.7% vs. 2.6%) or arrested (5.4% vs. 3.3%) over the past 12 months compared to 2020.
- Black Chicagoans were four times more likely than White Chicagoans to have been stopped in a vehicle (27.5% vs. 6.7%) or while walking or standing on the street (12.4% vs. 2.8%) over the last 12 months.
- Thirteen percent of Black Chicagoans reported having been arrested in the last 12 months as compared to less than one percent of White Chicagoans (0.3%) and nearly six percent of Latino Chicagoans (5.5%).
- None of the White Chicagoans reported experiencing gun-pointing by a police officer over the past 12 months. However, 3% of Black Chicagoans and 2% of Latino Chicagoans reported having had a gun pointed at them by the CPD in the past year.
- Ten percent of Young Black Men reported experiencing a use of force (other than handcuffing) by a CPD officer, a rate six times greater than all Chicago adults during this time period.
- Eleven percent of Young Black Men reported having had a gun pointed at them by a Chicago police officer over the past 12 months, over five times the rate of Chicagoans overall (under 2%).

¹⁶ 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.

TRUSTWORTHINESS AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE BASED ON CONTACT¹⁷

- A majority of Chicagoans rated police “good” or “very good” on six of the 10 questions about trustworthiness and procedural justice based on recent contact. Specifically, Chicagoans said that police officers did a “good” or “very good” job at remaining calm (62.6%), treating them with respect and dignity (61.7%), treating them fairly (60.4%), and answering all of their questions (56.7%). A majority of Chicagoans also indicated that they were “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with the information police provided during their most recent encounter. However, for these ten questions, four showed decreases of 5% or more in positive responses compared with the 2020 Survey, although only one item (related to fair treatment during the most recent interaction) was statistically significant.
- By contrast, of the Young Black Men who answered questions about their most recent contact, over half (52.5%) rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor” on providing a valid reason for stopping them. More than half (54%) also said police did a “poor” or “very poor” job expressing concern about their feelings during the encounter. Half of Young Black Men (49.4%) also said CPD officers did a “poor” or “very poor” job explaining why they had stopped or questioned them in a clear way. Similar to result for the All Chicagoans sample, four of the items in this category showed decreases of 5% or more in positive responses compared with the 2020 Survey, although changes were statistically significant for only two of the items (providing a valid reason for stopping you and remaining calm).
- A lower proportion of Young Black Men in 2022 thought that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job providing a valid reason for stopping them during their most recent encounter compared to 2020 (dropped to 21.9% from 28.2%).

¹⁷ Respondents who indicated they had contact with police within the past 12 months were then asked a series of questions regarding their experiences during their most recent contacts. This section repeats eight questions about CPD behavior from the General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice 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.

MISCONDUCT COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS¹⁸

- In 2022, Chicagoans were more concerned about harassment as a result of making a complaint against the CPD. The percentage who indicated they would be “very worried” or “extremely worried” about harassment or other consequences when making a complaint increased from 18.9% in 2020 to 24.2% in 2022.
- One quarter of Chicagoans (25.1%) said they were “confident” or “very confident” that a complaint would be thoroughly investigated. White Chicagoans were least confident in a thorough investigation (49.1% reported low confidence vs. 45% of Black and 46% of Latino Chicagoans reporting low confidence). White Chicagoans were also more negative about the CPD holding officers accountable than they had been two years prior and also rated police lower on supporting people who wanted to file a complaint than in 2020.
- More Black (30.8%) and Latino (27%) Chicagoans said they would be “very worried” or “extremely worried” about CPD harassment in response to filing a complaint than White Chicagoans (16.8%).
- Young Black Men were less confident that they would know how to file a complaint than they were in the 2020 previous survey (34.1% in 2022 vs. 44.4% in 2020). Over half of Young Black Men (51.7%) reported low confidence that a complaint against the police would be investigated thoroughly.

INTERACTIONS WITH MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY

- Sixteen percent of Chicagoans thought police are doing a “poor” or “very poor” job treating people from their neighborhoods fairly. The difference in responses to this question by race was stark: Black Chicagoans were 3.5 times more likely to give the CPD a “poor” or “very poor” rating (28.3%) on this question than White Chicagoans (8.7%).
- The majority of Chicagoans (52.2%) said the CPD are doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating members of the Black community fairly. Two out of five Chicagoans surveyed also rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor” at treating Latino Chicagoans fairly and treating people experiencing homelessness fairly.

¹⁸ 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.

- Young Black Men (41.9%) were 4.5 times more likely than White Chicagoans (8.7%) to give a negative rating to police for treating people in their neighborhood fairly. See [Appendix 9](#), Figures A68.
- White Chicagoans were less likely to believe that officers “sometimes” or “almost always/usually” used race or ethnic background when deciding which cars to stop for traffic violations (40.1% compared to 53.3% for Black Chicagoans and 47.6% for Latino Chicagoans), which people to arrest (41.5% compared to 48.4% for Black Chicagoans and 46.6% for Latino Chicagoans), and which people to help with their problems (35.2% compared to 39% for Black and 40.6% of Latino Chicagoans).
- Nearly three-quarters of Young Black Men (73%) felt they had been personally stopped by the CPD because of their racial or ethnic background. This compares to a third of all Chicagoans, 36% of Latino Chicagoans, over half of Black Chicagoans (55%) in the All Chicagoan Sample, and 8.4% of White Chicagoans who also felt they had been stopped because of racial or ethnic background.

CONFIDENCE IN REFORM¹⁹

- Overall, more Chicagoans in 2022 were “doubtful” or “very doubtful” that police reform would have a lasting and positive effect compared to 2020 (43.2% vs. 33.1%).
- For White Chicagoans, the difference between 2022 and 2020 was a 20.9% increase for those who indicated “doubtful” or “very doubtful” on this question (increasing from 28% in 2020 to 49% in 2022). Black Chicagoans had a similar response pattern for both surveys with 44% indicating “doubtful” or “very doubtful” in 2022 and 45.6% in 2020.
- Young Black Men also responded similarly to the other groups: 47% expressed low confidence in the potential for lasting and positive changes within the CPD. This percentage was approximately the same in 2020 as well.

Overall Conclusions

In 2022, the differing perceptions and experiences based on race and ethnicity documented in the first community survey report persisted with slight changes. White Chicagoans still had the highest proportion of positive responses overall, but that positivity in responses was lower than White Chicagoans had in the 2020

¹⁹ 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.

Survey. The gap in the perceptions of police between Latino and Black Chicagoans narrowed in 2022 compared to two years ago when Latino Chicagoans had higher positive ratings than Black Chicagoans. As in the 2020 Survey, Black Chicagoans still gave the least positive and most negative ratings in 2022, though there were fewer negative ratings than compared to 2020. The positive perceptions of this group, however, did not change and Black Chicagoans were instead more likely to select the middle (neutral) response.

The gap between Young Black Men and the average Chicagoan persists as strongly as it did in 2020. Young Black Men had, by far, the least positive and most negative perceptions of police compared to other groups, including Black Chicagoans in the general sample. Black Chicagoans in the general sample answered questions more similarly to Latino Chicagoans than to Young Black Men. Young Black Men in 2022 answered most of the questions similarly to their counterparts in 2020, with a few exceptions where Young Black Men were more likely to favor a middle (neutral) response option. A notable difference between the Young Black Men samples of 2020 and 2022 was the reduced rate of experiencing gun-pointing by a police officer. In 2022, slightly over a tenth of Young Black Men respondents had experienced gun-pointing by the CPD compared to 19% in 2020, but this rate was still much higher than that of the average Chicagoan (by more than 6.5 times) and the average Black Chicagoan (by more than 3 times).

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

Background and Methodology

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. ¶1645. This report presents the results of the second biennial community survey under the Consent Decree.²⁰ This report indicates how the CPD is performing in the eyes of the community and will be a resource for evaluating CPD management and accountability under the Consent Decree.

The language of the Consent Decree guided the development of the survey methodology and questions. Specifically, the survey is expected to cover “perceptions of CPD’s services, trustworthiness, community engagement, effectiveness, responsiveness, handling of misconduct complaints and investigations, and interactions with members of the Chicago community.” ¶1646. Designed to meet the requirements of the Consent Decree, the survey is one important way to have resident opinions represented in the monitoring process.²¹

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.²²

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 was used for both the 2020 and 2022 surveys. The following provides an overview of the survey framework and methodology:²³

- Our team selected survey respondents at random from the population of adults living in Chicago. Social scientists use random samples to reduce bias in

²⁰ The final Consent Decree, signed January 31, 2019, is available at <https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/FINAL-CONSENT-DECREE-SIGNED-BY-JUDGE-DOW.pdf>.

²¹ The IMT has several ways for community members to provide input available on the IMT website: www.cpdmonitoringteam.com.

²² 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.

²³ For more details on the methodology, please see Appendices 1 through 4.

survey responses, improve the accuracy of the results, and ensure that the results can be generalized to the Chicago population as a whole.

- In addition to hearing from Chicago residents overall, it is also important to hear from a separate representative sample of the Chicagoans who have the most contact with the CPD. CPD data indicate that Black men ages 18–25 are the group most frequently stopped by the CPD.²⁴ As we did in our 2020 Survey, we randomly selected 300 individuals from this population to complete the same survey as the larger sample of respondents.²⁵
- Our team provided respondents the opportunity to complete the survey online or by telephone, in English or Spanish, and we provided each with a \$10 cash-equivalent incentive.
- The total respondents to each of the two surveys were as follows:²⁶

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

- For purposes of comparison, the analysis is broken down by the three largest demographic groups in Chicago: Black, Latino, and White Chicagoans.²⁷ 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. This report uses the following labels to describe groups:
 - **All Chicagoans/All Chicago Adults:** The representative sample of Chicago residents ages 18 and older. Within this sample, three groups are described in the analysis:
 - **Black Chicagoans:** Non-Hispanic Black, ages 18 and older;

²⁴ Chicago Police Department Investigatory Stop Report (ISR) data: <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/isr-data/>.

²⁵ More detail is available on the rationale for this sample in [Appendix 2](#). Ideally, this survey would have included representative samples of other groups with high levels of police contact, including young Latino men and young Black women, but this was not possible given budget limitations.

²⁶ 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. Respondents who took the phone survey also had the option to skip and some responded “I don’t know” or refused to answer, which are all considered non-responses.

²⁷ 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.’”

- **Latino Chicagoans:** Hispanic or Latino of any race, ages 18 and older;
 - **White Chicagoans:** Non-Hispanic White, ages 18 and older; and
 - **Young Black Men:** The separate sample of Black men, ages 18–25.
- 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 the 2020 Survey, as well as by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- For the purposes of clarity, this report capitalizes Young Black Men to remind readers that a separate survey recruitment effort was conducted for this specific population. Individuals in this group are a representative sample of Young Black Men in Chicago between the ages of 18 and 25 and are not included in the statistics of the broader Black group of the 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 also 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 6](#).

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 most positive on one end of the scale to most negative on the other end.

In the figures presented here, we collapsed the five responses into three response categories: “positive” (such as “good” and “very good”), “negative” (such as “bad” or “very bad”), and “neutral” (such as “neither good nor bad”) response options. On the left-hand side, the figures present the combined negative responses, followed by the neutral responses in the middle, and the combined positive responses on the right-hand side. The questions in the figures follow the order of the questions in the survey. An asterisks (*) next to a question means there was a statistically significant difference between responses from 2020 and 2022. The figures below depict separate analyses for the All Chicagoans sample and the Young Black Men sample and are labeled as such.

Overall Police Services

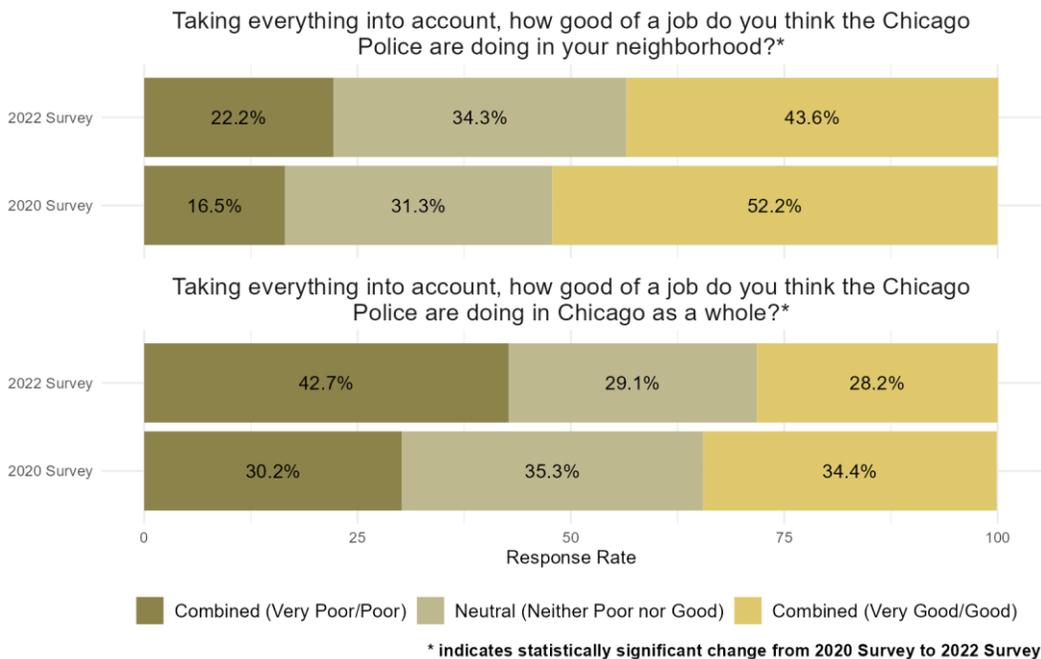
Respondents answered two questions about their satisfaction with the CPD's overall performance in their neighborhood and throughout the city.

RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE

Compared to the 2020 responses of the All Chicagoans' sample, a lower proportion of Chicagoans said the CPD was doing a "good" or "very good" job in both their neighborhood (dropped to 43.6% from 52.2%) and citywide (dropped to 28.2% from 34.4%), while a higher proportion said that the police were doing a "poor" or "very poor" job in the city as a whole (grew to 42.7% from 30.2%). See Figure 1.

- For both years, Chicagoans rated the CPD's overall citywide performance lower than CPD's performance in their neighborhoods. In the 2022 survey, 43.6% of All Chicagoans rated CPD's performance in their neighborhoods as "very good" or "good," compared to 28.2% who gave a "good" or "very good" rating for CPD performance citywide.
- In the 2022 sample of All Chicagoans, White participants gave the highest rating for the CPD's performance in their neighborhood with half (50%) selecting "very good" or "good." See [Appendix 9](#), Figure A7.
- Compared to results from 2020, White Chicagoans were twice as likely to give low overall ratings for the CPD's citywide performance in 2022 (grew to 47.7% in 2022 from 22% in 2020).
- Latino Chicagoans had the highest drop in positive rating for the city as a whole—from 41.2% in 2020 to 26.1% in 2022, a 15% drop.
- In the 2022 sample of All Chicagoans, a lower proportion of Black Chicagoans rated the CPD's performance in their neighborhood as "very good" or "good" than in the 2020 Survey (dropped to 26% from 34%).

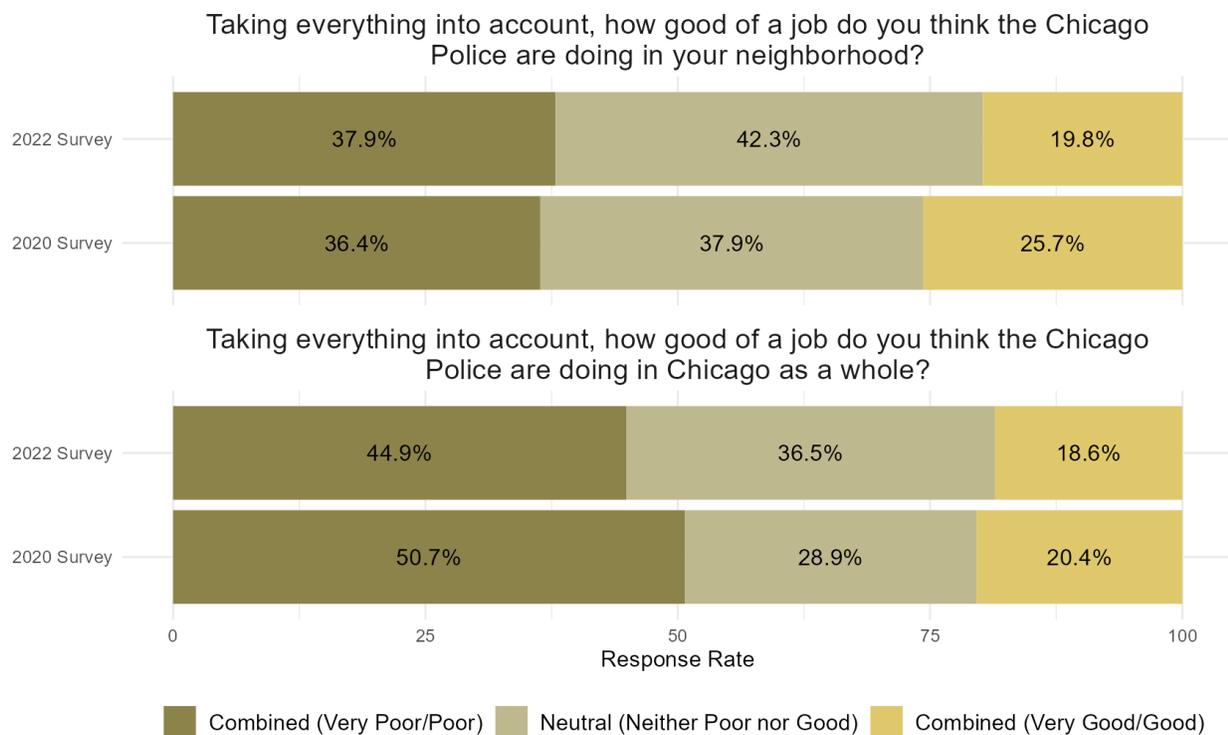
Figure 1: All Chicagoans. Overall Police Services



RESULTS FOR THE YOUNG BLACK MEN SAMPLE

The Young Black Men in our sample rated the CPD’s performance similarly low in their neighborhood and in the city as whole in 2022, giving CPD the lowest positive ratings of all groups both in their neighborhood (19.8%) and citywide (18.6%). See Figure 2. Young Black Men’s rating of the CPD’s overall police services did not change significantly between the two surveys neither for their neighborhood nor for the city.

Figure 2. Young Black Men. Overall Police Services



Effectiveness

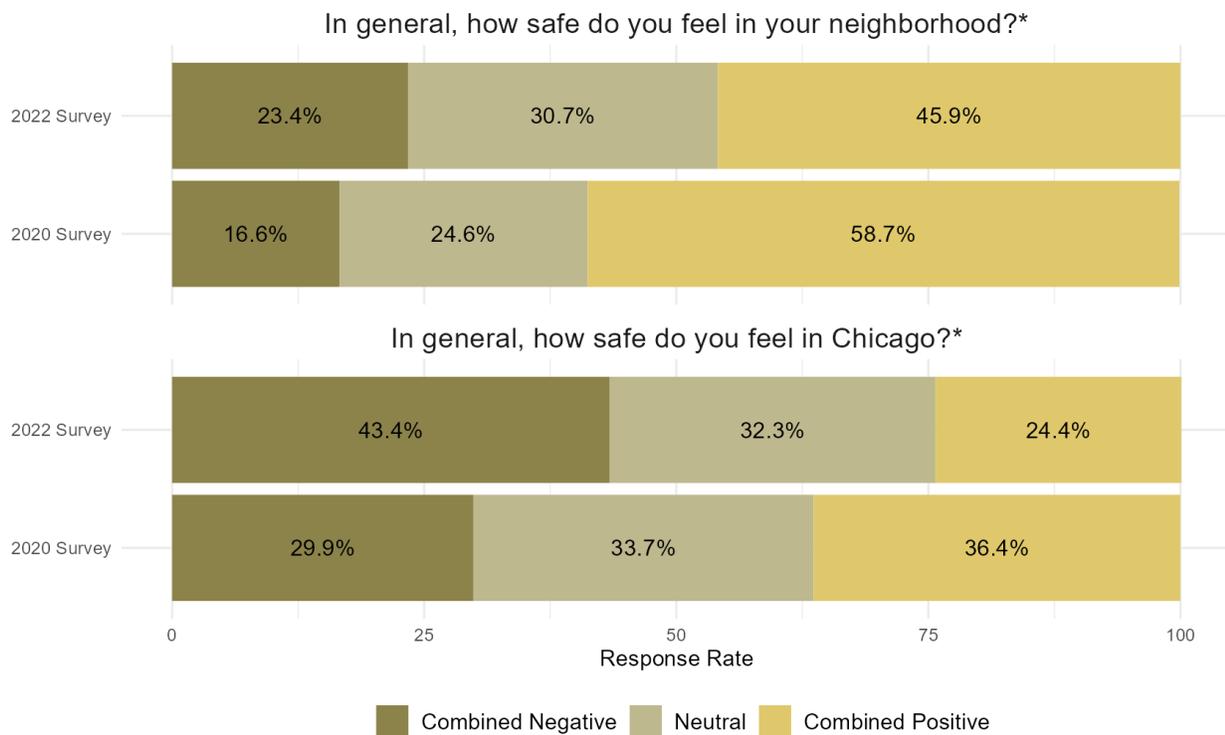
Respondents were asked their opinions about the effectiveness of the CPD in their neighborhoods, including how promptly the CPD responds to emergencies, de-escalates tense situations, supports victims and witnesses, and solves crimes. Respondents were also asked how safe they feel throughout the city,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

RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE

A greater share of Chicagoans reported feeling “safe” or “very safe” in their neighborhood (45.9%) than in Chicago as a whole (24.4%). Forty-three percent of these participants reported feeling “unsafe” or “very unsafe” in Chicago.

- The greatest difference in negative responses about safety in Chicago as a whole was reflected by 43.4% of Chicagoans reporting they felt “unsafe” or “very unsafe” in the 2022 survey compared to 29.9% in 2020. See Figure 3.

Figure 3. All Chicagoans. Effectiveness: Safety in Chicago and Neighborhood

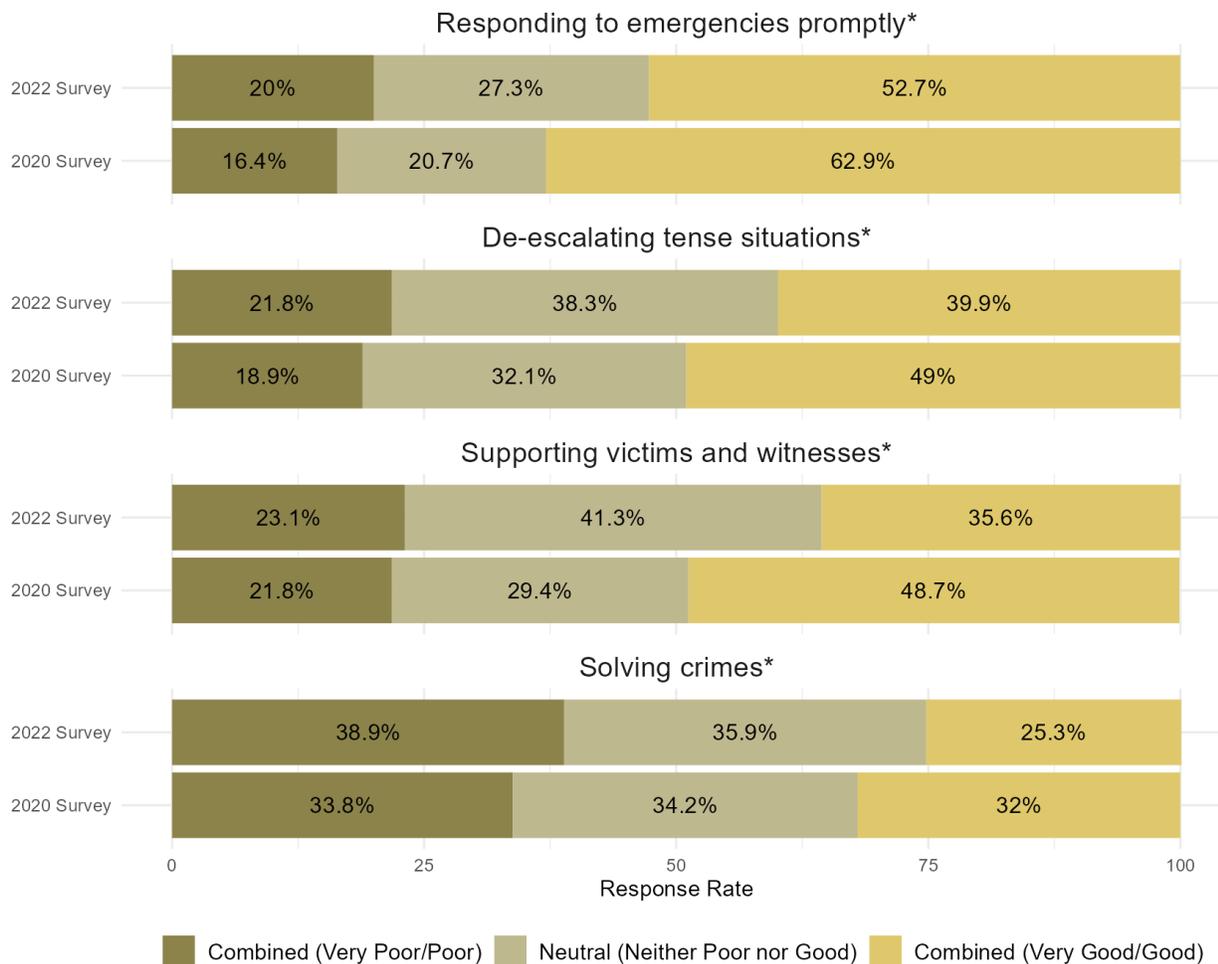


* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

- The majority of Chicagoans rated the CPD positively for prompt emergency response (52.7%). However, only a quarter (25.3%) of Chicagoans gave the CPD a “good” or “very good” rating for solving crimes. See Figure 4. Specifically among Black Chicagoans, over half (50.2%) gave the CPD a “poor” or “very poor” rating for effectiveness in solving crimes.
- Chicagoans were ambivalent about the CPD’s effectiveness in supporting victims or witnesses (41.3% neutral rating) and de-escalating tense situations (38.3% neutral rating). See Figure 4.

Figure 4. All Chicagoans. Effectiveness: Police Activities

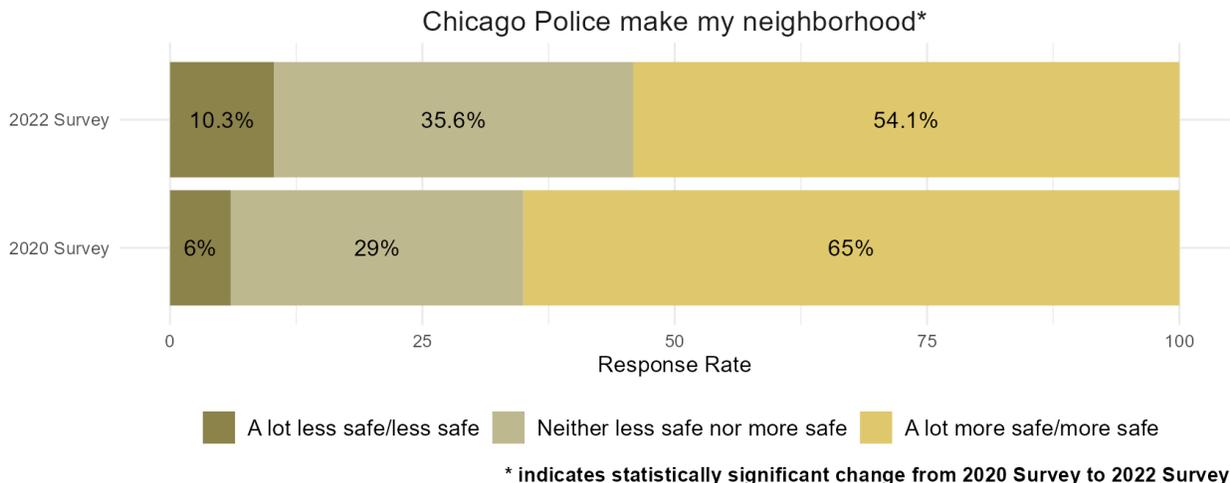
Over the past 12 months, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police in your neighborhood are doing on the following activities?



* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

- In the 2022 survey, most Chicagoans said that police make their neighborhood “more safe” or “a lot more safe” (54.1%), but that is a significantly lower proportion than in the 2020 Survey (65%). A higher proportion of Chicagoans said police make their neighborhood “less safe” or “a lot less safe” in 2022 (10.3%) than in 2020 (6%). See Figure 5.

