



Seattle Police Department's Micro Community Policing Plans Implementation Evaluation

Jacqueline B. Helfgott, William Parkin, Jennifer Danner, Grace Goodwin, Brooke Bray, Karmen Schuur,
Jessica Chandler, Matt Thomas, Shannon Ro, Zhanna Kachurina, Chase Yap, and Joseph Singer

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEATTLEU



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Executive Summary

This report summarizes the results of a two-year implementation evaluation of the Seattle Police Department's (SPD) Micro Community Policing Plans (MCPP) initiative. The evaluation was independently conducted between January 2015 and January 2017 by Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice researchers.

The evaluation of the SPD MCPP initiative employed a mixed-method research design including participant-observation, community focus groups, and the development and administration of the Seattle Public Safety Survey. A central element of the MCPP initiative was the creation of research analyst and assistant (RA) positions dedicated to assisting with tasks associated with the MCPP in each of the five SPD precincts. The RAs served in dual roles as SPD research analysts and as Seattle University research assistant participant-observers. The Seattle Public Safety Survey developed as part of the initiative was administered as part of the evaluation in 2015 and 2016.

The results tell the story of the evolution of the SPD's MCPP initiative. They show how the collection of data on community perceptions of microcommunity-level crime can be used in conjunction with real crime data to provide a comprehensive assessment of the nature of crime to address public safety. This report discusses implications for public safety and police-community engagement and recommendations for further development of the SPD MCPP initiative.

Key findings

The SPD MCPP facilitates police-community engagement to inform microcommunity-level public safety priorities and strategies in the city of Seattle. Over the two-year implementation period, the MCPP evolved from a ground-up initiative to an institutionally integrated structure for using police-community engagement and data on crime and residents' perceptions of public safety to direct police resources and services at the microcommunity level.

Triangulation of data on resident perceptions, crime, and police activities offers a framework for further empirical evaluation of the MCPP initiative's effectiveness.

Seattle public safety survey results 2015–2016

The top citywide public safety concern in 2015 was car prowling (theft from inside a vehicle), followed by lack of police capacity and residential burglary. These three top concerns remained the same in 2016, with lack of police capacity taking the place of car prowling as the top issue, followed by car prowling and residential burglary. Results from narrative comments on the most prominent issues of concern for microcommunity residents show that lack of police capacity and homelessness were the most prominent themes in both 2015 and 2016.

Implications and recommendations

Data collected through the MCPP initiative provide a comprehensive picture of the nature of crime, which helps meaningfully address public safety in Seattle by directing resources and services to target the unique needs of Seattle microcommunities. Recommendations

include further developing the integrated data triangulation system, ongoing evaluation of the impact of the MCPP on crime and public safety, and expansion of police-community engagement opportunities.

Introduction

Background

On June 23, 2014, Kathleen O'Toole was sworn in as Chief of the Seattle Police Department (SPD). One of her top priorities was to address crime, violence, and quality-of-life issues by implementing cutting-edge strategies to reduce crime and increase public safety in Seattle. In late 2014, the SPD, in partnership with the Seattle Police Foundation (SPF) and Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice (SUCJ), received a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) to design and implement an evaluation of the SPD Micro Community Policing Plans (MCP) initiative. In Seattle, microcommunities are geographies identified as distinct neighborhoods by the community and the police department. The SPD MCP initiative was implemented in January 2015 with pilot evaluation of the implementation to span two years from January 2015 to January 2017.

The SPD MCP initiative is based on the premise that public safety can be enhanced and crime reduced through collaborative police-community attention to distinct needs of Seattle neighborhoods with focused crime control, crime prevention, and quality-of-life strategies on neighborhood-specific priorities. The SPD MCP initiative recognizes that no

two Seattle neighborhoods are alike and that community members' perceptions of crime and public safety at the microcommunity level matter. The MCP initiative takes a three-pronged approach to bring together community engagement, crime data, and police services. Plans are tailored to meet the individual needs and unique approach of each microcommunity. Through community engagement, information is gathered about residents' microcommunity-level perceptions of crime. Combining that information with official crime data provides a much more accurate picture of the reality of crime and public safety than do official crime data alone. This use of community feedback and perception of crime and public safety in conjunction with official crime data to develop MCPs to address the reality of crime in communities makes the strategy unique and unprecedented.

The MCP initiative implemented focused crime control, crime prevention, and quality-of-life strategies in more than 55¹ Seattle neighborhoods in the five police precincts across the city. The MCP initiative was developed from the bottom up with input and feedback from residents at the microcommunity level, business leaders, and police officers and command staff at the precinct level. This innovative collaborative

1. The microcommunities were designated through police-community engagement in the early developmental phase of the initiative. Microcommunities were determined based on a dialogue between SPD precinct captains and personnel and residents and community groups with consideration of historically designated neighborhoods. The SPD MCP map is considered a living document that can be revised and informed through ongoing police-community engagement. The number of microcommunities defined at any given time is dynamic with potential to fluctuate up or down as the plans evolve.

approach to crime reduction and public safety fills a historical planning and implementation gap that has existed in Seattle's many diverse neighborhoods by creating individualized innovative solutions to reducing and preventing violence. The MCPP initiative involved a collaborative process including the SPD, Seattle residents and community leaders, SUCJ researchers, and the SPF. To develop the MCPPs, community residents worked in partnership with their local police precinct captain and their community policing team sergeant to identify priority problems, analyze existing quality-of-life and crime data, and design individualized MCPPs to increase public safety and reduce crime.

Historical and conceptual origins of the Seattle Police Department Micro Community Policing Plans initiative

The SPD MCPP initiative is in line with the principles of community justice as a strategy and philosophy of justice (Clear, Hamilton, and Cadora 2011) and collective efficacy (Browning et al. 2014; Wells et al. 2006; van Zomeren, Saguy, and Schellhaas 2013; Xu et al. 2005) that offers an “alternative that promises a new set of values that might lead us to new ways of justice” (Clear 2007, 176). Community reaction to police is often determined by the way police define the community, and much work still needs to be done to change the nature of policing to integrate community policing strategies into the broader community justice agenda. While police departments were largely the first criminal justice agencies to embrace community justice in the form of community policing initiatives in the 1980s and 1990s (Clear 2007), community policing and community justice differ. Community policing comprises three components: (1) partnerships (with community members and groups, government agencies, nonprofits and service providers, private businesses, and media), (2) organizational transformation

(through management, organizational structure, personnel, and technology), and (3) problem solving (SARA—scanning, analysis, response, and assessment). Community justice is a strategy and philosophy of criminal justice that applies to both crime and quality of life in communities and embraces non-police functions of adjudication and sentencing, corrections, and offender reentry (Clear 2007; Clear, Hamilton, and Cadora 2011). The SPD MCPP initiative helps move community policing into this broader agenda of community justice.

The SPD MCPP initiative is based on principles of community justice and the idea that communities can be organized around place, people, and common personal identity to improve police-community relations through efforts to develop trust, forge relationships, and identify shared interests and goals between the police and the many communities they serve. It recognizes important research findings on the criminology of place (Weisburd, Groff, and Yang 2012) and that community concerns and community-police interactions are often driven by shared experiences as a result of living in a particular neighborhood with its own unique composition and issues. Community justice assumes that criminal justice strategies are tailored to acknowledge critically important differences between communities within cities; that the formal criminal justice system of control is not the main mechanism of public safety; and that informal social controls such as families, friends, neighbors, business owners, and social organizations form the foundation of public safety (Clear, Hamilton, and Cadora 2011).

The SPD MCPP initiative is a community justice-oriented, neighborhood-based strategy that strives to improve quality of life in neighborhoods where law enforcement and community members work together collaboratively to address crime and crime perceptions from a grassroots, bottom-up

approach. The SPD MCPP initiative is a community policing initiative that embodies the principles of community justice-oriented policing that builds upon theory, research, and initiatives in other stages of the criminal justice process that have attempted to increase understanding between traditionally polarized groups affected by crime. For example, restorative justice initiatives such as victim-offender mediation, peacemaking and sentencing circles, surrogate encounter programs, and victim wrap-around initiatives and community justice reflect a new era of criminal justice practices that offer alternative frameworks for understanding crime and its response. Like restorative justice initiatives that bring together groups that are separated within the adversarial system, the SPD MCPP initiative offers opportunities for community members and police to work collaboratively to better understand one another's perspectives, issues, and concerns from a grassroots, ground-up approach. The MCPP initiative encourages police to work closely with the residents at the neighborhood or microcommunity level within each precinct jurisdiction to together define the "crime problem" in each neighborhood by combining the way the problem is perceived residents and other stakeholders with official crime data collected through 911 calls and incident reports.

This focus on the many distinct communities within neighborhoods in the city of Seattle provides a unique opportunity to identify how place-based and issue- or identity-based communities present both similar and different relationships to the police in efforts to make sense of what their needs are and how those needs can be addressed. The SPD MCPP initiative allows the SPD to begin to identify commonalities and differences within and between communities to be efficient and effective in problem solving while remaining attentive to unique experiences and perspectives. For example, while the concerns

raised by one community subgroup may reveal some patterns, it is important to identify how patterns are the same or different across communities, to examine differences within communities, and to determine how perceptions of microcommunity-level crime and public safety can be used in conjunction with official crime data to direct police resources and action. Thus, the overarching purpose of the MCPP initiative is to promote efficiency while accepting the limits and dangers of a "one-size-fits-all" approach. This balance is achieved through directed meaningful allocation of resources and action that takes into account the particularities within microcommunities (which may involve resident concerns that are not held citywide but that have large consequences at the microcommunity level) and recognizes that change may be needed across multiple communities or the entire city of Seattle.

The nature and extent of crime in Seattle neighborhoods, a.k.a. microcommunities

Seattle is divided into five precincts: (1) East, (2) North, (3) South, (4) Southwest, and (5) West. Seattle is a city of neighborhoods, each with a distinct nature in terms of crime and quality of life. The MCPP initiative was implemented in response to crime concerns that characterized the SPD precincts and their respective neighborhoods and microcommunities. At the onset of the initiative, precinct captains were asked to identify microcommunities within their precincts in collaboration with residents and community groups. The intent was to establish an ongoing dynamic approach to the citywide map whereby the police and the community would work together to continually assess and reevaluate the microcommunities. At the onset of the MCPP initiative, more than 55 microcommunities were identified. During the course of the initiative, additional microcommunities were identified. Some

have been dropped and others added; as of January 2017 there were 59 officially designated Seattle microcommunities—10 in East Precinct, 12 in North Precinct, 14 in Southwest Precinct, 15 in South Precinct, and 8 in West Precinct. Figure 1 shows the current MCPP map.²

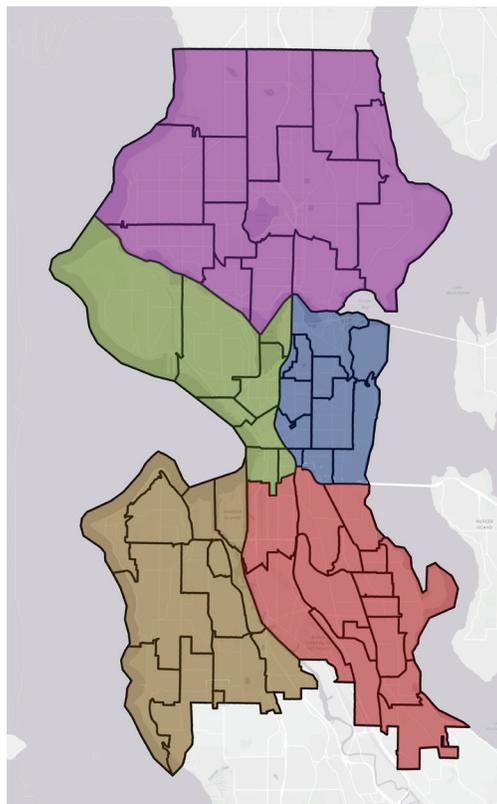
East Precinct

The East Precinct comprises 10 microcommunities: (1) Capitol Hill, (2) Central Area/Squire Park, (3) Chinatown/International District, (4) Eastlake-East, (5) First Hill, (6) Judkins Park/North Beacon Hill, (7) Madison Park, (8) Madrona Leschi, (9) Miller Park, and (10) Montlake/Portage Bay. East Precinct saw a nearly 30 percent rise in total violent crime from 2012 to 2014 prior to the implementation of the MCPP initiative; it had almost 40 percent of all of Seattle’s robberies and aggravated assaults. The annual crime statistics from 2010 to 2016 in the East Precinct are shown in figure 2 on page 5.³

North Precinct

The North Precinct comprises 12 microcommunities: (1) Ballard-North, (2) Ballard-South, (3) Bitterlake, (4) Fremont, (5) Greenwood, (6) Lake City, (7) Northgate, (8) Phinney Ridge, (9) Roosevelt/Ravenna, (10) Sandpoint, (11) University, and (12) Wallingford. North Precinct saw a rise in property crime from 2012 to 2014 prior to the implementation of the MCPP initiative. North Precinct annual crime statistics from 2010 to 2016 are shown in figure 3 on page 5.

FIGURE 1. MAP OF SEATTLE MICRO-COMMUNITIES, JANUARY 31, 2017



South Precinct

The South Precinct comprises 15 microcommunities: (1) Brighton/Dunlap, (2) Claremont/Rainier Vista, (3) Columbia City, (4) Genesee, (5) Georgetown, (6) Hillman City, (7) Lakewood/Seward Park, (8) Mid-Beacon Hill, (9) Mount Baker, (10) New Holly,

2. There are many maps of Seattle that have been created over the years by different government and nonprofit organizations and a range of resident opinions about which neighborhoods should be officially designated as neighborhoods and identified on maps. In the development of the MCPP initiative, the SPD approached this issue with the goal of creating a map that respected the ways in which community members defined and understood their neighborhoods. The MCPP map would be used to organize and report official SPD data at the microcommunity level with the understanding that the maps and the number of microcommunities is an ongoing, evolving process.

3. Crime comparisons in all figures are drawn from Seattle Police Department data (SPD 2017a).

(11) North Beacon Hill, (12) Rainier Beach, (13) Rainier View, (14) SODO (short for South Downtown), and (15) South Beacon Hill. The South Precinct includes microcommunities such as Rainier View that are among the most racially diverse areas in the United States (Kolko 2012). Violence in the South Precinct has characterized this section of the city; it had the largest share of homicides and

shootings in Seattle in 2014 (35 percent higher than any other precinct). It also had a higher monthly average in 2014 than in 2013 of robberies and aggravated assaults through the first quarter of 2014, resulting in an 8 percent increase in the monthly average of total violent crimes in the South Precinct. South Precinct annual crime statistics from 2010 to 2016 are shown in figure 4 on page 6.

FIGURE 2. EAST PRECINCT YEARLY CRIME COMPARISON, 2010–2016

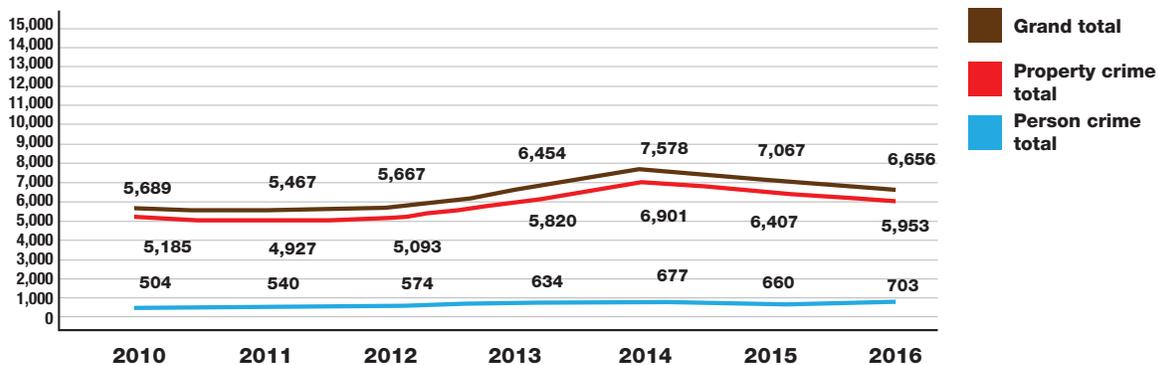
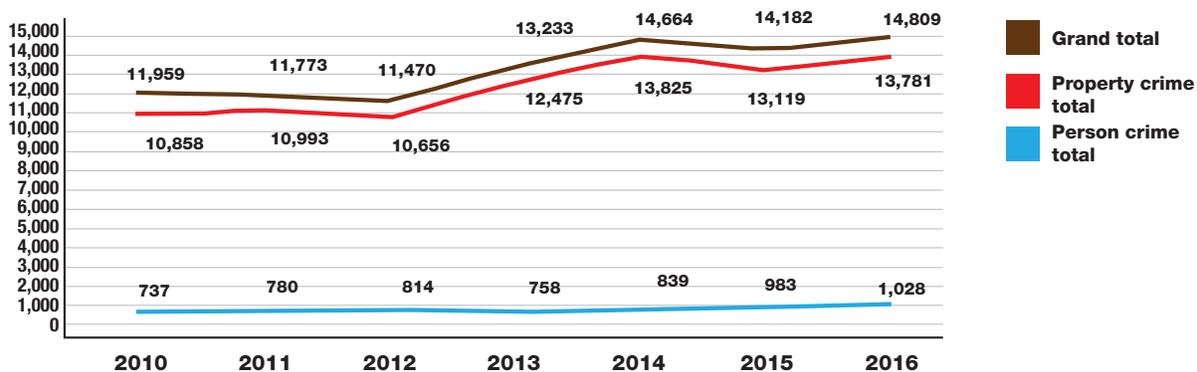


FIGURE 3. NORTH PRECINCT YEARLY CRIME COMPARISON, 2010–2016



Southwest Precinct

The Southwest Precinct comprises 14 microcommunities: (1) Alaska Junction, (2) Alki, (3) Commercial Duwamish, (4) Commercial Harbor, (5) Fauntleroy, (6) High Point, (7) Highland Park, (8) Morgan, (9) North Admiral, (10) North Delridge, (11) Pigeon Point, (12) Roxhill/Westwood/Arbor Heights, (13) South Delridge, and (14) South Park. Though overall crime had been falling in the Southwest Precinct in the few years prior to the implementation of the MCPP initiative, burglaries and drug crime in the Southwest Precinct increased over the same period and brought residents out to community crime prevention meetings to find solutions. Southwest Precinct annual crime statistics from 2010 to 2016 are shown in figure 5 on page 7.

West Precinct

The West Precinct comprises eight microcommunities: (1) Belltown, (2) Chinatown/International District, (3) Downtown, (4) Eastlake-West, (5) Magnolia, (6) Pioneer Square, (7) Queen Anne, and (8) South Lake Union/Cascade. The West Precinct has historically been characterized by entrenched quality-of-life issues such as homelessness,

mental illness, public urination, panhandling, drug use, and drug dealing that create fear and a sense of danger. West Precinct annual crime statistics from 2010 to 2016 are shown in figure 6 on page 7.

In the four years prior to the implementation of the SPD MCPP, each of the SPD precincts saw a rise in crime. However, each precinct and its respective microcommunities had distinct crime concerns.

- ▶ East and South Precincts have the highest documented violent crime rates in the city.
- ▶ East Precinct saw a 27.7 percent rise in total violent crimes between 2010 and 2013, and this rise stayed constant through the first quarter of 2014 until just before the MCPP implementation. During the same period (2010–2013), Seattle as a whole saw a 6.9 percent citywide increase in total violent crime.
- ▶ South Precinct had a 100 percent increase in homicides and a 21.5 percent increase in robberies between 2010 and 2013 and continued the upwards trend through the first quarter of 2014 before the MCPP implementation. Citywide, homicides and

FIGURE 4. SOUTH PRECINCT YEARLY CRIME COMPARISON, 2010–2016

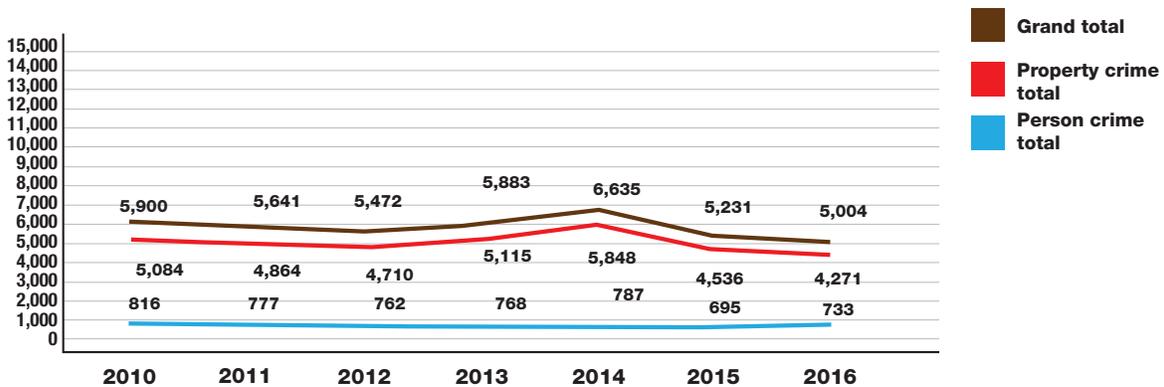
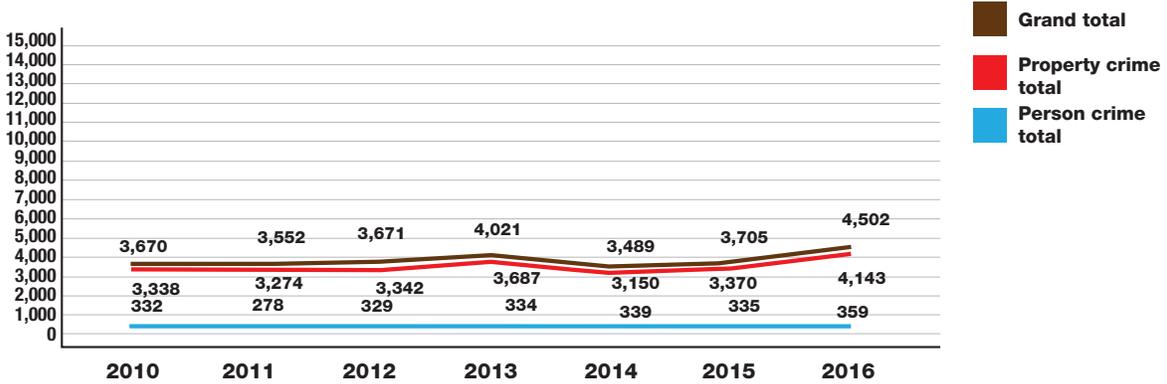


FIGURE 5. SOUTHWEST PRECINCT YEARLY CRIME COMPARISON, 2010–2016

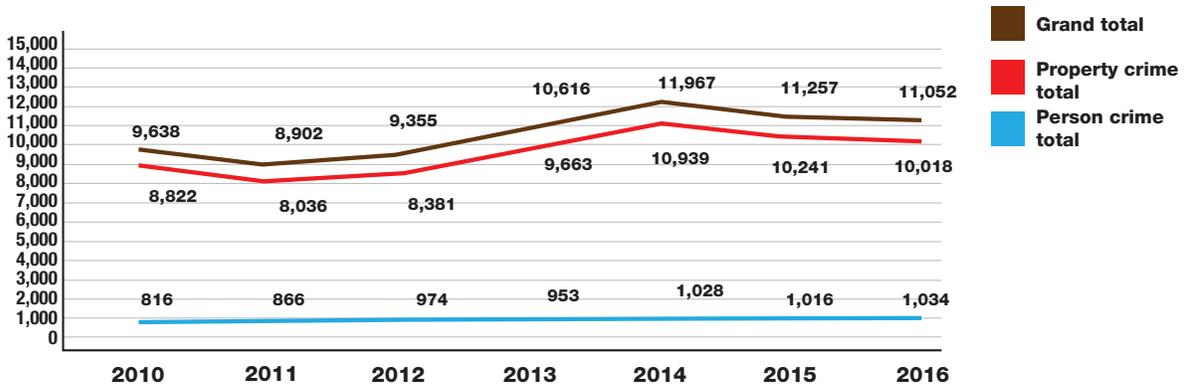


robberies increased 18.2 percent and 12.4 percent respectively during that same time period.

- Total violent crimes in the South and East Precincts grew in the first quarter of 2014 by exceeding their 2013 monthly averages in robberies and aggravated assaults and exceeding the citywide 2013 violent crime monthly averages.

- South and East Precincts account for 41 percent and 40 percent of all robberies and aggravated assaults, respectively, in the first quarter of 2014.
- Between 2010 and 2013, the South and East Precincts accounted for 46 percent of all homicides in Seattle and 55 percent of all homicides with a firearm.

FIGURE 6. WEST PRECINCT YEARLY CRIME COMPARISON, 2010–2016



- Between 2010 and 2013, the South and East Precincts accounted for 41 percent of all robberies in Seattle and 48 percent of all robberies with a firearm.
- Between 2010 and 2013, the South and East precincts accounted for 36 percent of all aggravated assaults in Seattle and 51 percent of all aggravated assaults with a firearm.

These examples and statistics illustrate the wide range of crime problems handled by Seattle's five police precincts. In addition, Seattle is a diverse and multidimensional city. It is populated by residents who speak many languages (including Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Amharic, Somali, and others) as its rapidly growing new immigrant population continues to soar. New residents come from a wide range of countries and cultures and have varying experiences of and approaches for interacting with police. Seattle's Rainier Valley has been reported as the most diverse ZIP code (98118) in the United States, with a mixed population of immigrants including speakers of 59 languages; one-third of the population African Americans who began entering the city in the 1950s; and another third White remnants of the Italian and Irish immigrants of the early 1900s (*Seattle Times* 2010; Stuteville 2016). To address the diversity in Seattle, the MCPP initiative set out to develop, implement, and evaluate more than 55 individual MCPPs from all five precincts to address the unique neighborhood-based policing and community issues while recognizing that a one-size-fits-all public safety, violence reduction, and crime prevention approach will not work in a city rooted in vastly different contexts, geographic locations, and cultural histories.

SPD MCPP project goals

The overarching goal of the SPD MCPP initiative is to increase public safety, reduce crime, and prevent violence in every

community of the city of Seattle through a unique collaborative partnership built from the bottom up by each neighborhood, its local police precinct, and local researchers. SPD MCPP initiative goals target COPS Office program goals to advance the practice of community policing using evidence-based and best practices. The specific goals of the SPD MCPP initiative are as follows:

Develop knowledge. The SPD MCPP initiative provides opportunity for individual neighborhoods—i.e., microcommunities—to identify their priority violence and quality-of-life issues. Each distinct microcommunity is provided an opportunity to work with the SPD to develop best practices knowledge about how to solve their priority problems by taking note of the unique aspects of the microcommunity and using police-community engagement, research, best practices, and evidence-based solutions to address the issues identified. For example, under the MCPP initiative, a microcommunity that identifies youth gangs as a priority issue might work with their precinct personnel to find and reach out to youth gang experts in other police agencies who have implemented and evaluated successful gang intervention and prevention strategies aimed at younger at-risk youth. This knowledge would be used to develop that neighborhood's unique and innovative MCPP. Additional knowledge would be gained through the evaluation component of the MCPP initiative to share data and successful outcomes with other jurisdictions.

Increase awareness. The MCPP initiative provides increased awareness of microcommunity-level crime and public safety issues as well as awareness about community policing (partnership, problem solving, and organizational transformation) by enhancing collaboration between the community and police. Under the MCPP initiative, collaborative partners will become aware of and test

accessible best practices in a cost-effective manner to inform action steps that will be evaluated and replicated.

Increase skills and abilities. Under the MCPP initiative, community partners and officers in the precincts gather information about successful evidence-based practices to address their particular priority problems. The use of research to inform practice will increase officer and community networking, analysis, and project planning and implementation skills and abilities.

Increase practice. Under the MCPP initiative, the SPD is engaged in an ongoing assessment of the number and range of community policing problem-solving activities occurring throughout the city. Instead of one overarching community policing strategy, the MCPP initiative involves the development, implementation, and evaluation of more than 55 microcommunity policing plans of action relying on research and evidence-based practice.

Institutionalize practice. The MCPP initiative's individualized problem-solving process is institutionalized throughout Seattle. It is anticipated that this cost-effective, focused approach will be replicated and become the norm in other cities across the nation, because one-size-fits-all approaches to increasing public safety and reducing and preventing crime and violence reduction have not historically produced or sustained successful longer-term crime reduction outcomes in other cities (e.g., Detroit, Oakland, and Chicago). In addition, the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey used in the MCPP initiative to collect data on community perceptions of microcommunity-level crime offers a model that can be used nationally to collect data with the potential for multisite and multijurisdictional comparisons.

SPD MCPP initiative components

The SPD MCPP initiative's grassroots, bottom-up approach to public safety involved a number of components designed for the purpose of collecting data to aid in the development of priority-based microcommunity-level strategies to inform police allocation of resources. The SPD MCPP initiative implementation included the following components:

1. **Police-community engagement** at the microcommunity level to collect information for the development of plans, priorities, and strategies.
2. The creation of part-time **research analyst and research assistant (RA) positions in all five of the SPD precincts** who serve in dual roles as MCPP initiative research analysts to assist the precincts with MCPP initiative-related tasks and as SUCJ research assistants to collect qualitative participant observation data for the SPD MCPP initiative implementation evaluation.
3. **Community focus groups** facilitated by the MCPP initiative RAs held at the microcommunity level in all designated microcommunities—and with selected identity-based microcommunities—conducted for the dual purpose of ongoing police-community engagement and data collection for the implementation evaluation.
4. The development and administration of the **Seattle Public Safety Survey**, a nonprobability survey administered to people who work or live (or both) in the city of Seattle twice over the course of the two-year evaluation and data collection period. A non-probability survey is a survey that does not involve random sampling (in a random sample, every member of the population has a theoretically equal chance of being selected to receive the survey). The non-probability sampling method was used to ensure that every

person who lives or works (or both) in Seattle has the opportunity to complete the survey to share concerns about public safety.⁴

5. Integration of the SPD MCPP initiative RAs and research team in SPD SeaStat—Seattle's version of CompStat—meetings.
6. The development of a data collection system to collect ongoing information about strategies and activity addressing MCPP initiative—identified priorities logged by SPD personnel at the precinct and microcommunity levels.
7. Development of a public-facing SPD MCPP initiative website to offer public access to information on the history, objectives, and components of the MCPP initiative; the MCPP initiative map, priorities, and strategies; and the Seattle Public Safety Survey results: <https://www.seattle.gov/seattle-police-department/mcpp>.
8. Development of a framework to empirically examine how triangulation of MCPP initiative data on community members' perceptions; police priority, strategy, and activity logs; and official crime data can be used to reduce crime and increase public safety at the microcommunity level.

Over the course of the two-year implementation and evaluation, these MCPP initiative components were put into place through the grassroots, ground-up approach

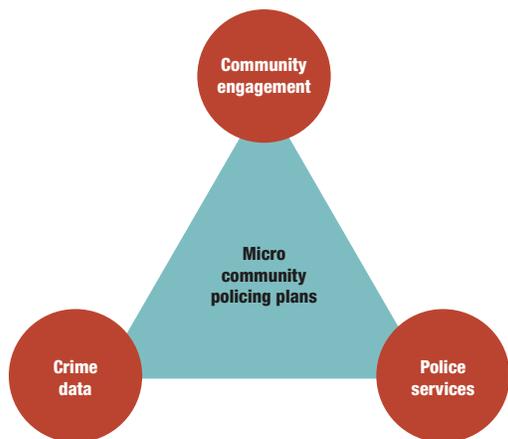
to allow for ownership at all levels of the SPD, to achieve organizational stability, and to establish the collaborative infrastructure between the SPD and SUCJ to sustain the SPD MCPP initiative as an ongoing initiative including administration and collection of data through the Seattle Public Safety Survey.

The MCPP initiative is designed to triangulate community engagement, police services, and crime data (figure 7 on page 11) to get direct feedback on perceptions of crime and public safety. MCPPs are tailored to meet the individual needs of each community with a unique approach owned by the community based on the notion that community members' perceptions of crime and public safety matter. When used in conjunction with crime data, resident perceptions at the microcommunity level provide a more accurate picture of the reality of crime and public safety than can be seen through crime statistics alone.

The SPD MCPP initiative's use of community engagement to develop microcommunity priorities and strategies to address them—combined with Seattle Public Safety Survey results on community members' perceptions of crime and official crime data—provides the SPD with a comprehensive picture of the nature of crime and public safety. This comprehensive approach including community engagement and data on both crime and resident perceptions of microcommunity-level crime takes into account what matters to

4. In the probability survey method, all members of the population have a theoretically equal chance of being selected, but only the random sample will have the opportunity to complete the survey. In practice, homeless individuals and other socioeconomically disadvantaged community members' names and contact information would likely not appear on traditional lists used to generate random samples (e.g., phone listings), which is one of several reasons the non-probability survey is the preferred method of collecting microcommunity-level data. (Other reasons include that non-probability surveys are less expensive to conduct and can be effective sources of new ideas.) Because the MCPP initiative focuses on the microcommunity level in an attempt to ensure that every member of all Seattle microcommunities has a voice in informing the SPD about individual and microcommunity-level crime and public safety concerns, it was important to use the non-probability survey method to reach as many microcommunity members as possible. To address the primary weaknesses of the non-probability survey—the lack of generalizability with confidence, the lack of adherence to probability theory, and the inability to calculate the sampling error—the responses of underrepresented demographic groups were statistically weighted.

FIGURE 7. MCPP TRIANGULATION OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, CRIME DATA, AND POLICE SERVICES



people who live in Seattle neighborhoods, each of which is characterized by unique microcommunity-level public safety priorities to direct police resources and services.

SPD MCPP initiative effectiveness and evaluation

Program evaluations of law enforcement initiatives are critical to demonstrate the benefits of committing resources that produce tangible benefits for the community. Properly conducted independent assessments of law enforcement agency initiatives that have a strategic impact on the department’s mission and performance help improve effectiveness and efficiency (Lee 2007; 2008a; 2008b). Program evaluations aid agencies in making informed decisions about allocating resources. Evaluations help describe the initiatives and educate the community about their value, determine the appropriateness of the initiatives

in achieving the intended goals, provide a framework to measure program integrity to determine if initiatives achieve their stated objectives, provide opportunities to pilot innovations and means for comparison of programs across jurisdictions, and contribute to the field and the growth of the empirical law enforcement knowledge base (Ward, Chibnall, and Harris 2007). Implementation evaluations (also referred to as process evaluations) are a starting point for any new initiative to describe what the initiative looks like. Process evaluations are employed in many fields to establish blueprints to guide new and innovative initiatives to ensure components and activities are implemented as planned, to pilot measures, and to inform future outcome evaluation (Scarinci et al., 2017).⁵

The research evaluation of the MCPP began in the third month of the project roll-out after precinct captains identified baseline priority problems using a grassroots, bottom-up approach that was a fundamental component of the initiative in the early stages of its development. This community-based approach to the MCPP initiative reflects a leading-edge evolution of community policing informed by historical trends that have shaped and influenced community policing over the years—incorporating community-building, problem-oriented, and broken window and situational and environmental crime prevention strategies (Clear, Hamilton, and Cadora 2011), criminology of place (Weisburd, Groff, and Yang 2012), and principles of restorative and community justice (Clear, Hamilton, and Cadora 2011; Van Ness and Strong, 2010; Zehr 1990; 1995; 2002).

5. For description of different types of evaluation in law enforcement, illustrative case studies, data collection methods, and thorough explanation of the advantages and disadvantages of law enforcement program evaluation, see Ward, Chibnall, and Harris 2007.

The research evaluation team for the MCPP initiative comprised faculty and students from SUCJ: Dr. Jacqueline Helfgott, Professor and Chair (principal investigator); Dr. William Parkin, Assistant Professor (co-principal investigator); and students who served as precinct RAs in roles as participant observers. The use of the SUCJ RAs as participant observers was a unique element of the MCPP initiative. The project created six positions for RAs: five graduate student RAs assigned to each of the five Seattle Police precincts and one general “floater” undergraduate RA. During the course of the two-year project implementation and evaluation, a total of nine graduate students and one undergraduate student were hired to fill the positions.⁶

The research team used a mixed-method evaluation involving quantitative and qualitative data collection approaches to conduct an implementation evaluation of the SPD MCPP initiative. The evaluation included participant observation; community focus groups; and the development and administration of the Seattle Public Safety Survey, administered twice during the 2015–2017 implementation evaluation and data collection period (in October and November 2015 and 2016).

Because it was a process, rather than an outcome, the implementation evaluation was designed to tell the story of the development, implementation, and evolution of the SPD MCPP initiative over the two-year implementation period; to establish an ongoing data collection plan for the MCPP initiative; to provide recommendations for ways in which the MCPPs could be used in conjunction with official crime data to enhance public safety, reduce crime, and prevent violence in the city of Seattle; and to contribute to the empirical literature and national practice on policing and public safety through implementation and evaluation of the MCPP initiative as an innovation in community justice. The implementation evaluation focused on three central components: (1) telling the story—the development, implementation, and evolution of the SPD MCPP initiative; (2) measuring community perceptions of crime and public safety through the Seattle Public Safety Survey and community focus groups; and (3) triangulation of MCPP initiative-generated data on community members’ perceptions of crime, police priorities and strategies, and SPD crime data to provide a framework for ongoing data collection and evaluation.

6. During the course of the two-year project implementation and evaluation, there was turnover in four of the five precinct RA positions as a result of students graduating.

Method

The research team employed a mixed-method process evaluation to tell the story of the development and implementation of the Seattle Police Department's (SPD) Micro Community Policing Plan (MCPP) initiative and to pilot a data collection strategy that could be used to measure the effectiveness of the MCPP initiative. The objective of the evaluation was to measure the degree to which the MCPP initiative achieved its goals of increasing public safety and decreasing crime through police-community engagement—engagement that recognizes the importance of resident perceptions in conjunction with microcommunity-level crime data. The implementation evaluation focused on three central components: (1) telling the story—the development, implementation, and evolution of the SPD MCPP initiative; (2) measuring community members' perceptions of crime and public safety through the Seattle Public Safety Survey and community focus groups; and (3) triangulation of MCPP initiative-generated data on community members' perceptions of crime, police priorities and strategies, and SPD crime data to provide a framework for ongoing data collection and evaluation.

