

Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times

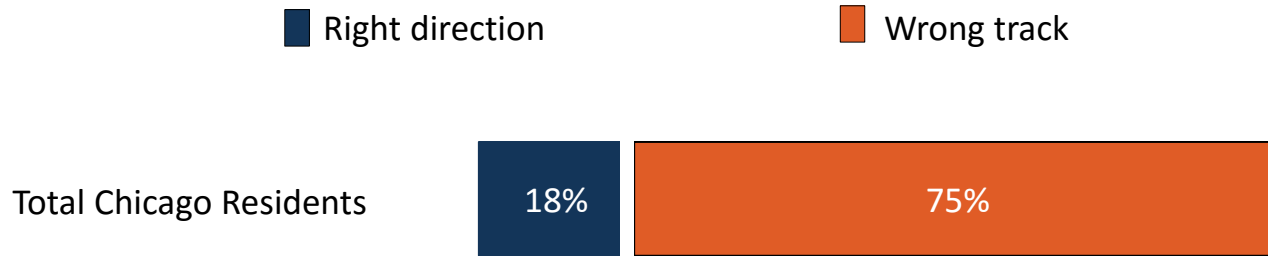
Survey of Chicago Residents

Selected Findings

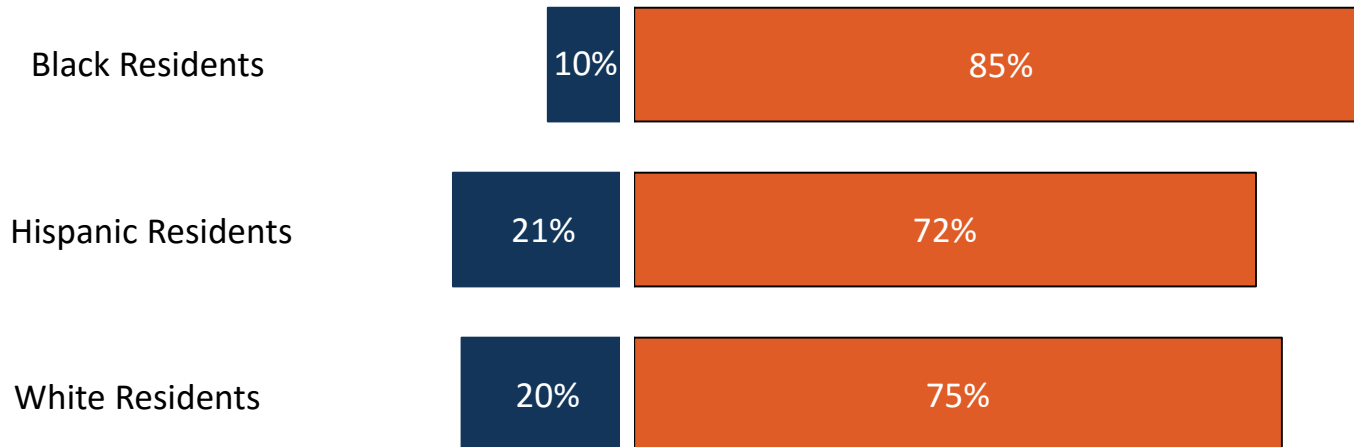
Figure 1

Majority of Chicago Residents Feel City is on the Wrong Track

Do you feel things in Chicago are generally going in the right direction or do you feel things have pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track?



By Race/Ethnicity:



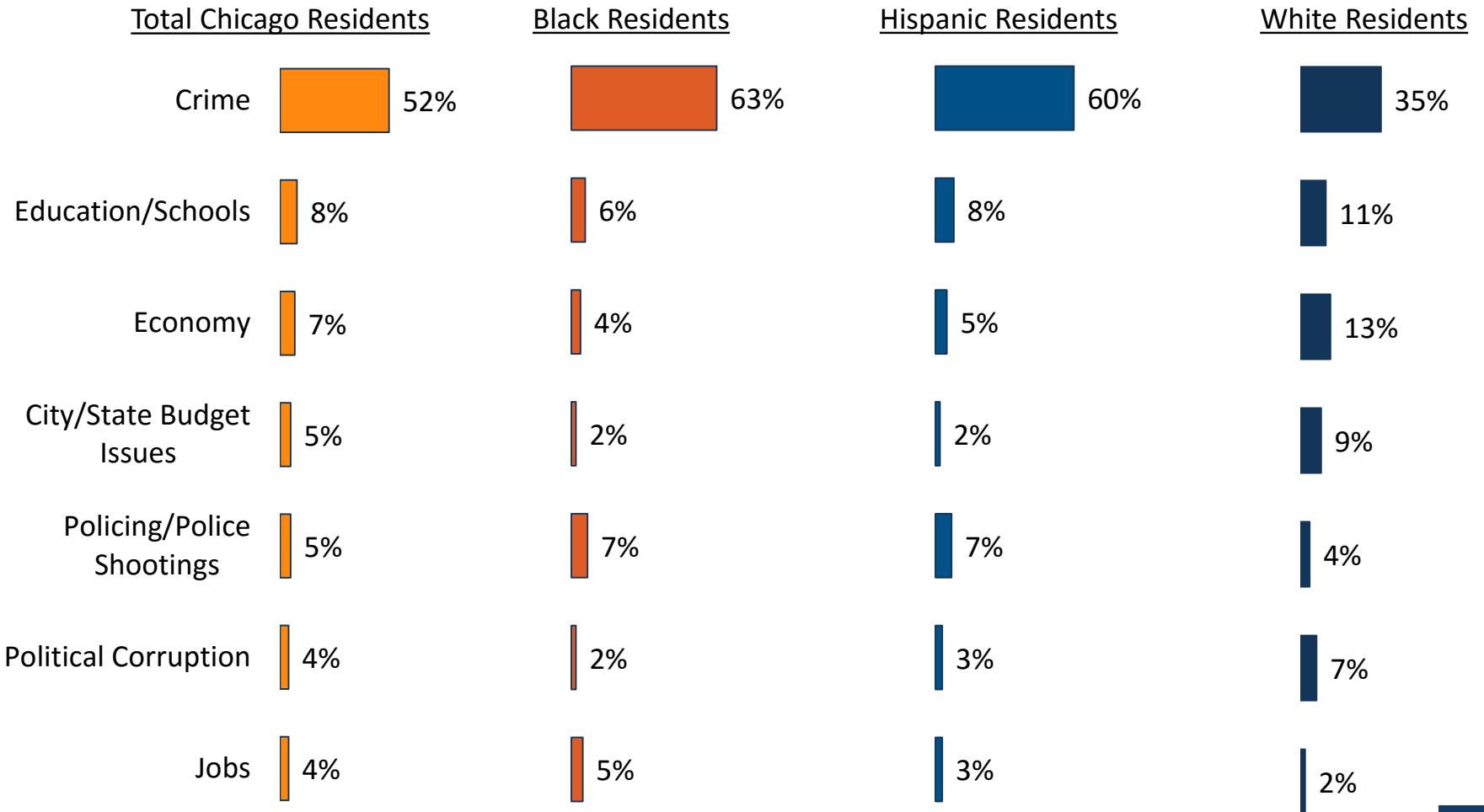
NOTE: Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 2

Crime Overwhelmingly Seen as Biggest Problem Facing Chicago

What is the single biggest problem facing Chicago today? (open-end)



