

Building a People's Budget

**Draft Research and Evaluation Report on the
2012-2013 Participatory Budgeting Process in Chicago**

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with the PB Chicago Research Team**

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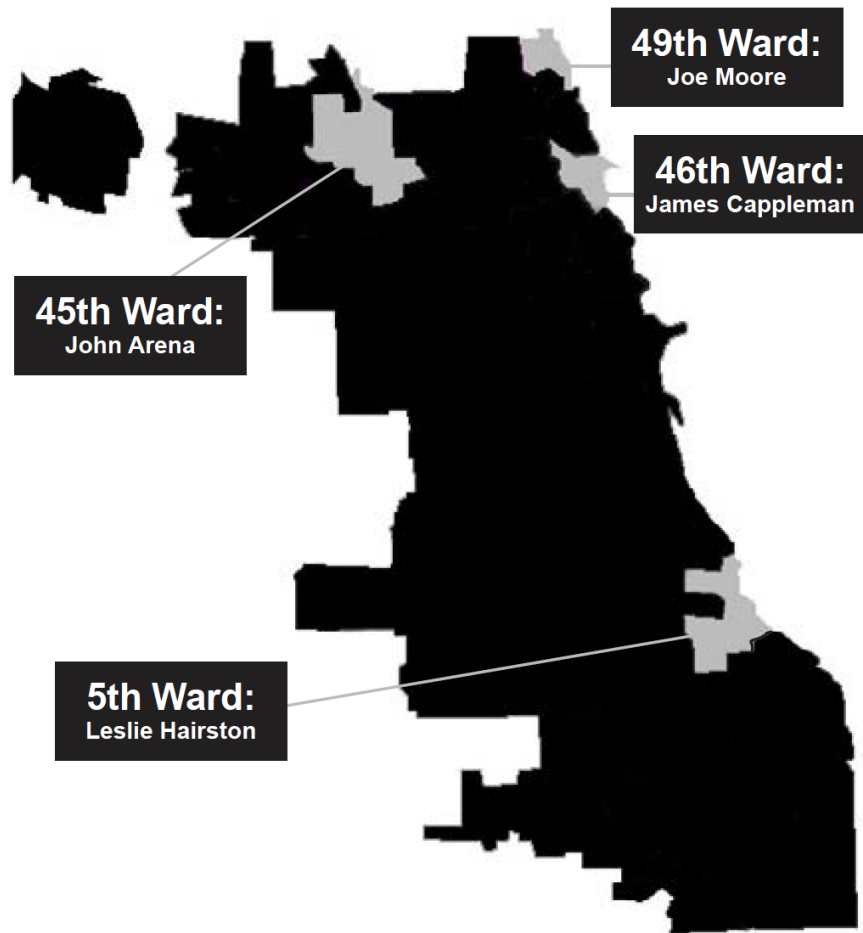


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Executive Summary

In Chicago, decisions on how to allocate public dollars are usually made behind closed doors by politicians and planners. Public input is limited at best. This closed budget process, however, is starting to change.

From June 2012 through May 2013, a broad coalition of aldermen, city-wide institutions, and community-based organizations joined together to implement participatory budgeting (PB), a process by which community members directly decide how to spend public dollars. Aldermen in four Chicago wards committed \$1 million each in discretionary infrastructure funds to Participatory Budgeting Chicago (PB Chicago). Residents in the 49th Ward (Ald. Joe Moore), 46th Ward (Ald. James Cappleman), 45th Ward (Ald. John Arena), and 5th Ward (Ald. Leslie Hairston) determined how to allocate the ward's discretionary capital funds (i.e. "menu money"). They brainstormed ideas at neighborhood assemblies, turned them into full proposals through community representative meetings, shared their proposals at project expos, and held a public vote to decide which projects to fund. Anyone who lived in the ward and was 16 or older could vote.

In May of 2013, over 2,500 Chicago residents took to the polls. Voters chose 22 community projects including street resurfacing, sidewalk repairs, traffic calming and pedestrian safety projects, bike lanes, improved street lighting, urban gardens and park improvements, viaduct remediation, and playground improvements for an elementary school.

The Great Cities Institute at the University of Illinois at Chicago coordinated the research and evaluation of the PB Chicago process. The research effort aimed to determine who participated in the initiative and why they chose to participate, to assess what new knowledge or skills participants gained as a result of their participation, and to evaluate which outreach techniques were most effective in encouraging participation. Researchers administered 2,527 surveys to participants, conducted interviews with them, and systematically observed the process.

Key Findings:

- **PB Chicago engaged residents who do not typically participate in other civic activities in their communities.** A majority of community representative respondents reported no previous involvement or low levels of previous involvement in civic activities and organizations.
- **Residents participated in PB Chicago because they were concerned about an issue in their neighborhood and wanted to create change.** The desire to create change in their neighborhood was the top reason reported for participating.

**"Everyone should get involved - democracy in action - more decisions should be made by the people."
49th Ward Participant**

**“Power to the
People!”
46th Ward
Participant**

- **Participants exhibited high levels of satisfaction with their involvement overall in the PB process.** 87% of PB vote respondents indicated that the process overall was either “good” or “great.”
- **Participants reported high degrees of civic learning - about the needs of their ward, the interests of their neighbors, and the city budgeting process.** 86% of respondents indicated that they felt that they had a better understanding of the infrastructure needs in their ward after attending an assembly, and 78% felt they had a better understanding after voting.
- **The alderman’s newsletter, word of mouth and other forms of electronic communications were the outreach methods that attracted the most participants.**
- **Participation by people of color and other historically underrepresented residents tended to be similar to participation in local elections.** Research on civic engagement has found that, on average, higher-earning, more educated, older, white citizens are more likely to participate. The demographic profile of PB participants varied by race and ethnicity, household income, education, age, ward, and phase of the process. In some wards and at some phases of the process, PB participants reflected the ward population better than voters in typical local elections. In other wards and at other phases of the process, PB participants were not more representative than voters in typical local elections.
- **Strategically selecting meeting and vote locations led to greater turnout by people of color and lower-income individuals.** When meeting and vote locations were in low-income communities and communities of color, these target populations participated at higher rates. They also reported participating in the vote because “they just walked by” at higher rates than whites and people with moderate to high household incomes.
- **Targeted outreach boosted participation by underrepresented communities.** In the 46th ward, outreach and organizing that focused on Latinos and low-income individuals produced small but demonstrable increases in participation by both targeted groups.
- **Focused engagement through schools was highly effective at boosting turnout.** The 45th ward conducted special outreach to local schools and, compared with other wards, 14% more participants reported hearing about PB Chicago through a school.
- **More people participated when there were more opportunities to participate.** Wards that had more voting locations and times had more PB voters.

Ward offices that provided more staff support and resources for participants had higher turnout.

Recommendations:

Based on our research, we propose that Chicago Aldermen and Ward Leadership Committees, with support from the City of Chicago, take several steps to engage more residents - especially people of color, low-income households, and youth.

- **Conduct more targeted outreach to low-income residents, youth, people of color, immigrants, and other populations that are typically underrepresented.**
- **Hold neighborhood assemblies, mobile voting stations, and voting assemblies in strategic locations that increase access for underrepresented populations.**
- **Increase school outreach to engage more youth and their parents.**
- **Hold more voting opportunities to increase the number of participants.**
- **Hold more culturally-sensitive and rigorous facilitation training for small group facilitators.** Uneven skills among facilitators at neighborhood assemblies and community representative committees sometimes impeded project development and volunteer retention.
- **Commit sufficient resources to ensure effective outreach and mobilization.** More central support from the City of Chicago is necessary to deepen PB engagement and to enable PB to better inform city agencies.
- **Develop stronger partnerships with City of Chicago agencies to ensure accurate project pricing and shorter-term implementation of projects.** Community representative participation in critical meetings with experts was uneven. The process requires more on-going interaction with representatives in these government offices and more ways of keeping community representatives engaged.
- **Expand PB to other pots of money.** Community members generated project ideas that were ineligible for implementation with “menu money” such as service-oriented projects. Additional sources of funding should be made available to wards committing to PB for infrastructure and for service-oriented projects

**“It’s about time.
Democracy is only a
word unless (many)
people participate,
get involved and
contribute.”
45th Ward
Participant**

Background: Participatory Budgeting Chicago

Overview

In the summer and fall of 2012, a broad coalition of aldermen, city-wide institutions, and community-based organizations joined together with the goal of implementing participatory budgeting in four Chicago wards. Participatory budgeting (PB) is a democratic process in which community members directly decide how to spend part of a public budget. Pioneered in Brazil, it is now practiced in over 1,500 municipalities around the world. Through a year long cycle of community meetings and voting, constituents engage in needs assessment and deliberation, and make decisions about how public funds should be spent.

In 2009, Chicago Alderman Joe Moore and The Participatory Budgeting Project launched the first PB process in the United States in which residents of Moore's 49th ward decided how to spend \$1 million of his annual discretionary capital funds, known as "menu money." In each of the three following years of PB, residents of the 49th ward identified hundreds of project ideas, developed dozens of these into full proposals, and voted to fund street and sidewalk repairs, bike lanes, playground and park improvements, street lights, murals, and many more community projects.

In 2012, participatory budgeting expanded to include Aldermen John Arena (45th ward), James Cappleman (46th ward), and Leslie Hairston (5th ward). The multi-ward initiative became known as "PB Chicago" and was coordinated and supported by two project leads, The Participatory Budgeting Project and the Great Cities Institute at the University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC).

Project leads convened a Steering Committee (SC) and held two "Writing the Rules" workshops for members to develop a basic plan and rulebook for the PB Chicago process. Using the 49th ward's three years of experience as a template, the SC agreed on a common framework while recognizing that there would be some variation across wards. The final PB Chicago rulebook included: goals for the process; responsibilities of the main actors; a timeline and guidance for the key phases of the process; and voting and decision-making rules. The SC decided that:

- The goals of the multi-ward process would be **Equity, Inclusion, and Community Building**.
- Residents who live in the ward and are at least 16 years of age can vote for projects, regardless of citizenship status or eligibility to vote in local elections.
- At the time of voting, voters must present proof that they satisfy the eligibility requirements. Acceptable IDs are listed in the Appendix.
- To facilitate broad participation, voting opportunities would take place on multiple days and in multiple locations in each ward.
- Residents could cast one vote per project proposal on their ward's PB ballot. Casting multiple votes for a project was not allowed.

PB Chicago's projected operating budget for the pilot year cycle was over \$500,000, including in-kind donations. The project leads raised a total of \$71,500 from local foundations and from UIC. Over \$300,000 of in-kind contributions (in the form of both volunteer time and resources such as printing and food) were also provided by the aldermen, SC member organizations, UIC centers and research institutions, community-based organizations, businesses, and residents.

The Great Cities Institute coordinated the research and evaluation of the PB Chicago process. The following report is based on the evaluation data collected throughout the pilot year. It disaggregates the data by each of the four participating wards and by phase of the PB Chicago process (the neighborhood assembly phase, community representative phase, and the vote). After providing background information on the process and partners, the report presents data on who participated in the process; which outreach methods were most effective; why people participated; how participants evaluated the process; what participants learned; previous levels of civic engagement and attitudes of participants; and the types of projects participants voted for in each ward. The final section of the report includes recommendations for improving PB Chicago for the next cycle.

Timeline and Description of PB Chicago Pilot Year

Neighborhood Assemblies (September-November 2012)

At the neighborhood assemblies, residents in each ward learned about menu money, brainstormed initial spending ideas, and volunteered to become community representatives. A total of 25 neighborhood assemblies with 476 participants were held in October and November of 2012. Each alderman held between five to nine assemblies that each attracted between ten and forty participants. The assemblies were held in the evenings and weekends in locations dispersed throughout the wards. Typical locations included religious institutions, elementary schools, high schools, and community centers. The locations and times of the assemblies were selected to encourage the participation of as many community members as possible. In addition to general interest assemblies, the 49th ward also held two youth assemblies in collaboration with Mikva Challenge and one Spanish language assembly.

**476 residents
identified over 700
capital needs in
their communities**

Each neighborhood assembly included a presentation that provided participants with an overview of how participatory budgeting would work in their wards; the goals of the assemblies; and information on menu money including how menu money works, past menu money allocations in their ward, and examples of eligible capital spending ideas and projects. The presentations were followed by small group break-out sessions facilitated by Ward Leadership Committee (WLC) members, SC members, the aldermen's staff, project leads, and student interns. In the small group discussions, participants discussed community needs and brainstormed over 700 capital project spending ideas.

**Over 145 volunteers
researched and
developed 50
project proposals
for public vote**

Community Representative Meetings (November 2012 – April 2013)

At the neighborhood assemblies, over 145 community residents volunteered to serve as community representatives for the next five months in order to narrow down the list of project ideas and turn them into full proposals for the ballot. The community representative phase began with orientation workshops conducted in each ward by the project leads and the aldermen and their staff. The workshops covered topics such as budgeting, project development, how to conduct fair decision-making processes in groups, and key spending areas. Each community representative signed up to participate on an issue committee (e.g. Parks and Environment, Public Safety, Transportation) or demographic committee (e.g. youth, Spanish-language).