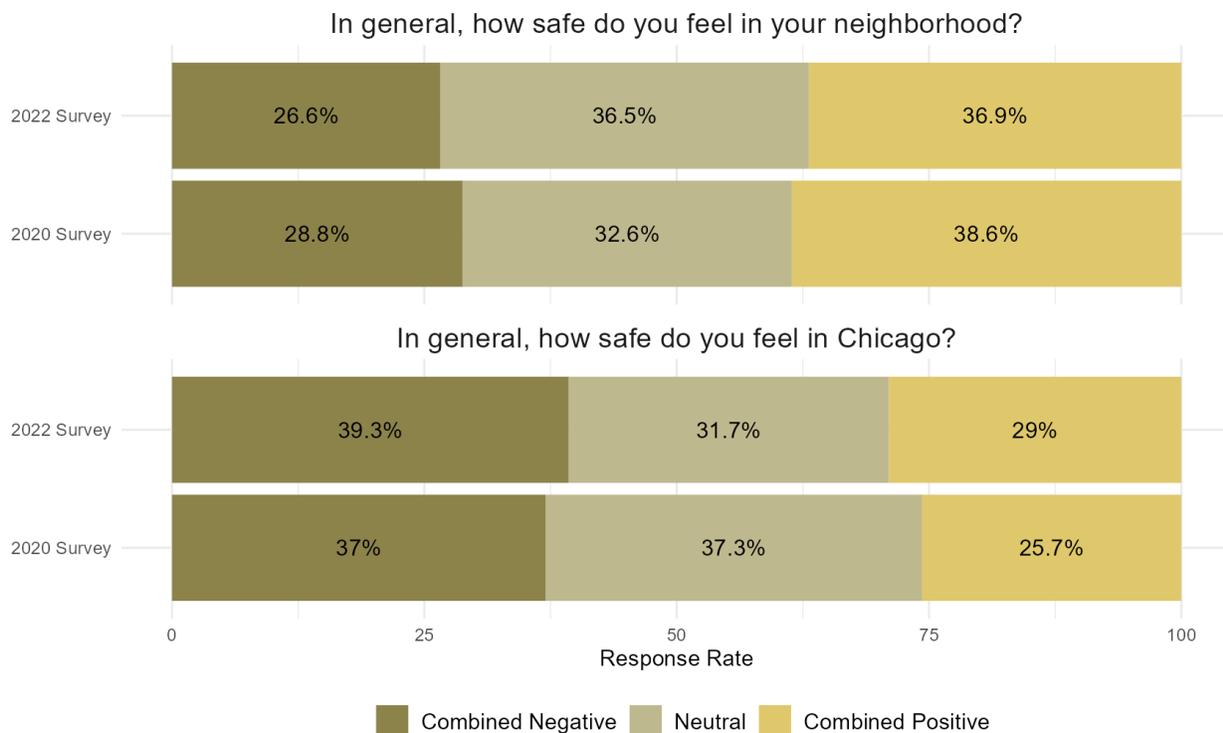
Figure 5. All Chicagoans. Effectiveness: “Chicago Police make my neighborhood... [more safe or less safe]”



RESULTS FOR THE YOUNG BLACK MEN SAMPLE

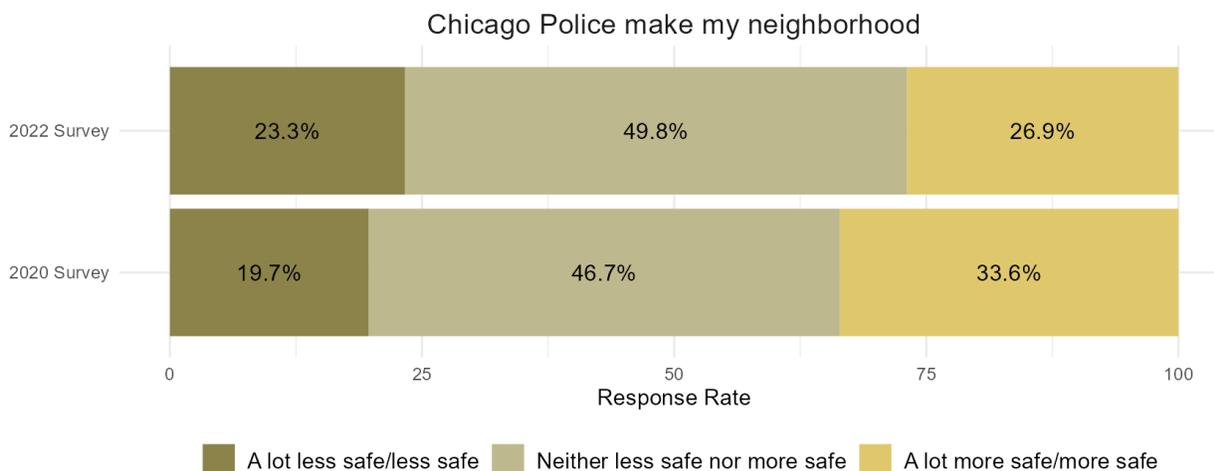
Young Black Men rated safety in Chicago and safety in their neighborhood roughly the same and there was no statistically significant change from 2020 to 2022. See Figure 6.

Figure 6. Young Black Men. Effectiveness: Safety in Chicago and Neighborhood



- Twenty-seven percent of Young Black Men said that police make their neighborhood “safe” or “a lot more safe,” which represents half the proportion of all Chicagoans who indicated that (54.1%). See Figure 7. Young Black Men were two-and-a-half times more likely than White Chicagoans to say that Chicago Police make their neighborhood “less safe” or “a lot less safe” (23.3% vs. 8.4%). See [Appendix 9](#), Figure A15.

Figure 7. Young Black Men. Effectiveness: “Chicago Police make my neighborhood... [more safe or less safe]”



Community Engagement and Responsiveness

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

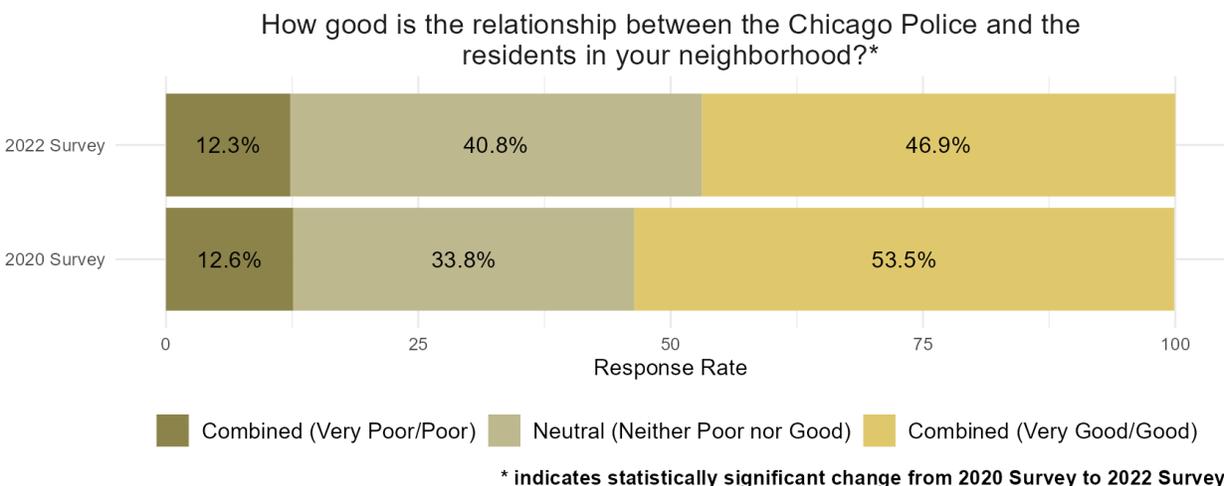
In addition, respondents were asked how well the CPD listens to, understands, and addresses community members’ concerns. This section also included a question about whether respondents knew the first or last name of any officer in their neighborhood, which suggests the extent to which officers are attending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

RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE

Nearly half of Chicagoans (46.9%) rated the relationship between residents and police in their neighborhood as “good” or “very good.” Two in five Chicagoans (40.8%) reported that the relationship is “neither good nor bad.” See Figure 8.

- White Chicagoans were 13% less likely to say that police had a “good” or “very good” relationship with people in their neighborhood in 2022 compared to 2020 (dropped to 55.5% from 68.8%. See [Appendix 9](#), Figure A16.

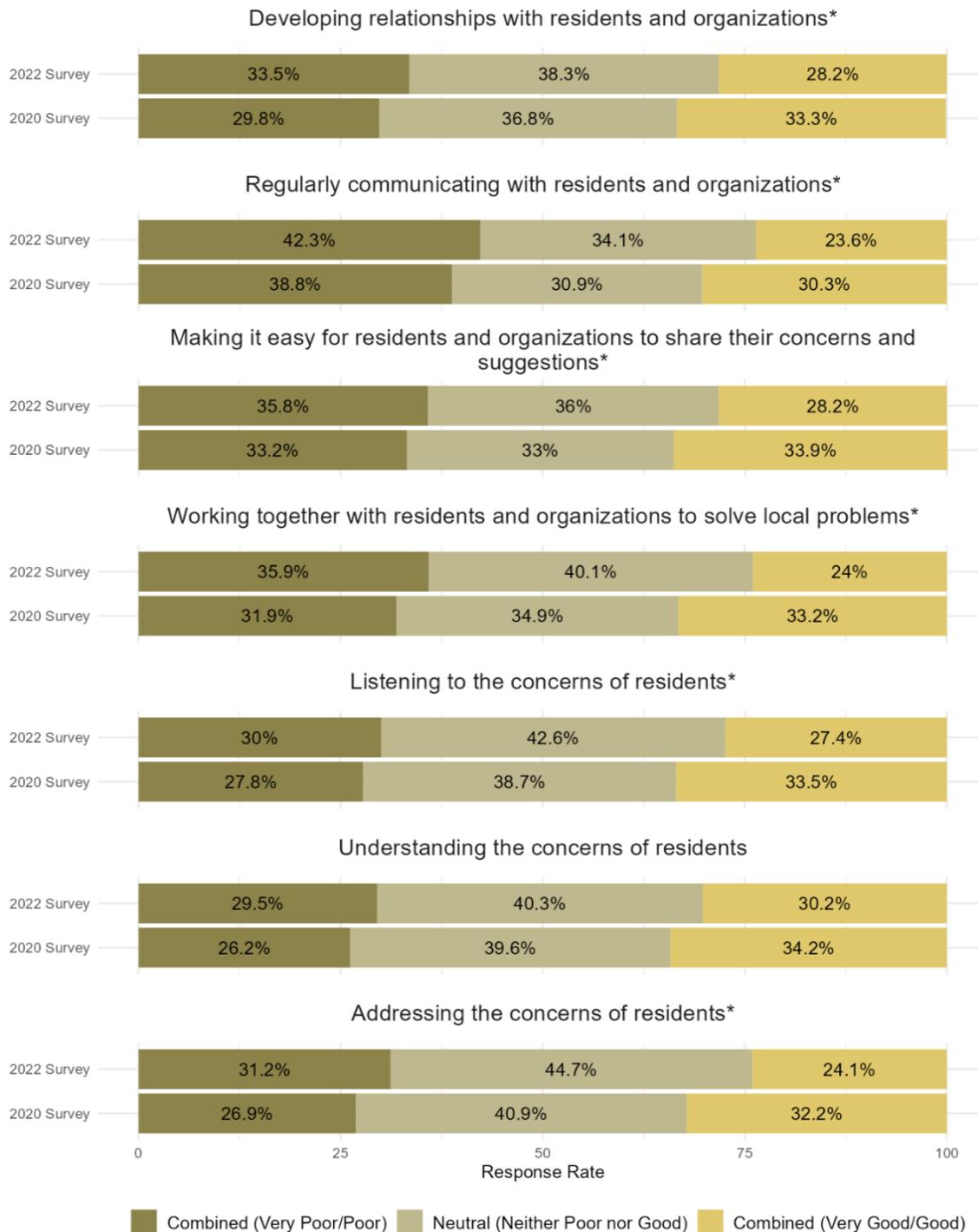
Figure 8. All Chicagoans. Relationship between the CPD and neighborhood residents



- In the 2022 Survey, a lower proportion of Chicagoans gave the CPD positive ratings on seven of the nine questions about Community Engagement and Responsiveness compared to 2020. See Figure 9.
- Specifically, ratings dropped significantly from the 2020 Survey for the following questions: developing relationships with residents and organizations (28.2% from 33.3%), regularly communicating with residents and organizations (23.6% from 30.3%), making it easy for residents and organizations to share their concerns and suggestions (28.2% from 33.9%), and working together with residents and organizations to solve local problems (24% from 33.2%).
- Less than a third of Chicagoans rated the CPD as “good” or “very good” at listening to, understanding, and addressing the concerns of residents in their neighborhood over the last 12 months (27.4%, 30.2%, and 24.1% respectively). This marked a drop in ratings from the 2020 Survey, with two of the items (listening to and addressing the concerns of residents) being statistically significant.
- White Chicagoans were more likely to rate the CPD negatively in 2022 than they were in 2020. By contrast, Black Chicagoans were less likely to rate the CPD negatively in the 2022 survey than they were in 2020 and were more likely to answer neutrally. See [Appendix 9](#), Figures A16–A24.

Figure 9. All Chicagoans. Community Engagement and Responsiveness

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?



* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

RESULTS FOR THE YOUNG BLACK MEN SAMPLE

In the 2022 survey, Young Black Men were more neutral about the relationship between the CPD and residents in their neighborhood than they were in 2020. Nearly half of the sample in 2022 (49.5%) rated the relationship between residents and the CPD as “neither good nor bad.” See Figure 10.

- Roughly half of Young Black Men rated the CPD as “poor” or “very poor” on seven out of the nine other questions about Community Engagement and Responsiveness. There were no statistically significant differences when compared to the answers of the 2020 Young Black Men sample. See Figure 11.

Figure 10. Young Black Men. Relationship between the CPD and neighborhood residents

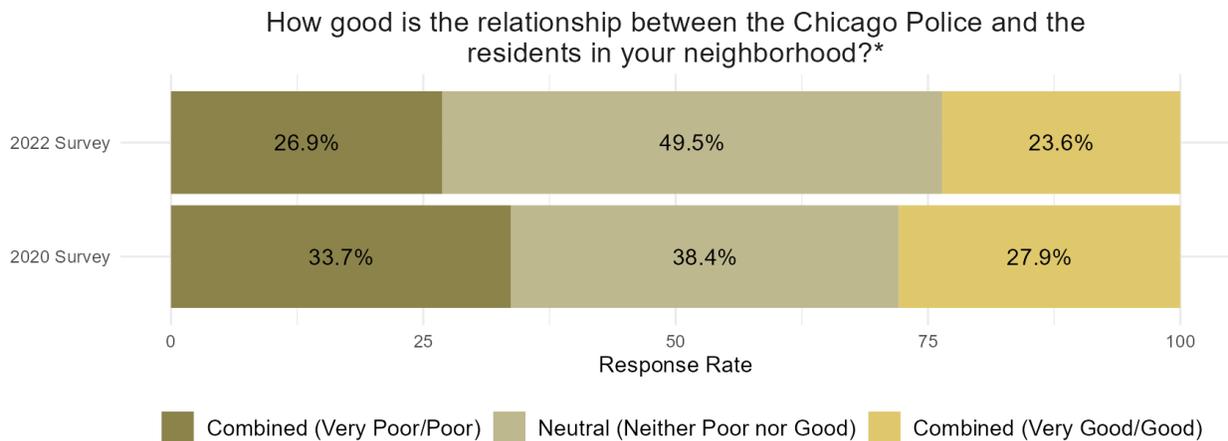
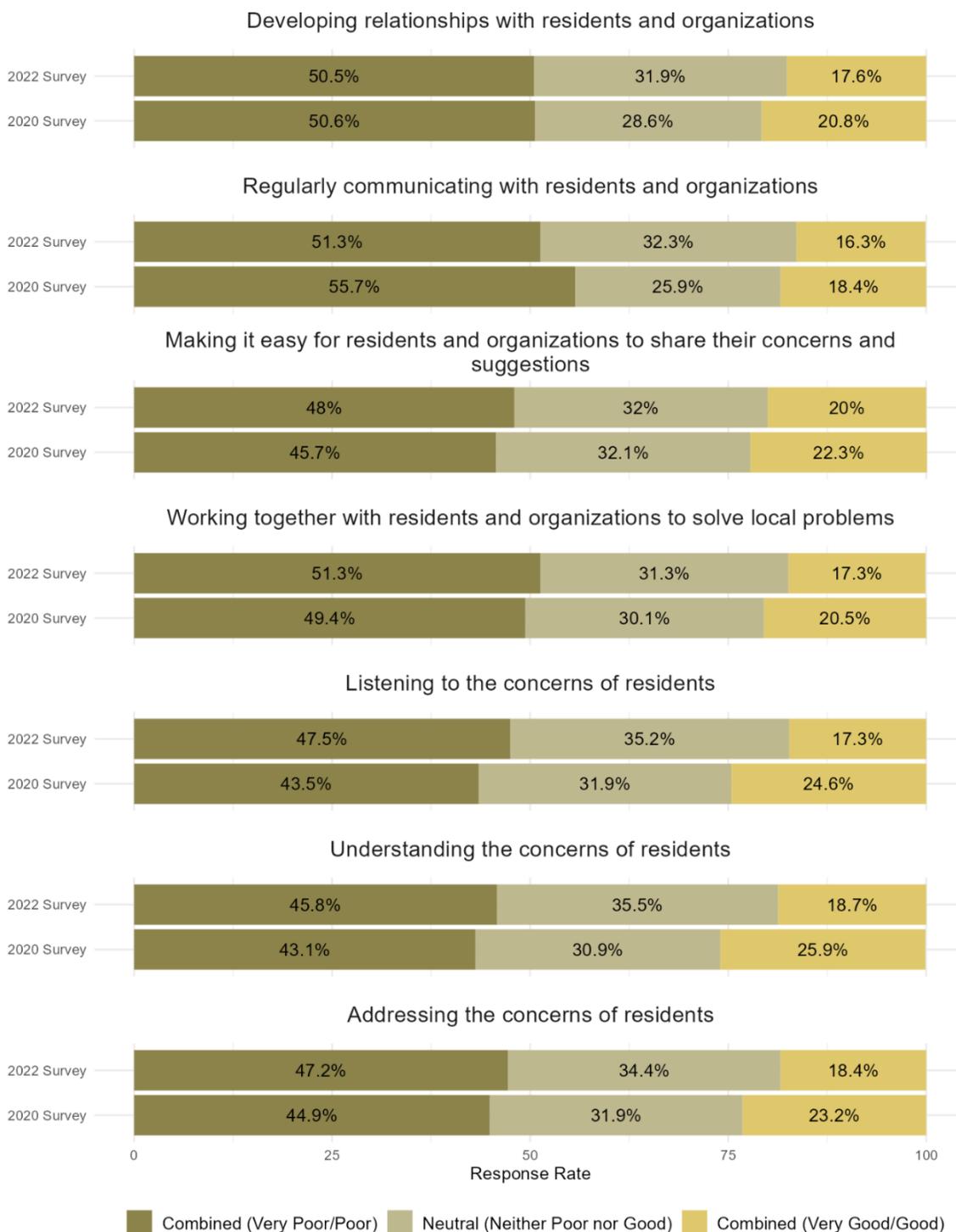


Figure 11. Young Black Men. Community Engagement and Responsiveness

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?



General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice

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

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

Likewise, "procedural justice" in this context refers to whether the police listen to community residents, treat them fairly (without bias), treat them with dignity and respect, and show concern for their welfare.²⁸ Research shows that when the police act in a procedurally just manner, the public is more likely to trust them.²⁹

RESULTS FOR ALL CHICAGOANS:

GENERAL TRUSTWORTHINESS AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE

In 2022, Chicagoans responded differently to five out of 13 questions about General Trustworthiness and Procedural justice compared to 2020 (Figures 12 and 13). A large majority of Chicagoans said they were "likely" or "very likely" to work with police in their neighborhoods to identify a person who committed a crime (74.3%) and to call the police to report a crime (81.3%, see Figure 12).

- Despite a four percent drop from 2020, the majority of Chicagoans (54%) still said they respect Chicago Police in their neighborhoods "a lot" or "completely."

²⁸ The Consent Decree defines "procedural justice" in ¶1777 as "a concept involving four central principles designed to build public confidence in the police: (1) treating people with dignity and respect; (2) giving individuals a chance to be heard during encounters; (3) making decisions fairly and transparently, based on facts; and (4) conveying goodwill and trustworthiness."

²⁹ See, e.g., Bolger, P.C. and Waters G.D, *Journal of Criminal Justice, Volume 60*, 93–99 (2019) ("The relationship between police procedural justice, police legitimacy, and people's willingness to cooperate with law enforcement: A meta-analysis.").

- More Chicagoans in 2022 (25%) said that their values were “not all” or “not very” similar with the values of the police in their neighborhoods than in 2020 (20%).
- Compared to the 2020 Survey results, Chicagoans in 2022 rated police less positively than in 2020 for considering the views of people involved when deciding what to do (dropped 8%) and acting ethically (dropped 6%). Additionally, respect for police officers in Chicagoans’ neighborhoods declined by four percent from 2020. See Figure 13.
- Less than half of Chicagoans said that Chicago Police in their neighborhood did a “good” or “very good” job treating people with respect and dignity (46.4%) and fairly (41.4%) over the last 12 months. Additionally, fewer than half rated the CPD positively for remaining calm (48.6%), using appropriate force (41.3%), behaving according to the law (48.6%), and acting ethically (41.4%).
- White Chicagoans rated the CPD less positively and more negatively on all 13 questions in the General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice section in 2022 compared to 2020. Despite the drop in ratings among White Chicagoans in 2022, they were still more likely than Black Chicagoans to rate police highly on the majority of questions about trustworthiness and procedural justice. See [Appendix 9](#), Figures A25–A37.
- Under a quarter of Black Chicagoans (22.7%) said their values were “similar” or “very similar” to those of police in their neighborhoods compared to over 40% of White and Latino Chicagoans. Black Chicagoans were more likely to give neutral ratings than the other two groups. See [Appendix 9](#), Figure A37.
- The share of Black respondents in 2022 who said that police were doing a “poor” or “very poor” job on using an appropriate level of force over the last 12 months (25.1%) dropped markedly from 43% in 2020 and a greater proportion of respondents selected the neutral response. Compared to 2020, Black respondents also rated police more neutrally than negatively when it came to considering the views of people involved, providing useful information, and acting ethically.

Figure 12. All Chicagoans. Trustworthiness

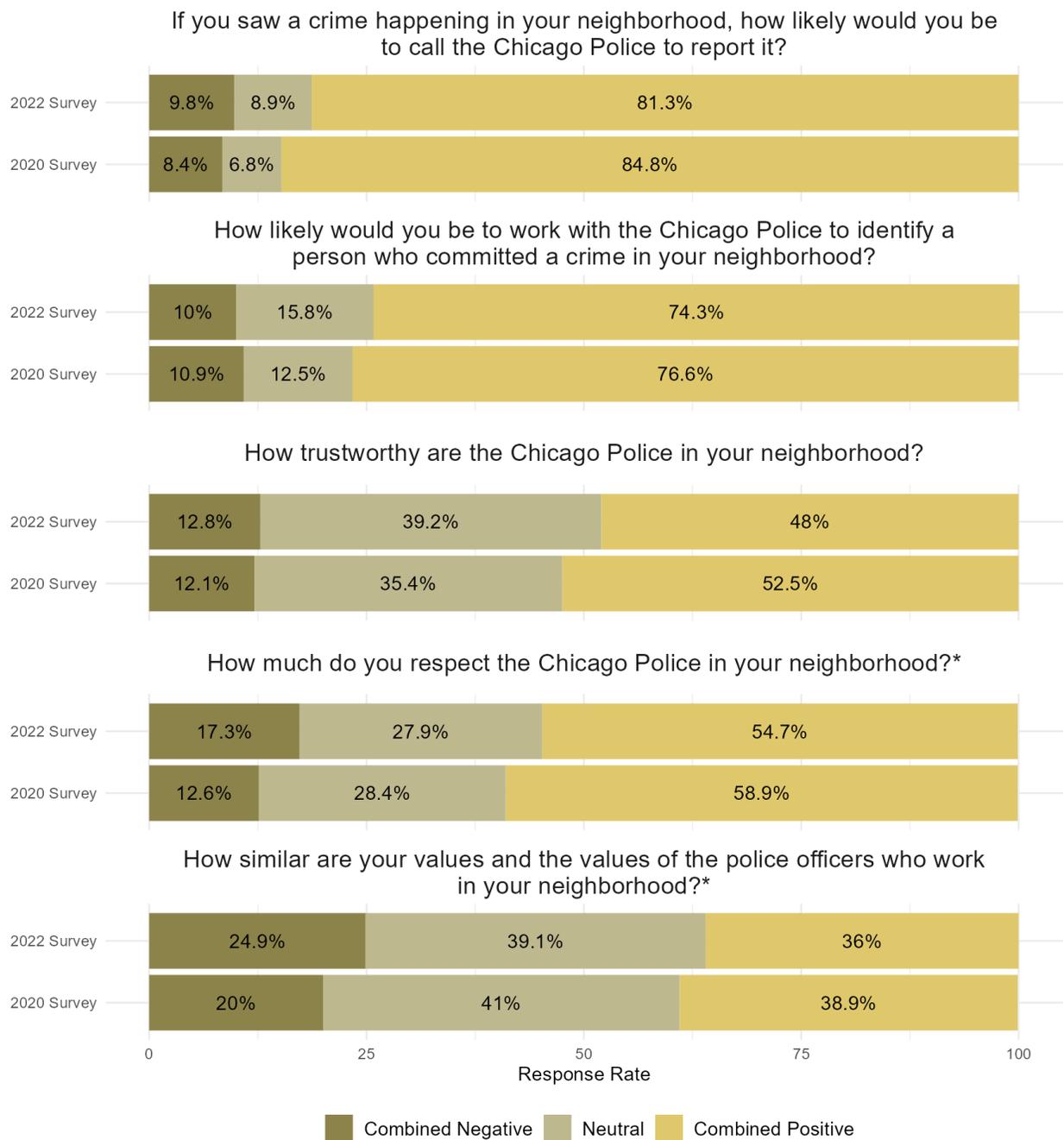
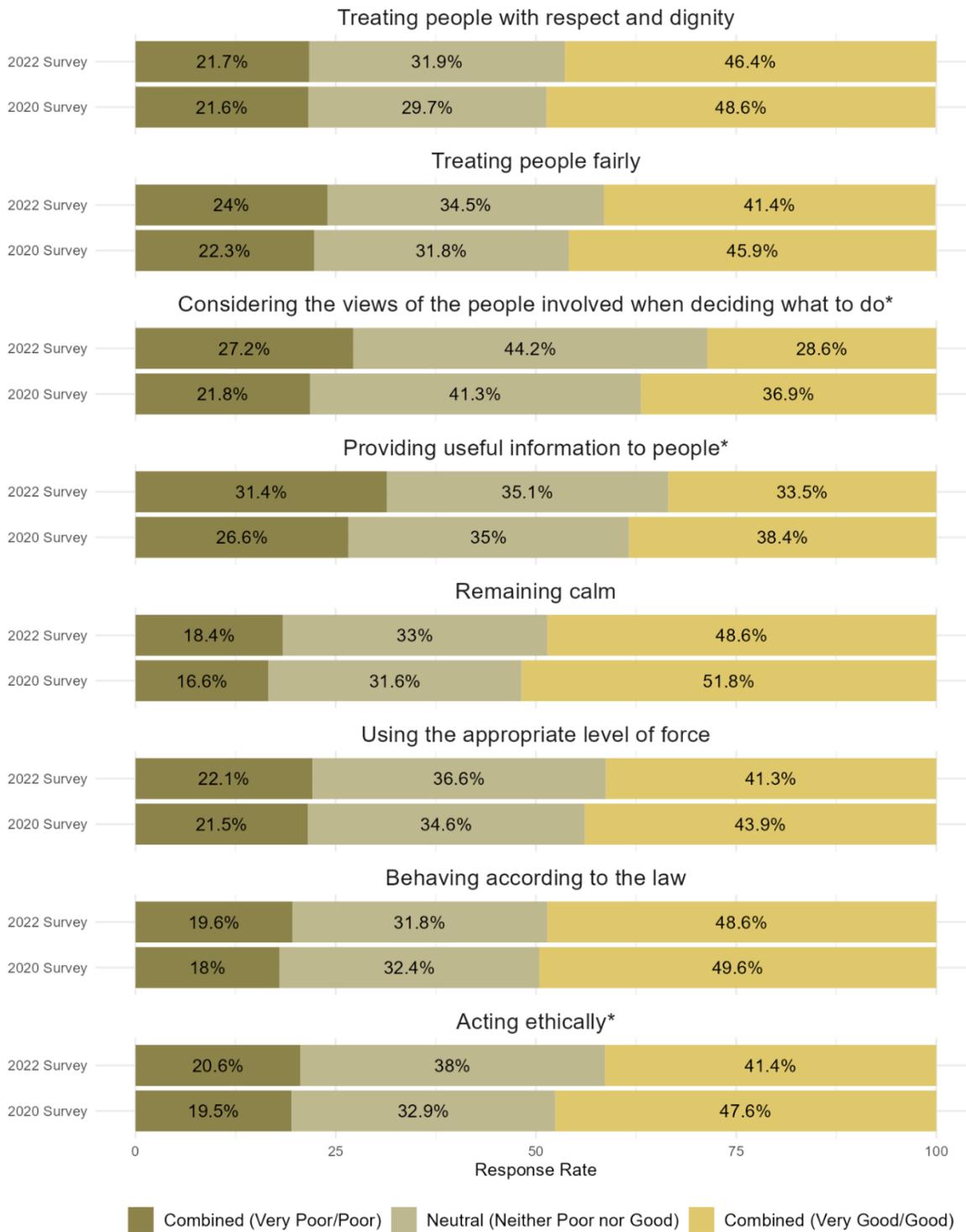


Figure 13. All Chicagoans. Procedural Justice

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?



* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

RESULTS FOR YOUNG BLACK MEN

Overall ratings for this block of questions were much lower among Young Black Men than the general population of Chicago respondents. Less than a quarter of the Young Black Men group rated the CPD positively on any of the trustworthiness and procedural justice questions. Yet, more than half of Young Black Men (54.2%) said they were “likely” or “very likely” to call police if they saw a crime. They were split, however, on their willingness to work with police to identify someone who committed a crime—roughly a third responded in each of the three categories “likely,” “unlikely,” and “neutral” on this question. See Figure 14.

- Sixteen percent of Young Black Men considered the values of the CPD “similar” or “very similar” to their own.
- Only 15% of Young Black Men said police in their neighborhood were doing a “good” or “very good” job of using appropriate force over the last 12 months. See Figure 15. Just 13.8% rated the CPD in their neighborhood as “good” or “very good” for considering the views of people involved when deciding what to do.
- In 2022, Young Black Men rated police less positively on 4 out of the 13 questions about General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice than in 2020. These four questions were about considering the views of those involved when deciding what to do (positive ratings dropped by 12%), providing useful information to people (positive ratings dropped by 9%), using appropriate force (positive ratings dropped by 12%), and behaving according to the law (positive ratings dropped by 10%). See Figure 15.