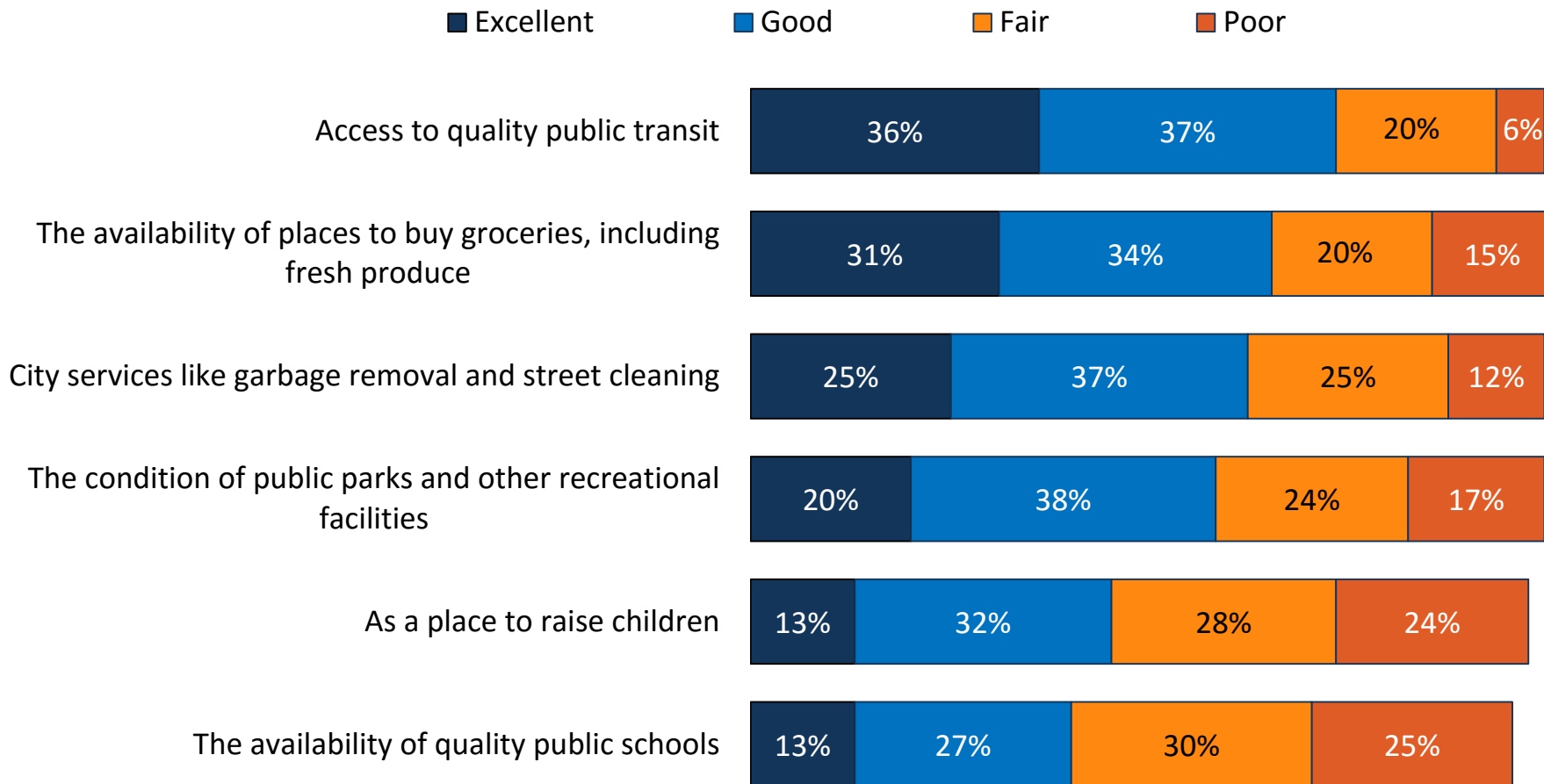
NOTE: Only top six responses among total Chicago residents shown.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 3

Chicago Residents Rate Neighborhood Public Transit Positively, Public Schools Negatively

Now I'm going to ask you about some aspects of life in your neighborhood. For each, please rate it as excellent, good, fair, or poor.



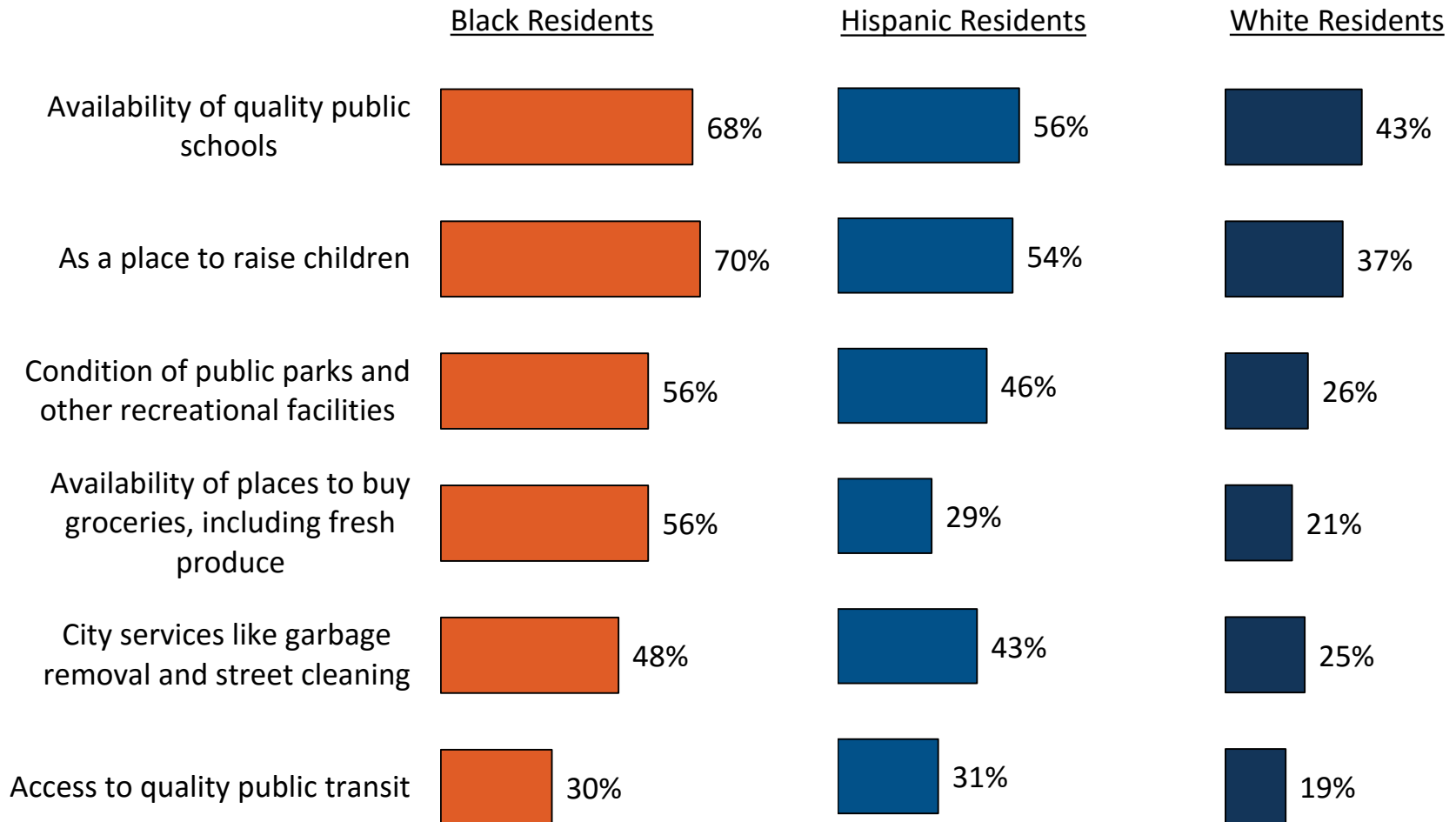
NOTE: Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 4

Black and Hispanic Chicago Residents More Likely to Give Their Neighborhoods Negative Ratings on Most Measures

Percent who rate each aspect of life in their neighborhood as either “fair” or “poor”:



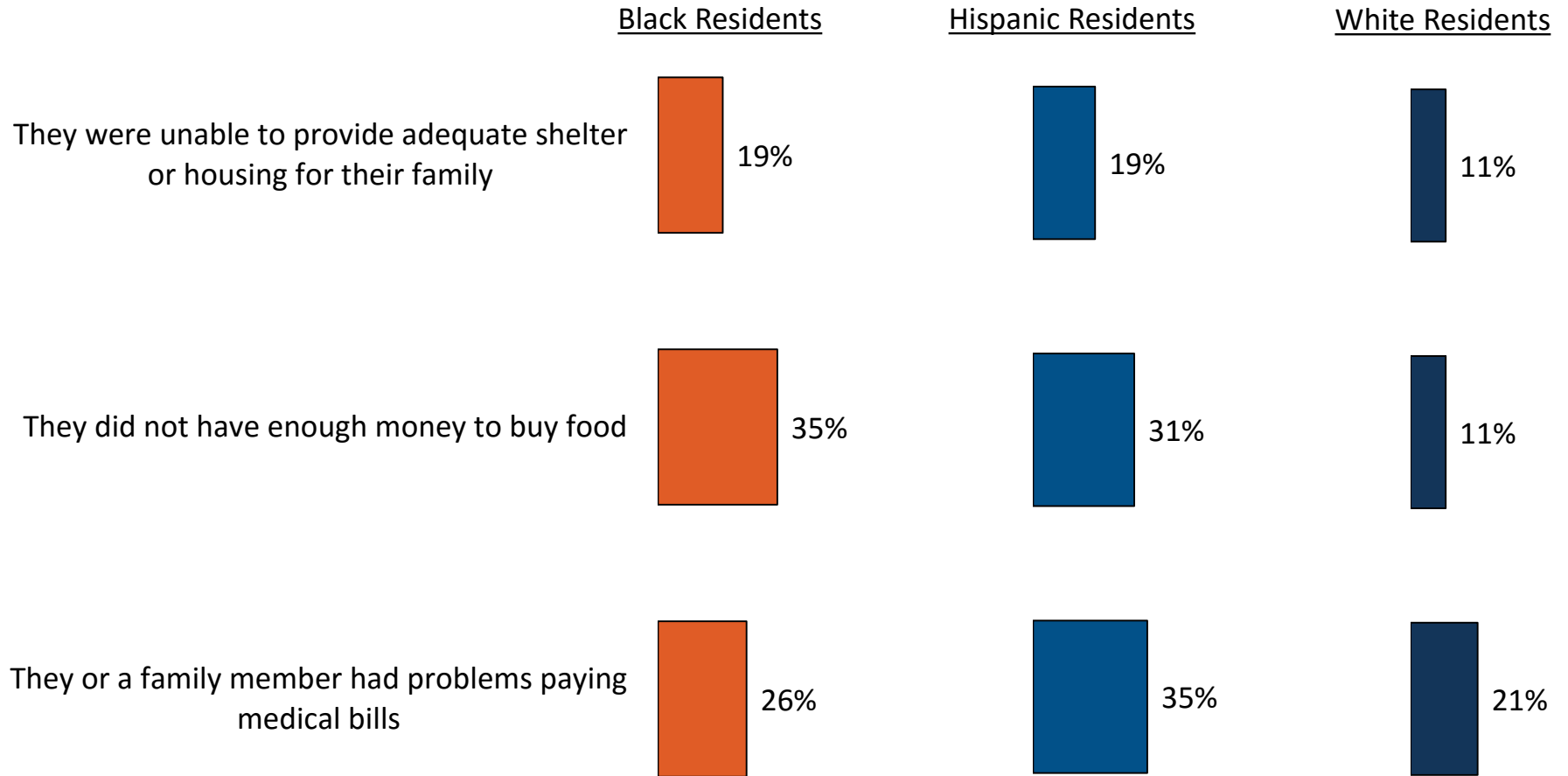
NOTE: Question wording abbreviated. See topline for full question wording.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 5