The community representative committees met from December 2012 through April 2013. They began by working with the aldermen and their staff to narrow down the list of project ideas based on eligibility and then conducted research on the feasibility of the project and estimated costs. Project leads (UIC Great Cities Institute and The Participatory Budgeting Project) developed Representative and Facilitator Guides to provide additional information and resources to the representatives about the roles and responsibilities of community representatives and facilitators, suggested timelines and agendas for committee work, and additional forms, tools and techniques that could aid the various committees in the completion of their work.

City of Chicago agencies and Steering Committee members conducted workshops with issue experts for community representatives including one workshop in each ward with:

- Friends of the Parks and the Chicago Park District on park improvement projects;
- Chicago Department of Transportation and Active Transportation Alliance on bike lane planning and streets projects; and
- Chicago Department of Cultural Affairs and Special Events and the Metropolitan Planning Council on public art and place-making projects.

Each workshop included an overview of current projects planned and underway in each ward; information on each agency and organization's relevant, on-going programs; an overview of the city of Chicago budget and project approval process; and advice on how to develop a successful project and how to make budget estimates for each project as accurate as possible. The city of Chicago agencies, advisory organizations, project leads, and the aldermen and their staff also provided on-going technical support to community representatives as full project proposals were developed for the ballot.

Outreach Campaign (April 2013)

In preparation for the project expos and public vote, the project leads worked with student interns to implement outreach plans in each ward. Outreach included: the design and printing of flyers and palm cards for each ward; emailing announcements to local community-based organizations; posting flyers in local

businesses, religious institutions, transit stops, and other public locations in each ward; presentations about the upcoming events at local religious institutions and schools; and door-knocking campaigns.

The project leads were able to secure a small grant to pilot an outreach and organizing campaign in the 46th ward. City-wide Steering Committee member the Grassroots Collaborative (GC) organized and conducted the campaign. The GC worked with three canvassers over the month of April to conduct over 160 hours of door-knocking and canvassing that included over 480 individual conversations. Working with GIS maps created with 2010 Census and 2006-2010 American Community Survey data, they targeted areas shown to have higher concentrations of low-income individuals and people of color. The GC also conducted one night of phone banking and reminder calls on the Thursday prior to voting day.

Project Expos (April 2013)

In April 2013, community representatives presented draft project proposals to the community at project expos. At the expos, community representatives shared their committees' project ideas through posters and presentations that included information about the project, maps indicating the location(s), pictures of the project site(s), and/or examples of similar types of projects. Community members spoke directly with the community representatives about their projects, asked questions and provided feedback that was incorporated into the final projects for the ballot. The project leads provided technical assistance and support to the community representatives on strategies for how to present their projects to the public and, for those projects that were more expensive, tips on ways to phase in the project over time. Each ward held between 2-3 project expos with approximately 20-60 participants at each, for a total of 10 expos and approximately 400 participants.

Public Vote (May 2013)

In May 2013, 2,574 Chicago residents took to the polls in four wards to vote on how their public infrastructure dollars should be spent. Each ward held voting day assemblies on May 4th, and the 45th ward held a second voting day on May 5th. Each ward also held early voting opportunities in the ward offices the week leading up to the voting day. In addition, the 49th ward also staffed seven mobile voting stations in dispersed locations throughout the ward in order to increase accessibility.

In preparation for the vote, the project leads worked with student interns, community representatives, and ward staff to refine the project proposals for the ballot. They designed and printed ballots and large project posters based upon the templates used in the 49th ward. They also coordinated the translation of the ballots and posters into Spanish. A total of 50 project proposals were on the ballot including:

- 5th Ward: 13 final projects
- 45th Ward: 16 final projects
- 46th Ward: 9 final projects
- 49th Ward: 12 final projects

2,574 Chicago residents 16 years of age and older selected 21 projects totaling \$4 million

After tabulating the results, it was determined that 21 community projects totaling \$4 million had won the vote. Winning projects included street resurfacing, urgent sidewalk repairs, traffic calming and pedestrian safety projects, bike lanes, improved street lighting, urban gardens and park improvements, viaduct remediation, a mural project, and playground improvements for an elementary school. These community projects will serve the 212,247 community members living in the four Chicago wards as well as countless other residents and visitors who will utilize the new and enhanced infrastructure improvements.

Roles & Responsibilities of Partners

At least 212,247 residents will benefit from PB improvements to their wards

Community Stakeholders

In each ward, community members identified neighborhood issues and needs, proposed project ideas, project feedback on project proposals, encouraged people to participate, volunteered to become a community representative (if they lived, attended a school, owned a business, work, or had a child that attends a school in the ward), and voted on project proposals (if they were at least 16 years of age and resided in the ward).

Community Representatives

In each ward, community representatives did the extra work necessary to turn community ideas into full project proposals. They identified local problems and needs; discussed and prioritized initial project ideas; researched project ideas; developed full project proposals (with technical assistance from experts); consulted with community members on project proposals; and monitored the implementation of projects.

Ward Leadership Committees

In each ward, a PB Ward Leadership Committee (WLC) composed of local organizations, institutions, and community leaders managed the PB process locally. The WLC assisted in the planning and implementation of the neighborhood assemblies; provided logistical support for the assemblies and meetings; distributed promotional materials and information about PB; conducted outreach to mobilize community members to participate; and monitored project implementation after the vote.

PB Chicago Steering Committee

The PB Chicago Steering Committee (SC) coordinated the PB process across the participating wards. The committee included the participating aldermen, the project leads, approximately two community representatives from each participating ward (that also serve on the local Leadership Committee), and city-wide organizations focused on good government, research, policy, organizing, and community education. The SC designed and oversaw the PB process; assisted in raising support funding or in-kind contributions; distributed promotional and educational materials; conducted outreach to mobilize community members to participate; and encouraged PB for other wards and budgets. See Appendix for a full list of Steering Committee members.

Aldermanic Offices

Staff from each aldermanic office participated on the Steering Committee and the Ward Leadership Committees. They also prepared and distributed educational and promotional materials; provided information on the prior year “menu” funds and past spending; provided logistical support for the assemblies, meetings, project expos, and the vote; acted as liaison with city departments and agencies providing estimates for project proposals and leveraging funds with sister agencies; offered feedback and technical assistance on project proposals; delivered final PB decisions to the City, and monitored project implementation.

Project Leads – the UIC Great Cities Institute and the Participatory Budgeting Project

The project leads prepared and distributed educational and promotional materials; provided technical assistance throughout the entire PB process; conducted the evaluation of the PB process; prepared written reports and data summaries of the process; assisted in providing interpretation and translation of materials; helped establish the PB Chicago online presence and resources for media; and encouraged PB for other wards and City budgets.

The project leads recruited graduate-level student interns from UIC’s College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs who assisted with implementation and added staffing support in each ward. A total of nine student interns were placed in aldermanic offices throughout the cycle. Student interns assisted with day-to-day logistics and provided support for community meetings and neighborhood assemblies; assisted in data collection for the evaluation; provided administrative support to staff; conducted outreach; and facilitated small group discussions. Students also developed community profiles and outreach plans with the goal of reaching out to more low-income individuals and people of color and soliciting their involvement in the process.



Research Methodology

The primary goals of the PB Chicago evaluation were: a.) to determine who participated in the pilot year process; b.) to determine their reasons for participation; c.) to assess new knowledge or skills they gained as a result of their participation; and d.) to evaluate which outreach techniques were most effective in encouraging participation. Because PB provides a kind of ‘barometer’ of what Chicago residents are experiencing in their communities, the research and evaluation gauging resident opinion and political behavior can also provide city administrators and decision-makers with information about how well the city is being managed and which city services require further improvement.

At the beginning of the PB Chicago process, the Steering Committee came up with three fundamental goals for the year-long cycle: community building, equity, and inclusion. Community building was measured by looking at participants levels of satisfaction with their involvement in the process, prior levels of civic engagement, and levels of knowledge gained about the needs of their ward, the interests of their neighbors, and the city budgeting process overall. Equity was measured by looking at the types of projects that were voted on and their locations throughout the wards. For the third goal of inclusion, we examined the demographic profile of participants.

Before carrying out the research, the Great Cities Institute assembled a team of local researchers and graduate students to develop an evaluation plan and research instruments. Data collection began in October when student interns administered surveys to participants, conducted interviews with participants, and observed the process. In general, response rates were high.

For the neighborhood assembly phase: 317 surveys were collected from 476 participants, for an overall response rate of 67%.

For the community representative phase: Pre- and post-surveys were administered to residents that volunteered to become community representatives. Seventy-seven pre-surveys were collected from 145 community representatives at the beginning of the community representative process for a response rate of 53%. Twenty-eight post-surveys were collected from the 49th and 5th ward community representatives after this phase was complete for a response rate of 50% and 37%, respectively.

For the final vote: Surveys were administered to PB voters at voting sites, and 2,106 surveys were collected from the 2,574 voters, for a response rate of 82%.

Data is disaggregated by ward because each of the four participating wards is demographically diverse and because the PB process in each differed slightly based on the nature and levels of outreach and commitment.

Most research previously conducted on civic engagement and political participation has found that, on average, better-educated, higher-earning, older and white citizens are more prone to participate in politics than citizens or immigrants of ethnic minority status who are less educated and of lower income. However, these findings vary by historical era and region. Examples from U.S. history have shown periods of greater levels of political participation by working class and minority voters -- most notably the era of bosses and political machines. Moreover the 1960s saw an upsurge of creative forms of civic participation led primarily by younger Americans, women, and people of color. The experience of participatory budgeting in Brazil also shows that when given access to public revenues and offered authentic forms of decision-making power, volunteer participants can indeed come from groups that have traditionally been marginalized in other political processes.

Because of the potential to engage non-traditional participants, a prime objective of the PB Chicago research effort was to determine who participated in it. The “who participates” section includes demographic information reported by PB participants in each phase of the process along with comparative baseline data. The comparative baseline data is presented as a “ward profile” in a separate column in each table. This data was compiled from two main sources: the 2010 Census and the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates. These data are provided as a point of comparison to measure the extent to which PB participants were “representative” of the ward’s population.

Not all residents of a ward would have been eligible to participate in the PB Chicago process (because, for example, they were children). To provide a more reasonable point of comparison by which to measure representativeness, the “Race and Ethnicity” and “Age” tables also include data on “voting rates.” The voting rate data provides an estimate of 2010 local election turnout by race and age for each ward. These estimates were calculated by applying rates of participation for the 2010 election from the state of Illinois derived from the Census Current Population Survey (CPS), Voting and Registration Supplement 2010 to raw population data in each ward. In the “race and ethnicity” table data from the 2007-2011 five year American Community Survey (ACS) Citizen Voting Age Population Special Tabulation was used as the base population, and the self-reported rates of participation for each racial and ethnic category (i.e. Asian alone or in combination, White alone or in combination, etc.) were applied to the respective racial and ethnic population for each ward. The same method was used to calculate the estimated rates of participation by age range although, in this case, the 2006-2010 ACS data was used as the baseline population.

The “Previous Levels of Civic Engagement and Attitudes” section compares PB Chicago data for each ward with national data from the 1987 General Social Survey (GSS) for certain questions including how frequently respondents vote in local elec-

tions and other questions on participation in and attitudes towards government.

We acknowledge the problems with using census data, the GSS, and with extrapolating local voter turnout rates for comparative purposes. These data are themselves dated, they may over and under count certain groups, and voter turnout rate for the state will differ from rates of participation in each ward. The most appropriate baseline for comparison would be the population of voters in aldermanic or mayoral elections, but, unfortunately, the Chicago Board of Elections does not sample or collect data about these voting populations. As such, we present different data to provide points of comparison but caution readers against drawing strong conclusions from it.

Note on interpreting the ward data:

The following tables and text present survey data from neighborhood assembly participants, community representative pre- and post- surveys, and voters in separate columns and/or rows. The column or row header is labeled “NA” for neighborhood assembly data, “Community Reps” for community representatives, and “PB Vote” for voting data. The number of surveys collected and the overall response rates for each phase of the process are included in the brief introduction for each ward.

Because of the extensive amount of data collected, some tables are reported on in the individual ward profile and some are provided in the Appendix in the back. Additional data is available upon request.

Ward Profiles

49th Ward: Alderman Joe Moore

The 49th Ward is located in the northeast corner of the city of Chicago. The ward boundaries include Lake Michigan to the east; Ridge/Oakley/Western to the west; Devon to the south; and Howard and Juneway Terrace to the north. The ward is distinguished by several community assets including several miles of parks and beaches, Loyola University Chicago, the Glenwood Avenue Arts District, Emil Bach House, the community arts space the Mess Hall, and the Madonna della Strada Chapel. The 49th ward was the first to adopt participatory budgeting in the United States, and residents there have undertaken the process since 2009.

The 49th ward held eight neighborhood assemblies (not including youth assemblies) in October 2012 with a total of 184 participants. 106 surveys were collected at the assemblies with a response rate of 58%. At the assemblies, 75 residents signed up to be community representatives; 43 of those who signed up attended the orientation session and 28 residents remained involved as community representatives through the public vote. 13 pre-surveys were collected from the community representatives with a response rate of 46% and 14 post-surveys were collected with a response rate of 50%. During the public voting phase of the process, the 49th ward held five days of early voting from April 29th to May 3rd in the ward office, organized seven mobile voting stations in dispersed locations throughout the ward, and held one voting assembly on May 4th at the Chicago Math and Science Academy. 1,427 residents turned out to vote, and 1,142 surveys were collected with a response rate of 80%.