Research design

The research design involved assessing the overall SPD MCPP initiative implementation, community perceptions of crime in relation to

current actual levels of crime, and the nature of the collaborative relationship between residents and police in the SPD's five precincts and more than 55 designated microcommunities.⁷ The overall research design involved seven components:

1. **Interviews and meetings with stakeholders.** The research team met with SPD personnel (command staff, precinct captains, and public affairs officers) to give them background information on the initiative and to better understand how each of the SPD precincts and different units within the SPD approached the initiative throughout the process.
2. **Participant observation.** Research analysts and assistants (RA) in all five of the SPD precincts served in the dual role as participants (research analysts) to assist the precincts with MCPP initiative-related tasks and observers (research assistants) to collect qualitative participant observation data for the SPD MCPP initiative implementation evaluation. In this role, RAs interfaced with precinct captains and personnel, community members, and community stakeholders.
3. **Community focus groups.** MCPP initiative RAs facilitated focus groups in all designated microcommunities and with

7. The more than 55 microcommunities were designated through police-community engagement prior to the beginning of the evaluation as part of the early developmental phase of the initiative. Microcommunities were determined based on a dialogue between the precinct captains and personnel and residents and community groups with consideration of historically designated neighborhoods. The SPD MCPP initiative map is a living document that can be revised and informed through ongoing police-community engagement.

selected identity-based microcommunities in the first and last six months of the initiative. The focus groups were conducted for the dual purpose of ongoing police-community engagement and data collection for the implementation evaluation.⁸

4. **Community survey.** The research team developed a community survey, the Seattle Public Safety Survey, and piloted it at the end of the first and second years of the implementation evaluation. The Seattle Public Safety Survey is a non-probability survey designed to measure community members' perceptions of crime and public safety, police legitimacy, fear of crime, social cohesion, social disorganization, and perception and knowledge of the SPD MCPP initiative.
5. **Review and development of maps, priorities, and strategy logs.** A major component of the MCPP initiative was the development of the MCPP initiative map with designated microcommunities, each with a unique community-driven list of public safety priorities and strategies to address them. As part of the implementation evaluation, the MCPP initiative maps, priorities, and strategy logs were reviewed over the two-year implementation evaluation period. In addition, as part of the review, the research team assisted with the development of a strategy log documentation system.

6. **Review of Nextdoor activity.** Shortly after the implementation of the MCPP initiative, the SPD partnered with Nextdoor, a social media platform that connects neighbors around issues including crime and public safety. As part of the implementation evaluation, the research team reviewed Nextdoor posts and exchanges between SPD personnel and Nextdoor users within precincts' microcommunities to determine the degree to which SPD personnel and residents within the precincts and the microcommunities use Nextdoor as well as the nature of the posts on crime and public safety.
7. **Review of SPD crime data reporting and intersections with the MCPP initiative.** A goal of the MCPP initiative is to improve public safety through police-community collaboration and the use of a comprehensive picture of microcommunity-level crime through data on community members' perceptions of crime in conjunction with official crime data. Toward this end, the implementation evaluation included observation of SPD SeaStat meetings⁹ with consideration of how the data collected as part of the MCPP initiative could be used in conjunction with official crime statistics to direct SPD resources and services. Precinct-generated pilot protocols were created to examine how

8. Identity-based focus groups were designated based on groups identified by the Seattle Police Monitoring Team's 2015 survey as having lower approval ratings of police. Additional groups were added based on data collected in the SPD MCPP initiative pilot evaluation through focus group discussions and data collected in the Seattle Public Safety Survey as well as based on salient issues that arose in the previous year in Seattle (e.g., expression of concerns by the Asian and Pacific Islander community in response to a murder in the International District of Seattle and community concerns about homelessness and violence occurring in unregulated homeless encampments). Five identity-based groups were selected for the purpose of piloting identity-based police-community encounter seminars: (1) African American, (2) Native American, (3) Latino, (4) Asian Pacific Islander, and (5) homeless. Inclusion of these groups in encounter sessions would further understanding of police-community issues and concerns of identity-based groups.

9. The SPD's SeaStat meetings, held every two weeks, were launched in August 2014 to address crime hot spots based on crime data analysis and community reports of incidents. SeaStat is Seattle's version of CompStat, used at police departments in other jurisdictions around the country as best practice using crime data to respond to crime and public safety.

MCPPI initiative data could be used in conjunction with official microcommunity-level crime statistics.

Instruments

The Seattle Public Safety Survey

The Seattle Public Safety Survey was developed for the purpose of providing the SPD with a tool that could be used annually to collect data on community members' perceptions of microcommunity-level crime and public safety. The instrument was designed specifically for the SPD MCPPI initiative based on review of the literature on community surveys of crime perceptions, crime victimization, fear of crime, police legitimacy, and social disorganization. The survey questions solicit responses regarding demographics, perceptions of law enforcement trust and legitimacy, crime victimization experiences, and levels of collective efficacy in the community at the microcommunity level including fear of crime victimization, levels of social disorganization, and community-identified top public safety concerns. The questions are based on prior research with the addition of questions specifically focused on the MCPPI initiative. Question format includes forced choice, 100-point slider scale, and open-ended questions (see appendix A for the Seattle Public Safety Survey).¹⁰ On the slider scales, respondents were asked to identify to what extent they agree or disagree with a statement and allowed to choose a response between 0 and 100. Question items were designed to be combined into scale responses in data analysis to measure key constructs. For

example, all of the individual questions specific to social disorganization can be combined into a scale that measures the construct "social disorganization." The scales included in the survey focus on seven areas of interest: (1) police legitimacy, (2) collective efficacy and informal social control, (3) collective efficacy and social cohesion, (4) fear of crime, (5) social disorganization, (6) MCPPI initiative perception, and (7) MCPPI initiative knowledge.

Demographics

The survey included a series of questions to assess the demographic make-up of the community—age, race or ethnicity, citizenship status, gender, marital status, education level, employment status, and household income. These questions allow for comparisons in survey responses by community demographics. Including demographics also provides a means to weight responses to give more weight to populations underrepresented in the non-probability sample.

Top public safety concerns

Finally, the survey asked respondents to select their top public safety concerns, with possible concerns listed as response options based on feedback from the community and official crime statistics on the types of incidents occurring throughout the city. In addition to the presented responses, respondents were given the option to write in their own public safety concerns in case what was an issue to them was not provided in the list. Respondents were allowed to select as many issues of concern to them as needed, and they were offered the opportunity in an open-ended question at the end of the survey to further

10. The 2016 version of the Seattle Public Safety Survey is included in the appendix. The 2016 version was changed slightly from the 2015 survey with the addition of a question regarding community views of the SPD as compared to police elsewhere in the United States. In addition, a question was added regarding personal interaction with a Seattle police officer in the past year.

elaborate in narrative format any additional thoughts on public safety and security¹¹ issues they wanted to share.

Crime victimization and interactions with police

The survey solicited responses regarding victimization experienced by residents within the last year. Respondents were asked if they themselves or a member of their household had been a victim of specific criminal offenses (including burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, robbery, assault, and threat). To avoid unnecessary intrusion into privacy and potential item nonresponse, questions about domestic and sexual violence were worded differently. Participants were asked if in the last year they had witnessed or heard about someone being sexually assaulted or raped in their neighborhood or of someone being exposed to violence within the family in their neighborhood. To assess non-reporting behavior, participants were also asked to indicate if they had responded or would respond to an occurrence of the crimes listed and how—namely if they called or would call 911 or if they reported or would report the incident to the community police officer. This information is crucial, as law enforcement resources are often calculated taking calls for service into account. In cases in which respondents indicated that they did not or would not notify any authorities the reason for their nonresponding behavior was assessed.

Modifications to the survey in 2016 included the addition of a question asking residents about their personal interactions with police. The question asked, “In the last year, have you interacted with a Seattle Police officer?” and “In the last year, have you interacted with a non-Seattle police officer?” followed by a

question asking the community to rate on a 0–100 point scale the degree to which the interaction was positive.

Law enforcement trust and legitimacy

Gau (2014, p. 189) defines police legitimacy as “an acceptance of the rules, laws, and precepts that define the police role in society and a willingness to grant deference to police as a consequence of the belief that they are the authorized representatives who dutifully carry out the rules and laws that make society function smoothly.” Police legitimacy is an important concept to public safety as it has been consistently found that law enforcement relies on police legitimacy for individuals to cooperate and comply with and support their departments (Gau 2014; Reisig, Bratton, and Gertz 2007; Tyler 2006; Tankebe 2013). The questions in the Seattle Public Safety Survey build on scales developed by Sunshine and Tyler (2003) as well as other research (Gau 2014; Reisig, Bratton, and Gertz 2007; Tyler 2006; Tankebe 2013). In addition, research shows that procedural justice presents an important indicator of levels of police legitimacy within a community and thus questions related to procedural justice were included in the survey (Gau 2014; Reisig, Bratton, and Gertz 2007). Community members’ perception of procedural justice can be informed by sources that go beyond their personal experience, including experiences of friends and family as well as the presentation of police actions in the media (Gau 2014). The concept is operationalized by asking respondents to what extent they agree with certain statements when thinking about law enforcement and how they are treated.

11. The term “security” was added in addition to public safety based on feedback received from community focus groups conducted in the early stages of the implementation suggesting that the term “public safety” may hold different meaning for some racial or ethnic and historically disadvantaged groups (e.g., African Americans).

Finally, questions were included that related to trust and community members' perceived obligation to obey law enforcement officers. While the concept of trust is defined as "people's beliefs that legal authorities are fair, are honest, and uphold people's rights" (Tyler and Huo 2002, 78–79), perceived obligation to obey is defined as the extent to which people feel "they should comply with directives from police officers . . . irrespective of their personal feelings" (Tyler 2006, 45). In the effort to assess residents' trust and the obligation to obey, a series of questions asked about how much respondents agree that SPD officers are honest and protect the rights of the community as well as whether community members should obey orders and accept decisions made by law enforcement. In the 2016 version of the survey, in light of the national discourse around police-community engagement, two additional questions were added regarding personal interactions with a Seattle police officer in the past year as well as a question asking about views of police at the local and national levels.

Collective efficacy: Informal social control and social cohesion

Collective efficacy has been defined as "the linkage between mutual trust and the willingness to intervene for the common good" (Sampson, Raudenbush, and Earls 1997, 919). The concept is most often conceptualized as a combination of informal social control and social cohesion. Both scales, informal social control and social cohesion, are built on the work of Uchida et al. (2013), which represents a modified version of a scale developed by Sampson, Raudenbush, and Earls (1997) and Sampson and Raudenbush (1999). To assess residents' willingness to react to crime and deviancy, participants were asked to indicate how likely it was that one of their neighbors would do something about specific incidences such as break-ins, parking infractions, suspicious people hanging around, loud

arguments on the street, underage drinking, graffiti, someone being beaten or threatened in front of their house, disrespectful behavior by juveniles, juveniles skipping school, loud music or noise on their block, gunshots fired, and drug sales. Social cohesion was assessed by asking participants to indicate to what extent they agree with specific statements about their community or neighborhood (e.g., "this neighborhood is a good area to raise children" or "people who live in my neighborhood are generally friendly).

Social cohesion, the second component of collective efficacy, was assessed in the survey by asking participants to indicate to what extent they agreed with specific statements about their community or neighborhood.

Fear of crime

Fear of crime is central to the concept of public safety because of the argument that fear of crime can have a negative impact not only on individuals but also on communities. Fear of crime can influence community members' behaviors and movements, economics, and social life and can be seen as a "key quality of life" issue (Cordner 2010). It is also important to understand that the effects of fear of crime can outweigh the effects of actual crime on individuals and communities (Warr 2000). The items used in the survey mirror the fear of crime scale developed by Gray, Jackson, and Farrall (2008), which was built on the work of Farrall and Gadd (2004). To get a better understanding of residents' level of fear of crime, participants were asked how worried they had been in the last year about specific crimes in their neighborhoods.

In the 2015 Seattle Public Safety Survey, fear of crime was measured without differentiating fear of crime during the day and night. In the 2016 survey two questions were included with the distinction of fear of crime during the nighttime and daytime.

Social disorganization

To gain a better understanding about the social stability and order of the community, the concept of social disorganization—which is argued to be predictive of crime—was included in the survey. The classical measures of social disorganization (e.g., residents' socioeconomic status and ethnic heterogeneity) can be assessed through demographic questions (Shaw and McKay 1942; Sampson and Groves 1989). These measures can be augmented with questions regarding the perceived level of social disorder and the perceived level of physical disorder, which were also included to assess to what degree certain signs of disorder were a matter of concern to respondents' communities (Weisburd, Groff, and Yang 2012; Steenbeek and Hipp 2011).

Perception and knowledge of MCPP initiative

A question item was included to measure opinion and knowledge of the SPD MCPP initiative.

Question items in these conceptual categories were aggregated into scales in the data analysis to provide a measure of the health of each microcommunity around issues of public safety. The researchers intended to use scale data on the items of central interest combined with top concerns identified in the analysis and prominent themes in narrative comments to gain insight into the distinct nature of microcommunities and their unique public safety issues. Concerns of residents within any given microcommunity may differ with respect to perceptions of public safety, police legitimacy, informal social control, social cohesion, fear of crime, social disorganization, and perceptions and knowledge of the SPD MCPP initiative. The survey findings on the scales can be used in conjunction with the top concerns and prominent themes at the community and microcommunity levels to inform and guide law enforcement in

developing priorities and strategies in response to distinct community concerns. The findings provide a snapshot of the nature of the precinct as a whole and the individual microcommunities regarding residents' views of aspects of communities related to public safety. Ideally, a healthy community with positive police-community relations will have high police legitimacy, low social disorganization, high informal social control, high social cohesion, low fear of crime, high MCPP initiative perception, and high knowledge of the SPD MCPP initiative. Survey findings can assist communities to target areas of improvement with respect to areas that stray from the ideal and negatively impact public safety. Finally, the survey included one open-ended question: "Do you have any additional thoughts on public safety and security issues in Seattle, generally, or your neighborhood, specifically, that you would like to share?" This question was included in the survey to provide community respondents with an opportunity to offer additional thoughts, comments, feedback, or concerns about public safety in Seattle that were not addressed in the survey or that they wanted to elaborate on. The rationale for including this open-ended question was that respondents would be likely to take the time to offer additional narrative comments regarding issues most salient on their minds.

Community focus group questions

As a separate data collection effort, researchers conducted focus groups in the microcommunities in all five precincts the first and last six months of the implementation of the MCPP initiative. The purpose of the focus groups was to obtain qualitative and narrative data on community members' perceptions of crime and public safety, perceptions of the SPD, and knowledge and perceptions of the MCPP initiative. Focus groups were also conducted with select identity-based groups

including LGBTQ, racial and ethnic groups (e.g., African-American Advisory Council, Filipino Advisory Council), youth groups (e.g., Latino youth), business groups (e.g., Roosevelt, Downtown, South Seattle, and International District Business Associations), seniors (e.g., Lake City Seniors), and disadvantaged populations (formerly incarcerated, homeless, and residents at Downtown Emergency Service Center). Focus groups were facilitated by the precinct RAs with an additional RA taking notes. The RAs were responsible for identifying geographically based and identity-based focus groups within their precincts in the front end (first six months) and back end (last six months) of the MCPP initiative implementation. Attempts were made to contact the same groups and individuals when coordinating the focus groups at the end of the implementation as had participated in focus groups at the beginning. However, prior participation in the front-end focus groups was not a requirement for participation in the back-end focus groups. Focus group questions solicited community members' perception and knowledge of the MCPP initiative, public safety concerns, views of the SPD, and suggestions for improvements in the neighborhood to improve public safety. Focus group questions for the geographically based and identity-based focus groups are included in appendix B.

Precinct captain meeting questions

Researchers conducted meetings with precinct captains in each of the five SPD precincts at the front end (first six months) and back end (last six months) of the two-year MCPP initiative implementation evaluation. These meetings were intended to gather background information on the knowledge captains, lieutenants, and sergeants charged with supervising the precinct RAs and MCPP initiative-related tasks had about the MCPP initiative and their vision for how they would like to implement the plans given the grassroots nature of the initiative. These meetings included the researchers (PI and co-PI), precinct captains, and in some cases lieutenants, sergeants, and administrative staff.¹² Questions posed for the front- and back-end meetings are included in appendix C.

Procedure

The implementation evaluation was initiated in January 2015 in the third month of the MCPP initiative implementation. In the initial stage, preliminary stakeholder meetings were conducted, RAs were hired, and Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval was obtained. Figure 8 beginning on page 20 shows the MCPP initiative implementation and evaluation timeline and activities by month of the two-year project. A timeline including project staff responsibilities is included in appendix D.

12. The SPD personnel who attended these meetings were determined by the captain based on the roles and responsibilities for the MCPP initiative designated at the individual precincts.

FIGURE 8. SPD MCPP INITIATIVE TIMELINE AND ACTIVITIES BY MONTH, 2015–2017

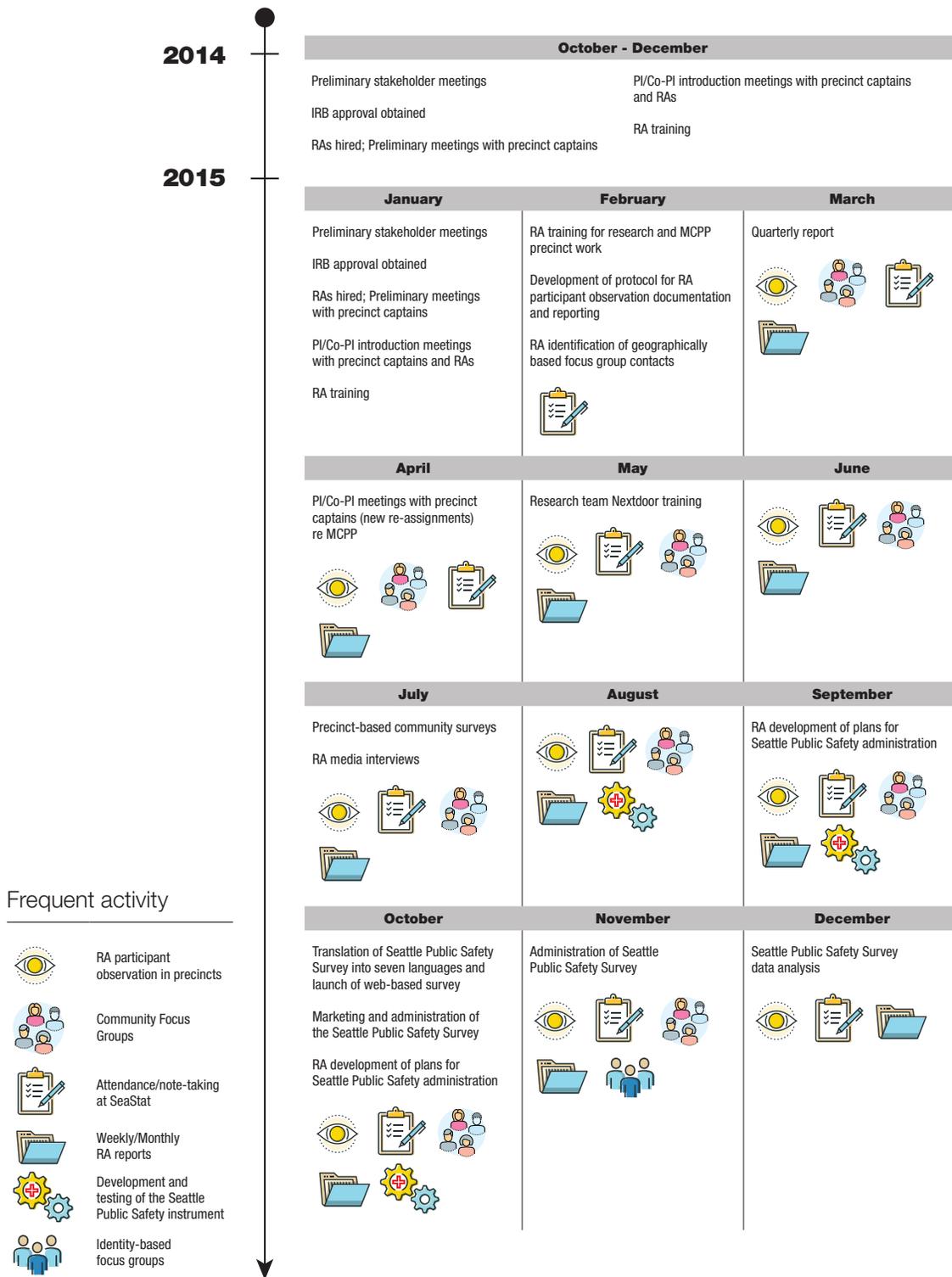


FIGURE 8. SPD MCPP INITIATIVE TIMELINE AND ACTIVITIES BY MONTH, 2015–2017

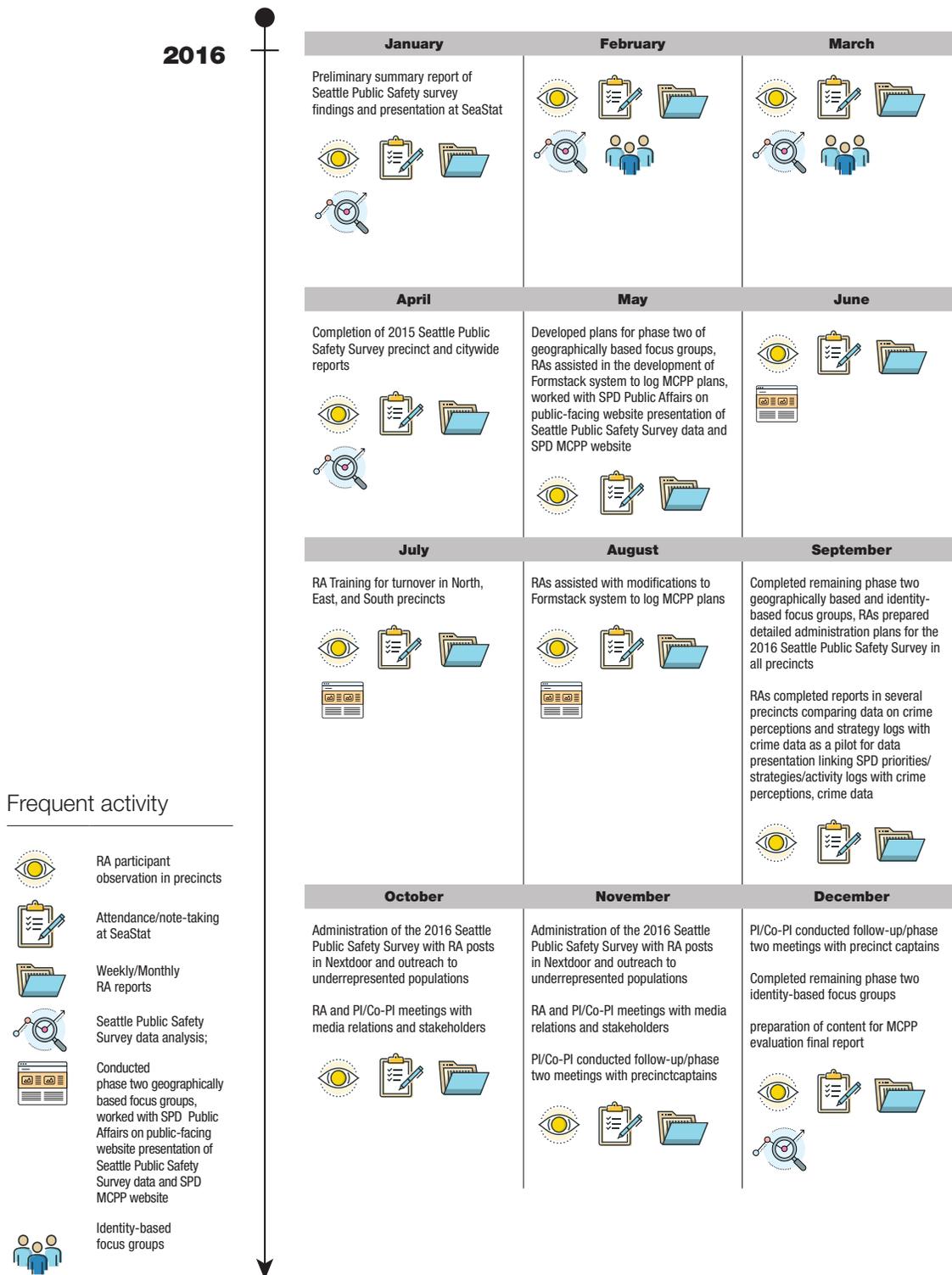
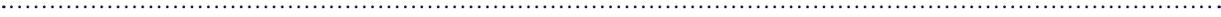
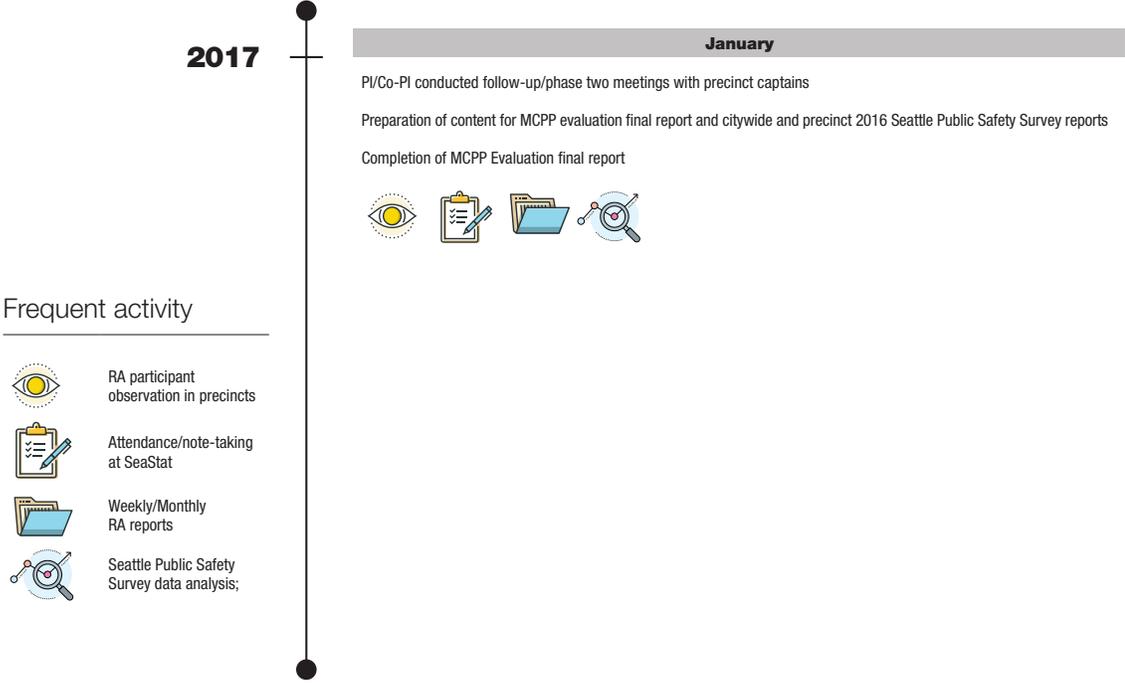


FIGURE 8. SPD MCPP INITIATIVE TIMELINE AND ACTIVITIES BY MONTH, 2015–2017



Preparatory work

Preparatory work for the MCPP initiative implementation and evaluation involved stakeholder meetings between the PI and co-PI with SPD Chief Kathleen O'Toole; command staff; precinct captains; and the Seattle Police Foundation, which administered the funding and reporting related work outside of the research component of the grant. These meetings involved discussions with SPD command staff to obtain the history and evolution of the early stages of the SPD MCPP initiative, goals of the evaluation, data access, the role of the RAs, and the role of the MCPP initiative in the broader SPD expansion and strengthening of evidence-based, data-driven practice; data transparency; and the use of real time crime data through the Real Time Crime Center and presentation at SeaStat.

RAs were hired through a position announcement distributed through the Seattle University student listserv. Five graduate RAs and one undergraduate research assistants were hired and background checks conducted, and the launch of the evaluation began in January 2015. RAs were trained in participant observation and data collection protocol.

Data collection

Data collection involved three main components: (1) participant observation, (2) community focus groups, and (3) the Seattle Public Safety Survey.

Participant observation

A primary goal of the MCPP initiative implementation evaluation was to tell the story of the implementation process and impact of the initiative. The RA position was designed as a dual participant-observer role that placed one RA in each of the five SPD precincts with the responsibility of assisting their respective precinct captains, command staff, community police team, officers, and administrative staff

with the tasks associated with the MCPP initiative. These tasks included police-community engagement, development and ongoing monitoring and revision of the microcommunity priorities and strategies, logging activities related to those priorities and strategies, attendance and presentations at community meetings, reporting the MCPP initiative log activity to SPD headquarters, and attendance at SeaStat as well as assistance with precinct SeaStat presentations. This RA participant-observation role was the heart of the MCPP initiative as a resource committed to both the SPD and Seattle University to implement and evaluate the initiative. RAs in this participant-observer role collected qualitative data to aid in telling the story of the development, implementation, and evolution of the initiative and to supplement quantitative data collected through the Seattle Public Safety Survey as a component of the overall implementation evaluation.

The participant-observation data collection involved submitting weekly field notes and monthly summary reports throughout the two years of the implementation evaluation detailing the work the RAs did in the precincts, how they were used to assist with MCPP initiative-related tasks, outreach and engagement with the community, assisting precincts to gather microcommunity-level information about crime perceptions and neighborhood crime concerns to assess gaps in the assessment of crime perceptions in each precinct and neighborhood, observation of interactions of police and community, and their own reflections on the evolution and implementation of the MCPP initiative from the perspective of participant-observer. Weekly field notes included a write-up of activities, impressions, and reflections of the goings-on within the precinct in relation to the MCPP initiative. The monthly summary reports included a summary of weekly activities and impressions for the month and a report on

work performed during the month such as focus groups conducted, Seattle Public Safety Survey administration outreach, community meetings attended, precinct activity reported on priority and strategy logs by microcommunity, and other MCPP initiative–related activity.

In addition to the weekly field notes and monthly summary reports, each of the precinct RAs completed a final project precinct report providing a synopsis of how the MCPP was implemented in the respective precincts. The reports included the following sections:

- Development and implementation of MCPP initiative within the precinct
- MCPP initiative revisions to strategies, priorities, and maps
- Internal communication regarding the MCPP initiative
- Challenges in the implementation of the MCPP initiative
- Seattle Public Safety Survey distribution
- Community reaction to the MCPP initiative
- Use of the MCPP initiative RA within the precinct
- Command staff, Community police team, and officer views of the MCPP initiative and the MCPP initiative RA
- RA reflections on the MCPP initiative

The documentation of all elements of the MCPP initiative completed by the RAs in the participant-observer role provided ongoing qualitative data to measure the ways in which each of the precincts developed, implemented, and approached the MCPP initiative. These qualitative data offer a snapshot of the organizational unfolding of the initiative in each of the SPD precincts over the two-year implementation evaluation period.

Community focus groups

Focus groups were conducted for the purpose of obtaining qualitative data about microcommunity-level resident concerns in the first and last six months of the two-year implementation evaluation period. Files were maintained including precinct, microcommunity, focus group location, and narrative comments for all focus groups conducted for the project. As these community focus groups were open to the public, participants were not asked to identify themselves. Precinct RAs facilitated the focus groups in their respective microcommunities, accompanied by at least one additional RA, who took notes. Names and identifiers were not included in the data collection or documentation. Documentation included the microcommunity in which the focus group was conducted, group or organization, location and time, crime and safety concerns identified, and suggested public safety improvements. Each of the precinct RAs kept logs of the community focus group findings for the geographically based and identity-based focus groups conducted in their respective precincts. Upon completion of the focus group logs, findings were shared with precinct captains to provide real-time information on residents' concerns at the microcommunity level as a supplement to other forms of police-community engagement.

The focus groups conducted during the first six months of the initiative implementation solicited information from participants regarding perceptions of public safety within their microcommunity, familiarity with the MCPP initiative, fear of crime and feelings of safety, experiences with the SPD around issues of public safety, top areas of concern and issues they would like to see addressed by the SPD, and knowledge and use of the neighborhood social media app Nextdoor. The same questions were asked in the focus groups in the last six months of the initiative to supplement other data collection methods

(participant observation and the Seattle Public Safety Survey) to assess the degree to which public safety concerns, interactions with the SPD, and knowledge of the MCPP initiative had changed over the course of the two-year implementation period.

Identity-based focus groups were included as a pilot to supplement geographically based focus groups to collect qualitative data on identity-based microcommunities. Questions posed in the identity-based focus groups were the same questions as those in the geographically based focus groups, with the addition of a question asking what group participants most identify with.

Seattle Public Safety Survey

A central component of the MCPP initiative implementation evaluation research design was the development and administration of the Seattle Public Safety Survey. The survey used a non-probability sample to solicit perceptions of crime and public safety from all who live or work (or both) in the city of Seattle. The survey was administered for the first time in October and November 2015 and then one year later in October and November 2016. The Seattle Public Safety Survey was conducted independently by the Seattle University research team to collect microcommunity-level data about perceptions of crime and public safety, police-community interactions, and knowledge and understanding of the MCPPs. The survey was administered online, on tablets, and on paper and was available in seven languages—(1) Amharic, (2) Chinese, (3) English, (4) Korean, (5) Somali, (6) Spanish, and (7) Vietnamese —through multiple channels including Nextdoor.com; the SPD; the Seattle mayor’s office; Seattle University; community groups; flyer and

business card distribution; and tablet administration at community centers, libraries, and public areas in an attempt to target underrepresented communities.

The survey was launched, went live, and was publicly available from October 15 through November 30 in 2015 and 2016 in web-based format through Qualtrics. The survey link was posted on a website called the Seattle Public Safety Survey. The Seattle University research team worked with SPD public affairs staff and Seattle University marketing to get the word out on the survey through emails, social media postings, and web posts. Several news and radio stations announced the survey in the context of news stories about the initiative (e.g., Kiro Radio, King 5 News, MyNorthwest.com, *Capitol Hill Times*, West Seattle Blog, *The Atlantic*, the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*)¹³ and other related news (e.g., *The Stranger*). Flyers and business cards announcing the survey were distributed throughout the city in all precincts. RAs were responsible for developing detailed survey distribution plans, which included sending out announcements about the survey via Nextdoor, social media (Facebook and LinkedIn), community meetings, and community listservs; passing out flyers and business cards at community events, Starbucks and other coffee shops and restaurants, public libraries, food banks, homeless shelters and transitional housing facilities, community centers, dog parks, religious organizations and gathering centers, and other locations throughout the city. The PI and precinct RAs posted notices about the survey on Nextdoor and other social media sites every two weeks and on the final day the survey was open. Attempts were made to solicit participation from historically underrepresented groups through targeted presentations and distributions. Hard copy

13. See Burton (2016), Lewis (2016), Swaby (2016), Oxley (2015), and Waddell (2016) for examples of some of the media stories done on the MCPP initiative and the Seattle Public Safety Survey.



SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY ADVERTISING CARD AND FLYERS.

surveys were distributed to the Seattle public elementary schools with notice for parents, and flyers were distributed to Seattle public high schools. The survey link was also posted on the SPD website, the SPD blotter, and via the SPD Twitter. The illustration shows the Seattle Public Safety Survey business cards and two versions of flyers that were distributed in the various locations.

Data analysis

The mixed-method research design involved qualitative data collected through participation-observation and community focus groups and quantitative and qualitative data collected through the Seattle Public Safety Survey.

The qualitative data collected through participant-observation, community focus groups, and meetings was used to tell the story of the development, implementation, and evolution of the SPD MCPP initiative. RA weekly field notes, monthly summary reports, and end-of-project final precinct reports were reviewed by the PI and co-PI. Themes were identified from these documents reflecting key points in the development, implementation, and evolution of the initiative within the SPD and the ways in which the five SPD precincts approached the MCPP initiative throughout the two-year implementation period.

Data collected through the Seattle Public Safety Survey were analyzed to measure public safety concerns in the city of Seattle at the city, precinct, and microcommunity levels.

Descriptive analyses (frequencies, means) of survey data were conducted to report the 2015 and 2016 survey findings. The survey was not a random sample of individuals living or working in Seattle but instead was open to all residents of Seattle as well as individuals who work in the city. The survey data were then weighted based on U.S. Census demographic information so the results were representative of the city population as a whole. In addition to demographic data, the survey requested information specific to victimization, law enforcement trust and legitimacy, social cohesion, collective efficacy, fear of crime, and public safety concerns. These questions, based on prior public safety research in the field of criminology, were then combined to create scales measuring each construct. Qualitative data collected through the open-ended survey question were coded

for themes. A sample of 100 comments was reviewed in the 2015 and 2016 surveys, and themes were identified. Narrative comments were then randomly assigned to the six RAs, who coded the comments identifying which of the identified themes were reflected in the comments. Descriptive analyses were then conducted to determine the most prominent narrative themes.

Following analysis of survey data for the 2015 and 2016 administrations, year-to-year comparison of results from the 2015 and 2016 findings on top public safety concerns, prominent themes, and scale ratings were conducted. In addition, independent sample *t*-tests were conducted to evaluate whether there was a significant difference between results on scale items of central interest.

Results

The results of the mixed method implementation evaluation—participant observation, community focus groups, the Seattle Public Safety Survey, and review of the precinct approaches to and activity recorded in the Seattle Police Department (SPD) Micro Community Policing Plan (MCP) initiative priority and strategy logs—are presented in relation to three central components of the implementation evaluation: (1) telling the story—the development, implementation, and evolution of the SPD MCP initiative; (2) measuring community members’ perceptions of crime and public safety through the Seattle Public Safety Survey and community focus groups; and (3) triangulation of MCP initiative-generated data on community perceptions of crime, police priorities and strategies, and SPD crime data.

Telling the story—The development, implementation, and evolution of the SPD MCP initiative

Early development (June 2014–December 2014)

The SPD MCP initiative was initiated as a top priority in mid-2014, shortly after SPD Chief Kathleen O’Toole was sworn in as Chief of Police. O’Toole launched the MCP initiative to build on historical community and neighborhood policing efforts and to develop an institutionalized framework to direct police services by triangulating police-community engagement-driven priorities and strategies, community members’ perceptions of crime and public safety, and official crime data.

In late 2014, the SPD in partnership with the Seattle Police Foundation (SPF) and Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice (SUCJ) received an award from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) to design and implement an evaluation of the SPD MCP initiative. Stakeholder meetings were conducted to establish the collaboration, roles, responsibilities, research design, and data collection plan. The initiative moved forward under the leadership of Chief O’Toole, Deputy Chief Carmen Best, and Lieutenant Adriane Diaz, who served as project coordinator. The Seattle University research team comprised two SUCJ faculty members—Dr. Jacqueline Helfgott, Professor, who served as principal investigator (PI), and Dr. William Parkin, Assistant Professor, who served as co-principal investigator (co-PI)—and five graduate and one undergraduate research analysts and assistants (RA).

The research team submitted a protocol to the Seattle University Institutional Review Board and received notification of qualification of exemption from institutional review (upon determination of minimal risk to participants) in October 2014. Position announcements were developed and posted to hire the five graduate and one undergraduate RAs. The position announcement was posted on October 14, 2015 (See appendix E for the RA position announcement). Student RAs were interviewed and hired, completed background checks, and began weekly research team meetings to prepare, discuss their roles, and train for placement in the precincts. Preliminary meetings were scheduled and conducted between precinct

captains and the PI to discuss the initiative and the research evaluation.¹⁴ The PI and co-PI attended meetings with SPD command staff and precinct captains to prepare for the RAs to begin their roles.