Black and Hispanic Chicago Residents More Likely than Whites to Report Being Unable to Afford Shelter or Food

Percent who say each of the following things happened to them in the past 12 months:



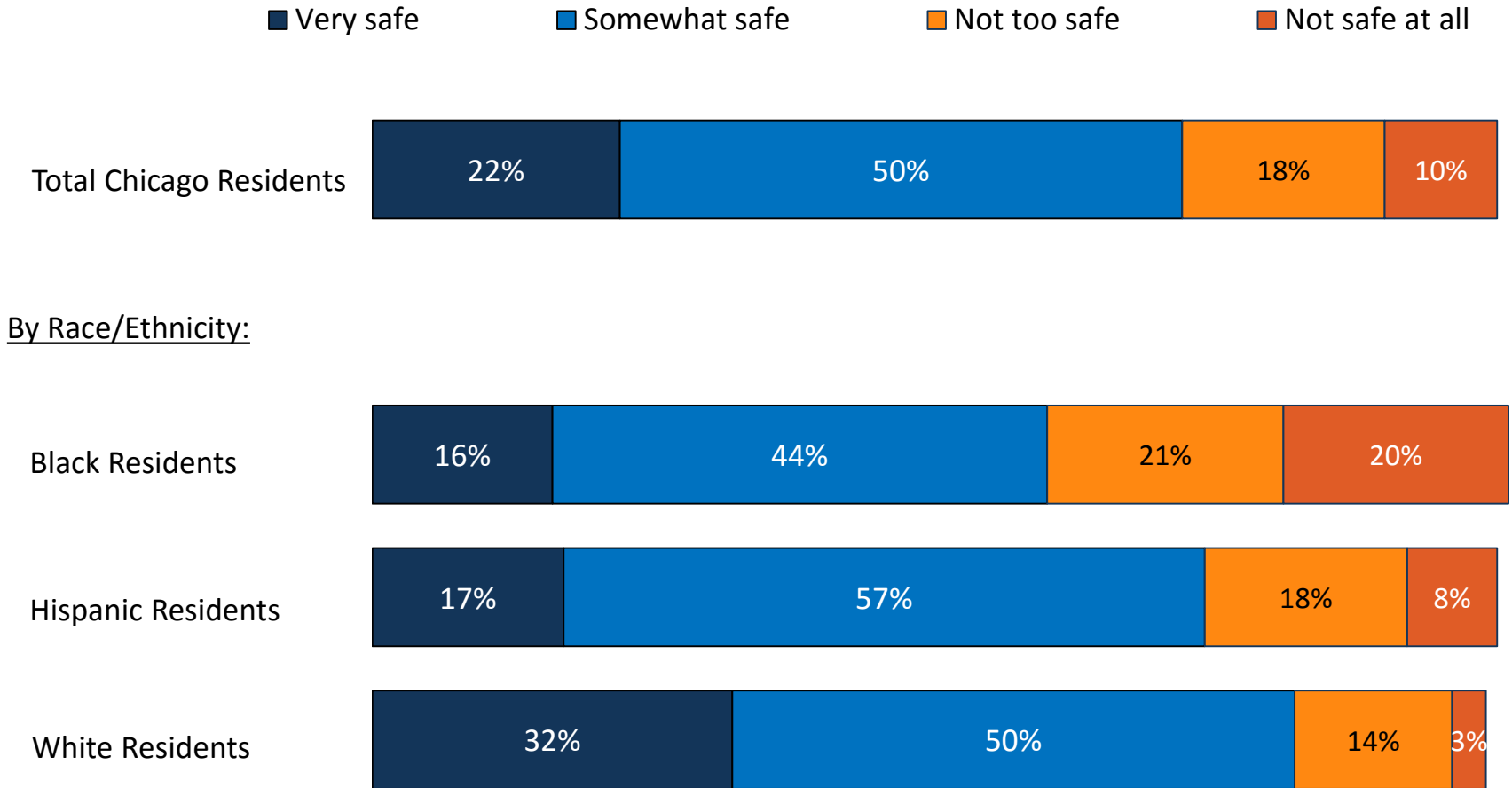
NOTE: Question wording abbreviated. See topline for full question wording.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 6

Most Chicago Residents Feel at Least Somewhat Safe from Crime in Their Neighborhoods; Blacks and Hispanics Less So

These days, how safe from crime do you feel in your neighborhood?



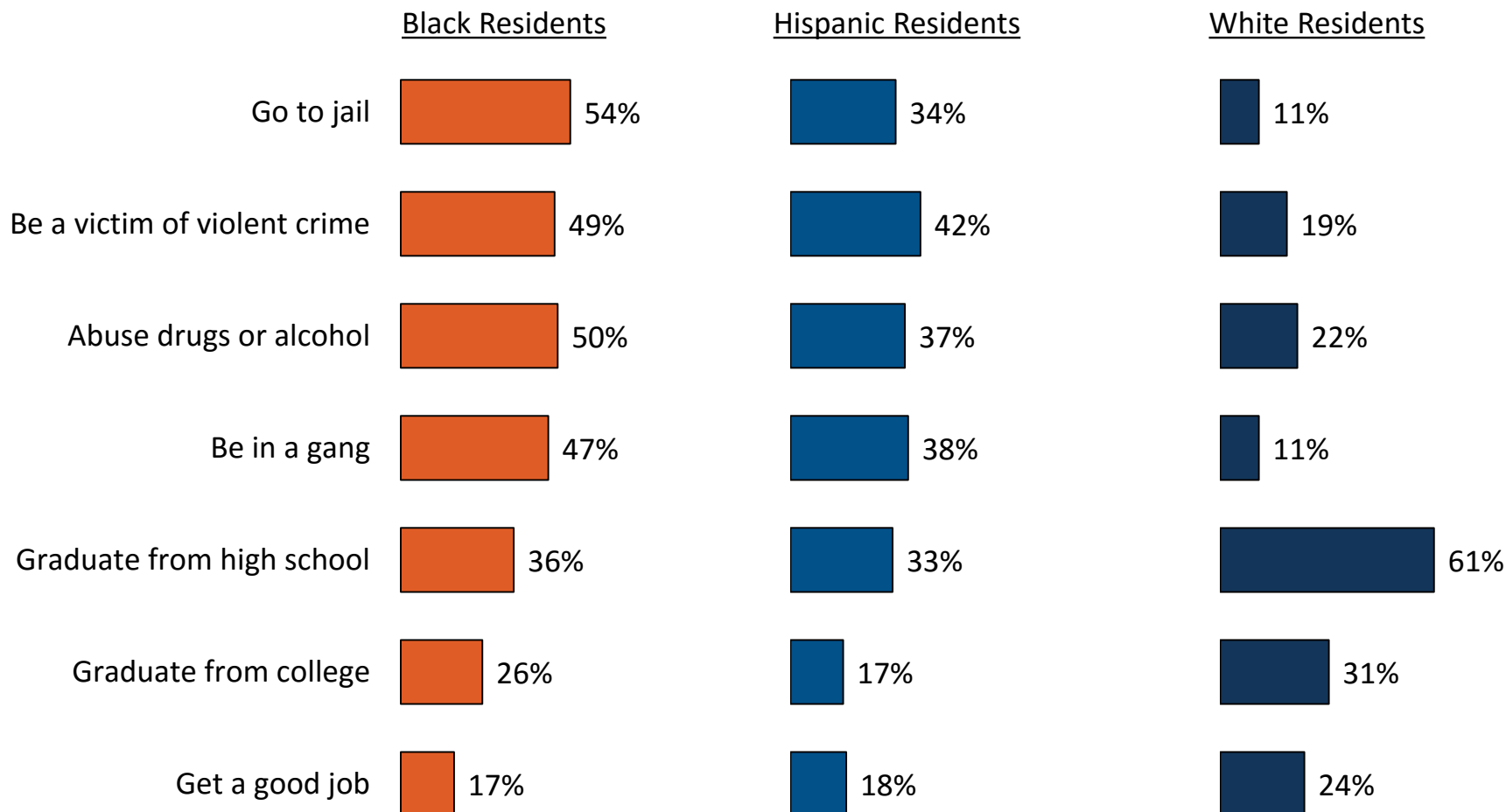
NOTE: Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 7