The participant profile in the 49th ward varied depending upon the phase of the process. For the PB vote, Latinos participated at higher rates than in 2010 local elections; Asians and Caucasians participated at rates consistent with 2010 local elections; and African Americans voted at lower rates than in 2010 local elections. Participation of moderate-income individuals in the vote was consistent with the breakdown of overall ward population, while people with higher household incomes participated at higher rates. People with very low incomes participated at rates consistent with the overall ward population in the neighborhood assemblies but at lower rates as community representatives and in the PB vote. The 49th ward also saw higher levels of participation by women, and individuals with higher levels of education.

The 49th ward engaged residents as community representatives that do not typically participate in other types of civic activities in their communities - a majority of respondents reported no involvement or low levels of involvement in a range of civic activities and organizations. The majority of community representatives also indicated that they received support from the alderman, his staff, and city agencies. They also reported that after participating in PB Chicago, they were more likely to get involved in other community processes. Overall, participants also

184 residents came to a neighborhood assembly

75 residents volunteered to be community representatives who researched and developed 12 project proposals for public vote

**1,427 residents
voted to select
6 projects**

reported an increase in knowledge about the needs in their ward and demonstrated an increase in skills useful for civic engagement.

Participants in the 49th ward reported participating in the process because they were “concerned about an issue in the neighborhood” and because they “wanted to create change.” PB Chicago voters chose to spend the majority of their allocated revenues on street resurfacing and streetlight projects in addition to selecting safety, beautification and transportation-related projects. In particular new bike lanes, sidewalk and cobblestone repairs, and a pedestrian safety engineering study will improve access to and travel through the ward, and tree plantings and a new water fountain will enhance an existing park.

Who Participated in the 49th Ward?

Race or ethnicity*					
	Neighborhood Assemblies (NA) (n=106)	Community Reps (n=13)	PB Vote (n=1,299)***	Voting Rate	Ward Profile
American Indian / Alaska Native	1%	n/a	1%		<1%
Asian	3%	n/a	2%	3%	7%
Black or African American	13%	23%	13%	33%	27%
Hispanic or Latino	6%	n/a	19%	6%	24%
White	62%	77%	55%	58%	39%
Other/Unknown	14%	n/a	15%		3%

* Respondents were asked to mark all race or ethnic categories that applied. ‘Other/Unknown’ includes values equaling to <1% and non-responses respectively. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages reflect multiple responses and missing data.

**Data does not include responses from the 49th Ward Spanish language committee and youth committee members

*** Totals include multiple responses from twenty-four respondents. The percentage exceeds 100%. Total also includes 157 voters from two mobile voting stations that did not use surveys. Race/ethnicity was extrapolated from a review of registration forms and the percentages of other respondents.

- Latinos voted in PB at higher rates (19%) than in the 2010 local election (6%) while African Americans voted in PB at lower rates (13%) than in the 2010 local election (33%). Participation of African Americans as community representatives (23%) was higher and similar to the ward profile (27%).
- Asian participation in the neighborhood assemblies (3%) and the vote (2%) was consistent with the rate of participation in the local 2010 election (3%) but lower than their share of ward of population.
- African Americans were underrepresented at neighborhood assemblies (13%) and the vote (13%) compared with the overall population of the ward (27%).

- Caucasians voted in PB at rates (55%) consistent with the rate of the participation in the local 2010 election but were overrepresented in the neighborhood assemblies (62%) and as community representatives (77%).

Household income*				
	NA (n=106)	Community Reps (n=13)	PB Vote (n=1,142)**	Ward Profile
Less than \$10,000	11%	8%	5%	13%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5%	n/a	5%	7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4%	n/a	5%	11%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8%	15%	9%	11%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12%	23%	11%	13%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9%	8%	15%	18%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10%	15%	12%	9%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12%	15%	13%	11%
\$150,000 or more	7%	15%	8%	5%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages reflect a non-response rate of 21% (NA) and 17% (Vote).

** Includes multiple responses from one respondent

- Participation of people with very low household incomes (less than \$14,999) was higher in the neighborhood assemblies (16%) than in the other phases of the process and was slightly lower than the overall ward population (20%).
- Approximately 40% of participants in the neighborhood assemblies and 46% of community representatives had household incomes at or under the City of Chicago median of \$47,371 (ACS, 2007-2011).
- Participants with low to moderate incomes (\$35,000 to \$75,000) participated as community reps at levels consistent with the overall ward population (31%).
- People with higher household incomes (\$75,000 and above) participated as community reps and in the vote at higher rates than their overall percentage of the ward (25%).

Educational Attainment*				
	NA (n=106)	Community Reps (n=13)	PB Vote (n=1,142)**	Ward Profile
Some High School	2%	n/a	2%	7%
High School Diploma or GED	6%	n/a	5%	17%
Associate / Vocational Degree	5%	8%	5%	5%
Some College	10%	n/a	13%	19%
Bachelors Degree	36%	31%	29%	24%
Graduate Degree	34%	61%	35%	17%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages reflect a non-response rate of 7% (NA) and 11% (Vote). Please note: The above data does not include youth assembly or Spanish Language Committee participants.

- Participation of people with lower levels of education (some HS & HS diploma) were underrepresented in the process including the neighborhood assemblies (8%) and at the vote (7%) compared to the ward population (24%).
- Participation of people with higher levels of education (bachelor's degree and above) were overrepresented in the neighborhood assemblies (70%), as community representatives (92%), and the vote (64%) compared to their percentage of the ward population (41%).

Gender*				
	NA (n=106)	Community Reps (n=13)	PB Vote (n=1,142)**	Ward Profile
Male	42%	31%	41%	49%
Female	51%	69%	47%	51%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages reflect a non-response rate of 7% (NA) and 11% (Vote). Please note: The above data does not include youth assembly or Spanish Language Committee participants.

**Includes multiple responses from one respondent. Total percentage also includes a gender identification of LGBTQ at < 1%.

- Women participated at higher rates than men as community representatives (69% and 31%, respectively) and at higher rates than the overall ward population (51%). Otherwise rates of participation were split more consistently.

Age*					
	NA (n=106)	Community Reps (n=13)	PB Vote (n=1,142)	Voting Rate	Ward Profile
18 to 24 years old	7%	n/a	5%	11%	17%
25 to 44 years old	31%	38%	36%	45%	45%
45 to 64 years old	41%	54%	36%	32%	28%
65 years and older	13%	8%	12%	12%	10%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages reflect a non-response rate of 8% (NA) and 11% (Vote). Please note: The above data does not include youth assembly or Spanish Language Committee participants.

- Participation of older adults (45 years of age and older) in the vote was consistent with their participation in the 2010 local election.
- Participation of adults aged 25 to 44 as community representatives (38%) and in the vote (36%) was lower than participation in the 2010 local election (45%).
- Participation of younger adults (44 years of age and younger) was under-represented (NA 38%/ CR 38%/ Vote 41%) compared with their participation in the 2010 local election (56%).

Occupancy: Rent or Own*				
	NA (n=106)	Community Reps (n=13)	PB Vote (n=1,142)	Ward Profile
Rent	36%	23%	35%	70%
Own	53%	77%	52%	30%
Other	5%	n/a	1%	

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages reflect a non-response rate of 6% (NA) and 12% (Vote). Please note: The above data does not include youth assembly or Spanish Language Committee participants.

Length of Time in the Neighborhood*			
	NA (n=106)	Community Reps (n=13)	PB Vote (n=1,142)**
Less than 1 year	9%	8%	8%
1 to 3 years	9%	8%	12%
4 to 7 years	21%	23%	23%
8 to 15 years	14%	15%	19%
More than 15 years	41%	46%	29%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages reflect a non-response rate of 6% (NA) and 9% (Vote). Please note: The above data does not include youth assembly or Spanish Language Committee participants.

- Homeowners were overrepresented in the process and the majority of participants in each PB phase had lived in the neighborhood for eight years or longer.

Which outreach methods were most effective?

- Participants heard about PB from the alderman’s newsletter, other electronic means of communication (internet/online, and email), and flyering.
- The alderman’s newsletter was a more effective means of announcing the vote than the neighborhood assemblies (51% and 35%, respectively).
- For neighborhood assemblies, participants were more likely to hear about PB online or through an email (72%).
- Phone calls alerted more people about the vote (6%) than about the neighborhood assemblies (0%).
- The top two outreach methods reported by people with very low household incomes (\$14,999 and less) were the alderman/newsletter and word of mouth.

Why did people participate?

- The top two reasons reported for participating in PB at the neighborhood assembly and the vote were that people were “concerned about an issue or problem in the neighborhood” (NA: 38%/Vote: 33%) and/or that they “wanted to create change” in their neighborhood (NA: 47%/Vote: 56%).
- Selecting voting sites based upon their proximity to high traffic areas for lower-income individuals and people of color was successful. More people reported participating in the vote (18%) because they “just walked by” than in the neighborhood assemblies (2%). Latinos and African Americans reported participating because they “just walked by” at higher rates (25% and 26%, respectively) than Caucasians and Asians (15% and 17%, respectively). People with very low and low household incomes (under \$25,000) reported participating in the vote because they “just walked by” at higher rates than people with mid to high household incomes.
- The majority of community representatives reported participating because they were “interested in one of the issues that PB can address” (64%), in “playing a role in PB” (57%), and/or because they had a specific project proposal for which they wanted to advocate (50%).

How did participants evaluate PB?

- Overall, the majority of participants evaluated their PB experience as “good” or “great” including:
 - 77% of respondents indicated that their overall experience at an assembly was “good” or “great.”
 - 85% of community representatives indicated that their overall experience was “good” or “great.”
 - 81% of voters thought the proposals on the ballot were either “good” or “great.”
 - 87% indicated that the PB process overall was “good” or “great.”
- Neighborhood assembly survey comments and observations indicated that the small group facilitators had uneven facilitation skills.
- The majority of community representatives reported that they received “some” or “a lot of” support from the alderman and their staff (100%), city agencies

(58%), and the community representative committee facilitator (92%).

- 71% of community representatives indicated that after participating in PB, they were more likely to get involved in other community processes.
- 100% of the community representatives reported that PB should continue next year.

What did participants learn?

- Neighborhood assembly participants reported an increase in understanding about what menu money is and how it can be used, as demonstrated by the fact that 39% of respondents indicated that they did not know what menu money was prior to attending the assembly and 81% reported understanding how menu money can be used after attending the assembly.
- Participants reported that they felt that they had a better understanding of the needs in their ward including 70% of neighborhood assembly participants and 76% of PB voters.

Results from the pre and post community representative surveys show an increase in knowledge and skills including:

- A 30% or more increase in the percentage of community representatives that indicating that they felt “very comfortable” organizing meetings, negotiating and building agreement, and researching and developing project proposals.
- Over 20% increase in the percentage of community representatives that indicated that they felt “very comfortable” working with others to solve problems, leading a group discussion, and contacting government agencies and officials.
- A 15% increase in the percentage of community representatives that indicated that they were “very knowledgeable” about the needs in their community.

What previous level of civic engagement and attitudes did participants have?

- Neighborhood assembly participants (62%) and community representatives (79%) reported higher rates of working with others in their community to solve problems than PB voters (45%).
- Neighborhood assembly participants reported rates of working with others in their community that are consistent with the GSS (66%) while community representatives reported higher rates than the GSS and PB voters reported lower rates.
- Community representatives reported feeling more positively about their alderman (57%) and community organizations (64%) after participating in PB.
- 47% of neighborhood assembly participants reported either that they thought the system of democracy in America “needs a lot of changes” or “needs to be completely changed” compared with 26% of GSS respondents indicating higher levels of dissatisfaction than the national population in 1987.
- Community representatives felt mixed about their interactions with city agencies with 43% reporting that they felt more positively and 35% report-

“Love it! This is an exemplary microcosm of how it should be!”
49th Ward Participant

ing that they felt more negatively after participating in PB.

- A significant majority of community representatives reported having no or low levels of involvement with other types of civic engagement activities and organizations. Many selected “none” or “low” to describe their level of involvement in the following civic activities or organizations including: 79% in a political party; 78% in a labor union; 85% in a zoning board; 71% in a Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy or a beat meeting; 86% in a chamber of commerce; and 78% reporting no or low levels of involvement in ward night. In contrast, 71% of community representatives reported having medium to high levels of involvement in a block club or in a neighborhood, condo, or tenant association.
- The majority of all 49th ward participants reported voting in all local elections (NA 68%/CR 79%/ Vote 62%) -- double the rate reported in the GSS (34%).
- The majority of community representatives (71%) indicated that they disagreed that “the public has little control over what politicians do in office.” In contrast, 46% of neighborhood assembly participants and 61% of GSS respondents agreed with the statement.
- The majority of neighborhood assembly participants (81%) and community representatives (100%) thought that they have “some” or “a lot” of influence in making their community a better place to live.



What types of projects did participants vote for?

Which types of projects did you decide to vote for today (Mark all that apply)*	PB Vote (n=1,142)
Street resurfacing/repairs	80%
Murals/public art	24%
Signage	1%
Sidewalk repairs	59%
Park improvements	58%
Street lights/cameras	19%
Traffic calming/pedestrian safety	31%
Green space/community gardens	17%
Bike lanes	30%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and add to greater than 100%.
Question non-response rate is 3%.