Implementation (January 2015–December 2015)

The SPD MCPP initiative was implemented in January 2015 with pilot evaluation of the implementation to span two years from January 2015 to January 2017. The initial months in the implementation stage involved completing the RA background checks, training, and getting them set up in their precinct positions. The research team established a framework of weekly meetings where RAs and the faculty PI, co-PI, and SPD project manager could meet and discuss ongoing aspects of the project related to both MCPP initiative precinct tasks and the research evaluation. RAs were trained at the precincts on the MCPP initiative tasks and at Seattle University meetings on their research roles. The team scheduled and conducted meetings with the PI, co-PI, respective RA, and precinct captains to introduce the project and to introduce captains and precinct command and administrative staff to their respective RAs. All RAs began working in the precincts by February 2015.

A central element of the MCPP initiative was to provide precincts opportunities to develop their own approach to the MCPP initiative—to provide a framework involving police-community engagement at the microcommunity level giving the precinct captains, command staff, community police

team (CPT), and officers enough flexibility to determine how best to identify their microcommunities, priorities, and strategies; to approach the tasks associated with the MCPP initiative; and how to use their RAs.

During the first year of the initiative, each of the precincts used its RAs in different ways; some RAs assisted with the priority and strategy logs, some assisted the precincts in developing small precinct-based surveys, and other RAs assisted with preparing reports and presenting at community meetings. There was some confusion in the early stages of the implementation regarding the role of the RA, with some SPD personnel originally perceiving the RAs as working on a Seattle University project rather than as SPD personnel. Changes occurred in command staff during the course of the project, with captains changing at all of the precincts toward the end of the first year. Turnover in precinct captains impacted the flow of the initiative as the grassroots, ground-up approach was directed by the vision of the precinct captain.

The first MCPP initiative priorities and strategies were created and established by February 2015 for all precincts (see appendix F).¹⁵ The plans were considered to be living documents reflecting an ongoing dynamic relationship between the precincts and respective microcommunities with the goal of collecting real-time information from residents in the distinct microcommunities about what mattered to them. Figure 9 on page 31 is a conceptualization of the MCPP initiative model illustrating the relationship between microcommunities, precincts, and

14. During the course of the two-year implementation evaluation, there was turnover in the RAs as a result of students graduating. Position announcements were posted in October 2014, September 2016, and July 2016 with a total of nine graduate students and one undergraduate student holding the RA positions over the course of the two-year implementation evaluation period.

15. Some precincts had completed priority and strategies prior to the implementation phase, but all precincts were asked to provide strategies and priorities for the launch of the implementation of the MCPP initiative.

FIGURE 9. CONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE MCPP MODEL



SPD implementation of the MCPP model to use timely community-based information, data, and relationships in an ongoing partnership to manage crime and quality of life in the city of Seattle and its distinct neighborhoods.

At the onset of the initiative there were more than 55 plans with changes occurring throughout the implementation including merging of some microcommunities and the addition of others. These priority and strategy documents were the microcommunity policing plans and were intended to be living documents that used timely and accurate crime data as performance measures. These performance measures were the foundation of the SPD's crime fighting strategy. The collaboration between the community and the SPD is an ongoing trust-based partnership to manage crime, public safety, and quality of life at the precinct and microcommunity levels. Through this ongoing collaboration, stakeholders can respond to new and emerging trends and patterns by continually refining the policing plans.

Initial strategies and priorities were created based on historical perspectives of command staff, CPT officers, patrol sergeants, watch commanders, and crime prevention coordinators. In the initial year of the project the SPD MCPP initiative project manager and SPD headquarters engaged in dialogue with precinct captains to review the development and submission of priority and strategy logs to ensure that they clearly stated priorities and strategies and that the logs were living documents informed by real-time public safety concerns at the precinct and microcommunity levels.

The first three months of the initiative were characterized by decentralization, with the precincts instructed to use the RAs and approach the plans, community outreach, and priorities and strategies and activities as they saw fit. In the fourth month of the implementation, internal communication to precinct captains was sent from Deputy Chief Best outlining the role of the RAs, suggestion for assignment of RA tasks, explanation of the role of the RA as SPD-community liaison,

suggestions for ways to integrate the RA into the precinct and microcommunities through ride-alongs and attendance at community meetings, and the RA researcher role as facilitator of community focus groups.

RAs conducted community focus groups in the first six months of the initiative in all microcommunities. In addition, they conducted pilot focus groups with selected identity-based communities (e.g., seniors, youth, ethnic and demographic, homeless, LGBTQ, business groups, formerly incarcerated) to determine the degree to which the MCPP initiative could be informed by identity-based communities in addition to its central focus on geographically based communities. In October 2015, Best sent a departmental memorandum to raise the importance of identifying demographic and ethnic communities as part of the MCPP initiative.

In the last six months of the first year of implementation, internal communication was sent to captains articulating the integration of the MCPP initiative in SPD's SeaStat, directing captains to introduce their RAs and select one or two microcommunities to include priorities and strategies in SeaStat presentations every other week. Following this directive, selected MCPP initiative presentations were included in SeaStat meetings in August through October 2015.¹⁶ Also during this time, the research team received Nextdoor training with the goal of using Nextdoor as one mechanism of police-community engagement.

Establishing institutional infrastructure (January 2016–January 2017)

With any type of organizational change, there is a period of uncertainty regarding whether an initiative, policy, or practice will remain in place

and be sustainable or whether it will be launched and abandoned after a short time. In the second year of the initiative, a number of concrete features of the MCPP initiative were further developed and put into place, which solidified the SPD MCPP initiative as a central component of the SPD's focus on community justice through real-time, evidence-based, data-driven practice.

The role of the RAs as SPD precinct research analysts and SU research assistants

The RAs were a key component of the MCPP initiative. Their roles as participant-observers who worked as SPD personnel while maintaining their status as student researchers paid through the SPF in collaboration with the SUCJ put them in a position to serve as a valuable resource within the precincts to assist sworn personnel with MCPP initiative-related tasks. The MCPP RA was a new position and role for the SPD—civilian employees trained in both community engagement and in research and data analysis who brought a unique skillset to the precincts to join evidence-based practice with community justice.

The RAs were built into the MCPP initiative to offer the precincts resources to assist with MCPP initiative-related tasks and to assist with the research evaluation. A primary objective of the implementation evaluation was to examine the ways in which the RAs were used in the precincts, how they could contribute to the day-to-day operations of the MCPP initiative, and the degree to which they provided added value to sustain and advance the initiative. (For a list of example activities that occurred in one or more precincts over the research period, please see appendix G.)

16. There were changes in command staff and SeaStat structure during this time. The MCPP initiative was not included in the presentations, and meetings were not held as regularly in November through December 2015.

The ground-up, grassroots approach to the MCPP initiative meant that the RAs were used differently in the five precincts depending on how each precinct captain determined their particular RA could be best used to assist with initiative-associated tasks. Major components of the workload resulting from the initiative for the precincts were reporting to SPD headquarters what the microcommunity designations and maps, priorities, and strategies were; reporting police activities related to the priority and strategy logs in the microcommunities; and community engagement to maintain a close relationship with residents at the microcommunity level to assess in real time any changes needed to the microcommunity designations, priorities, and strategies. With this ground-up approach to the MCPP initiative, each precinct captain was given the opportunity to determine who would be responsible for completing the biweekly priority and strategy logs and how precinct activity and data would be recorded and reported to headquarters.

The primary roles of the RAs were to (1) assist the precincts with all MCPP initiative-related tasks and (2) assist with tasks associated with the implementation evaluation. This dual participant-observer role engaged the RAs in the precinct-level MCPP initiative-related tasks and in the collection of data for the dual purpose of (1) internal reporting of precinct MCPP initiative-related activity in the microcommunities and (2) the implementation evaluation that involved development of an ongoing data collection framework to inform the initiative beyond the implementation stage. RAs were used in a range of ways in the precincts, including attending community meetings, public education and outreach on the MCPP initiative, and construction of precinct pilot questionnaires to collect information from microcommunities to inform priority and strategy logs.

During the second year of the implementation, RAs continued working in the precincts, assisting with the MCPP initiative-related tasks and research assignments. There continued to be a great deal of variation in what the precincts were using the RAs for with some receiving a high volume of responsibility such as preparation of reports, presentations at community meetings, creation of crime prevention flyers, and assistance with Nextdoor training and others assigned to specific tasks such as attendance at community meetings or assistance with aspects of reports. Weekly research team meetings were used to discuss ongoing tasks and responsibilities assigned at the precinct level, to clarify any questions the RAs had regarding their precinct responsibilities and research roles, and to reassign the RAs to research-related work if their hours were not being fully assigned at the precincts. The weekly meetings were also an opportunity to engage with SPD MCPP project manager Lieutenant Diaz to be informed of any internal directives or changes regarding the MCPP initiative.

Precinct captains noted at the beginning of the implementation of the initiative that it was difficult to determine how best to use the RAs, and in some precincts there was confusion regarding the dual nature of their roles (i.e., whether they were there to do a Seattle University project as students or to serve a function with responsibility for MCPP initiative-related tasks as SPD personnel). At meetings at the end of the two-year implementation, captains noted the following:

- ▶ That the RAs were a critical resource in assisting the precincts with the MCPP initiative-related tasks
- ▶ That through the implementation process they (the captains) had learned the different ways in which the RAs could be particularly useful in moving the MCPP initiative forward

- That the value of the RAs was that they held a unique position devoted to the intersection of police-community engagement and research and data analysis and that the positions were a valuable resource to the precincts to aide command staff, CPT, crime prevention coordinators, officers, and administrative staff with the MCPP initiative workload in the precincts

Precinct staff viewed the RAs as serving the particularly useful function of being able to engage with the community both to listen to community members' concerns and to explain how crime data, microcommunity strategies and priorities, and crime perceptions inform police activities and service. Some captains thought the MCPP initiative RA role could be enhanced by increasing the hours of the RAs and providing them additional MCPP initiative–related responsibilities such as serving as liaison between the community, the precinct, and headquarters and the data-driven unit to assist in providing precincts with real-time data on community perceptions of crime that can be used in conjunction with crime data to provide a more comprehensive picture of the reality of crime for residents at the microcommunity level.

SeaStat

SeaStat (Seattle's version of CompStat¹⁷) emerged along with the MCPPs (and a range of other initiatives) to facilitate transparency and accountability in SPD data to assure the continued progress of law enforcement reforms at a historic time for Seattle and the SPD (two years into the consent decree process that was the outcome of a settlement with the U.S. Department of Justice).¹⁸ Twice a month, the

progress of the various initiatives is evaluated against the goals and objectives of the MCPPs. SeaStat meetings serve both as performance evaluations and as critical exercises in transparency. Department personnel and problem-solving partners from across our community, including representatives from other branches of government, have a standing invitation attend and collaborate in an open forum.

The Seattle University research team, including the MCPP initiative RAs, PI, and co-PI, were invited to attend all SeaStat meetings. For the first year of the initiative, at least one RA and either the PI or the co-PI attended all meetings. In the second year of the initiative, the SPD designated a specific table for the MCPP initiative RAs, and all RAs attended the meetings.

Integration of the MCPP initiative at SeaStat meetings was a primary objective of the MCPP initiative at the project's onset. During the course of the implementation period in the second and third quarters of the initiative, MCPP precinct presentations were regularly included in SeaStat meetings. In addition, there were ad hoc mentions of the MCPP initiative and the research team in SeaStat discussions and references to the MCPP initiative, the implementation evaluation, and the Seattle Public Safety Survey. Seattle Public Safety Survey advertising was distributed in SeaStat meetings in October and November 2016, and results from the 2015 Seattle Public Safety Survey were presented at SeaStat in March 2016.

Nextdoor

In April 2015, the SPD partnered with Nextdoor for outreach efforts as part of the MCPP initiative. The Seattle University research

17. CompStat (short for “compare statistics”) is named for the New York City Police Department's approach to using transparency of crime statistics for the purpose of accountability. CompStat is now widely used as a performance management strategy in law enforcement and other agencies (PERF 2013).

18. See Seattle Police Monitor (2017). On October 13, 2017, the SPD was determined to have met the reform requirements of the consent decree (Miletich 2013).

team was trained and provided authorization to post on the SPD Nextdoor site. In addition, the RAs recorded data on Nextdoor posts from precinct personnel and on SPD-community interactions.

Nextdoor was used during the course of the implementation evaluation as an outlet for the Seattle Public Safety Survey administration in 2015 and 2016. For both the 2015 and 2016 survey administrations, the PI and RAs posted regular solicitations for survey participants.

It was recognized after initial enthusiasm over Nextdoor that it offered a means to reach just one segment of the Seattle community for the purpose of police-community relations. On the other hand, issues were raised in the community regarding the ways in which Nextdoor operated as a forum that created disproportionate reactions regarding some public safety incidents while not addressing other concerns that might be raised by individuals underrepresented on the social media site. Thus it was recognized that Nextdoor was one of a number of tools that could be useful to deliver components of the MCPP initiative with recognition of its limitations for community outreach.

Data collection tools—Community focus groups, precinct MCPP initiative priority and strategy logs, and the Seattle Public Safety Survey

The focus of the SPD MCPP initiative—to use grassroots, ground-up police-community engagement to collect data on crime perceptions in conjunction with actual crime data to inform and direct police priorities and strategies—is an innovative community justice approach that uses data to inform practice. The primary means by which data are gathered is through community focus groups, police-community engagement, and the Seattle Public Safety Survey.

Community focus groups conducted in the first and last six months of the MCPP initiative evaluation were used to gather real-time information from microcommunities and identity-based communities to inform priorities and strategies. Community members were asked about how safe they feel, their top crime and public safety concerns, suggested improvements to their microcommunities, and their views of police. Redacted focus group notes were provided to precinct captains to give them an additional measure of what was important in the microcommunities. Issues raised in the focus groups across the city centered on homelessness, property crime, public order crime, and violent crime in areas such as South and East precincts. At the beginning of the initiative, few participants in the focus groups had heard of the MCPP initiative. In the focus groups conducted in the last six months, many participants had heard of the MCPP initiative and expressed appreciation for the public-facing website and access to information, although most indicated they would like to hear more about the MCPP initiative. The range of issues, suggestions, and comments and feedback offered across precincts and microcommunities was so broad that it is difficult to identify specific themes by precinct or microcommunity. The conversations in the focus groups often focused on crimes and issues that the microcommunities were currently dealing with or had recently experienced. This broad range illustrates the central function of these focus groups as a supplement to the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey to provide precincts with real-time information from residents. Most focus group participants across the city also expressed interest in more meaningful contacts and interaction with police and greater police presence. Table 1 on page 36 shows Issues raised in the different precincts in the focus groups.

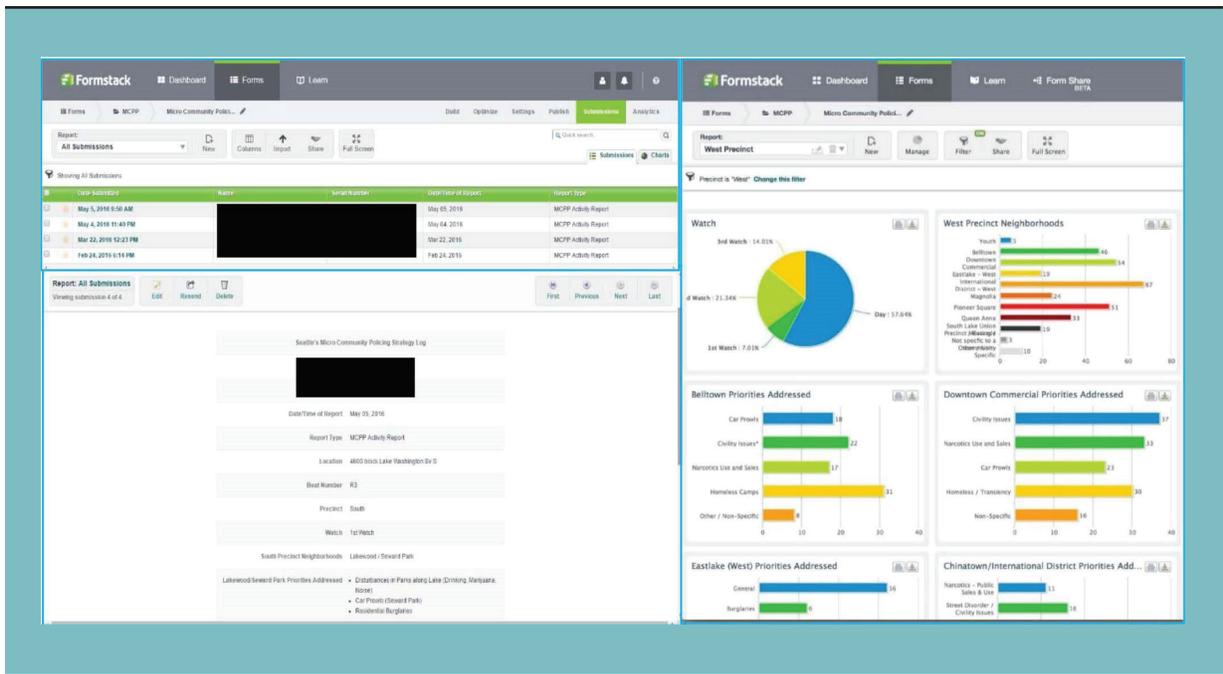
TABLE 1. ISSUES RAISED IN GEOGRAPHICALLY BASED FOCUS GROUPS BY PRECINCT, 2015–2017*

Precinct	Issues	
East	Drug crimes and public drug use Homelessness Homeless encampments Incivility Public indecency Violent crime including robberies, assaults, and shots fired	Car theft Property crime Construction and traffic issues Gang activity Need for greater use of and education on crime prevention through environmental design
North	Drugs and prostitution Police response times Loitering and campers Homelessness Property crime Package thefts Graffiti	RV camping Unsanctioned encampments Car prowling (theft from inside a vehicle) Lack of police capacity or presence Issues with calling 911 and not getting through Feeling of lawlessness
South	Unauthorized homeless encampments Drug activity Property crime Gang activity Lack of police capacity	Mental illness and substance abuse Car prowling Residential burglary Incivility Lack of capacity or police presence
Southwest	Homelessness Drug use Gang activity	Speeding and traffic issues Problem houses with drugs and domestic violence
West	Open-air drug activity Homelessness Panhandling Mental illness	Residential burglaries Traffic issues Lack of police presence More police-community engagement

* This table is intended to give an example of the range of issues raised by community members in the focus groups. Given the wide variability in the number of people who attended the focus groups and the span of time over which the focus groups were conducted, the issues raised reflect a broad range of crimes and public safety concerns raised in the context of recent incidents, occurrences, news events. The value of the focus groups was to capture a snapshot of the moment that could be used to inform precincts and to supplement the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey rather than as a comprehensive measurement of crime perceptions in the microcommunities.

In April 2016 a systematic method for recording priorities and strategies was implemented using Formstack. The objective of implementing this method was to create a streamlined process by which priority and strategy logs could be completed.

An internal MCPP initiative website and mandatory MCPP initiative e-Learning tutorial and training module were created and made available from May to July 2016 to train all SPD personnel on the MCPP initiative. All SPD personnel were required to complete the e-Learning tutorial by July 2, 2017. The tutorial



THE FORMSTACK INTERFACE.

featured an introductory video message from Chief O'Toole describing the origins and purpose of the MCPP initiative, the need for neighborhood community engagement to earn public trust, the need to recognize the unique elements of Seattle neighborhoods, enhancements to the MCPP initiative, the collaboration with Seattle University, and the need for commitment from all SPD personnel to help shape the strategies and recognize the MCPP initiative as a top SPD priority.

After the MCPP initiative e-Learning and Formstack tutorial were implemented, a method for collecting data on the strategies employed to address the MCPP initiative priorities provided the opportunity for more systematic assessment of activity by precinct. Prior to the implementation of the e-Learning and Formstack tutorial, activities recorded on

the biweekly priority and strategy logs were completed with wide variation by precinct and watch and across units, ranks, and roles.¹⁹

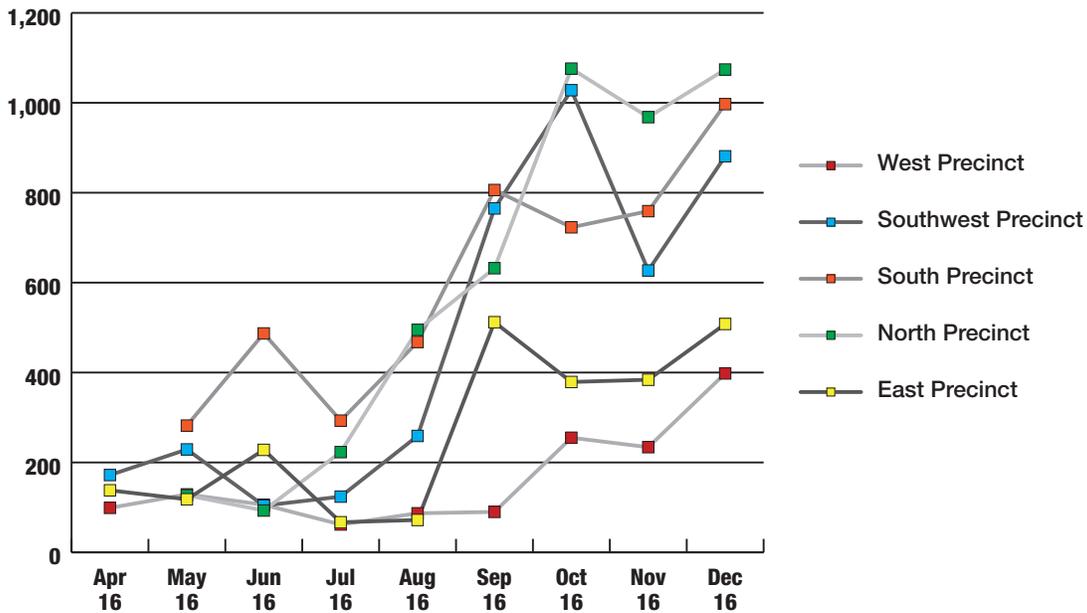
The Formstack system provided a means to both log and view activities related to strategies in each precinct and microcommunity. This log



SEATTLE POLICE CHIEF KATHLEEN O'TOOLE.

19. For example, in some precincts activities were recorded by CPT officers, in other precincts by patrol through MIR codes. Others reported regular day-to-day activities that were conducted independently of the MCPP initiative priorities and strategies.

FIGURE 10. MCPP LOG SUBMISSIONS BY PRECINCT AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF FORMSTACK TO RECORD MCPP INITIATIVE ACTIVITY, APRIL–DECEMBER 2016

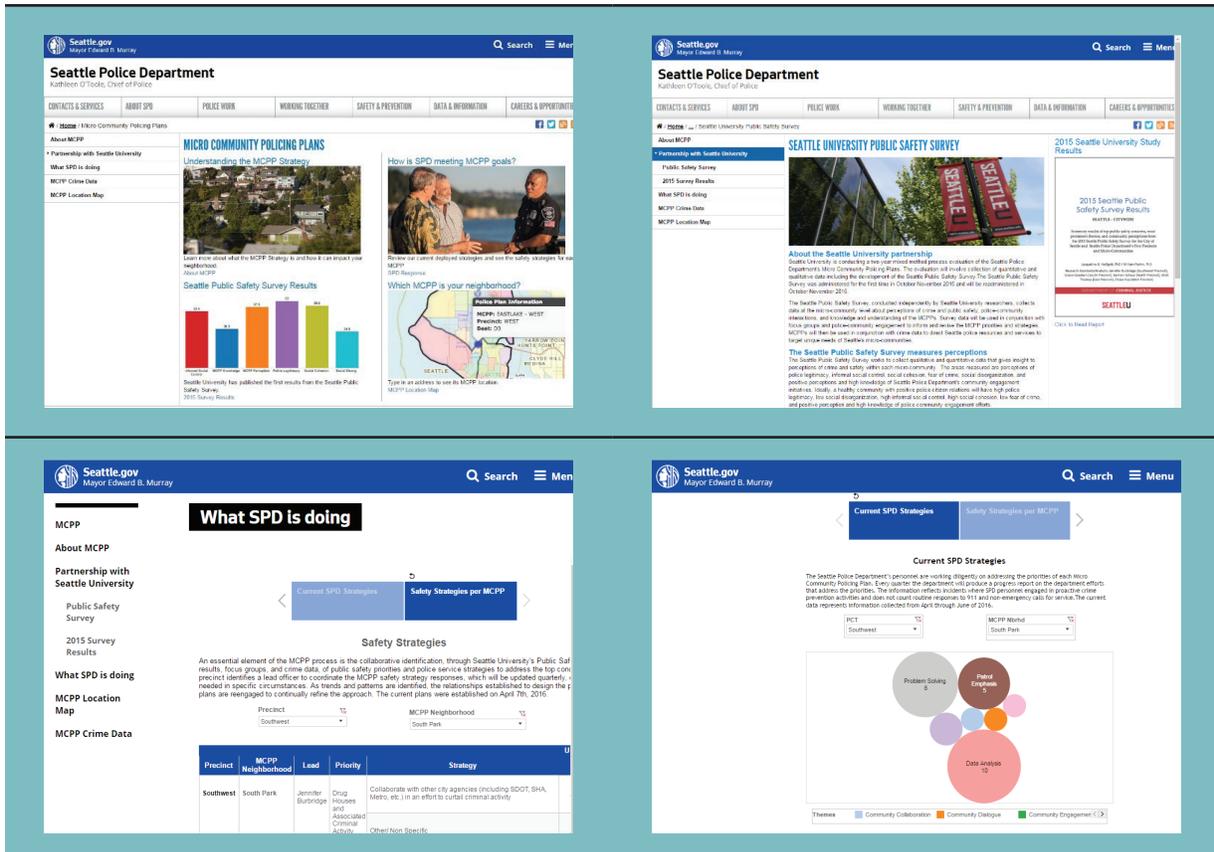


allowed the captains to view activity and determine how the precinct was addressing the priorities at the microcommunity level. This system revealed an increase in MCPP initiative-related activity across all precincts and enabled comparison by precinct. While SPD personnel noted improvements that could be made to the system for reporting MCPP initiative activity (with the ideal system integrated as a data template within existing data systems rather than being a separate system that was cumbersome to navigate), the Formstack interface much improved the systematic recording of MCPP initiative activity from the method used in the first year of implementation (where precincts would submit documents to headquarters reporting activity in various formats). The Formstack system offered precincts a means of quantitatively reporting MCPP initiative-related activities. Figure 10 shows the MCPP log activity by precinct after implementation of the e-Learning and Formstack tutorial.

SPD MCPP initiative website

Coinciding with the mandatory tutorial and e-Learning, the SPD MCPP initiative’s public-facing website was launched in July 2016. The SPD MCPP initiative website provides information for community members regarding the MCPP initiative and the partnership with Seattle University to conduct the implementation evaluation and to administer the Seattle Public Safety Survey. It also provides results from the 2015 survey including a summary of top public safety concerns and prominent themes by precinct and microcommunity as well as access to the full 2015 Seattle Public Safety Survey citywide report.

The SPD MCPP initiative website is interactive; so an individual can enter an address, identify what microcommunity the address is located in, and find the microcommunity map, priorities, and strategies. The website took the place of the documents previously created



SCREENSHOTS OF THE SPD MCPP INITIATIVE WEBSITE.

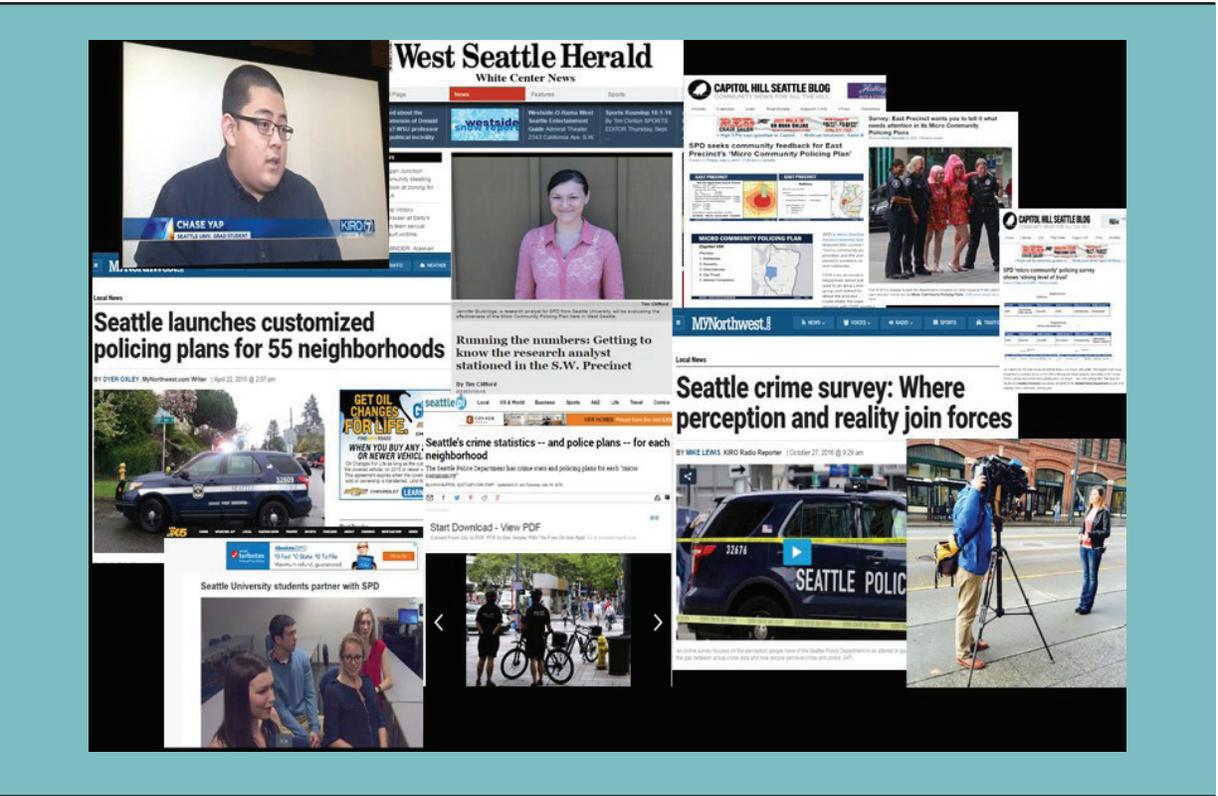
listing the MCPPs and replaced them with a web-based version of the priorities and strategies that can be accessed at any time by the public. In addition to information about the MCPP initiative, the website provides access to crime statistics so comparison can be made between the crime statistics in a microcommunity and that microcommunity's priorities and strategies.

Media attention

During the two-year SPD MCPP initiative implementation, media attention to the initiative highlighted its role in advancing evidence-based practice through a collaborative, community-focused, data-driven approach. Early media attention focused on the origin and development of the initiative and partnership with Nextdoor—that is, the

innovative microcommunity approach—and later stories focused on administration and findings of the 2015 and 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey and collaboration with the Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice. For examples of media coverage of the MCPP initiative, see Oxley (2015), Clifford (2015), Waddell (2016), Swaby (2016), L. Burton (2016), and Lewis (2016).

The MCPP initiative RAs and research team played a key role in joining SPD command staff and public affairs to present information about the MCPP initiative. RAs were interviewed for a number of news stories in neighborhood newspapers, local television news, community blogs, and radio shows.



EXAMPLES OF MEDIA COVERAGE OF THE MCPP INITIATIVE.

Measuring community perceptions of crime and public safety through the Seattle Public Safety Survey—2015 and 2016 results

The Seattle Public Safety Survey was administered in October and November 2015 and October and November 2016. The 2015 survey administration yielded 9,687 completed survey responses from community members who said they live or work (or both) in the city of Seattle, of which 7,286 were completed surveys usable for the data analysis including 3,753 narrative comments. The 2016 survey administration yielded 10,717 total completed survey responses from community members who said they live or work (or both) in the city of Seattle, of which 8,524 were completed

surveys usable for data analysis including 3,471 narrative comments.²⁰ Compared to Seattle demographics, survey respondents were disproportionately nonminority and female. Quantitative responses were weighted based on gender and race or ethnicity to better represent the Seattle population.

Results from the 2015 and 2016 surveys are presented beginning on page 42 in tables 2–7 and figures 11–22. Results are presented comparing the 2015 and 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey results for top public safety concerns, scale ratings, and most prominent themes in narrative comments on the open-ended question, “Do you have any additional thoughts on public safety and security issues in Seattle, generally, or your neighborhood, specifically, that

20. The 2,401 surveys that were excluded from the 2015 analysis and 2,193 surveys excluded from the 2016 analysis were incomplete.

you would like to share?” for the city of Seattle as a whole, for each of the five SPD precincts, and for each of Seattle’s 59 microcommunities.²¹ Narrative comments were analyzed for themes and 39 distinct themes were identified:²²

- ▶ Lack of police capacity or presence
 - ▶ Lack of trust in police generally
 - ▶ Lack of trust in police specifically
 - ▶ Police public violence; fatal encounters; Black Lives Matter movement
 - ▶ Concerns about police use of force
 - ▶ Concerns about selective enforcement or racial bias
 - ▶ Lack of police professionalism, police demeanor, or respect of residents
 - ▶ More CPTED, situational, or environmental crime prevention strategies and community training
 - ▶ Overpolicing; police at scenes too long
 - ▶ Issues with 9/11 dispatch
 - ▶ Opportunities to report non-emergencies limited and cumbersome and discourage community reporting to police
 - ▶ More police-community outreach needed
 - ▶ More police-community outreach to identity-based groups
 - ▶ Police initiative displaces rather than reduce or deter crime
- ▶ SPD organization, culture, stability in leadership needs to change
- ▶ SPD organization, lack of police accountability
- ▶ Consent decree—positive impact on SPD
- ▶ Consent decree—negative impact on SPD
- ▶ SPD doing the best they can with limited resources
- ▶ SPD doing a great job
- ▶ Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
- ▶ Criminal justice system and lack of prosecution are returning offenders to street
- ▶ Nextdoor—positive for community and public safety
- ▶ Nextdoor—negative for community and public safety
- ▶ Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
- ▶ Mental illness is a public safety and public health issue
- ▶ More social services needed in city to respond to people in social and behavioral crisis
- ▶ Neighborhood name designation incorrect or missing
- ▶ Moving out of Seattle because of crime and public safety

21. Results from question items that were changed in the 2015 and 2016 surveys are presented to best reflect the accuracy of responses. In the 2016 survey, “fear of crime” was measured using two separate questions asking respondents about fear of crime during the daytime and fear of crime during the nighttime. However, for the comparison presentation, the average of the ratings on the two fear of crime questions in the 2016 survey was taken to compare with the ratings on the single fear of crime rating used in the 2015 survey. Responses to the question added to the 2016 survey regarding views of police nationally versus locally are presented here without comparison with the 2015 results because this item was not included in the 2015 survey.

22. In the 2015 survey, 37 themes were identified. The 39 themes identified in 2016 were slightly different. For example, in the 2016 survey coding, additional themes “Police public violence/Fatal encounters-Black Lives Matter movement” were added and “Lack of trust in police” was divided into two coding categories: “Lack of trust in police-generally and “Lack of trust in police-specifically” to differentiate between comments that were directed toward law enforcement in general and the SPD in particular. This list reflects these additional themes added for the qualitative data coding of the 2016 survey narrative comments.

- ▀ Survey or Seattle University issues
- ▀ Crime is on the rise
- ▀ Crime—violent
- ▀ Crime—property
- ▀ Crime—public order
- ▀ Crime—sex
- ▀ Crime—traffic, pedestrian, bike, transit
- ▀ Crime—other
- ▀ Other
- ▀ Other—explained

In addition, results are presented from the question added in the 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey asking respondents about their views of the SPD and police in the United States with the question “On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being very negative and 100 being very positive, how do you currently view policing and law enforcement in the United States generally and in Seattle specifically?” These results are included for the whole city as well as by precinct and microcommunity. Full results, including demographics, are presented in appendix H.