Figure 14. Young Black Men. Trustworthiness

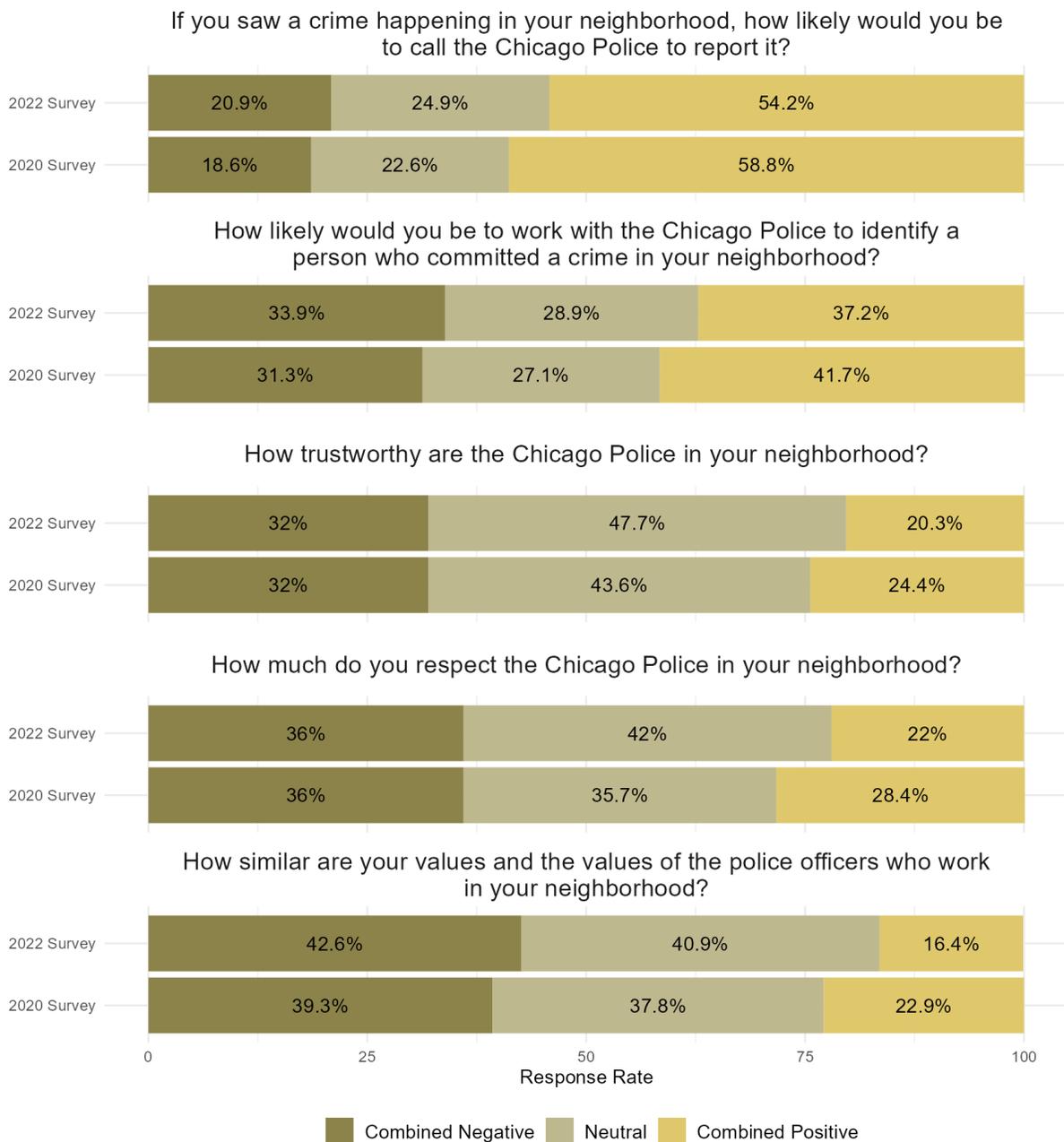
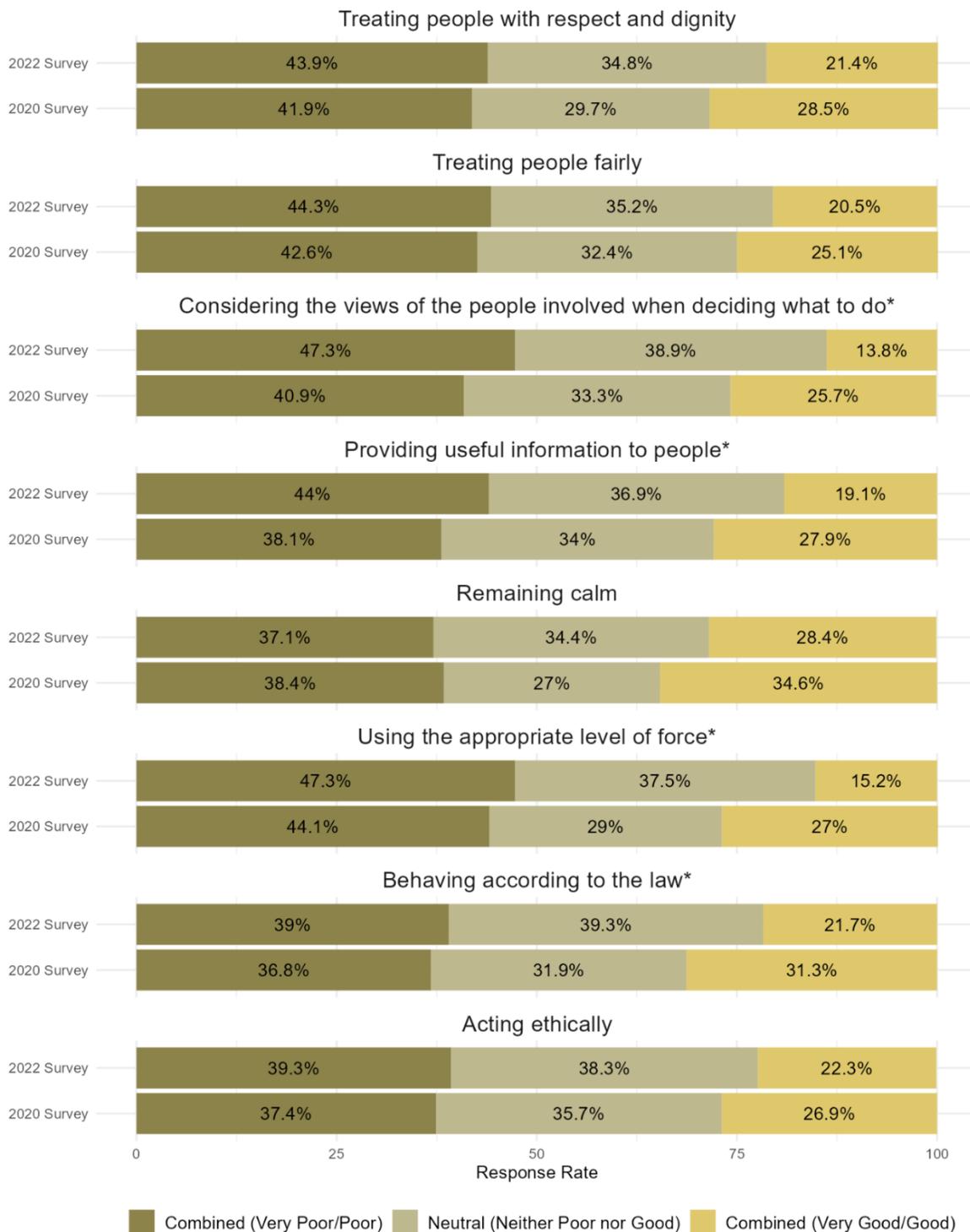


Figure 15. Young Black Men. Procedural Justice

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?



* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

Contact with the CPD in the Previous 12 Months

These survey questions asked respondents whether they interacted with CPD officers in a variety of ways over the 12 months prior to completing the survey. The types of contact ranged from benign or voluntary contact to involuntary, police-initiated contact, such as arrests, to uses of force, and gun-pointing. Figures 16 and 18 in these sections portray questions for which there was a statistically significant difference between 2020 and 2022 responses. Figures 17, 19, and 20 represent the racial breakdown of the contact by type.

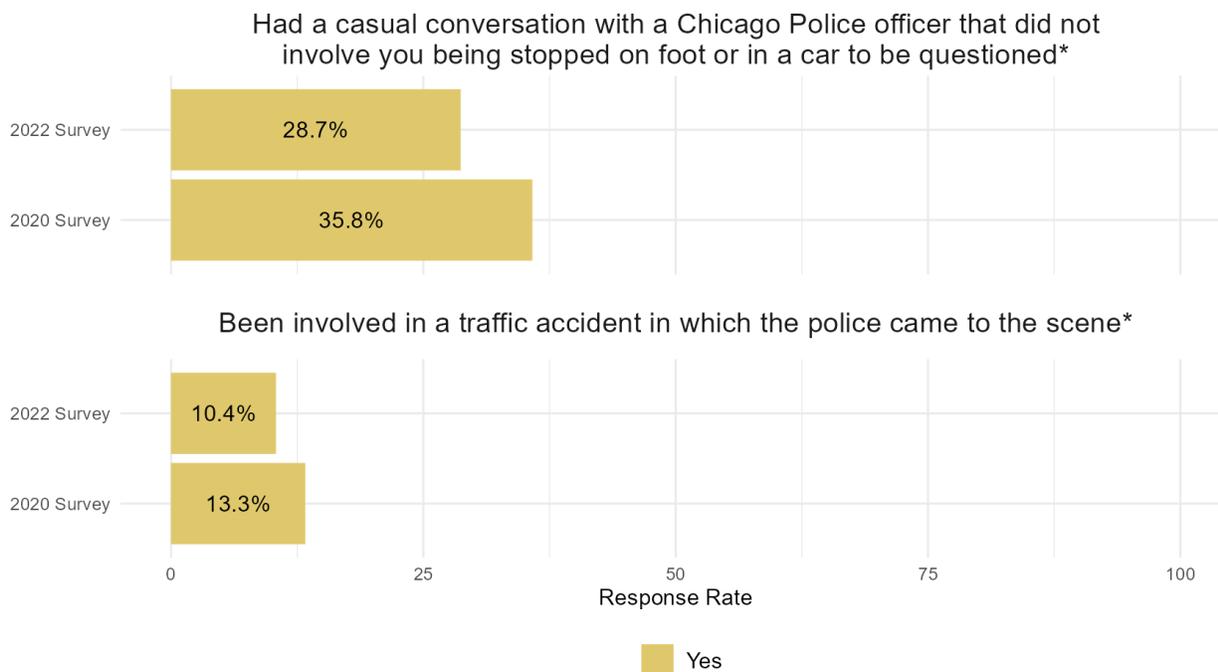
RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE:

VOLUNTARY CONTACT, WITNESS INTERVIEWS, AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

- In the 2022 survey, a lower proportion of Chicagoans overall (28.7%) reported having had a casual conversation with police compared to the 2020 Survey (35.8%). See Figure 16.
- In 2022, a lower proportion of Chicagoans reported having been in an accident where police came to the scene (10.4% vs. 13.3%).

Figure 16. All Chicagoans. Voluntary Contact and Traffic Accidents

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

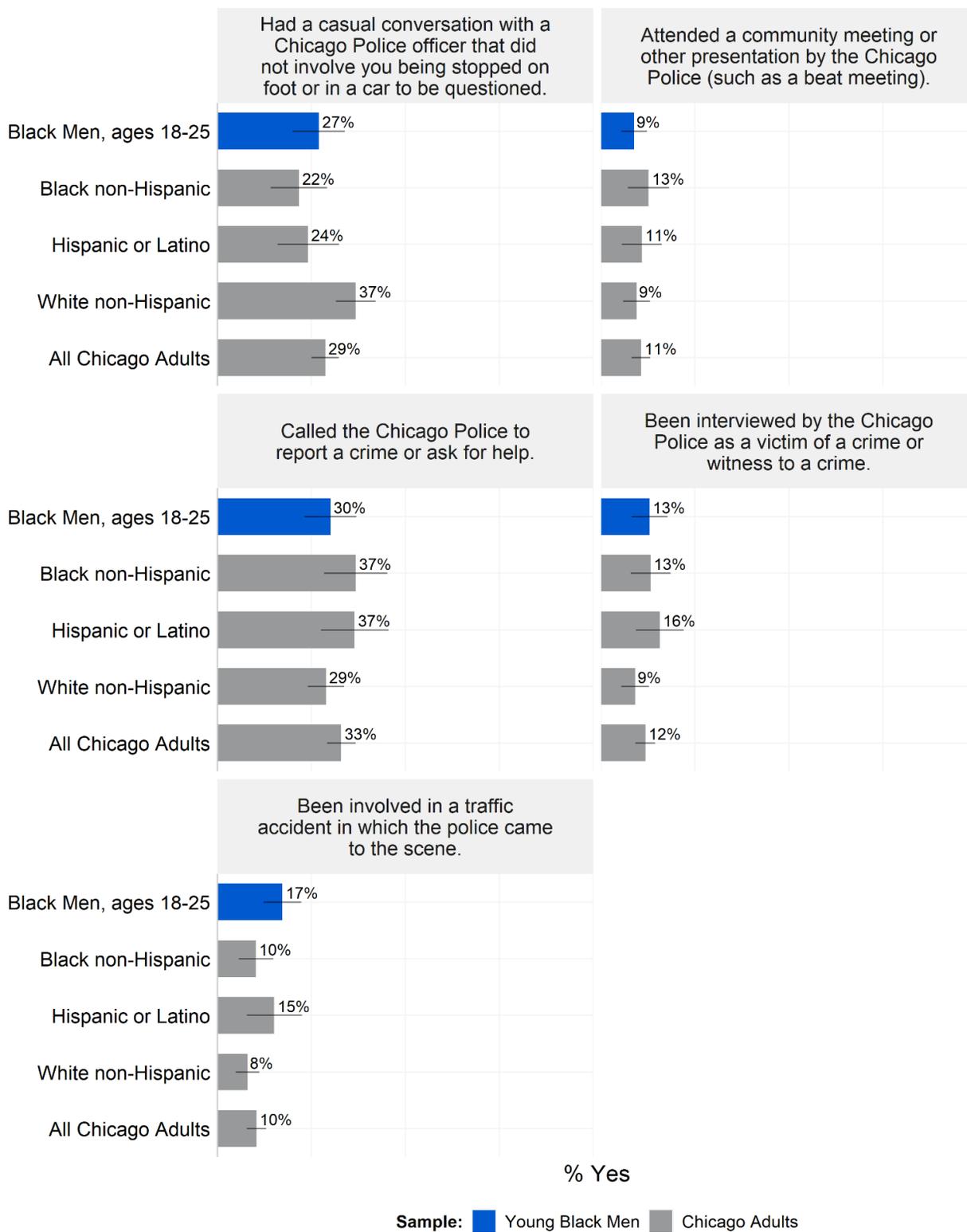


* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

- White Chicagoans reported more casual conversations with police (37%) than Black (22%) or Latino (24%) Chicagoans. See Figure 17.
- In 2022, Latino Chicagoans attended community meetings at a higher rate (11%) than in 2020 (6%). Latino Chicagoans also reported making calls to the police at a greater rate (37%) in 2022 than in 2020 (28%).
- Black (37%) and Latino (37%) Chicagoans were more likely to have called the police over the last 12 months than White (29%) Chicagoans.

Figure 17.

Voluntary Contact, Witness Interviews, and Traffic Accidents by Group.

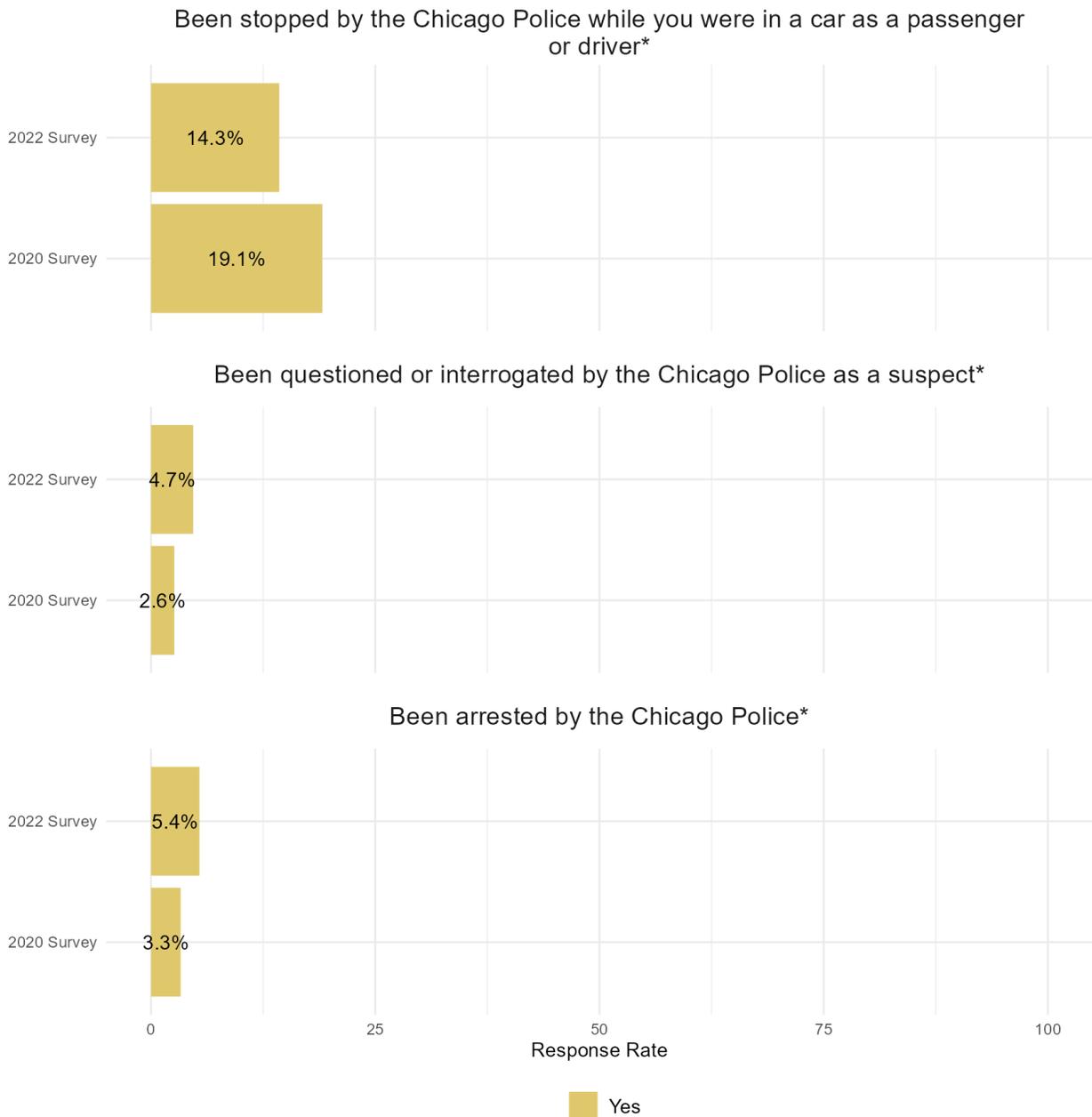


RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOAN SAMPLE: INVOLUNTARY CONTACT

- In 2022, a lower proportion of Chicagoans reported having been stopped by police compared to 2020 (14.3% vs. 19.1%). However, a higher proportion reported having been interrogated (4.7% vs. 2.6%) and arrested (5.4% vs. 3.3%) over the past 12 months compared to 2020. See Figure 18.

Figure 18. All Chicagoans. Involuntary Contact

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



- A lower proportion of Latino Chicagoans reported having been stopped by Chicago police in 2022 compared to 2020 (11% vs. 19%), but a higher proportion reported having been arrested (5% vs. 0.4%).

- Black Chicagoans were four times more likely than White Chicagoans to have been stopped in a vehicle (27.5% vs. 6.7%) and while walking or standing on the street (12.4% vs. 2.8%) over the last 12 months. See Figure 19.
- Thirteen percent of Black Chicagoans reported having been arrested in the last 12 months as compared to less than one percent of White Chicagoans (0.3%) and nearly six percent of Latino Chicagoans (5.5%).

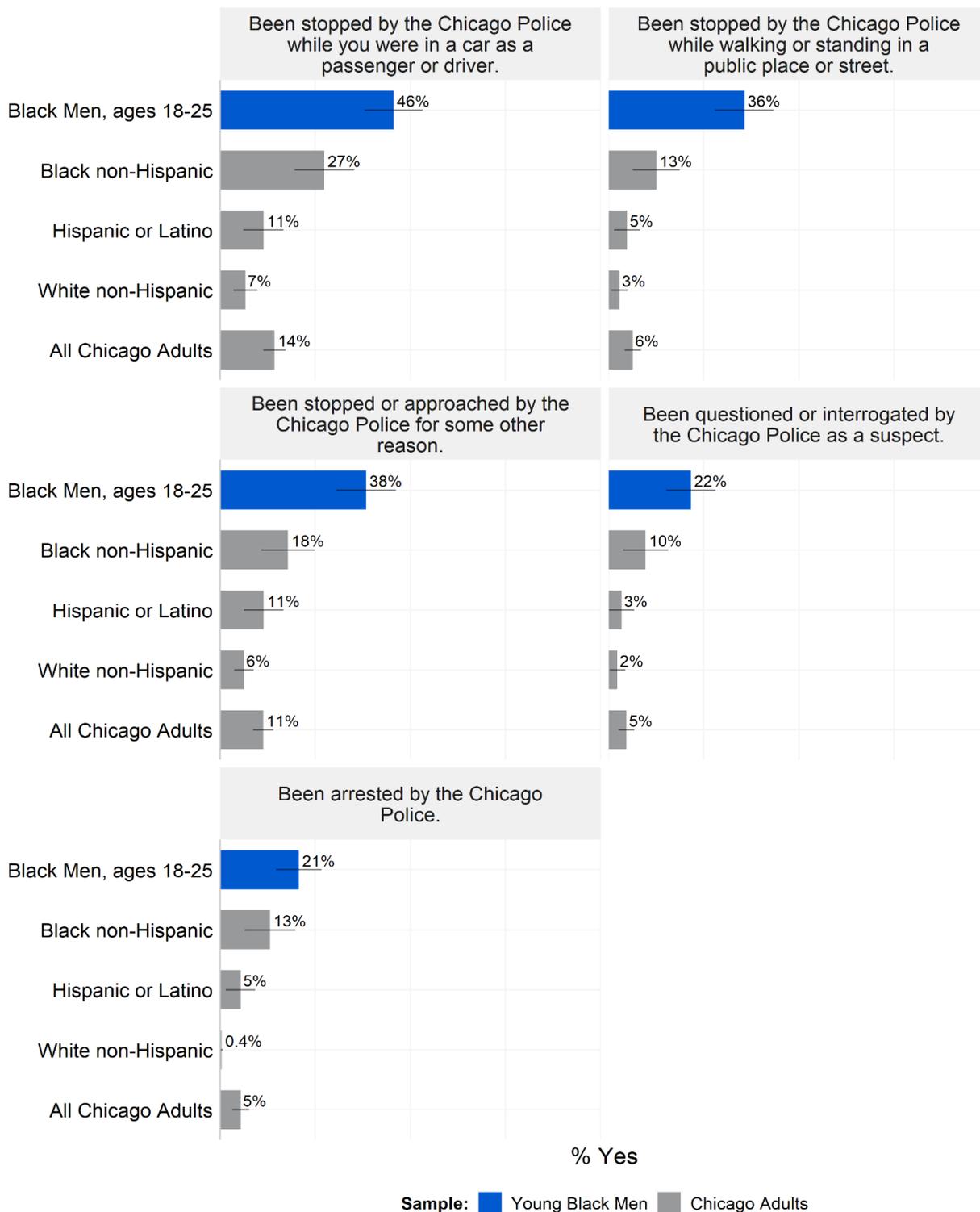
RESULTS FOR YOUNG BLACK MEN: VOLUNTARY CONTACT

- Young Black Men reported having had a casual conversation with police at the same rate as the general population of Chicagoans (28.7%). There were no significant changes on voluntary contact for this population from 2020.

RESULTS FOR YOUNG BLACK MEN: INVOLUNTARY CONTACT

- Forty-six percent of Young Black Men reported having been stopped as a driver or passenger in a vehicle over the last 12 months (three times more frequently than the average Chicagoan).
- Over a third of Young Black Men reported having been stopped in a public place while walking or standing (36%, six times more than the average Chicagoan) and over a third reported having been stopped or approached for some other reason (38%, 3.5 times more than the average Chicagoan).
- A fifth of Young Black Men stated they had been arrested over the last year (21%), a rate 3.5 times higher than Chicagoans overall (5%). See Figure 19.

Figure 19. Involuntary Contact by Group



RESULTS FOR ALL CHICAGOANS:

USE OF FORCE AND GUN-POINTING

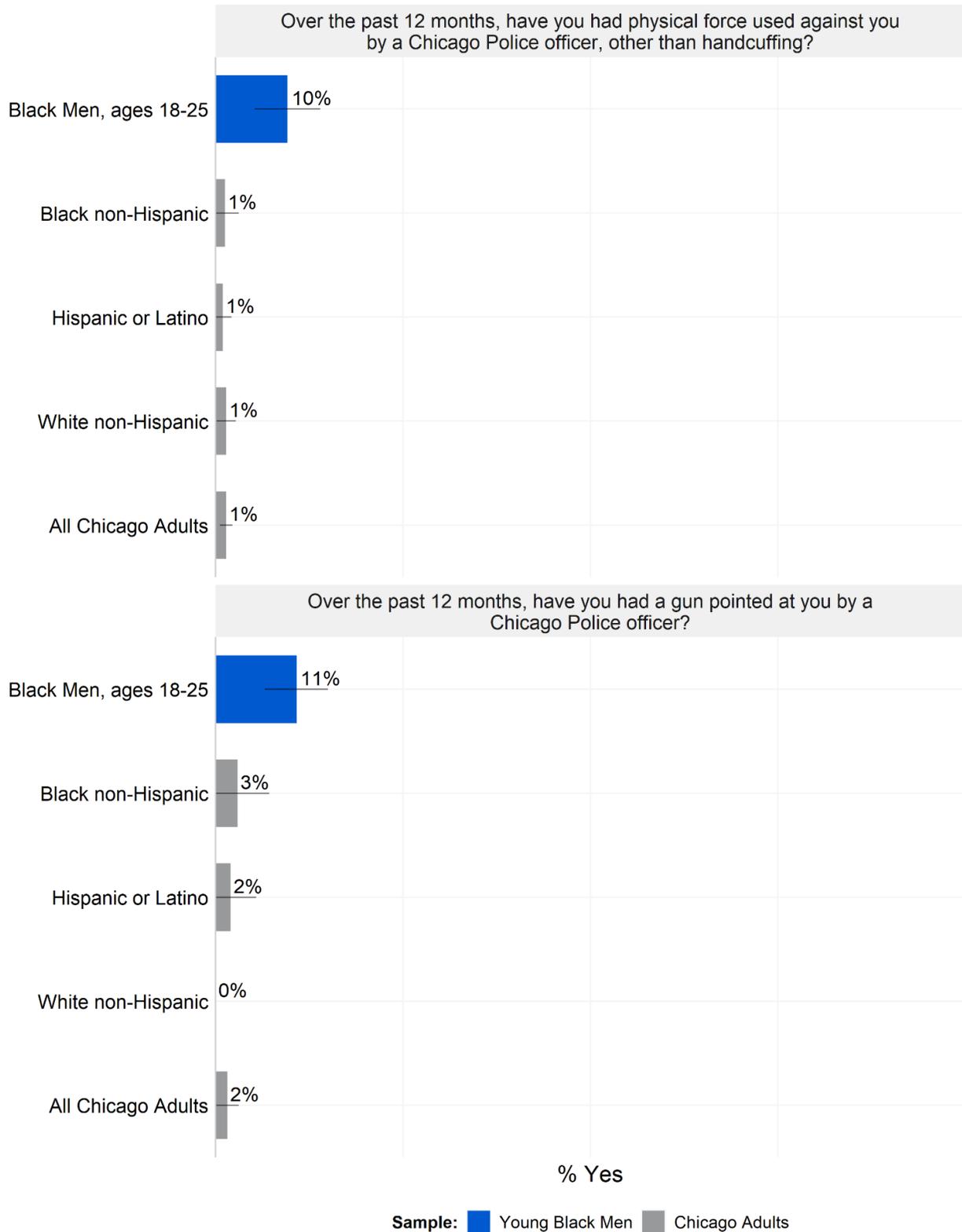
- Chicagoans overall reported experiencing use of force (other than handcuffing) by the CPD at a rate of 1.4% over the past 12 months. There was no difference between racial/ethnic groups on this question.
- Fewer Black Chicagoans reported experiencing use of force other than handcuffing by the CPD in 2022 than in 2020 (1.3% vs. 5.1%).
- None of the White Chicagoans had experienced gun-pointing by a police officer over the past 12 months. However, 3% of Black Chicagoans and 2% of Latino Chicagoans reported having had a gun pointed at them by the CPD over the past year. *See Figure 20.*

RESULTS FOR YOUNG BLACK MEN:

USE OF FORCE AND GUN-POINTING

- Ten percent of Young Black Men reported experiencing use of force by the CPD other than handcuffing, a rate six times greater than all Chicago adults during this time period.
- Eleven percent of Young Black Men reported having had a gun pointed at them by a Chicago police officer over the past 12 months, over five times as many as Chicagoans overall (under 2%).
- Fewer Young Black Men reported having had a gun pointed at them by a police officer in 2022 compared to in 2020 (10.8% vs. 18.6%). This rate was still much higher than the reported 2022 rates for Black (3%), Latino (2.1%), and White (0%) Chicagoans. *See Figure 20.*

Figure 20. Use of Force and Gun-Pointing by Group



Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice Based on Contact

Respondents who indicated they had contact with police within the past 12 months were asked a series of follow up questions regarding their experience during their most recent police encounter.

This section repeats eight questions from the General Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice section, but applies them to the CPD's actions during the respondents' most recent contact. It also adds questions about whether the officers provided a valid reason for stopping the respondent, as well as a question about overall satisfaction with the encounter.