Winning Projects

The 49th ward's ballot first asked participants to vote on the percentage of the \$1 million that should be allocated to street resurfacing and street lighting. The average of all the votes cast determined the overall percentage of the budget allocated to resurfacing and lighting. Next, participants voted on which other projects to fund. PB voters decided that 62% percent of the \$1 million should be spent on street resurfacing and street lighting, leaving \$380,000 for additional projects. Below are the projects that received a sufficient number of votes to obtain funding including:

- Urgent Sidewalk Repairs \$ 80,000 – 864 votes
- Cobblestone Restoration on Glenwood (west of tracks) from Farwell to Lunt \$150,000 – 642 votes
- Sheridan Road Pedestrian Safety Engineering Study \$ 30,000 - 579 votes
- Touhy Park Cherry Blossom Trees and Water Fountain \$ 29,800 - 578 votes
- Shared Bike Lanes on Clark from Howard to Albion \$ 75,000 - 527 votes

Runner-up Projects

The following projects failed to receive a sufficient number of votes to obtain funding from Alderman Moore's 2013 capital budget. However, if one or more of the winning projects cannot be implemented for any reason, Alderman Moore has pledged to use their allocated money to recommend funding the next runner-up project(s).

- Bus Stop Benches \$ 36,750 - 448 votes
- New Water Feature at Pottawattomie Park \$ 75,000 - 439 votes
- Mini AstroTurf Soccer Field at Langdon Park \$ 100,000 - 323 votes
- Metra Station Platform Shelter with Bench \$ 125,000 - 276 votes
- Mosaic Art Enhancement to Willye White Park Fieldhouse \$ 60,000 - 256 votes
- New Bobble Rider at Lazarus Playlot \$ 10,000 - 163 votes

46th Ward: Alderman James Cappleman

The 46th ward is located on the northeast side of the city of Chicago, which includes the majority of the Uptown neighborhood and a slice of Lakeview on the southern edge. This community is highly accessible by public transportation, with access to CTA Red Line stops and many major bus routes. Although the ward is one of the smallest area-wise in the city of Chicago, it includes more than two miles of the Lakefront, the Montrose Harbor, historic Graceland Cemetery, the Aragon Ballroom, the Hutchinson Street Historic District, and it is considered one of the main entertainment districts in the city with a large number of live music venues. The 46th ward is also home to many social service agencies that address the needs of low-income individuals, youth, and immigrant populations.

**85 residents
came to a
neighborhood
assembly**

The 46th ward held five neighborhood assemblies in October with a total of 85 participants. 72 surveys were collected at the neighborhood assemblies with a response rate of 85%. At the neighborhood assemblies, 49 residents signed up to be community representatives, attended the orientation session and remained involved as community representatives through the public vote. 20 pre-surveys were collected from community representatives with a response rate of 41% and no post-surveys were collected. During the public voting phase of the process, the 46th ward held six days of early voting at their ward office (April 27th to May 3rd) and one voting assembly on May 4th at Uplift High School. 390 residents turned out to vote, and 347 surveys were collected with a response rate of 89%.

**49 residents
volunteered to
be community
representatives
who researched
and developed 9
project proposals
for public vote**

The participant profile in the 46th ward varied depending upon the phase of the process. Asians and Latinos participated in the 46th ward PB process at rates consistent with participation in 2010 local elections. African Americans participated in the PB process at lower rates than the 2010 local election. Caucasians participated in the neighborhood assemblies and as community representatives at rates consistent with the 2010 local elections but were underrepresented in the vote. Participation of people with low to moderate incomes as community representatives was higher than their representation in the overall ward population. People with higher household incomes were underrepresented as community representatives but were overrepresented in the vote. Younger adults participated as community representatives and in the vote at rates consistent with the 2010 local election. Compared to ward demographics, the 46th ward also saw high levels of participation in the PB process by older adults (45 years of age and older) and by people with higher levels of education.

**390 residents voted
to select 6 projects**

The 46th ward engaged residents as community representatives that do not typically participate in other types of civic activities in their communities - a majority of respondents reported no involvement or low levels of involvement in a range of civic activities and organizations. Participants reported an increase in knowledge about the needs in their ward and an increase in knowledge about the uses of discretionary capital revenues ("menu" money). PB voters selected projects that will improve the different means of accessing and traveling through

the ward, whether by bike, foot, or automobile. In particular new crosswalks, timers, planters, and traffic calming measures at intersections located in areas with concentrations of children and disabled residents will make it safer to cross streets, and new bike lanes and a one-mile greenway will help separate different modes of traffic.

Who Participated in the 46th Ward?

Race or Ethnicity*					
	NA (n=72)	Community Reps (n=20)	PB Vote (n=347)***	Voting Rate	Ward Profile
Asian	7%	5%	3%	4%	9%
Black or African American	15%	10%	11%	20%	20%
Hispanic	2%	5%	4%	4%	12%
White	67%	70%	56%	72%	57%
Other/Unknown	9%	10%	26%		2%

* Respondents were asked to mark all race or ethnic categories that applied. 'Other/Unknown' includes values equaling to <1% and non-responses respectively. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages reflect multiple responses and missing data.

** 'Other/Unknown' designates mixed and/or other race.

*** Totals include multiple responses from ten respondents. PB Vote total includes a 3% 'Other' category and a 23% non-response rate.

- Latinos participated in the PB process at rates consistent with their levels of participation in the 2010 local election.
- Asians participated in the neighborhood assemblies (7%) at higher rates than as community representatives (5%) or in the vote (3%) and at rates that are consistent with or higher than Asian participation rates in the 2010 local elections (4%).
- Participation by African Americans was lower across all phases than their levels of participation in the 2010 local elections (20%) and their representation in the ward (20%).
- Caucasians participated in the neighborhood assemblies (67%) and as community representative participants (70%) at rates consistent with the 2010 local election. They comprised a significantly lower share of the voting population in PB (57%) than they did in the 2010 local elections (72%).

Household Income*				
	NA (n=72)	Community Reps (n=20)	PB Vote (n=347)	Ward Profile
Less than \$10,000	10%	5%	7%	13%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2%	n/a	4%	7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2%	20%	4%	11%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4%	15%	5%	7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5%	10%	9%	12%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	23%	25%	14%	16%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15%	5%	13%	11%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	10%	10%	16%	12%
\$150,000 or more	5%	5%	15%	10%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 24% (NA), 5% (Comm Reps), and 13% (Vote).

- Participation of people in the neighborhood assemblies with very low household incomes (less than \$10,000) was slightly lower than their representation in the overall ward population (13%).
- People with higher household incomes (\$75,000 and above) were underrepresented as community representatives (20%) compared to the overall population of the ward (33%).
- People with low to moderate incomes (\$35,000 to \$75,000) participated at slightly lower rates in the PB vote (23%), consistent rates in the neighborhood assemblies (28%), and at higher rates as community representatives (35%) than their representation in the ward population (28%).
- Approximately 23% of participants in the neighborhood assemblies, 29% in the vote and 50% of community representatives had household incomes at or below the City of Chicago median of \$47,371 (ACS, 2007-2011).
- People with higher household incomes (\$75,000 and above) participated at rates consistent with the overall ward profile in the neighborhood assemblies (30%). However, they were underrepresented as community reps (20%), and overrepresented in the vote (44%) compared to their percentage of the overall ward population (33%).

Educational Attainment*				
	NA (n=72)	Community Reps (n=20)	PB Vote (n=347)	Ward Profile
Some Elementary	2%	n/a	1%	1%
Some High School	3%	n/a	2%	5%
High School Diploma or GED	5%	n/a	5%	14%
Associate / Vocational Degree	n/a	n/a	6%	5%
Some College	10%	5%	9%	15%
Bachelors Degree	30%	35%	36%	35%
Graduate Degree	43%	55%	34%	21%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 7% (NA), 5% (Comm Reps), and 7% (Vote).

- Individuals whose highest level of academic achievement was High School were underrepresented in the process (NA 8%/ CR 0%/ Vote 7%) compared to the ward population (19%).
- Individuals with higher levels of education (bachelor's degree and above) were overrepresented (NA 73%/ CR 90%/ Vote 70%) compared with the overall population of the ward (56%).

Gender*				
	NA (n=72)	Community Reps (n=20)	PB Vote (n=347)**	Ward Profile
Male	46%	50%	51%	52%
Female	47%	50%	43%	48%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 7% (NA) and 6% (Vote).

** Includes multiple responses from one respondent.

Age*					
	NA (n=72)	Community Reps (n=20)	PB Vote (n=347)	Voting Rate	Ward Profile
18 to 24 years old	5%	n/a	5%	8%	12%
25 to 44 years old	40%	50%	48%	51%	52%
45 to 64 years old	38%	40%	29%	27%	24%
65 years and older	9%	10%	10%	14%	12%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 8% for NAs and PB Vote.

- 18 to 24 year olds comprised a slightly smaller share of the neighborhood assemblies (5%) and the PB vote (5%) than they did during the 2010 local elections (8%).
- Younger adults (44 years of age and younger) voted in PB at rates (53%) that were lower than their participation in the 2010 local elections (59%).

- Older adults (45 years of age and older) participated at higher rates in the neighborhood assemblies (47%), and as community representatives (50%) compared with the 2010 local elections (41%). They participated in the vote at rates (39%) consistent with their participation in the 2010 local elections.

Occupancy: Rent or Own*				
	NA (n=72)	Community Reps (n=20)	PB Vote (n=347)	Ward Profile
Rent	52%	55%	28%	65%
Own	42%	40%	54%	35%
Other	4%	n/a	5%	n/a

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 2% (NA), 5% (Comm Reps), and 13% (Vote).

- Renters participated at higher rates in the neighborhood assemblies (52%) and as community representatives (55%) than in the vote (28%) but in all phases of PB were below their share of the ward (65%).

Length of Time in the Neighborhood*			
	NA (n=72)	Community Reps (n=20)	PB Vote (n=347)
Less than 1 year	14%	30%	7%
1 to 3 years	28%	20%	20%
4 to 7 years	12%	20%	24%
8 to 15 years	9%	15%	19%
More than 15 years	29%	5%	24%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 8% (NA), 10% (Comm Reps), and 6% (Vote).

- The majority of people who served as community representatives reported that they lived in the neighborhood for three years or less. Most voters were longer-term residents of the neighborhood.



Which outreach methods were most effective?

- People were most likely to hear about PB from the alderman’s newsletter and other electronic means of communication (internet/online and email).
- More participants heard about PB through word of mouth or a phone call for the vote (21% and 15%, respectively) than for the neighborhood assemblies (15% and 3%, respectively).
- There was a slight increase in the number of participants who indicated that they heard about PB Chicago via a community group from the neighborhood assemblies (4%) to the vote (8%).
- People with lower household incomes (under \$35,000) were more likely to hear about the vote through word of mouth or a flyer than those in higher household income ranges. People with very low household incomes (under \$15,000) were more likely to hear about the vote via a community group or someone coming to their door.
- Compared to other racial and ethnic groups, Latinos were more likely to hear about the PB vote through someone coming to their door or a phone call.

Why did people participate?

- The top three reasons people reported for participating in PB were that they were “concerned about an issue or problem in the neighborhood” (NA: 46%/Vote: 45%), that they “wanted to create change” in their neighborhood (NA: 60%/Vote: 66%), and/or that they were “interested in learning about PB” (NA: 59%).
- Selecting voting sites based upon their proximity to high traffic areas for lower-income individuals and people of color was successful.
- Latinos and people with lower household incomes (under \$35,000) reported higher rates of participating because they “just walked by” in comparison to other racial, ethnic and income groups.
- The majority of community representatives reported participating because they were generally “interested in one of the issues that PB can address” (60%), because they were “interested in playing a role in PB” (70%), and/or because they wanted “to create change” in their neighborhood (60%).

How did participants evaluate PB?

- Overall, the majority of participants evaluated their PB experience as “good” or “great” including:
 - 84% of respondents indicated that their overall experience at an assembly was “good” or “great.”
 - 85% indicated that the voting process was “good” or “great.”
 - 82% indicated that the PB process overall was “good” or “great.”
- Neighborhood assembly survey comments and observations indicated that the small group facilitators had uneven facilitation skills.

“It (PB) is a great idea that gives the public a voice.”
46th Ward Participant

What did participants learn?

- Neighborhood assembly participants increased their understanding about what menu money is and how it can be used – as demonstrated by the fact that 48% of respondents indicated that they did not know what menu money was prior to attending the assembly and 89% reported understanding how menu money could be used after attending the assembly.
- Participants reported that they felt they had a better understanding of the needs in their ward as a result of PB, including 78% of neighborhood assembly participants and 67% of PB voters.

What previous level of civic engagement and attitudes did participants have?