More than Half of Black Chicago Residents Say a Young Person in Their Neighborhood is Very Likely to Go to Jail

Percent who say it is “very likely” that a typical young person in their neighborhood will experience each of the following:



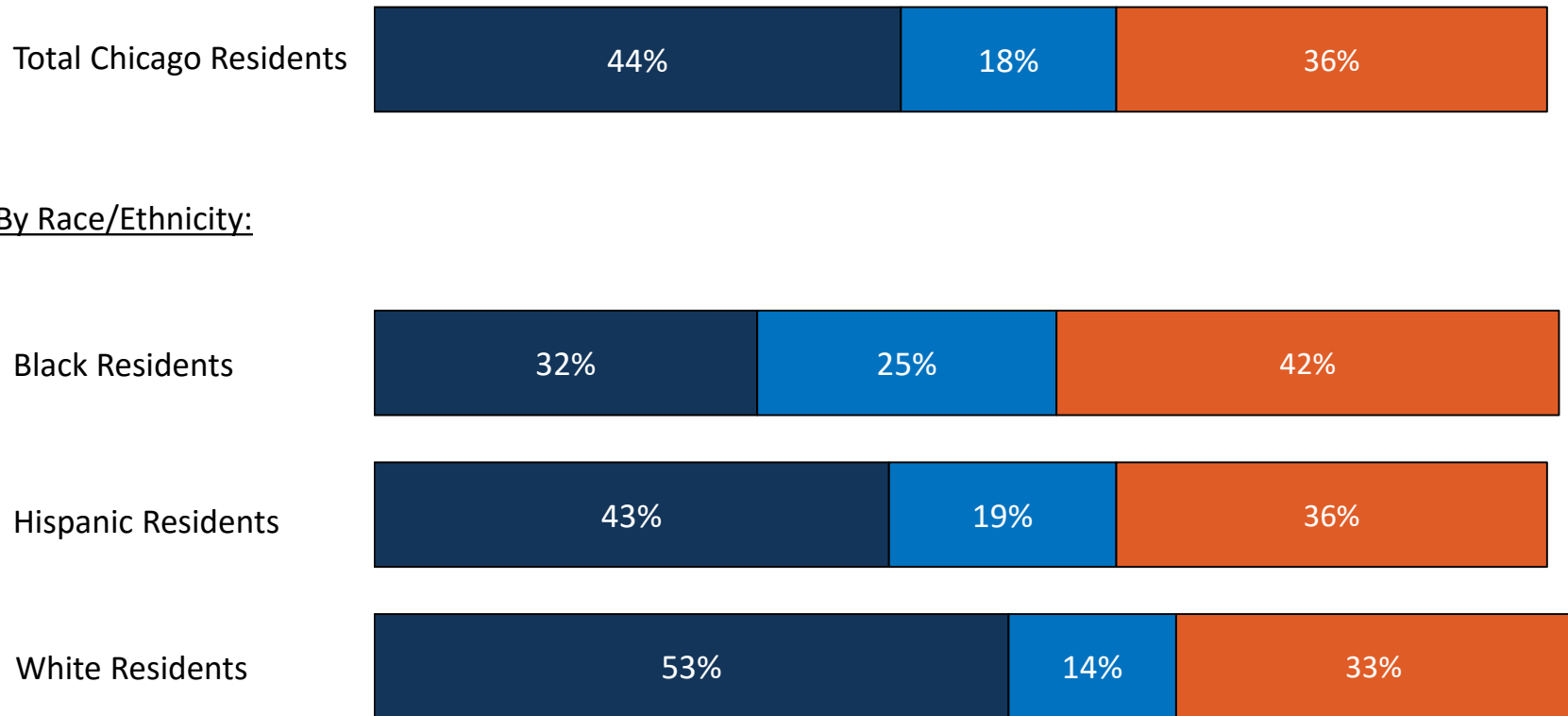
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 8

Majority of Black and Hispanic Chicago Residents Would Prefer to Move Away From Their Neighborhood if They Could

If it were entirely up to you, would you want to be living where you are now, somewhere else in Chicago, or somewhere outside the city?

■ Living where you are now ■ Somewhere else in Chicago ■ Somewhere outside the city



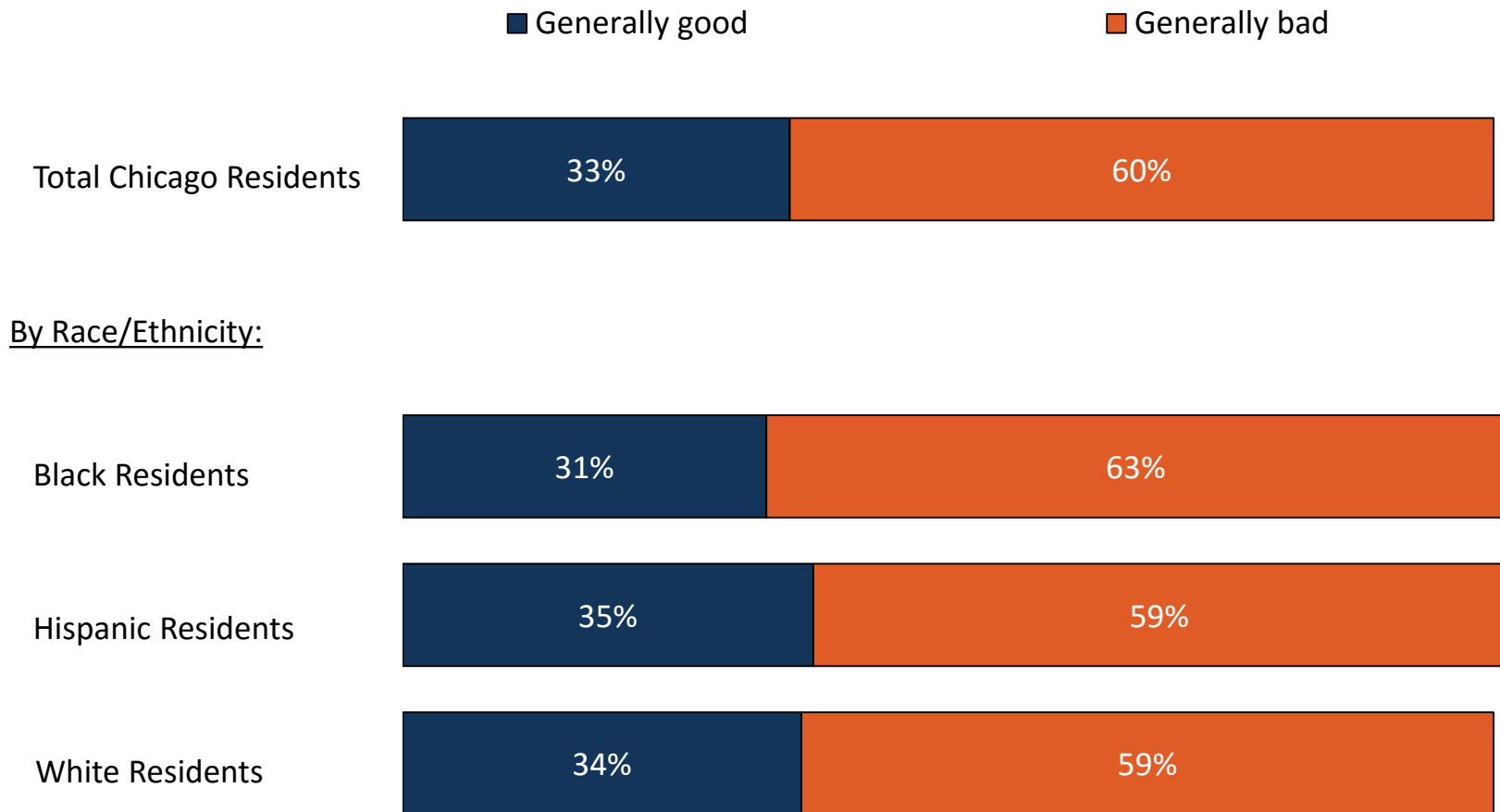
NOTE: Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 9

Six in Ten Residents Say Race Relations in Chicago are Bad

Do you think race relations in Chicago today are generally good or generally bad?



