

Biennial Survey

Community Assessment of Policing and Public Safety in the City of Seattle

City of Seattle
Office of Policy & Management
November 2007

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results and findings of the 2007 Neighborhood Policing Survey. This survey was first conducted in 2003 as a component of the Seattle Police Department's overall strategy to improve public confidence and trust in the police and enhance police-community relations¹. The survey is designed to assess public opinion regarding police effectiveness and police misconduct, and measure the quantity and quality of contacts between Seattle police officers and Seattle residents. By conducting the survey every two years, changes in public attitudes can be measured and the impacts of police initiatives can be assessed.

In 2003 the Vera Institute of Justice developed the first survey instrument, conducted the telephone survey and issued a report on the results. The telephone survey was conducted by the Jackson Organization in 2005 and EMC Research in 2007. Modifications to the survey instrument were made each year but a core group of questions remained unchanged so that trends in attitudes and contacts could be tracked.

In the 2007 survey questions were added that will assist the Police Department in assessing the effectiveness and impacts of the new Neighborhood Policing plan. This report presents the survey results spatially so that the opinions of individual neighborhoods can be examined.

This report also examines data from the Seattle Police Department's written warning program. Data was for all warnings issued in 2005 and 2006 was obtained from the Seattle Police Department and data for all citations issued during this same time period was obtained from the Seattle Municipal Court.

Questions or comments about the research may be directed to:

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¹ The plan was announced by Mayor Greg Nickels in July 2002 and includes the following components:

- Installing video cameras in all police patrol cars.
- Documenting traffic stops by police officers where a warning was issued.
- Holding community forums in each of the city's precincts.
- Reviewing and updating the 19 hours of training of recruits focused specifically on racial sensitivity, as well as strengthen the mandatory ongoing training officers receive each year.
- Expanding the Office of Professional Accountability's ability to record and analyze complaints alleging that racially-based policing has occurred.
- Revising the police department's policy directive on racially biased policing based upon a national model developed by the Police Executive Research Forum.
- Documenting information on consent searches.
- Conducting a valid and reliable survey of city residents every other year to measure attitudes about police interactions.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Table Of Contents	3
List of Figures	4
Executive Summary	5
Methods Summary	7
Survey Results	10
1. Characteristics of the Neighborhood	10
1.1 Neighborhood Quality and Safety	10
1.2 Neighborhood Crime	12
1.3 Public Nuisance Problems Observed in the Neighborhood	13
1.4 Police Activity Observed in the Neighborhood	14
2. Contacts with Seattle Police	15
2.1 Voluntary Contact with Seattle Police	15
2.1.1 Opinions of Police Response	16
2.1.2 Level of Satisfaction with Police Response	19
2.2 Involuntary Contact with Seattle Police	21
2.2.1 Opinions of Police Conduct During the Stop	22
2.2.2 Level of Satisfaction with the Stop	24
2.3 Other Household Members Having Contact with Seattle Police	25
3. General Opinions of Seattle Police	26
3.1 Police Effectiveness	26
3.2 Police Misconduct	28
3.3 Level of Respect for Seattle Police	30
3.4 Complaints Against Police	31
4. Opinions of the Police by Race	32
5. Written Warnings	35
APPENDIX 2007 Survey Instrument	38

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	<i>Rate the Quality of Your Neighborhood as a Place to Live</i>	10
Figure 2:	<i>How Safe Do You Feel Walking Alone in Your Neighborhood at Night?</i>	10
Figure 3:	<i>Are there certain parts of Seattle that you avoid because of a fear of crime or your personal safety?</i>	11
Figure 4:	<i>In the last 2 years the level of crime in your neighborhood has:</i>	12
Figure 5:	<i>Most Serious Crimes in the Neighborhood</i>	12
Figure 6:	<i>How Often Problems are Observed in the Neighborhood</i>	13
Figure 7:	<i>During the Last Two Years the Level of Police Protection in Your Neighborhood has:</i>	14
Figure 8:	<i>How Frequently Police Activity is Observed in the Neighborhood</i>	14
Figure 9:	<i>Contacts with Seattle Police in the last 12 months</i>	15
Figure 10:	<i>Voluntary Contact With Seattle Police During Last 12 Months</i>	15
Figure 11:	<i>Reported a Crime</i>	16
Figure 12:	<i>Reported Suspicious Person or Circumstance</i>	16
Figure 13:	<i>Reported Other Non-Crime Emergency</i>	17
Figure 14:	<i>Reported Suspicious Person or Circumstance</i>	18
Figure 15:	<i>Reported Other Non-Crime Emergency</i>	18
Figure 16:	<i>Reported a Crime</i>	18
Figure 17:	<i>Satisfaction with Police Response</i>	19
Figure 18:	<i>Satisfaction with Police Response</i>	19
Figure 19:	<i>Satisfaction with Police Response</i>	20
Figure 20:	<i>Involuntary Contact With Seattle Police During Last 12 Months</i>	21
Figure 21:	<i>Opinions of Traffic Stop</i>	22
Figure 22:	<i>Opinions of Persons Stopped while Walking</i>	22
Figure 23:	<i>Average Opinions of Police Conduct During Traffic Stop Comparing 2005 and 2007 Surveys</i>	23
Figure 24:	<i>Average Opinions of Police Conduct During Stop of Person Walking Comparing 2005 and 2007 Surveys</i>	23
Figure 25:	<i>Satisfaction with Police Response - 2007 Survey</i>	24
Figure 26:	<i>Satisfaction with Involuntary Contact</i>	24
Figure 27:	<i>Household Member Had a Good or Bad Experience with Police in Last 12 Months</i>	25
Figure 28:	<i>General Opinions of Police Effectiveness</i>	26
Figure 29:	<i>Strength of Agreement on Measures of Police Effectiveness</i>	27
Figure 30:	<i>General Opinions of Police Misconduct</i>	28
Figure 31:	<i>Police Misconduct - Average Opinion Score</i>	29
Figure 32:	<i>Respondents Identifying at Least one Type of Misconduct as a Major Problem in the Seattle Police Department</i>	29
Figure 33:	<i>What level of respect do you have for Seattle Police officers?</i>	30
Figure 34:	<i>If you had a serious problem with a Seattle Police Officer, would you file a formal complaint?</i>	31
Figure 35:	<i>General Opinions of Police Effectiveness 2007 Survey</i>	32
Figure 36:	<i>General Opinions of Police Misconduct 2007 Survey</i>	32
Figure 37:	<i>Police Using Excessive Force</i>	32
Figure 38:	<i>Police Engaging in Racial Profiling 2007 Survey</i>	32
Figure 39:	<i>General Opinions of Police Effectiveness</i>	33
Figure 40:	<i>General Opinions of Police Misconduct</i>	33
Figure 41:	<i>Level of Respect for Seattle Police 2007 Survey</i>	34
Figure 42:	<i>Level of Respect for Seattle Police Officers - Average Opinion Score</i>	34
Figure 43:	<i>Number of Traffic Infractions and Written Warnings Issued by Seattle Police Each Quarter</i>	35
Figure 44:	<i>Types of Infractions Issued in 2005-2006 140,900 Violations</i>	36
Figure 45:	<i>Types of Written Warnings Issued - 2005-2006 33,201 Violations</i>	36
Figure 46:	<i>Written Warnings as Percentage of All Stops Involving Infraction Violations 2005-2006</i>	36
Figure 47:	<i>Written Warnings as Percentage of All Stops Involving Infraction Violations - by Race - 2005 – 2006</i>	37
Figure 48:	<i>Written Warnings as Percentage of All Stops Involving Infraction Violations - by Gender - 2005 – 2006</i>	37
Figure 49:	<i>Written Warnings as Percentage of All Stops Involving Infraction Violations - by Age - 2005 – 2006</i>	37

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The sample size for the 2007 survey was 1,205 Seattle residents.

Neighborhood Quality

An overwhelming majority of residents said they live in a good or excellent neighborhood and feel safe in their neighborhood at night. A strong majority said they are not fearful of crime in their neighborhood.

- 83% rated their neighborhood as “good” or “excellent” and only 3% said the quality of their neighborhood was poor.
- 77% said they feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood at night.

Crime in the Neighborhood

A majority of Seattle residents do not believe that the level of crime has changed in their neighborhood in the last two years. But twice as many think the crime rate is going up than think it is going down.

- While 61% believe that the level of crime has not changed, more people think that crime is rising (21%) rather than falling (10%).
- The most frequently mentioned serious crime problems are burglary (31%) and auto theft (25%).

Police Activity Observed in the Neighborhood

A majority of Seattle residents believe that the level of police protection in their neighborhood has stayed the same in the last two years. Many residents have observed some type of proactive police work in their neighborhood in the last year.

- 67% believe the level of police protection has stayed the same but more than three times as many people think that the level of protection has gone up (21%) as those who think it has gone down (6%).

Voluntary Contact with Seattle Police

Nearly half of Seattle residents have called the police for assistance or worked together with the police in the last year. The level of satisfaction with the police response to non-crime emergencies is higher than it was two years ago.

- 24% reported a crime, 19% reported an emergency and 12% worked with police on crime prevention activities.
- For those who reported a crime, 80% thought the officer treated them professionally and respectfully and 65% felt the officer responded promptly.
- Residents were most satisfied with police involvement in crime prevention activities (89%) and with police response to non-crime emergencies (83%). Those who reported a suspicious circumstance (72%) or a crime (66%) to the police had a lower level of satisfaction with the police response.

Involuntary Contact with Seattle Police

Nearly one in five Seattle residents was stopped by the police in the last year. Most of those stopped by the police believed that the officer behaved appropriately during the stop and they were satisfied with the encounter.

- 81% of drivers stopped by Seattle police said the officer treated them professionally and respectfully.
- 74% of drivers felt the officer had a valid reason for stopping them.
- 73% of drivers were satisfied with the encounter.
- Pedestrians who have been stopped by the police were less likely to believe that the officer behaved appropriately and were less satisfied with the encounter than those who were stopped while driving.

- Perceptions of police conduct during traffic stops have improved for all measures of performance in the last two years. The level of satisfaction with traffic stops has also increased.

General Opinions of Police Effectiveness

In 2007 Seattle residents rated the overall effectiveness of the Seattle police higher than they did in 2005 and 2003.

- 84% believe that police deal with residents in their neighborhood in a fair and courteous manner.
- 74% feel that police promptly respond to emergency calls for assistance.
- 74% believe that police do a good job preventing crime.
- 74% feel the police are effective at dealing with problems that concern people in the neighborhood.
- In 2007 residents rated police effectiveness in all areas higher than in 2005 and 2003.

General Opinions of Police Misconduct

One in four Seattle residents believes that some type of police misconduct is a major problem in the Seattle police department but the concerns about racial profiling and stopping people without good reason have lessened since the 2003 survey.

- 43% believe that racial profiling is a major or minor problem.
- 39% feel that police using excessive force is a problem.
- 38% feel that police stopping people without a good reason is a problem.
- In the last four years concerns about racial profiling and stopping people without good reason have declined while concerns about use of excessive force and offensive language have remained unchanged.

Level of Respect for Seattle Police

Most Seattle residents have a very high level of respect for Seattle police officers.

- 90% said they had a lot of respect or some respect for the police.
- Only 1% said they had a lot of disrespect for the police.
- Between 2005 and 2007 those who said they had a lot of respect for the police increased from 41% to 53%. The level of respect for Seattle police officers increased from 2005 to 2007.

Opinions of Police by Race of Respondent

Opinions of police effectiveness differ little by race. Black respondents were more concerned about police misconduct than other racial groups, but the level of concern among Blacks has fallen since 2003.

- 56% of Black respondents believe that racial profiling is a problem in the Seattle Police Department.
- The level of respect for the Seattle Police was higher for Black and White respondents in 2007 compared with 2005 and was unchanged for Asian and Latino respondents.

METHODS SUMMARY

The biennial Policing and Public Safety Survey is a telephone survey of adult (i.e., aged 18+) residents of Seattle, Washington. The survey was offered in both English and Spanish. EMC Research, Inc. (EMC) was retained by the City to manage the 2007 telephone survey. The interviews were conducted by trained, professional interviewers over the evening and weekend hours of April 25 to May 9, 2007. Participants in the survey were contacted using a listed sample. This means that all participants have their phone numbers publicly listed.

The sample size for the 2007 survey was 1,205 with a margin of error of ± 2.8 percentage points at a 95% confidence interval. This means that if the survey were repeated 100 times, the results shown would be correct to within ± 2.8 percentage points 95 times out of 100. The results of this survey can be projected to all Seattle residents over the age of 18.

The overall margin of error for the 2005 survey is ± 4.2 percentage points at a 95% confidence interval. The overall margin of error for the 2003 survey is ± 4.1 percentage points at a 95% confidence interval.

Over Sampling Methods

The 2003 and 2005 surveys over sampled for Black, Asian and Latino respondents. This was done to allow for a statistically meaningful examination of responses by different racial groups. While this sampling methodology provided valuable results, there were three main drawbacks:

1. High Cost – Because telephone numbers are not listed by race, different techniques were used to locate households to meet the sampling quotas. To find Latino and Asian respondents, a surname analysis was used to locate households from those racial/ethnic groups. To find Black respondents, lists of phone numbers were obtained from neighborhoods with a high density of black residents based upon census data. This was a very inefficient, time consuming and expensive sampling methodology. Over sampling increased the time the survey needed to be in the field from a couple of weeks to a couple of months.
2. More reliable racial group results, less reliable Citywide Results – Over-sampling within these groups means that the margin of error for the citywide results is higher. In other words, the 2003 and 2005 surveys provided more reliability within the specific racial groups, in exchange for less reliability for the citywide results.
3. Insufficient Data for Neighborhood Level Analysis – Over-sampling resulted in neighborhoods with a high density of minority residents being over represented in the survey sample. Neighborhoods with few minority residents had only a handful of responses, which made it difficult to examine results by neighborhood. As the Seattle Police Department begins to implement its Neighborhood Policing Plan it will be important to have neighborhood level data that will enable the city to track the impacts of that plan.

For the reasons stated above it was decided to use a purely random sample for the 2007 survey. A random sample provides more reliable results citywide and at the neighborhood level. This will allow the 2007 survey to serve as a baseline to examine neighborhood trends and changes in the future.

Year	Months	Sample Size	Research Firm	Sampling Technique
2003	May-July	1,607	Vera Institute of Justice & Jackson Organization	Over Sampled by Race
2005	Aug,-Sept.	1,216	Jackson Organization	Over Sampled by Race
2007	April-May	1,205	EMC Research	Random Sample

Weighting the Data

For the 2003 and 2005 surveys, the samples were stratified by race/ethnicity. In terms of age, gender, education, and home ownership, the original sample was actually quite close to the Seattle population as measured by the 2000 Census. However, the ethnic breakdown and the foreign-born percentage of the sample were quite far off the Census statistics. Therefore, to ensure that sample results were representative of the views of the city as a whole, the sample was weighted based on Census racial/ethnic proportions when presenting frequencies on attitudes and experiences with the police.

EMC Methodology

EMC conducted the 2007 survey using a listed sampling plan. This means that every listed phone number in the City of Seattle has an equal chance of being contacted for participation in the survey. A listed sampling approach was selected due to the need for geographic coding of the results; a listed approach provides addresses that can be mapped and grouped into police precincts.

The 2007 survey did not stratify the sampling plan. In other words, specific ethnic and racial categories did not receive interviews in addition to their natural distribution in the population.

At the same time, a listed sampling plan means that households without listed phone numbers will be underrepresented in the results. To account for this, the 2007 results were checked against the most recent American Community Survey from the U.S. Census (2005), and were weighted to reflect this data as necessary. The 2007 survey results reflect the geographic, demographic, and ethnographic distribution of Seattle's adult population. This weighting means that the 2003, 2005, and 2007 surveys are all reflective of the population of Seattle based on the most recent data available at the time of survey execution.

Scale Construction

Measures for police effectiveness and police misconduct were constructed by averaging the rating scores for the questions in each domain. The effectiveness scale ranges from -2 (least effective) to +2 (most effective). The misconduct scale ranges from -1 (not a problem) to +2 (major problem). When a respondent replied "don't know" that response was assigned a value of 0. The average values were then converted to a scale of 0 to 1.

Components of the Police Effectiveness Scale

- "The police in your neighborhood do a good job of preventing crime."
- "The police in your neighborhood promptly respond to emergency calls for assistance."
- "The police in your neighborhood are helpful to people who have been victims of crime."
- "Overall, the police are effective in dealing with the problems that really concern people in your neighborhood."
- "Overall, the police in your neighborhood are doing a good job dealing with residents in a fair and courteous manner."

Components of the Police Misconduct Scale

"Stopping people in cars or on the street without good reason is..."

"Police engaging in racial profiling is..."

"Police using offensive language is..."

"Police using excessive force, for example, being verbally or physically abusive is..."

Data for the Written Warnings

The new written warning program was examined using data from 2005 and 2005. Seattle Police maintains a database with information on all written warnings issued. The Seattle Municipal Court has data on all traffic citations issued by Seattle Police. By combining these two data sets we have a complete picture of all traffic stops made by police where written warnings or citations were issued. The data used in this report represents the complete data set and not just a sample.

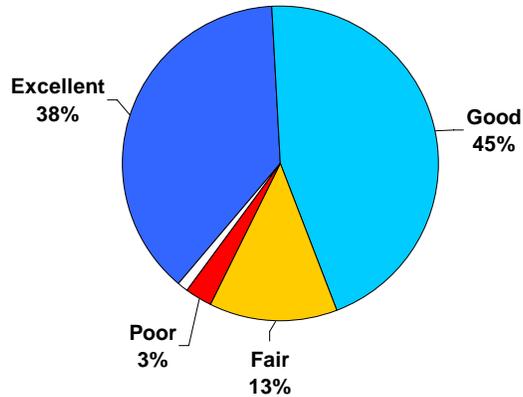
SURVEY RESULTS

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

1.1 NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY AND SAFETY

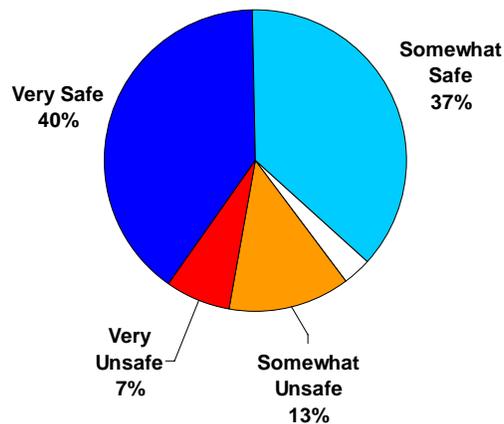
In 2007 four out of five Seattle residents rated their neighborhood as “good” or “excellent.” Only 3% of respondents rated their neighborhood as “poor.”