- The majority (53%) of neighborhood assembly participants reported that they thought the system of democracy in America “needs a lot of changes” or “needs to be completely changed” compared with 26% of GSS respondents, indicating higher levels of political dissatisfaction than the national population in 1987.
- Neighborhood assembly participants reported higher rates of working with others in their community to solve problems (71%) than PB voters (54%) and GSS survey respondents (66%).
- The majority of 46th ward participants reported voting in all local elections (NA 68%/CR 55%/Vote 62%) - double the national rate reported in the GSS survey (34%).
- 6% of neighborhood assembly participants indicated that they were not eligible to vote in local elections.
- The majority of community representatives (55%) indicated that they disagreed that “the public has little control over what politicians do in office.” In contrast, 45% of neighborhood assembly participants and 61% of GSS respondents agreed with the statement.
- The majority of neighborhood assembly participants (84%) and community representatives (65%) thought that they have “some” or “a lot” of influence in making their community a better place to live.
- A significant majority of community representatives reported having no or low levels of involvement with other types of civic engagement activities and organizations. Many selected “none” or “low” to describe their level of involvement in the following civic activities or organizations including: 50% in a political party; 45% in a block club or in a neighborhood, condo, or tenant association; 65% in the PTA or local school council; 65% in a labor union; 85% in a zoning board; 55% in a Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy or a beat meeting; 70% in a chamber of commerce; and 60% reporting no or low levels of involvement in ward night.

What types of projects did participants vote for?

Which types of projects did you decide to vote for today (Mark all that apply)*	PB Vote (n=347)
Street resurfacing/repairs	44%
Murals/public art	36%
Signage	12%
Sidewalk repairs	40%
Park improvements	20%
Street lights/cameras	57%
Traffic calming/pedestrian safety	74%
Green space/community gardens	43%
Bike lanes	45%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and add to greater than 100%.
Question non-response rate is 11%.

Winning Projects

Below are the proposed projects that received a sufficient number of votes to obtain funding from Alderman Cappleman's 2013 capital budget:

- Walkable 46: Repair & Refresh Streets, \$270,000 - 336 votes
- SherMon Plaza, \$79,000 - 318 votes
- Police Video Cameras in Sheridan Park, \$48,000 - 291 votes
- Leland Greenway, \$142,000 - 284 votes
- Bike Lanes, \$448,000 - 267 votes
- Left Turn Signal at Sheridan/Irving Park, \$74,000 - 266 votes

Runner-up Projects

The following projects failed to receive a sufficient number of votes to obtain funding from Alderman Cappleman's 2013 capital budget:

- Bike Corral \$48,500 - 201 votes
- Community Rain Garden \$30,000 - 183 votes
- Music of the People Mural \$60,000 - 165 votes

45th Ward: Alderman John Arena

The 45th ward is located in the northwest corner of the city of Chicago. The ward encompasses several neighborhoods including: Portage Park, Gladstone Park, Mayfair, Edgebrook, Forest Glen, Independence Park, and Jefferson Park. The ward is considered to be one of the transportation hubs of Chicago with good access to the CTA Blue Line, Metra, numerous bus routes, and the Kennedy Expressway. The ward is distinguished by several community assets including the Portage Park neighborhood Six Corners shopping district, the Mayfair historic bungalow district, and Cook County forest preserves in the Forest Glen and Edgebrook neighborhoods.

**126 residents
came to a
neighborhood
assembly**

The 45th ward held six neighborhood assemblies in October and November with a total of 126 participants. 90 surveys were collected at the assemblies for a response rate of 71%. At the assemblies, 34 residents signed up to be community representatives, with 22 attending the orientation session and 30 residents remaining involved as community representatives through the public vote. 19 pre-surveys were collected with a response rate of 63% and no post-surveys were collected. During the public voting phase of the process, the 45th ward held all of its public voting activities at the ward office including five days of early voting from April 29th to May 3rd and two voting assembly days on May 4th and 5th. 654 residents turned out to vote, and 520 surveys were collected with a response rate of 80%.

**34 residents
volunteered to
be community
representatives
who researched
and developed 16
project proposals
for public vote**

The participant profile in the 45th ward varied depending upon the phase of the process. Latinos participated as community representatives at higher rates than their rate of participation in the 2010 local election and at consistent rates in the neighborhood assemblies. Asians, African Americans, and Caucasians participated in the PB vote at rates consistent with their rate of participation in the 2010 local election. Caucasians participated as community representatives at a rate that was lower than their rate of participation in the 2010 election. Participation of people with low to moderate incomes was consistent with the overall ward population at the community representative and neighborhood assembly phases. Younger adults voted at rates slightly lower than the 2010 local elections. The 45th ward also saw high levels of participation by older adults (45 years of age and older), people with moderate to higher household incomes, and people with higher levels of education. In addition, Polish speakers comprised a share of the PB vote that was consistent with their share of the overall ward population.

**654 residents voted
to select 6 projects**

The 45th ward engaged residents as community representatives that do not typically participate in other types of civic activities in their communities - a majority of respondents reported no involvement or low levels of involvement in a range of civic activities and organizations. Participants also reported an increase in knowledge about the needs in their ward and an increase in knowledge about the uses of discretionary capital dollars ("menu" money). PB voters selected projects that will improve pedestrian safety and security, enhance recreational opportunities for school-age children and residents, improve the appearance and safety of areas below viaducts, and build community and increase access to healthy food through gardening.

Who Participated in the 45th Ward?

Race or Ethnicity*					
	NA (n=90)	Community Rep (n=19)	PB Vote (n=520)**	Voting Rate	Ward Profile
American Indian / Alaska Native	1%	n/a	<1%		<1%
Asian	1%	n/a	3%	4%	7%
Black or African American	n/a	n/a	1%	3%	2%
Hispanic or Latino	9%	16%	6%	12%	25%
White	81%	68%	79%	81%	64%
Other	7%	11%	2%		2%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 1% (NA), 5% (Comm Reps), and 9% (Vote).

**Includes multiple responses from six respondents

- Latinos participated at higher rates as community representatives (16%) compared to the 2010 local elections (12%) and at slightly lower rates in the neighborhood assemblies (9%).
- Asians, African Americans, and Caucasians participated in the PB vote at consistent rates with their rate of participation in the 2010 local elections.
- American Indian/Alaska Native residents participated at slightly higher levels in the neighborhood assemblies than their percentage of the ward population. Their participation dropped off for the remainder of the PB phases.
- Caucasians participation as community representatives was lower than the 2010 local election turnout but consistent with the ward population.
- Mixed and/or other ethnicities participated at levels consistent with or higher than their percentage of the ward population.

Household Income*				
	NA (n=90)	Community Reps (n=19)	PB Vote (n=520)**	Ward Profile
Less than \$10,000	2%	n/a	1%	6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2%	n/a	1%	4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3%	5%	3%	12%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5%	11%	4%	9%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8%	11%	8%	11%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19%	16%	11%	20%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13%	11%	14%	13%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	11%	16%	17%	16%
\$150,000 or more	14%	16%	17%	8%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 23% (NA), 14% (Comm Reps), and 24% (Vote).

** Includes multiple responses from one respondent.

- Approximately 20% of participants in the neighborhood assemblies and the PB vote and 27% of community representatives had household incomes at or under the city of Chicago median of \$47,371 (ACS, 2007-2011).
- Participants with low to moderate incomes (\$35,000 to \$75,000) participated in neighborhood assemblies (27%) and as community representatives (27%) at levels consistent with the overall ward population (31%).
- Individuals with higher household incomes (\$75,000 and above) participated in the neighborhood assemblies (38%) at rates consistent with their percentage of the overall ward population (37%), and were overrepresented as community representatives (43%) and in the vote (48%).

Educational Attainment*				
	NA (n=90)	Community Rep (n=19)	PB Vote (n=520)**	Ward Profile
Some High School	1%	n/a	2%	7%
High School Diploma or GED	8%	n/a	11%	28%
Associate / Vocational Degree	1%	n/a	5%	7%
Some College	13%	6%	13%	19%
Bachelors Degree	44%	56%	30%	21%
Graduate Degree	30%	23%	27%	11%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 3% (NA) and 12% (Vote). Total percentage for Comm Reps includes a 4% respondent rate of lower than HS education and an 11% non-response rate (Comm Reps).

**Includes multiple responses from two respondents.

- People with less formal education (associate/vocational degree and less) participated at higher rates in the vote (18%) than the neighborhood assembly (10%) but were underrepresented throughout the PB process compared to the ward's population (42%).
- People with higher levels of education (bachelor's degree and above) were overrepresented in the process compared to the population of the ward.

Gender*				
	NA (n=90)	Community Rep (n=20)	PB Vote (n=520)	Ward Profile
Male	32%	47%	40%	49%
Female	65%	47%	49%	51%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 3% (NA), 6% (Comm Reps), and 11% (Vote).

- Women comprised a majority of PB participants and were overrepresented at the neighborhood assemblies (65%) compared to their share of the overall population of the ward (51%).

Age*					
	NA (n=90)	Community Rep (n=19)	PB Vote (n=520)	Voting Rate	Ward Profile
18 to 24 years old	n/a	n/a	3%	7%	11%
25 to 44 years old	23%	16%	33%	38%	39%
45 to 64 years old	48%	74%	39%	38%	35%
65 years and older	20%	5%	15%	18%	15%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 9% (NA), 5% (Comm Reps), and 10% (Vote).

- Participation of younger adults (25 to 44 years of age) in the vote (33%) was slightly lower than their participation in the 2010 local elections (38%) and the overall ward population (39%).
- Older adults (45 years of age and older) participated in the vote (54%) at rates consistent with their participation in the 2010 local elections (56%) and at higher rates in the neighborhood assemblies and as community representatives.
- Polish speakers participation in the vote (7%) was consistent with the overall ward population (9%).

Occupancy: Rent or Own*				
	NA (n=90)	Community Rep (n=19)	PB Vote (n=520)	Ward Profile
Rent	11%	11%	10%	41%
Own	83%	73%	71%	59%
Other	2%	n/a	5%	n/a

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 4% (NA), 5% (Comm Reps), and 14% (Vote).

Length of time in the Neighborhood*			
	NA (n=90)	Community Rep (n=19)	PB Vote (n=520)
Less than 1 year	4%	0%	2%
1 to 3 years	9%	11%	8%
4 to 7 years	8%	5%	14%
8 to 15 years	25%	32%	23%
More than 15 years	51%	42%	43%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 3% (NA), 11% (Comm Reps), and 10% (Vote).

- Participants were predominantly homeowners that lived in their neighborhoods for eight years or longer.

Which outreach methods were most effective?

- Most participants heard about PB from the alderman's newsletter, word of mouth, and other electronic means of communication (internet/online and email).
- Flyering or a notice from their child's school reached more participants for the PB vote (14% and 14%, respectively) than for the neighborhood assemblies (7% and 1%, respectively).
- There was an 8% increase in participants who reported hearing about PB through word of mouth from the neighborhood assemblies (21%) to the vote (28%).
- People of color reported higher rates of hearing about the PB vote from their child's school than Caucasians.

Why did people participate in PB 45?

- The top two reasons reported for participating in PB include that people were "concerned about an issue or problem in the neighborhood" (NA: 49%/Vote: 46%) and/or that they "wanted to create change" in their neighborhood (NA: 51%/Vote: 59%).
- More people reported participating in the vote (23%) because they were "invited by a family member, friend, or colleague" than in the neighborhood assemblies (14%).
- The majority of community representatives reported participating because they were interested in "playing a role in PB" (53%).
- Selecting voting sites based upon their proximity to high traffic areas for lower-income individuals was successful. Compared to individuals from higher income ranges, individuals with very low household incomes (under \$10,000) reported higher rates of participating in the PB vote because they "just walked by."

How did participants evaluate PB?

- Overall, the majority of participants evaluated their PB experience as "good" or "great" including:
 - 90% of respondents indicated that their overall experience at an assembly was "good" or "great"
 - 85% indicated that the voting process was "good" or "great"
 - 81% indicated that the PB process overall was "good" or "great"
- Neighborhood assembly survey comments and observations indicated that the small group facilitators had uneven facilitation skills.

What did participants learn?

- Neighborhood assembly participants reported an increase in understanding about what menu money is and how it can be used, demonstrated by the fact that 44% of respondents indicated that they did not know what menu money was prior to attending the assembly and 76% reported understanding how menu money could be used after attending the assembly.
- 77% of neighborhood assembly participants and 79% of PB voters reported that they felt that they had a better understanding of the needs in their ward as a result of the PB process.

What previous level of civic engagement and attitudes did participants have?

- Neighborhood assembly participants reported higher rates of working with others in their community to solve problems (68%) than community representatives (42%) and PB Voters (47%)
- PB Voters (47%) and community representatives (42%) reported lower rates of working with others in the community than GSS survey respondents (66%).
- 53% of neighborhood assembly participants reported that they thought the system of democracy in America “needs a lot of changes” or “needs to be completely changed” compared with 26% of GSS respondents, indicating higher levels of dissatisfaction than the national population in 1987.
- The majority of 45th ward participants reported voting in all local elections (NA 86%/CR 79%/ Vote 65%), double the rate reported in the GSS survey (34%).
- The majority of community representatives (58%) indicated that they disagreed that “the public has little control over what politicians do in office.” In contrast, 57% of neighborhood assembly participants and 61% of GSS respondents agreed with the statement.
- The majority of neighborhood assembly participants (76%) and community representatives (68%) thought that they had “some” or “a lot” of influence in making their community a better place to live.
- A significant majority of community representatives reported having no or low levels of involvement with other types of civic engagement activities and organizations. Many selected “none” or “low” to describe their level of involvement in one of the following civic activities or organizations including: 74% in a political party; 63% in a block club or in a neighborhood, condo, or tenant association; 52% in the PTA or local school council; 73% in a labor union; 79% in a zoning board; 68% in a Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy or a beat meeting; 73% in a chamber of commerce; and 73% in ward night; 63% in a sports, leisure, or cultural association.