Seattle citywide

TABLE 2. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, CITYWIDE, 2015 (N=7,286) AND 2016 (N=8,524)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	2-Car prowl	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Residential burglary	3-Property crime	3-Residential burglary	3-Public order crime
4-Littering/Dumping	4-Traffic/Pedestrian/Bike/Transit	4-Property crime	4-Property crime
5-Property crime	5-Public order crime	5-Auto theft	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

FIGURE 11. PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED TOP CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES CITYWIDE, 2015 AND 2016

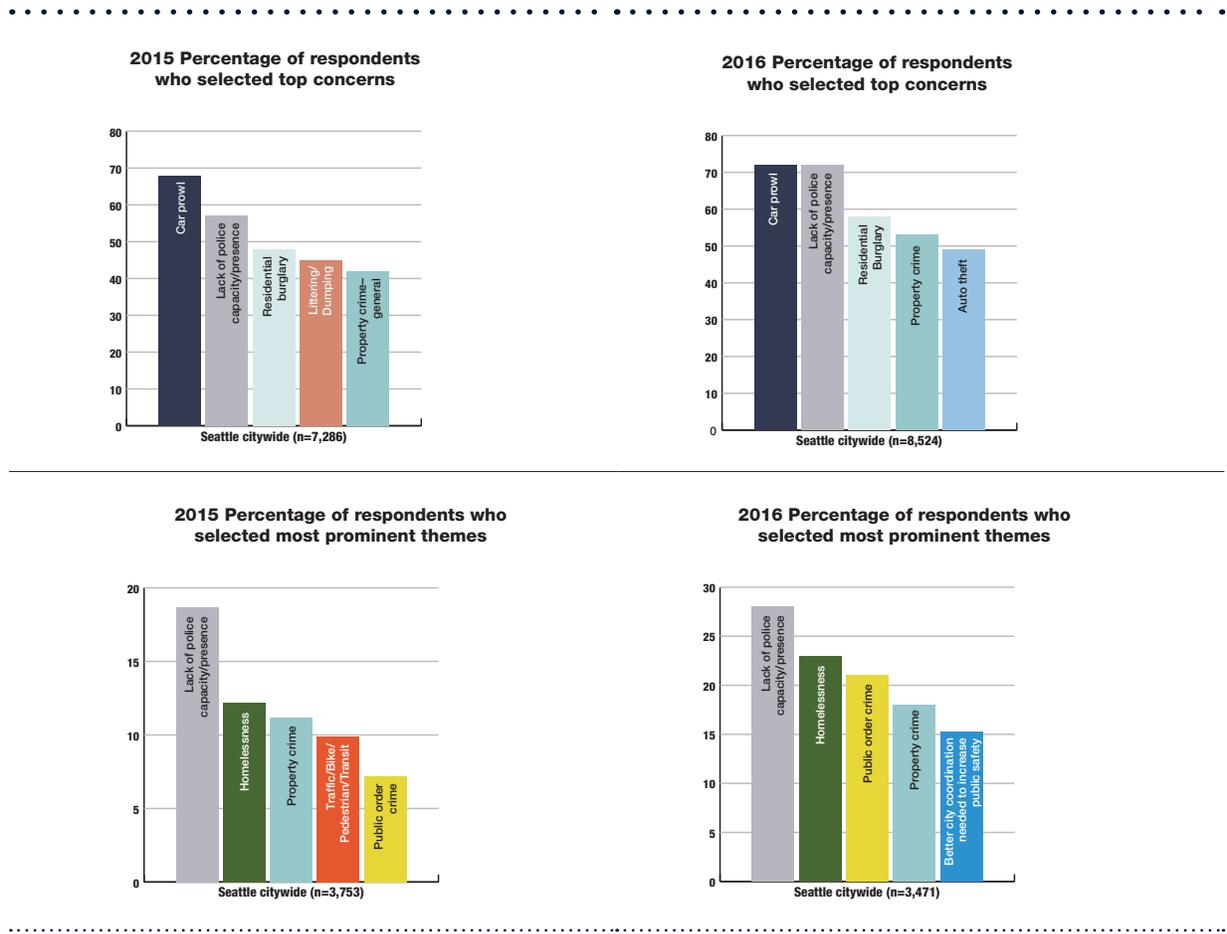


FIGURE 12. POSITIVE VIEW OF POLICING IN SEATTLE VERSUS IN THE UNITED STATES, CITYWIDE, 2016

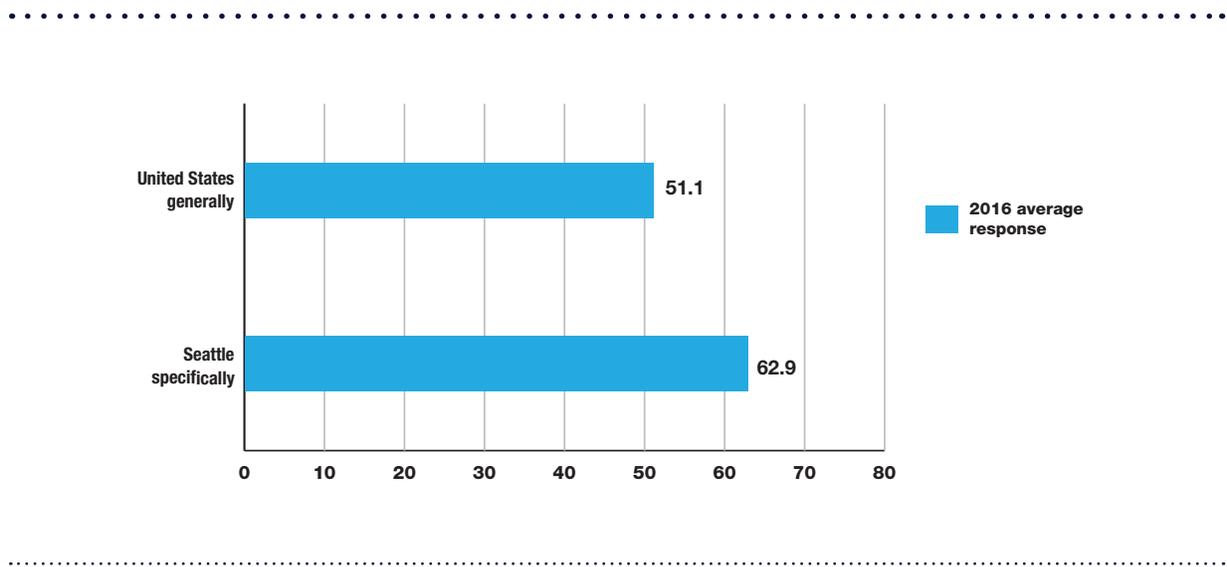


TABLE 3. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, EAST PRECINCT, 2015 (N=1,267) AND 2016 (N=1,440)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Car prowl	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Violent crime	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police capacity/presence
3-Littering/Dumping	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	3-Residential burglary	3-Public order crime
4-Parking issues	4-Traffic/bike/ pedestrian/transit	4-Littering/Dumping	4-Property crime
5-Residential burglary	5-Property crime	5-Property crime	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

East Precinct and East Precinct microcommunities

Results for East Precinct as whole and the 10 East Precinct microcommunities— (1) Capitol Hill, (2) Central Area/Squire Park, (3) Eastlake-East, (4) First Hill, (5) International District-East, (6) Judkins Park/North Beacon Hill/Jefferson Park, (7) Madison Park, (8) Madrona/Leschi, (9) Miller Park, and (10) Montlake/Portage Bay—are presented from 2015 (N=1,267) and 2016 (N=1,440).

Completed survey responses came from community members who reported that they live or work (or both) in the city of Seattle’s East Precinct. Of the total 2015 (N=1,267) and 2016 (N=1,440) East Precinct responses, in 627 respondents in 2015 and 537 respondents in 2016 offered narrative comments. Narrative comments were analyzed for themes, and 39 distinct themes were identified.

FIGURE 13. PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED TOP CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, EAST PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

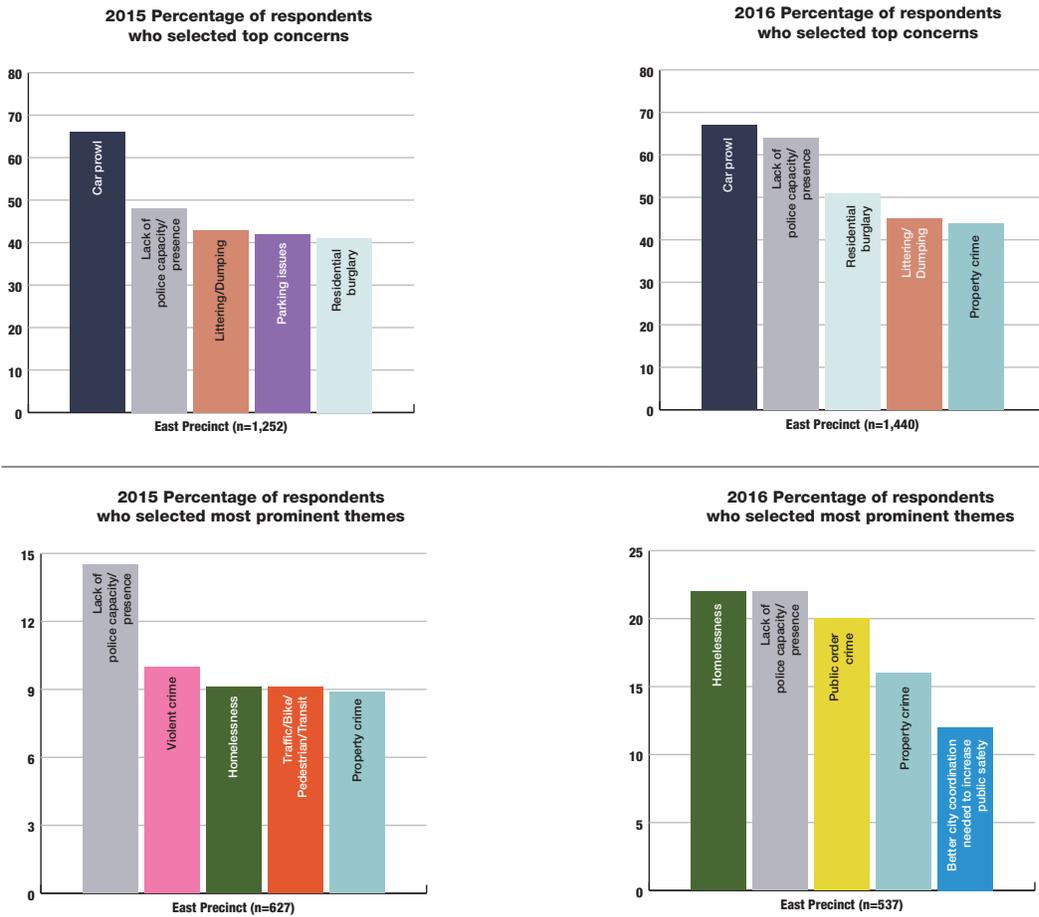


FIGURE 14. POSITIVE VIEW OF POLICING IN SEATTLE VERSUS IN THE UNITED STATES, EAST PRECINCT, 2016

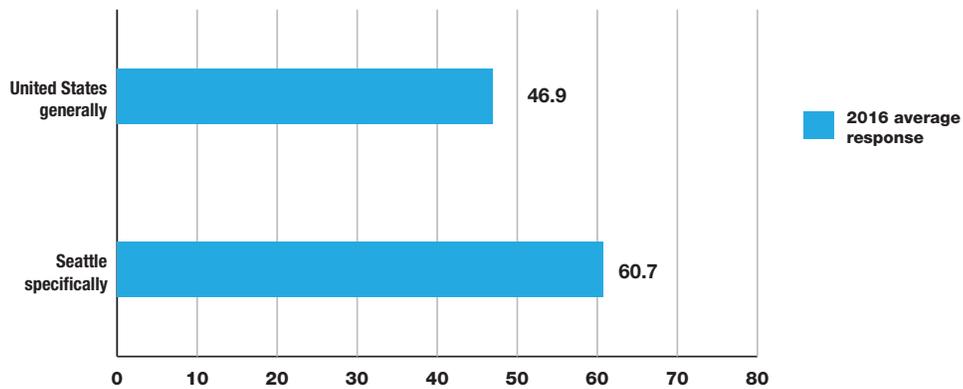


TABLE 4. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, NORTH PRECINCT, 2015 (N=2,756) AND 2016 (N=3,609)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	2-Car prowl	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Residential burglary	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	3-Residential burglary	3-Property crime
4-Property crime	4-Property crime	4-Property crime	4-Public order crime
5-Auto theft	5-Violent crime	5-Car/RV camping	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

North Precinct and North Precinct microcommunities

Results for the North Precinct as a whole and the 12 North Precinct microcommunities—(1) Ballard-North, (2) Ballard-South, (3) Bitter Lake, (4) Fremont, (5) Greenwood, (6) Lake City, (7) Northgate, (8) Phinney Ridge, (9) Roosevelt/Ravenna/Green Lake/Wedgwood, (10) Sandpoint, (11) University District, and (12) Wallingford—are presented from 2015 (N=2,756) and 2016 (N=3,609).

Completed survey responses came from community members who reported that they live or work (or both) in the city of Seattle’s North Precinct. Of the total 2015 (N=2,756) and 2016 (N=3,609) North Precinct responses, 1,485 respondents in 2015 and 1,448 respondents in 2016 offered narrative comments. Narrative comments were analyzed for themes, and 39 distinct themes were identified.

FIGURE 15. PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED TOP CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, NORTH PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

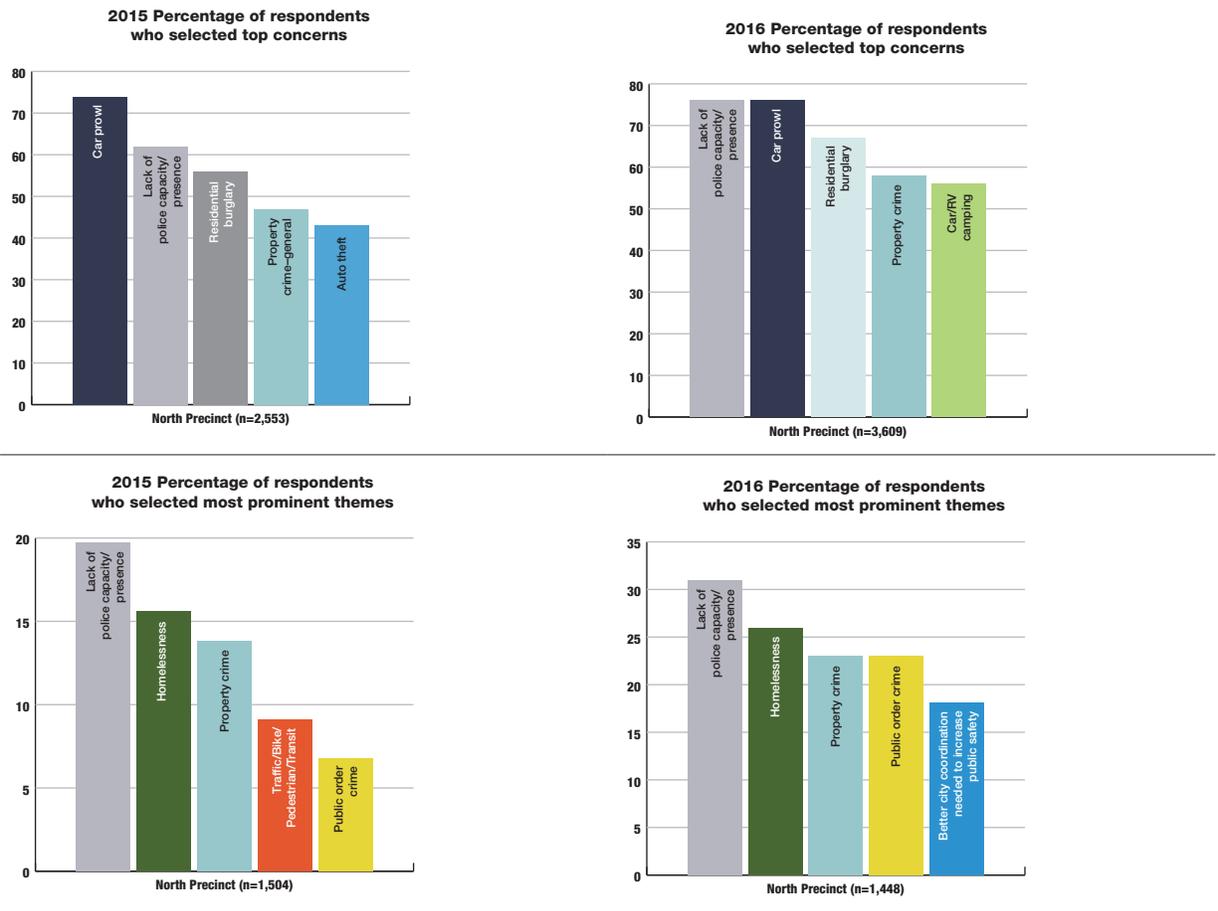


FIGURE 16. POSITIVE VIEW OF POLICING IN SEATTLE VERSUS IN THE UNITED STATES, NORTH PRECINCT, 2016

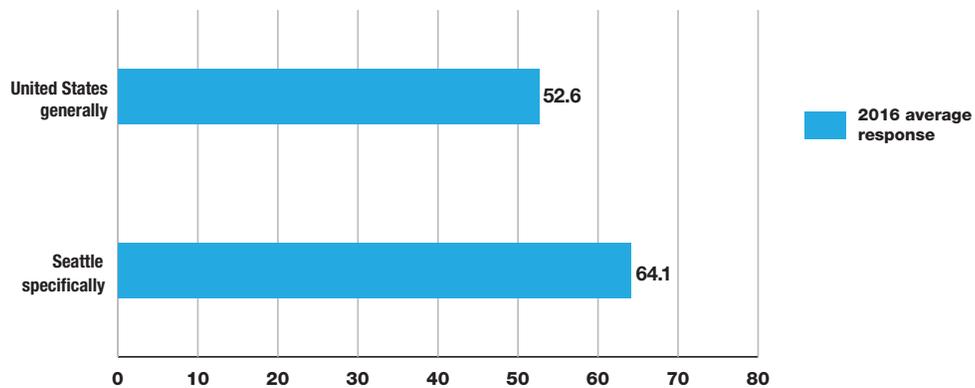


TABLE 5. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SOUTH PRECINCT, 2015 (N=1,110) AND 2016 (N=820)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	2-Car prowl	2-Property crime
3-Residential burglary	3-Property crime	3-Residential burglary	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Shots fired	4-Violent crime	4-Littering/Dumping	4-Public order crime
5-Littering/Dumping	5-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	5-Auto theft	5-Concerns about selective enforcement/racial bias

South Precinct and South Precinct microcommunities

Results for the South Precinct as a whole and the 15 South Precinct microcommunities— (1) Brighton/Dunlap, (2) Claremont/Rainier Vista, (3) Columbia City, (4) Genesee, (5) Georgetown, (6) Hillman City, (7) Lakewood/Seward Park, (8) Mid-Beacon Hill, (9) Mount Baker, (10) New Holly, (11) North Beacon Hill, (12) Rainier Beach, (13) Rainier View,

(14) SODO, and (15) South Beacon Hill—are presented from 2015 (N=1,110) and 2016 (N=820). Completed survey responses came from community members who reported that they live or work (or both) in the city of Seattle’s South Precinct. Of the total 2015 (N=1,110) and 2016 (N=820) South Precinct responses, 555 respondents in 2015 and in 346 respondents in 2016 offered narrative comments.

FIGURE 17. PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED TOP CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SOUTH PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

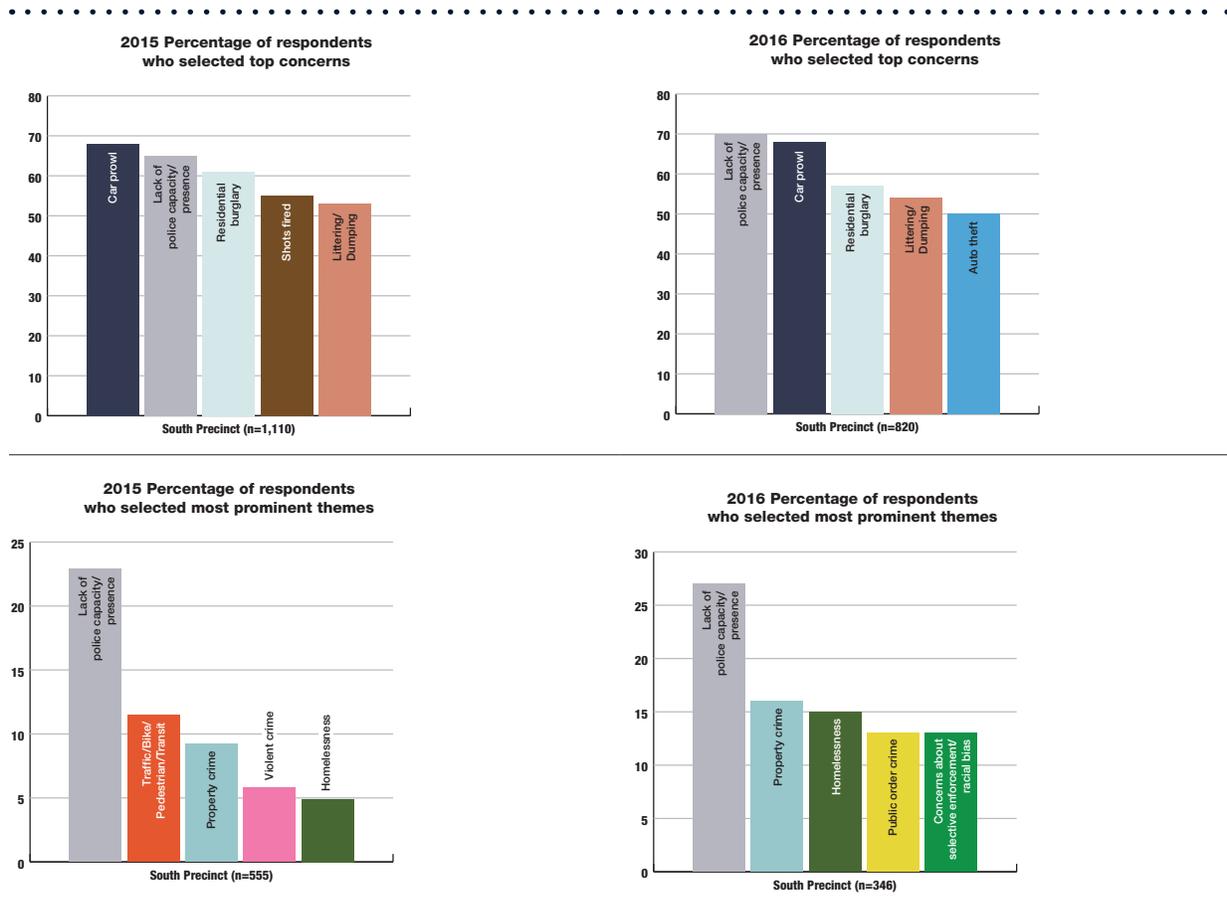


FIGURE 18. POSITIVE VIEW OF POLICING IN SEATTLE VERSUS IN THE UNITED STATES, SOUTH PRECINCT, 2016

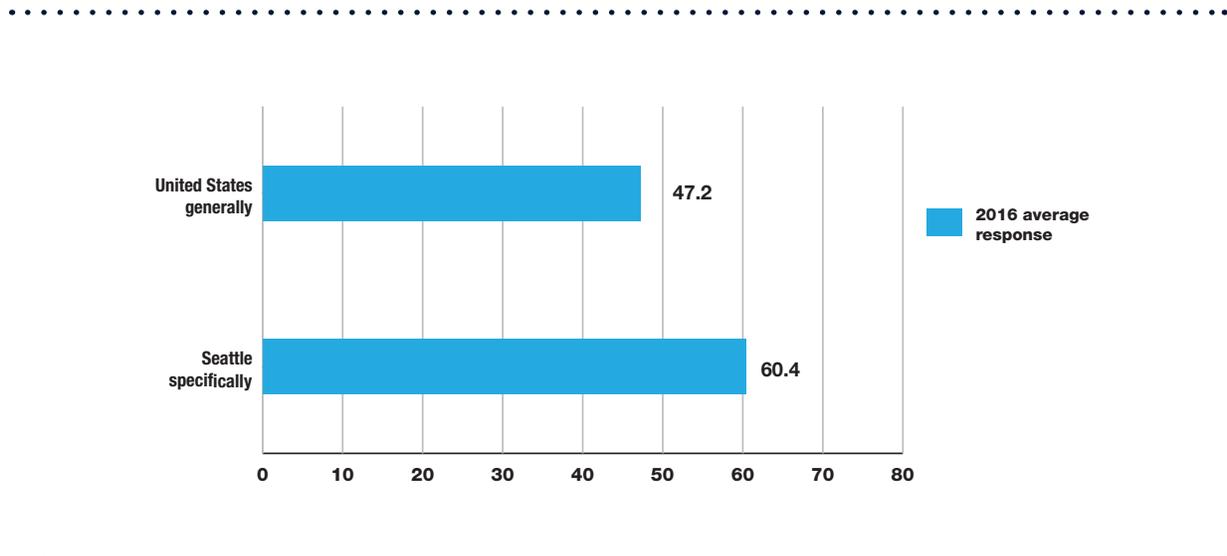


TABLE 6. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SOUTHWEST PRECINCT, 2015 (N=908) AND 2016 (N=1,433)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Public order crime
3-Residential burglary	3-Public order crime	3-Residential burglary	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Littering/Dumping	4-Property crime	4-Property crime	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit
5-Auto theft	5-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	5-Littering/Dumping	5-Property crime

Southwest Precinct and Southwest Precinct microcommunities

Results for the Southwest Precinct as a whole and the 14 Southwest Precinct microcommunities—(1) Alaska Junction, (2) Alki, (3) Commercial Duwamish, (4) Commercial Harbor Island, (5) Fauntleroy, (6) High Point, (7) Highland Park, (8) Morgan Junction, (9) North Admiral, (10) North Delridge, (11) Pigeon Point, (12) South

Delridge, (13) South Park, and (14) Westwood/Roxhill/Arbor Heights—are presented from 2015 (N=908) and 2016 (N=1,433). Completed survey responses came from community members who reported that they live or work (or both) in the city of Seattle’s Southwest Precinct. Of the total 2015 (N=908) and 2016 (N=1,433) Southwest Precinct responses, 444 respondents in 2015 and 549 respondents in 2016 offered narrative comments.

FIGURE 19. PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED TOP CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SOUTHWEST PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

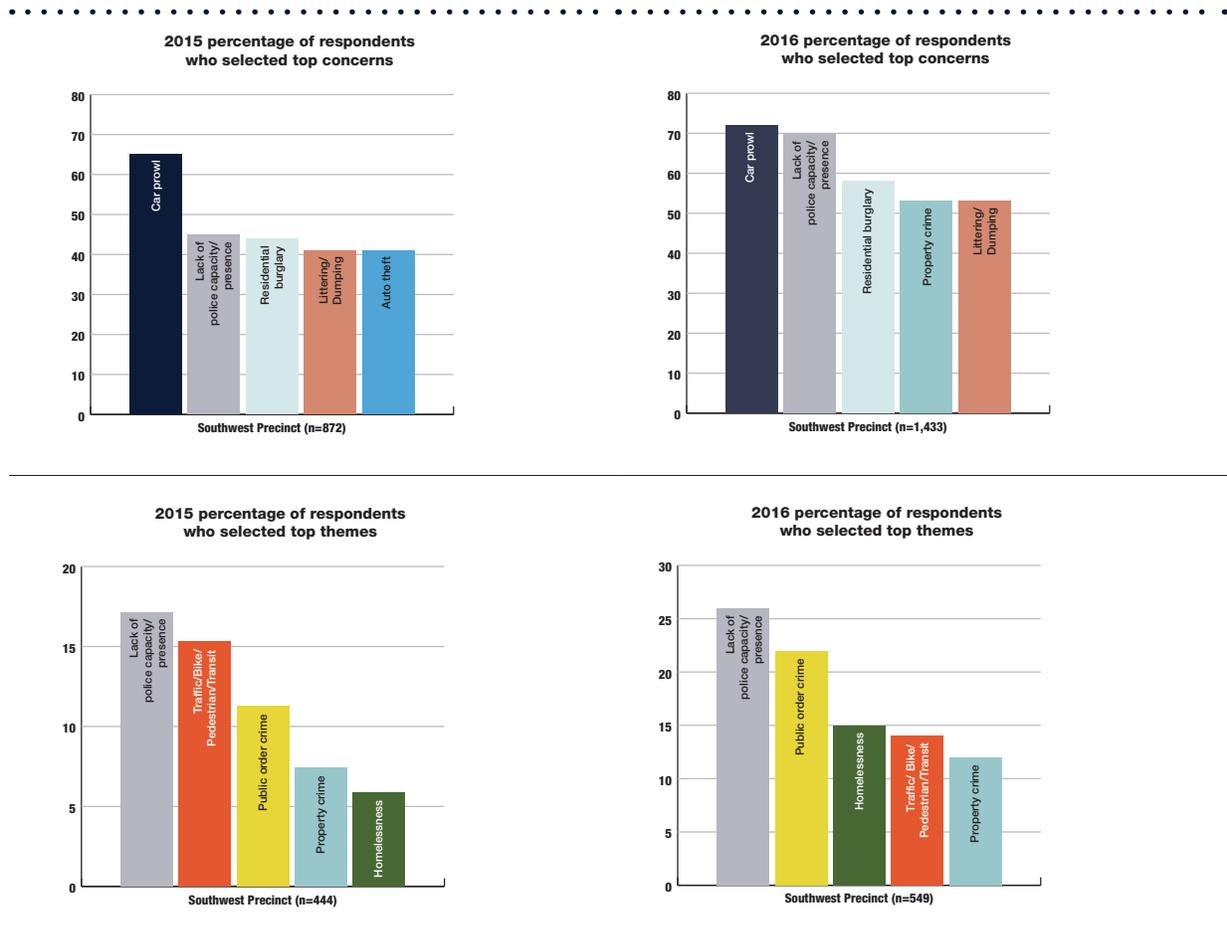


FIGURE 20. POSITIVE VIEW OF POLICING IN SEATTLE VERSUS IN THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHWEST PRECINCT, 2016

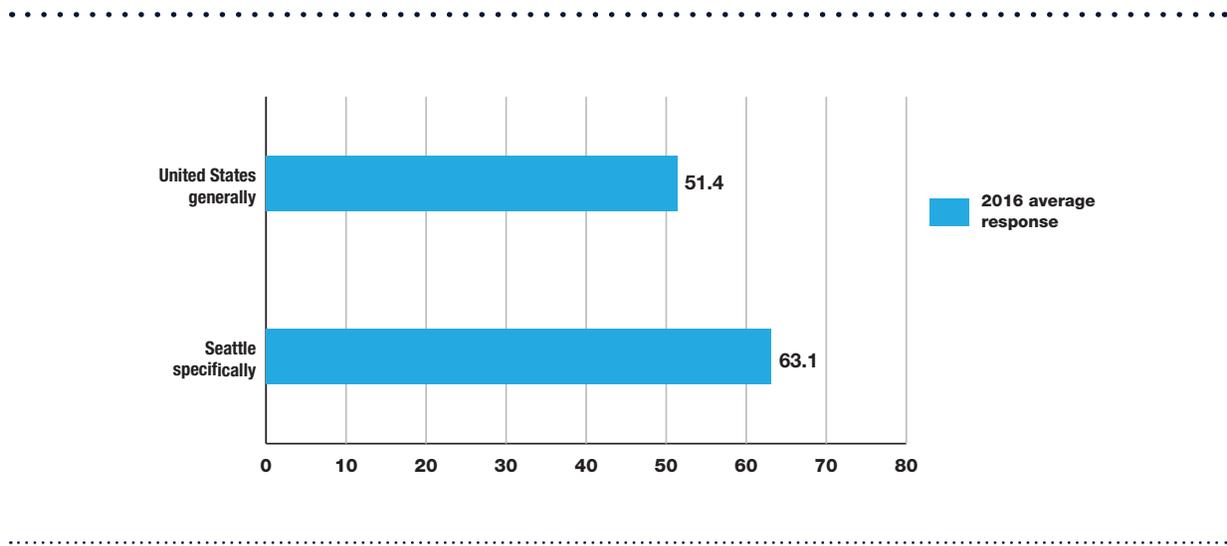


TABLE 7. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, WEST PRECINCT, 2015 (N=1,245) AND 2016 (N=1,222)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	2-Car prowl	2-Lack of police capacity/presence
3-Lack of resources for individuals with mental illness	3-Property crime	3-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	3-Public order crime
4-Littering/Dumping	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	4-Property crime	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	5-Public order crime	5-Littering/Dumping	5-Property crime

West Precinct and West Precinct microcommunities

Results for the West Precinct as a whole and the eight West Precinct microcommunities— (1) Belltown, (2) Downtown Commercial, (3) Eastlake-West, (4) International District-West, (5) Magnolia, (6) Pioneer Square, (7) Queen Anne, and (8) South Lake Union/Cascade—are presented from 2015 (N=1,245)

and 2016 (N=1,222). Completed survey responses came from community members who reported that they live or work (or both) in the city of Seattle’s West Precinct. Of the total 2015 (N=1,245) and 2016 (N=1,222) West Precinct responses, in 619 respondents in 2015 and 491 respondents in 2016 offered narrative comments.

FIGURE 21. PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED TOP CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, WEST PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

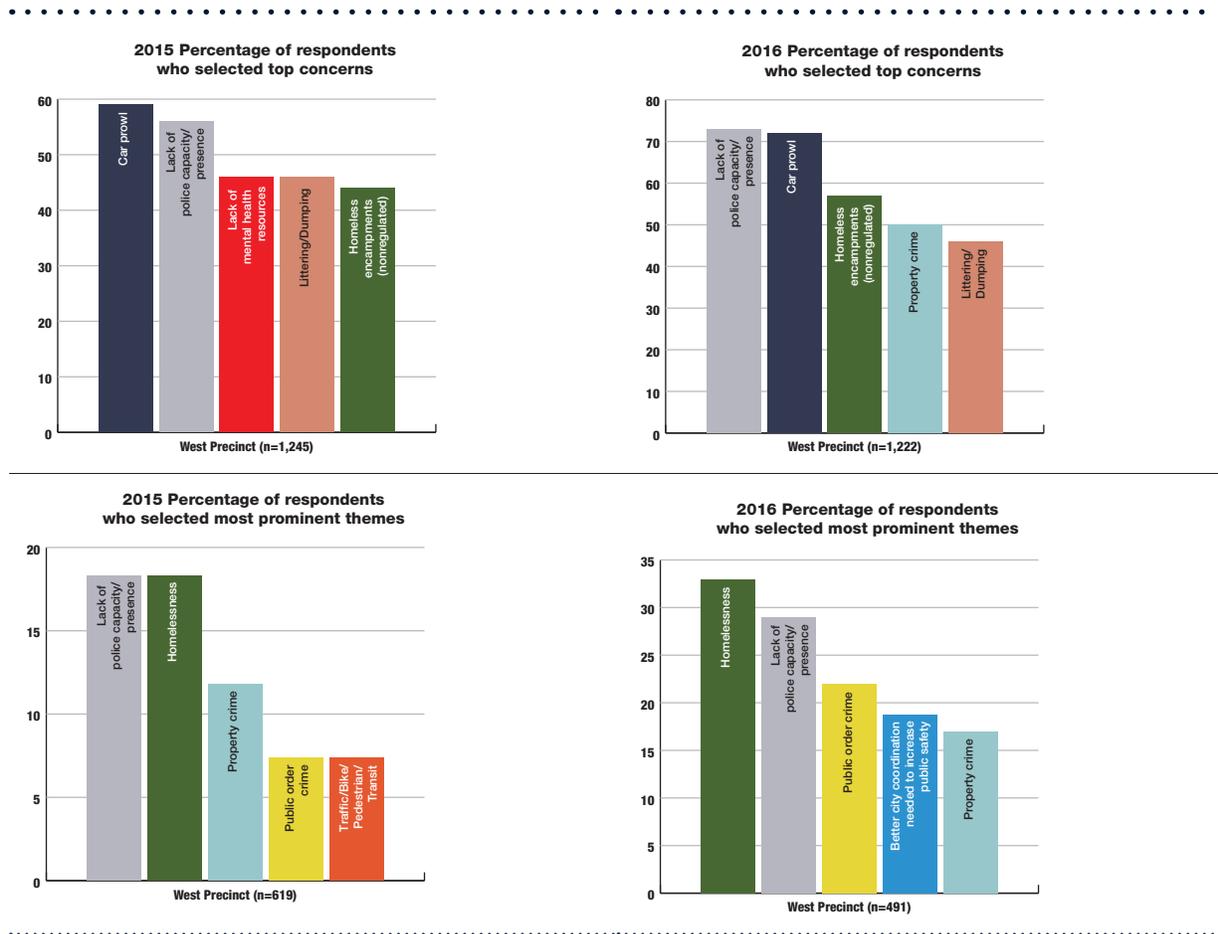
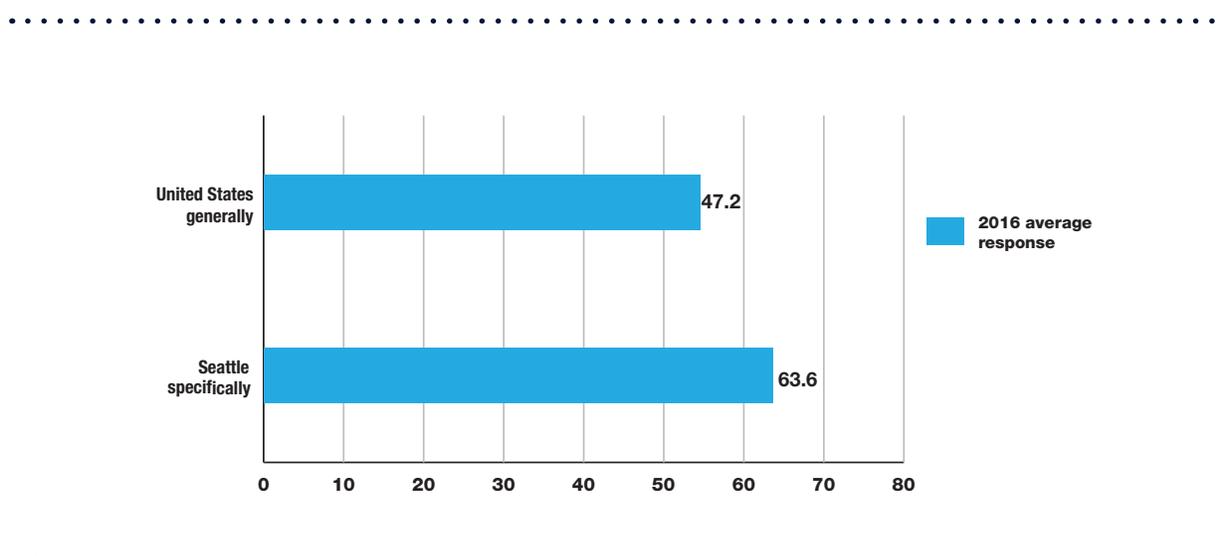


FIGURE 22. POSITIVE VIEW OF POLICING IN SEATTLE VERSUS IN THE UNITED STATES, WEST PRECINCT, 2016



The top public safety concerns coupled with the most prominent themes for the precinct and for each microcommunity inform the SPD MCPP initiative priorities to reflect the timely concerns of residents. The community perceptions regarding public safety as measured through the survey instrument provide a snapshot of the nature of the community as a whole—and within SPD precincts and individual microcommunities within SPD precincts—regarding community concerns about public safety and views on police legitimacy, social disorganization, informal social control, social cohesion, and fear of crime as well as perceptions and knowledge of the MCPP initiative. Survey findings can assist the SPD, the city of Seattle, and microcommunities to target areas of improvement with respect to scale items that reflect residents’ perceptions of community public safety areas that stray from the ideal and negatively impact public safety.

Summary of Seattle citywide findings

The top public safety concerns citywide in 2015 were car prowling, lack of police capacity and presence, residential burglary, littering and dumping, and property crime. The top public safety concerns citywide in 2016 were lack of police capacity and presence, car prowling, residential burglary, property crime, and auto theft. The most prominent themes people in Seattle commented on in their narrative responses in 2015 were lack of police capacity and homelessness; property crime; traffic, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit issues; and public order crime. The most prominent themes people in Seattle commented on in their narrative responses in 2016 were lack of police capacity and presence, homelessness as a public safety and public health issue,

public order crime, property crime, and better city coordination to increase public safety. Taken as a whole, the results offer a picture of the public safety concerns of people in Seattle at the city, precinct, and microcommunity levels. At the precinct and microcommunity levels, top public safety concerns, prominent themes, and perceptions of public safety differ from the citywide results by precinct and microcommunity. The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety in 2015 suggest that Seattle shows relatively high police legitimacy, average levels of fear of crime, above average social control, below average social cohesion, low social disorganization, and somewhat positive perception though low knowledge of the SPD MCPP initiative. The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety in 2016 suggest that Seattle shows relatively high police legitimacy, average levels of fear of crime day and night, above average social control, above average social cohesion, low social disorganization, and somewhat positive perception with relatively high knowledge of the SPD MCPP initiative. At the microcommunity level, results on the scales differ by precinct and microcommunity, reflecting heterogeneous microcommunities on measures of community perception of public safety within each precinct.