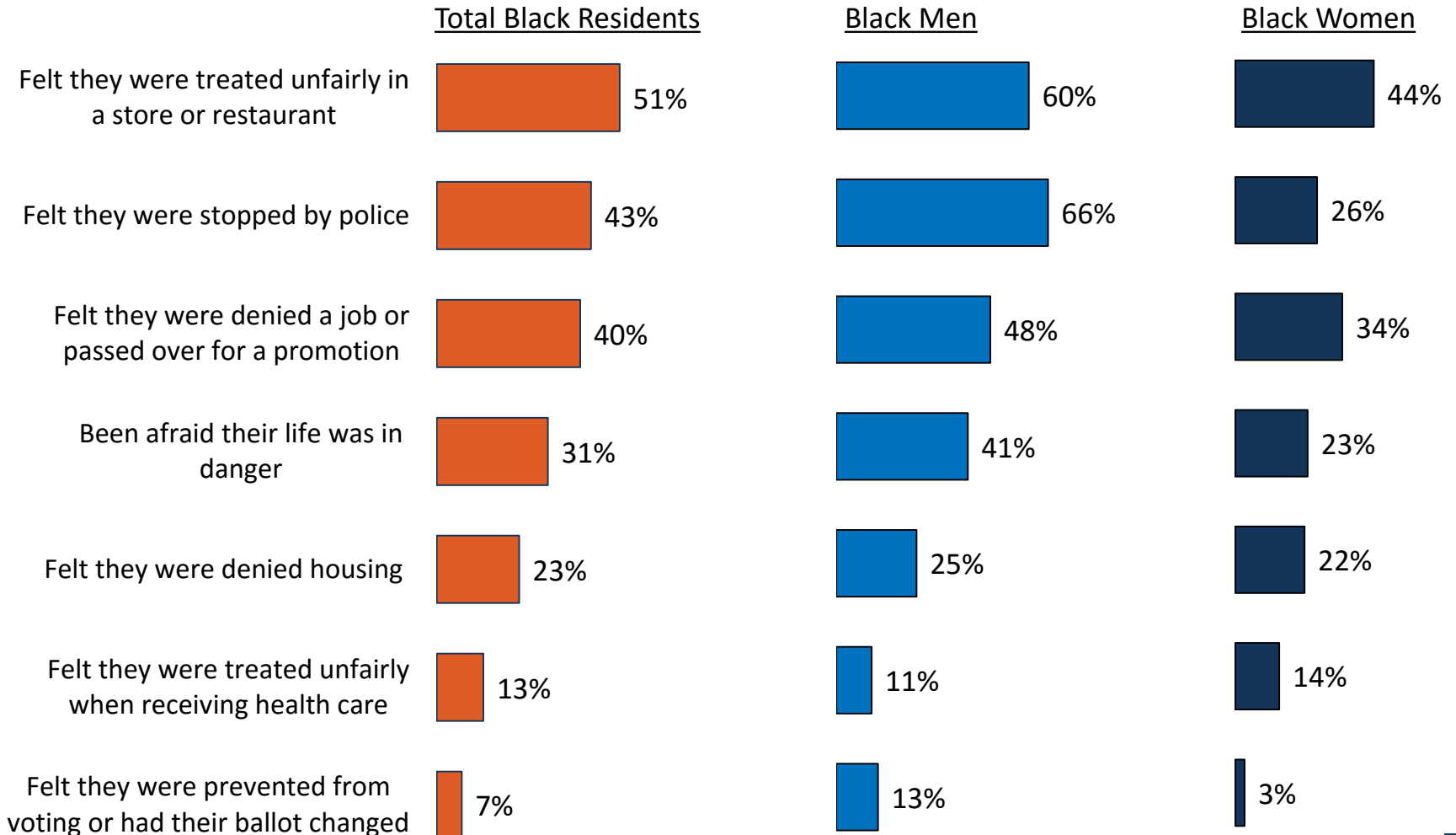
NOTE: Mixed good and bad (Vol.) and Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 10

Black Chicago Residents, Particularly Black Men, Report Experiencing Various Forms of Discrimination

Percent who say that because of their racial or ethnic background they have ever:



NOTE: Question wording is abbreviated. See topline for full question wording.

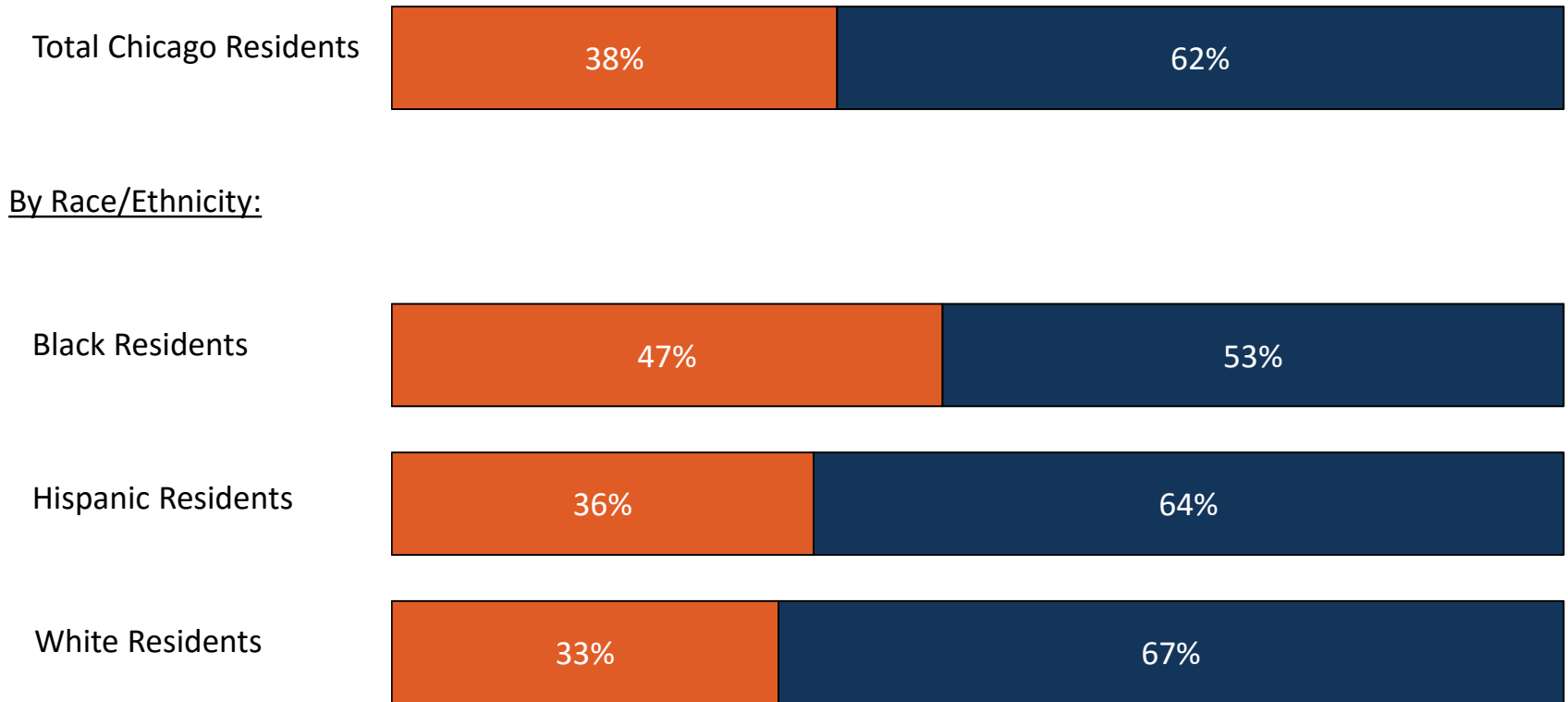
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 11

Almost Half of Black Chicago Residents Report Knowing Someone Who Was a Victim of Gun Violence

Do you personally know anyone who has been the victim of a crime involving a gun in the past three years, or not?