Figure 1: Rate the Quality of Your Neighborhood as a Place to Live
2007 Survey N = 1,205



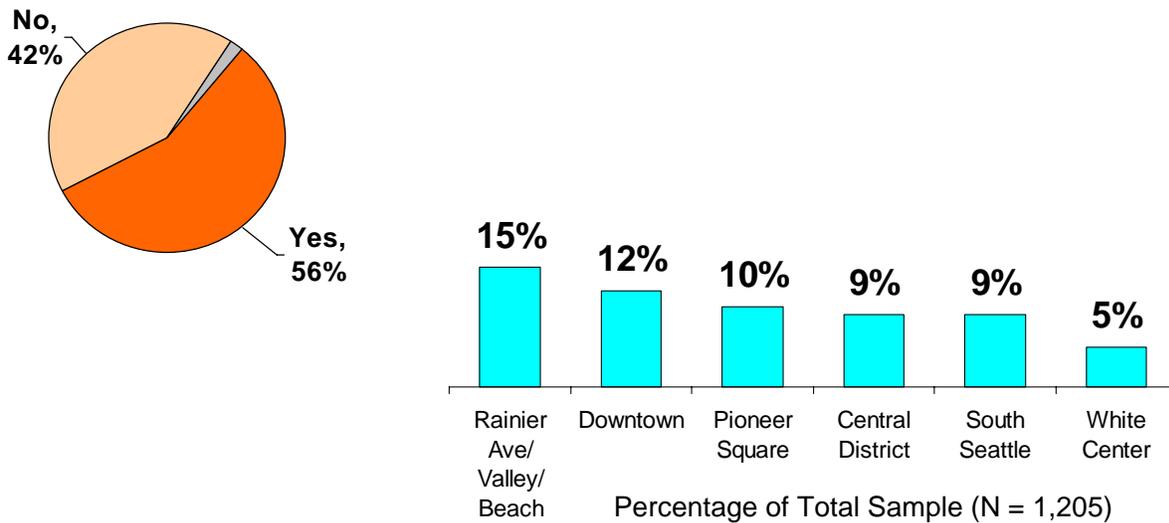
In 2007 nearly four out of five Seattle residents said they felt safe walking alone in their neighborhood at night (This was a new question for the 2007 survey). In general, residents who felt that they lived in a high-quality neighborhood also felt safe at night.

Figure 2: How Safe Do You Feel Walking Alone in Your Neighborhood at Night?
2007 Survey N = 1,205



The 2007 survey asked residents if there were any parts of Seattle that they avoided because of a fear of crime. More than half of the respondents said there were areas of the city that they avoided because they felt unsafe. Respondents were then asked to name those areas of concern. Because this was an open-ended question, a wide variety of responses was given. Some identified a specific street, while others named neighborhoods or large regions of the city (e.g., south Seattle). Each respondent was allowed to list multiple areas of concern. No single area was identified by more than 15% of the respondents. Where possible, the specific responses were grouped into generally identifiable areas of the city and the top areas of concern are shown in the following figure.

Figure 3: Are there certain parts of Seattle that you avoid because of a fear of crime or your personal safety?
2007 Survey



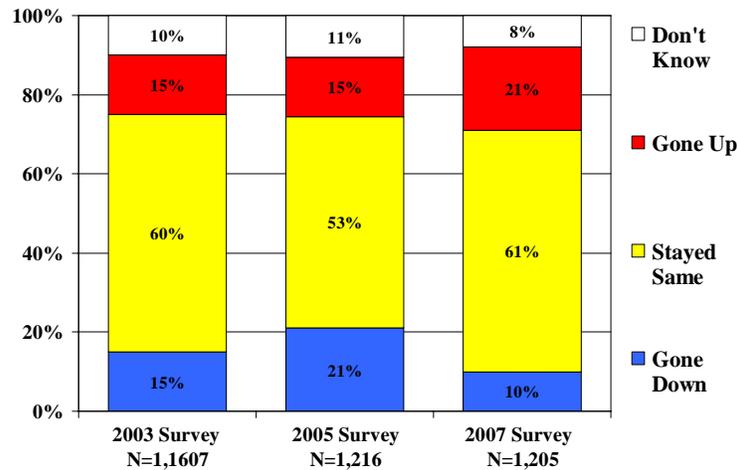
The six listed neighborhoods received the most mentions from respondents, though each respondent might have mentioned more than one of the neighborhoods above.

Therefore, due to the multiple responses, the total percentages exceed the 56% of respondents who expressed concern.

1.2 NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME

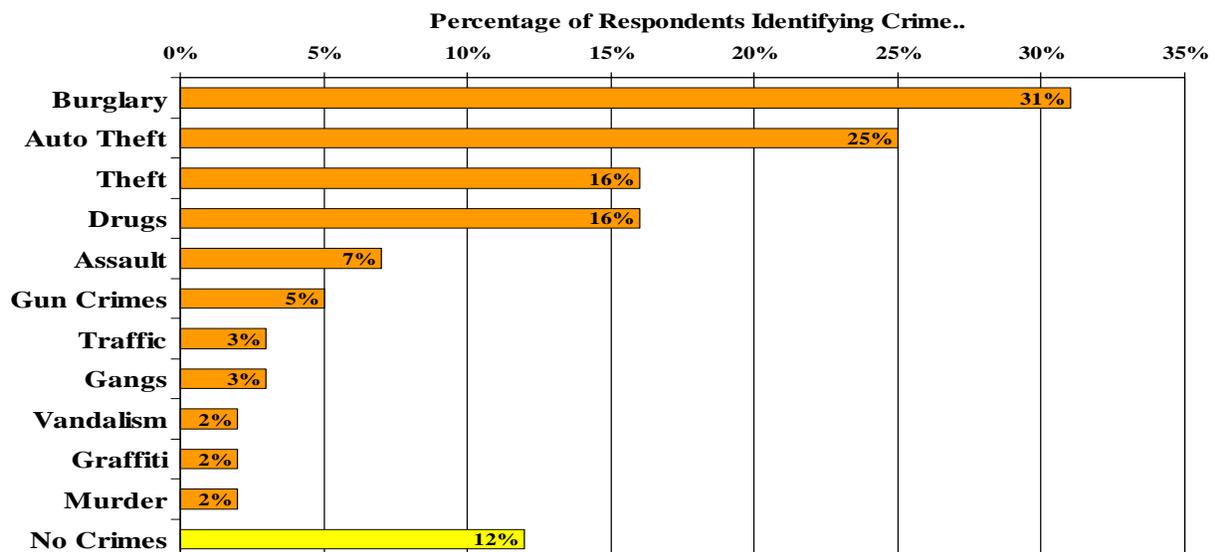
In each of the three surveys, when asked if crime has gone up or down or stayed the same in the last two years, a majority of respondents believe that crime has stayed the same. In 2003, the same number of respondents said that crime was going up as those who said it was going down. In 2005 more people thought that crime had gone down than up. By 2007 that pattern had reversed with twice as many people saying that crime had gone up as those who said it went down.

Figure 4: In the last 2 years the level of crime in your neighborhood has:



In 2007 the most serious crime problems identified by Seattle residents were burglary and auto theft. Theft and drugs were each identified as serious crime problems by 16% of respondents, while 12% of respondents said there were no serious crime problems in their neighborhoods. Respondents were allowed to identify up to six crimes.

Figure 5: Most Serious Crimes in the Neighborhood
2007 Survey N=1205

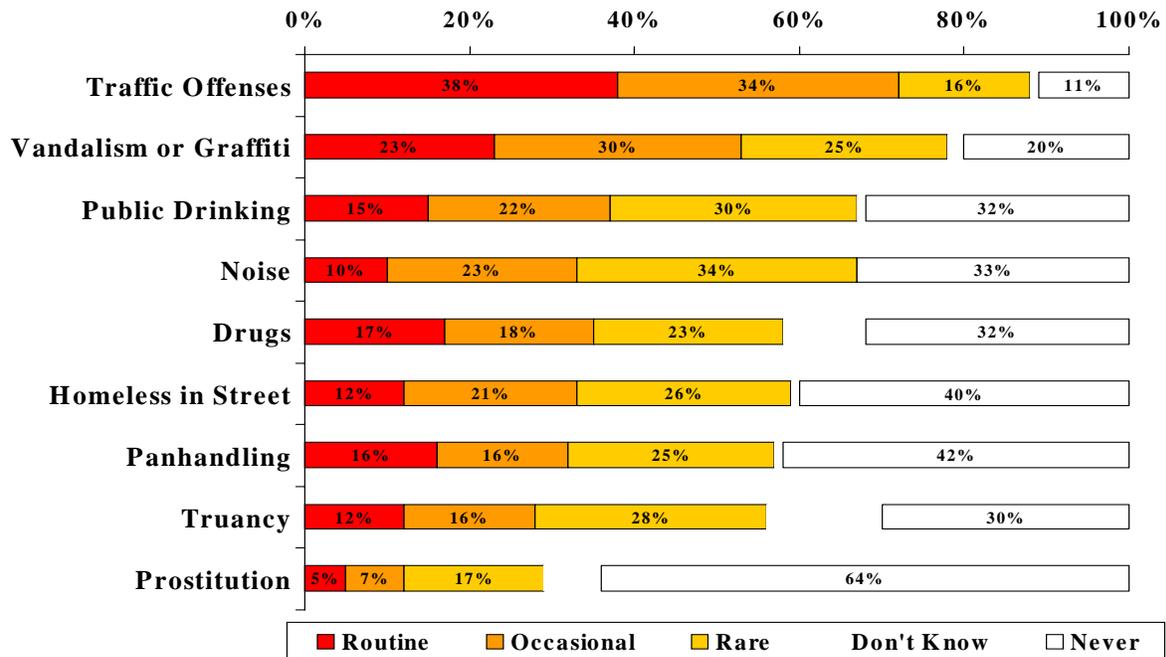


1.3 PUBLIC NUISANCE PROBLEMS OBSERVED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Survey respondents were provided with a list of nine types of public nuisance activities and then were asked to rate how frequently those activities were observed in the neighborhood in the last 12 months.

The most frequently seen problems were traffic offenses (88% observed some level of activity) followed by vandalism and graffiti (78%).

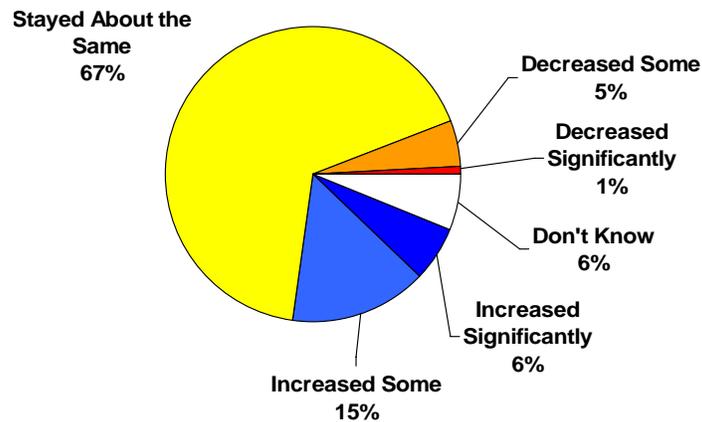
Figure 6: How Often Problems are Observed in the Neighborhood
2007 Survey N = 1,205



1.4 POLICE ACTIVITY OBSERVED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

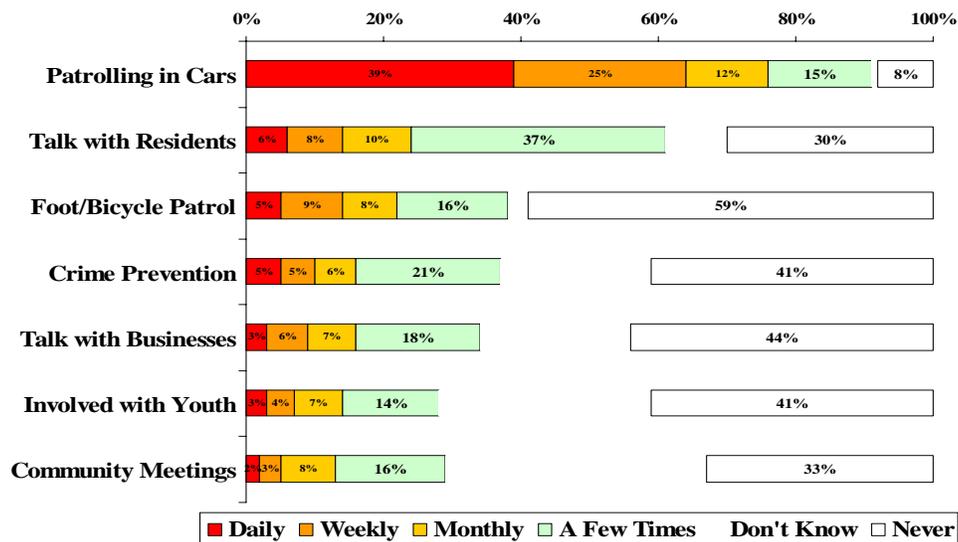
Two-thirds of the respondents surveyed in 2007 thought that the level of police protection had not changed in their neighborhood in the last two years. Three times as many people felt that the level of protection had gone up as those who thought it had gone down. Residents of the Southwest Precinct were most likely to believe that police protection had gone up.

Figure 7: During the Last Two Years the Level of Police Protection in Your Neighborhood has:
2007 Survey N=1,205



The most frequently observed police activity in the neighborhoods is patrolling in police cars. Over 90% of residents said they saw a patrol car in their neighborhood in the preceding 12 months. While a majority of respondents observed police talking with residents in their neighborhoods, other types of proactive police activity were observed much less frequently. In general residents of the North Precinct were least likely to observe police activity in their neighborhood.

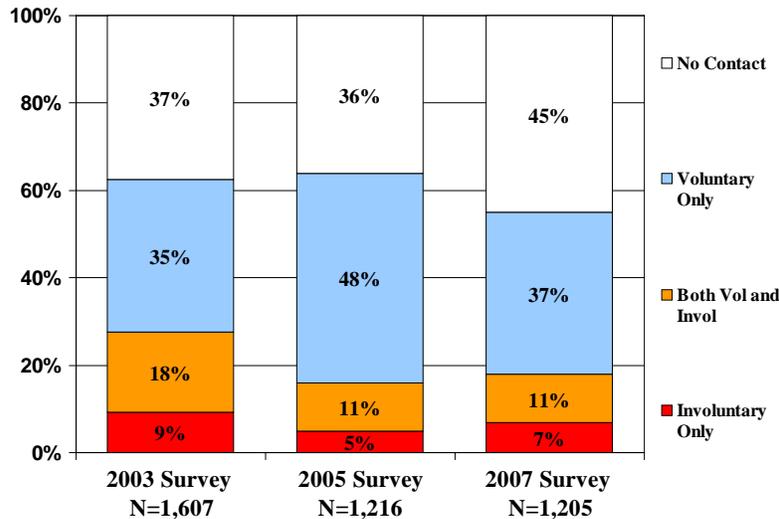
Figure 8: How Frequently Policy Activity is Observed in the Neighborhood
2007 Survey N=1,205



2. CONTACTS WITH SEATTLE POLICE

In the 2007 survey 55% of respondents reported having some type of contact (voluntary or involuntary) with the Seattle Police in the prior 12 months. This is down from 64% in 2005 and 63% in 2003.

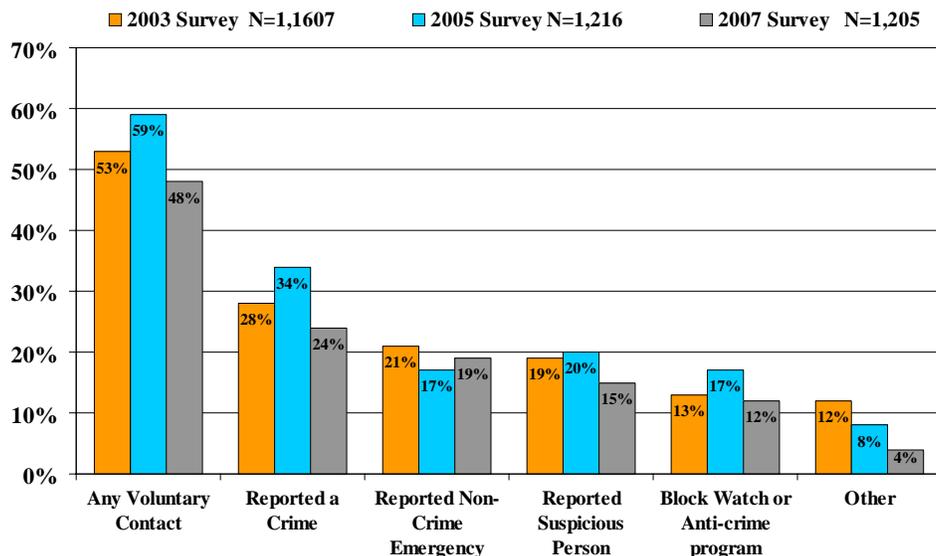
Figure 9: Contacts with Seattle Police in the last 12 months



2.1 VOLUNTARY CONTACT WITH SEATTLE POLICE

Fewer Seattle residents reported having voluntary contact with Seattle Police in 2007 than in 2005 and 2003. Those who said they reported a crime to police dropped from 28% in 2003 to 24% in 2007. Similarly fewer people were reporting suspicious people or circumstances or participating with police in block watch and crime prevention activities.

Figure 10: Voluntary Contact With Seattle Police During Last 12 Months



2.1.1 Opinions of Police Response

Survey respondents were asked questions about the effectiveness of the police response for three types of voluntary contact: 1) reporting a crime, 2) reporting a suspicious person or circumstance and 3) reporting a non-crime emergency.