Table 8, which compares results from the 2015 and 2016 surveys,²³ shows significant differences on a number of the scale ratings. (The significant differences are highlighted in table 9 on page 58.) The scales were used to measure the public safety health of the city, precinct, and microcommunities. The ideal ratings for a “healthy” community on the scale items would be as follows: MCPP perception=100%, MCPP knowledge=100%,

23. For the full results of both the 2015 and 2016 surveys, see “About the Seattle University Partnership” (SPD 2017b).

police legitimacy=100%, social cohesion-informal social control=100%, social disorganization=0%, and fear of crime=0%. Citywide for 2016, Seattle's ratings of 57% for MCPP perception, 37.2% for MCPP knowledge, 64.4% for police legitimacy, 59.7% for social cohesion, 54% for informal social control, 33.7% for social disorganization, and 44% for fear of crime (see figure 23 on page 60) suggest that Seattle is a relatively healthy city—in particular with respect to ratings of police legitimacy, which received the highest of all scale ratings. Significant differences were found from 2015 to 2016 citywide for police legitimacy, which increased from 63% to 64.4% ($t= 3.998$ (13048), $p= .000$); social cohesion, which increased from 58.6% to 59.7% ($t= 4.012$ (12740), $p= .000$); social disorganization, which decreased from 34.6% to 33.7% ($t= -2.262$ (8255), $p= .024$); and fear of crime, which decreased from 48% to 44% ($t= -10.540$ (12965), $p= .000$). These changes show that the “public safety health” of the city as a whole has significantly increased on four of the seven scale items. Examining the results from the individual precincts, the East Precinct ratings increased on fear of crime from 42.9% to 47.4% ($t= -5.213$ (2277), $p= .000$). North Precinct increased on police legitimacy from 62.7% to 65.8% ($t= 5.003$ (4569.117), $p= .000$) and social cohesion from 60.9% to 62.1% ($t= 1.944$ (5639), $p= .052$) and decreased on fear of crime from 48.7% to 44.2% ($t= -7.600$ (4654), $p= .000$). South Precinct scale ratings increased on police

legitimacy from 59% to 61.2% ($t= 2.209$ (1953), $p= .027$), and on informal social control from 51.6% to 54.1% ($t= 2.257$ (1941), $p=.024$) and decreased on fear of crime from 51.1% to 42.9% ($t= -4.923$ (2018), $p= .000$). In the Southwest Precinct, scale ratings significantly increased on social disorganization from 25.8% to 31.8% ($t= 6.496$ (899.012), $p= .000$), and the change approached significance on fear of crime, which increased from 42.9% to 44.7% ($t= 1.760$ (2235), $p= .078$). In the West Precinct, scale ratings increased on social cohesion from 36.2% to 43% ($t= 3.535$ (2225), $p= .000$) and on informal social control from 47.4% to 51.8% ($t= 3.397$ (2102), $p= .001$) and decreased on social disorganization from 43% to 36.2% ($t= -5.607$ (1592), $p= .000$) and on fear of crime from 47.6% to 42.7% ($t= -5.104$ (2206), $p= .000$). Table 82 shows the scale items that changed significantly from 2015 to 2016 citywide and by precinct and microcommunity.

As ratings on the police legitimacy scale are of particular importance with respect to the goal of the MCPP initiative, results on this scale are highlighted by citywide, precinct, and microcommunity in table 8 on page 56. Citywide and across most of the precincts and microcommunities, ratings of police legitimacy increased. The only precinct where ratings of police legitimacy appeared to decrease slightly was Southwest Precinct, but the change was only significant in one microcommunity.

TABLE 8. POLICE LEGITIMACY SCALE RATINGS CITYWIDE AND BY PRECINCT AND MICROCOMMUNITY, 2015–2016

Location	Police legitimacy scale ratings 2015	Police legitimacy scale ratings 2016	↑/↓ Change and significance
Citywide	63.0	64.4	↑**
East Precinct	61.5	61.6	—
Central	54.7	55.3	↑
Eastlake-East	60.7	67.4	↑**
First Hill	68.6	62.2	↓**
International District	65.3	62.9	↓
Judkins Park/North Beacon/Jefferson Park	—	58.9	—
Madison Park	67.5	72.9	↑*
Miller Park	61.3	66.7	↑
Montlake/Portage Bay	67.8	68.5	↑
North Precinct	62.7	65.8	↑**
Ballard-North	60.8	64.7	↑*
Ballard-South	60.6	64.8	↑
Bitter Lake	64.7	69.9	↑**
Greenwood	61.5	60.8	↓
Lake City	62.3	67.2	↑**
Northgate	64.6	64.7	↑
Roosevelt/Ravenna/Green Lake/Wedgwood	65.4	63.8	↓
Sandpoint	67.1	70.7	↑
University District	60.5	68.4	↑**
Wallingford	56.1	63.2	↑**
South Precinct	59.0	61.2	↑*
Brighton Dunlap	58.6	57.9	↓*
Claremont/Rainier Vista	70.6	51.9	↓
Columbia City	55.9	56.0	↑
Genesee	69.3	67.9	↓
Georgetown	65.8	63.5	↓
Hillman City	48.9	57.1	↑**
Seward Park	59.6	64.8	↑*
Mid-Beacon Hill	59.8	63.9	↑
Mount Baker	62.2	57.7	↓
North Beacon	55.5	58.5	↑
Rainier Beach	59.9	61.9	↑

Rainier View	59.7	61.3	↑
SODO	69.6	74.9	↑
South Beacon Hill	57.0	58.6	↑
Southwest Precinct	66.1	64.6	-↓
Alaska Junction	—	67.3	—
Alki	70.9	69.4	-↓
Commercial Duwamish	—	76.5	—
Commercial Harbor Island	—	51.7	—
Fauntleroy	64.7	69.8	↑
High Point	—	67.3	—
Highland Park	63.4	66.4	↑
Morgan Junction	—	69.4	—
North Admiral	65.8	69.5	↑
North Delridge	57.0	61.6	↑
Pigeon Point	49.3	66.7	↑ **
South Delridge	—	64.1	—
South Park	63.2	58.8	↓
Westwood/Roxhill/Arbor Heights	64.1	63.3	↓
West Precinct	66.5	67.5	↑
Belltown	68.7	64.8	↓
Downtown-Commercial	68.5	67.2	↓
Eastlake-West	67.4	64.2	↓
International District	65.3	63.5	↓
Magnolia	66.9	69.0	↑
Pioneer Square	55.4	63.1	↑ **
Queen Anne	63.3	67.8	↑
South Lake Union/Cascade	66.4	65.6	↓

* p < .05

** p < .001

In 2016, respondents were also asked to rate their view of Seattle police compared with police in the United States. In all precincts and microcommunities, Seattle residents rated police in Seattle more favorably than they did

police in the United States. Citywide, the ratings were 62.9% for Seattle police specifically compared to 51.1% for police in the United States generally.

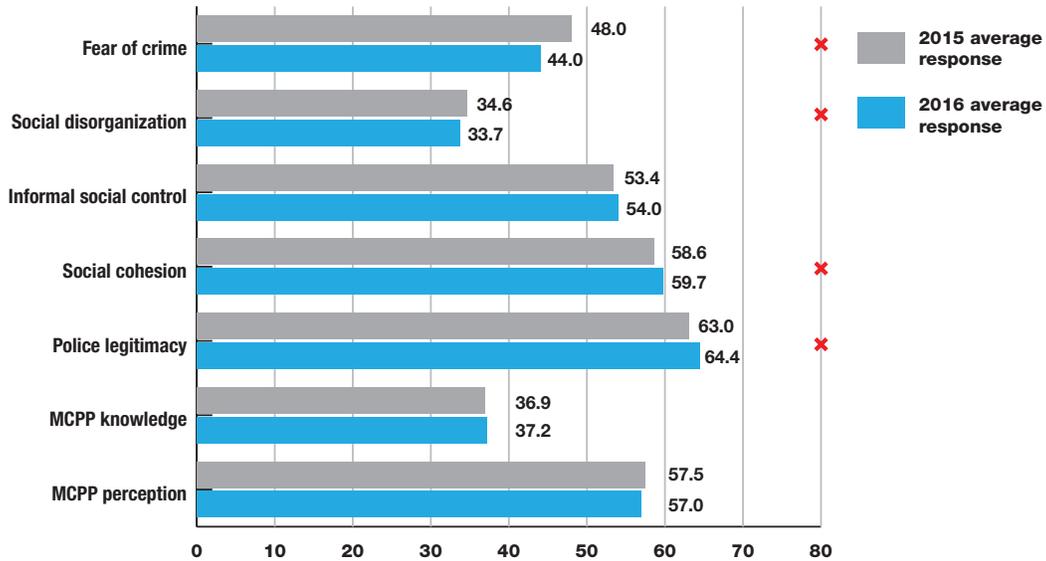
TABLE 9. SCALE ITEMS THAT SHOWED SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES, CITYWIDE AND BY PRECINCT AND MICROCOMMUNITY, 2015 TO 2016*

Location	Scale ratings reflecting increase in public safety health of community	Scale ratings reflecting decrease in public safety health of community
Citywide	Police legitimacy Social cohesion Social disorganization Fear of crime	
East Precinct	Fear of crime	
Central	Social disorganization Fear of crime	
Eastlake-East	Police legitimacy	
First Hill	Police legitimacy	
International District	Informal social control	
Madison Park		Social disorganization
Miller Park	Fear of crime	
Montlake/Portage Bay	Social disorganization	
North Precinct	Police legitimacy Fear of crime	
Ballard-North	MCPD knowledge	
Ballard-South	Social disorganization	
Bitter Lake	Police legitimacy Fear of crime	
Fremont	—	—
Greenwood	Police legitimacy Social cohesion Fear of crime	
Lake City	Fear of crime	
Northgate	Fear of crime	MCPD perception
Roosevelt/Ravenna/Green Lake/Wedgwood	Fear of crime	
Sandpoint		Social disorganization
University District	Police legitimacy Social cohesion Social disorganization	
Wallingford	Police legitimacy	Social disorganization
South Precinct	Social disorganization Fear of crime	
Claremont/Rainier Vista	Fear of crime	
Columbia City	Fear of crime	

Genesee	Fear of crime	
Georgetown		Social disorganization
Hillman City	Police legitimacy	
Seward Park	—	—
Mid-Beacon Hill		Social disorganization
Mount Baker	Fear of crime	
New Holly	—	—
North Beacon	Fear of crime	
Rainier Beach		—
Rainier View	—	MCPP perception
SODO	—	—
South Beacon Hill	Fear of crime	
Southwest Precinct		Social disorganization
Alki		Social disorganization
Fauntleroy		Social disorganization
Highland Park	MCPP perception	
North Admiral	—	—
North Delridge	MCPP perception Social cohesion	
Pigeon Point	Police legitimacy	
South Park	—	—
Westwood/Roxhill/Arbor Heights		Social disorganization
West Precinct	Social cohesion Informal social control Social disorganization Fear of crime	
Belltown	Informal social control	
Downtown-Commercial	Social disorganization Fear of crime	
Eastlake-West	—	—
International District	Social disorganization	
Magnolia		Social disorganization Fear of crime
Pioneer Square	MCPP perception Police legitimacy	
Queen Anne	Fear of crime	
South Lake Union/Cascade	Fear of crime	MCPP knowledge

* Significant differences should be considered with caution as the results are impacted by differences from 2015 to 2016 in the number of respondents per survey administration. This table is intended to give an overview of potential changes at the citywide, precinct, and microcommunity level to be considered as a guide for consideration of police-community engagement and police resources. Only the microcommunities that were comparable from 2015 to 2016 are included.

FIGURE 23. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES CITYWIDE – 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

Implications for Seattle Micro Community Policing Plans

The quantitative survey findings of the top public safety concerns, prominent themes identified in the narrative comments, and community perceptions regarding issues related to public safety offer comprehensive information based on survey findings from 7,826 respondents who lived or worked (or both) in Seattle in 2015 and 8,524 such respondents in 2016. The information can be used to inform and guide the SPD MCPP initiative’s priorities to ensure that community concerns are taken into account in the development and evolution of the SPD’s MCPPs for the city of Seattle, SPD precincts, and precinct microcommunities.

The survey findings at the community and microcommunity levels can be used to help the SPD, community leaders, and residents to better understand the distinct concerns and perceptions of public safety of people within microcommunities and the nature of the community and distinct neighborhoods. Residents within any given community differ with respect to concerns about crime and public safety and perceptions of public safety as measured by the survey scales with respect to police legitimacy, social cohesion, informal social control, and fear of crime. The survey findings can be used to inform and guide the SPD in developing SPD MCPP initiative priorities at the community and microcommunity levels and to guide strategies in response to distinct community concerns.

Discussion

The results from the mixed-method research design tell the story of the development, implementation, and evolution of the Seattle Police Department (SPD) Micro Community Policing Plan (MCPP) initiative. Implementation evaluation results provide a starting point to further empirically examine the effectiveness of the MCPP initiative in reducing crime, increasing public safety, and building police-community relationships and trust. Over the two-year implementation period, the MCPP initiative evolved from a ground-up initiative to an institutionally integrated structure for using police-community engagement and data on crime and community members' perceptions of public safety to direct police resources and services at the microcommunity level.

The story of the development and implementation of the SPD MCPP initiative, the MCPP initiative components now integrated into SPD operations (i.e., the research associate and assistant [RA] role, the MCPP initiative website, and the priority and strategy logs), and the tools developed through the collaborative partnership between the SPD and the Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice (SUCJ) (i.e., the Seattle Public Safety Survey and the community focus groups) provide a framework for moving forward for continued data collection, evaluation, and improvements to advance the initiative.

How the Seattle Public Safety Survey informs the MCPP initiative

Ignoring community perceptions of crime and safety issues (even if they are not empirically supported by calls for service) can be as detrimental to law enforcement trust and legitimacy as ignoring calls for service. The Seattle Public Safety Survey results can help captains determine whether there is a divergence between the public's perception and reality and assist them in developing strategies for addressing both. The scales used in the survey provide, in conjunction with data gathered through community focus groups and crime data, a snapshot of the public safety health of each microcommunity.

In-depth analysis of survey data can help precinct captains determine whether individuals in their communities are having differential experiences with law enforcement based on demographics. There is a substantial amount of data collected through the Seattle Public Safety Survey that could be used in further data analyses as or if questions arise with interest in examining beyond descriptive statistics (e.g., conducting bivariate analyses to examine the relationship between demographic variables and public safety concerns, prominent themes, scale ratings of police legitimacy, fear of crime, social cohesion, social disorganization, informal social control, and perception and knowledge of the MCPP). In addition, results of both the 2015 and 2016 surveys include a striking number of narrative qualitative comments that can be further examined for themes focusing on salient

issues in the city such as homelessness to meaningfully understand people's views around this complex issue.

The Seattle Public Safety Survey is a tool the SPD can administer annually. The results can help captains determine whether the top safety concerns that are part of a community's plan are representative of a larger swath of the community than just the more vocal stakeholders who traditionally act as gatekeepers to the community at public meetings and in forums and organizations. These survey-identified concerns can help inform updates to future plans, and community focus groups can supplement survey findings to provide a real-time perspective at the microcommunity level.

The Seattle Public Safety Survey included question sets that made up distinct scales to measure community perceptions of police, neighborhood features, and crime related to public safety based on prior research on aspects of communities that impact community perceptions of public safety. The scales included in the survey focus on seven areas of interest: (1) police legitimacy, (2) collective efficacy-informal social control, (3) collective efficacy-social cohesion, (4) fear of crime, (5) social disorganization, (6) MCPP perception, and (7) MCPP knowledge.

The scale data can be used in conjunction with the top concerns and prominent themes to better understand the nature of communities and microcommunities and their unique public safety issues. Concerns of residents within any given microcommunity may differ in terms of perceptions of public safety with respect to police legitimacy, informal social control, social cohesion, fear of crime, and social disorganization; perceptions of the SPD MCPPs; and knowledge of the SPD MCPPs.

Triangulating MCPP-generated data on community perceptions of crime and police priorities and strategies and SPD crime data to evaluate MCPP effectiveness

Triangulation of data on community members' perceptions, crime, and police activities offers a means to empirically assess the MCPP initiative moving forward. While the objective of the implementation evaluation was to tell the story of the development, evolution, and implementation of the SPD MCPP initiative and to develop the Seattle Public Safety Survey as a tool the SPD could use to measure residents' perceptions at the microcommunity level, the framework established through the implementation of the MCPP initiative offers promise moving forward to measure the effectiveness of the MCPP initiative by examining the relationship between microcommunity members' perceptions of crime and public safety, strategies employed by the SPD that address what matters to residents and that take into account the unique nature and reality of microcommunities, and crime data.

The results from the implementation evaluation show how the use of data on community members' perceptions, crime, and police-community engagement can be triangulated to increase public safety. The data collected through the MCPP initiative through community focus groups, the Seattle Public Safety Survey, and police-community interaction provide real-time ongoing data collection methods for staying connected to what matters to residents at the microcommunity level. This notion—that crime perceptions matter as much as crime data reported through 911 calls for service and arrests—enables the SPD to better understand the nature of crime in Seattle's microcommunities.

A primary aim of the MCPP initiative is to recognize community members' perceptions of crime and to acknowledge that perception can potentially be as important as crime data in terms of shaping the experience of crime for

residents at the microcommunity level. Data collected through the MCPP initiative on community members' perceptions of crime coupled with crime data generated by the SPD's data-driven unit will increase police capacity to respond holistically at the microcommunity level to address both crime perceptions and criminal events.

What worked, what didn't, and what is the ideal process?

The benefits of this implementation evaluation include the documentation of the MCPP initiative's historical development, structure and format, and evaluation findings. This documentation will be available to law enforcement agencies to implement the MCPP initiative in their jurisdictions and communities. Additional benefits include contribution to the academic literature on how the MCPPs are situated within the historical literature, research, and practice on community policing and community and restorative justice (Bazemore and Schiff 2001; Clear, Hamilton, and Cadora 2011; Swanson 2009; Van Ness and Strong 2010, Zehr 1990; 1995; 2002).

The MCPP initiative is an innovative community justice-oriented law enforcement initiative that brings together formal and informal formats to enhance police-community relations. The implementation results suggest the MCPP initiative was a success in terms of creating a ground-up approach to improving public safety that became integrated into day-to-day police operations within two years. Organizational change in law enforcement and all organizations can take many years (French and Stewart 2001). The aspects of the MCPP initiative that worked—the speed at which the initiative was integrated within all levels of the department and the components that were successfully employed (focus groups, the Seattle Public Safety Survey, the focus on unique microcommunities, the role of the

RA's)—show that the MCPP initiative is a leading-edge approach that has a lot to offer Seattle and other jurisdictions as a model for meaningful police-community engagement.

But there is still work to do to achieve buy-in on the initiative at all levels of the department and to improve aspects of the initiative that can make the process more efficient for SPD personnel charged with the completion of MCPP initiative tasks. Any new initiative can be stressful for organizational line staff, and elements of the MCPP initiative could be strengthened. Acknowledgement of the burden the initiative places on some personnel is critical to the continued success of the MCPP initiative. "The most important step in dealing with the stress of organizational change is the awareness that it exists." (Sewell 2012, 15.) Two issues identified in the evaluation will require ongoing improvements. First, some officers felt that civilians' crime perceptions do not matter. Second, some officers believed that neighborhood-based policing has occurred in Seattle for generations and that the MCPP initiative strategies overlap with what officers already do in their day-to-day roles. This second perception likely impacted the recording of activities in strategy logs as there was some confusion regarding activities that specifically addressed priorities. Greater specificity in priorities, strategies, and activities to be included in the logs is needed as the initiative moves forward.

The MCPP initiative can inform law enforcement agencies throughout the country in implementing and institutionalizing similarly innovative community policing partnership, problem-solving, and crime prevention strategies. In addition, the Seattle Public Safety Survey instrument offers a tool that the SPD can administer annually (or at different time intervals) to measure the impact of the MCPP initiative on community members' perceptions of crime, police-community interactions, and

the overall implementation of the neighborhood policing initiative. Finally, the MCPP initiative model and the Seattle Public Safety Survey can be replicated and used in cities throughout the nation to help connect community members with their neighbors and with the police who serve their community. Replication of the MCPP initiative has the potential to advance the capacity of law enforcement to practice community policing in any size police department across the nation.

Continuing success of MCPP

Communication across ranks and units

At the headquarters level, command staff must develop clear measures of success for addressing community concerns and must regularly request updates at the precinct level on how they are performing on these measures and hold SPD stakeholders in the MCPP initiative accountable. If all personnel from captains to patrol are not held to account, they will not focus on the community's top concerns and will most likely focus solely on calls to service and traditional problem areas. There must be a clear line of oversight from patrol to the chief so there is no confusion as to who is responsible for addressing MCPP initiative priorities.

At the precinct level, captains must assign personnel, both sworn and civilian, who are in charge of collecting and analyzing data, overseeing patrol's efforts, and overseeing community policing team (CPT) efforts.

From headquarters to patrol sergeants, a unified message about the importance of community engagement should be communicated. A concerted and continual effort that focuses on the underlying philosophy driving the design and implementation of the MCPP initiative must be communicated to all SPD personnel.

Ideal process

The findings of the implementation evaluation offer insights to inform implementation of the MCPP initiative in other jurisdictions and further development of the SPD MCPP initiative moving forward. Building on the work done in Seattle to implement the MCPP initiative, recommendations include the following:

- Precincts should identify multiple stakeholders in each community using CPT officers.
- Stakeholders should reach out to their networks and provide each precinct with a list of potential concerns.
- Precincts should take information and use it to identify top concerns for each community along with the rationale for choosing each concern (e.g., multiple stakeholders selected X as an issue, crime statistics support X as a top issue).
- Precincts should identify methods for addressing each concern and present the information back to the community.
- Measures for addressing these issues should be developed and communicated to all personnel in the precinct, along with expectations of what each employee's role will be in addressing these issues. It is the responsibility of the captains and sergeants in each precinct to get buy-in from their officers. It is also necessary that every employee in the precinct, both sworn and civilian, understand what their role is in making sure that the MCPPs are successful.
- Data should be collected on each measure and weekly and monthly results provided back to the precinct, to the community, and to HQ on the activity that is being generated to address each issue.
- Officers should offer detailed plan progress at community meetings.

- ▶ Precinct captains should be responsible for fully integrating the MCPP initiative into precinct-level operations.
- ▶ A schedule for plan updates is provided to the community so community members understand when and how the plans are updated.
- ▶ Ongoing community education should be conducted on the MCPP and the role of community members in enhancing public safety.
- ▶ Clarification should be provided on the relationship between officer day-to-day activities and MCPP initiative priorities and strategies.
- ▶ Systems should be developed for ongoing collection of real-time data gathered on community members' perception of crime.
- ▶ Increase police capacity to respond to community members' perceptions of crime.
- ▶ Increase police legitimacy through restorative law enforcement community engagement.
- ▶ The MCPP initiative and the role of the RAs should be institutionalized with full integration of the initiative at the precincts and at SeaStat.

Future research

The MCPP pilot implemented the Seattle Public Safety Survey, which was a cross-sectional survey. Future research is needed to examine whether or not a real-time version of the Seattle Public Safety Survey can be implemented. For example, would it be possible or feasible to provide a mechanism

by which residents are able to complete the survey at any time to provide continuous information regarding community members' perceptions of crime that will inform SPD priorities and strategies at the citywide, precinct, and microcommunity levels?

The Seattle Public Safety Survey is a non-probability survey, which can be seen as a strength or a weakness. It is a strength because—given that the SPD MCPP initiative is a grassroots initiative at the microcommunity level—a probability survey would not provide an opportunity for everyone who wanted to take the survey to take it, nor would it provide sufficient microcommunity-level data. Thus the decision was intentionally made to use a non-probability survey, and the researchers opted to weight responses. Furthermore, the use of a probability survey is not possible for the proposed movement to real-time survey administration moving forward. On the other hand, it may be helpful to compare the results of the non-probability Seattle Public Safety Survey conducted in 2015, which had 7,286 respondents, with the Seattle Police Monitor probability survey conducted by Anzalone Liszt Grove Research, which had 759 respondents in 2013 as well as 900 respondents in 2014 and 700 in 2015.²⁴ The two surveys had very different methodologies, purposes, and questions. Comparing findings from the non-probability Seattle Public Safety Survey and the Seattle Police Monitor's probability survey provides a more comprehensive understanding of community perceptions in Seattle. Moving forward, it may be of interest to supplement the non-probability real-time Seattle Public

24. The community attitudes survey conducted by Anzalone Liszt Grove Research was a part of a consent decree between the U.S. Department of Justice and the City of Seattle. While there are some overlapping questions (e.g., regarding police legitimacy), the purpose of the MCPP initiative survey to identify microcommunity concerns necessarily requires the non-probability sampling methodology to provide all residents an opportunity to participate. A summary of the Anzalone Liszt Grove Research survey can be found at Brian Stryker, Anzalone Liszt Grove Research, "Seattle Police Community Trend Survey," memorandum to interested parties, October 18, 2016, <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5425b9f0e4b0d66352331e0e/t/580f69ab9de4bb7cf174befd/1477405100302/ALG+SUMMARY+++SEATTLE+POLICE+SURVEY+2016.pdf>.

Safety Survey with a probability survey that asks the same questions to collect precinct-level data for comparison purposes.

Finally, the expansion of community focus groups to include law enforcement is an important next step in future phases of the initiative. Implementation of law enforcement-community encounter seminars that address issues raised by the individual microcommunities to increase police-community dialogue, understanding, and ultimately police legitimacy would be a way to strengthen the MCPP initiative community focus groups. Research has found that civilian attitudes toward police are complex in terms of the range of reasons why community members hold particular attitudes toward police (Frank, Smith, and Novak 2005). Opportunities to engage in meaningful dialogue to increase understanding between community members and law enforcement have the potential to increase police legitimacy by uncovering the reasons behind attitudes and beliefs held by both police and civilians. Microcommunities could be selected for these seminars based on their ratings of police legitimacy in the Seattle Public Safety Survey, such as by including microcommunities within each of the five SPD precincts that rate police legitimacy the lowest and highest within the precinct.

Data on the low or high police legitimacy rating in microcommunities and identity-based groups can be compared to gain understanding of the impact of the seminars on microcommunities with ratings of low and high police legitimacy.

Concluding comments

The results of the implementation evaluation and the large amount of ground that was covered in the two-year implementation of the MCPP initiative suggests that this initiative will continue to be a strong priority for the SPD. Police-community engagement at the microcommunity level that is systematized and empirically evaluated is unprecedented. The SPD MCPP initiative offers a model that can be implemented in other jurisdictions to enhance police-community trust. The Seattle Public Safety Survey is a tool that can be modified for other jurisdictions to provide a measure of community perception of crime, which can be used with crime data to provide a comprehensive and accurate snapshot of the reality of crime and public safety for community members. Perceptions of crime matter, and people care how they are treated by police. Measuring and responding to crime with consideration of the uniqueness and nuances of both people and places and the awareness that perception is a key element of the reality of crime is the heart of the MCPP initiative and provides a vision for moving policing beyond the culture of control (Garland 2000). Toward that end, it builds on important history and research and takes community justice to the next level.

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Appendix A. Seattle Public Safety Survey 2016

The formatting of this appendix has been slightly altered to adhere to publishing standards.

Q1²⁵ Your participation in this survey is important. Your answers will allow the City of Seattle to determine what safety and security concerns are a priority in your neighborhood. The results of the survey will be reported to the Seattle Police Department. No identifying information is needed for your participation in this survey and your responses are confidential. It is estimated that it will take approximately 20 minutes to complete. By continuing forward, you are acknowledging that you are 18 years of age or older, live and/or work in the city of Seattle, and agree to participate in the Seattle Public Safety Survey.

- I agree to take the survey (1)
- I do not agree to take the survey (2)

Q2 Do you live and/or work in Seattle?

- I live and work in Seattle (1)
- I live in Seattle (2)
- I work in Seattle (3)
- I neither live nor work in Seattle (4)

Q3 How old are you? (Please respond with your numeric age, e.g., 21 or 73)

Q4 Do you identify as an ethnic Hispanic or Latino/Latina?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

Q5 Which race(s) do you identify yourself with? Select all that apply.

25. The 2015 and 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey instruments included the same questions with minor revisions. Several additional questions were added to the 2016 version of the survey included in this appendix: Q16–Q19 regarding personal interactions with police and Q49–Q50 on views of law enforcement in Seattle and in the United States. In addition, the 2015 survey had one question measuring general fear of crime. In the 2016 survey, this general question was separated into two questions (Q32 and Q33) asking about fear of crime during the nighttime and fear of crime during the daytime. The presentation of the survey in this appendix is not the same visual format as presented to residents who took the survey online. The online survey was constructed in Qualtrics and presented questions in a more visually appealing format where respondents were presented with one question at a time and were not allowed to move forward until completing the questions. Scale questions were presented on 0–100 sliders on which respondents could slide or click on the scale at any point from 0 on the left to 100 on the right.

- African American/Black (1)
- Alaska Native (2)
- American Indian (3)
- Asian (4)
- Caucasian/White (5)
- Native Hawaiian (including Pacific Islander) (6)
- Other (7) _____

Q6 What is your citizenship status?

- I am a U.S. born citizen (1)
- I am a foreign born U.S. citizen (2)
- I am a foreign born non-U.S. citizen (3)

Q7 With which gender do you identify? Select all that apply.

- Female (1)
- Male (2)
- Transgender (3)
- If you do not identify with any of the listed categories, please indicate with which gender(s) you identify (4) _____
- I do not identify with a gender category (5)

Q8 What is your current marital status?

- Single (1)
- Married/Domestic partnership (2)
- Separated (3)
- Divorced (4)
- Widowed (5)

Q9 What is your highest level of education?

- No high school diploma (1)
- High school diploma or equivalent (e.g., GED) (2)
- Some college (3)
- Associate's degree (4)
- Bachelor's degree (5)
- Graduate degree (6)

Q10 What is your current employment status? Select all that apply.

- Employed (1)
- Self-employed (2)
- Unemployed—looking for work (3)
- Unemployed—currently not looking for work (4)
- Student (5)
- Military (6)
- Retired (7)
- Unable to work (8)

Q11 What is your annual household income?

- Less than \$20,000 (1)
- \$20,000–39,999 (2)
- \$40,000–59,999 (3)
- \$60,000–79,999 (4)
- \$80,000–99,999 (5)
- \$100,000–119,999 (6)
- \$120,000–139,999 (7)
- \$140,000–159,999 (8)
- \$160,000–179,999 (9)
- \$180,000–199,999 (10)
- \$200,000–299,999 (11)
- \$300,000–399,999 (12)
- \$400,000–499,999 (13)
- \$500,000 or more (14)

Q12 For this question, and all similar questions, your responses will not be recorded unless you click on the location on the bar, or drag the slider to the location, where you would like to answer. On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following when thinking about the Seattle Police Department and its officers?

- _____ Seattle police officers protect people’s basic rights in the neighborhood. (1)
- _____ Seattle police officers are honest. (2)
- _____ Seattle police officers do their jobs well. (3)
- _____ Seattle police officers can be trusted to do the right thing for my neighborhood. (4)
- _____ I am proud of Seattle police officers. (5)

Q13 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following when thinking about the Seattle Police Department and its officers?

- _____ I have confidence in Seattle police officers. (6)
- _____ When a Seattle police officer issues an order, you should do what they say, even if you disagree with it. (7)
- _____ You should accept Seattle police officers' decisions even if you think they're wrong. (8)
- _____ People should do what Seattle police officers say, even when they do not like the way the police treat them. (9)
- _____ Seattle police officers treat people with respect and dignity. (10)

Q14 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following when thinking about the Seattle Police Department and its officers?

- _____ Seattle police officers treat people fairly. (1)
- _____ Seattle police officers take time to listen to people. (2)
- _____ Seattle police officers respect citizen's rights. (3)
- _____ Seattle police officers treat everyone equally. (4)
- _____ Seattle police officers make decisions based on facts and law, not personal opinions. (5)

Q15 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following when thinking about the Seattle Police Department and its officers?

- _____ Seattle police officers explain their decisions to people. (6)
- _____ Seattle police officers make decisions to handle problems fairly. (7)
- _____ Seattle police officers listen to all of the citizens involved before deciding what to do. (8)
- _____ There is enough Seattle police officer presence in my neighborhood. (9)

Q16 In the last year, have you interacted with a Seattle police officer?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

Q17 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree that your interaction(s) with the Seattle police officer(s) was/were positive?

- _____ The interaction with the Seattle police officer was positive (10)

Q18 In the last year, have you interacted with another law enforcement officer who was not from the Seattle Police Department?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

Q19 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree that your interaction(s) with the non-Seattle officer(s) was/were positive?

_____ The interaction with the non-Seattle officer was positive (10)

Q20 In the last year, have you been a victim of the following?

	Yes and I reported it. (2)	Yes and I did not report it. (3)	No, but someone I know was. (4)	No (1)
Someone entered your house without permission to steal or damage something. (1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Someone stole your car or other motorized vehicle. (2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Someone destroyed or damaged property of yours. (3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Someone stole property of yours outside your home. (4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Someone used threats, force, or deceit to take your property. (5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q21 In the last year, have you been a victim of the following?

	Yes and I reported it. (2)	Yes and I did not report it. (3)	No, but someone I know was. (4)	No (1)
Someone physically attacked you outside your home. (6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Someone threatened you outside your home. (7)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Someone sexually assaulted you outside your home. (8)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Someone physically assaulted you within your home. (9)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Someone sexually assaulted you within your home. (10)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q22 Why did you not report your victimization? Select all that apply.

- I don't trust the police. (1)
- I don't think the police could do anything about it. (2)
- I don't think the police want to do anything about it. (3)
- I don't think the police care. (4)
- Police officers don't speak my language. (5)
- It's a private matter. (6)
- I am worried about my immigration status, so I avoid contact with authorities. (7)
- I fear that my family would feel embarrassed. (8)
- It's too much time and trouble to report. (9)
- The incident was not important. (10)
- I don't want to get the offender in trouble. (11)
- I am worried that the offender would retaliate against me. (12)
- Other (13) _____

Q23 If you were a victim of a crime in the future, would you report it to law enforcement?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

Q24 Why would you not report your victimization? Select all that apply.

- I don't trust the police. (1)
- I don't think the police could do anything about it. (2)
- I don't think the police want to do anything about it. (3)
- I don't think the police care. (4)
- Police officers don't speak my language. (5)
- It's a private matter. (6)
- I am worried about my immigration status, so I avoid getting in contact with authorities. (7)
- I fear that my family would feel embarrassed. (8)
- It's too much time and trouble to report. (9)
- The incident was not important. (10)
- I don't want to get the offender in trouble. (11)
- I am worried that the offender would retaliate against me. (12)
- Other (13) _____

Q25 Please select the neighborhood that most closely represents where you live and/or work. If you do not know which neighborhood you live in, please enter your street address here (city, state, and ZIP code information are not needed) and choose the neighborhood listed next to MCPPP: If you both live and work in Seattle, please select the neighborhood for which you are most interested in providing feedback on public safety issues. Think about this neighborhood as you complete the rest of the survey.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Junction (2) | <input type="checkbox"/> Madison Park (37) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alki (3) | <input type="checkbox"/> Madrona / Leschi (38) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ballard (North) (5) | <input type="checkbox"/> Magnolia (39) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ballard (South) (6) | <input type="checkbox"/> Mid Beacon Hill (71) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Belltown (10) | <input type="checkbox"/> Miller Park (40) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bitterlake (11) | <input type="checkbox"/> Montlake / Portage Bay (41) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brighton / Dunlap (12) | <input type="checkbox"/> Morgan (43) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Capitol Hill (13) | <input type="checkbox"/> Mount Baker (42) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Central Area / Squire Park (16) | <input type="checkbox"/> New Holly (44) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinatown / International District (East Precinct) (17) | <input type="checkbox"/> North Admiral (46) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinatown / International District (West Precinct) (21) | <input type="checkbox"/> North Beacon Hill (8) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Claremont / Rainier Vista (18) | <input type="checkbox"/> North Delridge (47) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Columbia City (19) | <input type="checkbox"/> Northgate (49) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Duwamish (112) | <input type="checkbox"/> Phinney Ridge (50) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Harbor Island (31) | <input type="checkbox"/> Pigeon Point (51) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Downtown Commercial District (20) | <input type="checkbox"/> Pioneer Square (52) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastlake (East Precinct) (22) | <input type="checkbox"/> Queen Anne (54) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastlake (West Precinct) (36) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rainier Beach (55) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Hill (24) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rainier View (56) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fremont (25) | <input type="checkbox"/> Roosevelt / Ravenna (57) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Genesee (26) | <input type="checkbox"/> Roxhill / Westwood / Arbor Heights (59) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Georgetown (27) | <input type="checkbox"/> Sand Point (60) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenwood (28) | <input type="checkbox"/> SODO (62) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Point (70) | <input type="checkbox"/> South Beacon Hill (9) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Highland Park (29) | <input type="checkbox"/> South Lake Union / Cascade (104) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillman City (30) | <input type="checkbox"/> South Park (63) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Judkins Park / North Beacon Hill (32) | <input type="checkbox"/> University District (65) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lake City (33) | <input type="checkbox"/> Wallingford (66) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lakewood / Seward Park (34) | |

Q26 The neighborhood that I selected to provide safety and security information on is the neighborhood where I...

- live (1)
- work (2)
- live and work (3)

Q27 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being very unlikely and 100 being very likely, how likely is it that someone in the neighborhood where you live/work would intervene if they would witness one of the following?

- _____ Someone is trying to break into a house/business. (1)
- _____ Someone is illegally parking in the street. (2)
- _____ Suspicious people are hanging around the neighborhood. (3)
- _____ People are having a loud argument in the street. (4)
- _____ A group of underage kids is drinking alcohol. (5)
- _____ Some children are spray-painting graffiti on a local building. (6)

Q28 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being very unlikely and 100 being very likely, how likely is it that someone in the neighborhood where you live/work would intervene if they witnessed one of the following?

- _____ There is a fight in front of your house/work and someone is being beaten or threatened. (7)
- _____ A child is showing disrespect to an adult. (8)
- _____ A group of neighborhood children is skipping school and hanging out on a street corner. (9)
- _____ Someone on your block is playing loud music. (10)
- _____ Someone on your block is firing a gun. (11)
- _____ Drugs are being sold. (12)

Q29 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following about the neighborhood where you live/work?

- _____ The neighborhood is a good area to raise children. (1)
- _____ People in the neighborhood are generally friendly. (2)
- _____ I am happy I live/work in the neighborhood. (3)
- _____ People in the neighborhood take care of each other. (4)
- _____ People in the neighborhood can be trusted. (5)
- _____ People in the neighborhood are willing to help each other. (6)

Q30 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following about the neighborhood where you live/work?