■ Yes, personally know someone ■ No, do not personally know someone



By Race/Ethnicity:

NOTE: Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

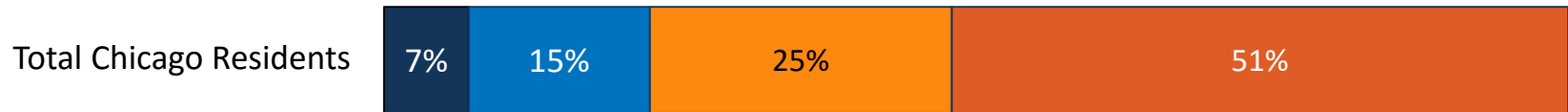
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 12

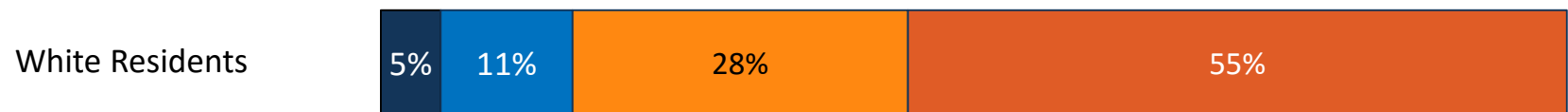
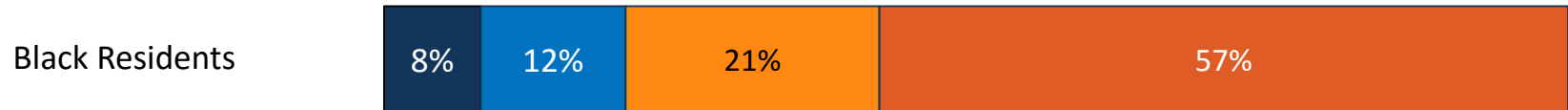
Three-Fourths of Chicago Residents Say Current Gun Laws Are Not Effective at Keeping Guns from Criminals

How effective, if at all, do you think the current gun control laws have been in keeping guns out of the hands of criminals?

■ Very effective ■ Somewhat effective ■ Not too effective ■ Not at all effective



By Race/Ethnicity:



NOTE: Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 13

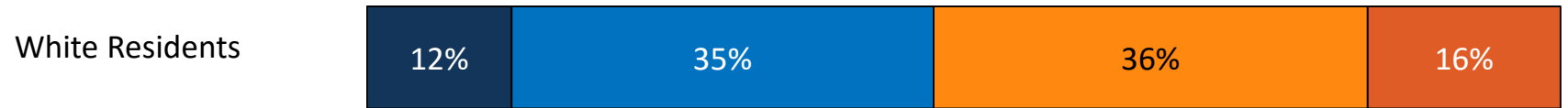
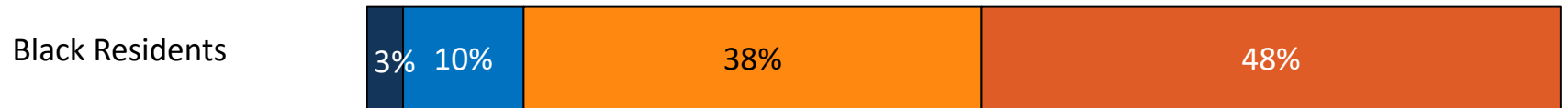
Majority of Residents Negatively Rate the Chicago Police

In general, how would you rate the job the police in Chicago are doing?

■ Excellent ■ Good ■ Fair ■ Poor



By Race/Ethnicity:



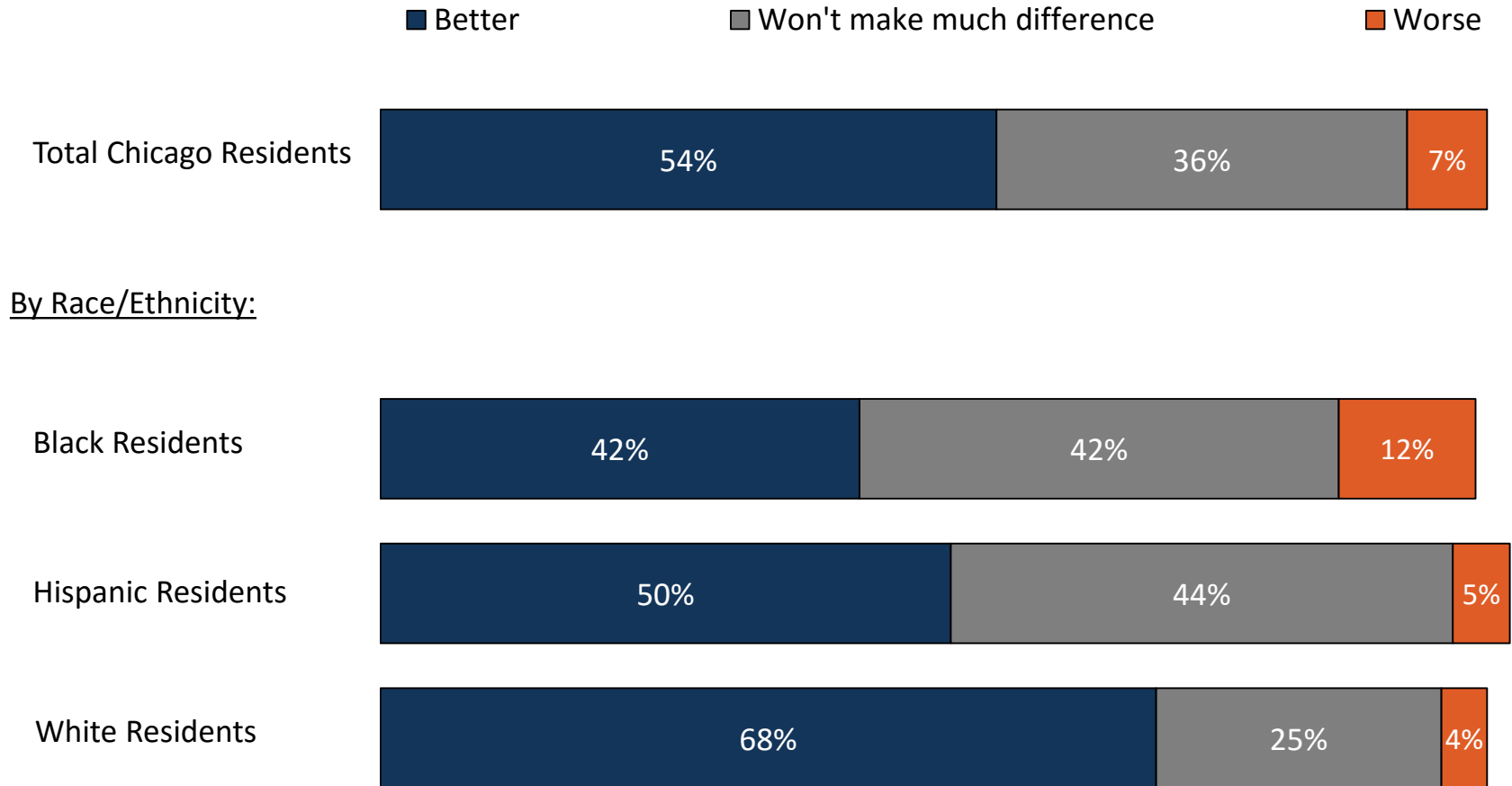
NOTE: Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 14

Most White Chicago Residents Say Police Make a Dangerous Situation Better, Black and Hispanic Residents More Mixed

When something dangerous or illegal is happening, do you believe calling the police will usually make a situation better, make it worse, or won't make much difference?



