

## WBEZ

WBEZ investigated police traffic stop data in Illinois from 2004-2022. Their team explored the data solely from a racial perspective and enlisted the Data Science Institute to build on their analysis of the relationship between traffic stops and race as well as between additional demographics such as age, gender, and location.

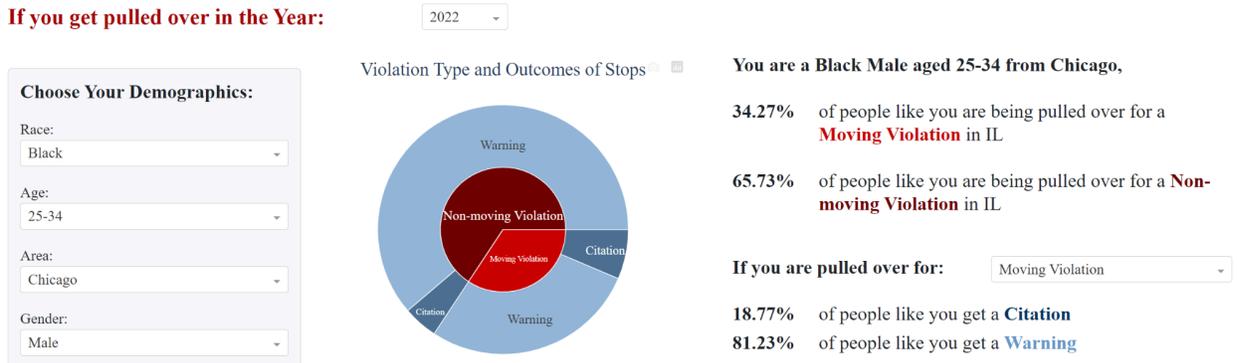
To increase engagement and accessibility to the data, this group created two interactive dashboards consisting of visualizations and driver-to-driver comparisons across selected demographics. Users can view choropleth maps to see county-level differences, scatterplots to contrast demographic groups at the individual agency level, and sunburst charts to visualize likelihood breakdowns, shown below.



**Here, we first focus on the sunburst chart:**

It shows the percentage breakdown of reasons and outcomes for being pulled over, and exact numerical statistics are displayed on the right.

**If you get pulled over in the Year:**



On this page, we see the likelihoods for stop reasons and outcomes in 2022, specifically for Black male drivers in between the ages of 25-34 in the Chicago area. This group is nearly twice as likely to get pulled over for a non-moving violation than for a moving violation despite only receiving a citation less than 20% of the time. This is particularly concerning when compared with White drivers of the same age group, area, and gender, who get pulled over for non-moving and moving violations at nearly identical rates while receiving citations around 36% of the time.