Figure 11: Reported a Crime
2007 Survey N=294

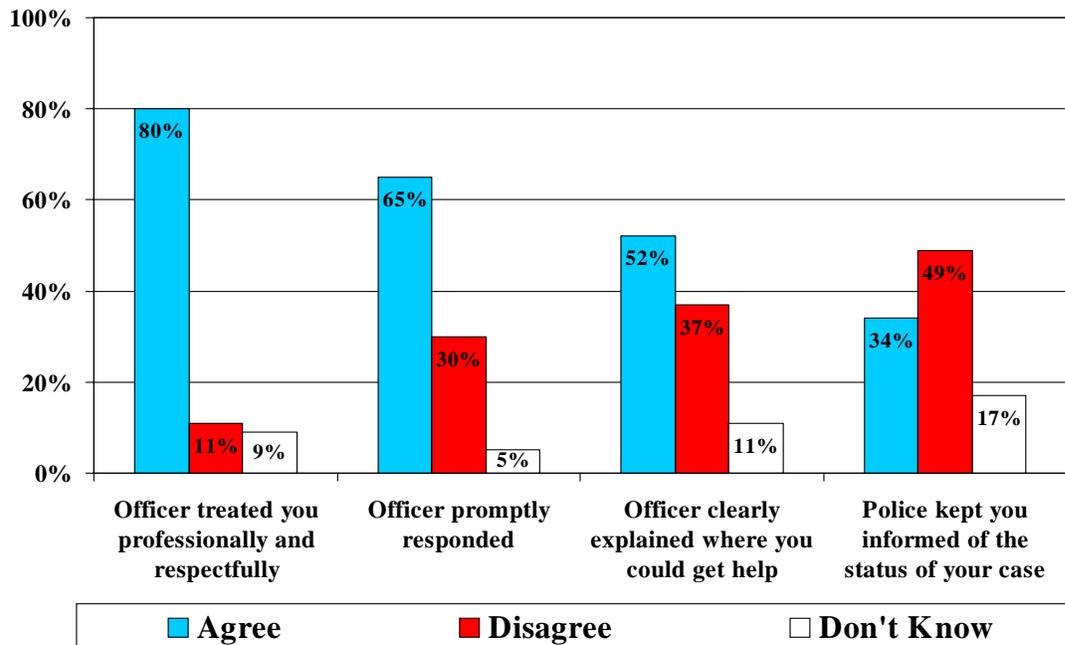


Figure 12: Reported Suspicious Person or Circumstance
2007 Survey N=175

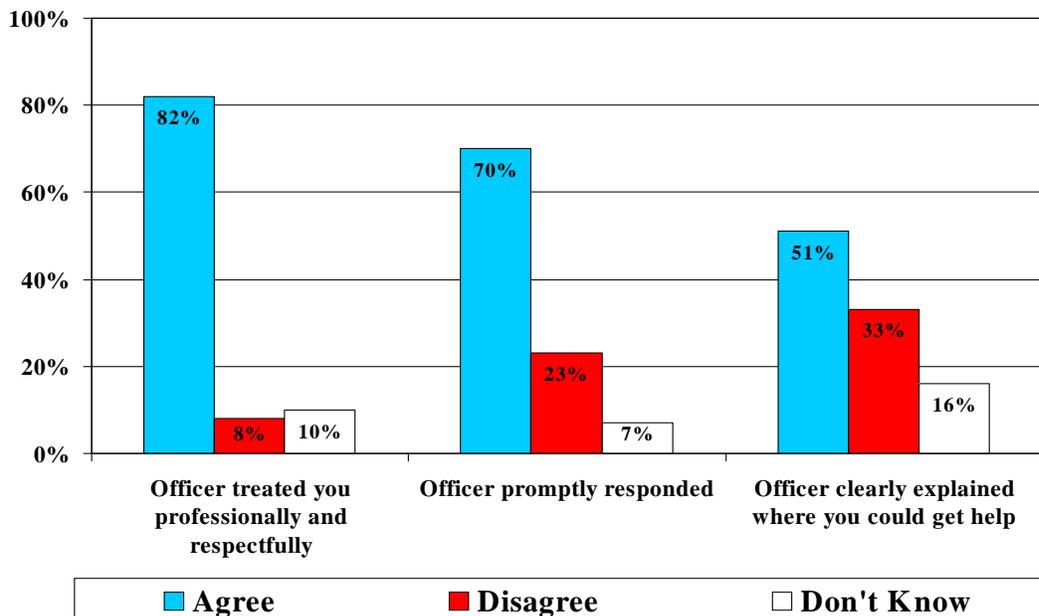
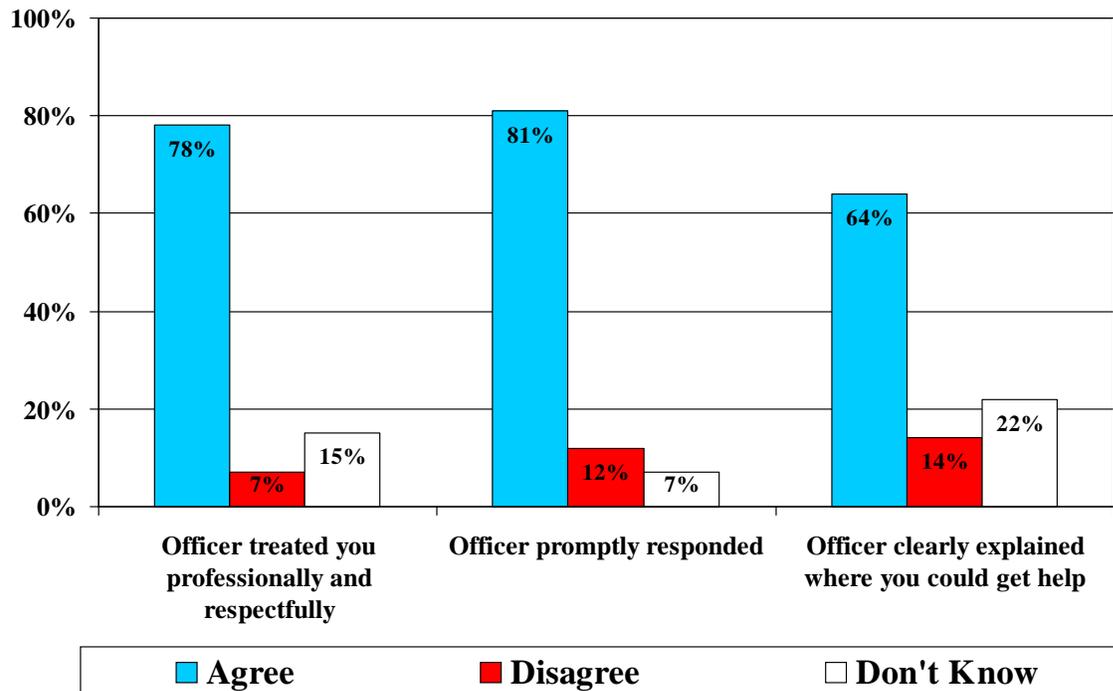


Figure 13: Reported Other Non-Crime Emergency
2007 Survey N=233



About four out of five residents who had called the police for help reported that the officer treated them professionally and respectfully. Respondents who reported a non-crime emergency were more likely to say that the police responded promptly (81%) than those who reported a suspicious person (70%) or a crime (65%). Just over half of the respondents said that the officer clearly explained where they could get help for all types of voluntary contact. For those who reported a crime, only one-third said that the officer kept them informed of the status of their case. Generally respondents felt that the police were most effective when responding to non-crime emergencies and least effective when responding to a reported crime.

The average level of agreement with each of the response measures was compared with the 2005 survey. For those who called to report a crime or a suspicious circumstance there were no statistically significant changes in the opinions of the police response. Those who called to report a non-crime emergency in 2007 were more likely to agree that the police responded promptly and acted professionally and respectfully than in 2005 ($p < .01$ which means the differences in these measures are significant at the 99% confidence level).

Figure 14: Reported Suspicious Person or Circumstance

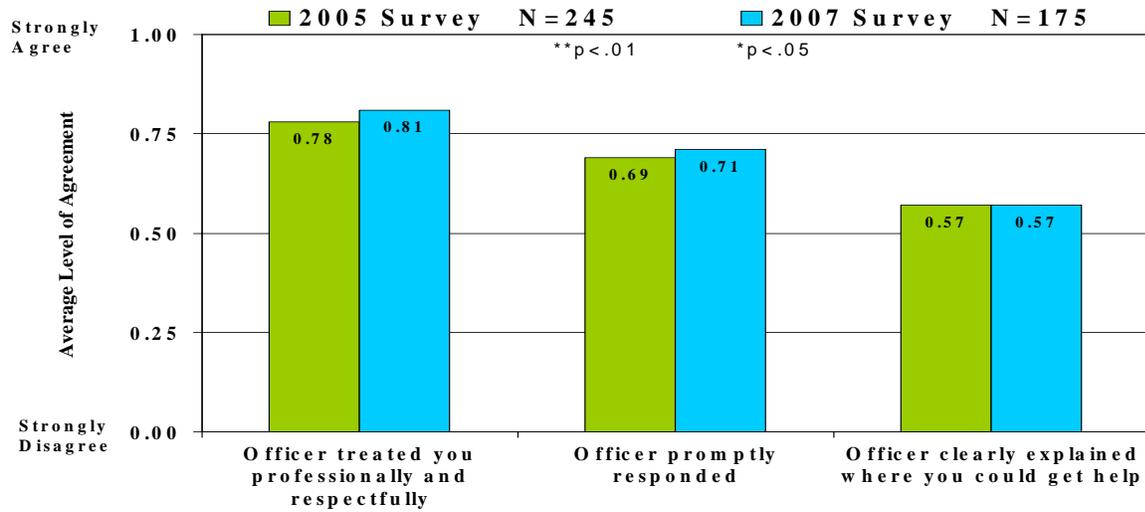


Figure 15: Reported Other Non-Crime Emergency

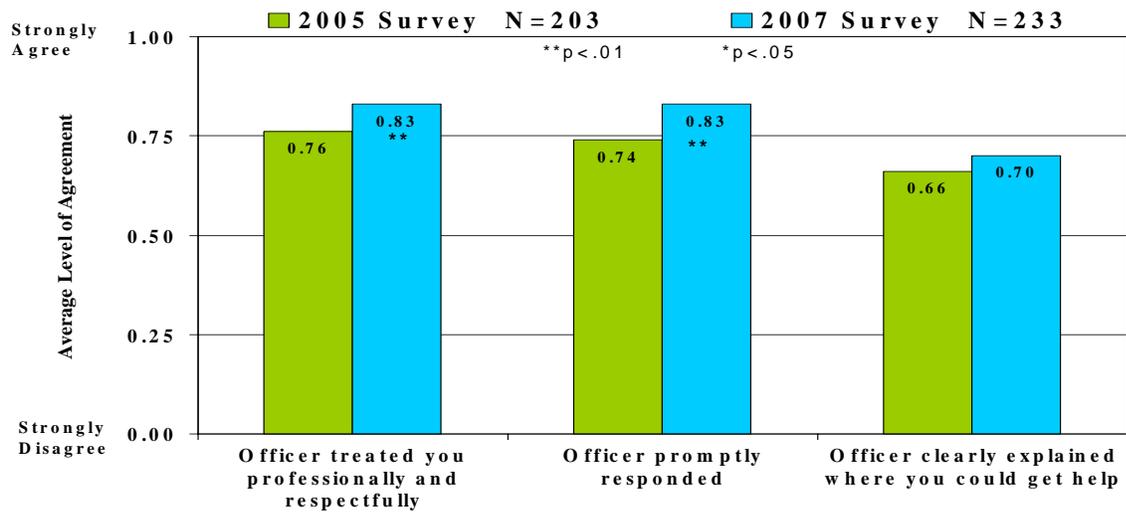
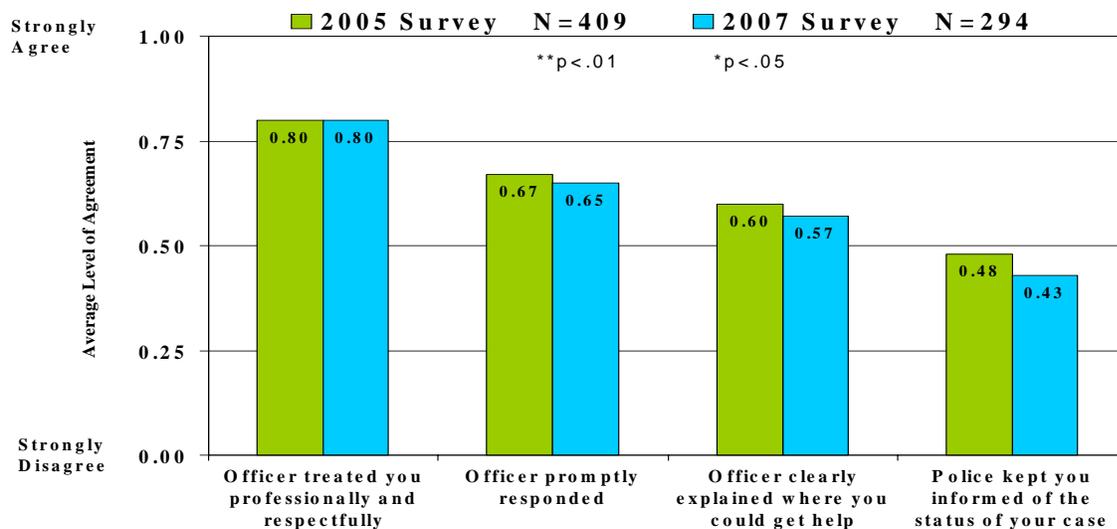


Figure 16: Reported a Crime



2.1.2 Level of Satisfaction with Police Response

Most residents who had voluntary contact with the Seattle Police were satisfied with the police response. Those who attended meetings with the police and reported non-crime emergencies tended to have the highest level of satisfaction while those reporting a crime had the lowest level of satisfaction.

Figure 17: Satisfaction with Police Response
2007 Survey

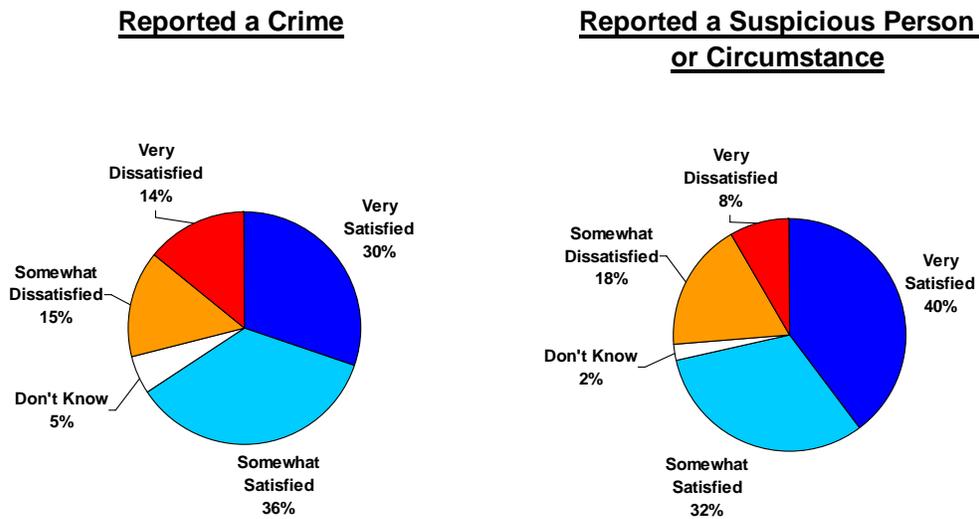
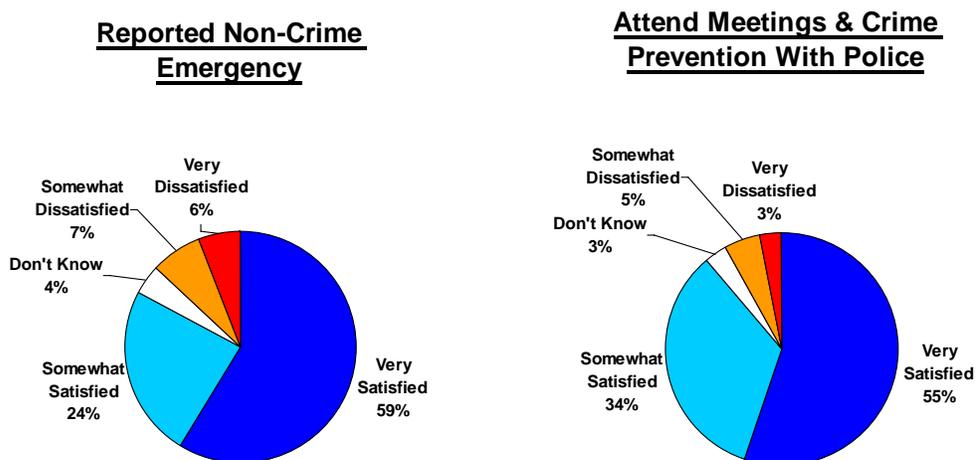
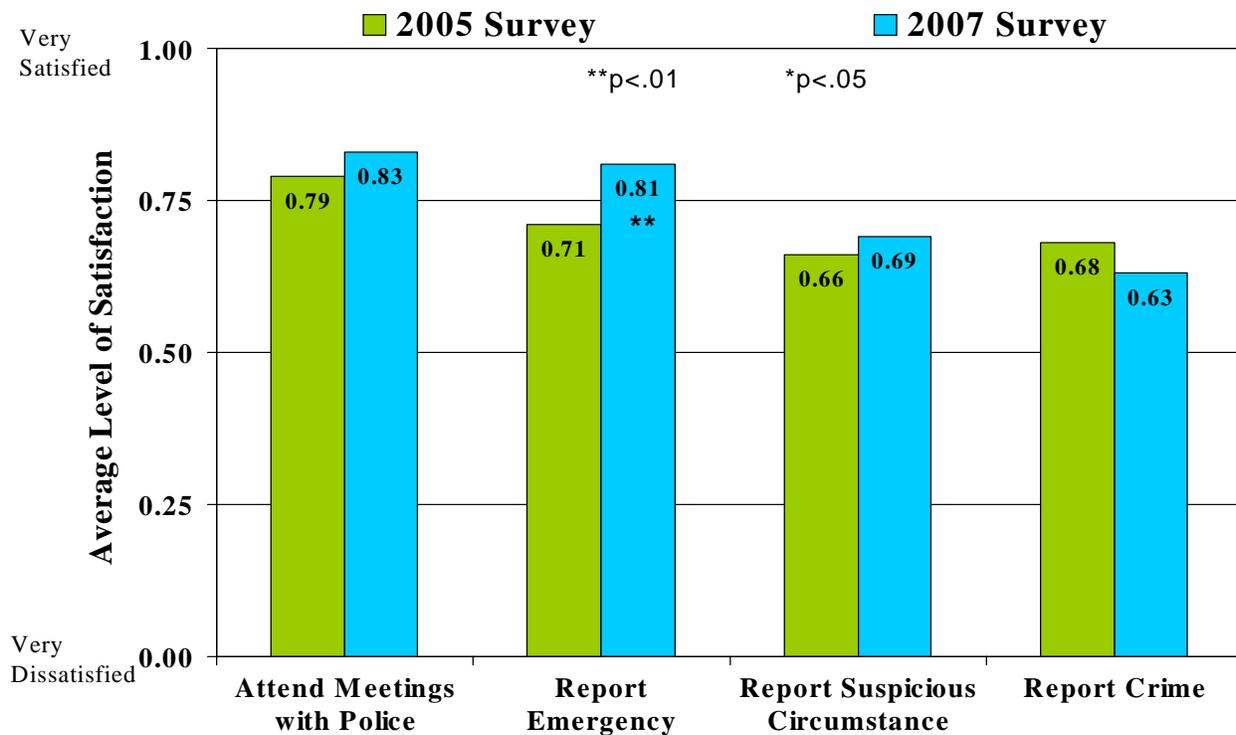


Figure 18: Satisfaction with Police Response
2007 Survey



When compared with the 2005 survey, respondents in 2007 were more satisfied with the police response to non-crime emergencies ($p < .01$). Changes in satisfaction levels for other types of voluntary contact were not statistically significant.