- _____ The neighborhood is close-knit. (7)
- _____ People in the neighborhood generally don't get along with each other. (8)
- _____ People in the neighborhood do not share the same values. (9)
- _____ I regularly stop and talk with people in the neighborhood. (10)
- _____ I know the names of people in the neighborhood. (11)

Q31 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being strongly disagree and 100 being strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following about the neighborhood where you live/work?

- _____ I share responsibility for the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood (1)
- _____ In the last year, I have been active in helping to improve the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood (2)

Q32 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being never and 100 being all the time, how often have you worried about the following in the neighborhood where you live/work during the nighttime?

- _____ Somebody breaking into your home/work and stealing or damaging things (1)
- _____ Somebody stealing your vehicle, things from or off it, or damaging it (2)
- _____ Somebody stealing from you in a public space (3)
- _____ You or somebody you know being sexually assaulted (4)
- _____ You or somebody you know being physically attacked (5)

Q33 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being never and 100 being all the time, how often have you worried about the following in the neighborhood where you live/work during the daytime?

- _____ Somebody breaking into your home/work and stealing or damaging things (1)
- _____ Somebody stealing your vehicle, things from or off it, or damaging it (2)
- _____ Somebody stealing from you in a public space (3)
- _____ You or somebody you know being sexually assaulted (4)
- _____ You or somebody you know being physically attacked (5)

Q34 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being never and 100 being all the time, how often are the following a problem in the neighborhood where you live/work?

- _____ Fights on the street/threatening behavior (1)
- _____ People loitering or being disorderly (2)
- _____ Public alcohol/drug consumption (3)
- _____ Public urination or defecation (4)
- _____ Panhandling (5)
- _____ Vandalism (6)

Q35 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being never and 100 being all the time, how often are the following a problem in the neighborhood where you live/work?

- _____ Noise late at night/early in the morning (7)
- _____ Gambling in the street (8)
- _____ Drug sales (9)
- _____ Illegal sex work (10)
- _____ People being bothered on the street (11)
- _____ Buildings with broken windows (12)

Q36 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being never and 100 being all the time, how often are the following a problem in the neighborhood where you live/work?

- _____ Buildings with graffiti (13)
- _____ Abandoned or boarded up buildings (14)
- _____ Areas with litter (15)
- _____ Dog feces on the street or sidewalk (16)
- _____ Street or sidewalks in need of repair (17)

Q37 Have you ever done the following?

	Yes, in the last year (1)	Yes, but not in the last year (2)	No (3)
Attended a neighborhood watch meeting (1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Installed a security system or camera (2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Installed an alarm or other security device in your car (3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Had police complete a home / business security check (4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have a guard dog (5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engraved identification numbers on your property (6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Removed visible items from your vehicle to keep them safe from car prowlers (7)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q38 Has the respondent ever done the following?

	Yes, in the last year (1)	Yes, but not in the last year (2)	No (3)
Installed extra locks on windows or doors (1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have a weapon inside the home for protection (e.g., knife, pepper spray, firearm) (2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carry a weapon on your person for protection (e.g., knife, pepper spray, firearm) (3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Added outside/automatic lighting (4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Went out of your way to park in a secure location (5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walked/biked out of your way to avoid unsafe areas in your neighborhood (6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drove out of your way to avoid unsafe areas in your neighborhood (7)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q39 What, if any, are current Public Order Crime / Civility concerns in the neighborhood where you live/work? Select all that apply.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aggressive panhandling (83) | <input type="checkbox"/> Squatting (97) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car/RV camping (84) | <input type="checkbox"/> Crowd Behavior (98) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civility issues—general (e.g., public urination, noise, large groups, disorderly behavior) (85) | <input type="checkbox"/> Fireworks (99) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs off-leash (86) | <input type="checkbox"/> Disorderly Behavior (100) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graffiti (87) | <input type="checkbox"/> Issues in the Parks (101) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless encampments (non-regulated) (88) | <input type="checkbox"/> Transient Camps (102) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illegal sex work (89) | <input type="checkbox"/> Trespassing (108) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illegal street vending (90) | <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs on the Beach (103) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Indecent exposure (91) | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Order Crime—general (104) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Littering/dumping (92) | <input type="checkbox"/> Drug use in public (105) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Loitering (93) | <input type="checkbox"/> Drug houses (106) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Noise levels (94) | <input type="checkbox"/> Open air drug markets (107) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public intoxication (95) | <input type="checkbox"/> Marijuana use in public (109) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Soliciting (96) | <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol use in public (110) |

Q40 What, if any, are current Violent Crime / Property Crime concerns in the neighborhood where you live/work? Select all that apply.

- Assault (108)
- Domestic violence (109)
- Gang activity (110)
- Gun violence (111)
- Homicide (112)
- Robbery (113)
- Sexual assault (114)
- Shots fired (115)
- Violent crime—general (116)
- Auto theft (117)
- Bicycle safety (118)
- Car prowls (something stolen from within your car) (119)
- Commercial burglary (120)
- Property crime—general (121)
- Property damage (122)
- Residential burglary (123)
- Theft (124)
- Vandalism (126)
- Nonresidential property crime (127)

Q41 What, if any, are current Seattle Police Department / Crime Prevention concerns in the neighborhood where you live/work? Select all that apply.

- Delayed police response to emergency calls (128)
- Delayed police response to nonemergency calls (129)
- Delay in answering emergency calls (130)
- Delay in answering nonemergency calls (131)
- Inadequate police staffing (132)
- Issues with 911 dispatchers (133)
- Lack of crime prevention education (134)
- Lack of police follow-up (135)
- No block watch or safety related neighborhood group (136)
- Not enough police in the neighborhood (137)
- Not enough public safety resources in the neighborhood (138)
- Too many police in the neighborhood (139)

Q42 What, if any, are current Traffic / Parking / Transit / Other concerns in the neighborhood where you live/work? Select all that apply.

- Drag racing (140)
- Parking issues (141)
- Pedestrian safety (142)
- Safety issues at bus stops (143)
- Traffic safety (144)
- Unsafe driving / Speeding (145)
- Lack of resources for individuals with mental illness (146)
- Lack of resources related to social services (147)
- Sporting event issues (or other large events) (148)
- Youth intimidation or criminal activity (149)
- Problem/nuisance properties (150)
- General community safety and quality of life issues (151)
- Other (152) _____

Q43 From what sources do you obtain information about public safety and security issues in Seattle? Select all that apply.

- Community meetings (1)
- Community news sources (4)
- News—internet (15)
- News—print (2)
- News—television (3)
- Seattle Police Department—Facebook (6)
- Seattle Police Department—online blotter (22)
- Seattle Police Department—Twitter (10)
- Seattle Police Department—website general (16)
- Seattle Police—Nextdoor.com (7)
- Social media—general (5)
- Word of mouth (neighbors, family, friends) (8)
- Other (9) _____

Q44 Have you heard about the Seattle Police Department's Micro Community Policing Plan initiative?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)

Q45 How did you hear about the Micro Community Policing Plan initiative? Select all that apply.

- Community meeting (1)
- Community news source (4)
- Focus group (10)
- News—internet (15)
- News—print (2)
- News—television (3)
- Seattle Police Department Website (16)
- Social media—general (5)
- Social media—Nextdoor.com (7)
- Social media—Seattle Police Department (6)
- Word of mouth (neighbors, family, friends) (8)
- Other (9) _____

Q46 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being nothing and 100 being a lot, how much do you know about the Micro Community Policing Plan (MCPP) initiative?

_____ MCPP Knowledge (5)

Q47 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being very negative and 100 being very positive, what is your overall opinion of the Micro Community Policing Plan (MCPP) initiative?

_____ MCPP Opinion (1)

Q48 Do you have any thoughts on the Micro Community Policing Plan initiative that you would like to share?

Q49 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being extremely unknowledgeable and 100 being extremely knowledgeable, how knowledgeable are you about current national discussions on policing?

_____ Amount of Knowledge (1)

Q50 On a scale from 0 to 100, with 0 being very negative and 100 being very positive, how do you currently view policing and law enforcement in . . .

_____ . . . the United States, generally. (1)

_____ . . . Seattle, specifically. (3)

Q51 Do you have any additional thoughts on public safety and security issues in Seattle, generally, or your neighborhood, specifically, that you would like to share?

Q52 Thank you for your participation. For additional information on the Seattle Micro Community Policing Plan initiative, please visit <http://www.seattle.gov/seattle-police-department/mcpp>.

Appendix B. Focus Group Questions

The formatting of this appendix has been slightly altered to adhere to publishing standards.

Geographically based

1. What neighborhood do you live in? What is your role in this particular group/gathering?
2. How familiar are you with the SPD Micro Community Policing Plans Initiative?
3. How safe do you feel in your neighborhood? What is your #1 concern about crime and public safety in your neighborhood and surrounding area? What other public safety concerns do you have in your neighborhood?
4. What improvements would you like to see in your neighborhood to help address public safety?
5. What has your experience been with the Seattle Police in addressing public safety in your neighborhood?
6. How involved are you in your neighborhood around issues of public safety?
7. If you had to pick one issue for Seattle Police to address public safety in your neighborhood, what would it be?
8. Are there any other issues you would like to raise about crime, public safety, or your interactions with Seattle police?

Identity-based

1. Is there a particular group in the community that you most identify with? If so, what is the group and what is distinct about it that would be helpful to know about for the Seattle Police around issues of public safety?
2. What neighborhood do you live in?
3. How familiar are you with the SPD Micro Community Policing Plans Initiative?
4. How safe do you feel in your neighborhood and in Seattle in general? What is your #1 concern about crime and public safety? What other public safety concerns do you have?
5. What improvements would you like to see to help address public safety?
6. What has your experience been with the Seattle Police in addressing public safety issues?
7. How involved are you around issues of public safety?
8. If you had to pick one issue for Seattle Police to address public safety, what would it be?
9. Do you use the social media website Nextdoor? And if so, what is your impression of the way SPD is using it?
10. Are there any other issues you would like to raise about crime, public safety, or your interactions with Seattle police?

Appendix C.

Precinct Captain Meeting Questions

Preliminary questions for precinct captain meetings in the first six months of the MCPP Initiative

1. How has the process of developing the MCPPs unfolded so far?
2. What has been done to date?
3. What still needs to be done?
4. How would you like to use the RAs?

Questions for precinct captain meetings in the last six months of the MCPP Initiative

1. What has your experience been with the MCPP since it was implemented?
2. How is the MCPP currently being implemented in your precinct?
3. As precinct captain and lieutenant, what has your vision been of the MCPP?
4. How is the MCPP perceived in your precinct
 - Community?
 - Patrol?
 - CPT?
 - Crime prevention?
5. How have you been using your MCPP RA?
 - Tasks?
 - Oversight?
 - Responsibilities?
6. What is the value of the MCPP RA position?
7. What suggestions do you have to improve the use of the RAs?

8. What challenges have you encountered in the implementation of the MCPP?
 - Community?
 - Organizational/Precinct/Department?
 - RAs?
 - Other?
9. What are your suggestions for improvement of the MCPP?
10. What resources do you need to more effectively implement the MCPP in your precinct?

Appendix D. MCPP Implementation and Evaluation Timeline—Activities and Responsibilities

Key activities	Responsible staff	Months
Seattle Police Foundation sets up contracts with evaluation team	SPF President/CEO	Month 1
Develop one page MCPP project summary form template; brief all five SPD precinct captains and CPT sergeants on project implementation including timelines and deliverables	Chief O’Toole, Deputy Chief Best, Lt. Adrian Diaz, and project manager	Month 1
Precinct captains define neighborhoods	Project manager and precinct captains	Month 1
Precinct captains meet with community members from each neighborhood and identify priority problems; complete NPP project summary form; 72 neighborhood policing plan summaries completed; include evaluation details in each plan	Precinct captain, CPT sergeant community, project manager, Dr. Helfgott	Months 1–2
Gain knowledge re best practices and develop problem solving strategy	Precinct captains, CPT sergeants, community (neighborhoods)	Months 2–3
Assist neighborhoods/precincts with accessing subject matter experts to learn best/evidence-based practices for identified problems; provide TA in writing up neighborhood policing plan	Project manager	Months 3–4
Begin implementing action steps set forth in neighborhood policing plans	Precinct captains, CPT sergeants, community	Month 3
Design evaluation plan for each neighborhood	Project manager, precinct captain and evaluation director	Month 3

Key activities	Responsible staff	Months
Continue neighborhood policing plan implementation; develop new and revise priorities as needed	Project manager; precinct captains, CPT sergeants, community	Months 4–24
Identify implementation funding needs and write plan for private foundation fundraising	SPF President/CEO and project manager	Months 4–24
Design and collect evaluation data and analyze data; Report on a quarterly basis with a final report at month 24. Administer 2015 Seattle Public Safety Survey	Evaluation team	Months 1–24
Develop marketing strategy for disseminating knowledge and evaluation results; present project at COPS Office and related criminal justice conferences	SPF President/CEO and Chief O'Toole	Months 4–24
Administer 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey	Evaluation team	Month 25–26
Data analysis and report writing	Evaluation team	Month 27
Deliver final project report and evaluation to COPS Office; present findings at designated venues	Chief O'Toole, evaluation team	Month 28

Appendix E. RA Position Posting

The formatting of this appendix has been altered slightly to adhere to publishing standards.

Graduate research assistant opportunity: Evaluation of the Seattle Police Micro Community Policing Plans (MCPP)

Title: Research Assistant, Seattle Police Micro Community Policing Plans (MCPP)

Agency: Seattle Police Department

Contact: Jacqueline Helfgott

Description:

On June 23, 2014, Kathleen O'Toole was sworn in as Police Chief of the Seattle Police Department. One of Chief O'Toole top priorities is to address violence and quality of life issues by implementing cutting edge strategies to reduce violence in Seattle through Micro Community Policing Plans (MCPP). MCPPs will be implemented with focus on crime control, crime prevention and quality of life strategies in 55+ Seattle neighborhoods that comprise the five police precincts across the city. Micro Community Policing Plans will be developed from the bottom up with input and feedback from residents, business leaders, and police officers on the beat. The Seattle Police Department is partnering with Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice researchers to design and implement a process evaluation to document the implementation of the MCPP and to assess the impact of the initiative on crime, the community, and police-community relations. The research evaluation team for the MCPP Project includes Dr. Jacqueline Helfgott (Principal Investigator), Dr. Will Parkin (Co-Investigator), and five graduate research assistants who will each be assigned to one of the Seattle Police Department's five precincts to work with Precinct Captain and SPD MCPP personnel in a participant-observer role to assist the precincts in the implementation of the MCPP and assist in the process evaluation of the MCPP. The project implementation and evaluation period will span 24-months. *Five Graduate Research Assistants are sought for this project.* The Research Assistant's work will include two components: (1) Serving as participant observer in one of the five SPD precincts to assist the precinct with cataloging material and community outreach efforts in the implementation of the MCPP; (2) Assisting faculty researchers in the MCPP evaluation maintaining research notes and logs, survey design and administration, conducting focus groups and interviews, and assistance with data analysis, literature review, and report writing, and other aspects of the project.

Pay Rate:

Seattle University Graduate Student Level 3/approximately 5-15 hours per week.

Responsibilities/activities:

The RA position will include but is not limited to:

- Assisting SPD Precinct personnel to assist in the implementation of the MCPP.
- Assisting SUCJ Faculty Researchers with the MCPP evaluation.
- Reviewing meeting notes and materials.
- Observing police-community meetings and interactions in the implementation of the MCPP.
- Preparing summaries of notes and materials.
- Conducting interviews, focus groups, observations, data analysis, literature review, and other research-related activities associated with the MCPP evaluation.

Skills/commitment required:

The Research Assistant must be a graduate student in the Seattle University Criminal Justice Department with a demonstrated interest in community justice, policing and police community relations. Desirable attributes include proficiency with MS Word, Excel, Qualtrics, SPSS, and PowerPoint; excellent verbal and written communication skills, good problem solving ability, initiative, and professional demeanor; Interviewing, focus group, and participant observation data collection experience; completion of quantitative and qualitative research methods and statistics courses. The Research Assistant hired for this project should be able to commit to working on the project for 18 months. The Research Assistant will be required to undergo a Seattle Police Department background check and to sign a research confidentiality agreement upon hire.

To apply: Send cover letter and resume via email by November 7, 2014 to Jacqueline Helfgott, Chair/Professor Seattle University Criminal Justice Department.

Appendix F. Sample microcommunity priority and strategy log

Identified Community: South Park²⁶ (includes South Park Neighborhood)

Department Lead:

Research Analyst: Jennifer Danner

Community Priorities

- Drug houses and associated criminal activity
- Property crime (including auto theft, burglary and car prowls)
- Safety in the parks and Duwamish Trail
- Illegal activity at stairwell at 12th Ave S and S Donovan Street
- Public order crime (including littering, dumping and graffiti)

Problem-Solving Strategies

- Drug houses and associated criminal activity
 - » Utilize data to address specific locations
 - » Collaborate with other city agencies (including SDOT, SHA, Metro, etc.) in an effort to curtail criminal activity
 - » Utilize other SPD resources as needed (including Traffic Unit, Gang Unit, Narcotics Unit, Joint Assessment Team, Major Crimes, etc.)
- Property crime (including auto theft, burglary and car prowls)
 - » SW Precinct purchased professional quality evidence kits for all SW patrol units
 - Place an emphasis on looking for and lifting fingerprints
 - » Develop a weekly report on property crime that is accessible to SW personnel
 - Sergeants to review with their squads weekly

26. This log was selected at random as an illustrative example of one microcommunity's MCPP initiative priority and strategies and the format of the Micro Community Policing Plans. This MCPP is the current plan revised in September 2016 for Southwest Precinct microcommunity South Park.

- » Develop a weekly report that overlays auto theft and recovery hotspots
 - This report is available to SW patrol officers via SW Dashboard
 - Used to focus the deployment of the Automated License Plate Reader (APLR) car for SW patrol and SW assigned Parking Enforcement Officers (PEOs)
- » Develop a persistent offender database for auto theft, burglary and car prowls that is accessible in the field
 - This database is available to SW patrol officers via SW Dashboard
 - SW Anti-Crime Team (ACT) and patrol will do periodic arrest operations for SW related suspects
- » Directed patrol in property crime hot spots, as call load allows, which may include:
 - Vehicular patrols
 - Bicycle patrols
 - Foot beat patrols
 - Deployment of Mobile Precinct
 - Covert investigative patrols
- » Continue to distribute crime prevention bulletins and public safety announcements via Nextdoor, West Seattle Blog and community listserves
- » Continue to utilize information developed from the Seattle Police Department Data Driven Unit to address emerging property crime trends and observed hot spots
- » Continue to utilize the Crime Prevention Coordinator for dissemination of information and providing Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) analyses and suggestions
- Safety in the parks and Duwamish Trail
 - » Officers to log premise checks at parks, as call load allows
 - » Maintain patrolling in the parks and surrounding areas, as call load allows, which may include:
 - Vehicular patrols
 - Bicycle patrols
 - Foot beat patrols
 - Deployment of Mobile Precinct
 - Covert investigative patrols

- » Collaborate with Seattle Parks Department to ensure prompt closing of parks in the area and address safety issues in the parks by applying Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to park design and maintenance
- » Collaborate with other city agencies (including Seattle Parks Department, SDOT, etc.) to address environmental issues such as controlling access to the parks through signs, gates, locks and the use of natural boundaries
- » All watches patrol officers to conduct premise checks and clear the parks at closing, as call load allows
- » Utilize current trespass ordinance for individuals in the park after hours
- Illegal activity at stairwell at 12th Ave S and S Donovan Street
 - » All watches continue active patrolling and monitoring of the stairwell for criminal activity
 - » Coordinate with other city agencies (including SDOT, DPD and City Light) to ensure Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) ideologies are in place in areas of concern
 - » SW Precinct to explore additional grant opportunities and other corporation involvement to facilitate clean-up efforts in areas of concern in South Park
 - » Continue to collaborate with the community regarding their safety concerns in the park and stairwell areas
- Public order crime (including littering, dumping and graffiti)
 - » SW Precinct to work on identifying patterns of littering, dumping and graffiti
 - » Clean graffiti and trash early and often, via city and private services
 - » Advertise Find it, Fix it App through Nextdoor, community meetings and email, to encourage community reporting
 - » Look at initiating dialogue regarding the design of building walls and other surfaces making them not conducive to graffiti and vandalism

Appendix G. Examples of research assistant activities related to Micro Community Policing Plans

General activities	Specific activities
MCCPP formulation & revisions	Worked with Community Police Team and other precinct personnel to create plan strategies and priorities
	Met with community members and stakeholders to identify priorities
	Attended community meetings to review current plans and assess need for changes
	Met with operations lieutenant and precinct captain to discuss/reorganize plans
	Compared internal calls for service data to community concerns to determine whether they aligned
	Conducted a precinct wide survey to ask community members about their current concerns and whether any new priorities had appeared
	Organized/facilitated focus groups in communities to assess whether updates to plans were necessary
	Met with Community Police Team to compare old plans to new plans and then update strategies
Data collection & analysis	Recorded data on personnel assigned to each microcommunity
	Catalogued personnel actions connected to plan strategies to address priorities
	Provided biweekly reports to precinct captain that documented precinct level activity by patrol officers charged with implementing microcommunity policing plan strategies
	Worked with crime analysts to determine what patrol officers were doing to address each priority in the microcommunities
	Rode along with patrol officers and Community Police Team personnel to learn more about each microcommunity
	Developed database and entry form that captures personnel actions

General activities	Specific activities
MCPD communication	Attended roll calls for each watch to communicate current priorities and strategies to patrol and to clarify current plans and expectations of patrol
	Created presentations and briefing notes for precinct captains prior to SeaStat (Seattle's CompStat)
	Worked with community organizations to provide updates on plans and also general information on crime prevention strategies
	Solicited feedback on public safety and microcommunity policing plans one on one and at meetings held by community members and provided that feedback to precinct personnel
	Regularly attended community meetings, even if not presenting or soliciting feedback, to document current public safety concerns
	Organized and attended group and individual meetings with community members and stakeholders to update them on priorities and strategies and to elicit feedback
Citywide survey distribution	Emailed community organizations (e.g., local block watches, neighborhood organizations, religious institutions, business associations, apartment complexes)
	Distributed flyers to community centers, libraries, religious institutions, social service providers, businesses, and elementary schools, which sent them home to parents
	Advertised survey through social media outlets such as NextDoor and Facebook
	Provided outreach to underrepresented communities (e.g., social and racial minorities, homeless, immigrant communities)
	Provided print surveys in multiple languages to organizations working with populations who traditionally do not use or have access to the internet
	Attended and administered print/electronic surveys to community organizations meetings up on request
	Worked with local media outlets to advertise the survey

Appendix H. Full Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

Discussion of the results of the Seattle Public Safety Survey can be found beginning on page 61. Independent sample *t*-tests were conducted for the scale results for citywide, precinct, and microcommunities. Full results from the 2015 and 2016 Seattle Public Safety Surveys are presented here in tables H1–H70 and in figures H1–H78, in which scale ratings that changed significantly at $p < .05$ and approached significance at $p < .10$ are identified.²⁷

Citywide

TABLE H1. SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS, 2015 AND 2016

Variable	Responses	2015 unweighted		2015 weighted		2016 unweighted		2016 weighted	
		% valid	N	% valid	N	% valid	N	% valid	N
Connection	Live	29.1	2,122	27.2	1,986	27.8	2,373	26.2	2,269
	Work	3.9	282	4.9	354	4.2	355	4.8	413
	Live/Work	67.0	4,883	67.9	4,956	68	5,796	68.6	5,850
Age	< 20	0.3	19	0.2	18	0.3	23	0.3	27
	20–29	8.0	579	8.4	612	7.7	649	8.5	721
	30–39	21.3	1,551	22.6	1,646	23.0	1,952	24.7	2,093
	40–49	23.6	1,719	24.3	1,774	24.2	2,054	24.5	2,074
	50–59	19.6	1,429	19.8	1,439	19.6	1,659	18.9	1,598
	60–69	19.5	1,421	17.8	1,295	18.1	1,534	16.7	1,409
	70–79	6.5	472	5.9	428	6.4	539	5.5	462
	80–89	1.1	80	0.9	66	0.8	67	0.8	65
	> 90	0.1	5	0.1	9	0.1	6	0.1	9

27. Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 are identified. Because of changes in the survey design, administration, and analysis between 2015 and 2016 and the range in the size and number of respondents in some of the microcommunities, results should be interpreted with caution, and too much emphasis should not be placed on the importance of whether a *t*-test was significant or not. Many scale ratings approached significance with a *p*-value of $< .10$, which suggests a potential trend. Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated with *. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated with †.

TABLE H1. SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS, 2015 AND 2016

Variable	Responses	2015 unweighted		2015 weighted		2016 unweighted		2016 weighted	
		% valid	N	% valid	N	% valid	N	% valid	N
Race*	American Indian/ Alaska Native	2.0	144	4.2	306	1.8	157	3.8	324
	Asian	7.5	539	15.1	1,092	7.8	662	16.2	1,382
	Black/African American	3.7	273	7.9	573	2.4	207	4.8	413
	Pacific Islander	0.5	33	1.2	88	0.7	63	1.5	131
	White	88.3	6,385	76.8	5,566	86.3	7,356	75.4	6,430
Ethnicity	Hispanic	3.2	234	7.2	522	3.1	266	6.5	549
Citizenship	Foreign-born non-U.S. citizen	2.5	183	3.5	256	2.7	233	3.9	330
	Foreign-born U.S. citizen	6.7	489	9.7	705	5.9	501	8.6	729
	U.S.-born citizen	90.8	6,602	86.7	6,326	91.4	7,774	87.6	7,453
Gender*	Female	63.1	4,588	49.5	3,605	62.5	5,326	49.7	4,236
	Male	36.5	2,652	50.0	3,640	36.2	3,085	48.6	4,148
	Transgender	0.3	22	0.4	29	0.3	28	0.4	35
	Other	0.5	36	0.6	46	1.1	98	1.4	124
Marital status	Divorced	7.8	565	7.2	525	7.6	644	6.9	591
	Married/domestic partnership	64.7	4,699	65.3	4,753	67.8	5,764	67.8	5,762
	Single	25.3	1,835	18.66	25.7	22.6	1,921	23.5	2,004
	Widowed	2.3	169	1.8	131	2.0	169	1.7	148
Education	No high school diploma	0.6	41	0.8	56	0.7	57	1.2	102
	High school diploma	2.3	170	2.8	204	2.0	171	2.6	217
	Some college	11.6	841	12.7	925	11.2	954	12.0	1,025
	Associate's degree	5.9	430	5.9	432	5.2	444	5.4	460
	Bachelor's degree	41.3	3,001	40.6	432	42.0	3,574	41.6	3,540
	Graduate degree	38.3	2,788	37.2	2,704	38.8	3,303	37.2	3,165
Household income	\$0-\$39,999	14.2	988	14.3	1,007	11.1	906	11.9	968
	\$40,000- \$79,999	24.7	1,727	23.2	1,629	21.9	1,775	21.4	1,749
	\$80,000- \$119,999	22.7	1,589	22.4	1,576	21.8	1,770	22.0	1,793
	\$120,000- \$159,999	15.2	1,066	15.3	1,074	16.1	1,308	15.7	1,283
	\$160,000- \$199,999	8.8	615	9.6	669	10.6	862	10.6	864
	\$200,000 or higher	14.4	1,004	15.2	1,065	18.6	1,508	18.2	1,504

*Respondents could select multiple categories

TABLE H2. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, CITYWIDE, 2015 (N=7,286) AND 2016 (N=8,524)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	2-Car prowl	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Residential burglary	3-Property crime	3-Residential burglary	3-Public order crime
4-Littering/Dumping	4-Traffic/Pedestrian/Bike/Transit	4-Property crime	4-Property crime
5-Property crime	5-Public order crime	5-Auto theft	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

FIGURE H1. PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED TOP CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES CITYWIDE, 2015 AND 2016

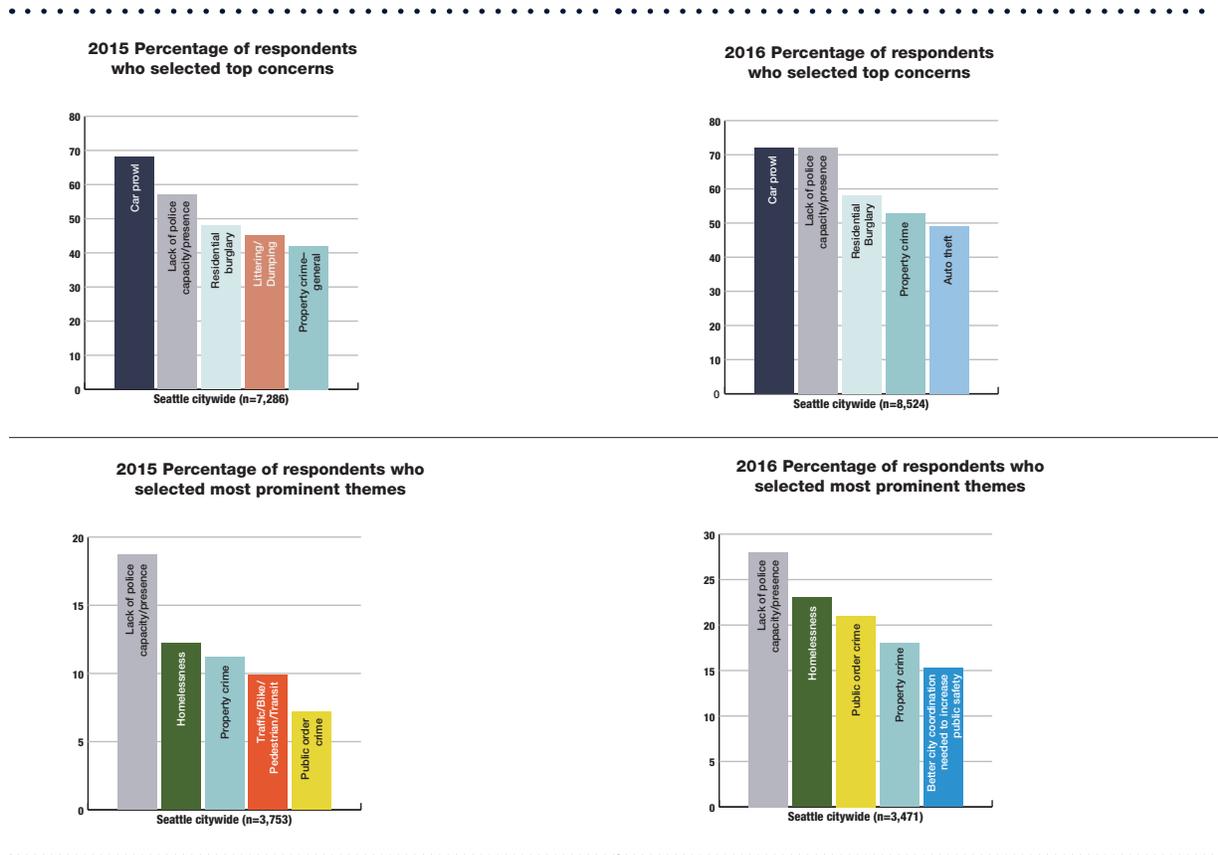
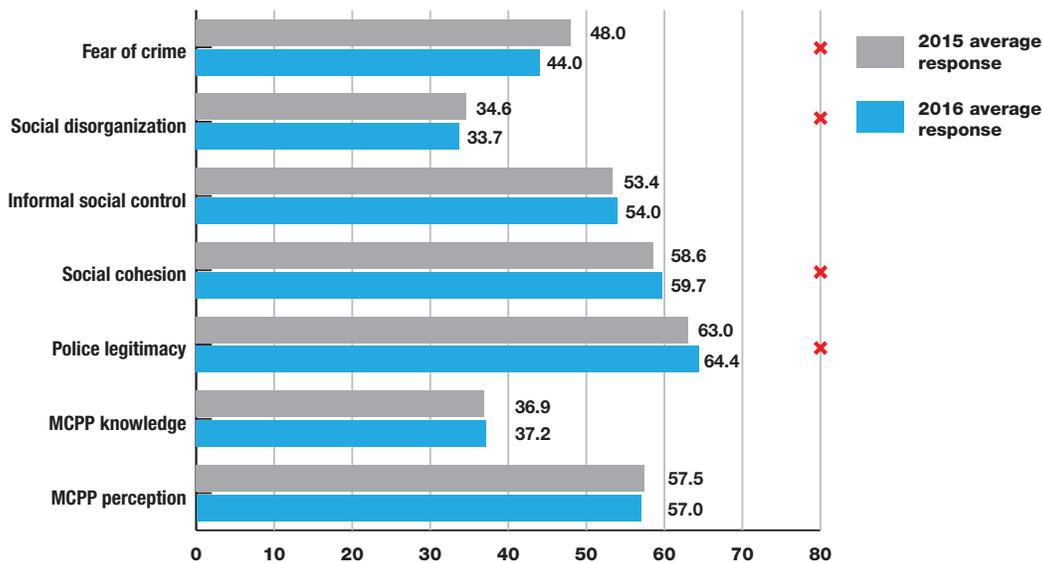


FIGURE H2. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES CITYWIDE – 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

FIGURE H3a. FEAR OF CRIME MEAN SCALE RESPONSES CITYWIDE BY PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

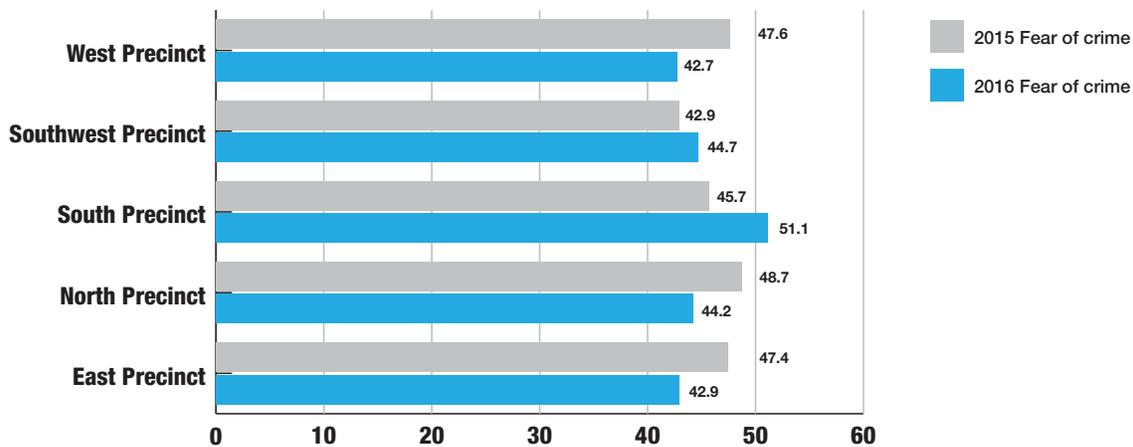


FIGURE H3b. INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL MEAN SCALE RESPONSES CITYWIDE BY PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