**“It’s about time.
Democracy is only a
word unless (many)
people participate,
get involved and
contribute.”
45th Ward
Participant**



What types of projects did participants vote for?

Which types of projects did you decide to vote for today (Mark all that apply)*	PB Vote (n=520)
Street resurfacing/repairs	65%
Murals/public art	18%
Signage	9%
Sidewalk repairs	24%
Park improvements	47%
Street lights/cameras	22%
Traffic calming/pedestrian safety	25%
Green space/community gardens	35%
Bike lanes	33%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and add up to greater than 100%.

Question non-response rate is 6%.

Winning Projects

The 45th ward's ballot first asked participants to vote on the percentage of the \$1 million that should be allocated to street resurfacing and street lighting. The average of all the votes cast determined the overall percentage of the budget allocated to resurfacing and lighting. Next, participants voted on which other projects to fund. Voters decided that 54.6 % of the \$1 million should be spent on street resurfacing and street lighting, leaving \$454,000 for additional projects. Below are the projects that received a sufficient number of votes to obtain funding:

- Viaduct Remediation and Pigeon Abatement (\$120,000) - 282 votes;
- Beaubien Elementary Artificial Turf (\$183,100) - 280 votes;
- Improved Lighting on the Milwaukee Ave. Viaduct just north of the Jefferson Park Transit Center (\$23,000) - 269 votes;
- St. John's Food Pantry Community Garden (\$2,500) - 201 votes;
- Pedestrian Crossing Light at Jefferson Park Transit Center (\$125,000) - 199 votes.

Runner-up Projects

The following projects failed to receive a sufficient number of votes to obtain funding. However, if one or more of the winning projects cannot be implemented for any reason, Alderman Arena has pledged to use their allocated money to recommend funding the next runner-up project(s).

- Olive's Neighborhood Garden Expansion (\$5,000) - 186 votes;
- Solar Recycling/Compacting Cans (\$28,745) - 182 votes;
- Bike Lanes on Milwaukee from Lawrence to Addison (\$125,000) - 172 votes;
- Independence Park Playground (\$350,000) - 165 votes;
- On-Street Bike Corrals (\$10,000) - 157 votes;
- Lawrence Buffered Bike Lane from Cicero to Long (\$70,000) - 131 votes;
- Replace Fencing Along Pedestrian Path to Gladstone Metra (\$25,000) - 126 votes;
- Community Identifiers in Independence Park (\$30,000) - 111 votes;
- Milwaukee Street Pole Repainting from Foster to Peterson (\$41,000) - 83 votes;
- Information Kiosks at Three Locations (\$54,000) - 51 votes.

5th Ward: Alderman Leslie Hairston

The 5th ward is located on the southeast side of the city of Chicago. It includes portions of the Greater Grand Crossing, South Shore, Woodlawn, Hyde Park, and East Hyde Park neighborhoods. The ward is home to the world-renowned University of Chicago campus and hospital as well as the historic Jackson Park where the 1893 World's Columbian Exhibition was hosted.

The 5th ward held five neighborhood assemblies in October with a total of 81 participants. 49 surveys were collected at the assemblies with a response rate of 60%. At the assemblies, 27 residents signed up to be community representatives. 30 residents attended the orientation session and 38 remained involved as community representatives through the public vote. 24 pre-surveys were collected from community representatives with a response rate of 63% and 13 post-surveys were collected with a response rate of 34%. During the public voting phase of the process, the 5th ward held three days of early voting in the ward office (from April 30th to May 2nd) and one voting assembly on May 4th at Gary Comer College Prep. 103 residents turned out to vote, and 97 surveys were collected with a response rate of 94%.

In the 5th ward, PB voting rates were consistent with those from the 2010 local elections. African Americans increased their participation rates throughout the PB process. The participation of Caucasians remained fairly consistent throughout the PB process and was consistent with their rate of participation in the 2010 local election. Compared to ward demographics, people with low to moderate incomes (\$35,000 to \$75,000) participated at higher rates in the neighborhood assemblies and at consistent rates during the community representative phase. The 5th ward also saw high levels of participation by women, older adults (45 years of age and older), and people with higher levels of education. African language speakers participated at higher rates in both the neighborhood assemblies and the vote compared to their share of the overall population of the ward.

Community representatives in the 5th ward reported no involvement and low levels of involvement in other types of civic activities in their communities. Participants also reported an increase in knowledge about the needs in their ward and an increase in knowledge about the uses of discretionary capital dollars. 5th ward community representatives reported feeling more positively about their alderman and community organizations in the ward after participating in PB. Voters selected projects that focused on community building, sustainability, and safety. In addition to needed lighting improvements and repairs to streets and curbs, a mural and mosaic project will enliven a dark, unsafe area below a viaduct and a community garden will both grow healthy food and serve educational purposes for residents.

**81 residents
came to a
neighborhood
assembly**

**38 residents
volunteered to
be community
representatives
who researched
and developed 13
project proposals
for public vote**

**103 residents voted
to select 4 projects**

Who Participated in the 5th Ward?

Race or Ethnicity*					
	NA (n=49)	Community Reps (n=24)	PB Vote (n=97)**	Voting Rate	Ward Profile
American Indian / Alaska Native	n/a	n/a	1%	<1%	<1%
Asian	n/a	n/a	1%	2%	7%
Black or African American	51%	58%	71%	74%	63%
White	26%	25%	22%	23%	23%
Other	3%	n/a	n/a	<1%	3%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 20% (NA), 17 % (Comm Reps), and 5% (Vote).

** Includes multiple responses from two respondents.

- African Americans participated in the vote (71%) at rates slightly lower than their participation in the 2010 local elections (74%) and greater than their share of ward population (63%).
- Asians participated in the PB vote at rates (1%) consistent with participation in the local 2010 elections (2%) but less than their share of ward population (7%).
- Caucasians participated at rates consistent or slightly higher than their turnout in the 2010 local elections (23%) and their share of ward population (23%).
- American Indian/Alaskan Native participation was higher than 2010 local turnout and their percentage of ward population.

Household Income*				
	NA (n=49)	Community Reps (n=24)	PB Vote (n=97)	Ward Profile
Less than \$10,000	2%	8%	7%	18%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	n/a	n/a	6%	7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3%	8%	5%	13%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6%	13%	8%	10%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	23%	21%	8%	13%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14%	4%	12%	17%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12%	17%	16%	7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9%	4%	14%	7%
\$150,000 or more	4%	8%	7%	8%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 27% (NA) and 17% (Comm Reps & Vote).

- Approximately 50% of community representatives, 34% of participants in the neighborhood assemblies and the vote had household incomes at or under the city of Chicago median of \$47,371 (ACS, 2007-2011), compared with approximately 61% of the overall population of the ward.
- People with lower household incomes (under \$35,000) participated at high-

er rates as community representatives (29%) and in the vote (26%) than in the neighborhood assemblies (11%).

- Compared to their percentage of the ward’s population (30%), people with low to moderate incomes (\$35,000 to \$75,000) participated at higher rates in the neighborhood assemblies (37%), and lower rates as community representatives (25%), and the PB vote (20%).
- People with higher household incomes (\$75,000 and above) participated at slightly higher rates in the neighborhood assemblies (25%) and higher rates as community representatives (29%) and in the vote (37%), compared to their percentage of ward population (22%).

Educational attainment*				
	NA (n=49)	Community Reps (n=24)	PB Vote (n=97)	Ward Profile
Some High School	n/a	n/a	1%	8%
High School Diploma or GED	2%	n/a	8%	15%
Associate / Vocational Degree	13%	8%	7%	6%
Some College	13%	8%	21%	23%
Bachelors Degree	14%	33%	27%	21%
Graduate Degree	49%	42%	31%	25%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 9% (NA & Comm Reps) and 5% (Vote).

- People with some college and an associate/vocational degree participated in the neighborhood assemblies (26%) and the vote (28%) at rates consistent with their share of the overall population of the ward (29%).
- People with higher levels of education (bachelor’s degree and above) participated at higher rates in the neighborhood assemblies (63%), as community representatives (75%), and in the vote (58%) compared to their share of the overall population of the ward (46%).

Gender*				
	NA (n=49)	Community Reps (n=24)	PB Vote (n=97)	Ward Profile
Male	29%	29%	37%	45%
Female	61%	67%	56%	55%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 10% (NA), 4% (Comm Reps), and 7% (Vote).

- Compared to the ward’s population, women consistently participated in the PB process at higher rates. Men participated at rates that were lower than their share of the overall ward population.

Age*					
	NA (n=49)	Community Reps (n=24)	PB Vote (n=97)	Voting Rate	Ward Profile
18 to 24 years old	8%	4%	2%	11%	18%
25 to 44 years old	12%	9%	13%	37%	38%
45 to 64 years old	43%	62%	48%	33%	30%
65 years and older	25%	21%	27%	19%	16%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 12% (NA), 4% (Comm Reps), and 10% (Vote).

- Older adults (45 years of age and older) were overrepresented in the neighborhood assemblies (68%), as community representatives (83%), and in the vote (75%) compared to participation in the 2010 local elections (52%).
- African language speakers were overrepresented in both the neighborhood assemblies (5%) and in the vote (4%) compared to the overall population of the ward (1%).

Occupancy: Rent or Own*				
	NA (n=49)	Community Reps (n=24)	PB Vote (n=97)	Ward Profile
Rent	21%	17%	20%	70%
Own	65%	67%	73%	30%
Other	7%	n/a	1%	

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 7% (NA), 16% (Comm Reps), and 6% (Vote).

Length of Time in the Neighborhood*			
	NA (n=49)	Community Reps (n=24)	PB Vote (n=97)
Less than 1 year	n/a	5%	1%
1 to 3 years	11%	n/a	6%
4 to 7 years	4%	5%	8%
8 to 15 years	19%	25%	19%
More than 15 years	49%	59%	61%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and total percentages include a non-response rate of 17% (NA), 6% (Comm Reps), and 5% (Vote).

- Participants were predominantly homeowners that lived in their neighborhoods for eight years or longer.

Which outreach methods were most effective?

- People were more likely to hear about PB online or through an email for the neighborhood assemblies (26%) than for the vote (15%).
- The top two outreach methods reported for both the neighborhood assemblies and the vote were the alderman’s newsletter and word of mouth.
- Community organizations were more effective in outreach for the neighborhood assemblies than for the vote.
- Door knocking reached more people for the vote than for the neighborhood assemblies.

Why did people participate?

- The top two reasons reported for participating in PB were that people were “concerned about an issue or problem in the neighborhood” (NA: 44%/Vote: 62%) and/or that they “wanted to create change” in their neighborhood (NA: 46%/Vote: 68%).
- Selecting voting sites based upon their proximity to high traffic areas for lower-income individuals was successful. Compared to individuals with other household income ranges, people with lower household incomes (under \$25,000) reported higher rates of participating in the vote because they “just walked by.”
- More people reported participating in the vote (10%) because they “just walked by” than in the neighborhood assemblies (2%).
- The majority of community representatives reported participating because they were “interested in playing a role in PB” (59%) and/or because they want “to create change in their neighborhood” (54%).

How did participants evaluate PB?

- Overall, the majority of participants evaluated their PB experience as “good” or “great” including:
 - 92% of respondents indicated that their overall experience at an assembly was “good” or “great”
 - 88% indicated that the voting process was “good” or “great”
 - 82% indicated that the PB process overall was “good” or “great”
- 100% of the community representatives reported that PB should continue next year.
- The majority of community representatives reported that they received “some” or “a lot of” support from the alderman and their staff (86%) and the community representative committee facilitator (57%).
- The majority (64%) of community representatives indicated that they were more likely to get involved in other community processes after participating in PB.

What did participants learn?

- Neighborhood assembly participants reported an increase in understanding about what menu money is and how it could be used - demonstrated by the fact that 62% of respondents indicated that they did not know what menu money was prior to attending the assembly and 89% reported understand-

ing how menu money could be used after attending the assembly.

- 88% of neighborhood assembly participants and 66% of PB voters reported that they felt that they had a better understanding of the needs in their ward.

Results from the pre- and post- community representative surveys were inconclusive. This is likely due to the fact that in the 5th ward new representatives joined after the orientation (when the pre- survey was administered) and so different populations were sampled before and after the community representative experience.

What previous level of civic engagement and attitudes did participants have?

- 43% of neighborhood assembly participants reported that they thought the system of democracy in America “needs a lot of changes” or “needs to be completely changed” compared with 26% of GSS respondents, indicating higher levels of dissatisfaction than the national population in 1987.
- The majority of participants reported having prior experience working with others in their community to solve problems (77% NA/ 62% CR/ 69% Vote) than GSS survey respondents (66%).
- Community representatives reported feeling more positively about their alderman (57%) and community organizations (69%) after participating in PB.
- Community representatives were mixed about their interactions with city agencies with 79% reporting that they felt no change in attitude and 21% reporting that they felt more positively about them.
- A significant majority of community representatives reported having no or low levels of involvement with other types of civic engagement activities and organizations. Many selected “none” or “low” to describe their level of involvement in the following civic activities or organizations including: 58% in a political party; 58% in the PTA or local school council; 66% in a labor union; 67% in a zoning board; 58% in a Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy or a beat meeting; 71% in a chamber of commerce; and 58% reporting no or low levels of involvement in ward night. In contrast, 54% of community representatives reported having medium to high levels of involvement in a block club or a in neighborhood, condo, or tenant association.
- The majority of participants reported voting in all local elections (NA 81%/CR 75%/ Vote 83%), more than double the rate reported in the GSS survey (34%).
- 21% of community representatives and 35% of neighborhood assembly participants indicated that they agreed that “the public has little control over what politicians do in office” compared with 39% of GSS respondents.
- The majority of neighborhood assembly participants (84%) and community representatives (87%) thought that they have “some” or “a lot” of influence in making their community a better place to live.