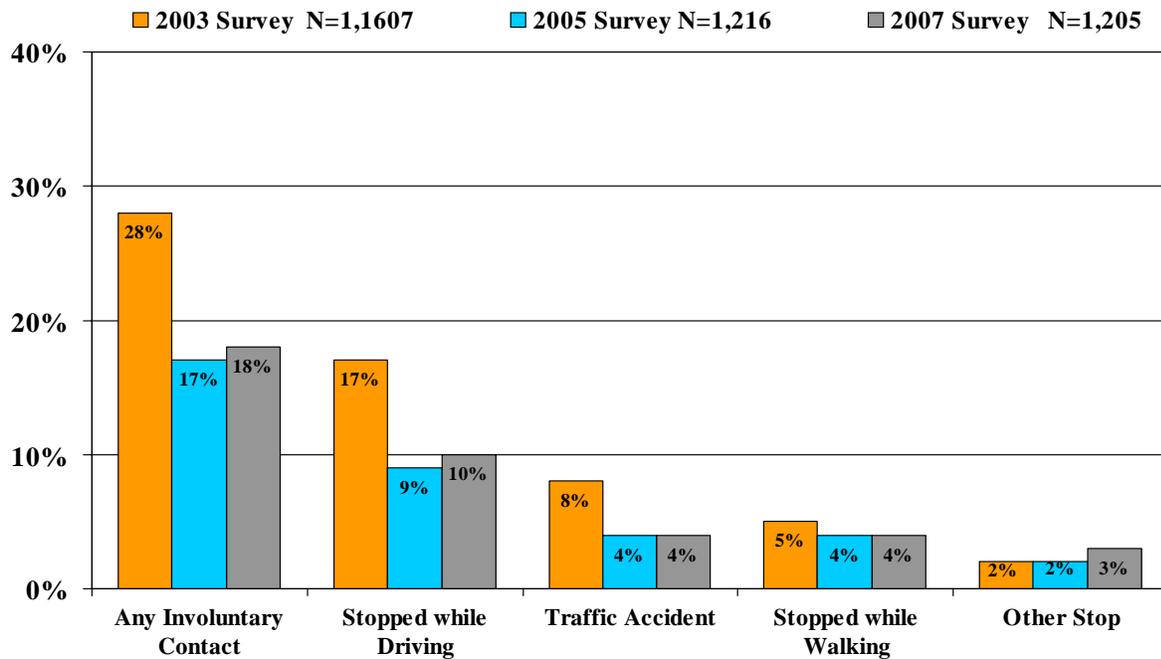
Figure 19: Satisfaction with Police Response



2.2 INVOLUNTARY CONTACT WITH SEATTLE POLICE

In 2007, 18% of Seattle residents had some type of involuntary contact with Seattle police. About one in 10 residents were stopped by the police while driving. Between 2003 and 2005 there was a sharp drop in the number of traffic stops and accidents reported to the police. Traffic infraction data from Seattle Municipal Court shows a similar decline in traffic stops during this same time period. A slight increase in the number of reported traffic stops from 2005 to 2007 is also corroborated by traffic infraction data. Overall there has been little change in involuntary police contacts from 2005 to 2007.

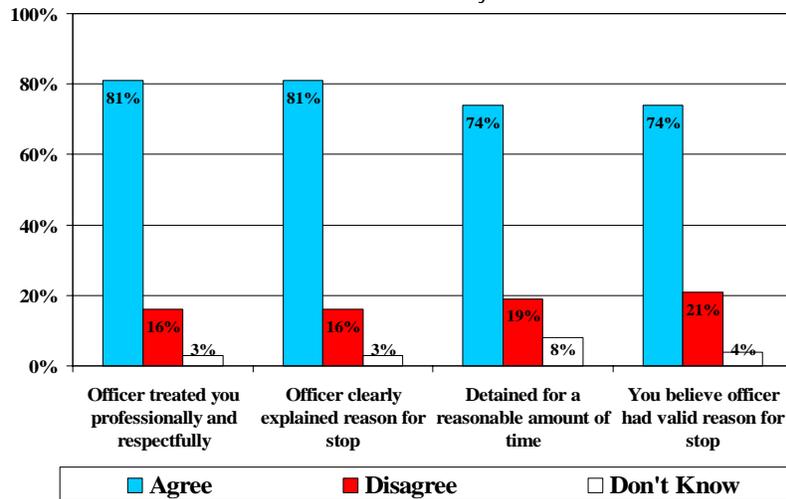
Figure 20: Involuntary Contact With Seattle Police During Last 12 Months



2.2.1 Opinions of Police Conduct During the Stop

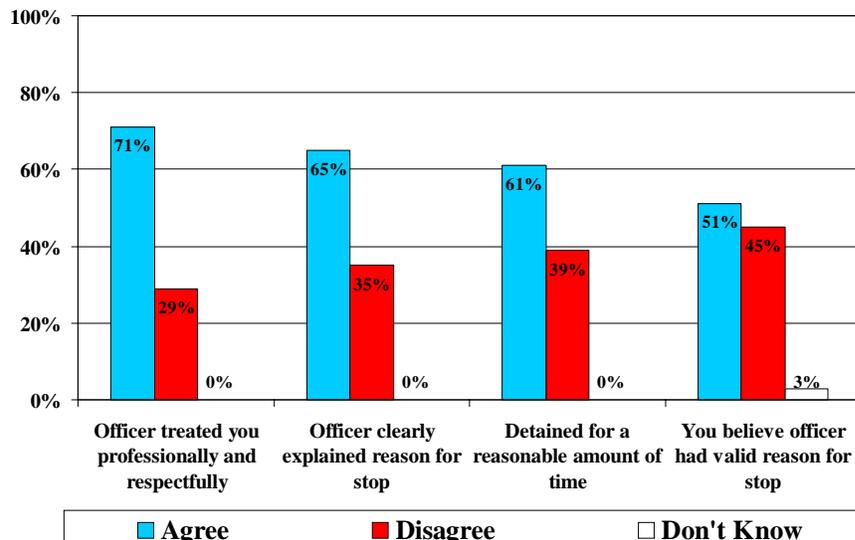
Those who have been stopped by the Seattle Police while driving tend to have a very positive opinion of how the officer treated them during the stop. Four out of five drivers say that the officer treated them professionally and respectfully and clearly explained the reason for the stop. Nearly three-quarters of drivers felt the officer had a valid reason for stopping them.

Figure 21: Opinions of Traffic Stop
2007 Survey N=124



Fewer had been stopped by the police while walking, and of those, fewer are likely to rate their encounter as positively as those involved in a traffic stop. However, 71% still said that the officer treated them professionally and respectfully and 65% said the officer clearly explained the reason for the stop. Nearly half of those stopped while walking did not feel the officer had a valid reason for the stop.

Figure 22: Opinions of Persons Stopped while Walking
2007 Survey N = 46



Between the 2005 and 2007 surveys there was a large and statistically significant improvement in all areas of measured police conduct during traffic stops ($p < .01$). In 2007 those who were stopped while driving were much more likely to agree that the officer behaved appropriately during the encounter. Improvements were also seen in the opinions of those stopped while walking. However, due to the small sample size these improvements were not statistically significant.

Figure 23: Average Opinions of Police Conduct During Traffic Stop Comparing 2005 and 2007 Surveys

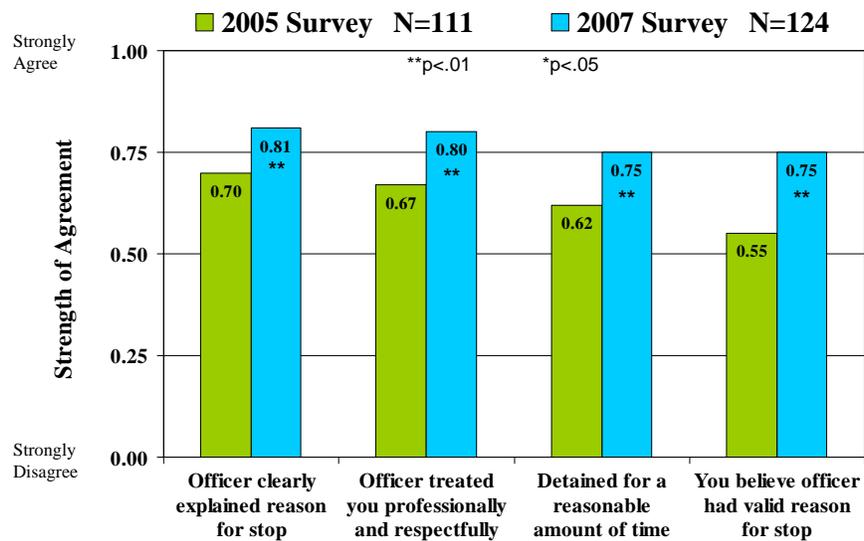
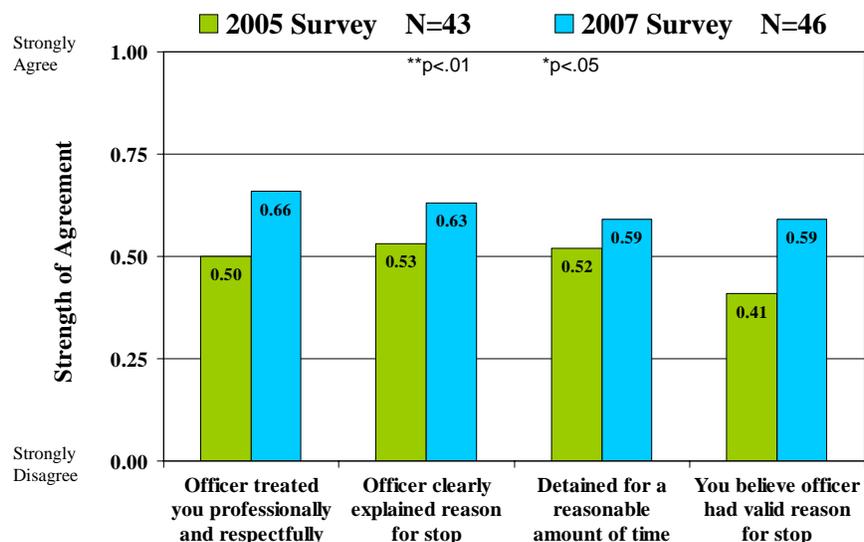


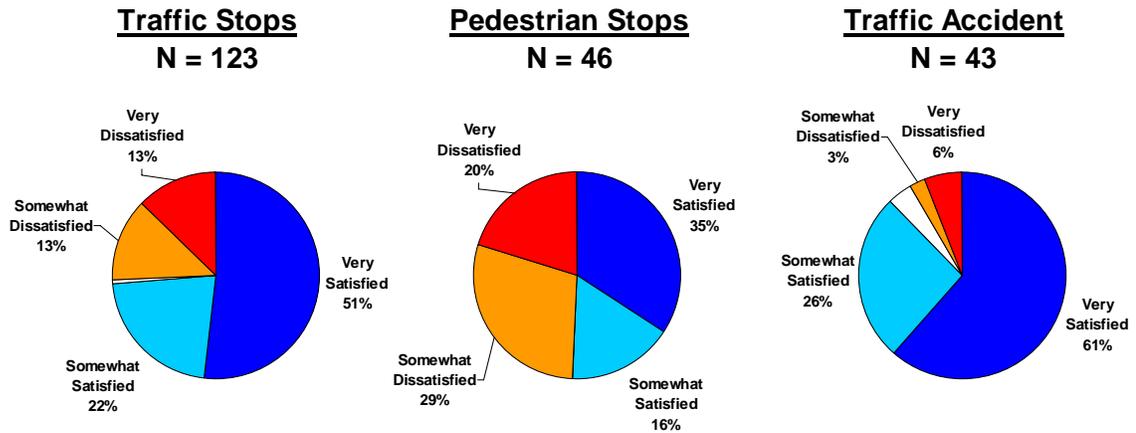
Figure 24: Average Opinions of Police Conduct During Stop of Person Walking Comparing 2005 and 2007 Surveys



2.2.2 Level of Satisfaction with the Stop

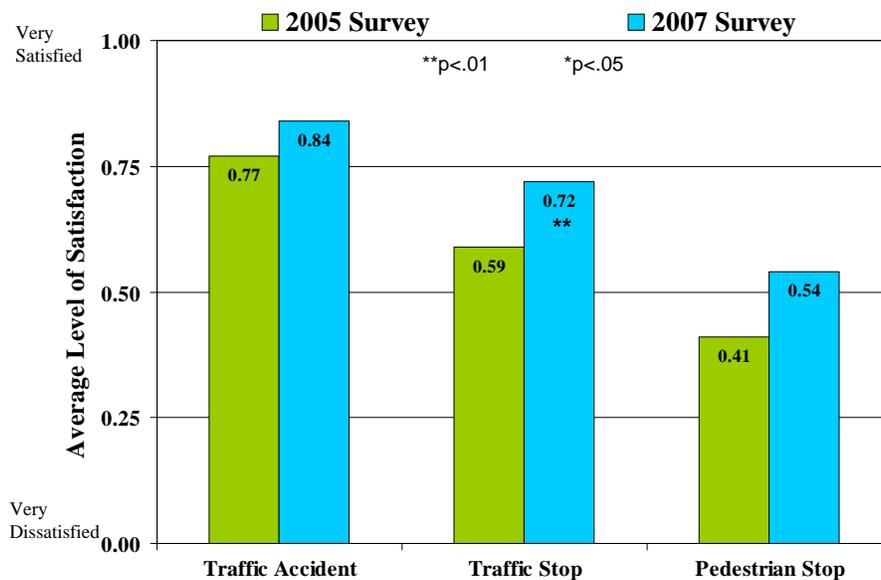
Most residents who are stopped by the Seattle Police are satisfied with the encounter. The level of satisfaction was highest for those who were involved in a reported accident and lowest for those who were stopped while walking.

Figure 25: Satisfaction with Police Response - 2007 Survey



While the level of satisfaction was higher for all types of involuntary contact in 2007 only the increase in the level of satisfaction with traffic stops was statistically significant ($p < .01$).

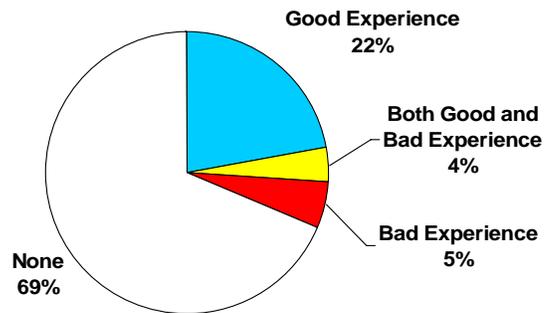
Figure 26: Satisfaction with Involuntary Contact



2.3 OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS HAVING CONTACT WITH SEATTLE POLICE

In 2007, nearly one-third of respondents reported that another household member had either a good or bad experience with a Seattle police officer in the last 12 months. Those reporting having a bad experience fell from 13% in 2005 to 9% in 2007.

Figure 27: Household Member Had a Good or Bad Experience with Police in Last 12 Months
2007 Survey N=1,205



3. GENERAL OPINIONS OF SEATTLE POLICE

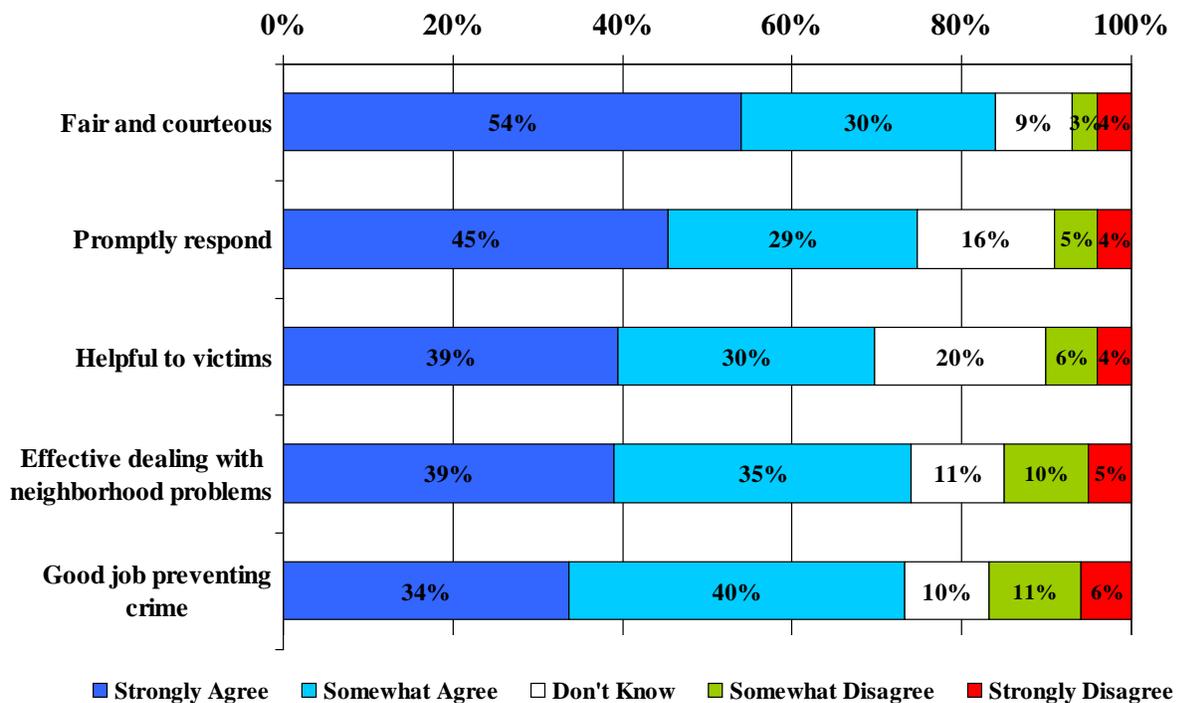
3.1 POLICE EFFECTIVENESS

All respondents surveyed were asked for their opinions on five measures of police effectiveness. Respondents were asked for their level of agreement with the following statements:

1. The police in your neighborhood do a good job of preventing crime.
2. The police in your neighborhood promptly respond to emergency calls for assistance.
3. The police in your neighborhood are helpful to people who have been victims of crime.
4. Overall, the police are effective in dealing with the problems that really concern people in your neighborhood.
5. Overall, the police in your neighborhood are doing a good job dealing with residents in a fair and courteous manner.