RESULTS FOR ALL CHICAGOANS:

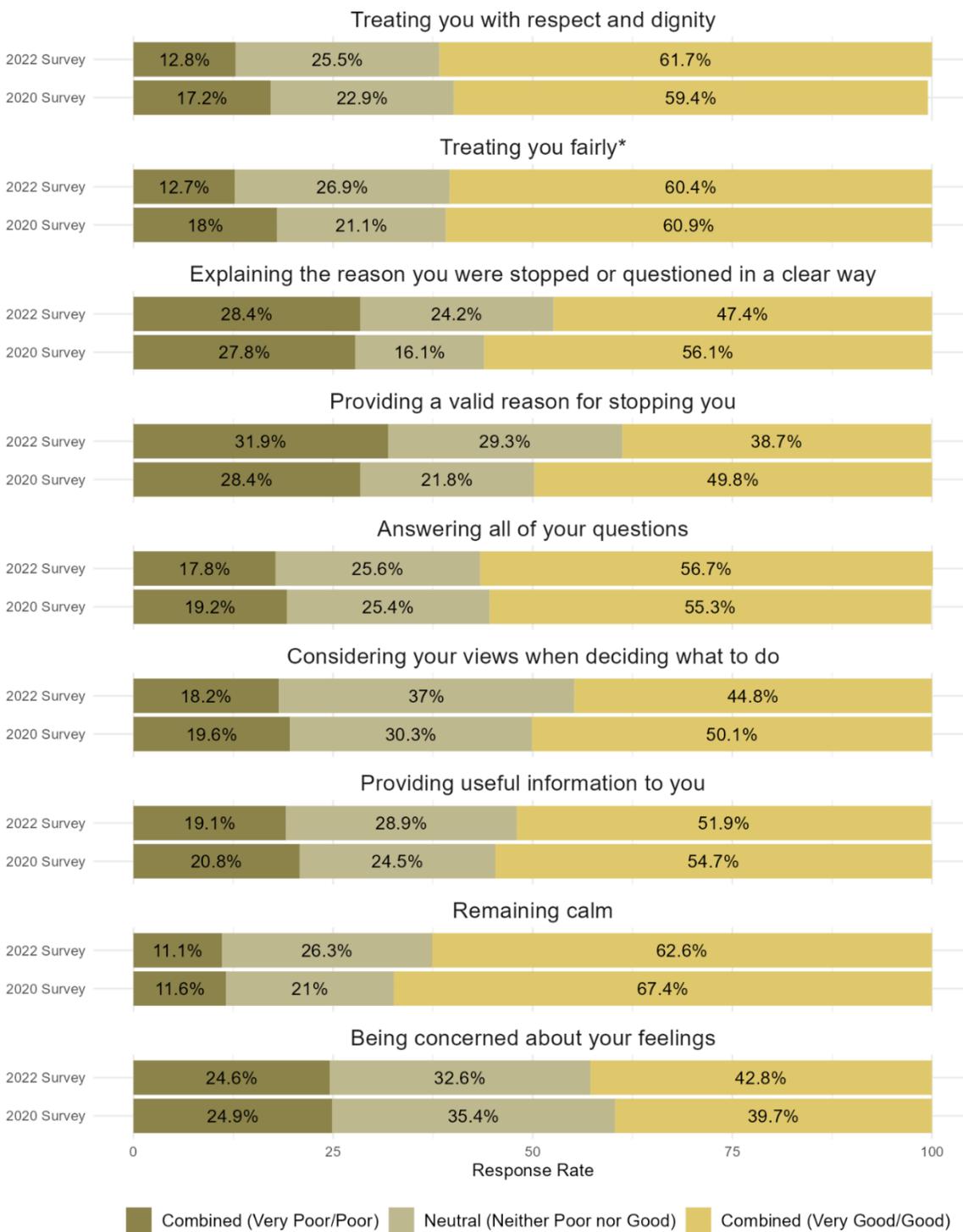
TRUSTWORTHINESS AND PROCEDURAL JUSTICE BASED ON CONTACT

A majority of Chicagoans rated police "good" or "very good" on six of the ten questions about trustworthiness and procedural justice based on recent contact. Specifically, Chicagoans said that police officers did a "good" or "very good" job at remaining calm (62.6%), treating them with respect and dignity (61.7%), treating them fairly (60.4%), and answering all of their questions (56.7%). See Figure 21.

- A majority of Chicagoans also indicated that they were "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with the information police provided during their most recent encounter. See [Appendix 9](#), Figure A50.
- Overall, Chicagoans answered questions in this section similarly to the way they did two years ago. One exception was that the share of Chicagoans who thought that the CPD did a "poor" or a "very poor" job of treating them fairly during the last contact dropped from 18% in 2020 to 12.7% in 2022 in favor of the neutral response. See Figure 21.

Figure 21. All Chicagoans. Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice (Contact)

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?



* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

- For eight of 10 questions, there were negligible differences between the responses of White, Latino, and Black Chicagoans. However, more Black Chicagoans (16.6%) rated police as “poor” or “very poor” at remaining calm during their most recent encounter than White (6.6%) or Latino (9%) Chicagoans. See [Appendix 9](#), Figure A48. White Chicagoans (61%) were more likely to be “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with how they were treated in their most recent contact than Black (49%) or Latino (47%) Chicagoans. See [Appendix 9](#), Figure A50.
- In 2022, Black Chicagoans rated the CPD less negatively than in 2020 for treating them respectfully (12% vs. 22.2%) and fairly (14% vs. 25.6%).

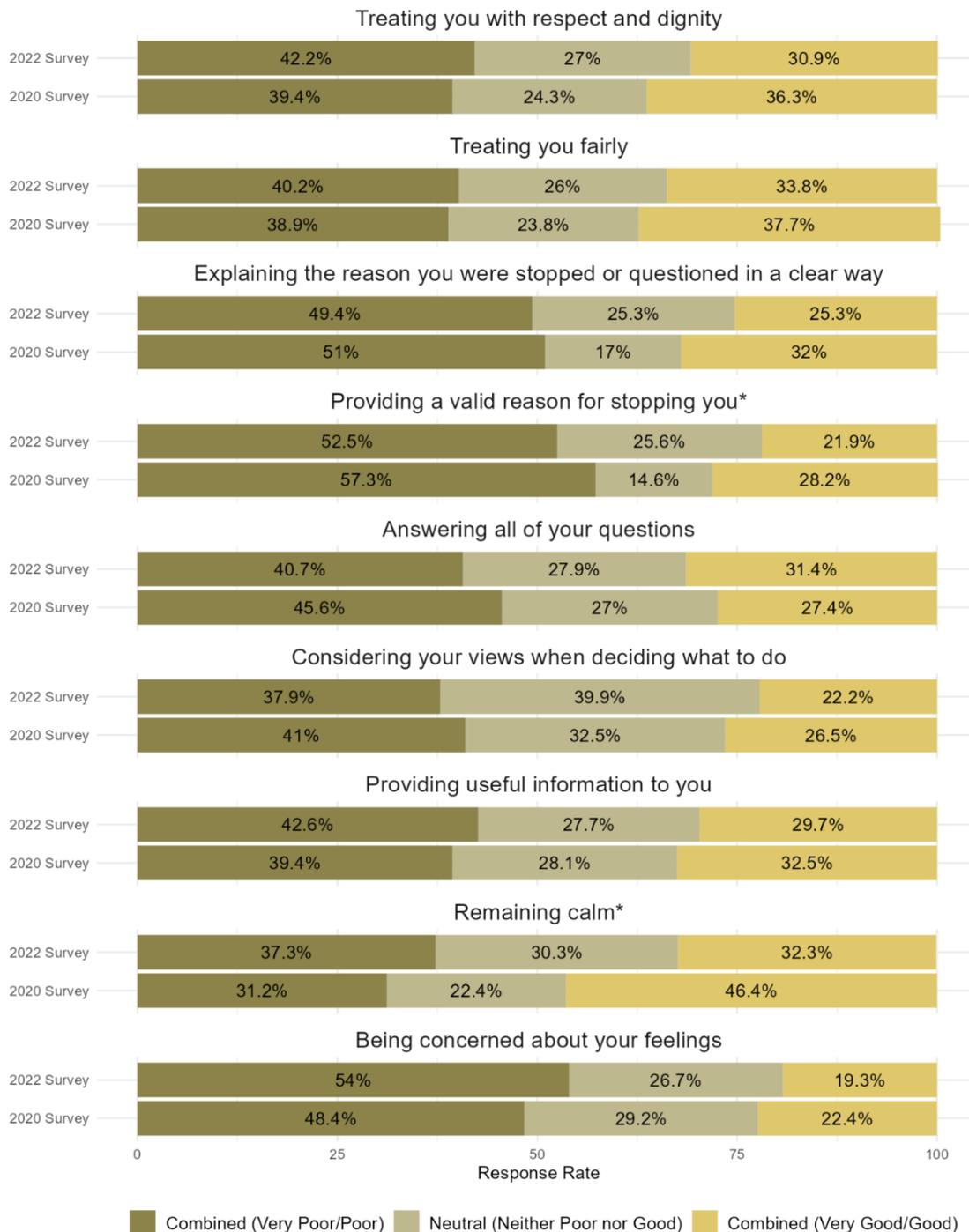
RESULTS FOR YOUNG BLACK MEN

Of the Young Black Men who answered questions about their most recent contact, over half (52.5%) rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor” on providing a valid reason for stopping them compared with 32% of the All Chicagoans Sample. More than half of the Young Black Men (54%) also said police did a “poor” or “very poor” job expressing concern about their feelings during the encounter, twice the rate of the average Chicagoan (25%). Half of the Young Black Men (49.4%) also said CPD officers did a “poor” or “very poor” job explaining why they had stopped or questioned them in a clear way. See Figure 22.

- A lower proportion of Young Black Men in 2022 thought that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job providing a valid reason for stopping them during their most recent encounter compared to 2020 (dropped to 21.9% from 28.2%). See Figure 22.
- Only 22.2% of Young Black Men reported being “satisfied” or “very satisfied” with how they were treated during their most recent encounter with the CPD. See [Appendix 9](#), Figure A50.
- Only a third of Young Black Men (32.3%) rated police “good” or “very good” at remaining calm during their encounter, half the rate of Chicagoans overall. See Figure 22.
- The share of the Young Black Men who thought police did a “good” or a “very good” job at remaining calm declined in 2022 (from 46.4% to 32.3%), while the proportion who gave a neutral or negative rating on this question increased. See Figure 22.

Figure 22: Young Black Men. Trustworthiness and Procedural Justice (Contact)

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?



* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

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 ALL CHICAGOANS:

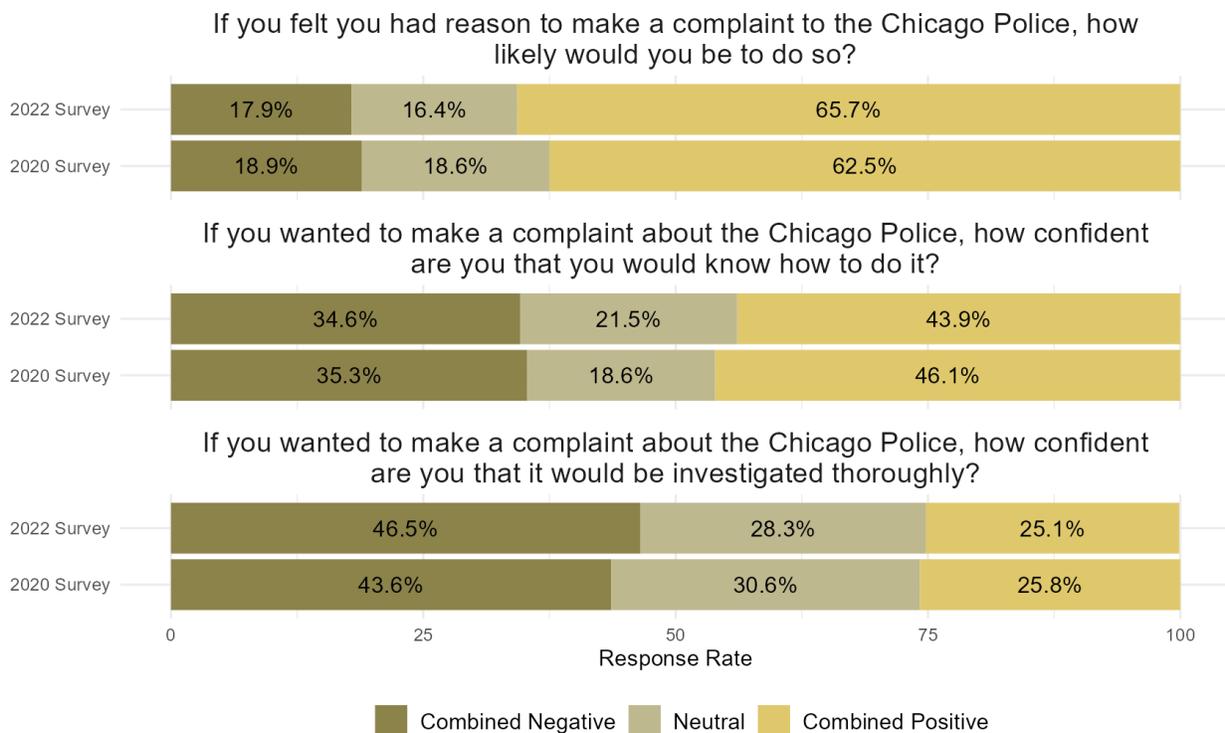
MISCONDUCT COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS

About two-thirds of Chicagoans (65.7%) said they were “likely” or “very likely” to file a complaint against Chicago Police if they had a reason to do so. Yet only 43.9% felt “confident” or “very confident” that they would know how to do so. See Figure 23.

- Only a quarter of Chicagoans (25.1%) said they were “confident” or “very confident” that a complaint would be thoroughly investigated. White Chicagoans were least confident in a thorough investigation (49.1% reported low confidence vs. 45% of Black and 46% of Latino Chicagoans. See [Appendix 9](#), Figure A53.

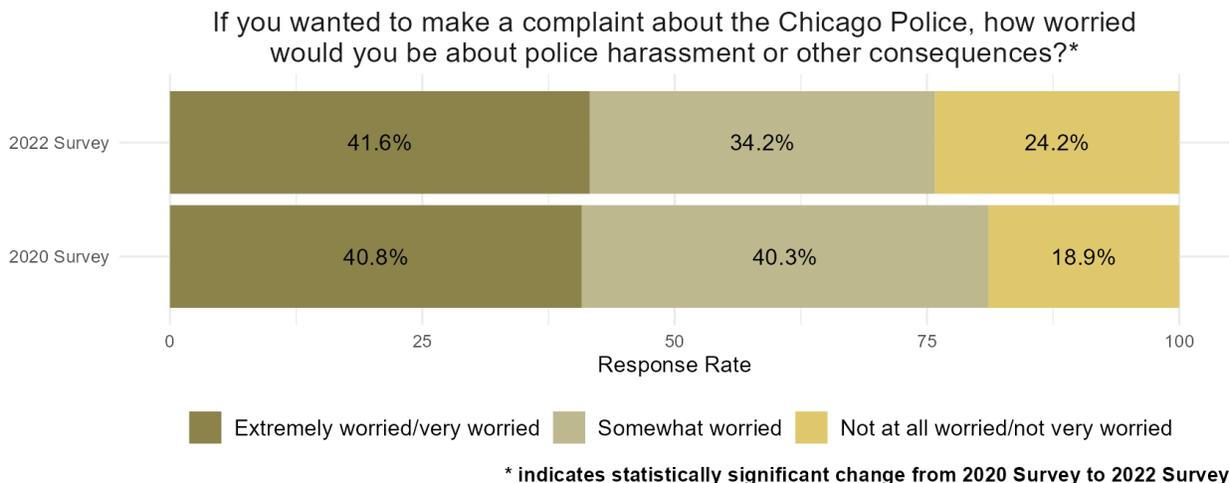
³⁰ Relatively few residents file complaints each year, so the questions about complaints had to be worded in a way that any respondent could answer, regardless of whether they had actually filed a complaint.

Figure 23: All Chicagoans. Misconduct: Making Complaints



- In 2022, Chicagoans were more concerned about harassment in response to making a complaint against the CPD. The percentage who indicated they would be “very worried” or “extremely worried” about harassment or other consequences when making a complaint increased from 18.9% in 2020 to 24.2% in 2022. See Figure 24.
- More Black (30.8%) and Latino (27%) Chicagoans said they would be “very worried” or “extremely worried” about CPD harassment in response to filing a complaint than White Chicagoans (16.8%). See Appendix 9, Figure A54.

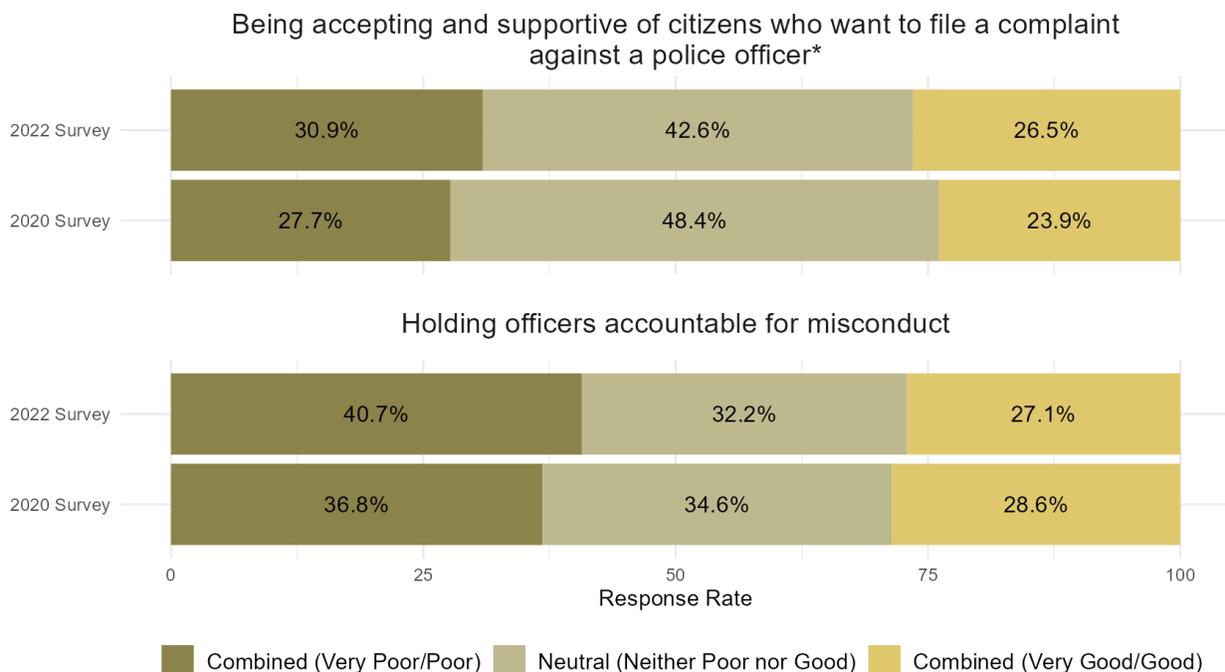
Figure 24. All Chicagoans. Misconduct: Worry about harassment and other consequences.



- Roughly a quarter of Chicago adults indicated that the CPD did a “good” or “very good” job at being supportive of people who wanted to file a complaint against a police officer (26.5%) and at holding officers accountable for misconduct (27.1%) over the past 12 months. See Figure 25.
- White Chicagoans were less confident about thorough investigation than two years prior (7.4% increase in “doubtful” or “very doubtful” responses) and more worried about harassment or other consequences (7.7% increase in “very worried” or “extremely worried” responses). Latino Chicagoans were most confident, with 32.3% indicating they had high confidence compared to 25.6% of White and 17.6% of Black Chicagoans. See [Appendix 9](#), Figure A50.
- White Chicagoans were more negative about the CPD holding officers accountable than they had been two years prior (negative ratings increased from 33% in 2020 to 42% in 2022). They also rated police more negatively on supporting people who wanted to file a complaint (negative ratings increased from 22% in 2020 to 32% in 2022).

Figure 25. All Chicagoans. Misconduct: Support and Accountability

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?



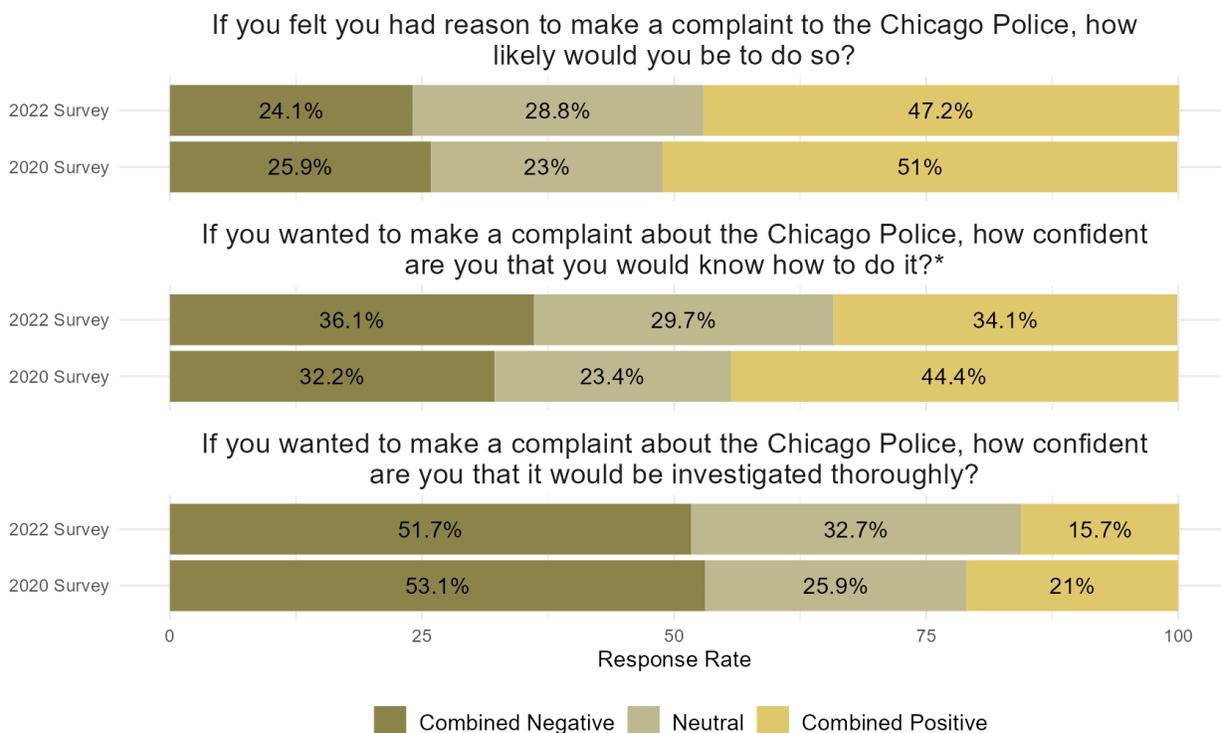
* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

- The share of Latino respondents who were likely to file a complaint increased from the previous survey cohort from 60% to 69%.
- Black Chicagoans were more likely to select the middle response in 2022 when asked if they knew how to file a complaint (13.8% increase) or how confident they would be that one would be investigated thoroughly (15.2% increase). They were also more likely to be neutral about whether the CPD is supportive of people wanting to file a complaint (8.7% increase).

RESULTS FOR YOUNG BLACK MEN

Young Black Men were less confident that they would know how to make a complaint than they were in the 2020 previous survey (confidence dropped to 34.1% in 2022 from 44.4% in 2020). Over half of Young Black Men (51.7%) reported low confidence that a complaint against the police would be investigated thoroughly. See Figure 26.

Figure 26. Young Black Men. Misconduct: Complaints and Investigations



* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

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.

RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE: TREATING MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO COMMUNITY FAIRLY

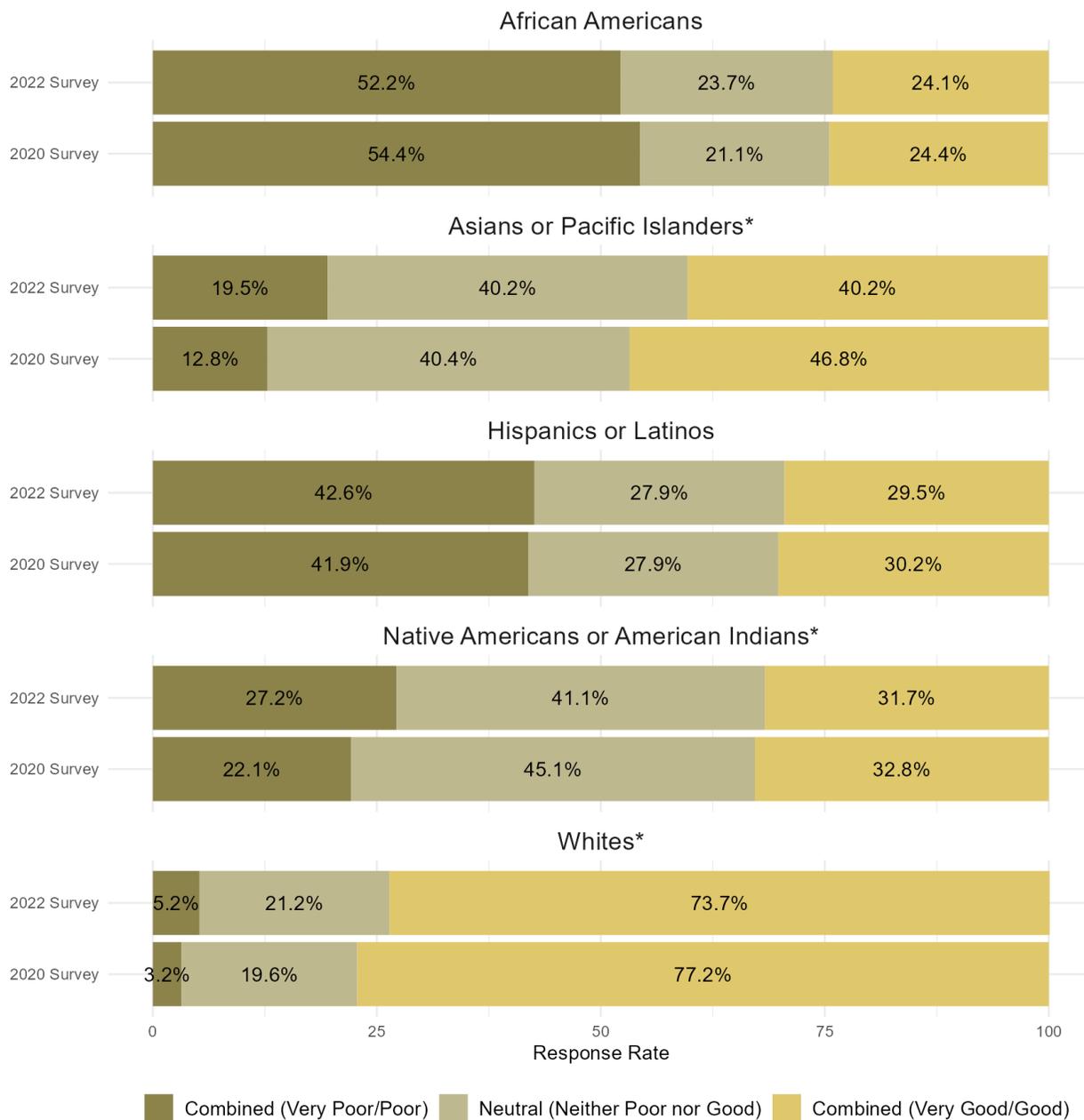
The majority of Chicagoans (52.2%) said the CPD are doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating members of the African American community fairly. Two out of five Chicagoans surveyed (42.6%) also rated the

CPD “poor” or “very poor” at treating Latino Chicagoans fairly and treating people experiencing homelessness fairly. See Figure 27A and Figure 27B.

- Roughly three-quarters of Chicagoans overall (73.7%) rated the CPD “good” or “very good” for their fairness towards White Chicagoans.
- Over 40% of Chicagoans gave the CPD a “good” or “very good” rating for treating Asians or Pacific Islanders (40.2%), and people with disabilities (40.1%) fairly. However, compared to the 2020 Survey, in 2022 a greater proportion of Chicagoans said that police were doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating Asians or Pacific Islanders (19.5% vs. 12.8%) and Native Americans (22.1% vs. 27.2%) fairly.
- Sixteen percent of Chicagoans thought police are doing a “poor” or “very poor” job treating people from their neighborhoods fairly. The difference in responses to this question by race was stark. Black Chicagoans were 3.5 times more likely to give the CPD a “poor” or “very poor” rating (28.3%) on this question than White Chicagoans (8.7%). See [Appendix 9](#), Figure A68.

Figure 27A. All Chicagoans. Interactions: Treating People Fairly

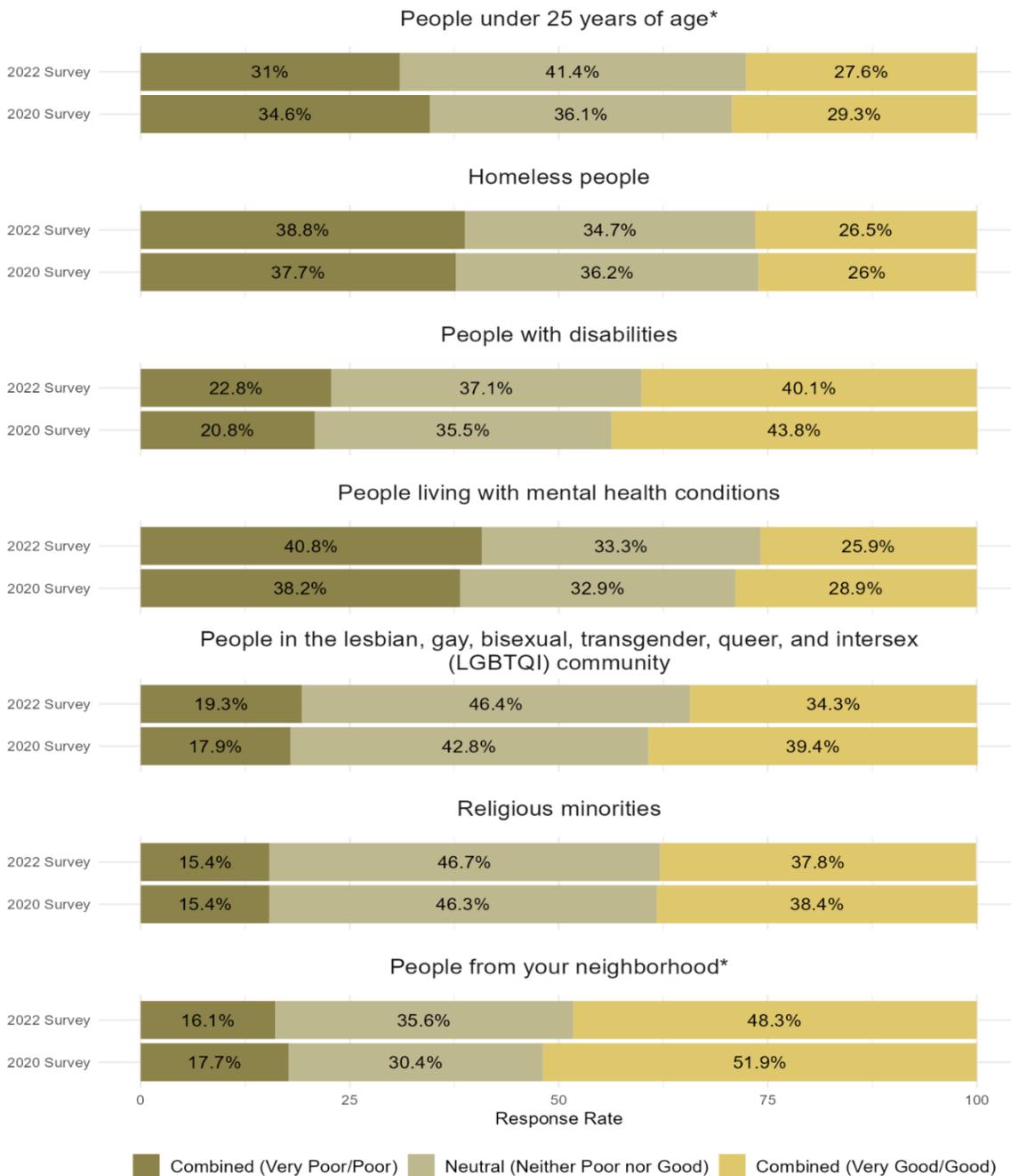
In your opinion, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating the following groups fairly?



* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

Figure 27B. All Chicagoans. Interactions: Treating People Fairly Results for Young Black Men

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



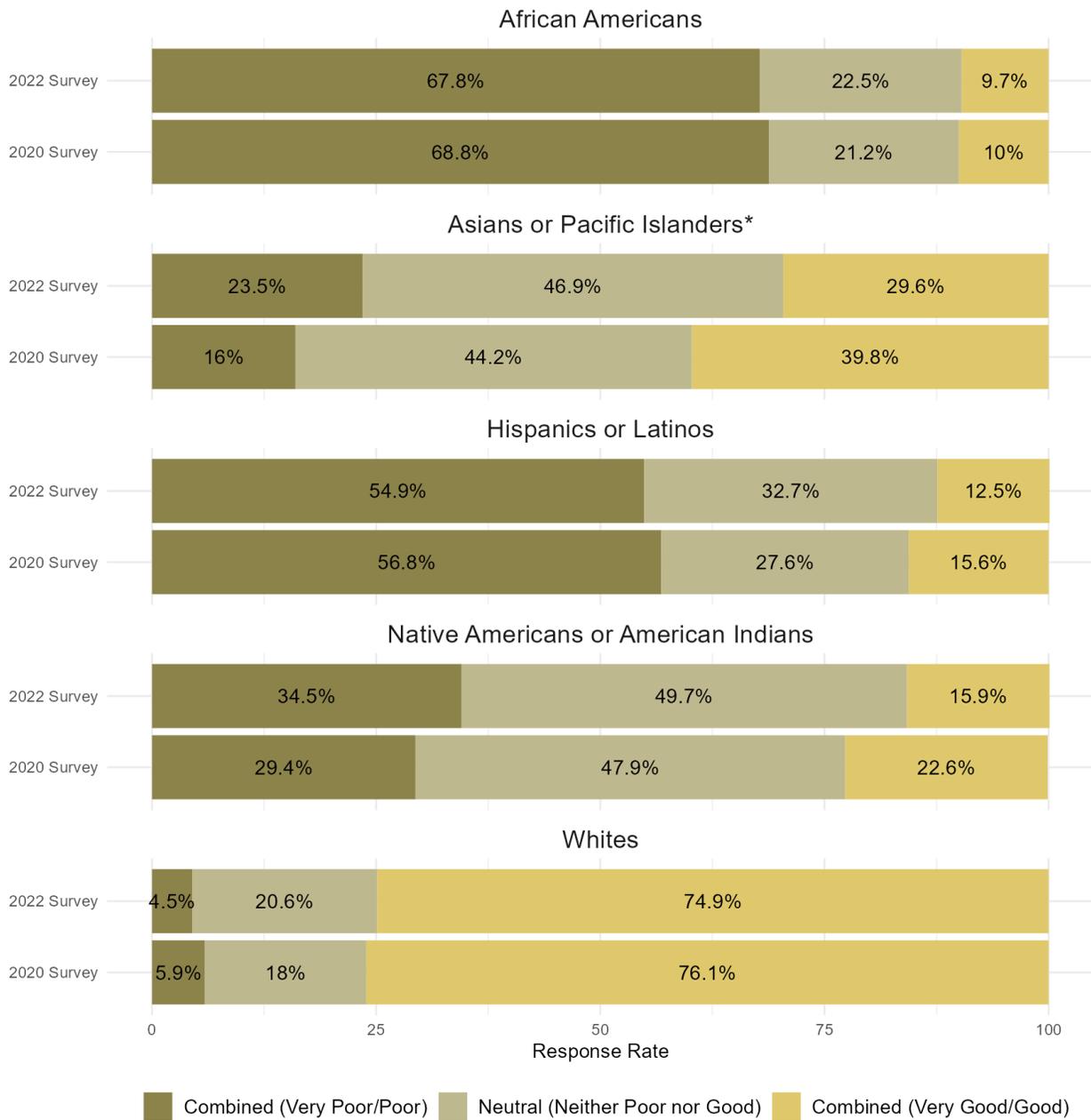
* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

No more than 25% of Young Black Men rated the CPD highly about their fairness towards any group other than White Chicagoans (74.9% combined positive), Asians/Pacific Islanders (29.6% combined positive), and people with disabilities (26.5% combined positive). See Figure 28A and Figure 28B.

- Among Young Black Men, two-thirds (67.8%) gave the CPD a “poor” or “very poor” rating for treating African Americans fairly. Half of the Young Black Men surveyed (54.9%) also gave the CPD a “poor” or “very poor” rating to Chicago Police for their fairness towards Latinos.
- Three quarters of Young Black Men (74.9%) rated the CPD “good” or “very good” for their fairness towards White Chicagoans, which is the same rating as overall Chicagoans.
- About half of Young Black Men (51.8%) rated the CPD “poor” or “very poor” for treating people experiencing homelessness fairly.
- The majority of Young Black Men (60.4%) gave the CPD a “poor” or “very poor” rating for treating people under age 25 fairly, twice as many as Chicagoans overall (31%).
- Young Black Men (41.9%) were 4.5 times more likely than White Chicagoans (8.7%) to give a negative rating to police for treating people in their neighborhood fairly. See [Appendix 9](#), Figures A68.
- Similar to the All Chicagoans Results, Young Black Men were more likely to say that police were doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating Asians or Pacific Islanders fairly in 2022 compared to 2020 (16% vs. 23.5%). In the 2022 survey, Young Black Men were also more likely to say that police were doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating people with disabilities fairly than they were in 2020 (33.6% vs. 25.1%).

Figure 28A. Young Black Men. Interactions: Treating People Fairly

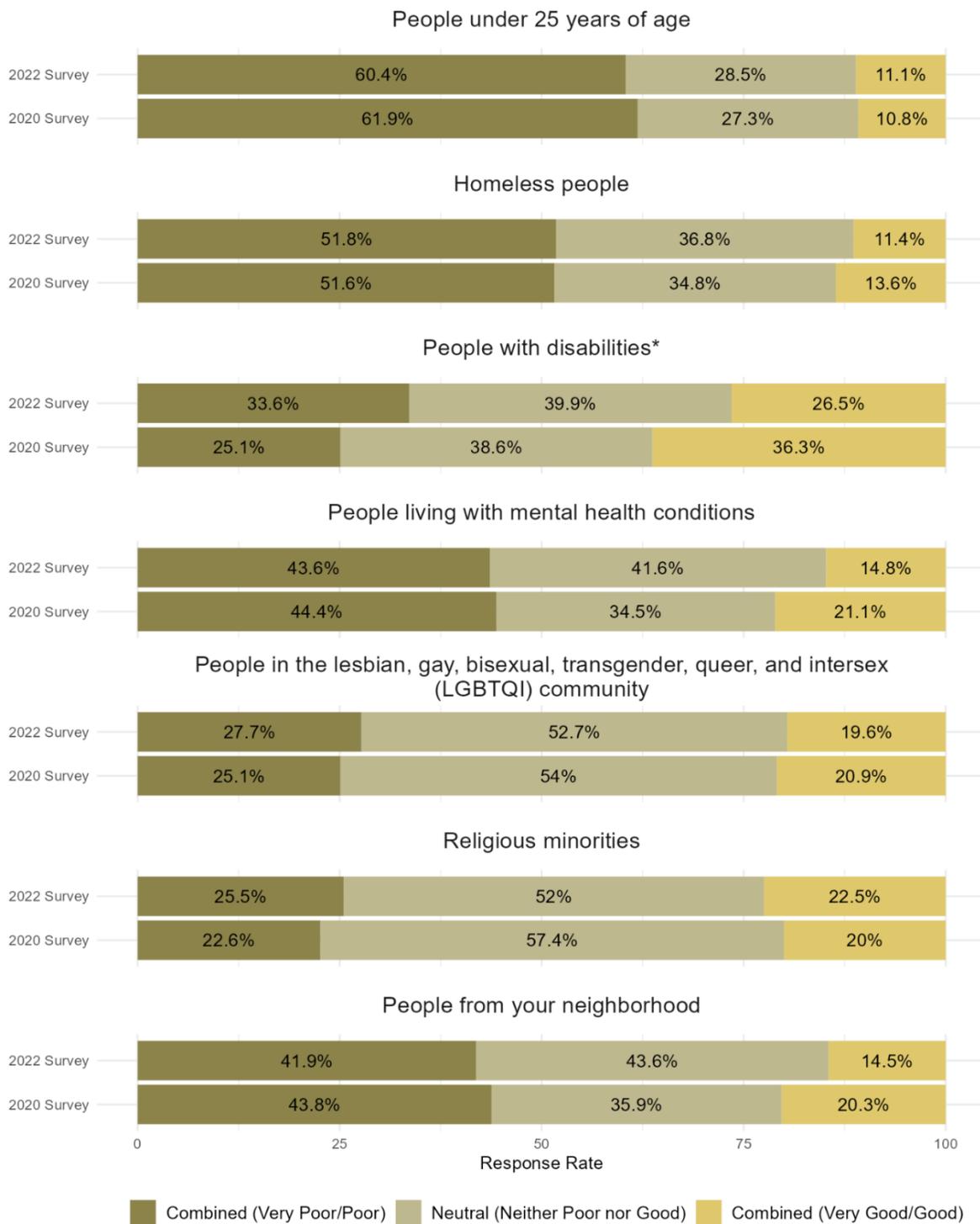
In your opinion, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing at treating the following groups fairly?



* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

Figure 28B. Young Black Men. Interactions: Treating People Fairly

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



* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOAN SAMPLE:

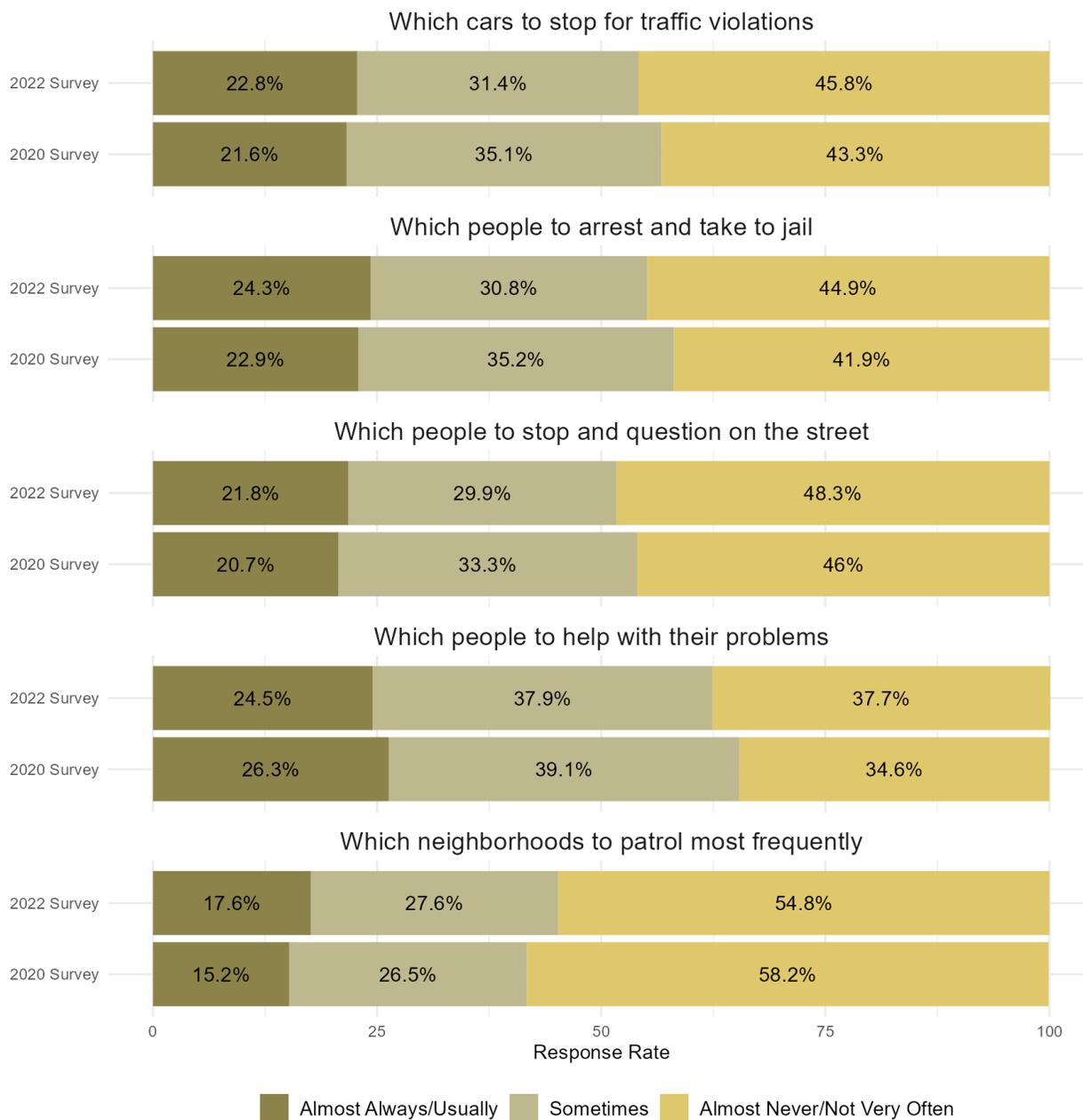
TAKING RACE AND ETHNICITY INTO ACCOUNT WHEN MAKING DECISIONS

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

- Over 40% of Chicagoans said that police infrequently made decisions based on someone's race or ethnicity regarding which neighborhoods to patrol most (55%), which people to stop for traffic violations (45.8%), which people to arrest and take to jail (44.9%), and which people to stop and question on the street (48.3%).
- Fewer Chicagoans considered police unbiased when it came to which people to help with their problems (37.7%). Therefore, the majority of Chicagoans felt that police made decisions based on race and ethnicity at least some of the time for four of the five questions (with the exception of which neighborhoods they patrol most frequently). See Figure 29.
- White Chicagoans were less likely to believe that officers "sometimes" or "almost always/usually" used race or ethnic background when deciding which cars to stop for traffic violations (40.1% compared to 53.3% for Black Chicagoans and 47.6% for Latino Chicagoans), which people to arrest and take to jail (41.5% compared to 48.4% for Black Chicagoans and 46.6% for Latino Chicagoans), and which people to help with their problems (35.2% compared to 39% for Black and 40.6% of Latino Chicagoans). See [Appendix 9](#), Figures A69, A70, A72.

Figure 29. All Chicagoans. Interactions: Taking Race and Ethnicity into Account

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



RESULTS FOR YOUNG BLACK MEN: TAKING RACE AND ETHNICITY INTO ACCOUNT WHEN MAKING DECISIONS

Nearly three-quarters of Young Black Men (73%) felt they had been personally stopped by the CPD because of their racial or ethnic background. This compares to a third of all Chicagoans (33%), 37% of Latino Chicagoans, over half of Black Chicagoans (55%), and 8.4% of White Chicagoans who also felt they had been stopped because of racial or ethnic background. See Figure 30.

- Compared with 2020, in 2022, more Young Black Men said that the CPD takes race or ethnicity into account at least some of the time when it came to decisions about which cars to stop for traffic violations (53.4% in 2022 compared to 42.6% in 2020) and which neighborhoods to patrol most frequently (69% in 2022 compared to 57.5% in 2020), indicating higher perception of police bias in these categories. However, a higher percentage of Young Black Men said that the CPD “almost never” or “not very often” takes race or ethnicity into account when deciding which people to help with their problems, suggesting a lower perception of bias on this question. See Figure 31.

Figure 30. All Chicagoans. Interactions: Stops Based on Race or Ethnicity

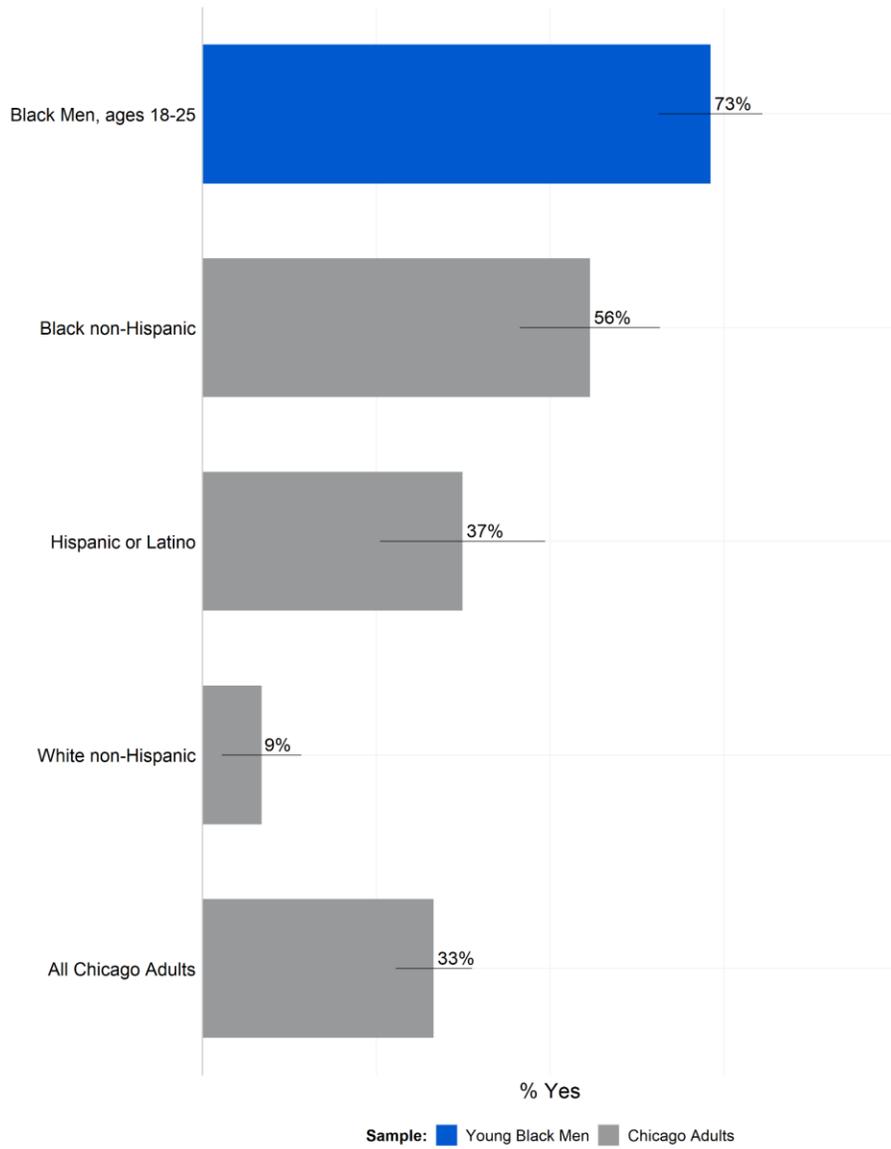
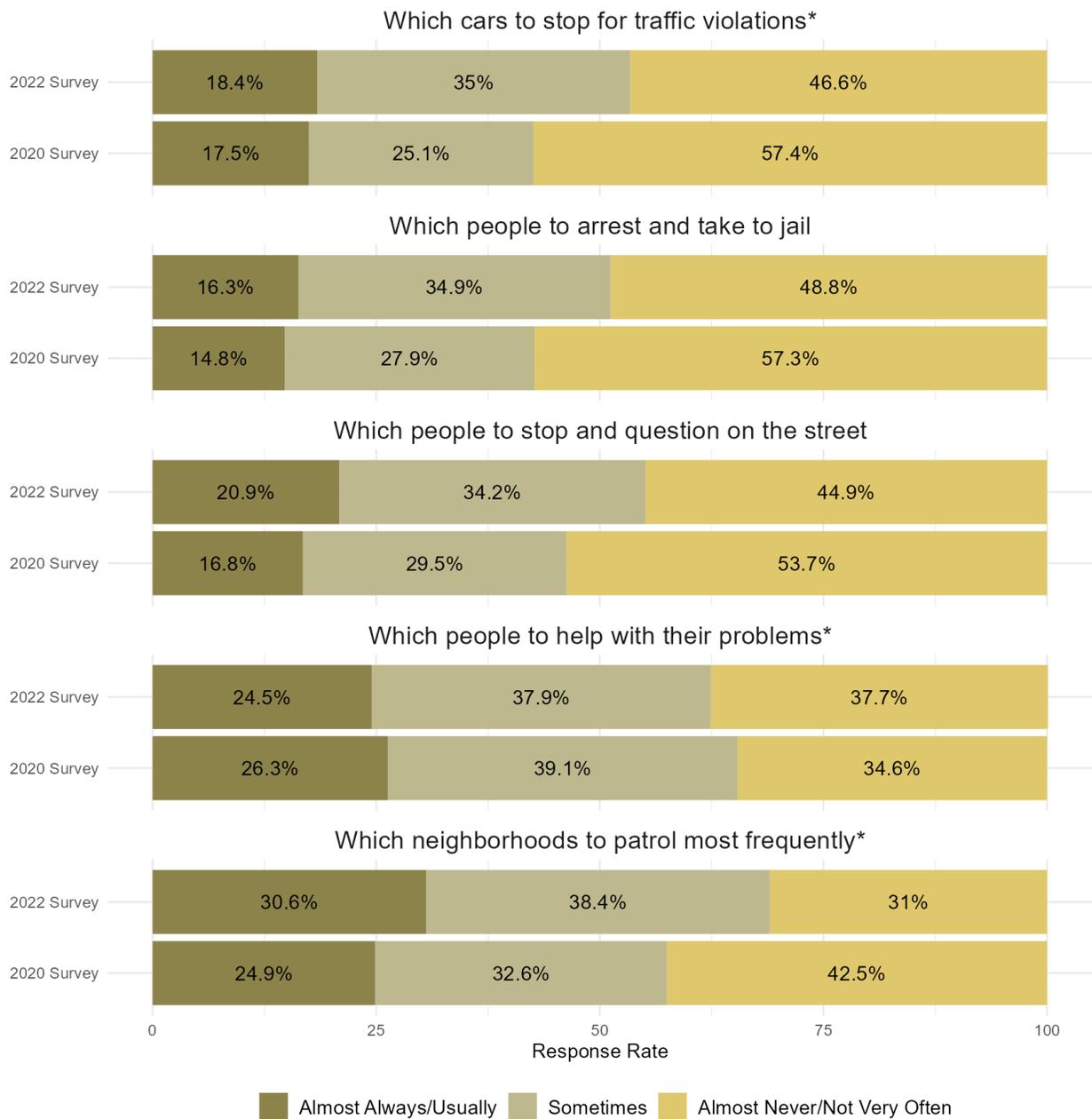


Figure 31. Young Black Men. Interactions: Taking Race or Ethnicity into Account

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



* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

Confidence in Reform

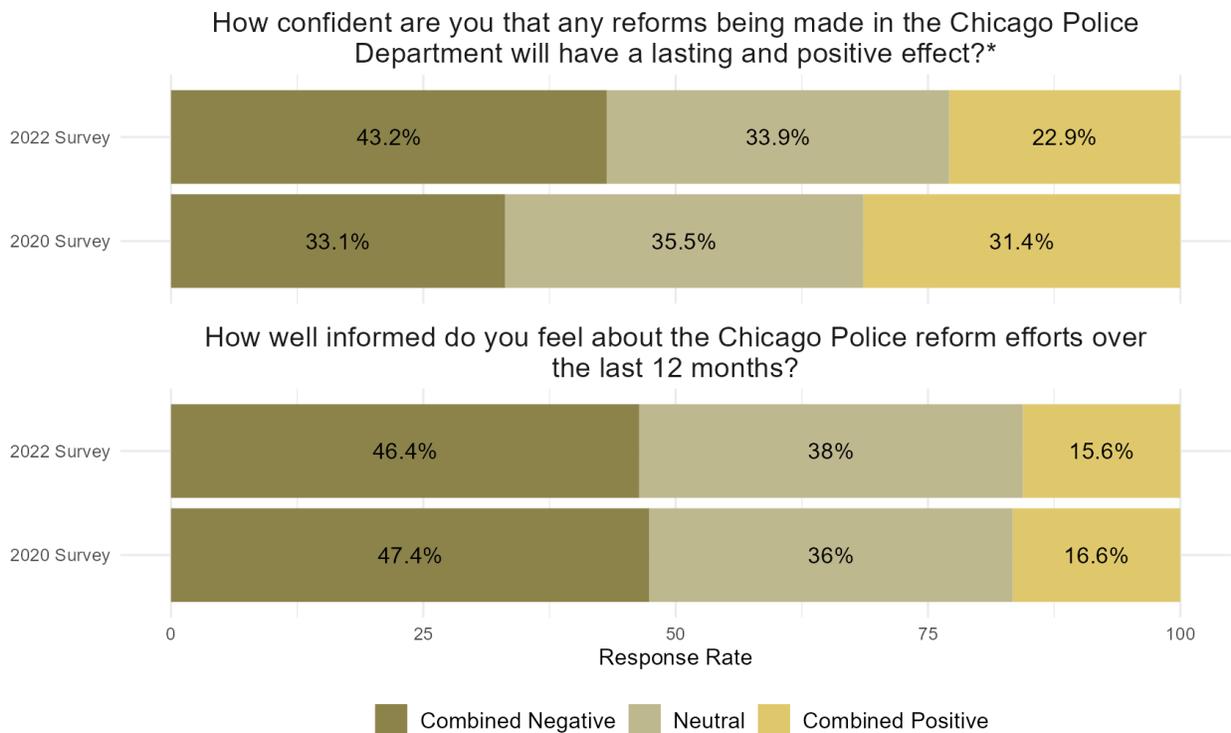
This final section of the survey asked respondents about their confidence that reforms undertaken by the CPD will have a lasting and positive effect, as well as how well informed they feel about the police reform efforts that have taken place over the previous 12 months.

RESULTS FOR THE ALL CHICAGOANS SAMPLE

Forty-three percent of Chicagoans said they were “doubtful” or “very doubtful” that a reform of the CPD would have a lasting and positive effect. See Figure 32. Black, White, and Latino Chicagoans answered this question similarly. See Appendix 9, Figure A75.

- Overall, a greater percentage of Chicagoans were “doubtful” or “very doubtful” that police reform would have a lasting and positive effect according to their responses in 2022 than in 2020 (43.2% vs. 33.1%). For White Chicagoans, the difference between 2022 and 2020 was a 20.9% increase for those who indicated “doubtful” or “very doubtful” on this question. Black Chicagoans had a similar response pattern for both surveys with 44% indicating “doubtful” or “very doubtful” in 2022 and 45.6% in 2020. See Appendix 9, Figure A75.

Figure 32. All Chicagoans. Confidence in Reform

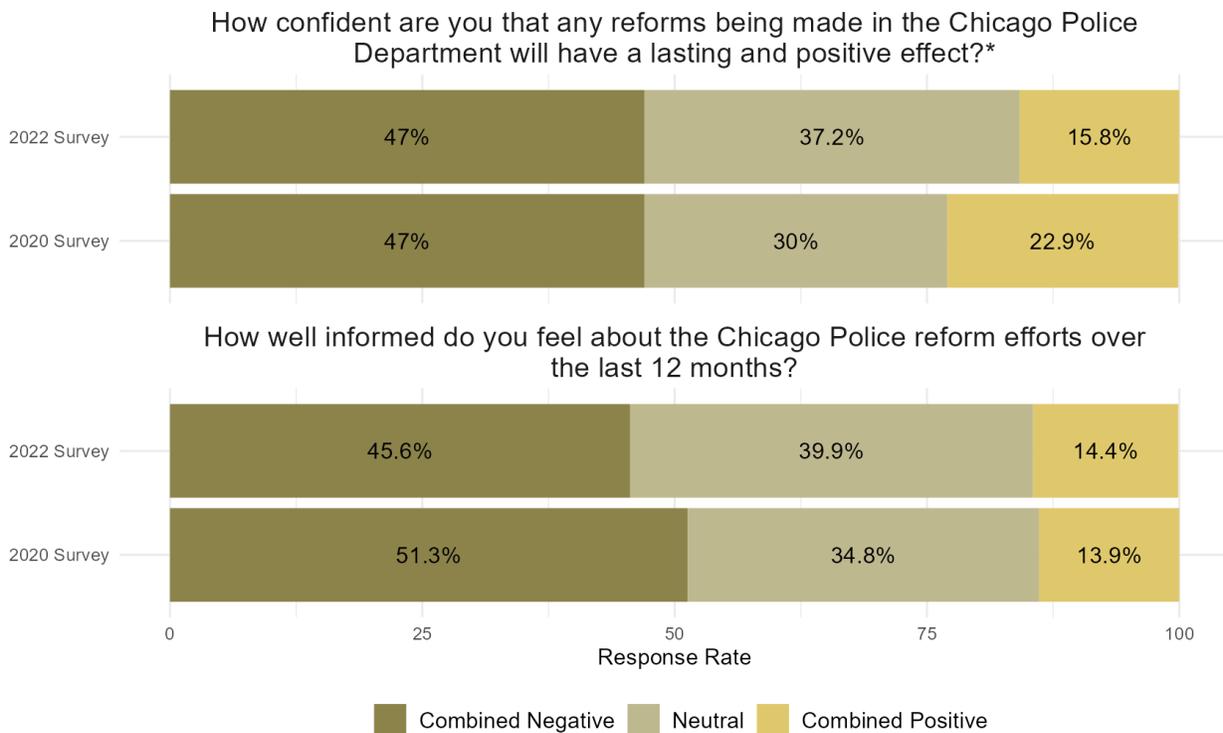


* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

RESULTS FOR YOUNG BLACK MEN

- Young Black Men also responded similarly to the other groups – 47% expressed low confidence in the potential for lasting and positive changes within the CPD. See [Appendix 9](#), Figure A75. Young Black Men were less positive (by 7% points) and more neutral (by 7%) about their confidence in reform. See Figure 33.