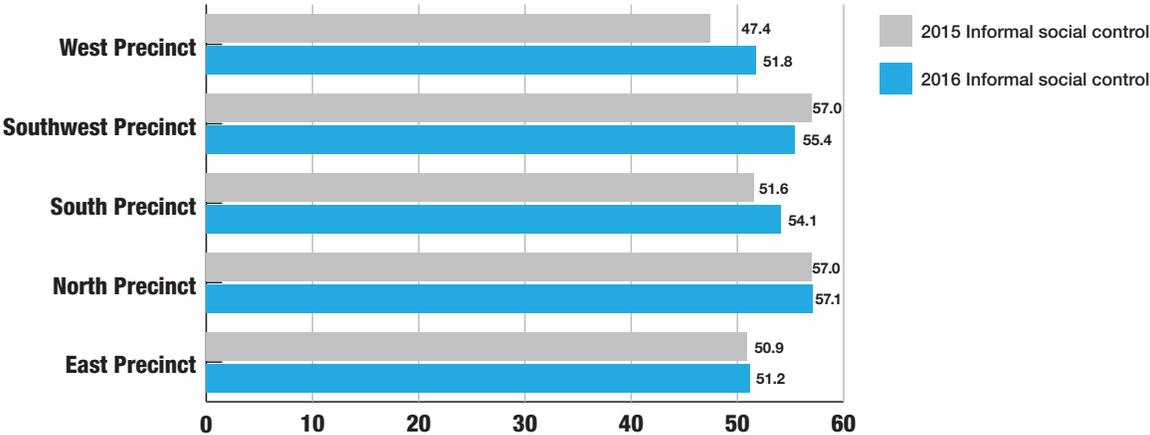


FIGURE H3c. MCPP KNOWLEDGE MEAN SCALE RESPONSES CITYWIDE BY PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

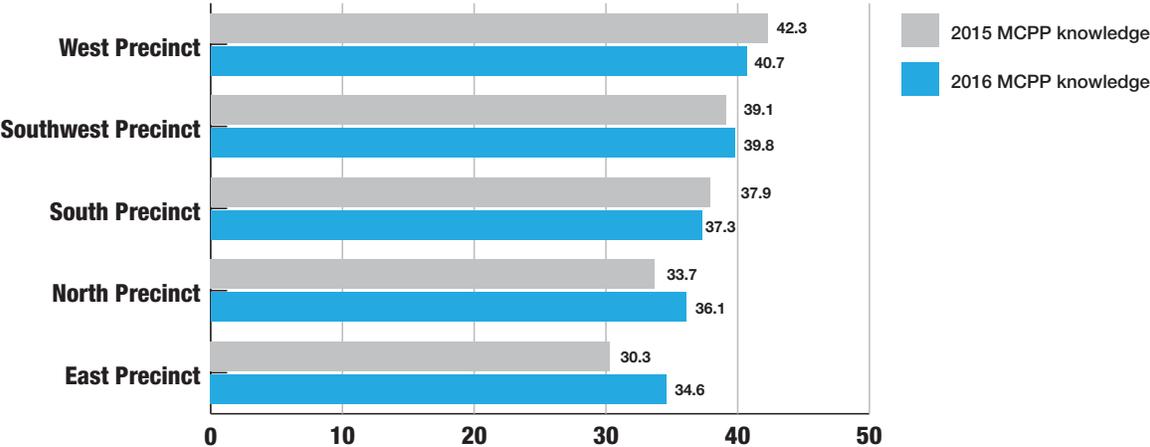


FIGURE H3d. MCPP PERCEPTION MEAN SCALE RESPONSES CITYWIDE BY PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

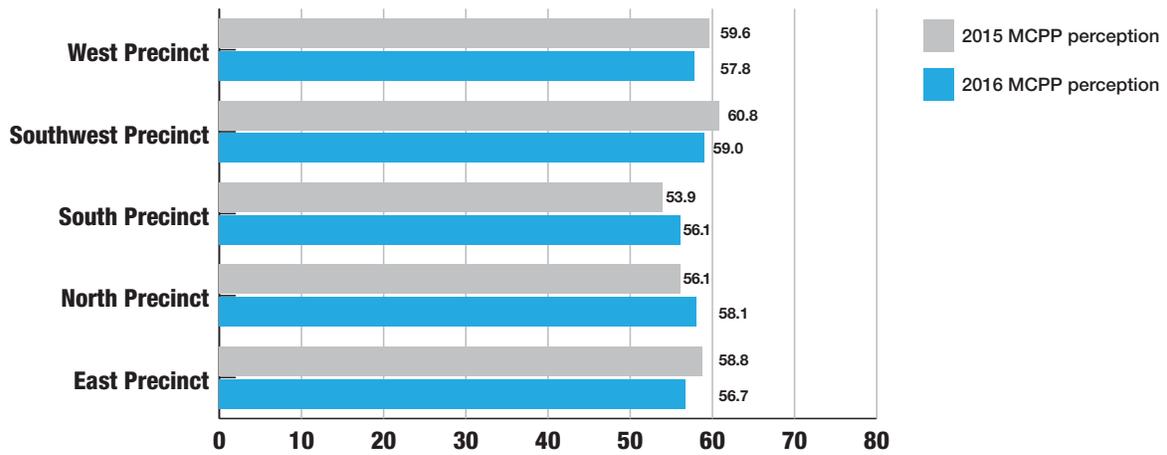


FIGURE H3e. POLICE LEGITIMACY MEAN SCALE RESPONSES CITYWIDE BY PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

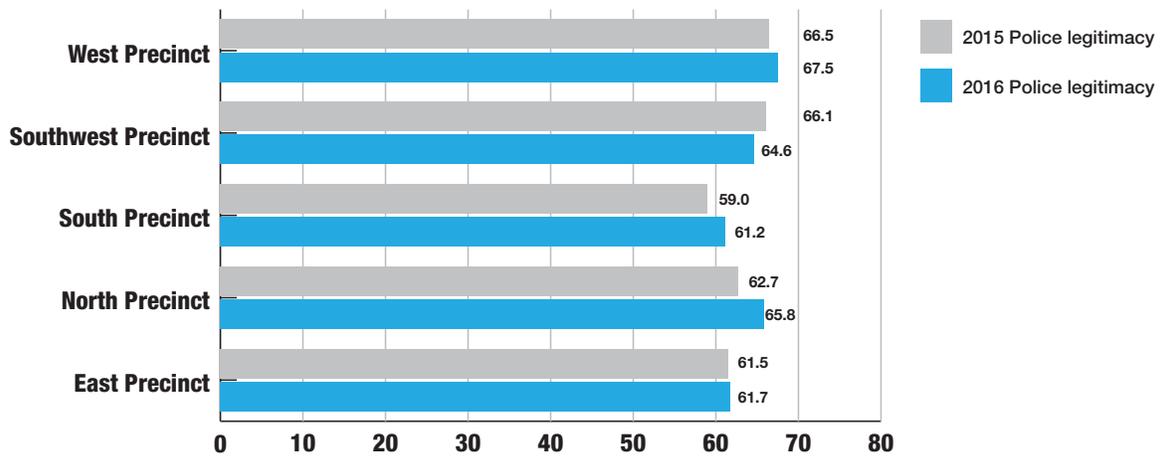


FIGURE H3f. SOCIAL COHESION MEAN SCALE RESPONSES CITYWIDE BY PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

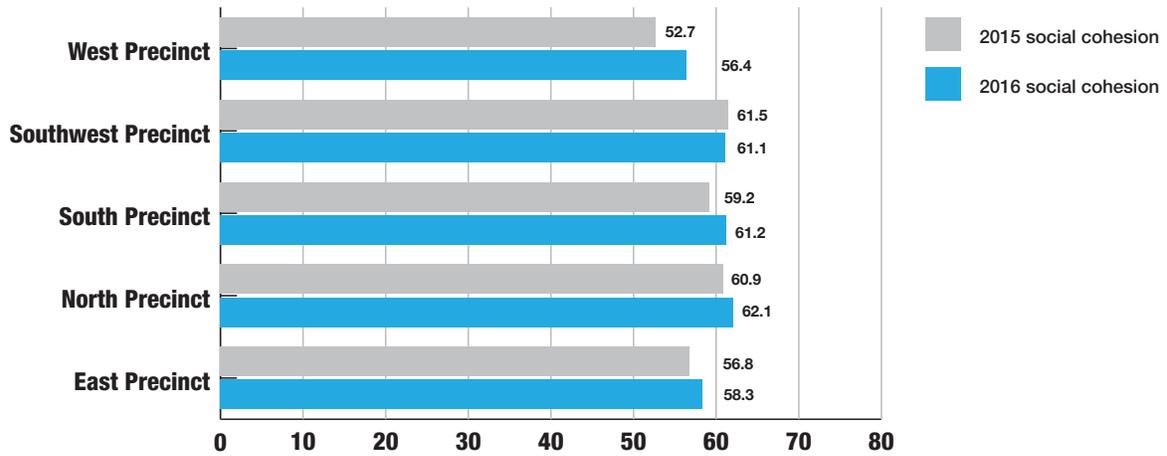


FIGURE H3g. SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION MEAN SCALE RESPONSES CITYWIDE BY PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

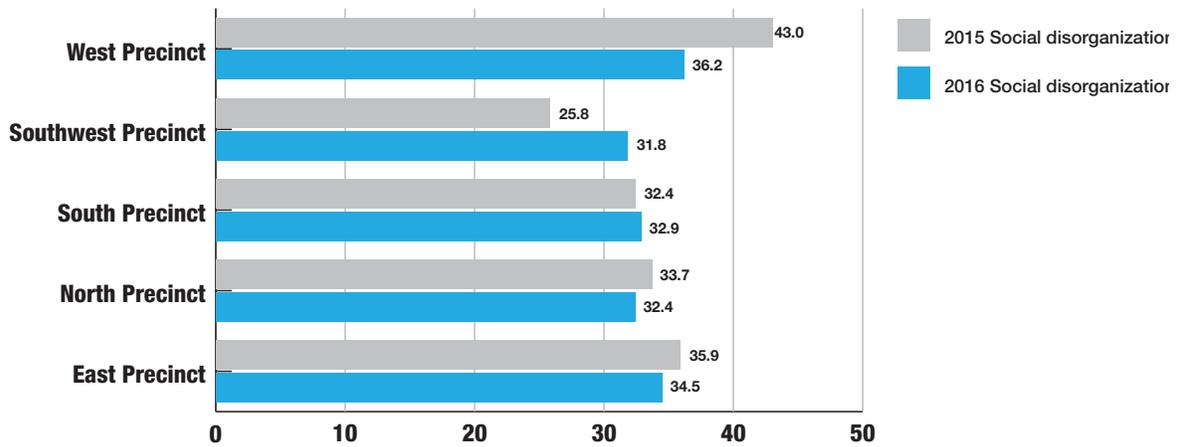
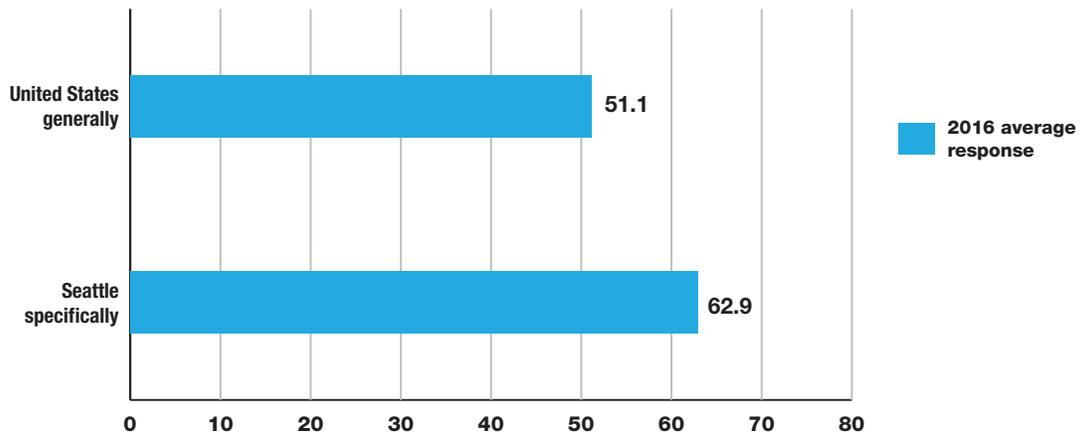


FIGURE H4. POSITIVE VIEW OF POLICING IN SEATTLE VERSUS IN THE UNITED STATES, CITYWIDE, 2016



East precinct

TABLE H3. SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS, 2015 AND 2016, EAST PRECINCT

Variable	Responses	2015 unweighted		2015 weighted		2016 unweighted		2016 weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	26.8	340	25.0	319	25.3	365	24.3	364
	Work	3.6	45	4.0	51	3.1	45	3.5	53
	Live/Work	69.6	882	71.0	906	71.5	1,030	72.2	1,082
Age	< 20	0.4	5	0.2	3	0.6	8	0.7	11
	20–29	11.0	139	11.8	150	12.5	180	14.4	216
	30–39	20.6	260	22.6	287	25.7	369	27.0	404
	40–49	24.6	311	25.1	319	21.5	309	21.7	325
	50–59	16.5	208	15.6	199	17.6	253	16.8	252
	60–69	17.6	222	16.4	208	15.1	217	13.4	200
	70–79	7.6	96	6.4	81	6.1	87	4.9	74
	80–89	1.7	21	1.9	24	1.0	14	0.9	13
	> 90	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1
Race*	American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.3	17	3.0	38	1.1	16	2.4	36
	Asian	7.0	88	15.7	199	10.6	153	21.5	322
	Black/African American	3.6	45	8.1	103	2.7	39	4.9	73
	Pacific Islander	0.6	8	1.4	18	0.5	7	1.0	15
	White	89.5	1,126	77.8	987	83.0	1,195	69.5	1,042
Ethnicity	Hispanic	4.2	53	9.5	120	3.7	53	7.2	108

TABLE H3. SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS, 2015 AND 2016, EAST PRECINCT

Variable	Responses	2015 unweighted		2015 weighted		2016 unweighted		2016 weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Citizenship	Foreign-born non-U.S. citizen	2.2	28	3.1	39	3.5	51	5.5	82
	Foreign-born U.S. citizen	6.6	83	9.4	120	6.0	86	8.8	132
	U.S.-born citizen	91.2	1,155	87.5	1,117	90.5	1,301	85.7	1,283
Gender*	Female	62.8	793	50.4	641	61.9	892	49.6	743
	Male	36.2	457	48.8	621	36.0	519	48.6	729
	Transgender	0.6	8	0.5	6	0.8	12	0.7	10
	Other	0.8	10	0.7	9	1.6	23	1.6	24
Marital status	Divorced	8.0	101	7.2	92	6.8	97	6.3	94
	Married/ Domestic partnership	59.5	750	58.4	741	59.7	858	58.6	877
	Single	30.0	378	32.3	410	31.7	456	33.5	502
	Widowed	2.5	31	2.0	26	1.8	26	1.5	23
Education	No high school diploma	0.2	2	0.4	5	0.6	9	1.3	20
	High school diploma	1.2	15	1.3	17	1.1	16	1.7	26
	Some college	11.0	139	12.2	156	10.6	153	11.8	177
	Associate's degree	4.3	54	4.3	55	4.2	60	4.7	70
	Bachelor's degree	40.8	516	40.9	522	41.1	591	41.0	613
	Graduate degree	42.7	540	40.8	521	42.3	608	39.4	590
Household income	\$0-\$39,999	16.1	194	18.3	223	13.6	186	14.9	214
	\$40,000-\$79,999	22.6	272	22.7	277	22.8	212	23.3	236
	\$80,000-\$119,999	21.4	258	21.0	256	19.4	256	19.6	283
	\$120,000-\$159,999	12.4	149	12.6	154	15.2	207	15	285
	\$160,000-\$199,999	8.6	104	7.9	96	8.7	151	7.8	113
	\$200,000 or higher	19.0	229	17.6	215	20.3	277	19.3	278

*Respondents could select multiple categories

TABLE H4. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, EAST PRECINCT, 2015 (N=1,267) AND 2016 (N=1,440)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Car prowl	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Violent crime	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence
3-Littering/Dumping	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	3-Residential burglary	3-Public order crime
4-Parking issues	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	4-Littering/Dumping	4-Property crime
5-Residential burglary	5-Property crime	5-Property crime	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

FIGURE H5. PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED TOP CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, EAST PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

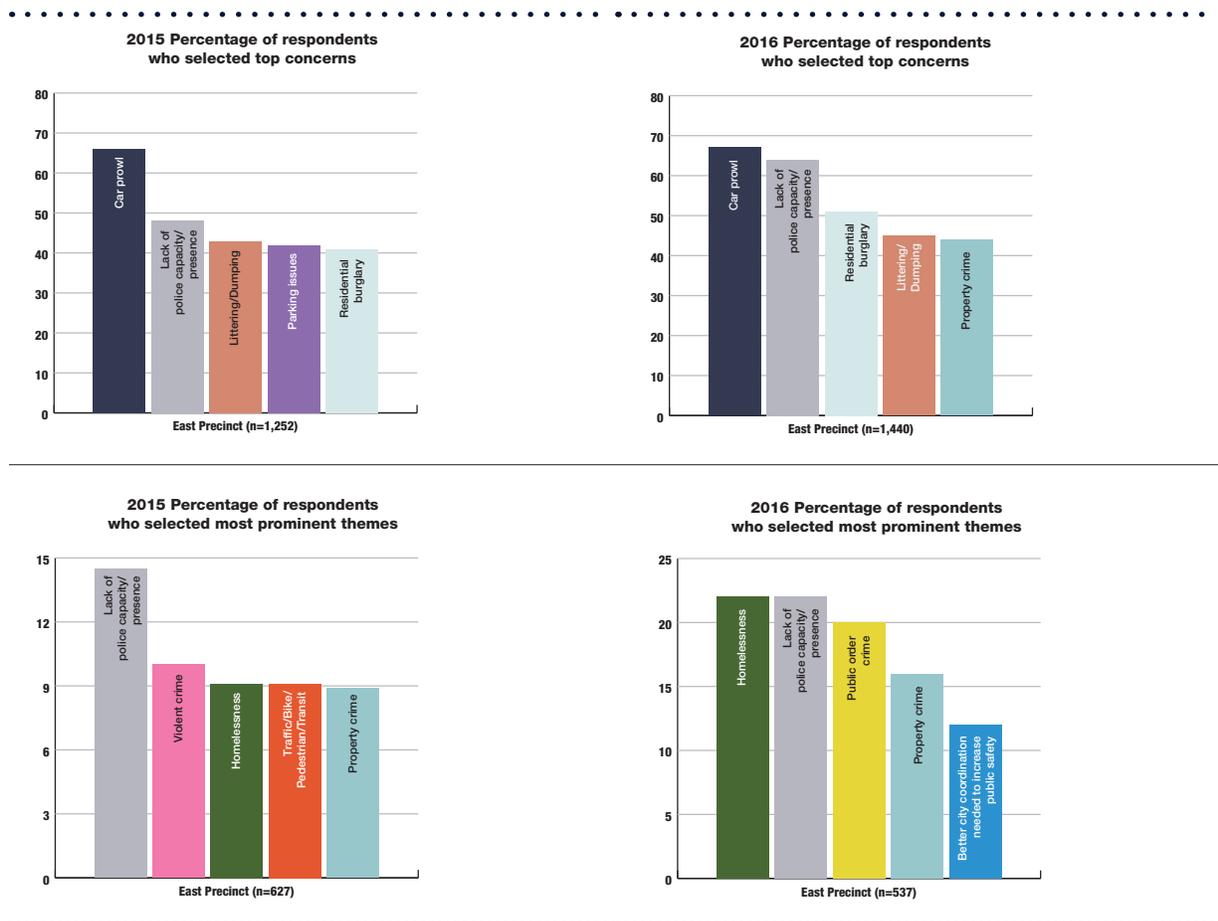
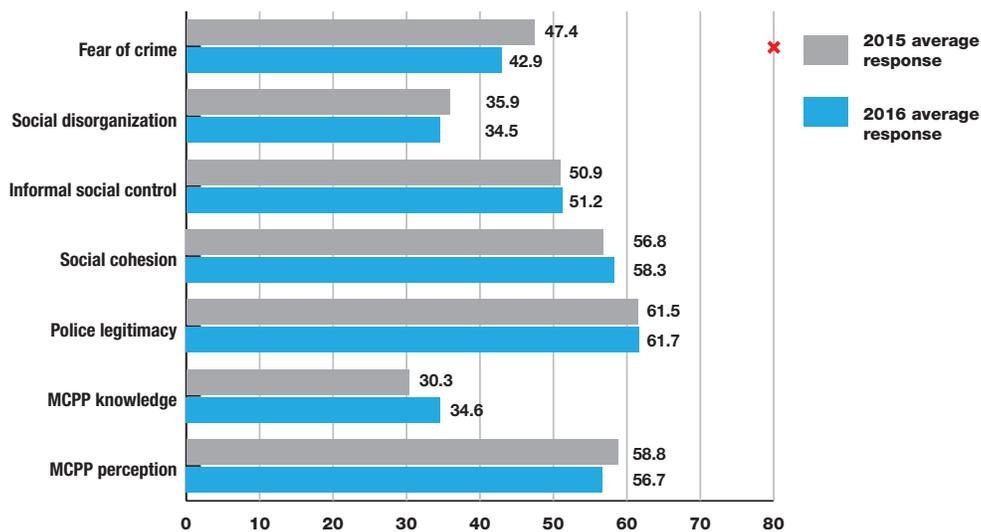


FIGURE H6. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, EAST PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

FIGURE H7. POSITIVE VIEW OF POLICING IN SEATTLE VERSUS IN THE UNITED STATES, EAST PRECINCT, 2016

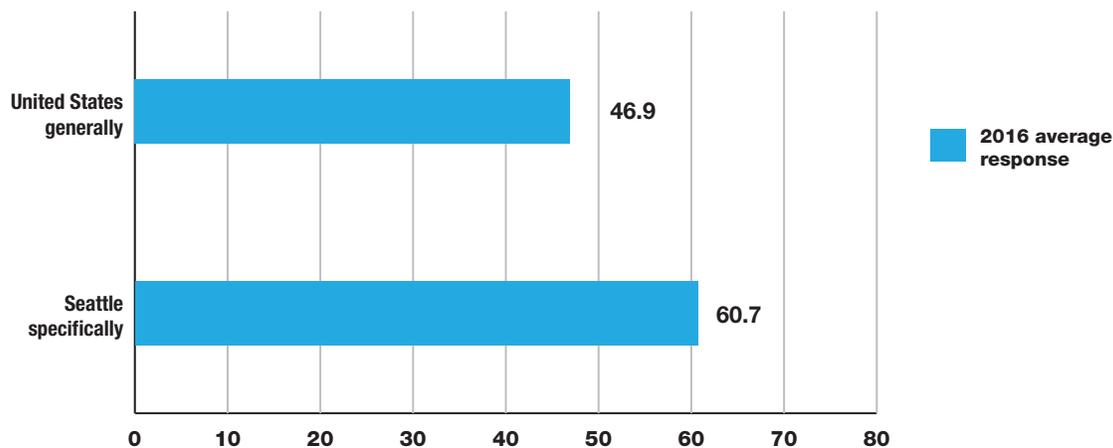


TABLE H5. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, CAPITOL HILL, 2016 (N=444)*

2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowls	1-Homelessness is a public safety and a public health issue
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Public order crime
3-Lack of resources for individuals with mental illness	3-Lack of police capacity/presence
4-Parking issues	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Littering/Dumping	5-Mental illness is a public safety and public health issue

* Comparison data are not available. The East Precinct microcommunity Capitol Hill was combined with North Capitol Hill in 2016 and is now officially called Capitol Hill. For 2015 Seattle Public Safety Survey results for Capitol Hill and North Capitol Hill, see “About the Seattle University Partnership,” Seattle Police Department, accessed August 7, 2017, <https://www.seattle.gov/police/community-policing/partnership-with-seattle-university>.

FIGURE H8. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, CAPITOL HILL, 2016

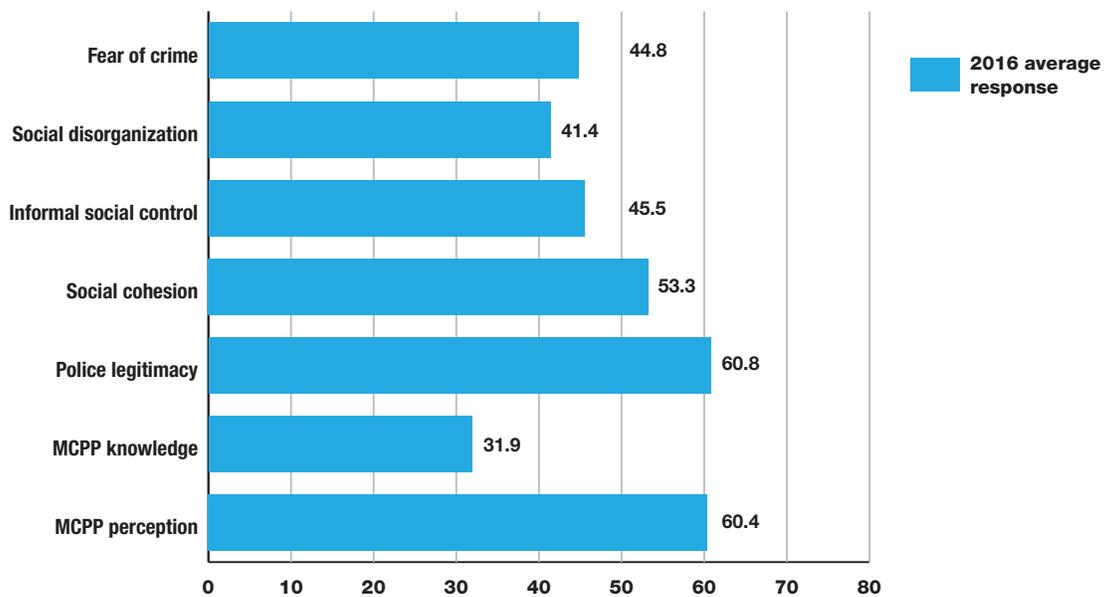
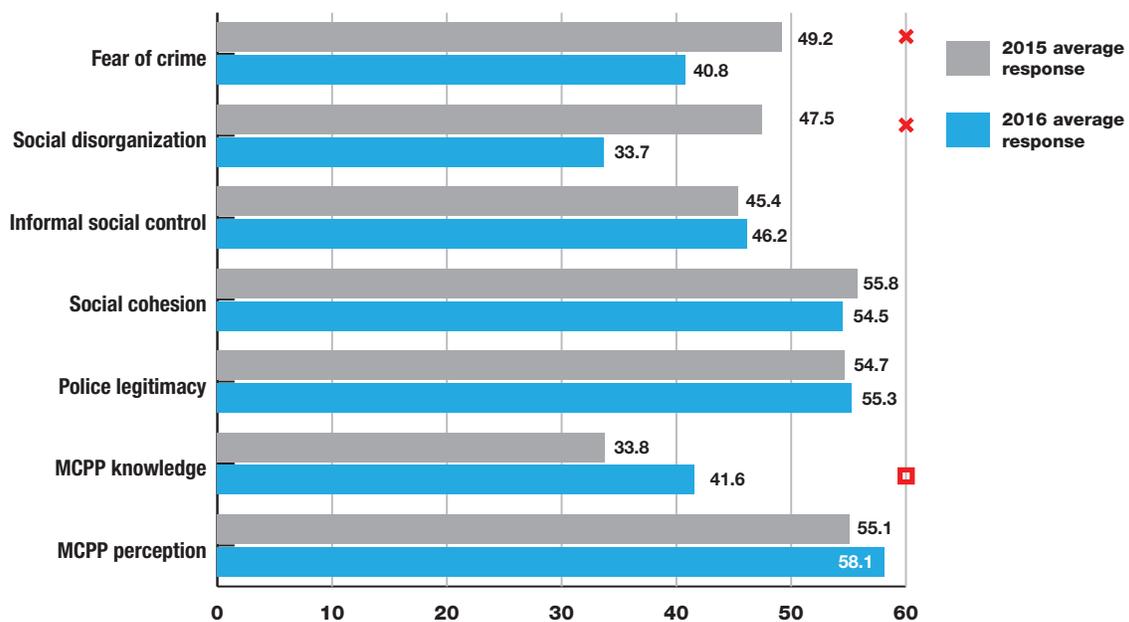


TABLE H6. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, CENTRAL AREA/SQUIRE PARK, 2015 (N=299) AND 2016 (N=237)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Shots fired	1-Violent crime	1-Car prowl	1-Public order crime
2-Car prowl	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence
3-Gun violence	3-Public order crime	3-Shots fired	3-Concerns about selective enforcement/ racial bias
4-Littering/Dumping	4-Property crime	4-Residential burglary	4-Homelessness is a public safety and a public health issue
5-Lack of police capacity/ presence	5-Selective enforcement/ racial bias	5-Littering/Dumping	5-Traffic/pedestrian/bike/ transit

FIGURE H9. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, CENTRAL AREA/SQUIRE PARK, 2015 AND 2016

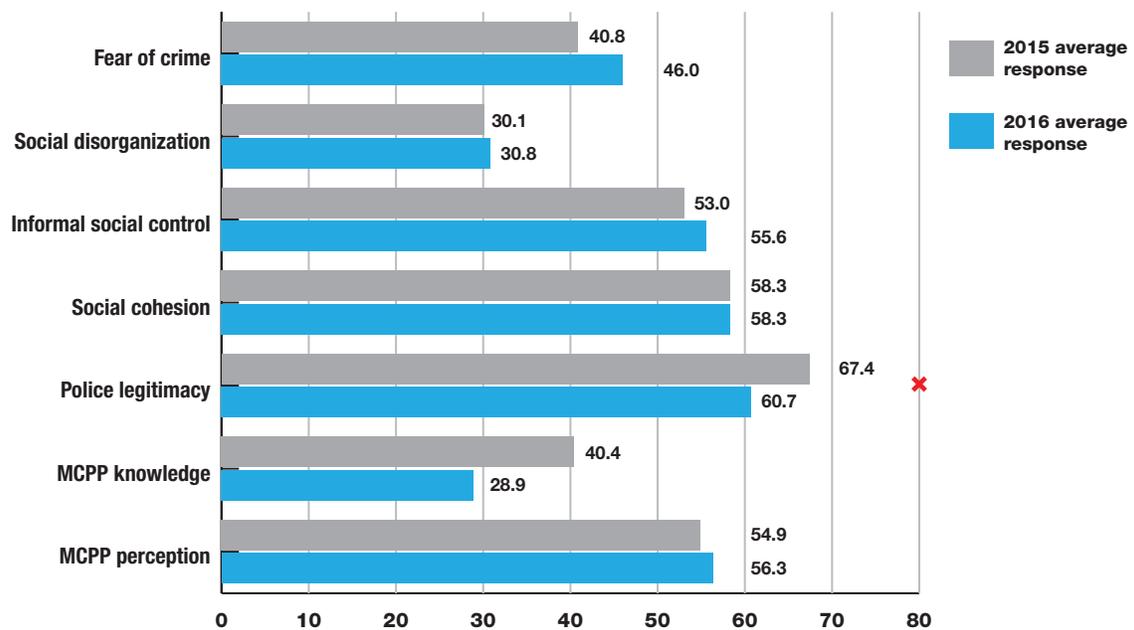


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with X. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with square.

TABLE H7. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, EASTLAKE-EAST, 2015 (N=89) AND 2016 (N=44)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	1-Car prowl	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Parking issues	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-More police community outreach needed
3-Auto theft	3-Property crime	3-Parking issues	3-Property crime
4-Bicycle safety	4-Lack of police capacity/presence	4-Bicycle safety	4-Mental illness is a public safety and public health issue
5-Lack of police capacity/presence	5-Public order crime	5-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	5-Public order crime

FIGURE H10. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, EASTLAKE-EAST, 2015 AND 2016

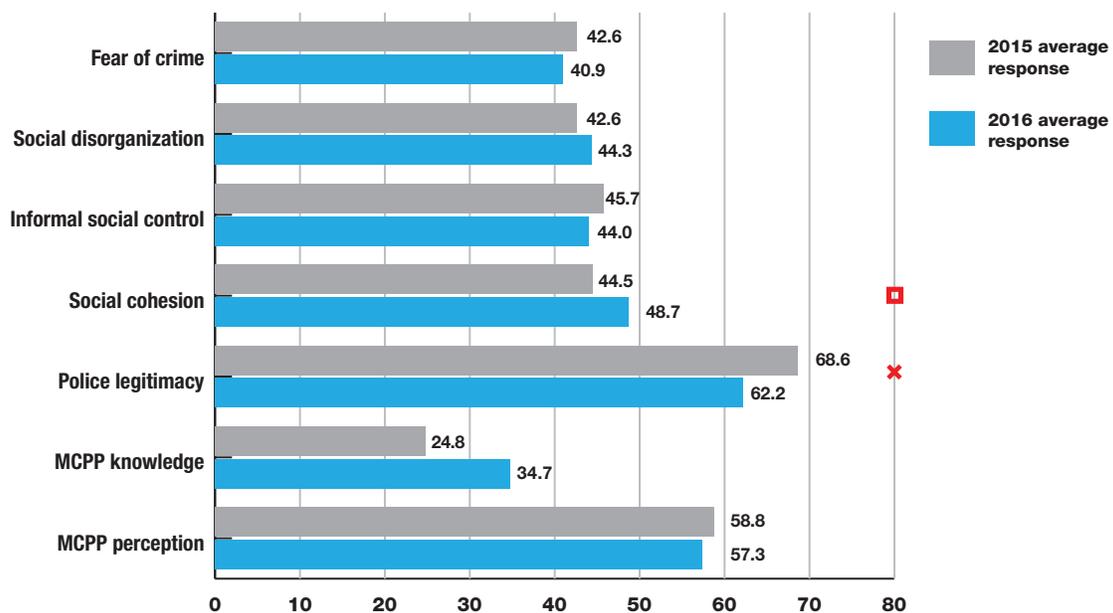


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with \times . Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with \square .

TABLE H8. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES FIRST HILL, 2015 (N=99) AND 2016 (N=87)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Littering/Dumping	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Loitering	2-Public order crime	2-Littering/Dumping	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Lack of resources for individuals with mental illness	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	3-Civility issues	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit
4-Lack of police capacity/presence	4-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	4-Drug use in public	4-Mental illness is a public safety and public health issue
5-Parking issues	5-More social services needed for people in behavioral crisis	5-Loitering	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

FIGURE H11. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, FIRST HILL, 2015 AND 2016

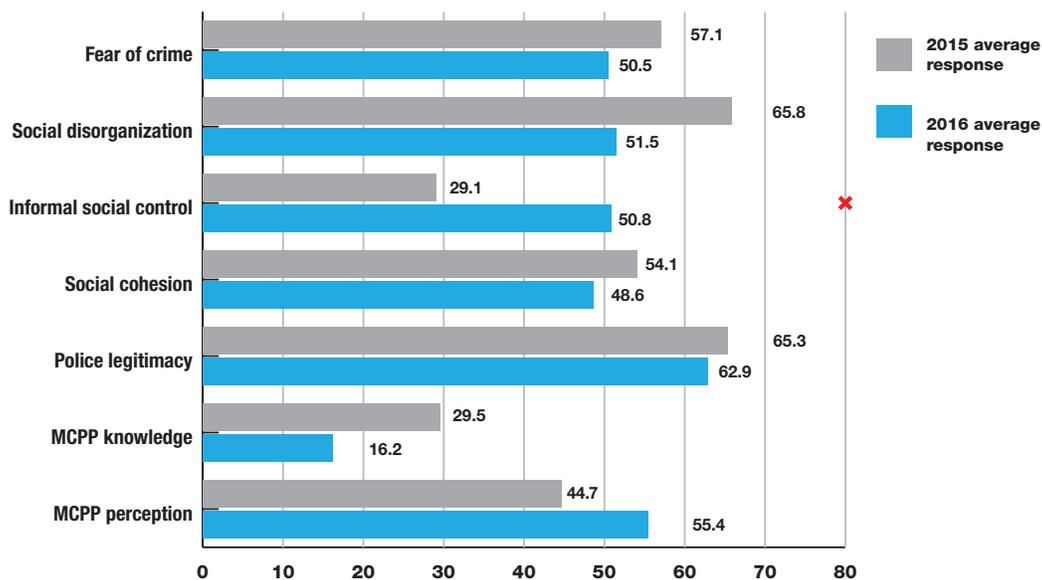


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with \times . Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with \blacksquare .

TABLE H9. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT-EAST, 2015 (N=56) AND 2016 (N=54)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Littering/Dumping	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Aggressive panhandling	2-Mental illness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Drug use in public	3-Public order crime	3-Car prowl	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit
4-Drug sales	4-Property crime	4-Homeless encampment (nonregulated)	4-More social services needed in city to respond to people in social and behavior crisis
5-Civility issues	5-Violent crime	5-Parking issues	5-More police community outreach needed

FIGURE H12. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT-EAST, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **X**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H10. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, JUDKINS PARK/ NORTH BEACON HILL/JEFFERSON PARK, 2016 (N=111)*

2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Residential burglary	2-Property crime
3-Car prowl	3-Public order crime
4-Littering/Dumping	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit
5-Disorderly behavior	5-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue

* Comparison data are not available. The East Precinct microcommunity Judkins Park was combined with North Beacon Hill/ Jefferson Park in 2016. For 2015 Seattle Public Safety Survey results for Judkins Park, see “About the Seattle University Partnership,” Seattle Police Department, accessed August 7, 2017, <https://www.seattle.gov/police/community-policing/partnership-with-seattle-university>.

FIGURE H13. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, JUDKINS PARK/NORTH BEACON HILL/ JEFFERSON PARK, 2016

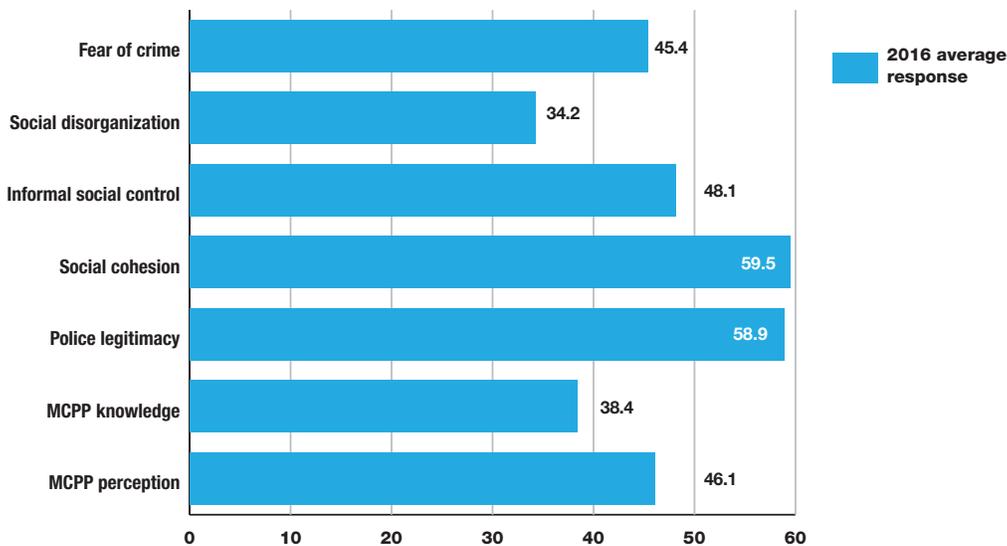
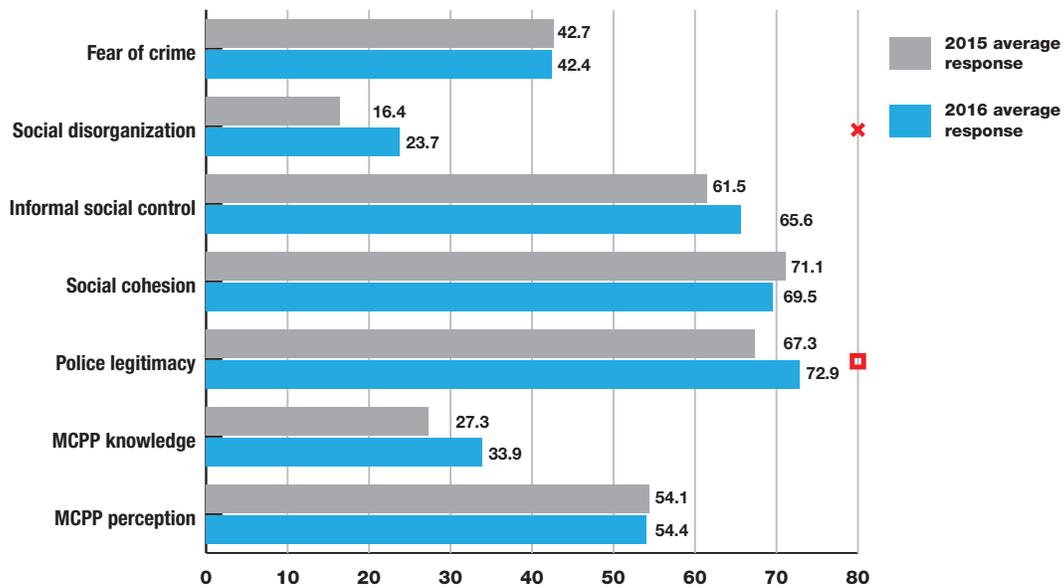


TABLE H11. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, MADISON PARK, 2015 (N=92) AND 2016 (N=93)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Property crime	1-Car prowl	1-Property crime
2-Residential burglary	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Residential burglary	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence
3-Lack of police capacity/ presence	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	3-Lack of police capacity/ presence	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Parking issues	4-Violent crime	4-Property crime	4-Public order crime
5-Property crime	5-Public order crime	5-Auto theft	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

FIGURE H14. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, MADISON PARK, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **X**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H12. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, MADRONA/LESCHI, 2016 (N=128)*

2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Property crime
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Public order crime
3-Residential burglary	3-Lack of police capacity/presence
4-Auto theft	4-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
5-Property crime	5-Violent crime

* Comparison data are not available. The East Precinct microcommunity Madrona/Leschi was combined with Mount Baker/North Rainier in 2016 and now the combined microcommunity is called Madrona-Leschi. For 2015 Seattle Public Safety Survey results for the separate Madrona/Leschi and Mount Baker/North Rainier microcommunities, “About the Seattle University Partnership,” Seattle Police Department, accessed August 7, 2017, <https://www.seattle.gov/police/community-policing/partnership-with-seattle-university>.