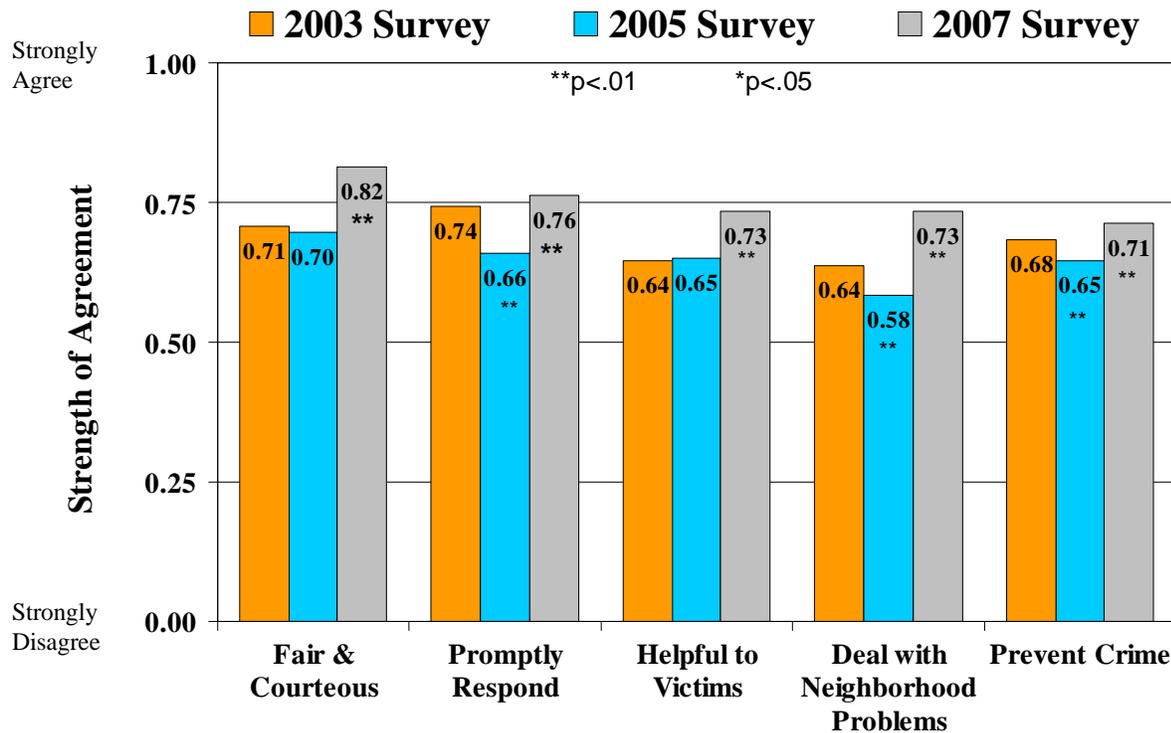
Seattle police received the highest marks for being fair and courteous. While the level of agreement was similar for other measures of effectiveness, the highest level of disagreement was with the effectiveness of police in the community dealing with problems and preventing crime. Even then, less than one in five respondents felt the police were not effective in these areas.

Figure 28: General Opinions of Police Effectiveness
2007 Survey N = 1,205



In 2007 there was a statistically significant improvement in each of the five areas of police effectiveness measured. In 2003 and 2005 respondents had the highest level of disagreement with the statement that police were effective in dealing with neighborhood problems. However, in 2007 this measure improved dramatically to a comparable level with other measures.

Figure 29: Strength of Agreement on Measures of Police Effectiveness



In 2005 there was a statistically significant drop in public opinion regarding the police department's ability to prevent crime, effectively deal with neighborhood problems and promptly respond to emergency calls. However, by 2007 public opinion had improved in all five measures with the strength of agreement exceeding 2003 levels.

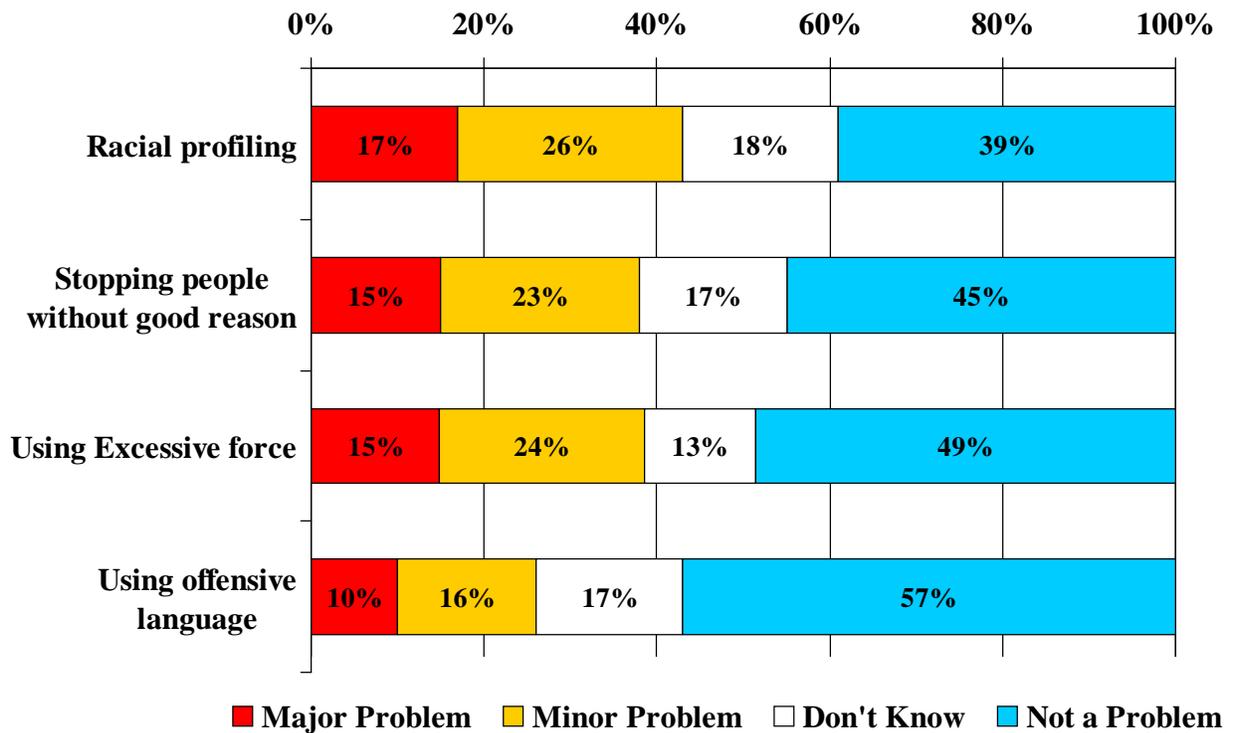
3.2 POLICE MISCONDUCT

All respondents surveyed were asked for their opinions on four measures of police misconduct. Respondents were asked whether each type of misconduct was a major problem, minor problem or not a problem in the Seattle Police Department.

1. Stopping people in cars or on the street without good reason.
2. Police engaging in racial profiling.
3. Police using offensive language.
4. Police using excessive force, for example, being verbally or physically abusive.

Of the four measures of misconduct, respondents had the greatest level of concern about racial profiling with 43% saying it was a major or a minor problem.

Figure 30: General Opinions of Police Misconduct
2007 Survey N = 1,205



Between the 2003 and 2005 surveys there was no significant change in public opinion on any of the measures of misconduct. Between the 2003 and 2007 surveys there was a statistically significant decline ($p < .01$) in concerns about both racial profiling and stopping people without good reason.

Figure 31: Police Misconduct - Average Opinion Score

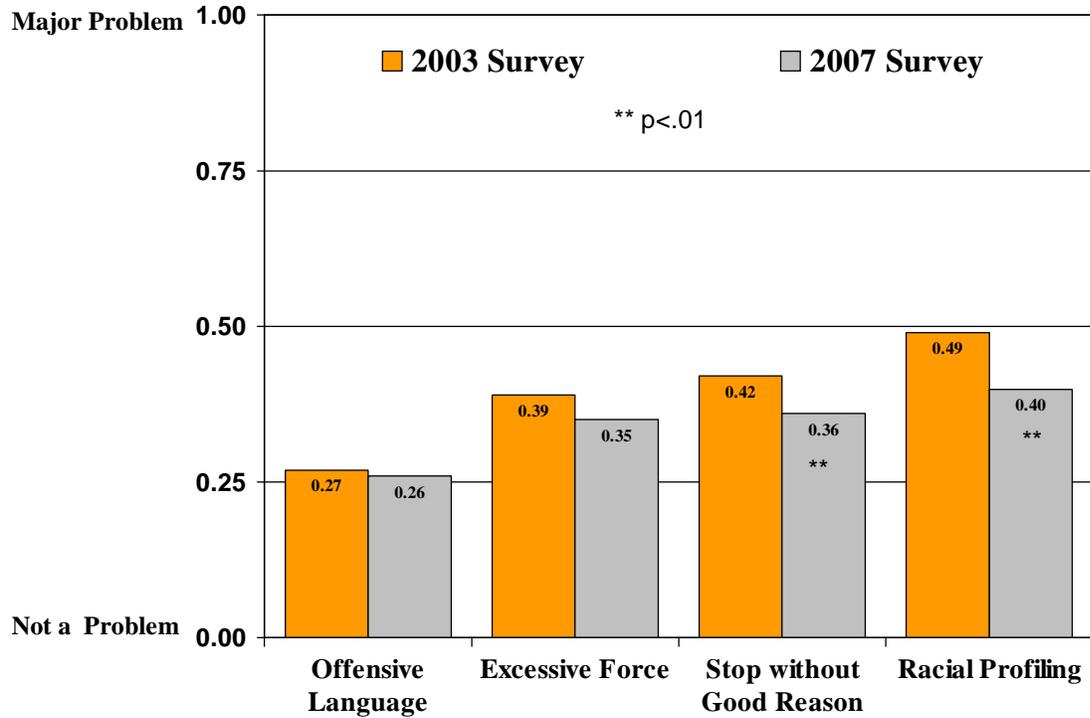
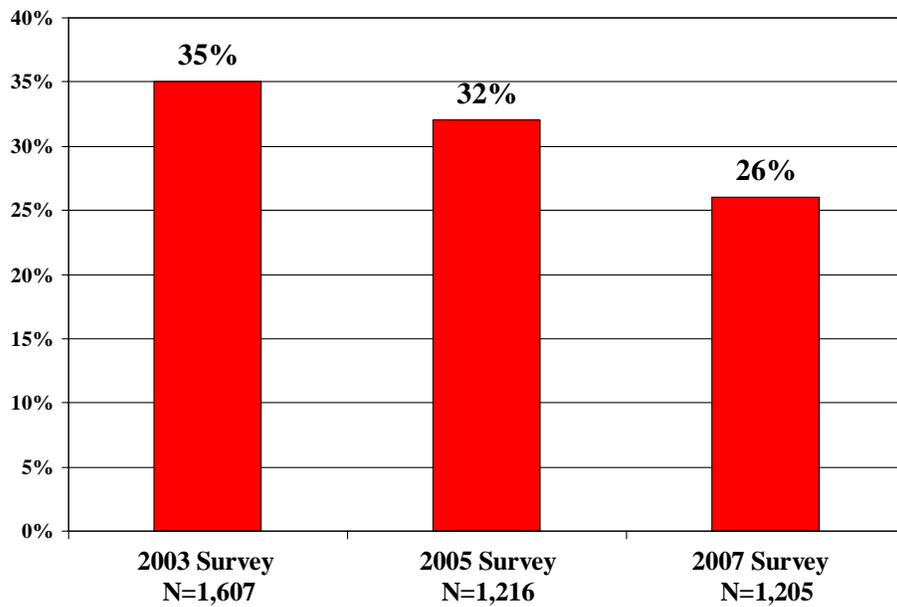


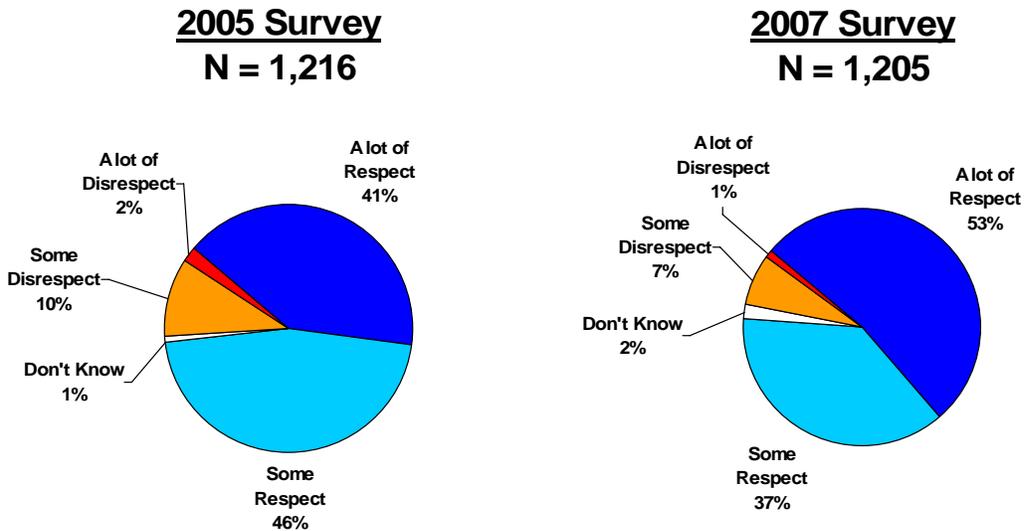
Figure 32: Respondents Identifying at Least one Type of Misconduct as a Major Problem in the Seattle Police Department



3.3 LEVEL OF RESPECT FOR SEATTLE POLICE

In both the 2005 and 2007 surveys all respondents were asked about their level of respect for Seattle police officers. In 2007 53% of respondents said they had a lot of respect for officers while only 1% said they had a lot of disrespect. From 2005 to 2007 there was a statistically significant ($p < .01$) increase in the level of respect for Seattle police officers.

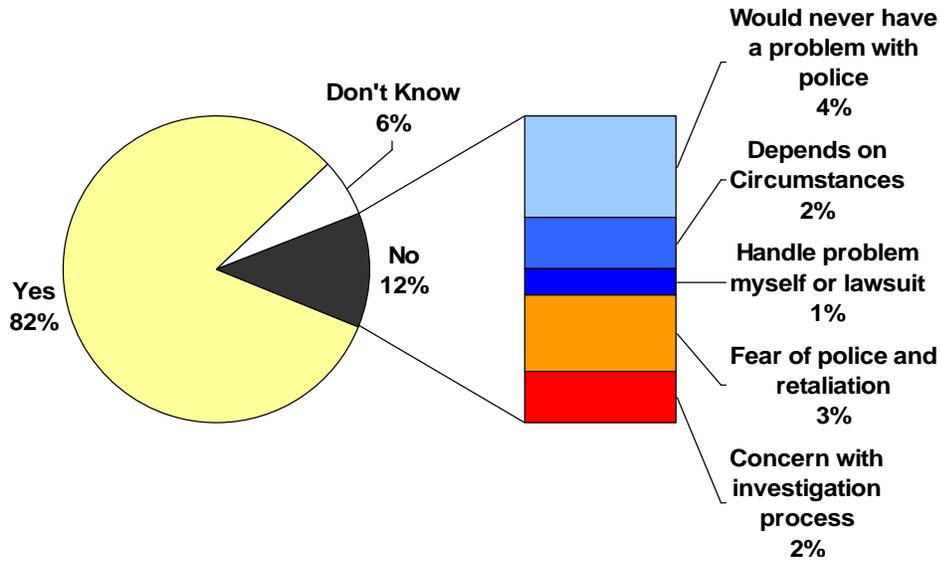
Figure 33: What level of respect do you have for Seattle Police officers?



3.4 COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE

Respondents were asked if they had a serious problem with a Seattle police officer whether they would file a formal complaint. Although 12% of respondents said they would not file a complaint, only 5% said they would not do so because of a concern about the complaint process or fear of the police.

Figure 34: If you had a serious problem with a Seattle Police Officer, would you file a formal complaint?
2007 Survey N=1,205



4. OPINIONS OF THE POLICE BY RACE

Opinions of police effectiveness differ little by race with Whites and Asians having a slightly more favorable opinion than Latinos and Blacks. However, opinions of police misconduct do vary significantly by race with Black respondents feeling that misconduct is more of a problem. In general White respondents give the highest scores for police effectiveness and are least concerned about police misconduct.

Concern among Blacks about racial profiling remains high with more than half of the respondents believing it is a problem.