Figure 33. Young Black Men. Confidence in Reform



* indicates statistically significant change from 2020 Survey to 2022 Survey

Overall Observations

This section of the report highlights key observations across all questions and topics throughout the survey. These observations represent “big picture” findings from the overall survey results.

Overall Observations for the All Chicagoans Sample

1. The patterns of difference by race regarding perceptions of and experiences with the CPD were evident again in the 2022 survey: White Chicagoans were generally more positive and less negative, Black Chicagoans were more negative and less positive than White Chicagoans, and Latino Chicagoans were in between the other two groups on the majority of responses. This is similar to the overall patterns of responses to the 2020 Survey.
2. The low ratings for the CPD’s performance and confidence expressed in 2020 became more pronounced for some topics in 2022, particularly regarding overall police services, effectiveness, and community engagement and responsiveness. The highest drop in rating was among White respondents while Black respondents tended to have fewer negative ratings in favor of more neutral ones.³¹ Most Chicagoans indicated that they would be likely to call police and to work with them to help solve crimes, with more consistency across race on this particular question than other trustworthiness questions.
3. When it came to police misconduct, the majority of respondents said they were likely to file a complaint and knew how to do so, but had low confidence that a complaint would be investigated thoroughly. Furthermore, more Chicagoans in 2022 said they would be worried about harassment or other consequences when making a complaint than indicated that worry in 2020.
4. Chicagoans perceived the greatest police bias towards Black Chicagoans, Latino Chicagoans, people living with mental illness, and people experiencing homelessness. They also perceived greater unfairness towards Asians/Pacific Islanders and Native Americans than they indicated two years before in the 2020 Survey.

³¹ Neutral ratings may also be interpreted as a lack of strong sentiment/opinion or insufficient knowledge or experience with the question.

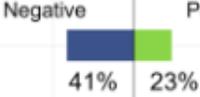
Overall Observations for Young Black Men

1. The greater level of negative perceptions of police by Young Black Men relative to All Chicagoans persisted in the 2022 survey. Young Black men continued to have the lowest perceptions of police in nearly all categories, even over and above the Black subsample of Chicago adults in the All Chicagoans Sample.
2. Young Black Men had the lowest confidence in complaints and accountability processes. They were two and half times more likely than White Chicagoans to say that CPD officers make their neighborhood “less safe” or a “lot less safe.”
3. Young Black Men reported experiencing police use of force at a rate six times higher than the general population of Chicago. They reported experiencing arrests at a rate three and a half times greater than the average Chicagoan. While the rate of gun pointing among this population dropped from the previous survey, it remained over five times as high as the rate for the general population in Chicago.
4. Young Black Men perceived the most police unfairness towards people in their neighborhoods—two and a half times greater than the general population of Chicagoans and four and a half times greater than White Chicagoans.

Trends in Perceptions Overall and by Racial Group

The following two figures capture trends related to how Chicagoans perceive the CPD. Figure 34 summarizes the results for the 54 questions that allowed respondents to rate the performance of the CPD by selecting a negative, neutral, or positive response. The average positive ratings and average negative ratings for Chicagoans across all 54 ratings questions can be seen in this figure. For comparison purposes, Figure 35 displays the same results, but for the 2020 Survey. As mentioned, the results by racial group followed a similar pattern as in the 2020 Survey.

Figure 34: Overall Summary of All Ratings Questions – 2022 Survey

	Questions with a majority negative rating	Questions with a majority positive rating	Average Negative and Positive Ratings*	
Black Men, ages 18-25	10 (19%)	2 (4%)		
Black non-Hispanic	2 (4%)	9 (17%)		
Hispanic or Latino	0 (0%)	9 (17%)		
White non-Hispanic	1 (2%)	21 (39%)		
All Chicago Adults	1 (2%)	11 (20%)		
NOT INCLUDED IN GRAPHS	2 (1%)	37 (23%)		

* For this analysis, 54 ratings questions were included. They are questions that allowed respondents to rate the performance of the Chicago Police and each contain two negative, one neutral, and two positive response options. The 'Negative' bar is the average of the sum of the proportions for the negative two ratings (for example, Very poor + Poor) and the 'Positive' bar is the average of the sum of the proportions for the positive two ratings (for example, Very good + Good). * For this analysis, 162 ratings questions were included. They are questions that allowed respondents to rate the performance of the Chicago Police and each contain two negative, one neutral, and two positive response options. The 'Negative' bar is the average of the sum of the proportions for the negative two ratings (for example, Very poor + Poor) and the 'Positive' bar is the average of the sum of the proportions for the positive two ratings (for example, Very good + Good).

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Young Black Men gave the CPD the lowest ratings, followed by Black Chicagoans, Latino Chicagoans and White Chicagoans, who were most positive but considerably less so relative to 2020. Young Black Men rated the CPD both most negatively and least positively, with a majority responding positively on only two of the 54 ratings questions. A majority of Young Black Men rated the CPD negatively on 10 questions (19%), two fewer than in 2020 (22%). Black Chicagoans also had fewer

questions on which a majority responded negatively, declining from seven to two, yet only saw an increase of one question majority positive. The biggest change in this section was the decline in positivity among Latino and White Chicagoans. The questions on which Latino Chicagoans responded majority positively declined substantially from 24 (44%) to eight (15%) and White Chicagoans declined from 56% to 39%. This decline in positivity led to a considerable drop in Chicagoans’ overall ratings for CPD with the number of questions on which CPD received a majority positive rating declining nearly by half from 20 (37%) to just 11 (20%) for all Chicago adults.

Figure 35: Overall Summary of All Ratings Questions – 2020 Survey

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

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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Conclusion

This report presents findings from the IMT’s second biennial citywide community survey, which assessed perceptions and experiences with the CPD. See ¶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 community. As in the first report, findings refer to perceptions along three dimensions: positive (the top two response options, most often “good” and “very good”), negative (the bottom two response options, most often “poor” or “very poor”) and neutral (the middle response option, most often “neither good nor poor”).³²

Comparisons to the 2020 Community Survey³³

The differences in perceptions and experiences based on race and ethnicity documented in our first community survey report persisted in our 2022 sample, with some slight changes. As in our 2020 sample, White Chicagoans still had the highest proportion of positive responses in 2022. However, compared to the 2020 sample, White Chicagoans in 2022 had lower positive perceptions of police in nearly all categories. White participants in 2022 also had more negative perceptions of police than they did in 2020, bringing their overall responses closer to Latino Chicagoans and Black Chicagoans. White Chicagoans were most negative about reform efforts, misconduct complaints, and community engagement.

The gap between Latino and Black Chicagoans in terms of police perceptions narrowed in this survey compared to two years ago. In 2020, Latino Chicagoans had the most positive ratings after White Chicagoans. Although this trend remains in 2022, Latino Chicagoans were less positive about police effectiveness and community engagement than the 2020 cohort of Latino Chicagoan respondents. Latino Chicagoans were also considerably less positive about the fairness of the CPD towards members of the Chicago community, including different racial and ethnic groups, young people, people with disabilities, and members of the LGBTQ community. Latino Chicagoans were also less optimistic about reform efforts than they had been in 2020, but were still more optimistic than the other two groups.

Black Chicagoans (from the All Chicagoans Sample) still had the least positive and most negative responses of all racial groups in 2022, similar to the 2020 Survey results. However, fewer Black Chicagoans reported negative perceptions in 2022

³² See Appendix 6, Questionnaire (Survey Instrument).

³³ The first *Community Survey Report (November 2019-February 2020)* is available at https://cpd-monitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/2020_08_26-Community-Survey-Filed.pdf.

than in 2020. The positive perceptions of this group of respondents, however, did not change. Black Chicagoans were instead more likely to select the middle (neutral) response in several of the categories. The tendency for Black Chicagoans to be less negative and for White and Latino Chicagoans to be more negative on this year's survey compared to 2020 narrowed the racial and ethnic gap among Chicago adults, at least on the negative perceptions dimension.

While Chicagoans overall appear to have become more similar in their perceptions of police than they were in 2020, the gap between Young Black Men and the average Chicagoan persists as strongly as it did in 2020. Young Black Men had, by far, the least positive and most negative perceptions compared with other groups. Black Chicagoans in the general sample answered questions more similarly to Latino Chicagoans than to Young Black Men. Yet, compared to the responses of Young Black Men in 2020, this cohort answered most of the questions similarly with a few exceptions where Young Black Men were more likely to favor a middle (neutral) response option.

Responses on the contact category once again diverged for racial and ethnic groups, where Young Black Men experienced more stops in a car (three times the rate of the general population of Chicago and 1.5 times the rate of Black Chicagoans overall) and more stops on foot or other circumstances (four times the rate of the general population of Chicago and 2.5 times the rate of Black Chicagoans).

A notable difference between the Young Black Men samples of 2020 and 2022 was their responses to the question, "Over the past 12 months, have you had a gun pointed at you by a Chicago Police officer?" In 2022, slightly over a tenth of Young Black Men respondents answered yes, almost half the rate of 2020 respondents (19% or roughly a fifth of the sample). Nevertheless, the rate was still much higher than that of the average Chicagoan (by more than 6.5 times) and the average Black Chicagoan (by more than 3 times). The rate of arrests and use of force followed a similar pattern—Young Black Men reported arrests at over four times the rate of the average Chicagoan and over 1.5 times the average Black Chicagoan. The IMT's 2022 *Special Report: Focus Groups with Black and Latino Men, Ages 18–35* provides further insight into the experiences of young Black and Latino men.³⁴

³⁴ The IMT's *Special Report: Focus Groups with Black and Latino Men Ages 18–35* is available at https://cpdmonitoringteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/2022.09.01-IMT-Special-Report-Focus-Groups-with-Black-and-Latino-Men-..._.pdf.

Comparisons to National and Other Local Surveys of Police Perceptions

The data collection for the 2020 Survey was completed before the COVID-19 pandemic, the hiring of a new Chicago Police Department Superintendent, and the national protests and unrest that followed the murder of George Floyd. This provided a valuable baseline for continued biennial survey results. In the aftermath of these major events, national sentiment and trust toward police have declined outside of Chicago.³⁵ According to a national Gallup poll, confidence in police fell five points to 48% in June–July of 2020, “marking the first time in the 27-year trend that this reading is below the majority level.” The poll was conducted as part of national data-tracking that dates back to 1973. A Pew survey from November of 2020, however, found that 74% of American adults had either a fair amount (43%) or a great deal (26%) of confidence in the police to act in the public’s best interests.³⁶ White Americans had greater trust in the police than Black or Latino adults. The same poll found that 45% of Black adults have been unfairly stopped by the police because of their race and ethnicity compared to 19% of Latino and 9% of White adults.

City-level data from the CPD’s sentiment dashboard also reflected an overall decline in the two-year period. The CPD dashboard outlines results from monthly surveys of 1,750 Chicagoans by police district, where participants are asked to rate police on trust and safety.³⁷ Scores in both categories decreased by about two points on a zero to 10 scale from 2020 to 2021 across all districts in Chicago. Although the poll does not break scores down by race or ethnicity, trust scores in predominantly Black and Latino-populated districts tend to be lower than the city’s average.

Other cities in the U.S. are also reporting low confidence in police. For example, a 2022 survey in San Jose, California found that slightly over half (52%) of San Jose residents felt that there was a need for police reform in their city, with racial minorities and people with lower household incomes generally citing more negative

³⁵ See *Amid Pandemic, Confidence in Key U.S. Institutions Surges*. GALLUP (August 12, 2020), <https://news.gallup.com/poll/317135/amid-pandemic-confidence-key-institutions-surges.aspx>. See also *Americans’ Trust in Scientists, Other Groups Declines*, PEW (February 15, 2022), <https://www.pewresearch.org/science/2022/02/15/americans-trust-in-scientists-other-groups-declines/>.

³⁶ See *Trust in America: Do Americans trust the police?*, PEW (January 5, 2022), <https://www.pewresearch.org/2022/01/05/trust-in-america-do-americans-trust-the-police/>.

³⁷ Trust scores combine two questions about how respectful officers are and how much they listen to the concerns of local residents. Safety score comes from one question about feeling of safety in the neighborhood. The CPD’s sentiment dashboard is available at <https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/data-dashboards/sentiment-dashboard/>

experiences with police than White residents.³⁸ Even before 2020, research on local police sentiment that consisted of an analysis of residents across six American cities, focusing on low income communities with higher crime rates, found low perceptions of procedural justice among these communities.³⁹

The decline in trust in the CPD from the 2020 to the 2022 survey highlights the importance of continuing measures that foster communication and trust between communities and police departments. The Independent Monitoring Team thanks community members who participated in our survey. We will continue to collect data and track city-level trends, as required by the Consent Decree.

³⁸ See *San José Community Survey: perspectives on safety, spending, and policing*, SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTE (April 11, 2022), <https://www.sjsu.edu/hri/docs/PBSJ%20Community%20Safety%20Survey%20Final%20Report%20April%202022.pdf>.

³⁹ See *How do people in high-crime, low-income communities view the police?*, URBAN INSTITUTE (February 2017), https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/88476/how_do_people_in_high-crime_view_the_police.pdf.

Appendix 1:

Sampling and Fielding Procedures (NORC)

The IMT partnered with the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago, an independent research organization to design the sample and field the survey.⁴⁰ With input from the IMT and a focus on meeting the mandates of the Consent Decree (see ¶¶645–51), NORC designed the sampling approach and fielded the survey. In the sections below, NORC describes its procedures for sampling approach, fielding the survey, gaining cooperation of Chicagoans by mail, data processing, and statistical weighting. The design effect and sampling margin of error are also provided.

A. Sampling Approach

A general population sample of U.S. adults 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) for this study. NORC also used vendor data, from TargetSmart and Merkle, to oversample Hispanic and African American households in an attempt to address the lower response propensity and help balance the data by geography (given geography and race/ethnicity are related).

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

NORC applied the same approach to the oversample of 18–25-year-old African American males. A list sample of addresses known to include the target population

⁴⁰ NORC at the University of Chicago is an independent research organization. See www.norc.org for more information.

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

B. Fielding the Survey

In total NORC collected 1,430 completed surveys during the fielding period (1,129 general population surveys and 301 oversample surveys). All respondents had the opportunity to complete the survey either in English or Spanish. The survey was available to respondents from October 15, 2021, to May 31, 2022.

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

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

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

When it was determined that additional mailings may be necessary to achieve production goals, an invitation postcard was mailed to a supplemental sample (Batch 2) of units. This included additional Hispanic and African American households, as well as young adults. Due to a global decline in ABS survey response rates, 2 additional mailings were necessary to achieve the production goals. An invitation postcard was mailed to a second supplemental sample (Batch 3) group which included all general population race/ethnicity groups and 18–25-year-old African American men. A third and final supplemental sample (Batch 4) was required in the latter half of fielding. An invitation packet was mailed to additional households which included all general population race/ethnicity groups and 18–25-year-old African American men.

NORC also set-up a dedicated toll-free telephone number and an email inbox to receive inbound calls and emails.

NORC also implemented an outbound dialing effort to encourage cooperation among harder to reach groups (young adult, oversample, and Hispanic respondents) for whom we had a valid telephone number (collected from the vendor data appends). NORC used a ‘push-to-web’ approach—trained telephone interviewers

prompted respondents to complete the survey on the web. If the respondent expressed interest in completing the survey over the phone, the interviewer proceeded with the survey administration.

Respondents were offered \$10 for completing this survey.

D. Data Processing

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

NORC applied the following cleaning rules to the survey data:

- Removed oversample respondents who reported being 26+ years old, reported being female, did not specify their race or specified a race other than African American or African American/mixed race.
- Removed 8 respondents deemed to have invalid responses, based on the time in which they completed the survey (33% lower than the median survey duration) or the number of questions skipped.

E. Statistical Weighting

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

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

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

- Age group (18–25, 26–35, 36–45, 46–55, 56–65, over 65)
- Sex (male, female)

- Chicago Police District
- Education (less than HS, HS, Some college, Bachelor and above)
- Race/ethnicity (Hispanic, non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic White, all other)

For the Young Black Men oversample, 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)
- Chicago Police District (weights included geographic area as a raking dimension)
- Education (less than HS, HS, Some college, Bachelor and above)

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

Some respondents did have missing or incomplete data for the above demographic questions. We used the KNN algorithm to impute the missing demographic data by using the survey questions after Q1 as predictors. The KNN algorithm was used for gender, education, and race/ethnicity.

Moreover, the lack of accurate population estimates for non-binary or other gender identities makes it difficult for researchers to accurately report on these respondents in their results. Researchers must recode 'other' gender identities into male or female in order 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 2021–2022 IMT citywide survey study provided respondents with the option to enter a third or 'other' gender identity in the form of an open-ended question. NORC recoded the original data into one of the two primary gender categories, 'male' or 'female,' using random imputation so that NORC statisticians could weight the data to ACS 2018 population estimates. The goal was to most accurately recode for the purpose of including and weighting responses. In total, n=16 respondents identified as non-binary or 'other'. N=145 respondents either declined to answer or provided a vague answer (for example, noting 'straight,' but not specifying male or female). The net result of recoding is negligible to the overall data

or the weight of the individual responses and is not meant to correct, reclassify, or alter their stated identity.

F. Design Effect and Sampling Margin of Error Calculations

- Margin of error for the General Population sample: +/- 4.07%
- Design effect, General Population: 1.95
- Margin of error for the 18–25 African American male oversample: +/- 7.74%
- Design effect, oversample: 1.88

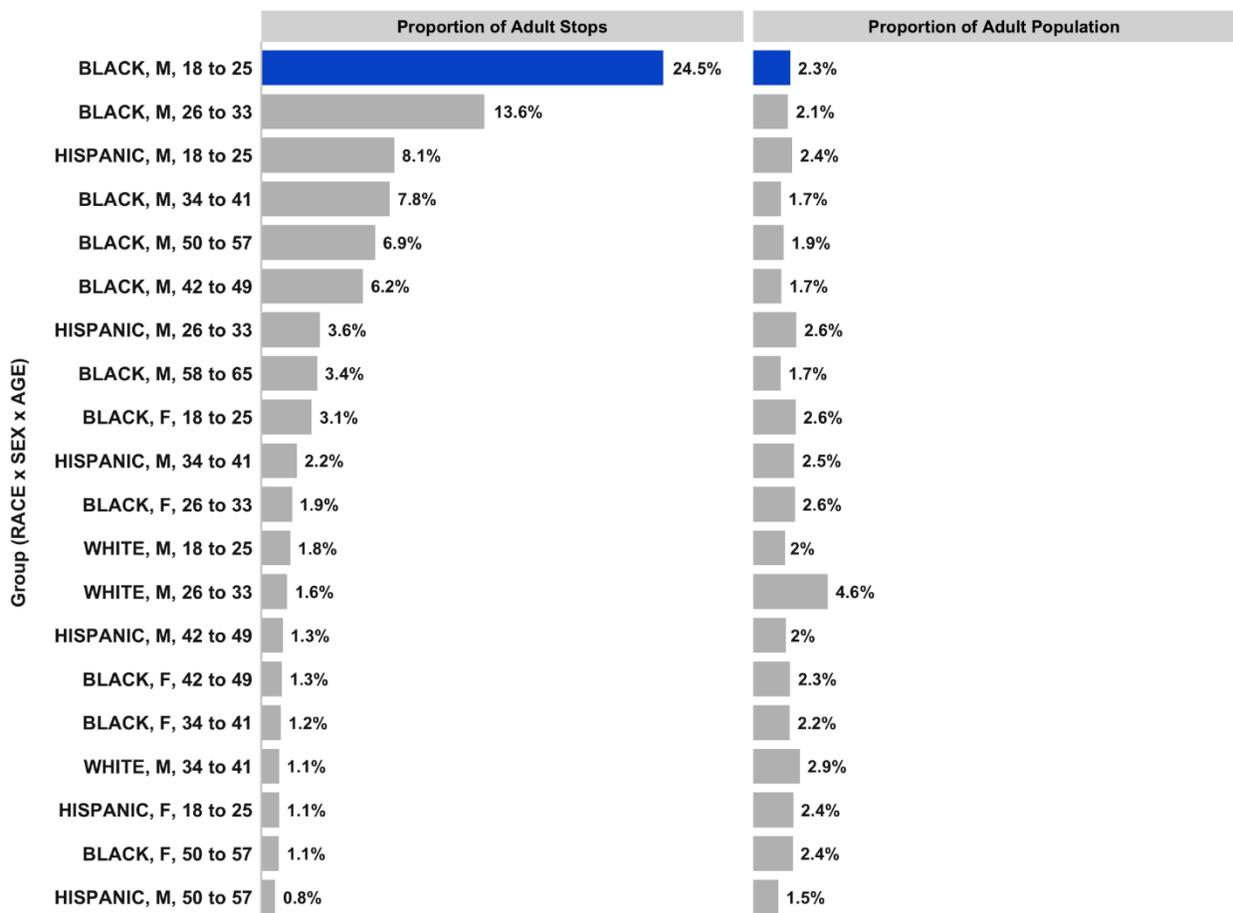
Appendix 2: Rationale for the Sample of Young Black Men

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. Per the contract with NORC and for continuity with the baseline survey, NORC used the same sampling design approach in both the 2022 and 2020 Surveys. Both the data in Appendix 2 and the sample design will be updated prior to the 2024 Survey.

Figure A1: Investigatory Stops by Race, Sex and Age

The top 20 groups appear, from highest proportion of stops to lowest. For example,



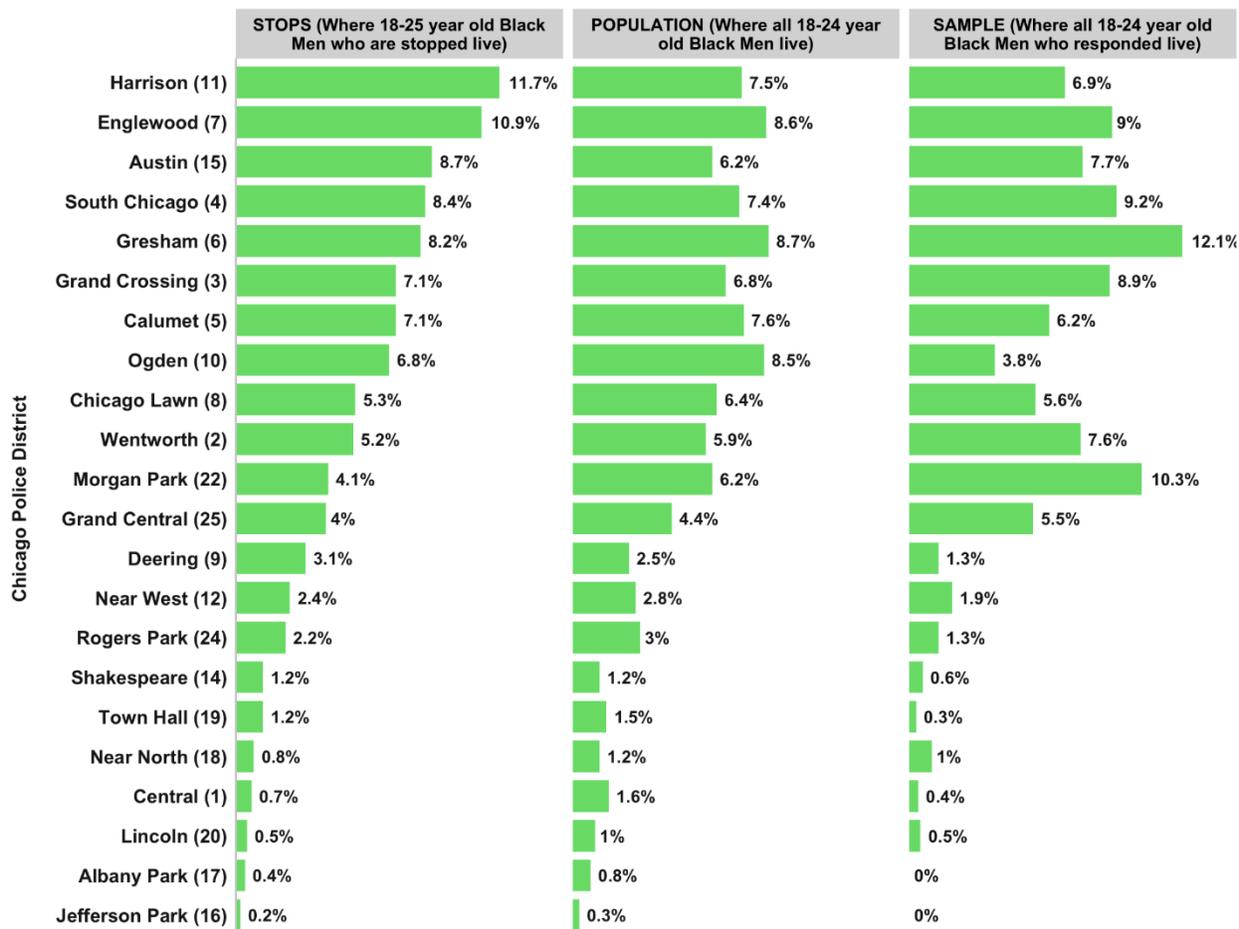
Note: The summary data for stops includes all stops of adults (18+) that occurred in a Chicago police district.
 Sources: The stops data is CPD Investigatory Stop Report data from 01/01/2016 to 01/16/2018 (retrieved from home.chicagopolice.org/isr-data).
 The population estimates come from PUMS ACS 2018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

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.

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/isr-data). The population estimates come from the 2010 census (retrieved from the CENSUS API).

Appendix 3:

AAPOR Outcome Rates

Interview (Category 1)	
Complete (all versions)	1430
Partial (all versions)	106
Refusal and breakoff (phone, IPHH, mail, web)	12
Other, non-refusals (phone, IPHH, mail, web, mail_U)	34141

Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Category 3)	
USPS: Insufficient address on mail from one P.O to another P.O. (mail, mail_U)	28
USPS: No mail receptacle (mail, mail_U)	3
No such address (mail, mail_U)	1
USPS: No such number (mail, mail_U)	49
Not delivered as addressed (mail, mail_U)	105
USPS: Unable to forward, no deliverable as addressed (mail, mail_U)	43
USPS: Unclaimed -- failure to call for held mail (mail, mail_U)	1
Other (phone, IPHH, web)	5

Total sample used	35924
I=Complete Interviews (1.1)	1430
P=Partial Interviews (1.2)	106
R=Refusal and break off (2.1)	12
NC=Non Contact (2.2)	0
O=Other (2.0, 2.3)	34141
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> .	1.000
UH=Unknown Household (3.1)	0
UO=Unknown other (3.2–3.9)	235

Response Rate 1	
$I/((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO))$	0.040
Response Rate 2	
$(I+P)/((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + (UH+UO))$	0.043
Response Rate 3	
$I/(((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH+UO))$	0.040
Response Rate 4	
$(I+P)/(((I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH+UO))$	0.043
Cooperation Rate 1	
$I/((I+P)+R+O)$	0.040
Cooperation Rate 2	
$(I+P)/(((I+P)+R+O))$	0.043
Cooperation Rate 3	
$I/((I+P)+R))$	0.924
Cooperation Rate 4	
$(I+P)/(((I+P)+R))$	0.992
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	
$(I+P)+R+O / ((I+P)+R+O+NC+ (UH + UO))$	0.993
Contact Rate 2	
$(I+P)+R+O / ((I+P)+R+O+NC + e(UH+UO))$	0.993
Contact Rate 3	
$(I+P)+R+O / ((I+P)+R+O+NC$	1

Appendix 4: Demographic and Geographic Data

	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Population Estimates*
Age				
18-25	173	15%	13%	14%
26-35	351	31%	25%	25%
36-45	202	18%	18%	17%
46-55	128	11%	14%	15%
56-65	134	12%	13%	13%
Over 65	141	12%	15%	15%
Education				
Less than High School	36	3%	12%	12%
High School Graduate including Equivalency	92	6%	19%	25%
Some College or Associates Degree	221	15%	20%	24%
Bachelor's Degree	471	33%	21%	24%
Graduate or Professional Degree	309	21%	14%	15%
MUST REVIEW	309	21%	14%	NA%
Race and Ethnicity				
Prefer not to say	37	3%	3%	NA%
Black, NH	219	19%	28%	NA%
Hispanic or Latino	197	17%	26%	27%
White non-Hispanic	529	47%	35%	35%
Other, NH	147	13%	9%	NA%
Black, multi-race	0	0%	0%	NA%
NA				
Female	584	52%	52%	52%
Male	545	48%	48%	48%

* Population Estimates Source: 2018, IPUMS ACS 1-year
Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Population Estimates*
CPD District				
Central (1)	58	5%	5%	3%
Wentworth (2)	51	5%	4%	4%
Grand Crossing (3)	36	3%	3%	3%
South Chicago (4)	30	3%	5%	4%
Calumet (5)	24	2%	3%	3%
Gresham (6)	25	2%	3%	3%
Englewood (7)	15	1%	2%	2%
Chicago Lawn (8)	70	6%	9%	8%
Deering (9)	37	3%	6%	6%
Ogden (10)	12	1%	3%	4%
Harrison (11)	12	1%	3%	2%
Near West (12)	69	6%	5%	5%
Shakespeare (14)	65	6%	4%	5%
Austin (15)	15	1%	2%	2%
Jefferson Park (16)	83	7%	6%	8%
Albany Park (17)	58	5%	5%	5%
Near North (18)	105	9%	5%	5%
Town Hall (19)	133	12%	9%	9%
Lincoln (20)	74	7%	4%	4%
Morgan Park (22)	50	4%	4%	4%
Rogers Park (24)	74	7%	5%	5%
Grand Central (25)	33	3%	7%	7%

* Population Estimates Source: Census 2010

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Population Estimates*
Education				
Less than High School	17	6%	7%	12%
High School Graduate including Equivalency	109	36%	48%	43%
Some College or Associates Degree	102	33%	33%	32%
Bachelor's Degree	67	22%	11%	12%
Graduate or Professional Degree	6	2%	1%	2%
MUST REVIEW	6	2%	1%	NA%
Income				
Less than \$25,000	125	45%	50%	32%
\$25,001 to less than \$50,000	78	28%	30%	24%
\$50,001 to less than \$75,000	39	14%	11%	16%
\$75,001 to less than \$100,000	22	8%	5%	8%
Over \$100,000	15	5%	4%	20%

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

Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

	Unweighted n	Unweighted %	Weighted %	Population Estimates*
CPD District				
Central (1)	3	1%	3%	2%
Wentworth (2)	25	8%	7%	6%
Grand Crossing (3)	24	8%	6%	7%
South Chicago (4)	25	8%	9%	7%
Calumet (5)	36	12%	10%	8%
Gresham (6)	24	8%	6%	9%
Englewood (7)	20	7%	5%	9%
Chicago Lawn (8)	29	10%	7%	6%
Deering (9)	9	3%	5%	3%
Ogden (10)	13	4%	5%	8%
Harrison (11)	16	5%	5%	8%
Near West (12)	6	2%	4%	3%
Shakespeare (14)	3	1%	2%	1%
Austin (15)	17	6%	5%	6%
Jefferson Park (16)	0	0%	0%	0.3%
Albany Park (17)	0	0%	0%	1%
Near North (18)	2	1%	0.4%	1%
Town Hall (19)	1	0.3%	0.1%	1%
Lincoln (20)	0	0%	0%	1%
Morgan Park (22)	30	10%	6%	6%
Rogers Park (24)	4	1%	4%	3%
Grand Central (25)	14	5%	11%	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.⁴¹ 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.⁴²

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

⁴¹ The survey asked respondents questions about all the topics listed in the Consent Decree with a slightly modified organization that combines Community Engagement and Responsiveness into one section and contains two trustworthiness sections: General Trustworthiness and Trustworthiness Based on Contact. Additionally, Confidence in Reform was added as a final section.