NOTE: Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

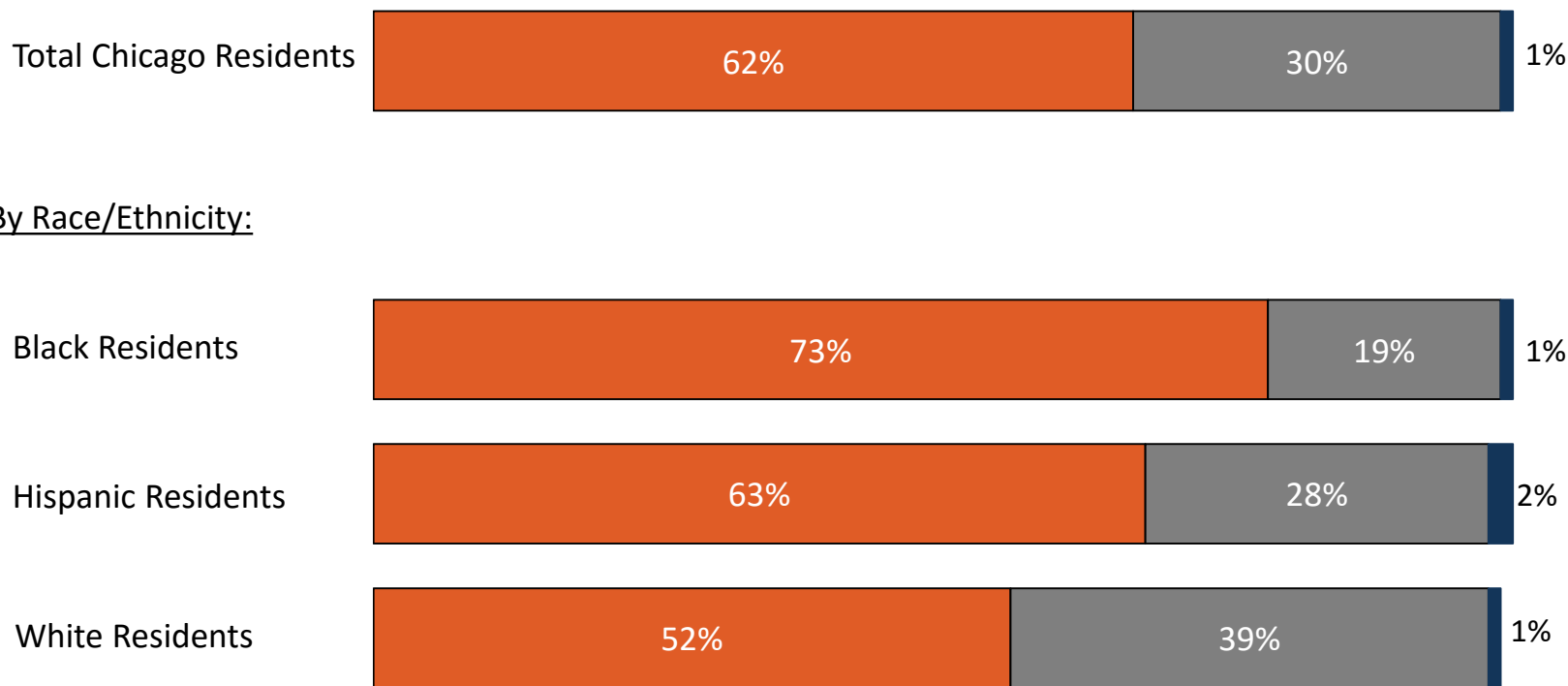
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 15

Majority of Residents Say Chicago Police Are More Likely to Use Deadly Force Against a Black Person than a White Person

In general, do you think the police in Chicago are more likely to use deadly force against a black person, or more likely to use it against a white person, or don't you think race affects police use of deadly force?

- More likely to use deadly force against a black person
- More likely to use deadly force against a white person
- Race does not affect police use of deadly force



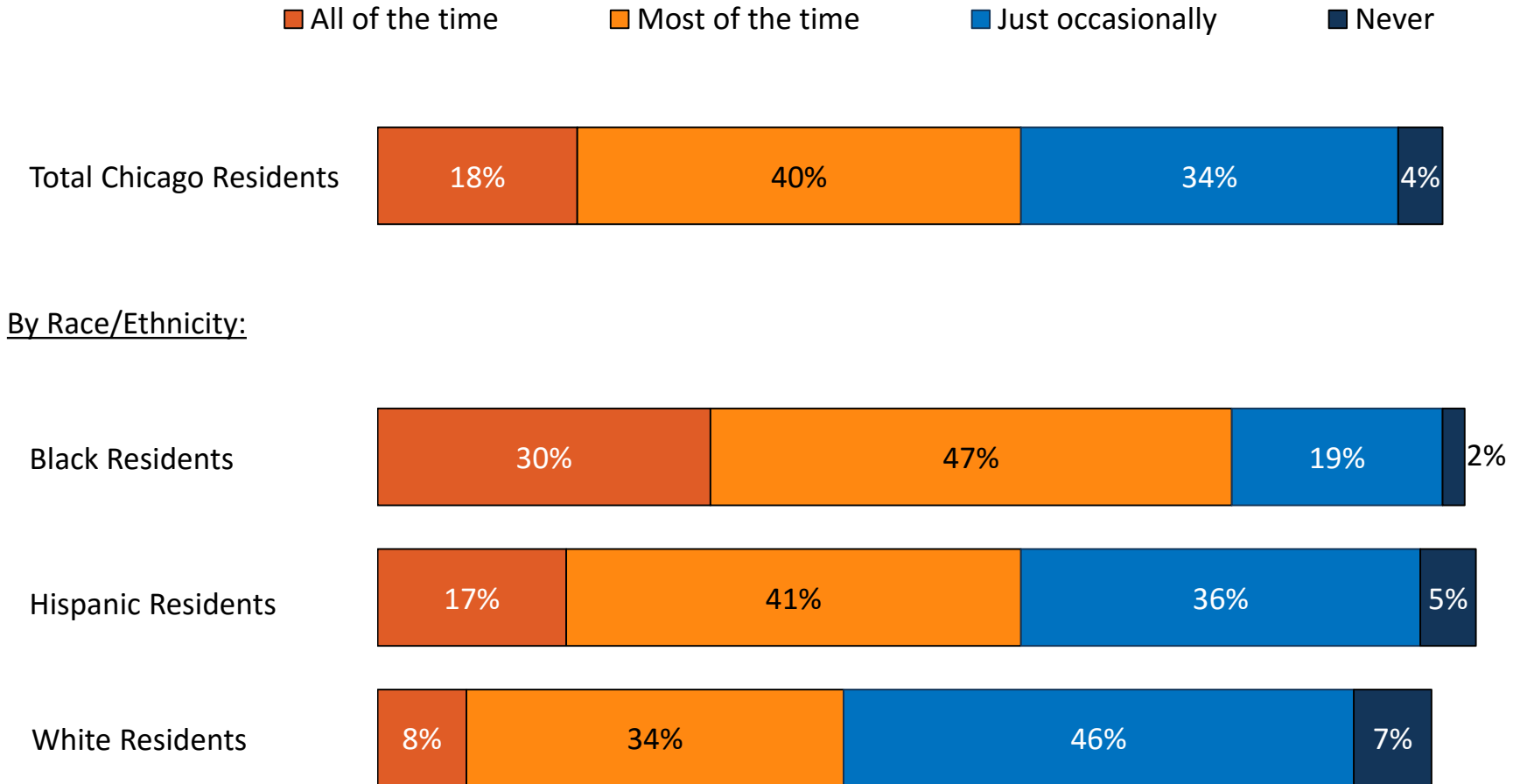
NOTE: Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 16

Majority of Black and Hispanic Residents Say Criminal Justice System Treats Minorities Unfairly Most or All of the Time

How often do you think people who are racial minorities are treated unfairly by Chicago's criminal justice system?



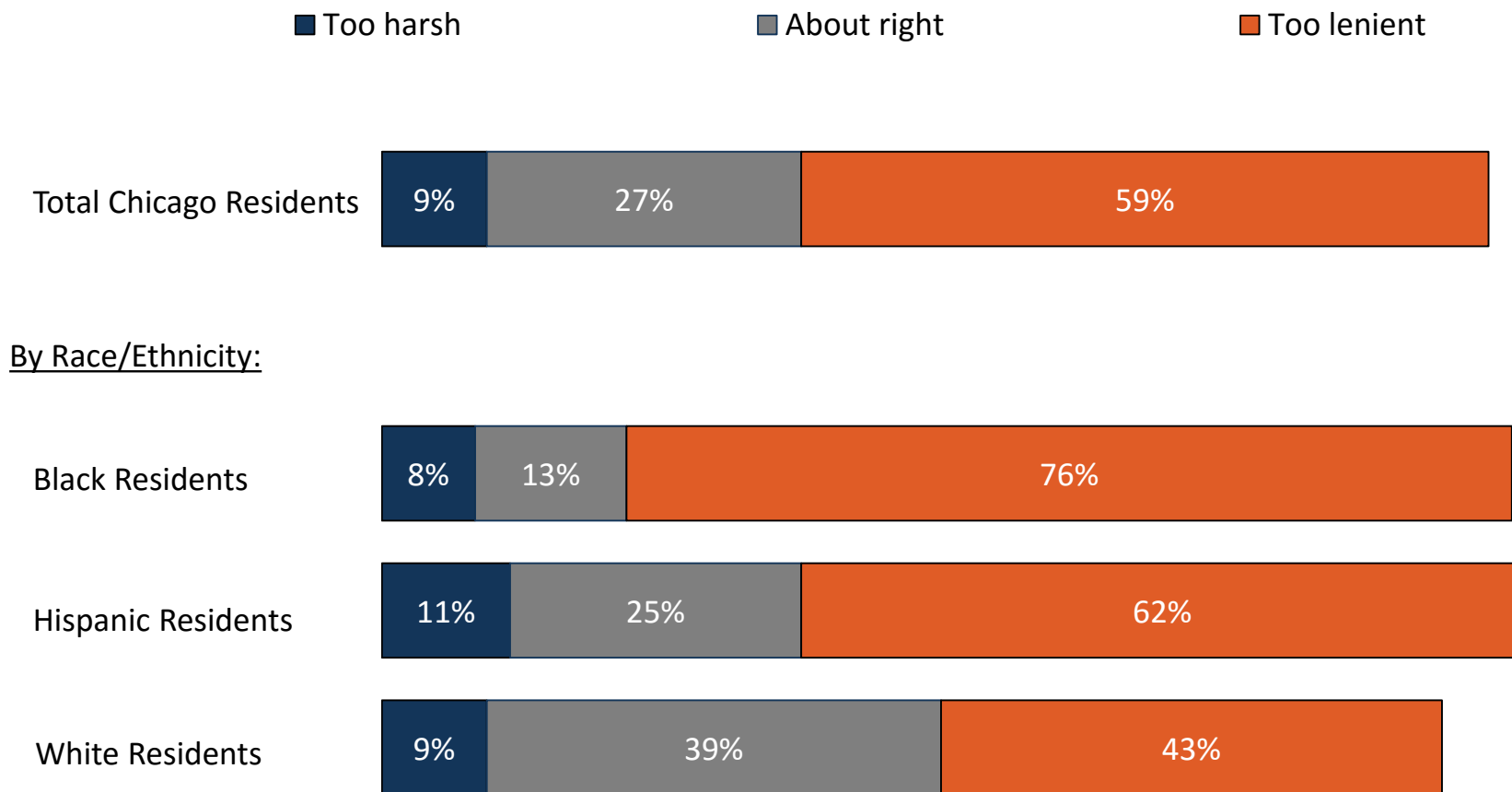
NOTE: Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 17