Figure 35: General Opinions of Police Effectiveness 2007 Survey

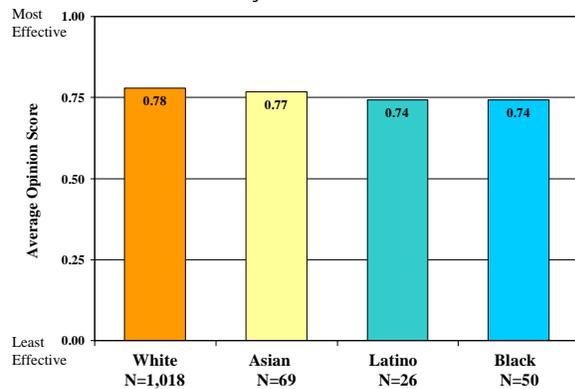


Figure 36: General Opinions of Police Misconduct 2007 Survey

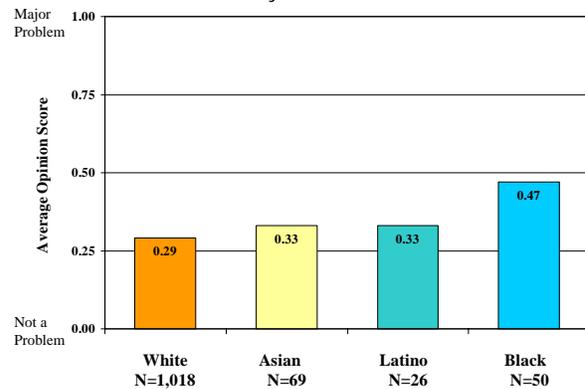


Figure 37: Police Using Excessive Force 2007 Survey

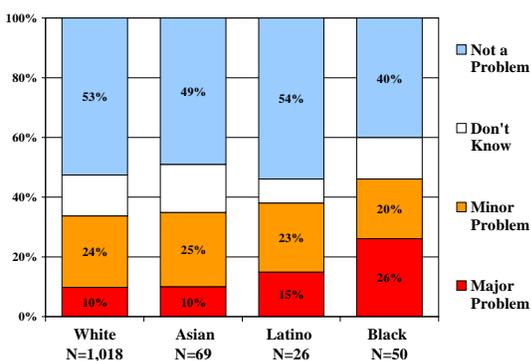
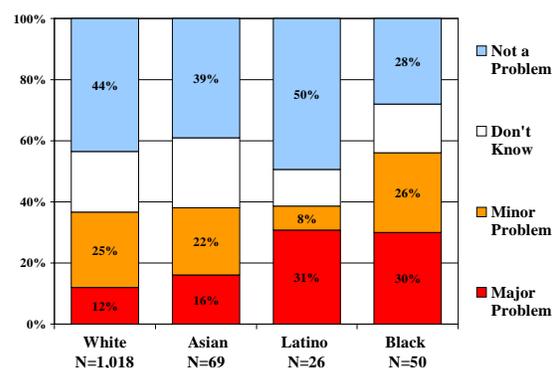


Figure 38: Police Engaging in Racial Profiling 2007 Survey



Between the 2003 and 2005 surveys there was a statistically significant decline in the opinion of police effectiveness among White respondents while there was no significant change for other racial groups. In 2007 there were significant increases in the opinions of police effectiveness among all racial groups with the largest increase observed among Black respondents.

Between the 2003 and 2007 surveys concerns about police misconduct have fallen for every racial group except Latinos, for which there was no statistically significant change. While Blacks still have the highest level of concern about police misconduct, their level of concern has decreased more than any other racial group.

Figure 39: General Opinions of Police Effectiveness

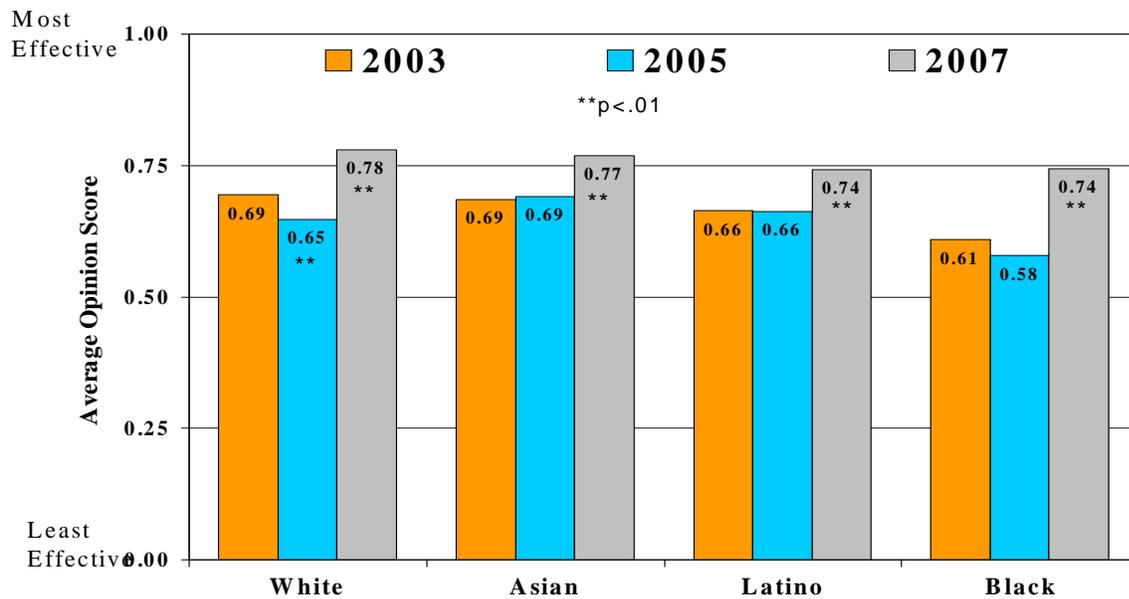
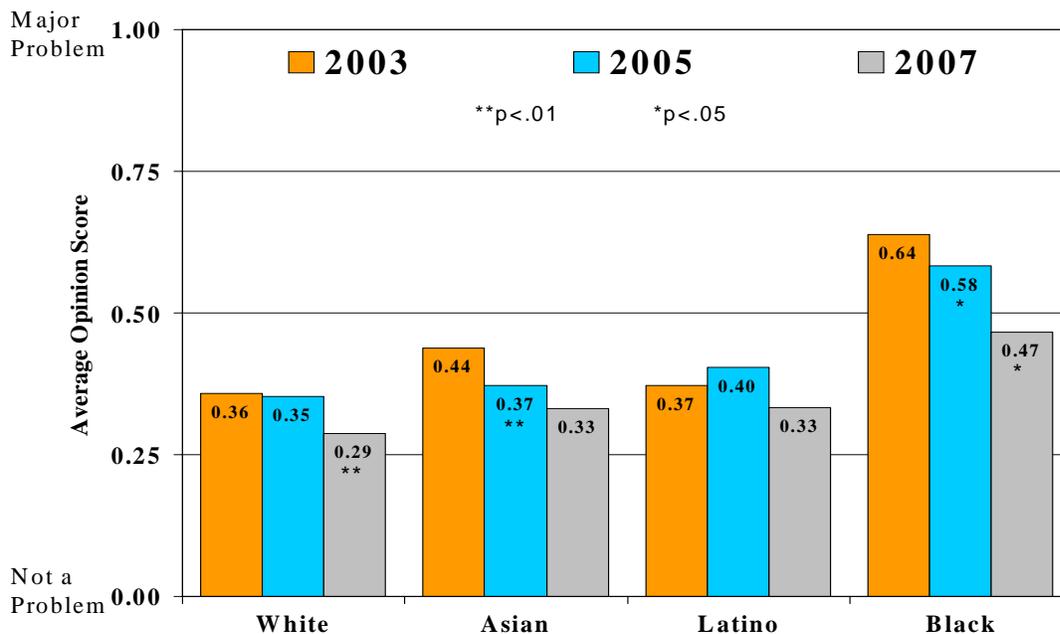


Figure 40: General Opinions of Police Misconduct



Nearly two-thirds of White respondents said they had a lot of respect for Seattle Police compared to less than half of the respondents from other racial groups. While more than 80% of the respondents in each racial group said they had at least some level of respect for the police, Blacks were more likely to feel disrespect with 6% feeling a lot of disrespect.

Compared to the 2005 survey there was a significant improvement in the level of respect for the police among Black respondents. Between 2005 and 2007 there was no change in the level of respect for police among Asian and Latino respondents but there was a statistically significant increase among White respondents.

Figure 41: Level of Respect for Seattle Police
2007 Survey

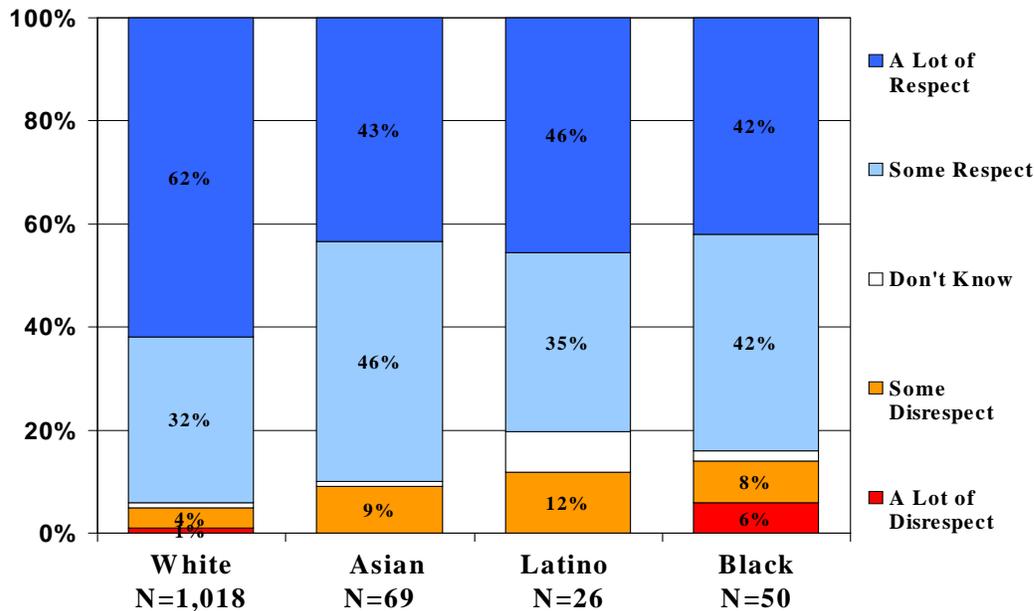
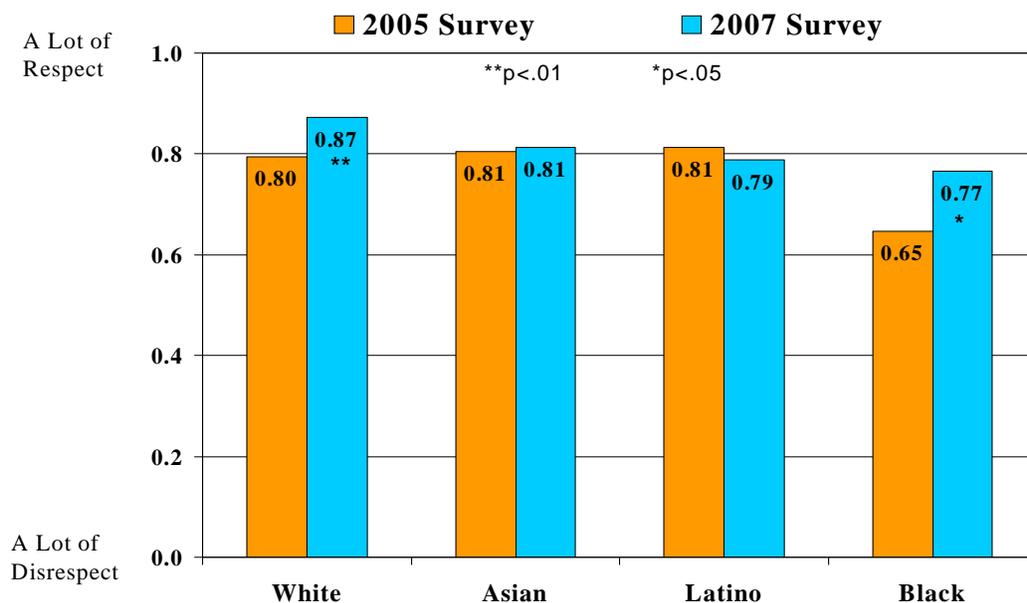


Figure 42: Level of Respect for Seattle Police Officers - Average Opinion Score



5. WRITTEN WARNINGS

Each year Seattle Police officers make thousands of traffic stops where a warning is given rather than a traffic citation. In the past these warnings were simply given verbally to the driver. However, if an issue later arose about the stop or if the driver wanted to complain about the stop, neither the driver nor SPD would have any record of why the stop was made or any details about the stop including information on the officer and the driver.

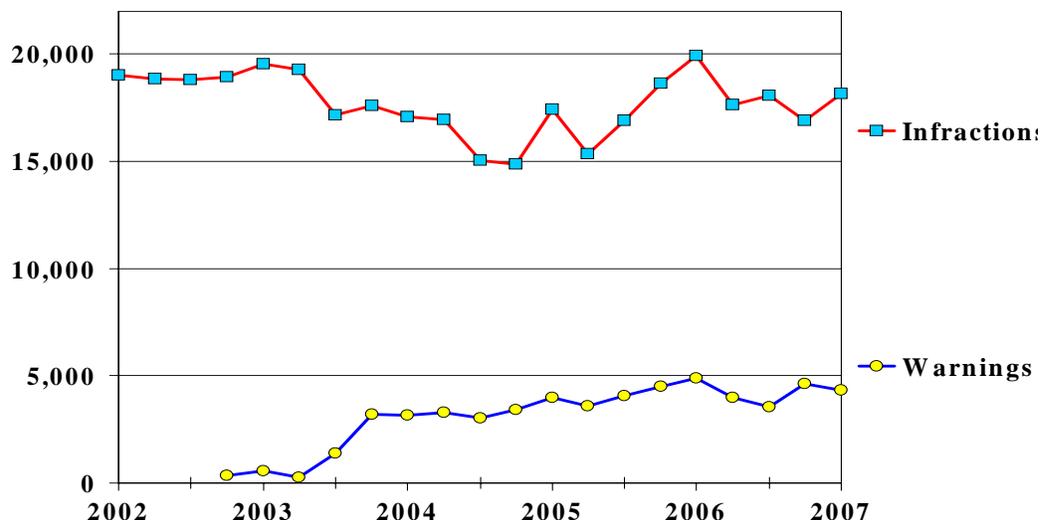
In order to fill this information gap and provide for greater accountability, SPD implemented a written warning system in 2003. Under this system the driver receives a written warning that is similar to a citation but it will not go on his driving record. The written warning contains the date, time and location of the stop, information on the driver, the infractions committed and the officer's name and serial number. There is also a narrative section where the officer can explain the reason for the stop. The driver, the officer and the department each get a copy of the citation. The officer's sergeant reviews the written warnings, citations and incident reports with each officer at the end of each shift.

The written warning system provides several benefits:

1. The driver will have documentation regarding the stop which may answer questions about the stop and would provide a record of the incident if any complaint were filed.
2. The officer will have a record of the stop in case any questions are raised.
3. Sergeants are able to review all of the traffic stops of their officers allowing for better management and problem identification.
4. Data from the written warnings can be analyzed to see how officers exercise their discretion in traffic stops. All traffic stops (citations, arrests and warnings) can be examined.

This report examines how officers use their discretion in deciding whether to issue a written warning or a traffic citation. The results show that officers give warnings most frequently for minor infractions. There is no difference in the warning rate based on the race of the driver. However, women and older drivers are more likely to receive a warning than men and younger drivers. The written warning program was piloted in 2003 and was phased into full operation in 2004. By 2005 approximately 20% of all recorded traffic stops for infractions were issued a written warning while 80% were given a citation. Data for all written warnings and infractions issued was obtained from SPD and Seattle Municipal Court.

Figure 43: Number of Traffic Infractions and Written Warnings Issued by Seattle Police Each Quarter



How do officers exercise their discretion in deciding when to issue a written warning versus a citation? First we examine the types of infractions where written warnings are issued. Written warnings are issued more often for minor offenses. In 59% of traffic stops for an equipment violation a written warning is issued. By contrast when a driver is stopped and found not to have a driver's license or insurance, a written warning is issued less than 6% of the time. This suggests that officers are exercising their discretion appropriately by issuing warnings primarily for minor offenses.

Figure 44: Types of Infractions Issued in 2005-2006
140,900 Violations

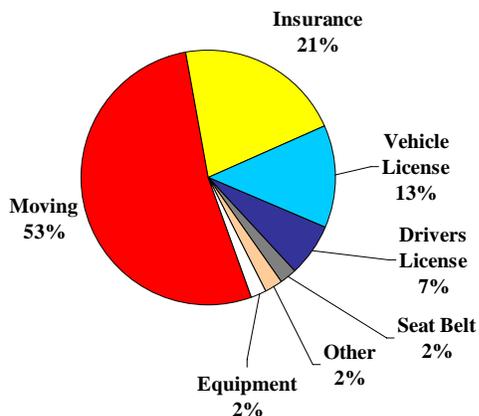


Figure 45: Types of Written Warnings Issued - 2005-2006
33,201 Violations

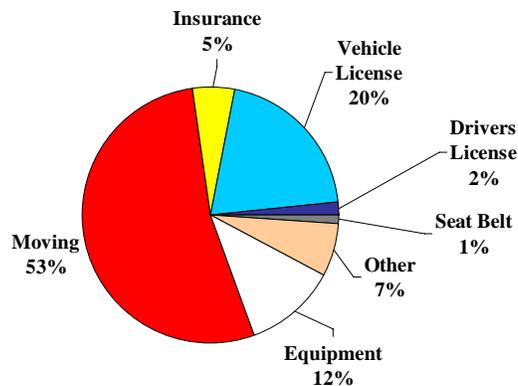
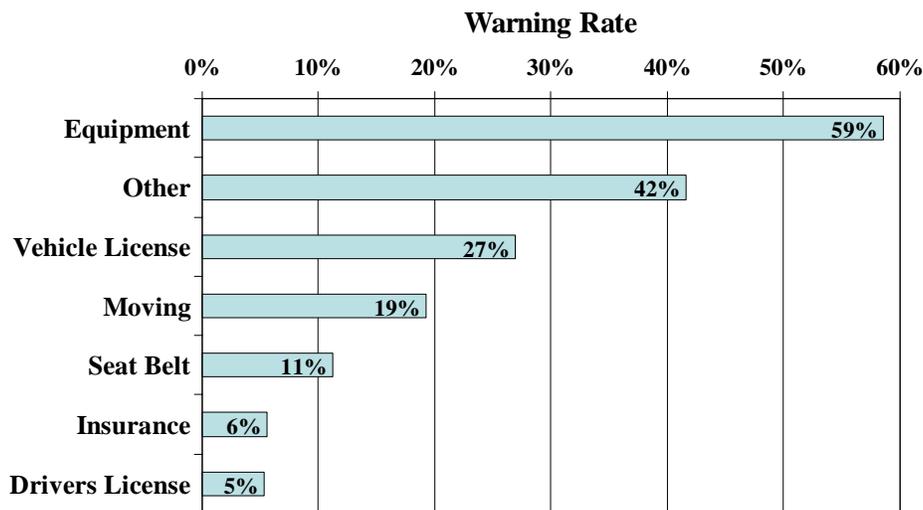


Figure 46: Written Warnings as Percentage of All Stops Involving Infraction Violations
2005-2006



There is no difference in the warning rate for different racial groups (Note: citation forms required by the State of Washington do not permit the documentation of ethnicity so only White, Asian and Black racial groups can be examined). Women are more likely to receive a written warning than men. Older drivers are more likely to receive a written warning than younger drivers. Seattle residents are just as likely to receive a written warning as non-residents.

