

ILLINOIS
AND
TRAFFIC
PEDESTRIAN
STOP STUDY

2018
ANNUAL
REPORT

Pedestrian Stop Analysis

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Illinois Pedestrian Stop Study Annual Report 2018

This is the third annual report for the Illinois Pedestrian Stop Study. Alexander Weiss Consulting, LLC prepared the report in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Transportation.

Background

In 2015 the Illinois General Assembly passed Public Act 99-352 that supplements the Illinois Traffic Stop Study (ITSS) by mandating the collection of data on certain types of pedestrian stops. The law requires that data is to be collected on pedestrian stops that include “frisks, searches, summons and arrests.” Importantly, there is no requirement to collect data for a pedestrian stop that does not include at least one of the following: frisk, search, summons, or arrest. In other words, if an officer stops a pedestrian but does not frisk or search the person, does not issue the subject a summons, and they are not arrested, the stop would not be reported to IDOT.¹

When a stop meets the definition stated above the officer must record:

- Subject’s gender and race
- Reasons for the stop
- Date, time and location of the stop
- Whether or not a pat-down or frisk was performed and if so, the reasons for the pat-down or frisk and whether the subject granted consent
- Whether contraband was found
- Whether other searches were conducted, with or without consent
- The disposition of the stop and any violations, offenses or crimes charged as a result of the stop.

Agency data must be submitted to IDOT by March 1 of the year after collection. As is the case with the ITSS, agencies have ten days to review and comment on their report. In addition to this summary report we have also prepared a report for each participating law enforcement agency.

For 2018, 432 agencies submitted pedestrian stop data to IDOT. This represents less than one half of Illinois agencies. In order to account for this gap IDOT contacted each agency about their participation. Many reported that they did not conduct any pedestrian stops that met the criteria.

¹ A list of non-complying agencies appears in Appendix A.

Examining the Illinois Pedestrian Stop Data

For the third year of our study Illinois law enforcement agencies reported 149,400 pedestrian stops. In our analysis of traffic stop data we provide a statewide analysis. However, in the case of the pedestrian stop data such an approach would be inappropriate because 89% (133,099) of the pedestrian stops were conducted by the Chicago Police Department.

Instead, we have illustrated an agency report and will provide a guide as to how these reports should be interpreted. Readers should be cautious in drawing conclusions from agency data with limited pedestrian stops. Many of the agency reports include a handful of stops-thus reducing the reliability of the percentage measures.

The first section of the report includes community demographics. For each agency we provide the population data for each racial category as defined by the statute, and the percentage for that race of the whole.

This data comes from the 2010 US Census, and our counts include persons 15 years of age and older-the same approach that is used for the traffic stop study. In this study we used the population data for the community that the agency serves. This is a different approach than the traffic study in which we attempted to account for the mobility of motor vehicles. Our analysis for pedestrian data assumes that the population of persons in a community “at risk” for being stopped is largely the same as the population of the community where the stop occurs.

In the next section of the report we describe stops that include a pat down. Recall that if there is no pat down, search, or arrest or summons it is not included as a stop. In this section we provide a series of relevant percentages.

- Stops by Race shows the percentage of all stops by category-for example, 31.21% of all stops were of white subjects and 40.94% of all stops were of black subjects. A reader can compare those percentages with the population characteristics (e.g. 42.82% White, 24.08% Black)
- Stops with a pat down shows the percentage of stops within that race with a pat down. For example, there were 93 stops of white subjects and 82 of those stops involved a pat down.
- The next two rows describe the percentage of pat downs that were conducted based on consent (68.29%) or reasonable suspicion (31.71%) within race.

The third section describes stops in which a search occurred “beyond the pat down”. In this study searches are considered a subset of pat downs. That is, we are capturing searches that occur as a result of the pat down. We are only considering those cases in which the search emanated from a pat down that was conducted by consent. In this way we can track those stops in which there was not reasonable suspicion to conduct the pat down.

- Search beyond pat down conducted describes the percentage of searches that came from stops with a pat down within race.
- The next six rows capture the percentage of stops with a search based on consent, probable cause and incidental to arrest, and whether those searches resulted in the discovery of contraband. Finally, we illustrate whether the stop resulted in a summons or arrest with each race. The lower portion of the report provides the raw data used to construct the analysis.

Community Demographics	Total	White	Black	AI	Hispanic	Asian	NH	
	4129173	1974409	994138	5374	887763	266577	912	
		47.82 %	24.08 %	0.13 %	21.5 %	6.46 %	0.02 %	

Pat Down Stops							
	White	Black	AI	Hispanic	Asian	NH	N/S
Stops by Race	31.21 %	40.94 %	0.34 %	27.18 %	0.0 %	0.34 %	0.0%
Stops With a Pat Down	88.17 %	89.34 %	100.0 %	93.83 %	0.0 %	100.0 %	0.0%
Pat Downs Conducted by Consent	68.29 %	53.21 %	100.0 %	61.84 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%
Pat Downs Conducted by Reasonable Suspicion	31.71 %	46.79 %	0.0 %	38.16 %	0.0 %	100.0%	0.0%
Search Beyond Pat Down							
Search Beyond Pat Down Conducted	15.85 %	19.27 %	100.0 %	10.53 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%
Search Beyond Pat Down Conducted by Consent	61.54 %	85.71 %	100.0 %	75.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%
Contraband Found During Consent Search	62.5 %	72.22 %	0.0 %	66.67 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%
Search Beyond Pat Down Conducted by Probable Cause	15.38 %	4.76 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%
Contraband Found During Search by Probable Cause	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%
Search Beyond Conducted Incident to Arrest	23.08 %	9.52 %	0.0 %	25.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%
Contraband Found During Search Incident To Arrest	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%
Outcome of Stop							
Stop Resulted in a Warning or Citation	26.88 %	35.25 %	100.0 %	23.46 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%
Stop Resulted in a Custodial Arrest	18.28 %	21.31 %	0.0 %	13.58 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%