“Great process! I feel included in the decisions made in the ward.”
5th Ward Participant

What types of projects did participants vote for?

Which types of projects did you decide to vote for today (Mark all that apply)*	PB Vote (n=97)
Street resurfacing/repairs	65%
Murals/public art	51%
Signage	5%
Sidewalk repairs	47%
Park improvements	29%
Street lights/cameras	64%
Traffic calming/pedestrian safety	22%
Green space/community gardens	56%
Bike lanes	1%

* Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and add to greater than 100%. Question non-response rate is 1%

Winning Projects:

Below are the proposed projects that received a sufficient number of votes to obtain funding from Alderman Hairston's 2013 capital budget:

- Urban Garden on 71st Street, \$120,000 - 78 votes
- Improved Street Lighting in South Shore and Grand Crossing, \$448,000 - 72 votes
- Improved Lighting for Metra Viaducts in Hyde Park and South Shore, \$45,000 - 64 votes

Runner-up Projects:

The following projects failed to receive a sufficient number of votes to obtain funding from Alderman Hairston's 2013 capital budget:

- Mural Project at 67th and Dorchester Streets, \$190,000 - 49 votes
- Jackson Park Track Safety Fence/Barrier, \$50,000 - 44 votes
- Install New Security/Police Camera, \$22,500 - 37 votes
- Resurface Dorchester from 67th to 70th, \$21,600 - 35 votes
- Resurface Woodlawn from 71st to 72nd, \$7,200 - 35 votes
- Curb Repair in Multiple Locations, \$32,750 - 34 votes
- Sidewalk Replacement Program/Safety, \$32,750 - 32 votes
- Street Safety on Cornell, \$60,000 - 32 votes
- Restoration of Wall Murals Under the 56th Street Viaduct, \$40,000 - 27 votes
- Resurface University from 55th to 57th, \$14,400 - 19 votes

Moving forward, Alderman Hairston's office will begin work on implementing the top three projects first. If there are sufficient revenues left over, they will begin working on the mural and other projects.

Recommendations for PB Chicago Year 2

At the beginning of the PB Chicago process, the Steering Committee came up with three fundamental goals for the year-long cycle: community building, equity, and inclusion. Research and evaluation data demonstrate initial success in achieving the first two goals. Those who participated in the process articulated high levels of satisfaction with their involvement overall and high degrees of learning about the needs of their ward, the interests of their neighbors, and the city budgeting process overall. Progress was made in the area of equity as the final projects are dispersed throughout different residential and commercial neighborhoods in the wards. These projects are a more diverse and creative use of public funds than the usual street and sidewalk improvements.

For the third goal of inclusion, success is trickier to measure or claim. Overall, the data included in this report show that PB Chicago brought together thousands of residents from diverse backgrounds who do not typically participate in other types of civic activities in their communities. Participation by people of color and other historically underrepresented residents also tended to be greater than or similar to participation rates in local elections. However, the demographic profile of the “average” participant varied. In some wards and at some phases of the process, PB participants reflected the ward population better than voters in typical local elections. In other wards and at other phases of the process, PB participants were not more representative than voters in typical local elections.

It was clear from our interviews, observations, and survey data generally and from our targeted outreach efforts in the 46th ward that more and additional forms of organizing were needed to get people interested and involved in the process. When focusing on individuals who are not normally eligible to vote, more than one conversation was necessary to explain PB and avenues for involvement in the PB process. The second point of contact, either through a telephone call or a second in-person conversation, was the most effective outreach strategy. Once this second conversation took place, canvassed individuals were excited about being able to participate in community affairs and to vote for needed improvements.

Additionally, data from the surveys, interviews, and observations indicate uneven facilitation skills among small group facilitators and that some of the facilitators dominated the small group discussions. Low-income people (with reported household incomes below \$35,000) were underrepresented in community representative committees in all wards and they tended to drop out of their committees at higher rates than more affluent residents. Facilitation training was offered, however many facilitators did not attend. Higher skilled facilitators can provide more support for historically marginalized participants by addressing the power imbalances within groups and guiding group discussions so that they are culturally sensitive and respectful of different community needs and participation styles.

We have witnessed how certain measures taken at the ward level can improve turnout beyond “the usual suspects.” For example, Spanish-language assemblies and mobile voting in the 49th ward likely helped push Latino participation rates in PB beyond those in local elections. We propose the following measures to both expand the number of participants and increase participation levels by low-income individuals of color, youth, and renters:

- **Conduct more targeted outreach to low-income residents, youth, people of color, immigrants, and other populations that are typically under-represented.** In the 46th ward, the targeted outreach and organizing work that focused on Latinos and lower income individuals produced small but demonstrable increases in participation by both targeted groups.
- **Hold neighborhood assemblies, mobile voting stations, and voting assemblies in strategic locations that increase access for underrepresented populations.** When meeting and vote locations were in low-income communities and communities of color, these target populations participated at higher rates. They also reported participating in the vote because “they just walked by” at higher rates than whites and people with moderate to high household incomes.
- **Increase school outreach to engage more youth and their parents.** The 45th ward conducted outreach to local schools and experienced a significant increase in the number of participants that reported hearing about the vote through some communication channel managed by a local school.
- **Hold more voting opportunities to increase the number of participants.** Wards that had more voting locations and times had more PB voters. Ward offices that provided more staff support and resources for participants had higher turnout.
- **Hold more culturally-sensitive and rigorous facilitation training for small group facilitators.** Uneven skills among facilitators at neighborhood assemblies and community representative committees sometimes impeded project development and volunteer retention.
- **Commit sufficient resources to ensure effective outreach and mobilization.** More central support from the City of Chicago is necessary to deepen PB engagement and to enable PB to better inform city agencies.
- **Develop stronger partnerships with City of Chicago agencies to ensure accurate project pricing and shorter-term implementation of projects.** Community representative participation in critical meetings with experts was uneven. The process requires more on-going interaction with representatives in these government offices and more ways of keeping community representatives engaged.

- **Expand PB to other pots of money.** Community members generated project ideas that were ineligible for implementation with “menu money” such as service-oriented projects. Additional sources of funding should be made available to wards committing to PB for infrastructure and for service-oriented projects.

The first year of the multi-ward participatory budgeting process in Chicago was a qualified success. Through participation in this process, residents assumed leadership roles in identifying community needs, learned about city politics and finance, and determined infrastructure priorities for their wards. It brought new stakeholders into the arena of neighborhood decision-making and infrastructure spending. In order to strengthen the PB process overall, the initiative needs to engage in more organizing and outreach in the wards to increase involvement of residents and ensure maximum participation of low-income individuals and people of color. The goals of PB Chicago moving forward are to continue to build the civic infrastructure that will enable a greater number of ordinary Chicago residents, particularly those from historically disenfranchised communities, to decide how public revenues are spent in the city.



Appendix

PB Chicago Steering Committee

The following organizations and individuals served on the Steering Committee for the 2012-2013 pilot year:

Chicago Aldermen

Alderman John Arena, 45th ward

Alderman James Cappleman, 46th ward

Alderman Leslie Hairston, 5th ward

Alderman Joe Moore, 49th ward

Organizations

UIC Great Cities Institute (Chair)

The Participatory Budgeting Project (Technical Assistance Lead)

Active Transportation Alliance

architresures

Center for Neighborhood Technology

Chicago Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law

Chicago Public Art Group

Community Media Workshop

DePaul University, School of Public Service

Delta Institute

Friends of the Parks

Grassroots Collaborative

Illinois PIRG

Metropolitan Planning Council

Mikva Challenge

The Right Source

Smart Chicago Collaborative

Southwest Youth Collaborative

UIC Survey Research Lab

UIC Institute for Policy and Civic Engagement

UIC Urban Data Visualization Lab

UIC Urban Transportation Center

United Congress of Community and Religious Organizations

Youth Network Council

Acceptable IDs for PB Voter Eligibility

PB Voters were asked to prove that they live in the ward and were 16 years or older. In order to facilitate broad participation, voters were able to present a wide array of proofs of ID, including but not limited to one or more of those below, to establish residency and age:

- A document with name and current address from a local, state, or US government agency such as a state driver's license or non-driver ID, consular ID, passport, EBT card, military ID card;
- Voter registration card;
- Utility, medical, credit card bill with name and current address;
- Current lease;
- Paycheck or paycheck stub from an employer or a W-2 statement;
- Bank statement or bank-issued credit card statement;
- Student ID;
- Employee ID;
- Permanent Resident Card (Green Card) or other Immigration Documentation;
- Residency Letter or Identification issued by a homeless shelter, halfway house, etc;
- Passport or other ID issued by a foreign government;
- Social Security benefit statements or check;
- Employment Authorization Document;
- Medicare or other insurance document with address;
- Tax forms;
- School records (or naming the parents of children attending school and the parents' address);
- Title to any property (automobiles, house, etc.) with address;
- Birth or marriage certificate;
- Union Membership Card.

People who could not present the above documents were instructed to contact their Alderman's office to learn how they could participate.

49th Ward Data

49th Ward Outreach Data

How did you hear about today's assembly/vote? (Mark all that apply)*	NA (n=106)	PB Vote (n=1,142)
Alderman/newsletter	35%	51%
Word of mouth	20%	19%
Internet/online	29%	16%
I saw a flyer	33%	31%
Someone came to my door		1%
A religious institution	2%	1%
I got an email	43%	22%
Mailing was sent to my house	9%	4%
A community group	3%	4%
Newspaper article		2%
Phone call		6%
Other	5%	

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 2% (NA) and 13% (Vote).

49th Ward Reason for Participating Data

Why did you decide to attend the assembly/vote? (Mark all that apply)*	NA (n=106)	Community Reps (n=14)	PB Vote (n=1,142)
I just walked by/already in the building for another reason	2%		18%
I was invited by a family member, friend, or colleague	12%	14%	10%
I was curious and wanted to see what the vote was about			11%
I am concerned about an issue or problem in the neighborhood	38%	36%	33%
I want to create change in my neighborhood	47%	50%	56%
I always vote			44%
I always participate in community events	19%		12%
My child asked me to			1%
I want to change (improve) how menu money is spent in my ward	14%	29%	9%
I had a specific idea or project proposal I wanted to propose/advocate for/vote for	28%	50%	10%
I want to learn about participatory budgeting/this project	43%	21%	
I am interested in playing a role in participatory budgeting in my community	31%	57%	
I am generally interested in one of the issues that PB can address (parks, streets, art, safety, etc.)		64%	
Other	8%		

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 5% (NA) and 3% (Vote).

49th Ward Civic Engagement Data

Have you ever worked with others in your community to try to solve some community problems?*			
	Yes	No	Don't know
NA (n=106)	62%	30%	2%
Community Reps (n=14)	79%	21%	
PB Vote (n=1,142)**	45%	38%	3%
GSS	66%	33%	<1%

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 6% (NA) and 14% (Vote).

** Includes multiple responses from one respondent

How often do you vote in local elections? *	NA (n=106)	Community Reps (n=14)	PB Vote (n=1,142)**	GSS
Vote in all	68%	79%	62%	34%
Sometimes miss	17%	21%	19%	33%
Rarely vote	4%	n/a	5%	12%
Never vote	3%	n/a	1%	21%
I am not eligible to vote	2%	n/a	2%	n/a

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 6% (NA) and 11% (Vote).

** Includes multiple responses from one respondent

Overall, how well or badly do you think the system of democracy in America works these days?*	NA (n=106)	GSS
It works well and needs no changes	3%	4%
It works well but needs some changes	37%	63%
It needs a lot of changes	40%	22%
It needs to be completely changed	7%	4%
Can't choose	4%	5%

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 9%.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The public has little control over what politicians do in office.*			
	Agree	Disagree	Can't choose
NA (n=106)	46%	31%	15%
Community Reps (n=14)	29%	71%	
GSS	61%	39%	5%

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 8% (NA).

How much influence do you think people like you can have in making this community a better place to live?*				
	None	A little	Some	A lot
NA (n=106)	1%	12%	47%	34%
Community Reps (n=14)			50%	50%

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 6% (NA).

Have you ever contacted or attempted to contact a politician or civil servant to express your views?*	NA (n=106)
Yes, at least one time in the past year	57%
Yes, but not this year	14%
No, but I might contact one in the future	18%
No, I would never contact one	4%
Can't choose	2%

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 5%.