Figure 47: Written Warnings as Percentage of All Stops Involving Infraction Violations - by Race - 2005 – 2006

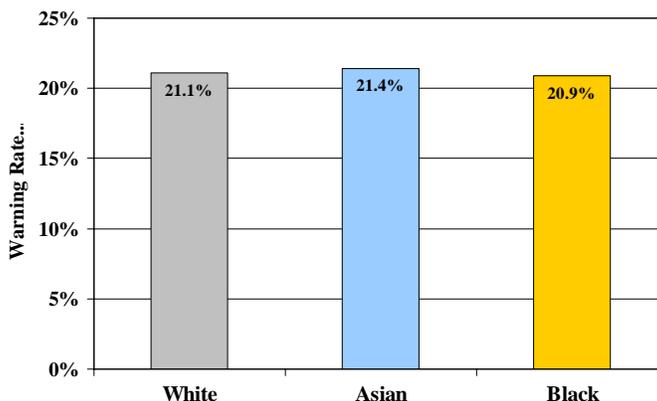


Figure 48: Written Warnings as Percentage of All Stops Involving Infraction Violations - by Gender - 2005 – 2006

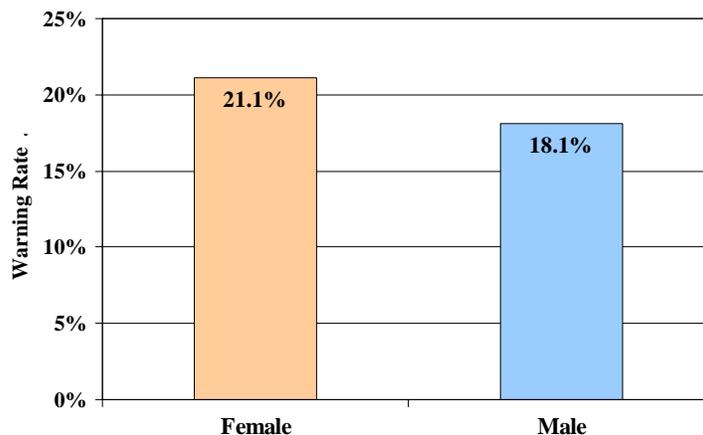
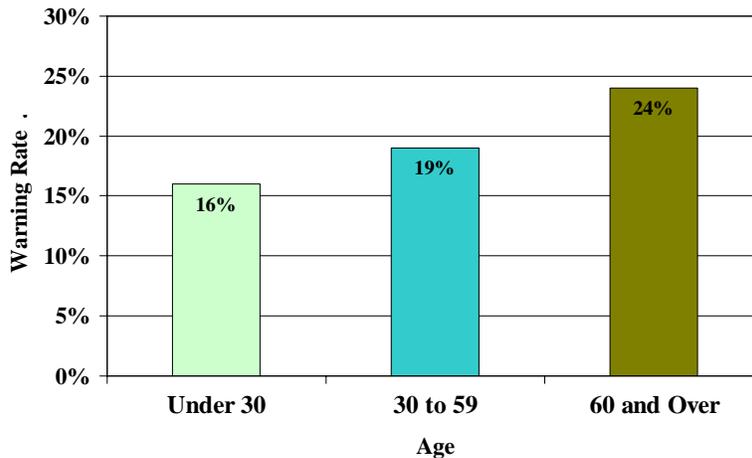


Figure 49: Written Warnings as Percentage of All Stops Involving Infraction Violations - by Age - 2005 – 2006





2007 Survey Instrument

Seattle Police Department

Seattle Adults
 April 25th-May 9th, 2007
 N = ; M.O.E. \pm 2.8%
 EMC #07-3668

** Some questions may add up to more/less than 100% due to rounding OR in questions where participants were allowed to give more than one response.*

2. **SEX (RECORD FROM OBSERVATION)**

Male	50%
Female	50%

Hello, my name is _____ with EMC Research. We are conducting an opinion survey among Seattle residents concerning their views of the Seattle Police Department. This is not a sales call; we are simply interested in your opinions. For this survey we need to speak with people who are eighteen years of age or over. May I speak to the head of household? **(IF NOT, TERMINATE; REPEAT INTRO ONCE THEY ARE ON THE LINE)** This study is funded by the city, and your answers will help police and city officials provide effective and responsive police services. Your identity will be kept confidential. The questions I ask will only take a few minutes.

3. Is your household within the Seattle city limits?

Yes	100%
-----	------

4. In general, how would you rate your neighborhood as a place to live?

Excellent	38%
Good	45% => 83%
Only Fair	13% => 17%
Poor	3%
(DK)	1%

5. In the last two years, would you say the overall level of crime in your neighborhood has gone up a lot, gone up some, stayed about the same, gone down some, or gone down a lot?
- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|---------------|
| Gone up a lot | 5% | |
| Gone up some | 16% | => 21% |
| Stayed about the same | 61% | => 69% |
| Gone down some | 7% | => 11% |
| Gone down a lot | 4% | |
| (DK) | 8% | |
6. In the last two years would you say that it has become more or less dangerous to cross the street on foot in your neighborhood? (IF MORE/LESS) Would that be much (MORE/LESS) or somewhat (MORE/LESS) dangerous?
- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------|
| Much more dangerous | 12% | |
| Somewhat more dangerous | 21% | => 33% |
| No change | 52% | => 54% |
| Somewhat less dangerous | 10% | => 13% |
| Much less dangerous | 3% | |
| (DK/Refused) | 2% | |
7. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood at night? Very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe?
- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---------------|
| Very safe | 40% | |
| Somewhat safe | 37% | => 77% |
| Somewhat unsafe | 13% | => 23% |
| Very unsafe | 7% | |
| (DK) | 3% | |

8. What are the most serious crime problems in your neighborhood? **(DO NOT READ LIST; TAKE UP TO 6 RESPONSES)**

(Answers in parens were pre-coded, those not in parens were offered by respondents)

(Burglary/breaking and entering to steal personal property)	31%
(Auto theft)	25%
(Theft of personal property)	16%
(People using or selling drugs)	16%
(None/Don't have any crime)	12%
(DK)	11%
(Violent physical attacks or assaults)	7%
(Crimes committed with guns)	5%
Traffic/Moving Violations / Speeding / Reckless Driving	3%
(Gang Violence)	3%
Vandalism	2%
Graffiti / Tagging	2%
(Murder)	2%
Car Prowling / Car Break-Ins/Theft Of Property In Cars	1%
Alcohol Disturbances / Drunk & Disorderly Behavior	1%
Prostitution	1%
Homeless Presence / Seeing Homeless Children/People	1%
Vagrancy / People Hanging Around	1%
(Sexual assault or rape)	1%
Animal Disturbances	1%
Disturbing The Peace / Noise Incidents	1%

To what degree do any of the following conditions or activities exist in your neighborhood? You can use a scale of routine, occasional, rare, and non-existent

SCALE: 1. Routine 2. Occasional 3. Rare
4. Non-Existent 5. (Don't Know) 6. (Refused)

(RANDOMIZE)

	<u>Rout.</u>	<u>Occ.</u>	<u>Rare</u>	<u>Non-Exist.</u>	<u>(DK)</u>	<u>(Ref)</u>	<u>Occ.+</u>	<u><Rare</u>
15. Public drinking/drunkenness	15%	22%	30%	32%	2%		36%	61%
16. Vandalism or graffiti	23%	30%	25%	20%	2%		53%	45%
17. Prostitution	5%	7%	17%	64%	7%		12%	81%
18. Panhandling or begging	16%	16%	25%	42%	1%		32%	67%
19. Drug activity, either selling or using	17%	18%	23%	32%	11%		35%	54%
20. Truancy or loitering youth skipping school	12%	16%	28%	30%	15%		28%	57%
21. Transients or homeless sleeping on the streets	12%	21%	26%	40%	1%		33%	66%
22. Speeding or other traffic offenses	38%	34%	16%	11%	1%		72%	27%
23. Loud noise from parties or businesses	10%	23%	34%	33%	0%		33%	66%

(END RANDOMIZE)

Next, I am going to read some statements about police effectiveness. In your responses only consider your experiences and opinions of the Seattle Police not any other police department. Please rate your level of agreement with each statement as strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree.

SCALE: 1. Strongly Agree 2. Somewhat Agree
3. Somewhat Disagree 4. Strongly Disagree
5. (Don't Know) 6. (Refused)

(RANDOMIZE)

	<u>Strg.</u> <u>Agr.</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>Agr.</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>Disa.</u>	<u>Stg.</u> <u>Disa.</u>	<u>(DK)</u>	<u>(Ref)</u>	<u>Agr.</u>	<u>Disa.</u>
24. The police do a good job of preventing crime in your neighborhood.	34%	40%	11%	6%	9%	1%	74%	17%
25. The police promptly respond to emergency calls for assistance in your neighborhood.	45%	29%	5%	4%	16%	0%	75%	10%
26. The police are helpful to people who have been victims of crime in your neighborhood.	39%	30%	6%	4%	20%	0%	69%	11%
27. Overall, the police are effective in dealing with the problems that really concern people in your neighborhood.	39%	35%	10%	5%	11%	0%	74%	15%
28. Overall, the police are doing a good job of dealing with residents in your neighborhood in a fair and courteous manner.	54%	30%	3%	4%	9%	0%	84%	7%
29. The police do a good job of addressing illegal drugs in your neighborhood.	30%	31%	7%	7%	24%	0%	61%	14%

(END RANDOMIZE)

30. In thinking of Seattle police officers, please rate the level of respect you hold for them. Do you hold a lot of respect, some respect, some disrespect, a lot of disrespect?
- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------|
| A lot of respect | 52% | |
| Some respect | 37% | => 89% |
| Some disrespect | 7% | => 10% |
| A lot of disrespect | 1% | |
| (Don't Know) | 2% | |
31. During the last two years would you say the level of police protection in your neighborhood has increased significantly, increased some, stayed about the same, decreased some, or decreased significantly?
- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------|
| Increased significantly | 6% | |
| Increased some | 15% | => 21% |
| Stayed about the same | 67% | => 73% |
| Decreased some | 5% | => 6% |
| Decreased significantly | 1% | |
| (DK) | 6% | |
32. If you had a serious problem with a Seattle Police officer, would you file a formal complaint against that officer?
- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--|
| Yes | 82% | |
| No | 11% | |
| (DK/Refused) | 6% | |

(IF Q32 = 2, ASK Q33. IF Q32 = 1 OR 3, SKIP TO Q34)

33. (IF NO) Why would you not consider filing a complaint?	
No Need / Wouldn't Have Problem With Police / Have Nothing To Complain About	27%
Fear Of Police Retaliation / Don't Want To Start Trouble	19%
Too Much Effort/Time Involved	10%
Would Depend On The Circumstances	9%
Minor Incident / Problem Not Serious Enough To File Complain	7%
Police Make Mistakes/Have Bad Days/Are Human	7%
Ineffective Result / Wouldn't Do Any Good / Nothing Would Co	6%
Police Response Is Poor/Dismissive / Police Probably Wouldn't Come Out	5%
Don't Know / Refused	5%
Don't Like To Complain/Get Involved	3%
Respect Police / Police Know What They're Doing	3%
Legal Advice / Lawsuit Situation	2%
Would Explore Other Avenues/Try To Work Things Out First	2%
Can Handle Problems Myself	2%
Lack Of Experience / Unfamiliar With Legal Processes	2%
Minority Citizen / Non-English Speaker / Might Not Be Understood	1%
Lack Of Proof / Policeman's Word Against Mine	1%

(RESUME ASKING EVERYONE)

I am going to read you a list of police activities that might have occurred in your neighborhood. Please tell me whether and how often the past 12 months have you seen police engaged in each activity. Have you seen police doing the activity daily, weekly, monthly, a few times during the year, or never?

SCALE: 1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Monthly 4. A few times
5. Never 6. (Don't Know) 7. (Refused)

(RANDOMIZE)

	<u>Daily</u>	<u>Weekl y</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Few Times</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>(DK)</u>	<u>(Ref)</u>
34. Police talking with residents	6%	8%	10%	37%	30%	9%	0%
35. Police talking with business owners	3%	6%	7%	18%	44%	22%	0%
36. Police attending community meetings	2%	3%	8%	16%	33%	39%	0%
37. Police facilitating crime watch and prevention activities such as nights out	5%	5%	6%	21%	41%	23%	
38. Police involved with kids through recreational or school activities	3%	4%	7%	14%	41%	32%	0%
39. Police patrolling in patrol cars	39%	25%	12%	15%	8%	1%	0%
40. Police patrolling on foot or by bicycle	5%	9%	8%	16%	59%	2%	
41. Any other activity? (SPECIFY)	7%	18%	23%	49%	2%		

41 Continued. (Other activity specified)

Police enforcing traffic laws / Stopping cars / Pulling people over	16%
Police hanging out/drinking coffee/sitting around	12%
Police speeding/driving fast in response to calls	10%
Police investigating a crime/filling out reports	10%
Police community event presence	9%
Police shooting someone	7%
Police presence lacking / Not enough/no police present when	7%
Police directing/controlling traffic	5%
Police monitoring traffic / Speed traps	4%
Police presence in stores/commercial businesses	3%
Parking enforcement	3%
Police planting drugs on someone	3%
Police pursuing someone	2%
Police harassing people	2%
Police patrolling on horseback	2%
Police assisting people	2%
Police overreacting / Too many patrol cars sent to one scene	2%
Police answering 911/emergency phone calls	1%

(END RANDOMIZE)

42. Moving on, are there certain parts of Seattle that you avoid because of a fear of crime and your personal safety?

Yes	56%
No	42%
(DK/Refused)	2%

(IF Q42=1, ASK Q43. ELSE, SKIP TO Q44)

43. Please specify the part of Seattle you avoid: _____

Downtown	22%
Pioneer Square Area	17%
Night Hours / After Dark	16%
Central District	16%
South Seattle / South End	16%
Rainier Avenue	10%
White Center	9%
Rainier Valley	7%
University District	5%
Martin Luther King Way	5%
1st Avenue	4%
3rd Avenue	4%
Pike Place Market / Market Street	4%
Rainier Beach	4%
Belltown	4%
Capitol Hill	4%
Aurora Avenue	3%
2nd Avenue	3%
West Seattle / West End	3%
Other Mentions	2%
Georgetown	2%
Anywhere In My Neighborhood	2%
Parks	2%
International District	2%
Madison Street	2%
Areas Registering 1%	22%

(RESUME ASKING EVERYONE)

44. In the last 12 months have you observed any illegal drug activity--selling or using drugs-- in your neighborhood?
- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------|
| Yes, selling drugs | 8% | |
| Yes, using drugs | 4% | |
| Yes, selling and using drugs | 15% | => 27% |
| No | 71% | => 73% |
| Don't know | 2% | |

(IF Q44=1, 2, or 3 ASK Q45. ELSE, SKIP TO Q56)

45. How often have you observed any drug activity in your neighborhood in the last 12 months?
- | | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Daily | 18% |
| Weekly | 34% |
| Monthly | 24% |
| A few times a year | 23% |
| Don't know | 2% |
46. Where did you see the drug activity occur in your neighborhood? **(DO NOT READ LIST; CHECK ALL THAT APPLY; TAKE UP TO 7 RESPONSES)**
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| On the street | 70% |
| At a park or playground | 34% |
| At a residential house or apartment | 25% |
| In a motor vehicle | 21% |
| At a business | 13% |
| At a school | 8% |
| In a parking lot | 2% |
| Nowhere | 1% |

54. In the last 12 months have you called the police to report drug activity in your neighborhood?
- | | |
|------------|-----|
| Yes | 15% |
| No | 84% |
| Don't know | 2% |

(IF Q54=1 ASK Q55. ELSE, SKIP TO Q56)

55. How many times have you called the police in the last year? (ENTER NUMBER)
- | | |
|---------|-----|
| 1 | 22% |
| 2 | 20% |
| 3 | 13% |
| 4 | 13% |
| 5 | 5% |
| 6 | 13% |
| 7 | 3% |
| 10 | 5% |
| 12 | 2% |
| 25 | 2% |
| 30 | 1% |
| 50 | 1% |
| Refused | 1% |

RESUME ASKING EVERYONE

Now I am going to read descriptions of how the Seattle Police Department might behave toward citizens. For each behavior please tell me whether you think it is **(PAUSE)** CURRENTLY **(PAUSE)** a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem.

