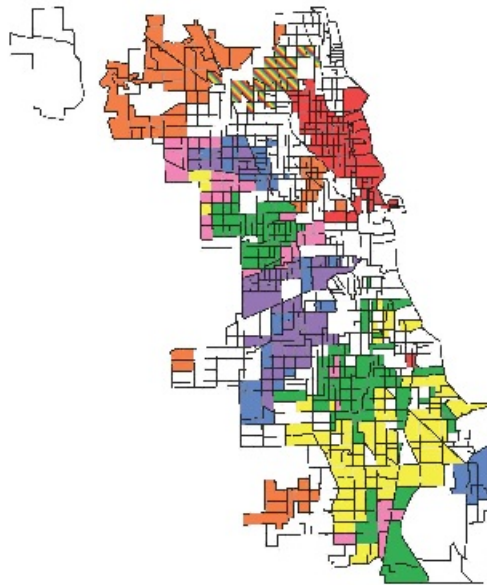


The 2014-2016 Chicago Community Survey

October 2016

The Chicago community began in January 2015, and second-wave re-interviews will continue through the end of 2016. A total of 1,450 first-wave personal interviews were completed.

The Sample The communities that make up Chicago were identified by statistically clustering and



mapping 2010 census tract data. Households located in seven of these community clusters are represented in the survey: those that are home to better-off and poor African Americans, lakeshore and bungalow-belt whites, established and immigrant Hispanics, and diverse but frequently immigrant Asians. In addition, selected Census tracts involved in crime-prevention and community building projects funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation were included, to strengthen the data for those communities. All of these areas are illustrated in the map.

Representative samples of residential blocks located in each of these clusters were selected proportionate to their population size. Survey staff members then walked the sample areas, adding any residential addresses that did not appear on the United States Post Office's list for the block and removing incorrect or nonresidential addresses. Next, sample addresses were randomly selected from the list for each block. Interviewers knocked on those doors and conducted personal interviews with a randomly selected resident age 16 and older. To encourage participation, potential respondents were offered a cash incentive of \$40. The interviews could be conducted in either English or Spanish. This was significant, for more than 30 percent of the Hispanics interviewed for this study were questioned in Spanish.

Up to 10 contact attempts were made at each sample address, at varying times of day and days of the week, with the bulk of the attempts being made in the evening or on weekends. Follow-up validations were conducted for 10 percent of each interviewer's completed cases. The response rate for the survey was 28 percent, calculated according to American Association of Public Opinion Research standards. The factor that most affected the response rate was the frequency of sample addresses at which no contact could ever be made to determine if anyone eligible to participate lived there, or - in some cases - whether anyone was living there at all. Chicago's declining population and the high level of building abandonment characterizing many poor neighborhoods doubtless contributed to this. Another group that proved difficult to approach was affluent Chicagoans living in high-rise residential buildings. At addresses where someone could actually be contacted the cooperation rate was 52 percent.

Sampling weights were developed for the survey. They can be used to adjust the data for several factors. One component corrects for differences in the probability of selection for residents of multiple-adult households. Otherwise, individuals living in larger families would be less likely to be selected than adults living alone, who would always be chosen. In addition, respondents in each neighborhood cluster can be weighted to bring them into their correct demographic proportions across the seven study areas.

Survey Content

Encounters with police. An important task of the survey is to screen for reports of police- and citizen-initiated encounters. These include foot and traffic stops, calls to report crime or emergencies, and informal and CAPS-related personal contacts. Respondents reporting a contact will be questioned regarding these encounters. The survey will address how the elements of procedural justice were enacted, including fairness, respect, neutrality, voice, effort on the part of the police, and feedback.

General assessments of policing in Chicago. This includes popular views of their responsiveness, effectiveness, service quality, and the perceived extent of police misconduct problems.

Awareness and participation in crime-related activities and neighborhood organizations. The survey will monitor awareness and attendance at beat meetings and other CAPS activities. It includes questions gauging the level of civic engagement by participating households.

Collective efficacy and community self-defense. The survey will probe the capacity of communities to defend themselves. The survey pays particular attention to the role that CAPS and police-community cooperation plays in encouraging community self-help, including informal social control, collective efficacy, and involvement in community organizations. More general measures of civic engagement and volunteering are included as well.

Discrimination and exclusion. These factors have a strong impact on perceptions of the legitimacy of governance institutions. This is often attributed to the fact that they signal a low "group value." It may be that trust in the police is partially (or perhaps mostly) a by-product of this larger legitimacy crisis, exacerbated by the fact that in American society the police do a great deal of the signaling.

Experiences of recent immigrants. Chicago provides a laboratory for understanding immigrant problems in relating to the police. The survey will be conducted in Spanish as well as English, in order to better accommodate the city's large linguistically isolated population.

Experiences of young men and women. Unlike past surveys we will be interviewing respondents as young as age 16

Neighborhood conditions. The survey will provide an independent assessment of the extent of crime and disorder, and its impact on fear and the quality of life of residents of diverse Chicago neighborhoods.

The role of new media linking the public to the police. The CPD is attempting to engage with communities via new technologies and communication channels. The survey will track the capacity of various communities to engage via new media, and who among them is getting the message.

Reports and Publications

A report on police-initiated stop-and-frisk encounters in Chicago can be found here: [http://skogan.org/files/Achieving Fairness in Policing Link Between Internal and External Procedural Justice.PQ_2016.pdf](http://skogan.org/files/Achieving_Fairness_in_Policing_Link_Between_Internal_and_External_Procedural_Justice.PQ_2016.pdf) It will appear in print in: *Police-citizen relations: a comparative investigation of sources and impediments of legitimacy around the world*, Editors: Dietrich Oberwittler & Sebastian Roché. Routledge, 2017. The findings of this study were summarized in the New York Times; the article can be found here: [http://skogan.org/files/Barriers_to Reforming Police Practices.New York Times.02 august 2016 .pdf](http://skogan.org/files/Barriers_to_Reforming_Police_Practices.New_York_Times.02_august_2016.pdf)