What is your level of involvement in each of the following?				
Community Reps (n=14)	None (never attend)	Low (attend a few)	Medium (attend some)	High (attend every)
Political party	36%	43%	7%	14%
Block club, neighborhood, condo, or tenant association	14%	14%	14%	57%
Labor union	71%	7%	0%	21%
Sports, leisure, or cultural association	21%	43%	14%	21%
Advocacy or community organization	14%	36%	21%	29%
PTA, local school council or other educational association	57%	7%	14%	21%
Zoning board	71%	14%	7%	7%
Chicago alternative policing strategy (CAPS), or beat meeting	14%	57%	14%	14%
Chamber of commerce	86%			14%
Ward night	57%	21%	7%	14%
Professional association	15%	39%	7%	39%

46th Ward Data

46th Ward Outreach Data

How did you hear about today's assembly/vote? (Mark all that apply)*	NA (n=72)	PB Vote (n=347)
Alderman/newsletter	36%	45%
Word of mouth	15%	21%
Internet/online	25%	33%
I saw a flyer	15%	15%
Someone came to my door	3%	4%
I got an email	29%	14%
Mailing was sent to my house	n/a	2%
A community group	4%	8%
Newspaper article	2%	1%
Phone call	3%	15%

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 11% (NA) and 9% (Vote).

46th Ward Reason for Participating

Why did you decide to attend the assembly/vote? (Mark all that apply)*	NA (n=72)	Community Reps (n=20)	PB Vote (n=347)
I just walked by/already in the building for another reason	3%	n/a	13%
I was invited by a family member, friend, or colleague	14%	10%	12%
I was curious and wanted to see what the vote was about	n/a	n/a	13%
I am concerned about an issue or problem in the neighborhood	46%	15%	45%
I want to create change in my neighborhood	60%	60%	66%
I always vote	n/a	n/a	36%
I always participate in community events	19%	n/a	15%
My child asked me to	n/a	n/a	1%
I want to change how money is spent in my ward	27%	25%	19%
I had a specific idea or project proposal I wanted to propose/vote for	28%	5%	20%
I want to learn about participatory budgeting	59%	35%	n/a
I am interested in playing a role in participatory budgeting in my community	39%	70%	n/a
I am generally interested in one of the issues that PB can address (parks, streets, art, safety, etc.)	n/a	60%	n/a

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 8% (NA), 20% (Comm Reps), and 2% (Vote).

46th Ward Civic Engagement Data

Have you ever worked with others in your community to try to solve some community problems?*			
	Yes	No	Don't know
NA (n=72)	71%	25%	1%
Community Reps (n=16)	60%	15%	5%
PB Vote (n=347)	54%	37%	2%
GSS	66%	33%	<1%

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 3% (NA), 20% (Comm Reps), and 7% (Vote).

How often do you vote in local elections?*	NA (n=72)	Community Reps (n=20)	PB Vote (n=347)	GSS
Vote in all	68%	55%	62%	34%
Sometimes miss	16%	20%	23%	33%
Rarely vote	3%	0%	6%	12%
Never vote	2%	0%	3%	21%
I am not eligible to vote	6%	0%	<1%	n/a

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 5% (NA), 25% (Comm Reps), and 6% (Vote).

Overall, how well or badly do you think the system of democracy in America works these days?*	NA (n=72)	GSS
It works well and needs no changes	2%	4%
It works well but needs some changes	36%	63%
It needs a lot of changes	44%	22%
It needs to be completely changed	9%	4%
Can't choose	3%	5%

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 6%.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The public has little control over what politicians do in office.*			
	Agree	Disagree	Can't choose
NA (n=72)	45%	31%	18%
Community Reps (n=20)	15%	55%	10%
GSS	61%	39%	5%

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 6% (NA) and 20% (Comm Reps).

How much influence do you think people like you can have in making this community a better place to live?*				
	None	A little	Some	A lot
NA (n=72)	2%	8%	43%	41%
Community Reps (n=20)	0%	10%	5%	60%

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 6% (NA) and 25% (Comm Reps).

Have you ever contacted or attempted to contact a politician or civil servant to express your views?*	NA (n=72)
Yes, at least one time in the past year	68%
Yes, but not this year	19%
No, but I might contact one in the future	4%
No, I would never contact one	3%
Can't choose	1%

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 5%.

What is your level of involvement in each of the following? *				
Community Reps (n=20)	None (never attend)	Low (attend a few)	Medium (attend some)	High (attend every)
Political party (35% non-response)	40%	10%	10%	5%
Block club, neighborhood, condo, or tenant association (30% non-response)	25%	20%	10%	15%
Labor union	55%	10%	5%	5%
Sports, leisure, or cultural association	25%	5%	35%	10%
Advocacy or community organization	15%	20%	20%	20%
PTA, local school council or other educational association	55%	10%	5%	5%
Zoning board	65%	10%	0%	0%
Chicago alternative policing strategy (CAPS), or beat meeting	35%	20%	15%	5%
Chamber of commerce	45%	25%	5%	0%
Ward night	35%	25%	15%	0%
Professional association	40%	5%	15%	15%

*All percentages rounded to the nearest whole number, and include a non-response rate of 25%, except for questions on political party & block club, etc.

45th Ward Data

45th Ward Outreach Data

How did you hear about today's assembly/vote? (Mark all that apply)*	NA (n=90)	PB Vote (n=493)
Alderman/newsletter	43%	35%
Word of mouth	21%	28%
Internet/online	25%	12%
I saw a flyer	8%	14%
Someone came to my door		1%
A religious institution	9%	10%
I got an email	24%	18%
Mailing was sent to my house	1%	2%
A community group	20%	16%
Newspaper article	13%	9%
Phone call	2%	1%
I got a flyer in my child's backpack/bag or from their school	1%	14%
Other	11%	

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 6% (NA) and 5% (Vote).

45th Ward Reason for Participating

Why did you decide to attend the assembly/vote? (Mark all that apply)*	NA (n=90)	Community Rep (n=19)	PB Vote (n=520)
I just walked by/already in the building for another reason	2%		2%
I was invited by a family member, friend, or colleague	14%		23%
I was curious and wanted to see what the vote was about			8%
I am concerned about an issue or problem in the neighborhood	49%	5%	46%
I want to create change in my neighborhood	51%	47%	59%
I always vote			32%
I always participate in community events	23%		15%
My child asked me to			7%
I want to change/improve how menu money is spent in my ward	27%	47%	20%
I had a specific idea or project proposal I wanted to propose/advocate/vote for	34%	21%	29%
I want to learn about participatory budgeting/this project	39%	21%	
I am interested in playing a role in participatory budgeting in my community	30%	53%	
I am generally interested in one of the issues that PB can address (parks, streets, art, safety, etc.)		26%	
Other	4%		

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 1% (NA), 16% (Comm Reps), and 3% (Vote).

45th Ward Civic Engagement Data

Have you ever worked with others in your community to try to solve some community problems?*			
	Yes	No	Don't know
NA (n=90)	68%	29%	2%
Community Rep (n=19)	42%	47%	
PB Vote (n=520)	47%	37%	3%
GSS	66%	33%	<1%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 1% (NA), 11% (Comm Reps), and 13% (Vote).

How often do you vote in local elections?*	NA (n=90)	Community Rep (n=15)	PB Vote (n=520)	GSS
Vote in all	86%	79%	65%	34%
Sometimes miss	7%		16%	33%
Rarely vote	2%		4%	12%
Never vote	2%		2%	21%
I am not eligible to vote	1%		2%	n/a

**Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 2% (NA), 21% (Comm Reps), and 11% (Vote).

Overall, how well or badly do you think the system of democracy in America works these days?*	NA (n=90)	GSS
It works well and needs no changes	1%	4%
It works well but needs some changes	38%	63%
It needs a lot of changes	50%	22%
It needs to be completely changed	3%	4%
Can't choose	6%	5%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 2%.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The public has little control over what politicians do in office.*			
	Agree	Disagree	Can't choose
NA (n=90)	57%	30%	11%
Community Reps (n=19)	21%	58%	11%
GSS	61%	39%	5%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 2% (NA) and 10% (Comm Reps).

How much influence do you think people like you can have in making this community a better place to live?*				
	None	A little	Some	A lot
NA (n=90)	3%	19%	39%	37%
Community Reps (n=19)		5%	29%	39%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 1% (NA) and 27% (Comm Reps).

Have you ever contacted or attempted to contact a politician or civil servant to express your views?*	NA (n=90)
Yes, at least one time in the past year	68%
Yes, but not this year	17%
No, but I might contact one in the future	11%
No, I would never contact one	4%
Can't choose	

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

What is your level of involvement in each of the following? *				
Community Reps (n=19)	None (never attend)	Low (attend a few)	Medium (attend some)	High (attend every)
Political party	37%	37%	6%	0%
Block club, neighborhood, condo, or tenant association	47%	16%	0%	16%
Labor union	73%	0%	0%	6%
Sports, leisure, or cultural association	42%	21%	6%	10%
Advocacy or community organization	26%	21%	16%	16%
PTA, local school council or other educational association	42%	10%	16%	10%
Zoning board	73%	6%	0%	0%
Chicago alternative policing strategy (CAPS), or beat meeting	42%	26%	10%	0%
Chamber of commerce	73%	0%	6%	0%
Ward night	63%	10%	6%	0%
Professional association	32%	32%	10%	6%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 21%.

5th Ward Data

5th Ward Outreach Data

How did you hear about today's assembly/vote? (Mark all that apply)*	NA (n=49)	PB Vote (n=97)
Alderman/newsletter	31%	39%
Word of mouth	32%	33%
Internet/online	30%	9%
I saw a flyer	20%	20%
Someone came to my door		4%
A religious institution	2%	1%
I got an email	26%	15%
Mailing was sent to my house	5%	1%
A community group	20%	9%
Newspaper article	8%	5%
Phone call	11%	n/a
I got a flyer in my child's backpack/bag or from their school	2%	n/a

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 12% (NA) and 19% (Vote).

5th Ward Reason for Participating Data

Why did you decide to attend the assembly/vote? (Mark all that apply)*	NA (n=49)	Community Reps (n=24)	PB Vote (n=97)
I just walked by/already in the building for another reason	2%		10%
I was invited by a family member, friend, or colleague	17%	13%	17%
I was curious and wanted to see what the vote was about			8%
I am concerned about an issue or problem in the neighborhood	44%	33%	62%
I want to create change in my neighborhood	46%	54%	68%
I always vote			56%
I always participate in community events	35%		27%
My child asked me to	2%		2%
I want to change how menu money is spent in my ward	27%	17%	22%
I had a specific idea or project proposal I wanted to propose/vote for	25%	13%	20%
I want to learn about participatory budgeting	46%	30%	
I am interested in playing a role in participatory budgeting in my community	40%	59%	
I am generally interested in one of the issues that PB can address (parks, streets, art, safety, etc.)		38%	

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 2% (NA), 8% (Comm Reps), and 2% (Vote).

5th Ward Civic Engagement Data

Have you ever worked with others in your community to try to solve some community problems?*			
	Yes	No	Don't know
NA (n=49)	77%	6%	5%
Community Reps (n=24)	62%	34%	0%
PB Vote (n=97)	69%	28%	
GSS	66%	33%	<1%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 12% (NA), 4% (Comm Reps), and 3% (Vote).

How often do you vote in local elections?*	NA (n=49)	Community Reps (n=24)	PB Vote (n=97)	GSS
Vote in all	81%	75%	83%	34%
Sometimes miss	9%	7%	8%	33%
Rarely vote	2%	5%	2%	12%
Never vote		0%		21%
I am not eligible to vote		0%	1%	n/a

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 8% (NA), 13% (Comm Reps), and 6% (Vote).

Overall, how well or badly do you think the system of democracy in America works these days?*	NA (n=49)	GSS
It works well and needs no changes	4%	4%
It works well but needs some changes	33%	63%
It needs a lot of changes	28%	22%
It needs to be completely changed	15%	4%
Can't choose	13%	5%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 7%.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The public has little control over what politicians do in office.*			
	Agree	Disagree	Can't choose
NA (n=44)	35%	37%	19%
Community Reps (n=23)	21%	55%	21%
GSS	61%	39%	5%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 9% (NA) and 4% (Comm Reps).

How much influence do you think people like you can have in making this community a better place to live?*

	None	A little	Some	A lot
NA (n=45)		8%	41%	43%
Community Reps (n=21)	0%	0%	50%	37%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 8% (NA) and 13% (Comm Reps).

Have you ever contacted or attempted to contact a politician or civil servant to express your views?*

	Neighborhood Assemblies (n=49)
Yes, at least one time in the past year	68%
Yes, but not this year	14%
No, but I might contact one in the future	10%
No, I would never contact one	
Can't choose	2%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 6%.

What is your level of involvement in each of the following? *

Community Reps (n=24)	None (never attend)	Low (attend a few)	Medium (attend some)	High (attend every)
Political party (n=20)	33%	25%	25%	0%
Block club, neighborhood, condo, or tenant association (n=20)	4%	25%	41%	13%
Labor union (n=19)	45%	21%	9%	4%
Sports, leisure, or cultural association (n=21)	21%	17%	28%	21%
Advocacy or community organization (n=21)	25%	17%	32%	13%
PTA, local school council or other educational association (n=20)	29%	29%	8%	17%
Zoning board (n=17)	42%	25%	0%	4%
Chicago alternative policing strategy (CAPS), or beat meeting (n=20)	33%	25%	17%	8%
Chamber of commerce (n=20)	50%	21%	8%	4%
Ward night (n=20)	29%	29%	21%	4%
Professional association (n=20)	25%	20%	42%	0%

*Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and include a non-response rate of 13% - 29%.