Large Majorities of Blacks and Hispanics Say Chicago Criminal Justice System Too Lenient on Police Officers who Cause Injury

When Chicago police officers cause injury or death in the course of their job, do you think the criminal justice system is too harsh, too lenient, or about right in how it treats those officers?



NOTE: Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

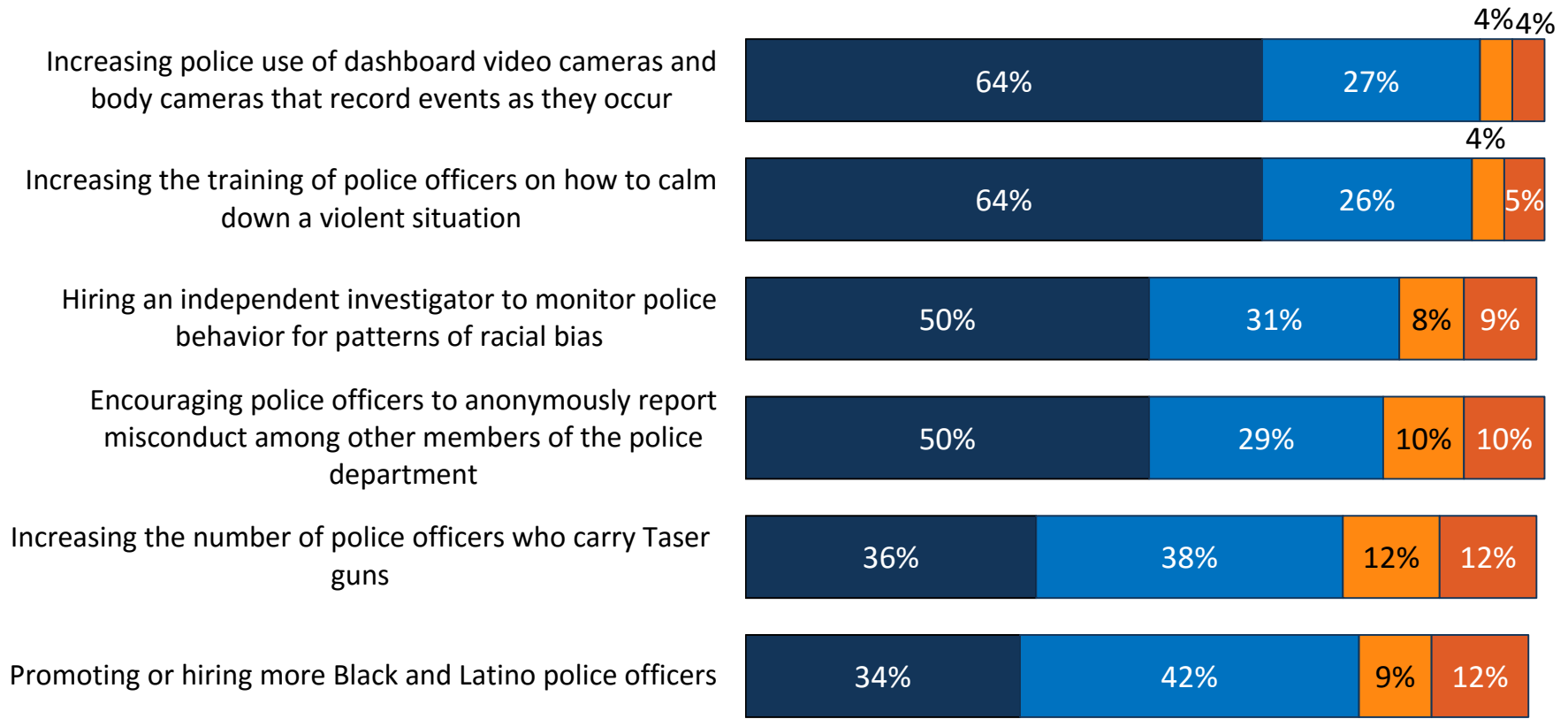
SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 18

Majorities of Chicagoans Believe Various Tactics Would Be Effective in Reducing Number of Police-Involved Shootings

Percent who say each of the following would be effective in reducing the number of police-involved shootings in Chicago:

■ Very effective ■ Somewhat effective ■ Not very effective ■ Not at all effective



NOTE: Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times Survey of Chicago Residents (conducted April 21- May 3, 2016)

Figure 19

Methodology

The Kaiser Family Foundation/New York Times' *Survey of Chicago Residents* was conducted April 21- May 3, 2016, among a random digit dial (RDD) telephone sample of 1,123 adults ages 18 and older residing in the City of Chicago, Illinois (note: persons without a telephone could not be included in the random selection process). Computer-assisted telephone interviews conducted by landline (249) and cell phone (874, including 616 who had no landline telephone) were carried out in English and Spanish, according to the preference of the respondent. SSRS conducted sampling, interviewing, and tabulation for the survey. The New York Times and Kaiser Family Foundation contributed financing for the survey, and teams from both organizations worked together to develop the questionnaire and analyze the data. Each organization is solely responsible for its content.

To ensure there were enough respondents to capture the views and experiences of Blacks and Hispanics, the full sample includes additional interviews with randomly selected Black and Hispanic residents (commonly referred to as an “oversample”), although results for all groups have been adjusted to reflect their actual population distribution (see weighting description below). To oversample Blacks and Hispanics, in addition to general population respondents reached by RDD landline or cell phone, both phone sampling frames also targeted areas with larger shares of Hispanic or Black residents. In addition, 59 respondents were reached by calling back Chicago phone numbers where respondents to previous SSRS surveys indicated they were either Black, Hispanic, or White. Both the RDD landline and cell phone samples used for this study were randomly generated through Marketing Systems Group’s GENESYS sampling system, with an overlapping frame design. Within each landline household one adult was designated by a random procedure to be the respondent for the survey. Cell phone interviews were conducted with the person who answered the phone.

A multi-stage weighting process was applied to ensure an accurate representation of the City of Chicago adult population. The first stage of weighting involved corrections for sample design, including a correction for the oversampling of telephone exchanges known to have higher incidences of Blacks and Hispanics, the likelihood of non-response for the re-contacted sample, and an adjustment to account for the fact that respondents with both a landline and cell phone have a higher probability of selection. In addition, the combined landline and cell phone sample was weighted to match estimates for the Chicago population using data from the Census Bureau’s 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) on sex, age, education, race, Hispanic origin, nativity (for Hispanics only); a distribution of phone use was estimated based on the CDC’s National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All statistical tests of significance account for the effect of weighting.

The margin of sampling error including the design effect for the full sample is plus or minus 4 percentage points. Numbers of respondents and margins of sampling error for key subgroups are shown in the table below. For results based on other subgroups, the margin of sampling error may be higher. Sample sizes and margins of sampling error for other subgroups are available by request. Note that sampling error is only one of many potential sources of error in this or any other public opinion poll. Kaiser Family Foundation public opinion and survey research is a charter member of the [Transparency Initiative of the American Association for Public Opinion Research](#).

Group	N (unweighted)	M.O.S.E.
Total	1123	±4 percentage points
Race/Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic Black	477	±5 percentage points
Non-Hispanic White	304	±7 percentage points
Hispanic	263	±7 percentage points
Region		
North Side	298	±7 percentage points
South Side	387	±6 percentage points
West Side	417	±6 percentage points