⁴² (2008): City of Cincinnati Independent Monitor's Final Report. City of Cincinnati Independent Monitor's Final Report. (rep.) City of Cincinnati Independent Monitor.
(2014): Community Survey on Public Safety and Law Enforcement. Community Survey on Public Safety and Law Enforcement. (rep.) United States Department of Justice.
(2015): Portland Police Community Relations Survey Research Report. Portland Police Community Relations Survey Research Report. (rep.) DHM Research.
(2016): Compliance Status & Seventh Semiannual Report. Compliance Status & Seventh Semiannual Report. (rep.) Seattle Police Monitor.
(2018): 2017 Annual Report of the Consent Decree Monitor for the New Orleans Police Department Consent Decree. 2017 Annual Report of the Consent Decree Monitor for the New Orleans Police Department Consent Decree. (rep.) Office of the Consent Decree Monitor New Orleans, Louisiana.
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Harvey, Peter C (2017): Independent Monitor - First Quarterly Report. Newark Independent Monitor - First Quarterly Report. (rep.) Independent Monitor.
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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. 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 www.cpdmonitoringteam.com/.

Appendix 7:

R Programming Package Citations

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Appendix 8:

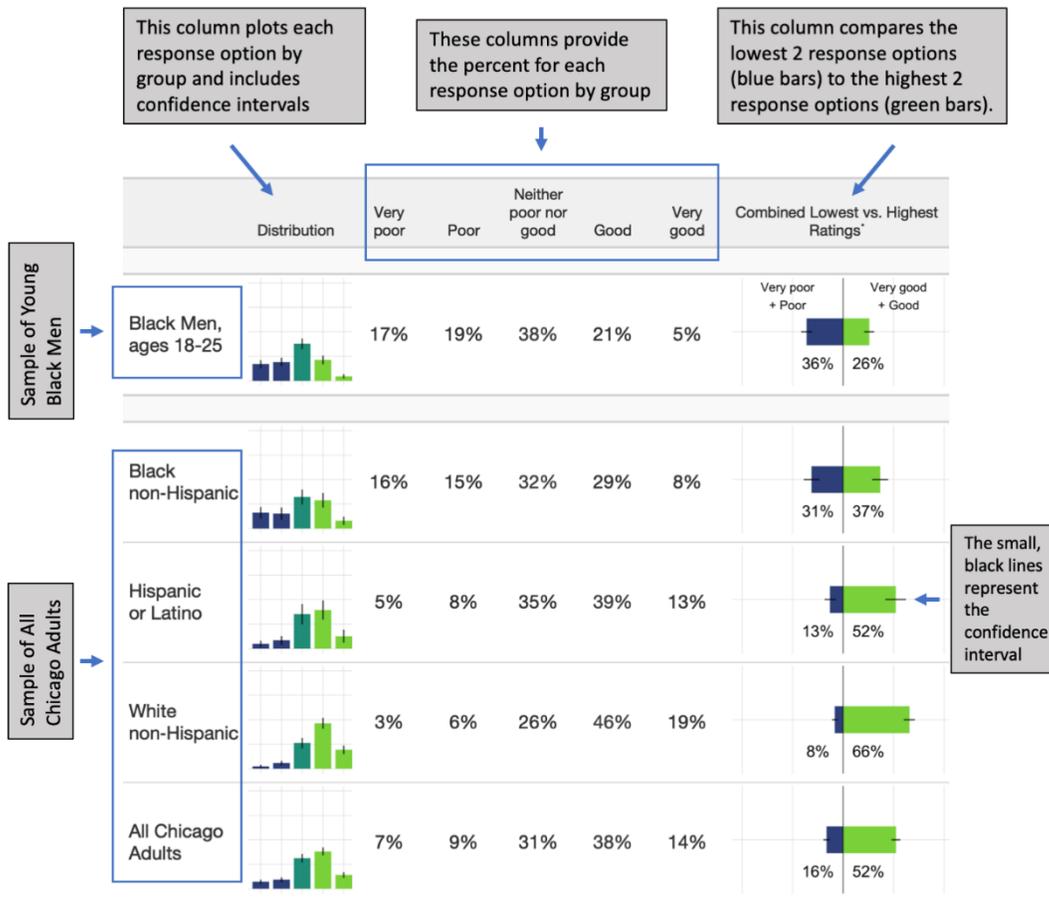
Metadata

The median time for respondents to complete the survey was 13 minutes. Overall, 1,421 respondents completed the questionnaire online and 9 completed it by phone. The questionnaire was completed by 1,409 respondents in English and 21 respondents in Spanish.

Appendix 9: Complete Results by Sample and Racial Group

How to Read Figures A7 to A76

Figure 1: Taking everything into account, how good of a job do you think the Chicago Police are doing in your neighborhood?
For this question, there were 1,044 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 346 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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

Overall Police Services

Fig. A7: 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 1,122 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 297 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

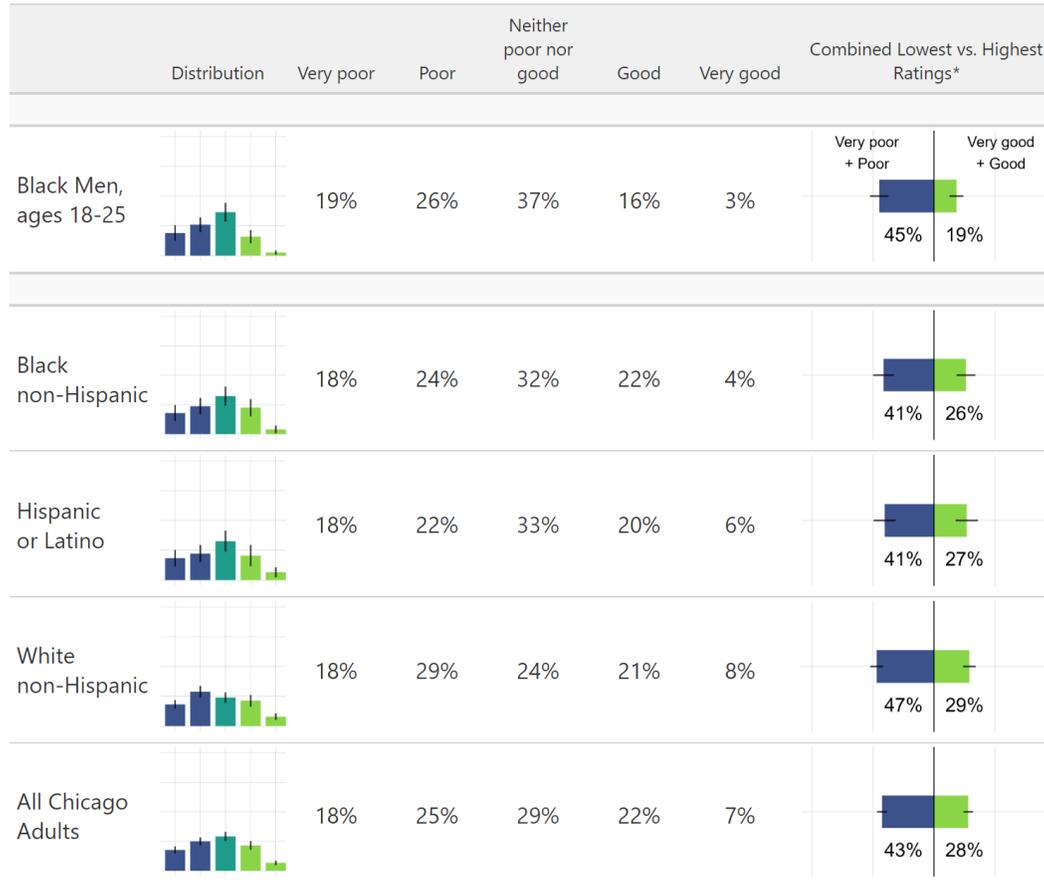


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates 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 1,124 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 299 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?

For this question, there were 1,129 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 301 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

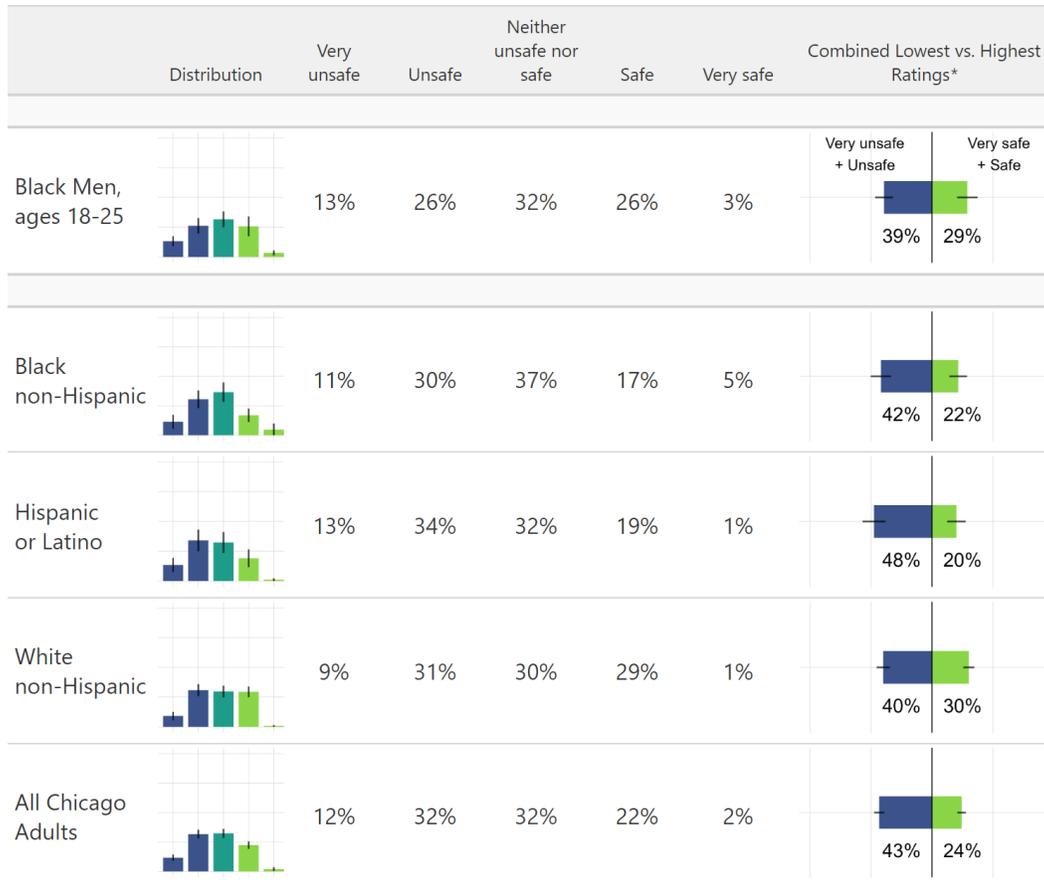


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

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

For this question, there were 1,127 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 301 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



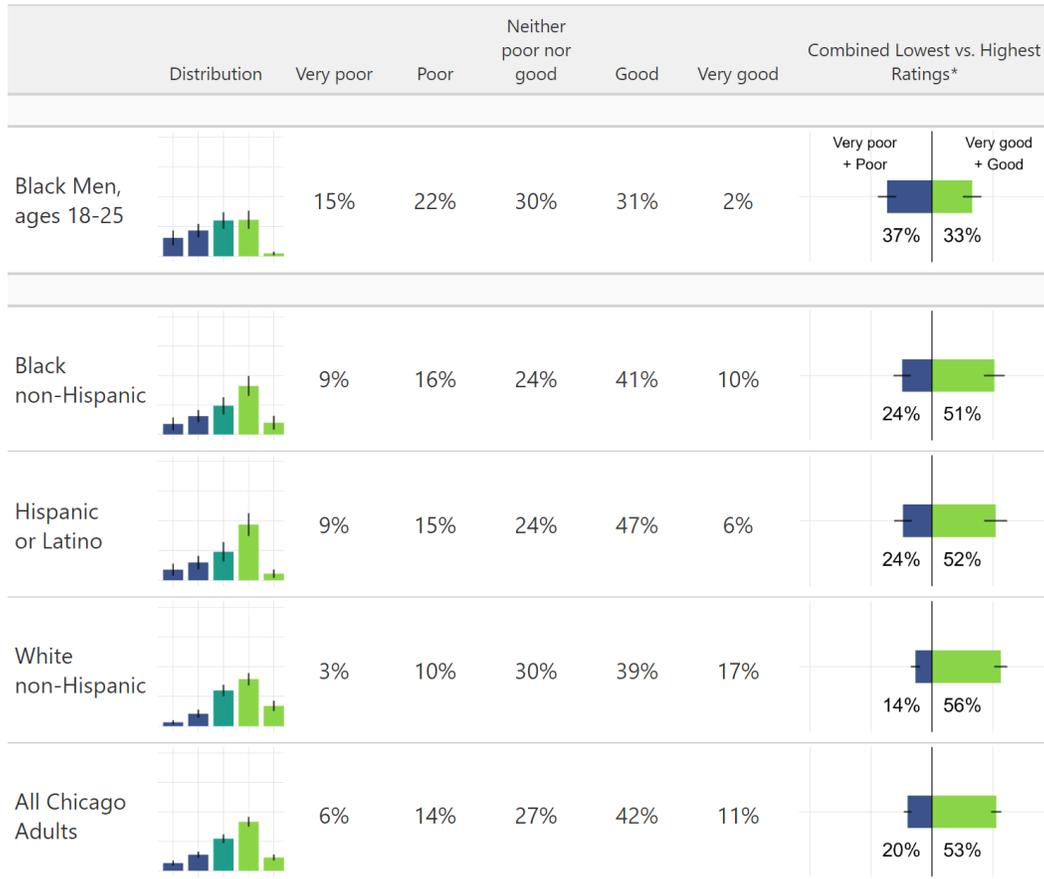
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates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

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 1,108 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 300 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,098 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 295 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,096 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 295 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,098 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 295 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

For this question, there were 1,127 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 301 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,115 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 301 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,112 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 301 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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.

For this question, there were 1,108 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 299 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,107 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 300 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,103 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 300 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

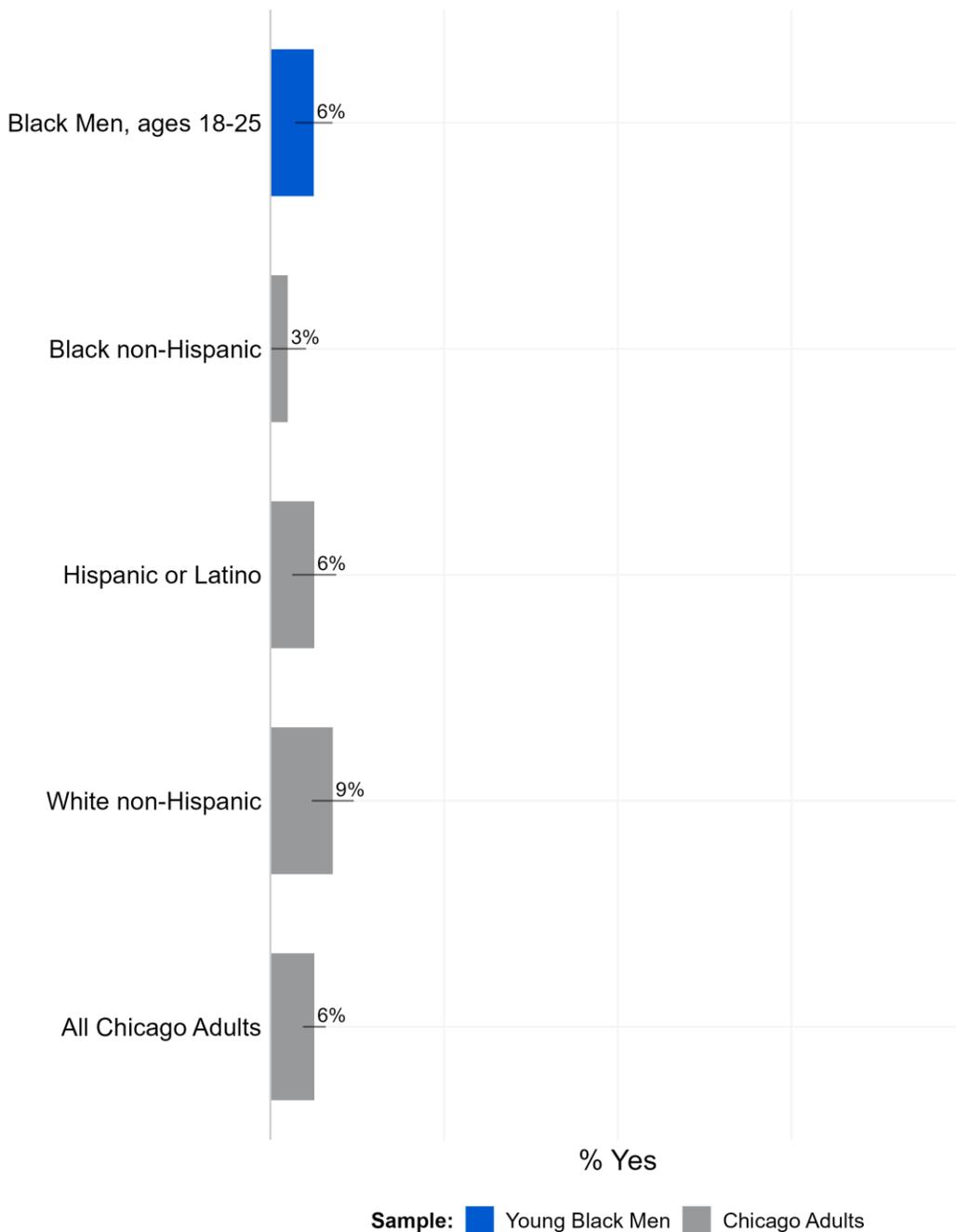


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Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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 1,127 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 301 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 1,110 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 300 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



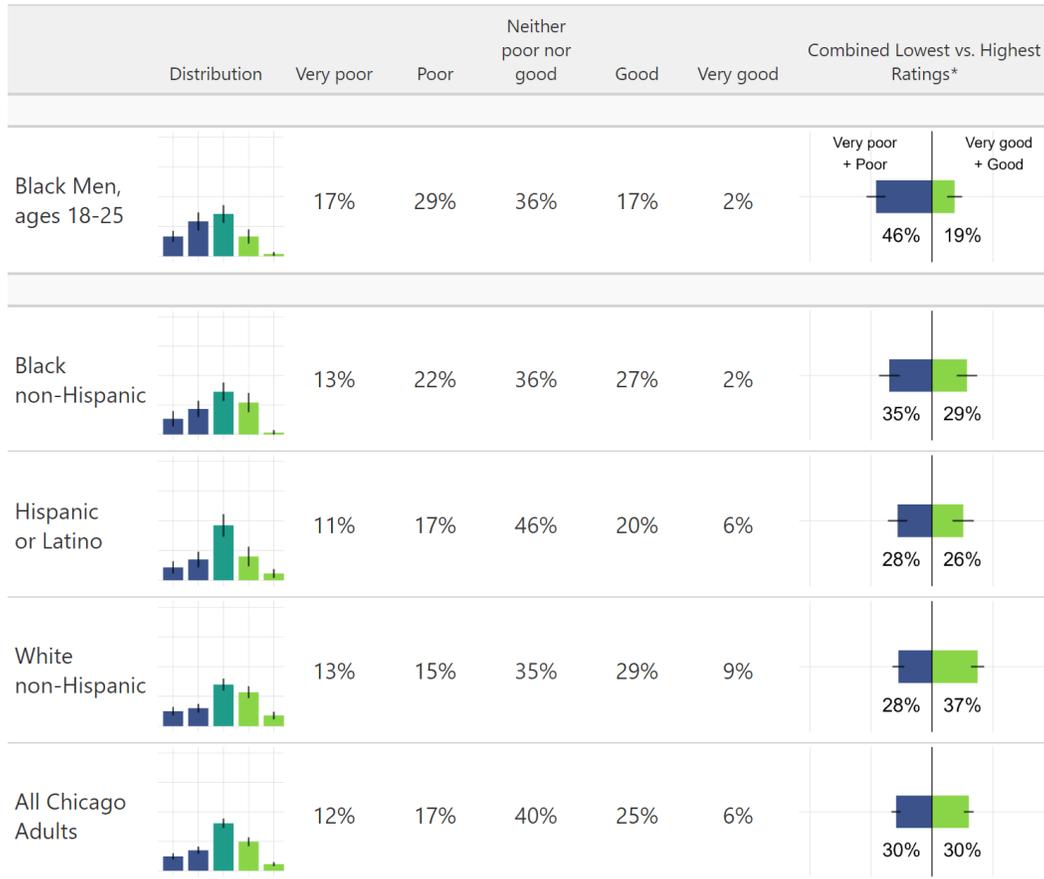
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates 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 1,107 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 299 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



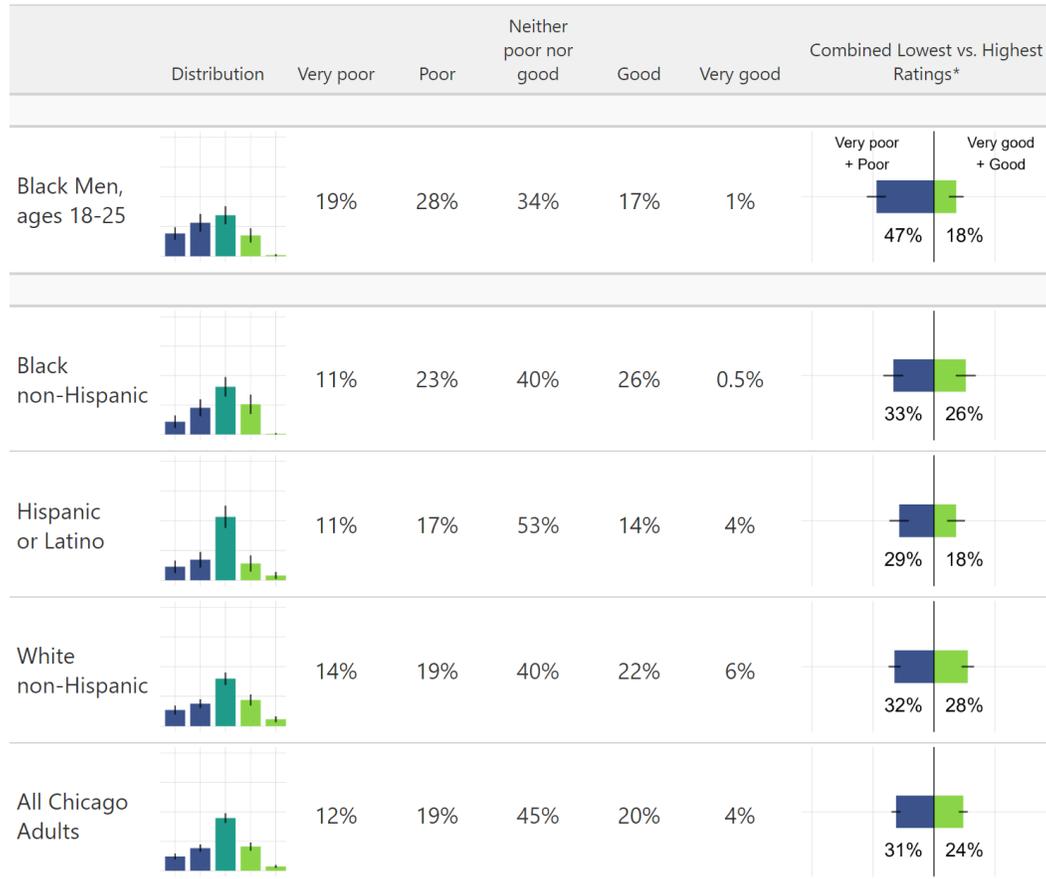
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates 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 1,099 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,102 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 299 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,104 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,092 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,099 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,100 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,090 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 294 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,097 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,096 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,127 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 301 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

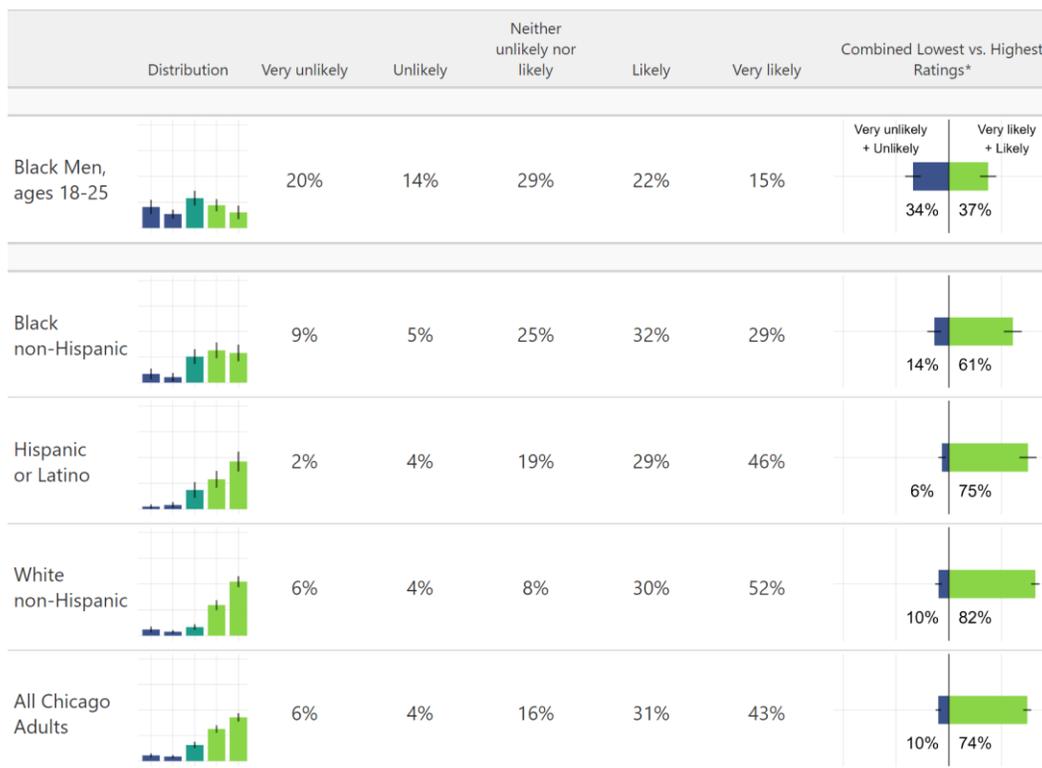


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Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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 1,116 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 297 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

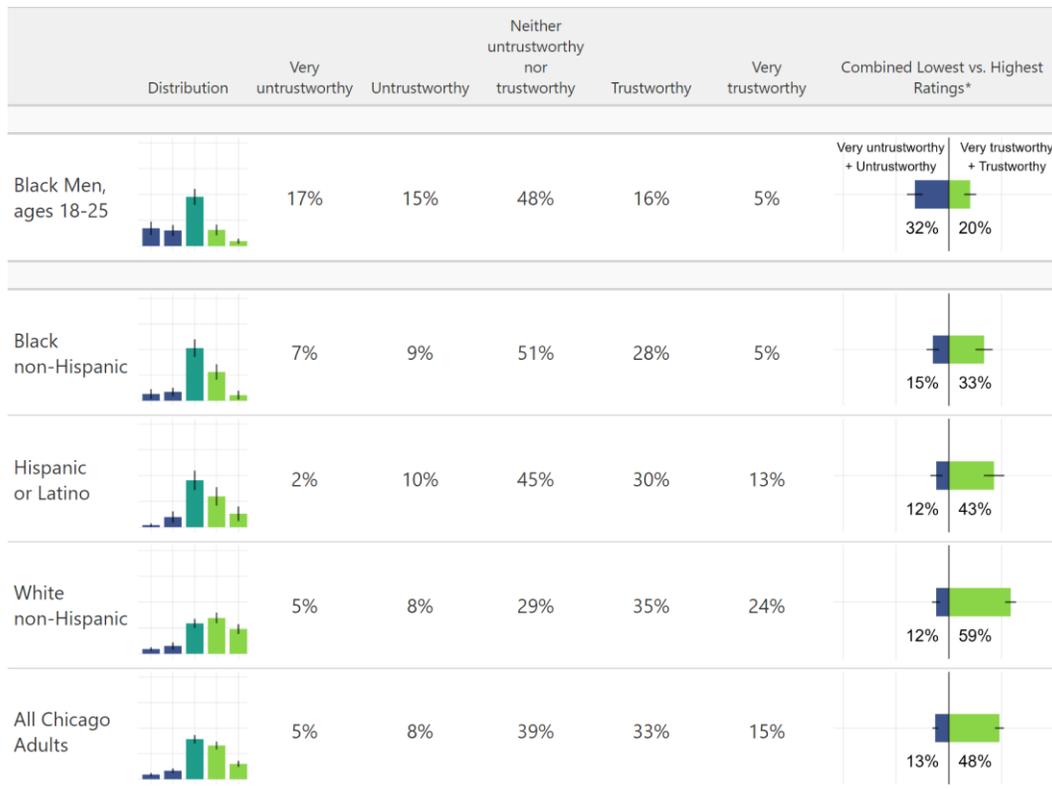


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates 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 1,115 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 300 responses from the Young Black Men sample.