SCALE: 1. Major problem 2. Minor problem
3. Not a problem 4. (DK) 5. (Refused)

(RANDOMIZE)

	<u>Major</u> <u>Prob.</u>	<u>Minor</u> <u>Prob.</u>	<u>Not a</u> <u>Prob.</u>	<u>(DK)</u>	<u>(Ref)</u>
56. Seattle Police stopping people in cars or on the street without good reason	15%	23%	45%	17%	0%
57. Seattle Police engaging in racial profiling	17%	26%	39%	18%	0%
58. Seattle Police using offensive language	10%	16%	57%	17%	1%
59. Seattle Police using excessive force, for example being physically abusive	15%	24%	49%	13%	0%

(END RANDOMIZE)

60. In the last 12 months, has anyone in your household, other than yourself, had a bad experience with a Seattle police officer?					
Yes					9%
No					90%
(DK)					1%
61. In the last 12 months, has anyone in your household, other than yourself, had a good experience with a Seattle police officer?					
Yes					26%
No					70%
(DK)					3%

62. In the past 12 months have you or any member of your household been a victim of a violent crime--assault, robbery, sexual assault, or harassment--committed in the City of Seattle? **(IF YES, CLARIFY IF ONE OR MULTIPLE VICTIMIZATIONS)**
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|---------------|
| Yes, one victimization in the last year | 9% | |
| Yes, multiple victimizations in the last year | 4% | => 13% |
| No | 87% | => 87% |
| (Don't know) | 1% | |
63. In the past 12 months have you or any member of your household been a victim of a property crime--vandalism, auto theft, burglary, theft--committed in the City of Seattle? **(IF YES, CLARIFY IF ONE OR MULTIPLE VICTIMIZATIONS.)**
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|---------------|
| Yes, one victimization in the last year | 18% | |
| Yes, multiple victimizations in the last year | 5% | => 23% |
| No | 77% | => 77% |
| (Don't Know) | 1% | |
64. Has anything happened to you or a member of your household within the past 12 months that you thought was a crime but which you decided not to report to the police?
- | | |
|--------------|-----|
| Yes | 9% |
| No | 87% |
| (Don't know) | 4% |
- (IF Q64=1, ASK Q65. ELSE, SKIP TO Q66)**
65. Why did you decide not to report that incident to the police?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| (Assumed that there was nothing the police could do to help) | 51% |
| (Assumed police would not take action) | 26% |
| (Personal problem) | 8% |
| Minor incident / Not worth reporting | 5% |
| (Too time consuming) | 5% |
| (Afraid of police) | 3% |
| Dealt with problem myself | 1% |
| Time Delay | 1% |
| Police were already aware of problem | 1% |
- (RESUME ASKING EVERYONE)**

66.	In the last 12 months, have you reported a crime to the police?	
	Yes	24%
	No	75%
	(DK)	1%

(IF Q66=1, ASK Q67. ELSE, SKIP TO Q74)

67.	(IF YES) What type of crime did you report? A property crime, a violent crime, or some other type of crime?	
	Property Crime	65%
	Violent Crime	13%
	Drug Activity	6%
	Disturbing The Peace / Bad Behavior	3%
	Harassment / Threatening Behavior	3%
	Loitering / Prowling / Suspicious Behavior	2%
	Non-Violent Sex Offense (e.g., exposure)	2%
	Noise Disturbance	2%
	Parking Violation	2%
	Traffic Offense/Violation (drag racing, speeding, etc.)	1%
	Gunshots Heard	1%
	Traffic Accident	1%
	Hit-And-Run Incident	1%
	Drunk Driving	1%
	Scam/Fraudulent Activity	1%
	Refused	1%

(IF Q66=1, ASK Q68—Q73. ELSE, SKIP TO Q74)

68.	Were you the victim of the crime you reported to the police?	
	Yes	55%
	No	43%
	(DK)	2%

Now I will read some statements about how the police officer treated you during the incident. For each statement, please rate your level of agreement as strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree.

SCALE: 1. Strongly Agree 2. Somewhat Agree
 3. Somewhat Disagree 4. Strongly Disagree
 5. (Don't Know) 6. (Refused)

(RANDOMIZE)

	<u>Strg.</u> <u>Agr.</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>Agr.</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>Disa.</u>	<u>Strg.</u> <u>Disa.</u>	<u>(DK)</u>	<u>(Ref)</u>	<u>AGR</u>	<u>DISA</u>
69. For this incident the officer treated you professionally and respectfully.	57%	22%	6%	5%	9%		80%	11%
70. The officers clearly explained where you could get help for problems you might have as a result of the incident	34%	17%	16%	21%	11%		52%	37%
71. The police promptly responded to your situation	45%	20%	9%	20%	5%		65%	30%
72. The police kept you informed of the status of your case	20%	13%	16%	32%	17%	0%	34%	49%

(END RANDOMIZE)

73. Overall, how satisfied are you with how the police department handled your situation? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?								
Very satisfied							30%	
Somewhat satisfied							35%	=> 65%
Somewhat dissatisfied							15%	=> 29%
Very dissatisfied							14%	
(DK)							5%	

(RESUME ASKING EVERYONE)

74. In the last 12 months, have you reported other non-crime emergencies such as a traffic accident or medical emergency to the police?
- | | |
|-----|-----|
| Yes | 19% |
| No | 80% |

(IF Q74=1, ASK Q75—Q78. ELSE, SKIP TO Q79)

I will read a few statements about how the police officer treated you during the incident. Please rate your level of agreement with the statement as strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree.

SCALE: 1. Strongly Agree 2. Somewhat Agree
3. Somewhat Disagree 4. Strongly Disagree
5. (Don't Know) 6. (Refused)

(RANDOMIZE)

	<u>Strg.</u> <u>Agr.</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>Agr.</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>Disa.</u>	<u>Stg.</u> <u>Disa.</u>	<u>(DK)</u>	<u>(Ref)</u>	<u>Agr.</u>	<u>Disa.</u>
75. For this incident, the officer treated you professionally and respectfully.	67%	11%	3%	5%	14%	1%	78%	7%
76. The officer(s) clearly explained where you could get help for problems you might have as a result of the incident.	42%	22%	2%	12%	21%	1%	64%	14%
77. The police promptly responded to your situation	68%	13%	5%	7%	7%	0%	81%	12%

(END RANDOMIZE)

78. Overall, how satisfied are you with how the police department handled your situation?
Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Very satisfied | 59% |
| Somewhat satisfied | 24% => 83% |
| Somewhat dissatisfied | 7% => 13% |
| Very dissatisfied | 6% |
| (DK) | 4% |

(RESUME ASKING EVERYONE)

79. In the last 12 months, have you reported a suspicious person, suspicious circumstance, suspicious noises, or other neighborhood problem to the police?

Yes	15%
No	85%
(DK)	1%

(IF Q79=1, ASK Q80—Q83. ELSE, SKIP TO Q84)

The next few statements are about how the police officer treated you during the incident. Please rate your level of agreement with the statement as strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

SCALE: 1. Strongly Agree 2. Somewhat Agree
3. Somewhat Disagree 4. Strongly Disagree
5. (Don't Know) 6. (Refused)

(RANDOMIZE)

	<u>Strg.</u> <u>Agr.</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>Agr.</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>Disa.</u>	<u>Strg.</u> <u>Disa.</u>	<u>(DK)</u>	<u>(Ref)</u>	<u>Agr.</u>	<u>Disa.</u>
80. For this incident, the officer treated you professionally and respectfully.	57%	25%	1%	7%	9%	1%	82%	8%
81. The officer(s) clearly explained where you could get help for problems you might have as a result of the incident.	35%	16%	11%	23%	15%	1%	51%	33%
82. The police promptly responded to your situation	53%	16%	8%	15%	7%	0%	70%	23%

(END RANDOMIZE)

83. Overall, how satisfied are you with how the police department handled your situation? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Very satisfied	40%	
Somewhat satisfied	32%	=> 72%
Somewhat dissatisfied	18%	=> 26%
Very dissatisfied	8%	
(DK)	2%	

(RESUME ASKING EVERYONE)

84. In the last 12 months, have you participated in block watch, anti-crime programs or other meetings with police?

Yes	12%
No	88%

(IF Q84=1, ASK Q85. ELSE, SKIP TO Q86)

85. Overall, how satisfied are you with how the police department participated in these programs and meetings? Were you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Very satisfied	55%
Somewhat satisfied	34% => 89%
Somewhat dissatisfied	5% => 8%
Very dissatisfied	3%
(DK)	3%

(RESUME ASKING EVERYONE)

86. In the last 12 months have you approached or sought help from the police for something I have not mentioned?

Yes	4%
No	96%

87. In the last 12 months, have you been stopped by a Seattle police officer while driving in Seattle?

Yes	10%
No	89%

(IF Q87=1, ASK Q88—Q100. ELSE, SKIP TO Q101)

88. In the last 12 months, how many times have you been stopped by a Seattle police officer while driving in Seattle?

Once	75%
Twice	12%
Three times	1%
Four or more times	6%
(DK)	5%

Now I am going to read you a list. During the most recent time you were stopped while driving, did any of the following occur?

SCALE: 1. Yes 2. No 3. (DK) 4. (Refused)

(RANDOMIZE)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>(DK)</u>	<u>(Ref)</u>
89. You received a warning	46%	53%	1%	
90. You received a ticket	49%	51%	1%	
91. You were frisked, searched, patted down	10%	90%		
92. Your vehicle was searched	10%	90%	0%	
93. You were questioned about why you were in the area	25%	75%		
94. You were arrested	2%	98%		

(END RANDOMIZE)

Now I am going to read a few statements about how the police might have treated you during the most recent time you were stopped while driving. For each statement please rate your level of agreement with the statement as strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree.

SCALE: 1. Strongly Agree 2. Somewhat Agree
 3. Somewhat Disagree 4. Strongly Disagree
 5. (Don't Know) 6. (Refused)

(RANDOMIZE)

	<u>Strg.</u> <u>Agr.</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>Agr.</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>Disa.</u>	<u>Stg.</u> <u>Disa.</u>	<u>(DK)</u>	<u>(Ref)</u>	<u>Agr.</u>	<u>Disa.</u>
95. The officers treated you professionally and respectfully	64%	18%	5%	11%	2%	1%	81%	16%
96. The officers clearly explained the reason you were stopped	72%	9%	2%	13%	2%	1%	81%	16%
97. You believe the officer had a valid reason for stopping you	61%	14%	8%	14%	3%	1%	74%	21%
98. The time you were detained during this encounter was reasonable	55%	19%	8%	11%	7%	1%	74%	19%

(END RANDOMIZE)

99. During the most recent incident, did the police officers for any reason use or threaten to use physical force against you, other than handcuffing you? **(IF NECESSARY, USE GRABBING, STRIKING, PULLING A WEAPON, OR THREATENING TO HIT AS EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL FORCE)**

Yes	3%
No	96%
(Refused)	1%

100. Overall, how satisfied are you with how the officer handled the situation? Would you say you were very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Very satisfied	51%
Somewhat satisfied	22% => 73%
Somewhat dissatisfied	13% => 26%
Very dissatisfied	13%
(DK)	1%
(Refused)	1%

(RESUME ASKING EVERYONE)

101. In the past 12 months, have you been stopped by a Seattle police officer while walking or standing in Seattle?

Yes	4%
No	96%

(IF Q101=1, ASK Q102—Q113. ELSE, SKIP TO Q114)

102. In the last 12 months, how many times have you been stopped by a Seattle police officer while walking or standing in Seattle?

Once	41%
Twice	20%
Three times	22%
Four or more times	5%
(DK)	13%

During the most recent time when you were stopped while walking or standing did any of the following occur?

SCALE: 1. Yes 2. No 3. (DK) 4. (Refused)

(RANDOMIZE)

Yes

No

(DK)

(Ref)

103. You received a warning

24%

76%

104. You received a ticket

8%

87%

5%

105. You were frisked, searched, patted down

24%

76%

106. You were questioned about why you were in the area

58%

42%

107. You were arrested

--

96%

5%

(END RANDOMIZE)

Now I am going to read a few statements about how the police might have treated you during the most recent time you were stopped while walking or standing. For each statement please rate your level of agreement with the statement as strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree.

SCALE: 1. Strongly Agree 2. Somewhat Agree
 3. Somewhat Disagree 4. Strongly Disagree
 5. (Don't Know) 6. (Refused)

(RANDOMIZE)

	<u>Strg.</u> <u>Agr.</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>Agr.</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>Disa.</u>	<u>Stg.</u> <u>Disa.</u>	<u>(DK)</u>	<u>(Ref)</u>	<u>Agr.</u>	<u>Disa.</u>
108. The officers treated you professionally and respectfully.	33%	37%	20%	10%			71%	29%
109. The officers clearly explained the reason you were stopped	47%	18%	9%	26%			65%	35%
110. You believe the officer had a valid reason for stopping you	29%	23%	15%	30%	3%		51%	45%
111. The time you were detained during this encounter was reasonable	49%	12%	4%	35%			61%	39%

(END RANDOMIZE)

112. During the most recent incident, did the police officer(s) for any reason use or threaten to use physical force against you, other than handcuffing you? **(IF NECESSARY, USE GRABBING, STRIKING, PULLING A WEAPON OR THREATENING TO HIT AS EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL FORCE)**

Yes	21%
No	78%
(DK)	1%

113. Overall, how satisfied are you with how the officer handled the situation? Would you say you were very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Very satisfied	34%
Somewhat satisfied	16% => 50%
Somewhat dissatisfied	29% => 50%
Very dissatisfied	20%

(RESUME ASKING EVERYONE)

114. In the past 12 months, have you been involved in a traffic accident that was reported to the police?

Yes	4%
No	96%

(IF Q114=1, ASK Q115. ELSE, SKIP TO Q116)

115. Overall, how satisfied are you with how the officer handled your situation? Would you say you were very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Very satisfied	61%
Somewhat satisfied	26% => 87%
Somewhat dissatisfied	3% => 9%
Very dissatisfied	6%
(DK)	4%

(RESUME ASKING EVERYONE)

116. In the last 12 months have you been stopped or questioned by the Seattle police for something that I have not mentioned?

Yes	3%
No	96%
(DK)	1%

Now, I'd like to ask you some questions for statistical purposes only.

117. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

High school incomplete, or less	6%
High school graduate or GED	15%
Technical, trade or business school	5%
College/University incomplete	20%
College/University complete	32%
Postgraduate work/degree	20%
(Refused)	1%

118. Were you born in the United States?

Yes	81%
No	19%

119. How many years have you lived in the city of Seattle?
(Record actual number. For Under 1 year, enter a zero; for “Don’t know” enter 88; for Refused enter 99)
- | | |
|------------|-----|
| 1-5 | 19% |
| 6-10 | 15% |
| 11-20 | 25% |
| 20+ | 39% |
| Don’t Know | 1% |
| Refused | 1% |
120. Do you or your family own the home in which you live?
- | | |
|-----------|-----|
| Yes | 51% |
| No | 48% |
| (Refused) | 1% |
121. What is your age? **(IF GIVE EXACT AGE, ENTER IT HERE.)**
122. **(FOR EVERYONE, ENTER AGE RANGE BELOW)**
- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| 18-24 | 13% |
| 25-29 | 12% |
| 30-34 | 15% |
| 35-39 | 11% |
| 40-44 | 10% |
| 45-49 | 7% => 68% |
| 50-54 | 8% => 32% |
| 55-59 | 6% |
| 60-64 | 6% |
| 65+ | 11% |
| (Refused) | 2% |

123. How many hours do you drive in a normal week?
(Record actual number. For if does not drive, enter a zero; for “Don’t know” enter 888; for Refused enter 999)

Don’t Drive	18%
1-5	32%
6-10	25%
11+	21%
Don’t Know	1%
Refused	3%

124. How many times a day do you use a crosswalk in your neighborhood on a typical day?
(Record actual number. For “Don’t know” enter 888; for Refused enter 999)

None	19%
1	15%
2	19%
3	8%
4	10%
5	8%
6	3%
7	1%
8+	13%
Don’t Know	3%
Refused	2%

125. What is your type of household? Is it single adult, two or more adults, a single adult with children under eighteen, or two or more adults with children under eighteen?

Single adult - no children under age 18	32%
Two or more adults - no children under age 18	36%
Single adult with children under age 18	4%
Two or more adults with children under age 18	26%
(Refused)	2%

126.	What is your current employment status?		
	Employed full time	54%	
	Employed part time	10%	
	Self-employed	6%	=> 70%
	Unemployed	5%	=> 30%
	Homemaker	3%	
	Retired	14%	
	Student	6%	
	(Refused)	2%	

I am going to read you a list of measures a person might take to increase his or her personal safety. For each, please tell me whether or not you have personally taken that measure.

SCALE: 1. Yes 2. No 3. (DK) 4. (Refused)

(RANDOMIZE)

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>(DK)</u>	<u>(Ref)</u>
127. Dead bolt locks	85%	13%	1%	2%
128. Bars on windows	14%	83%	1%	2%
129. Exterior motion activated lighting	40%	58%	1%	2%
130. Timers for turning on interior lights	29%	68%	1%	2%
131. Guard dog	14%	83%	1%	2%
132. Security alarm	27%	70%	1%	2%
133. Weapons for self defense	13%	83%	1%	3%

(END RANDOMIZE)

134. Do you or anyone in your household own a firearm for personal protection or for hunting or sports shooting?
- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------|
| Yes, for personal protection | 5% | |
| Yes, for hunting and shooting | 4% | |
| Yes, for both personal protection and hunting and shooting | 5% | => 14% |
| No | 84% | => 84% |
| (DK) | 1% | |
| (Refused) | 2% | |
135. What is your annual household income before taxes? (**IF NECESSARY, READ** “This information will be used to group responses to the survey to see if there are any differences between income levels. Your specific response will be kept completely confidential.”)
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| (Less than \$25,000) | 16% |
| (\$25,000 to less than \$50,000) | 21% |
| (\$50,000 to less than \$75,000) | 18% |
| (\$75,000 to less than \$100,000) | 10% |
| (Over \$100,000) | 10% |
| (DK) | 7% |
| (Refused) | 18% |

136. What ethnic group do you identify with?	
(White/Caucasian)	68% => 68%
(Asian: Chinese)	3% => 14%
(Asian: Filipino)	3%
(Asian: Middle Eastern)	2%
(Asian: Other)	2%
(Asian: Japanese)	1%
(Asian: Vietnamese)	1%
(Asian: Korean)	1%
(Asian: East Asian)	1%
(Asian: Laotian)	1%
(Asian: Cambodian)	0%
(Asian: Pacific Islander)	0%
(Black: African/American)	4% => 8%
(Black: African)	3%
(Black: Other)	0%
(Black: Caribbean/West Indian)	0%
(Hispanic/Latino)	6% => 6%
(Native American/Alaskan Native)	1% => 5%
Multi-Racial / Mixed Race	1%
Refused	3%

(IF Q136=HISPANIC/LATINO, ASK Q137. ELSE, SKIP TO Q138)

137. Where is your country of origin?	
Mexico	56%
South America	17%
Central America	11%
Spain	4%
Caribbean (Cuba, Puerto Rico)	4%
(Don't Know)	3%
(Refused)	4%

(RESUME ASKING EVERYONE)

138. Would you be willing to be contacted by the city of Seattle to participate in follow-up discussions concerning this study?

Yes	41%
No	59%

(IF Q138=YES, ASK Q139—Q140, IF NO, SKIP.)

Thank you very much. If we conduct the groups, you may receive a call to check your availability. May I have your name and phone number so that we may contact you?

139. Name: _____

140. Phone Number: _____

Thank you very much for your time. Your responses will be combined with many others to help us understand Seattle residents' views of and experiences with the police. Again, thank you very much. This concludes our survey. Goodbye.