Key Indicators		Total	White	Black	AI	Hispanic	Asian	NH	N/S
Total Stops		298	93	122	1	81	0	1	0
Pat Down Stops	Stops With a Pat Down	269	82	109	1	76	0	1	0
	Pat Downs Conducted by Consent	162	56	58	1	47	0	0	0
	Pat Downs Conducted by Reasonable Suspicion	107	26	51	0	29	0	1	0
Search Beyond	Search Beyond Pat Down Conducted	43	13	21	1	8	0	0	0
	Search Beyond Pat Down Conducted by Consent	33	8	18	1	6	0	0	0
	Contraband Found During Consent Search	22	5	13	0	4	0	0	0
	Search Beyond Pat Down Conducted by Probable Cause	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Contraband Found during Search by Probable Cause	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Search Beyond Conducted Incident to Arrest	7	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
Outcome of Stop	Contraband Found During Search Incident To Arrest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Warnings/Citations	88	25	43	1	19	0	0	0
	Arrested	54	17	26	0	11	0	0	0

Appendix A: Agencies not in Compliance

Agency Name
ALORTON POLICE
APPLE RIVER POLICE
ASHTON POLICE
ATLANTA POLICE
BATH POLICE
BAYVIEW GARDENS POLICE
BEMENT POLICE
BENLD POLICE
BRADFORD POLICE
BROOKLYN POLICE
BROOKPORT POLICE
BUCKNER POLICE
BUDA POLICE
BUFFALO-MECHANICSBURG POLICE
BUREAU POLICE
CANTON POLICE
CARRIER MILLS POLICE
CAVE-IN-ROCK POLICE
CERRO GORDO POLICE
CHERRY POLICE
CHRISTOPHER POLICE
CLAY COUNTY SHERIFF
CRAINVILLE POLICE
CREAL SPRINGS POLICE
CROSSVILLE POLICE
DONGOLA POLICE
DUNFERMLINE POLICE
EARLVILLE POLICE
EAST CARONDELET POLICE
EAST ST. LOUIS PARK DISTRICT POLICE
EAST ST. LOUIS POLICE
ELKHART POLICE

ELKVILLE POLICE
ENFIELD POLICE
EWING POLICE
FAIRBURY POLICE
FAIRMOUNT POLICE
FAIRVIEW POLICE
FAYETTE COUNTY SHERIFF
FAYETTEVILLE POLICE
FILLMORE POLICE
FITHIAN POLICE
FREEMAN SPUR POLICE
GIRARD POLICE
GOREVILLE POLICE
HAMILTON COUNTY SHERIFF
HARDIN POLICE
HARVEY POLICE
HOLIDAY HILLS POLICE
HUTSONVILLE POLICE
INDIANOLA POLICE
IRVING POLICE
JOHNSON COUNTY SHERIFF
JOPPA POLICE
KARNAK POLICE
KILBOURNE POLICE
KINMUNDY POLICE
KIRKLAND POLICE
LACON POLICE
LAWRENCEVILLE POLICE
MAQUON POLICE
MARINE POLICE
MAZON POLICE
MCLEANSBORO POLICE
MENARD POLICE
MERCER COUNTY SHERIFF

MEREDOSIA POLICE
MORTON COLLEGE POLICE
NAUVOO POLICE
NEW BOSTON POLICE
NEWMAN POLICE
NIANTIC POLICE
ODIN POLICE
OGLE COUNTY SHERIFF
PALMYRA POLICE
PATOKA POLICE
PETERSBURG POLICE
PITTSBURG POLICE
PITTSFIELD POLICE
PLYMOUTH POLICE
POCAHONTAS POLICE
POTOMAC POLICE
PRAIRIE DU ROCHER POLICE
RAYMOND POLICE
RIDGWAY POLICE
ROBBINS POLICE
SENECA POLICE
SHERIDAN POLICE
SPAULDING POLICE
ST. FRANCISVILLE POLICE
ST. JOHNS POLICE

STEWARDSON POLICE
STREATOR POLICE
STRONGHURST POLICE
SULLIVAN POLICE
SUMNER POLICE
TAMMS POLICE
TAMPICO POLICE
TAYLOR SPRINGS POLICE
THOMPSONVILLE POLICE
TILDEN POLICE
TOLEDO POLICE
VILLA GROVE POLICE
WARSAW POLICE
WAYNE CITY POLICE
WAYNE COUNTY SHERIFF
WESTFIELD POLICE
WESTVILLE POLICE
WHITE COUNTY SHERIFF
WHITE HALL POLICE
WILLIAMSVILLE POLICE
WILSONVILLE POLICE
WINCHESTER POLICE
WYOMING POLICE
XENIA POLICE
ZEIGLER POLICE