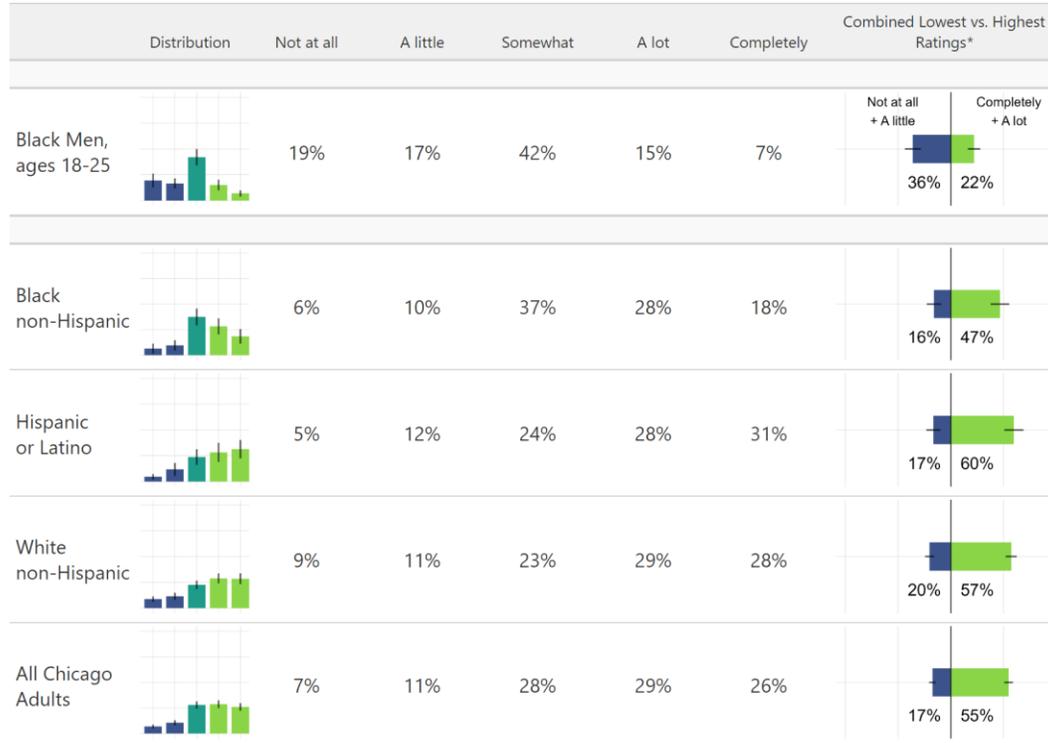


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates 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 1,113 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,081 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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 1,112 and a maximum of 1,115 responses from the Chicago Adults sample. For the Young Black Men sample, the minimum number of responses was 294 and the maximum was 298.

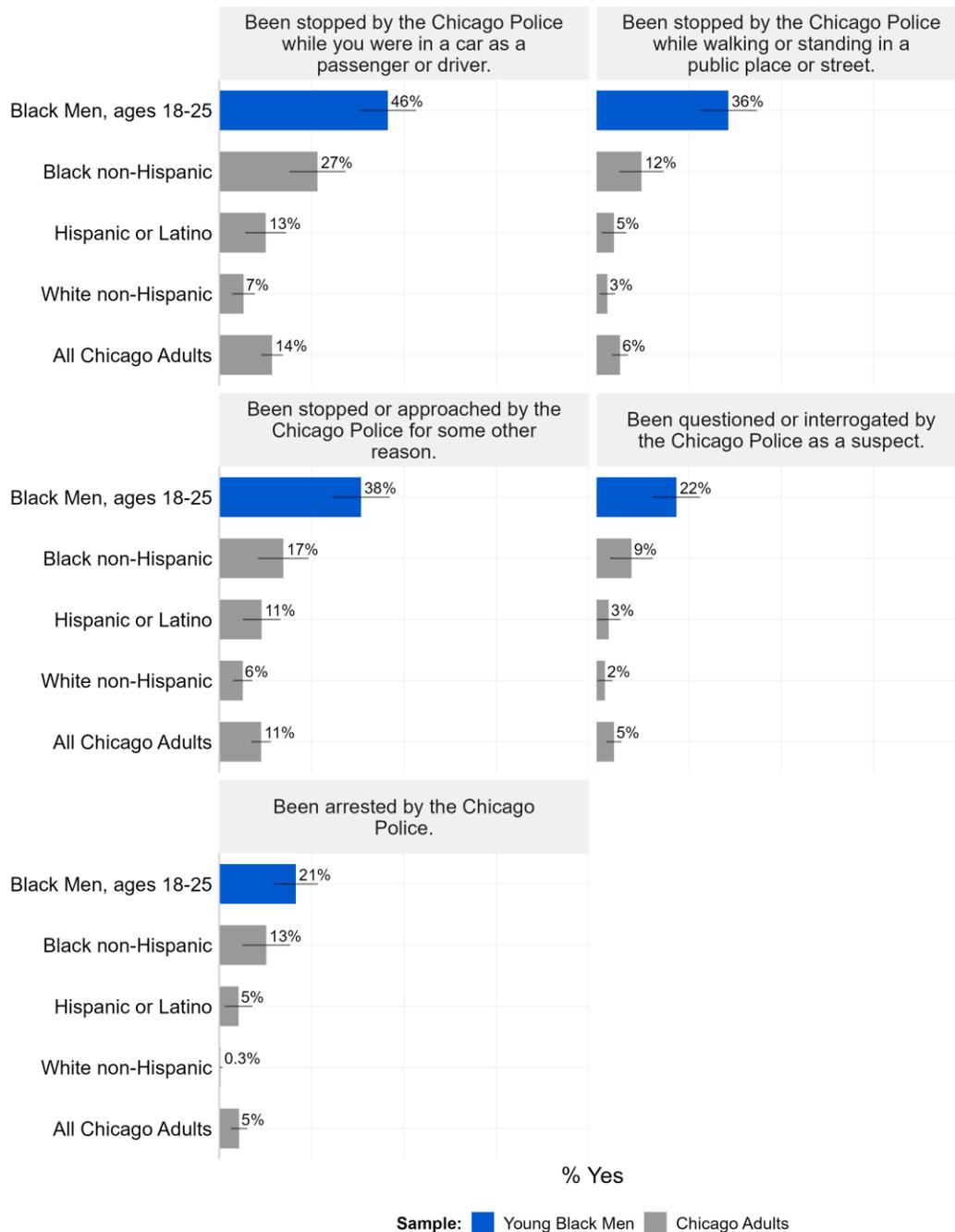
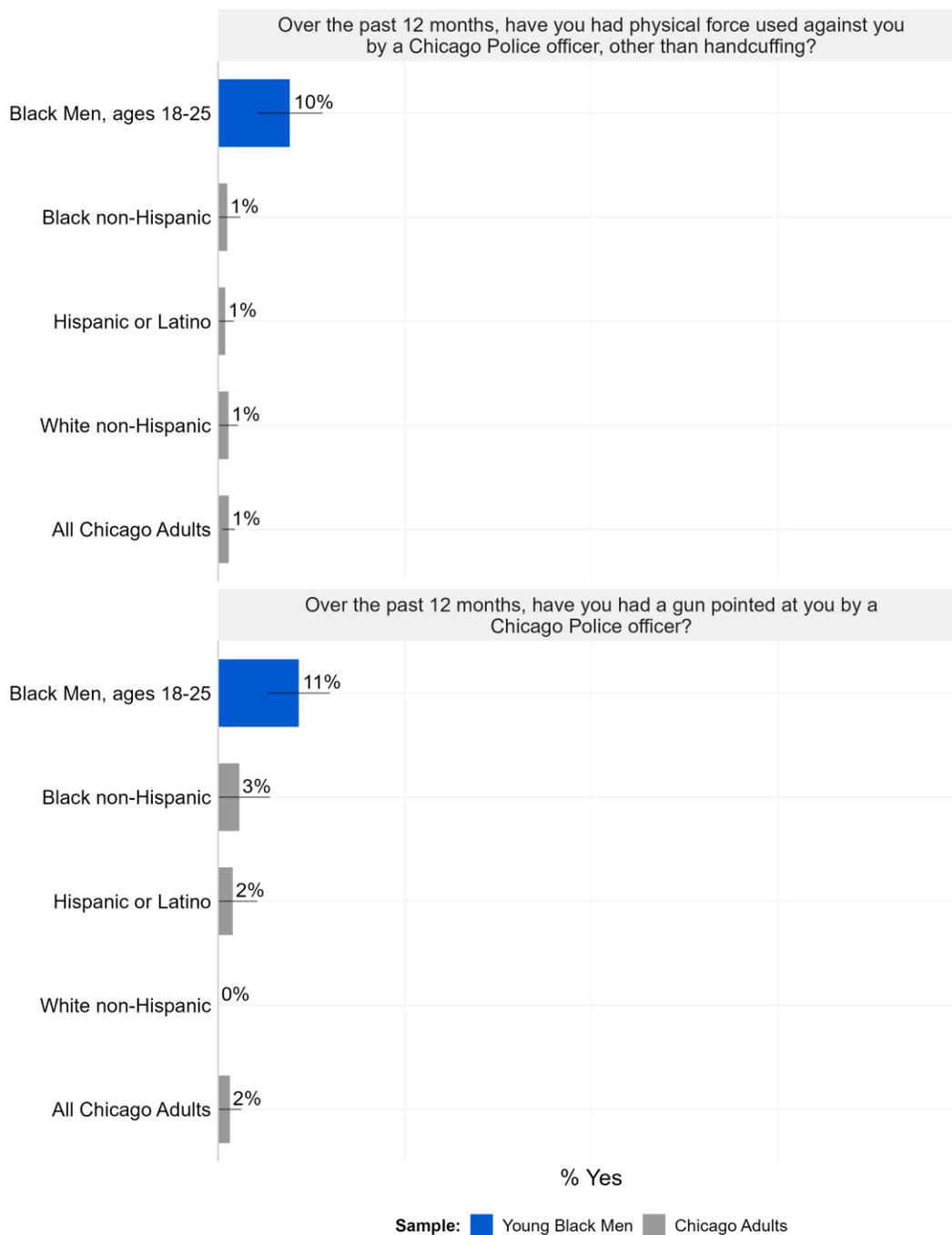


Fig. A40: Use of Force

For these questions, there was a minimum of 1,123 and a maximum of 1,128 responses from the Chicago Adults sample. For the Young Black Men sample, the minimum number of responses was 296 and the maximum was 299.



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 497 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 200 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 496 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 201 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 169 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 154 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 169 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 155 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 495 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 201 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 488 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 200 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 490 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 199 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 492 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 197 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 491 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 199 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 498 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 200 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Misconduct Complaints and Investigations

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

For this question, there were 1,126 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

For this question, there were 1,121 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 295 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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

For this question, there were 1,112 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,111 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 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 1,104 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 300 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 1,107 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 299 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 1,115 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 297 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 1,103 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 293 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 1,104 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 296 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 1,101 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 296 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 1,108 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 293 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. A62: People under 25 years of age

For this question, there were 1,098 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 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. A63: Homeless people

For this question, there were 1,100 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 299 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



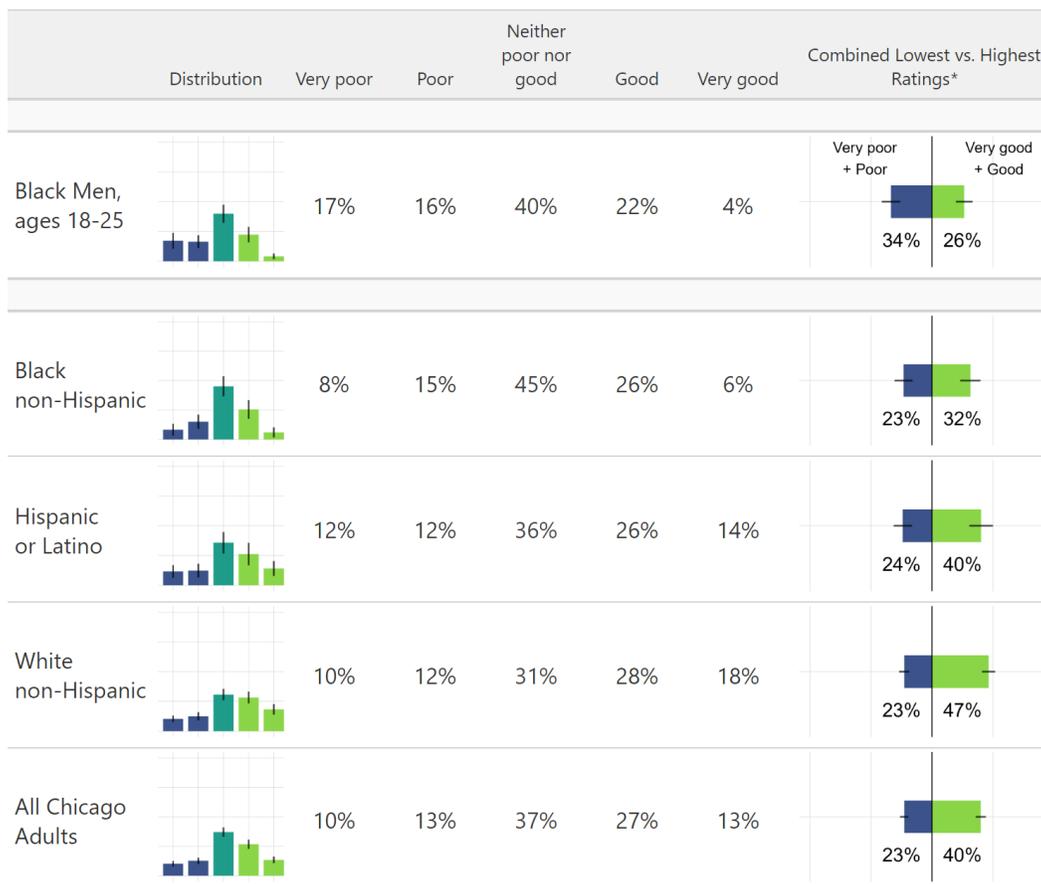
* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates 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. A64: People with disabilities

For this question, there were 1,099 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 297 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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: People living with mental health conditions

For this question, there were 1,103 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 297 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 in the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) community

For this question, there were 1,093 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 296 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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: Religious minorities

For this question, there were 1,087 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 297 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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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 1,096 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 296 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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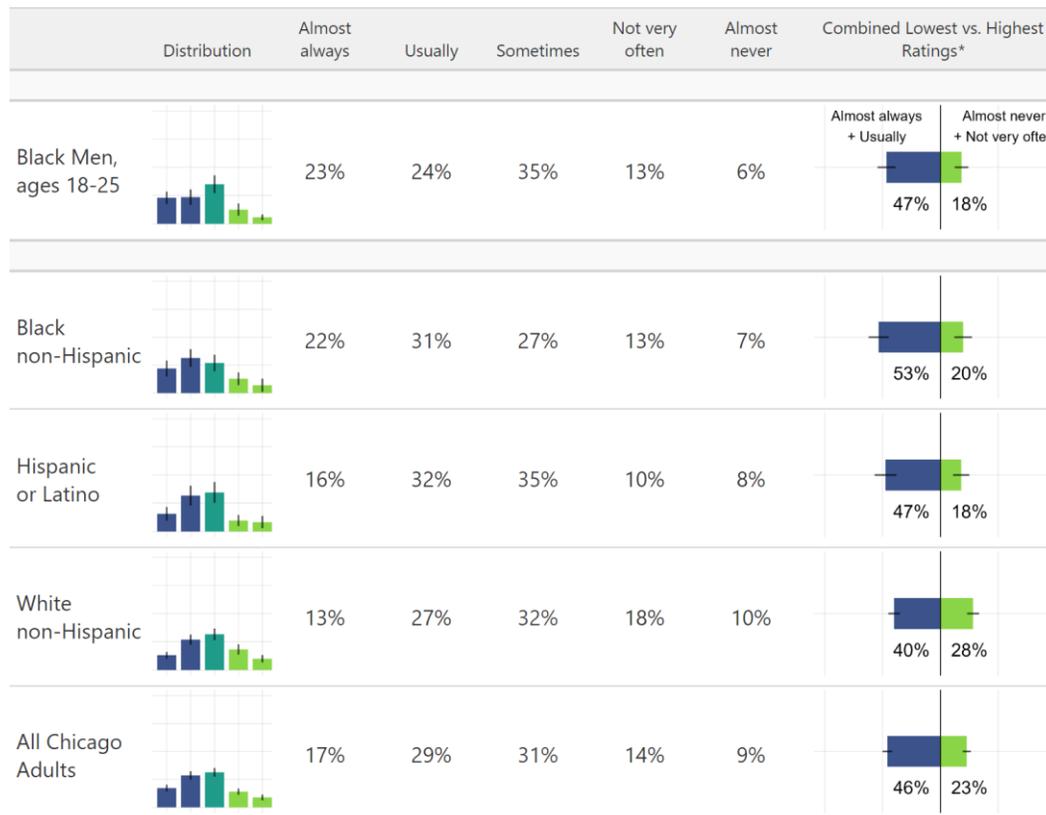
Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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 1,101 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 295 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 1,100 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 296 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.



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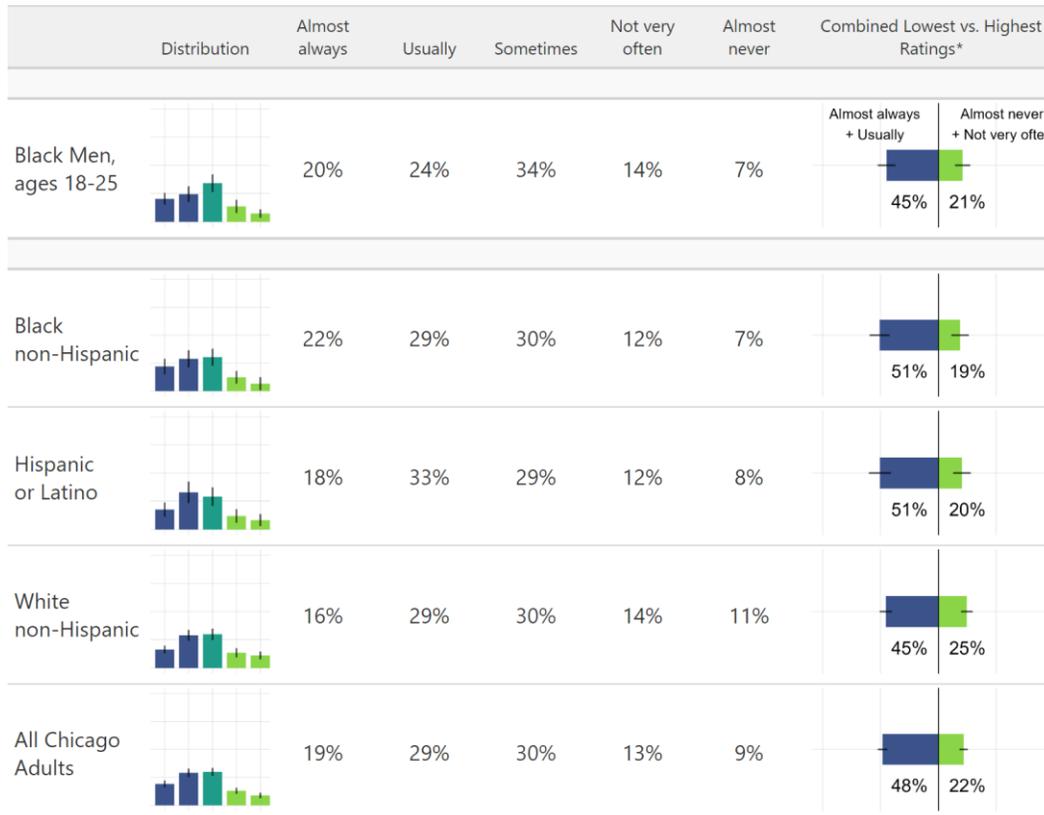
Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

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 1,103 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 294 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 1,101 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 295 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.



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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 1,103 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 295 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.

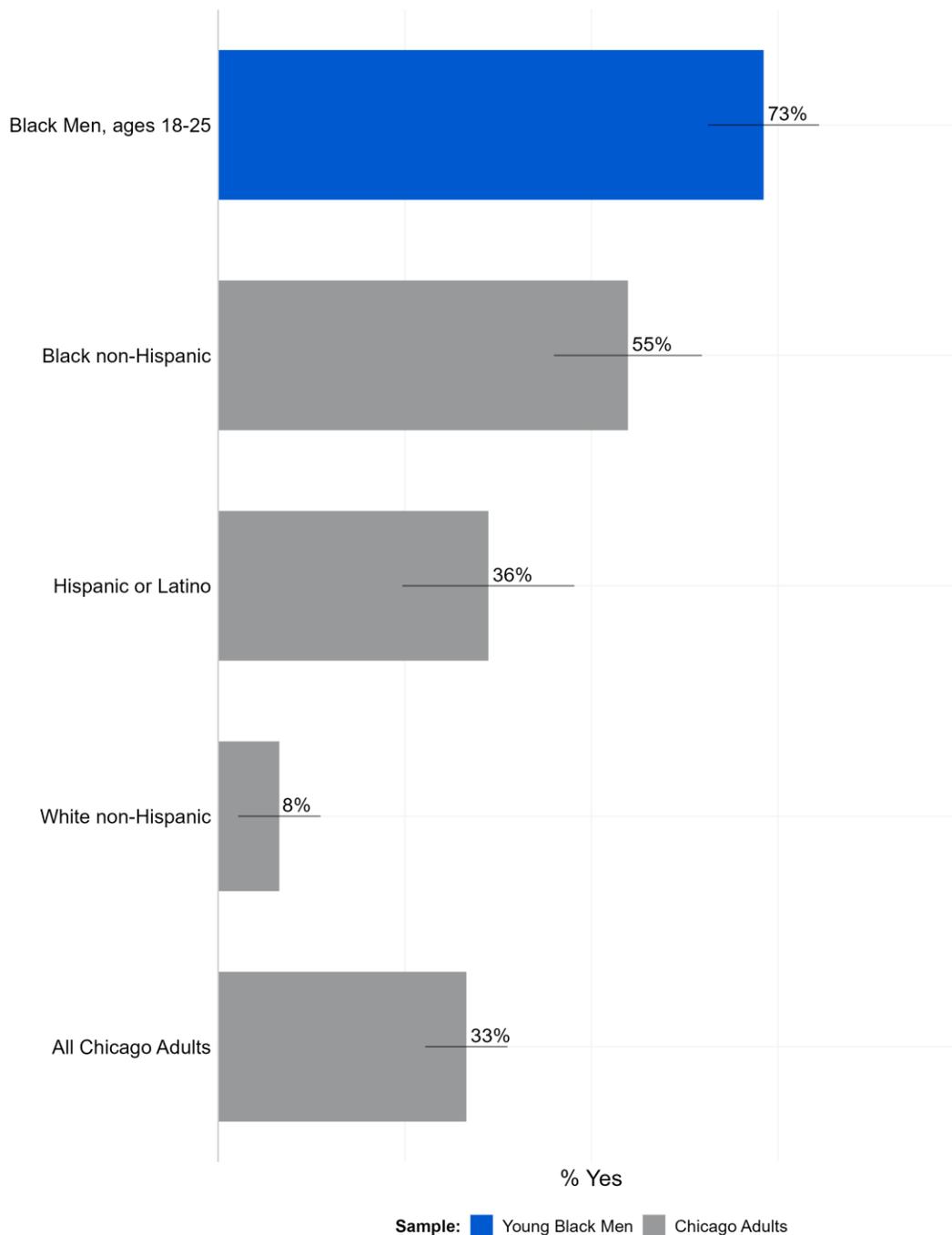


* NOTES: Due to rounding, the values presented in this column may be 1% different than the sum of the corresponding values presented in the proportions columns. The small black lines that extend from both sides of the end of the bars are the margins of error. They depict the uncertainty of these estimates 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: 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 579 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 223 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



Confidence in Reform

Fig. A75: How confident are you that any reforms being made in the Chicago Police Department will have a lasting and positive effect?

For this question, there were 1,117 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 298 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Fig. A76: How well informed do you feel about the Chicago Police reform efforts over the last 12 months?

For this question, there were 1,118 responses from the Chicago Adults sample and 296 responses from the Young Black Men sample.



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Source: Chicago Police Independent Monitoring Team

Attachment B: City of Chicago Comments



Lori E. Lightfoot
Mayor

Department of Police · City of Chicago
3510 S. Michigan Avenue · Chicago, Illinois 60653

Eric M. Carter
Interim Superintendent of Police

May 9, 2023

VIA E-MAIL (maggie.hickey@afslaw.com)

Maggie Hickey
Independent Monitor
233 South Wacker Drive
Suite 7100
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Dear Monitor Hickey:

We appreciate the Independent Monitoring Team's work to amplify the voices of those we serve through the Community Survey Report. To achieve the lasting transformational change envisioned by the City and CPD in entering into the consent decree, it is imperative that we hear from our community members. The Monitor's Community Survey Report speaks to the efforts required of CPD to work collaboratively with the communities we serve to rebuild their trust and confidence. As the Report reflects, this work has been made even more challenging because of the decline in the public's confidence in law enforcement nationally since 2020.

CPD continues its work to address feedback included in the Community Survey Report through programs like the Neighborhood Policing Initiative, which focuses on building trust with residents through proactive problem-solving. We are also developing a three-year Racial Equity Action Plan (REAP), with support from the City's Office of Equity and Racial Justice, to identify strategies and actions for the Department to take to strengthen equity and constitutional policing for everyone served by CPD. The draft REAP plan will be open for public comment, and the input gathered will help inform the final plan. As the Community Survey Report highlights, CPD needs to pay particular attention to young black men who have the most police contact. Additionally, CPD looks forward to working closely with the Community Commission for Public Safety and Accountability and the recently elected District Councils to develop and implement Department policies that move CPD to the forefront of community-engaged and directed policing.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Tina M. Skahill".

Tina M. Skahill
Executive Director
Office of Constitutional Policing and Reform

Attachment B:
Office of the Illinois Attorney General
Comments



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

**KWAME RAOUL
ATTORNEY GENERAL**

May 9, 2023

Margaret A. Hickey
Independent Monitor
ArentFox Schiff LLP
233 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 7100
Chicago, IL 60606
Maggie.Hickey@afslaw.com

**Re: Comments on IMT's Community Survey Report (October 2021-May 2022)
Consent Decree, Illinois v. Chicago, 17-cv-6260 (N.D. Ill.)**

Dear Ms. Hickey:

On April 4, 2023, the Independent Monitoring Team (IMT) provided the City and the Office of the Illinois Attorney General (OAG) a draft of the Community Survey Report (October 2021-May 2022) (Report). This is the second community survey of Chicagoans conducted by the IMT, allowing the IMT to compare results with the first baseline survey, which was conducted between November 2019 and February 2020. We appreciate the IMT's efforts in compiling and reporting the results of a detailed, thorough survey and appreciate Chicagoans' time in sharing their experiences.

The survey results are a call to action for the City and the Chicago Police Department (CPD). They show declining rates of trust in CPD and confidence in its effectiveness. White and Latino Chicagoans had worse perceptions of CPD than in the first survey, and Black Chicagoans continued to have the most negative perceptions of CPD. This mistrust was particularly pronounced among young Black men, who rated the CPD more negatively than all other Chicagoans on nearly all questions.¹ But it was not limited to Black Chicagoans: the CPD received a combined positive rating by over 50% of Chicagoans on only 11 of the 54 (20%) ratings questions, a noticeable decrease from the previous survey.²

¹ Report, p. 5.

² Report, p. 6.

These survey results confirm what many Chicagoans have told the City and CPD for years: there is pervasive mistrust of the CPD, particularly among Black Chicagoans, and frequent interactions with officers only deepen this mistrust. Last summer, the IMT filed a special report on focus groups it had conducted with young Black and Latino men.³ Focus group participants relayed disturbing experiences with CPD officers, including calling an interaction with CPD “a minstrel show,” describing a “big divide between officers and the community,” and expressing concern about even contacting police for help (“I’m afraid to call them, even when witnessing a crime”). One participant put it plainly: “They don’t trust me, so I don’t trust them.” These negative experiences are also reflected in the 2022 survey results: Black Chicagoans and Young Black Men reported much more involuntary contact with the CPD, including stops, and experienced more frequent use of force and gun pointing.⁴

Perceptions of racial bias by CPD are widespread among Chicagoans. The Report found that the majority of Chicagoans (52.2%) said the CPD are doing a “poor” or “very poor” job at treating members of the Black community fairly.⁵ This echoes the early 2016 findings by the Police Accountability Task Force that at each community forum it held, it “heard a large and diverse group of Chicago residents express their deeply held view that racism, or at least racial bias, is the root cause of the lack of trust between CPD and minority communities.”⁶ The Task Force described the forums as “a window into the intense sadness, pain, and frustration the community feels as a result of their first-hand experiences with CPD.”

The OAG is also greatly concerned that nearly half of Chicagoans do not believe that police reform will create sustainable change. The survey found that a higher percentage of Chicagoans (43.2% in 2022 vs. 33.1% in 2020) doubted that police reform will have a lasting and positive effect.⁷ These survey results are the predictable consequences of CPD practices such as resistance to incorporating community input into policy changes; disproportionate targeting of Black and Latino residents for pedestrian and vehicle stops; and engaging in “hot spot” policing and other tactics that result in officers saturating communities of color with traumatic results. For the past four years, building community trust with Chicagoans has taken a backseat to a check-the-boxes approach to reform. That has to change.

The City and the CPD must not continue to ignore what Chicagoans have said time and again. New leadership must take this opportunity to get sustainable reform right: approaching community engagement, community policing, and public safety holistically, with a deep commitment to ending racist policing tactics that target Black and Latino communities in Chicago. OAG stands ready to continue its work with the City, CPD, IMT, the Coalition, and all Chicagoans to address the long-standing and deep-seated concerns identified in the community survey.

³ Special Report: Focus Groups with Black and Latino Men, Ages 18-35 (Conducted December 2020- June 2021) (available at [2022.09.01-IMT-Special-Report-Focus-Groups-with-Black-and-Latino-Men-...pdf](#) ([cpdmonitoringteam.com](#)))

⁴ Report, p. 5.

⁵ Report, p. 5.

⁶ Police Accountability Task Force Report, p. 32. (available at [Microsoft Word - 720210597_9.docx](#) ([chicagopatf.org](#)))

⁷ Report, p. 5.

Respectfully,

KWAME RAOUL
Attorney General of the State of Illinois

/s/ Mary J. Grieb

Mary J. Grieb
Deputy Bureau Chief, Civil Rights Bureau
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100 W. Randolph St., 11th Floor
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(773) 590-7959
Email: Mary.Grieb@ilag.gov

cc: Jennifer Bagby, Allan Slagel, Counsel for the City of Chicago (via email)