FIGURE H15. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, MADRONA/LESCHI, 2016

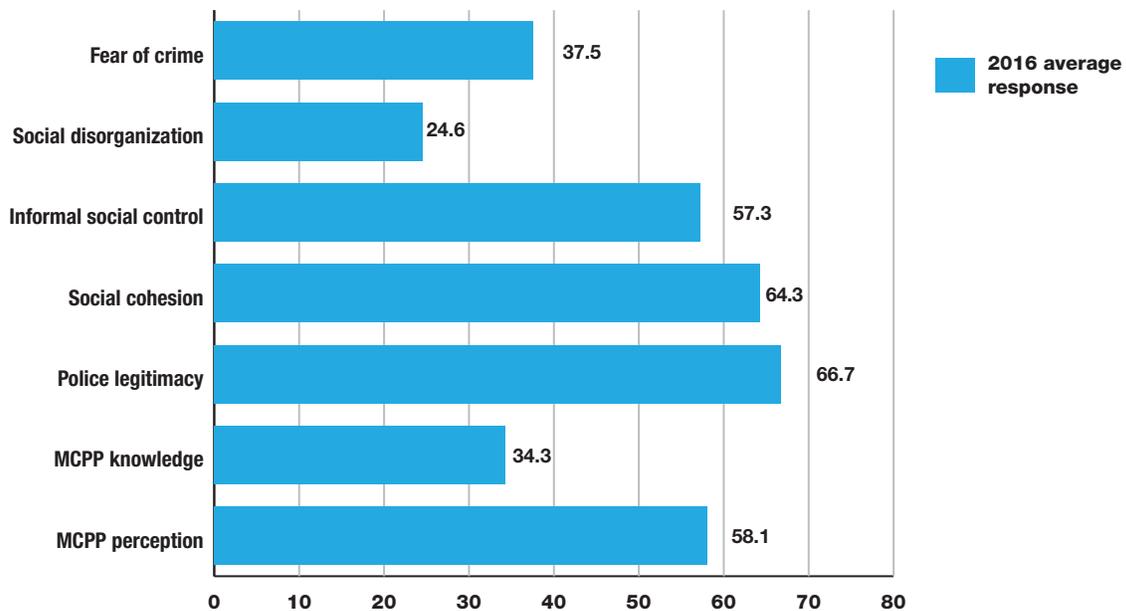
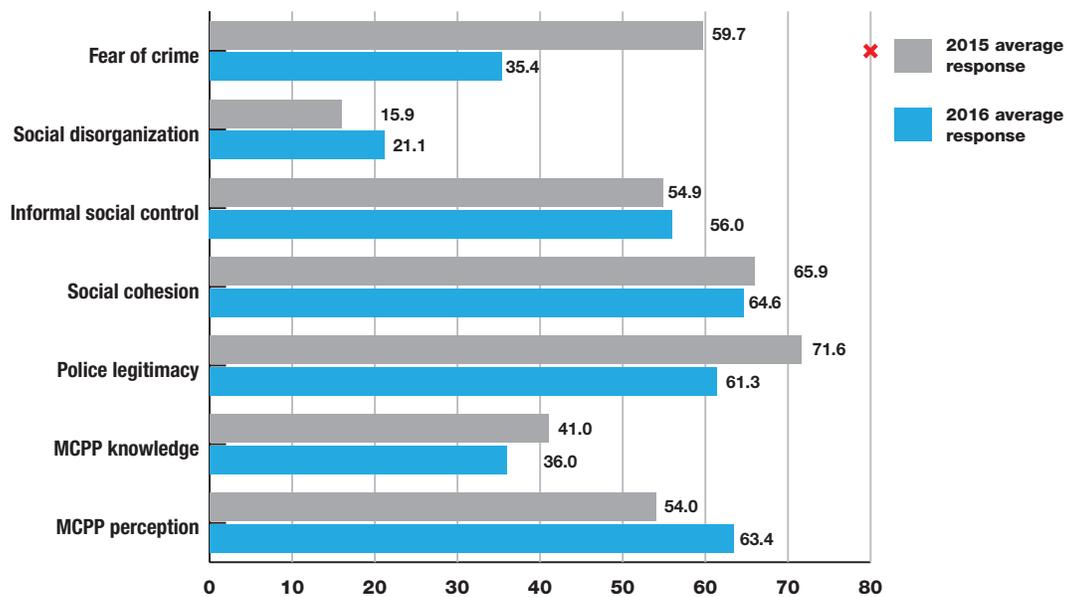


TABLE H13. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, MILLER PARK, 2015 (N=5) AND 2016 (N=11)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence
2-Graffiti	2-Property crime	2-Residential burglary	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Auto theft	3-MCPP neighborhood designation incorrect	3-Vandalism	3-Public order crime
4-Littering/Dumping	—	4-Squatting	4-Property crime
5-Parking issues	—	5-Drug use in public	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

FIGURE H16. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, MILLER PARK, 2015 AND 2016

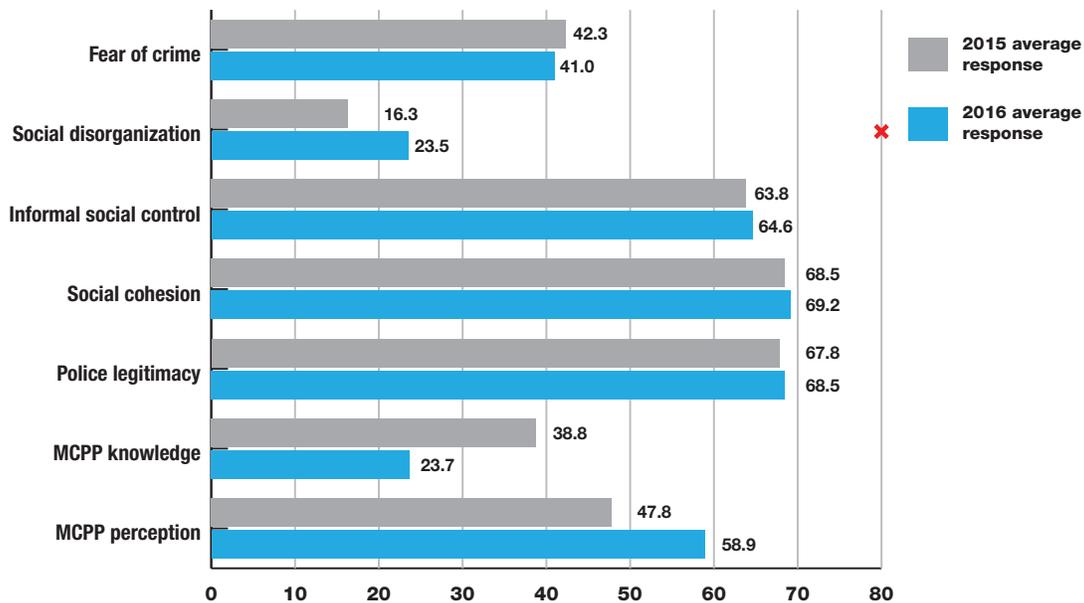


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

TABLE H14. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, MONTLAKE/PORTAGE BAY, 2015 (N=82) AND 2016 (N=126)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Car prowl	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Residential burglary	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Property crime
3-Traffic safety	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	3-Residential burglary	3-Public order crime
4-Bicycle safety	—	4-Auto theft	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit
5-Auto theft	—	5-Unsafe driving/speeding	5-Lack of police capacity/presence

FIGURE H17. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, MONTLAKE/PORTAGE BAY, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

North precinct

TABLE H15. SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS, 2015 AND 2016, NORTH PRECINCT

Variable	Responses	2015 unweighted		2015 weighted		2016 unweighted		2016 weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	29.3	808	28.2	728	30.0	1084	29.1	1004
	Work	1.8	50	1.8	46	1.9	69	2.1	73
	Live/Work	68.9	1898	70.0	1806	68.1	2456	68.8	2377
Age	< 20	0.1	4	0.2	6	0.2	6	0.1	5
	20–29	7.0	193	7.1	182	5.9	213	6.2	214
	30–39	21.9	604	23.3	602	21.6	776	23.1	793
	40–49	24.3	668	24.9	642	24.8	891	25.4	871
	50–59	19.8	544	19.3	498	19.2	692	18.7	642
	60–69	19.9	547	19.1	492	20.7	745	19.4	665
	70–79	6.4	175	5.5	142	6.8	244	6.1	210
	80–89	0.6	16	0.5	12	0.7	25	0.7	13
	> 90	0.1	3	0.2	4	0.1	3	0.1	4
Race*	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1.9	53	4.7	121	1.8	66	3.9	135
	Asian	5.0	138	12.1	310	6.7	240	14.4	498
	Black/African American	1.3	37	3.5	89	1.4	51	3.0	104
	Pacific Islander	0.3	8	0.8	21	0.7	25	1.5	52
	White	89.5	1126	83.2	2135	89.1	3216	80.5	2779
Ethnicity	Hispanic	2.8	77	6.8	175	2.6	93	5.5	188
Citizenship	Foreign-born non-U.S. citizen	2.3	64	3.4	88	2.8	101	5.5	82
	Foreign-born U.S. citizen	5.3	146	8.3	213	6.0	215	8.5	293
	U.S.-born citizen	92.4	2544	88.3	2278	91.2	3285	87.5	3012
Gender*	Female	64.2	1765	50.7	1307	64.1	2314	51.4	1775
	Male	35.4	974	49.0	1262	34.7	1253	47.0	1624
	Transgender	0.3	8	0.5	14	0.1	5	0.2	8
	Other	0.5	14	0.5	12	1.1	40	1.5	51
Marital status	Divorced	8.0	221	7.4	190	7.6	275	6.9	237
	Married/ Domestic partnership	68.2	1876	69.2	1782	71.3	2569	72.2	2488
	Single	21.5	591	21.4	552	19	686	19.2	661
	Widowed	2.3	63	2.0	51	2.0	71	1.7	58
Education	No high school diploma	0.2	5	0.2	4	0.5	18	0.9	30
	High school diploma	1.6	44	1.6	40	1.6	58	2.1	72

TABLE H15. SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS, 2015 AND 2016, NORTH PRECINCT

Variable	Responses	2015 unweighted		2015 weighted		2016 unweighted		2016 weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N
	Some college	11.0	302	11.8	304	9.6	345	10.0	345
	Associate's degree	5.3	145	5.2	133	5.1	184	5.0	172
	Bachelor's degree	42.6	1173	42.3	1088	41.1	1481	41.2	1418
	Graduate degree	39.4	1083	39.0	1005	42.1	1515	40.9	1408
Household income	\$0-\$39,999	12.5	328	12.0	294	10.2	250	10.2	326
	\$40,000-\$79,999	24.6	645	24.2	594	21.4	740	20.9	691
	\$80,000-\$119,999	21.6	568	20.9	514	21.7	749	21.4	707
	\$120,000-\$159,999	16.5	433	16.9	416	17.1	591	16.8	559
	\$160,000-\$199,999	9.8	258	10.3	254	10.3	389	11.8	389
	\$200,000 or higher	14.9	392	15.7	386	18.5	638	19.1	628

*Respondents could select multiple categories

TABLE H16. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, NORTH PRECINCT, 2015 (N=2,756) AND 2016 (N=3,609)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	2-Car prowl	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Residential burglary	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	3-Residential burglary	3-Property crime
4-Property crime	4-Property crime	4-Property crime	4-Public order crime
5-Auto theft	5-Violent crime	5-Car/RV camping	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

FIGURE H18. PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED TOP CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, NORTH PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

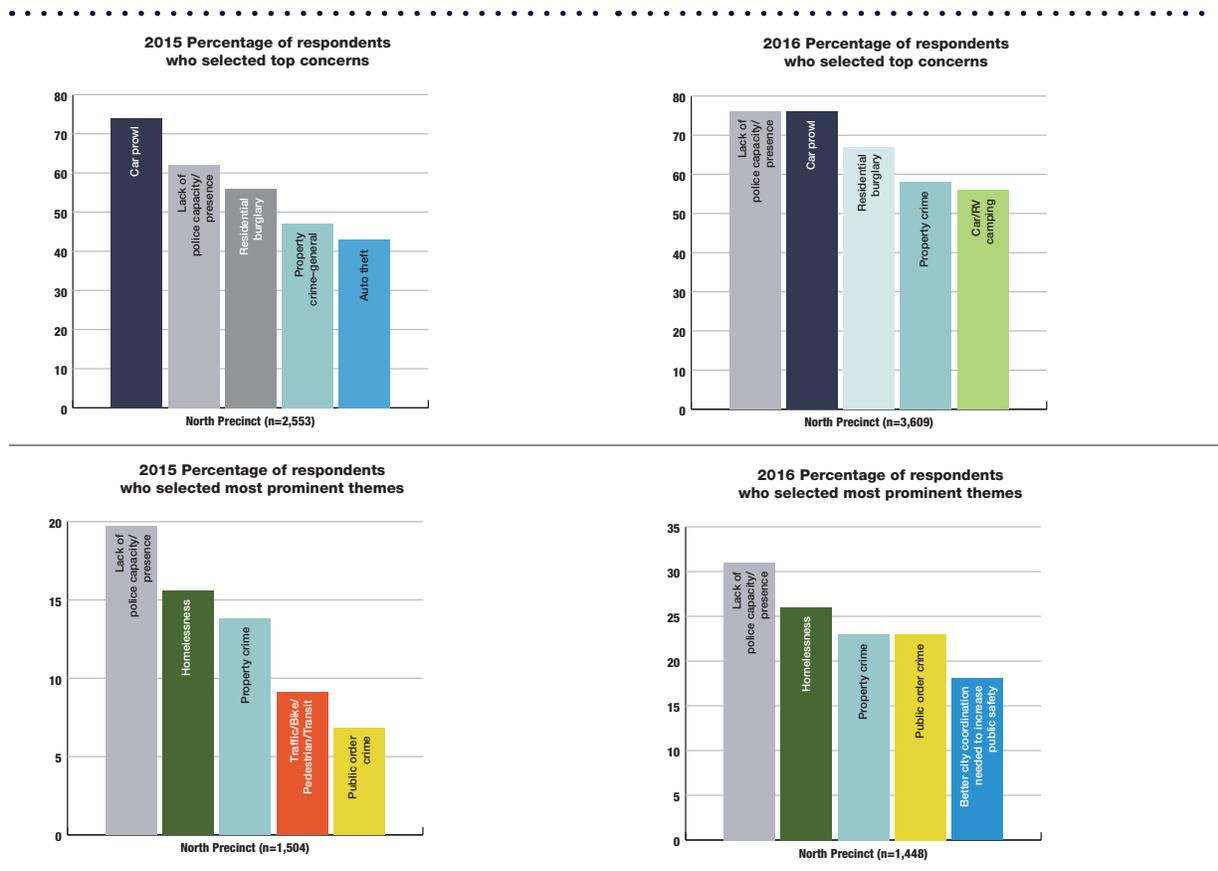
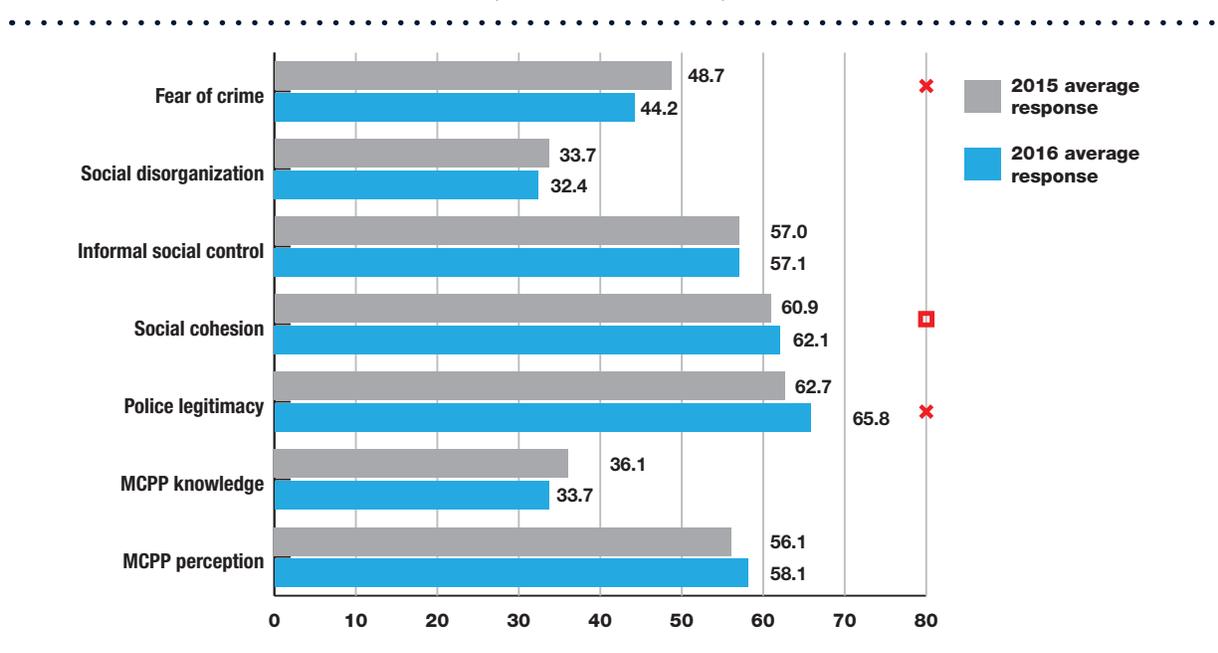


FIGURE H19. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, NORTH PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **✗**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

FIGURE H20. POSITIVE VIEW OF POLICING IN SEATTLE VERSUS IN THE UNITED STATES, NORTH PRECINCT, 2016

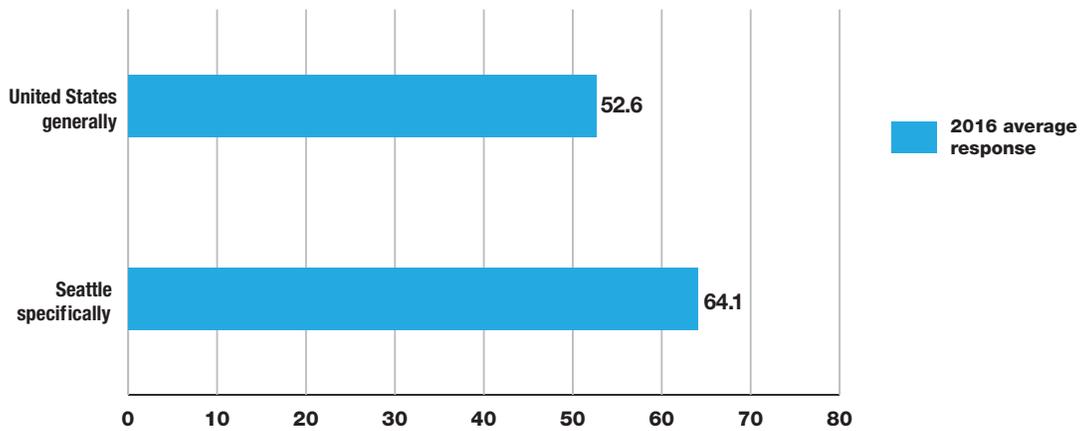
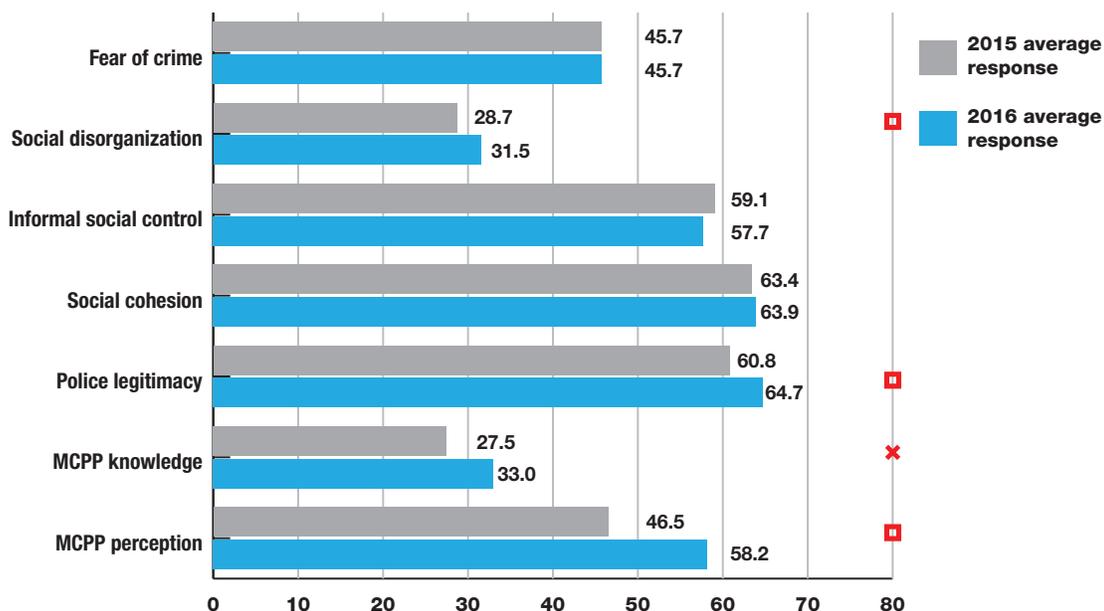


TABLE H17. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, BALLARD NORTH, 2015 (N=380) AND 2016 (N=489)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence
2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	2-Car prowl	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Residential burglary	3-Property crime	3-Residential burglary	3-Property crime
4-Car/RV camping	4-Public order crime	4-Car/RV camping	4-Public order crime
5-Property crime	5-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	5-Property crime	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

FIGURE H21. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, BALLARD NORTH, 2015 AND 2016

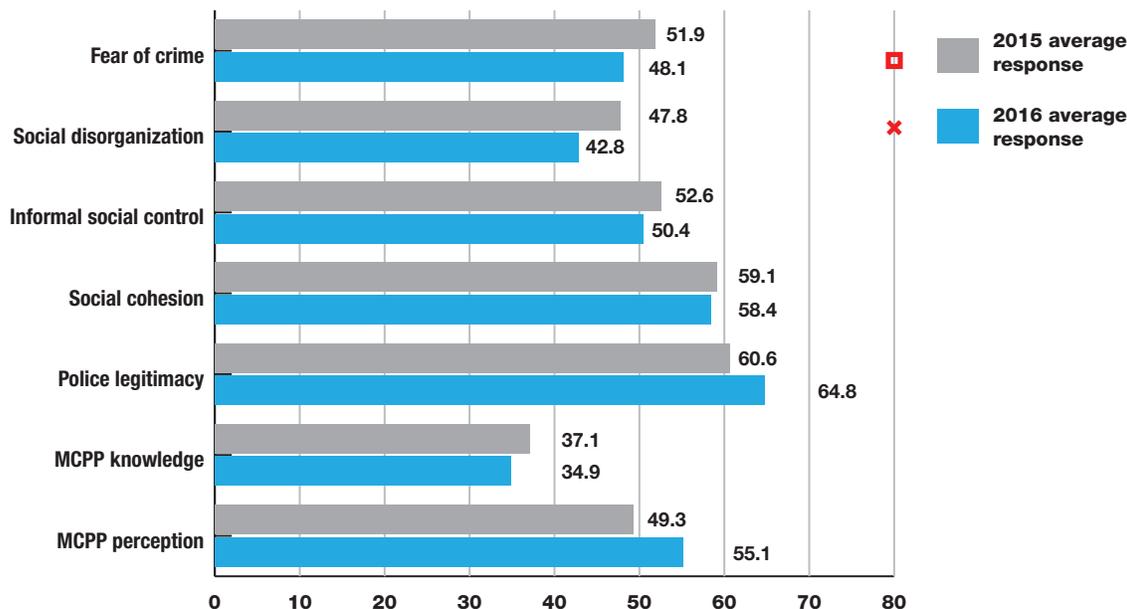


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **×**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H18. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, BALLARD SOUTH, 2015 (N=310) AND 2016 (N=270)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Car prowl	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence
3-Car/RV camping	3-Property crime	3-Car/RV camping	3-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
4-Car prowl	4-Better coordination needed to increase public safety	4-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	4-Public order crime
5-Littering/Dumping	5-Public order crime	5-Littering/Dumping	5-Property crime

FIGURE H22. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, BALLARD SOUTH, 2015 AND 2016

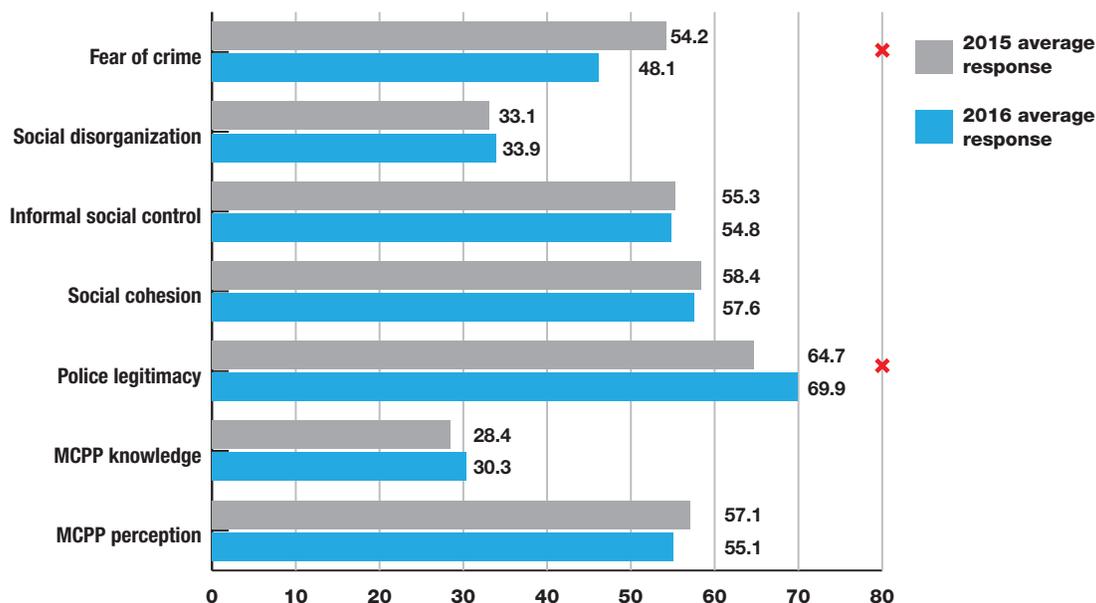


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H19. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, BITTER LAKE, 2015 (N=158) AND 2016 (N=218)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Residential burglary	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Property crime
3-Lack of police capacity/presence	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	3-Residential burglary	3-Public order crime
4-Illegal sex work	4-Public order crime	4-Property crime	4-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
5-Property crime	5-Property crime	5-Car/RV camping	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

FIGURE H23. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, BITTER LAKE, 2015 AND 2016

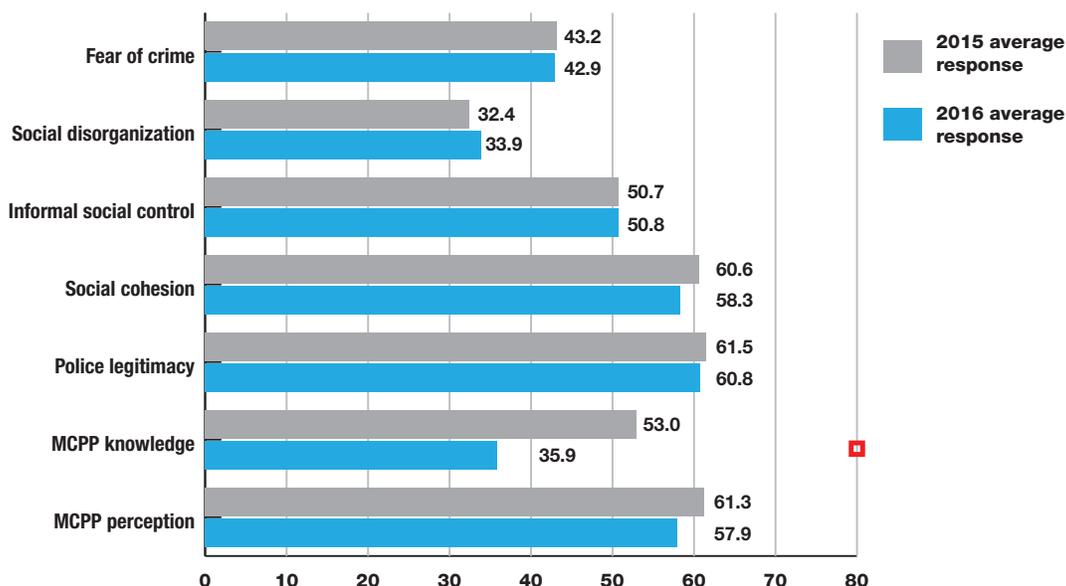


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

TABLE H20. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, FREMONT, 2015 (N=113) AND 2016 (N=117)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Car prowl	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Littering/Dumping	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Public order crime
3-Lack of police capacity/ presence	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	3-Car/RV camping	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit
4-Bicycle safety	4-Property crime	4-Parking issues	4-Lack of police capacity/ presence
5-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	5-More police community outreach needed	5-Auto theft	5-Property crime

FIGURE H24. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, FREMONT, 2015 AND 2016

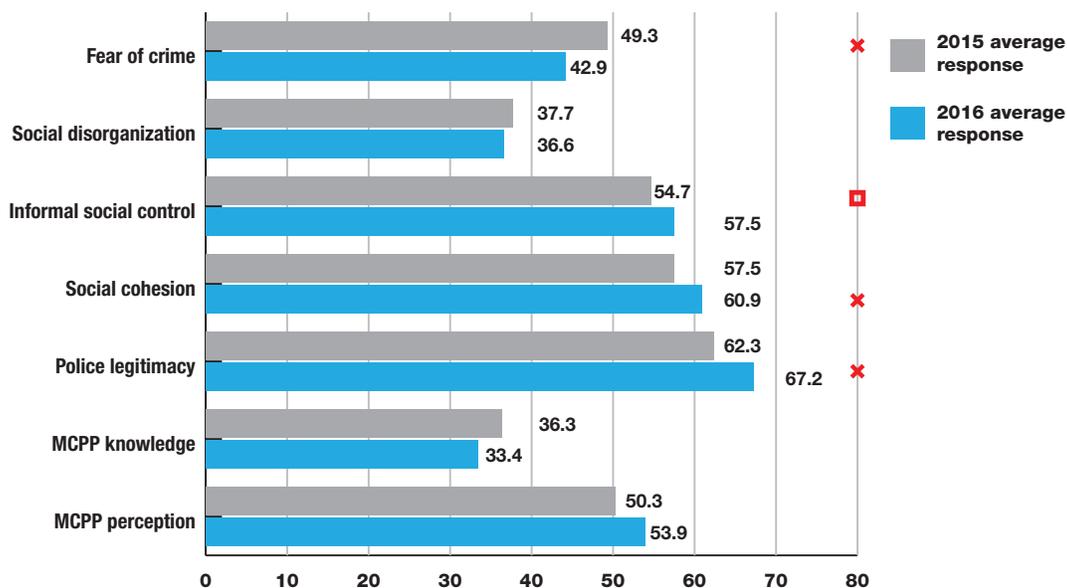


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H21. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, GREENWOOD, 2015 (N=288) AND 2016 (N=366)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence
2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Property crime	2-Car prowl	2-Public order crime
3-Residential burglary	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	3-Car/ RV camping	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Drug sales	4-Public order crime	4-Residential burglary	4-Property crime
5- Property crime	5-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	5-Property crime	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

FIGURE H25. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, GREENWOOD, 2015 AND 2016

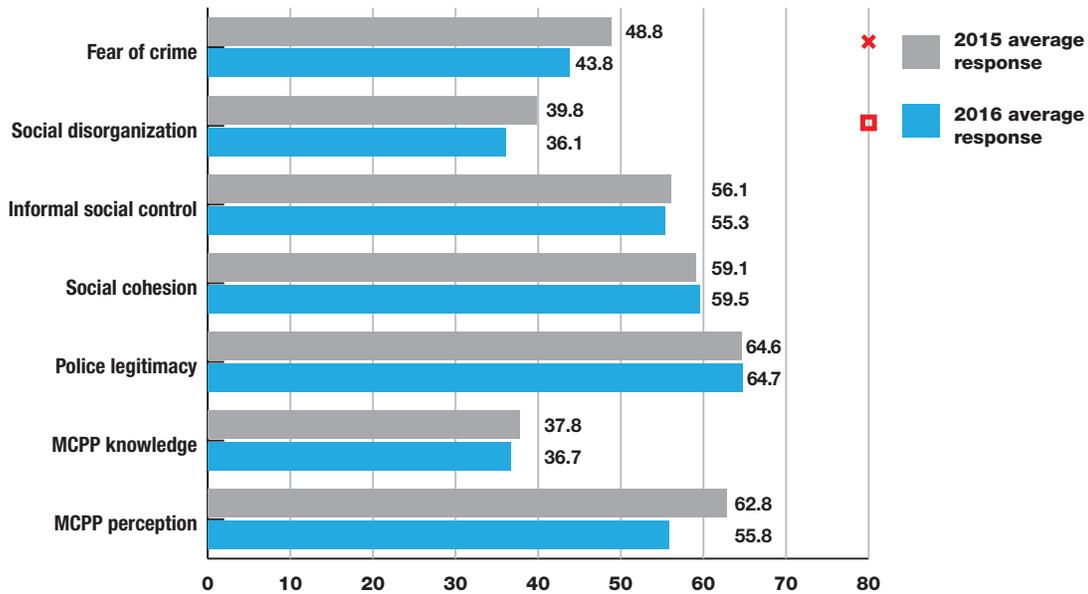


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

TABLE H22. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, LAKE CITY, 2015 (N=208) AND 2016 (N=355)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Property crime	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Car prowl	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Car prowl	2-Public order crime
3-Residential burglary	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	3-Residential burglary	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Littering/Dumping	4-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	4-Property crime	4-Property crime
5-Property crime	5-More police community outreach needed	5-Littering/Dumping	5-Traffic/pedestrian/bike/transit

FIGURE H26. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, LAKE CITY, 2015 AND 2016

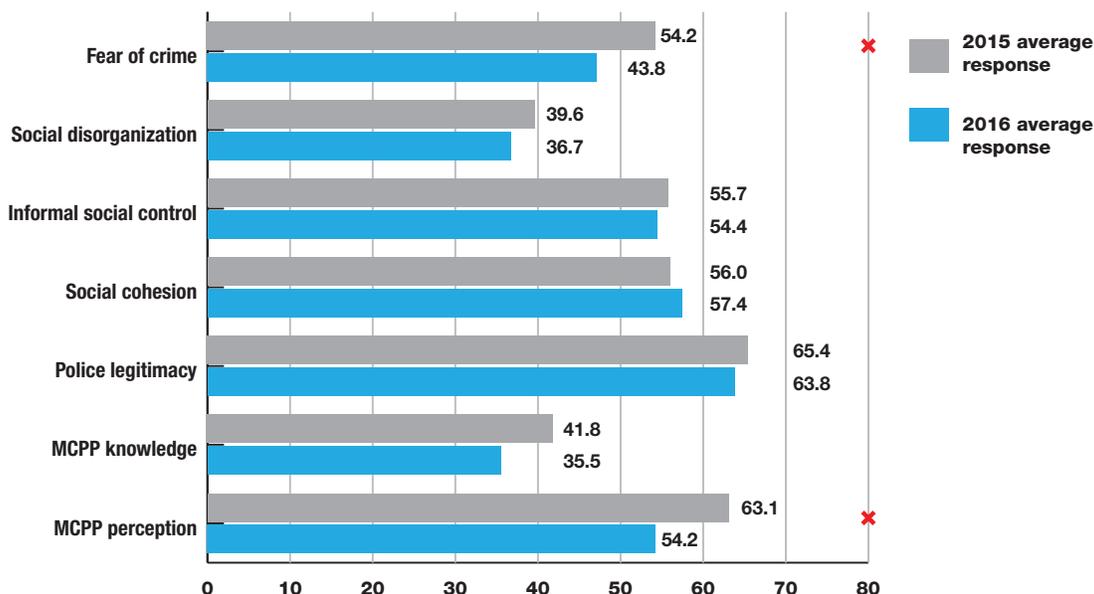


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

TABLE H23. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, NORTHGATE, 2015 (N=265) AND 2016 (N=365)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowling	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Property crime	2-Car prowling	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Residential burglary	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	3-Residential burglary	3-Property crime
4-Littering/Dumping	4-Public order crime	4-Property crime	4-Public order crime
5-Auto theft	5-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	5-Littering/Dumping	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

FIGURE H27. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, NORTHGATE, 2015 AND 2016

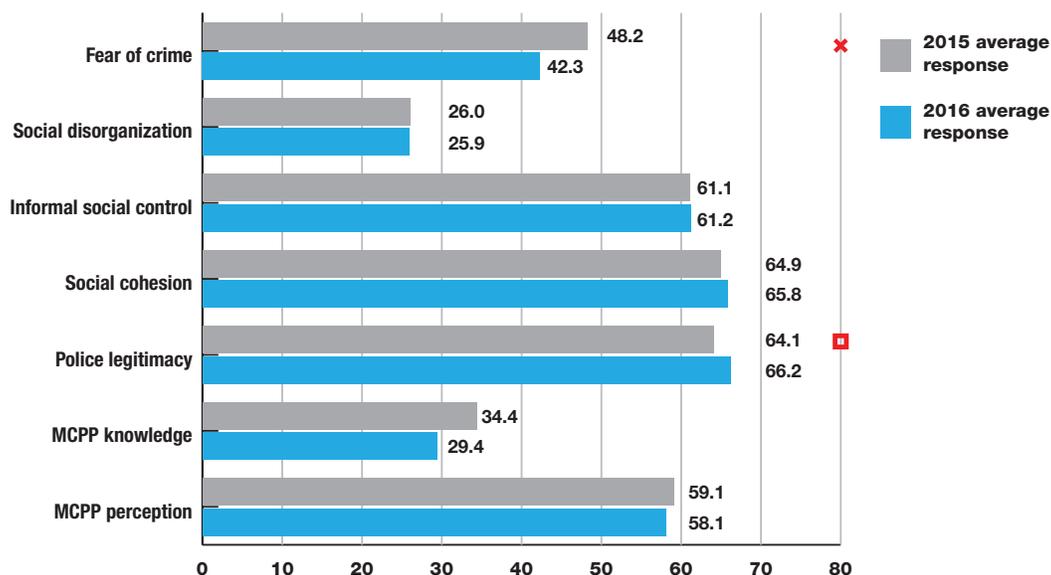


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with X. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with □.

TABLE H24. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, ROOSEVELT/RAVENNA/GREEN LAKE/WEDGWOOD, 2015 (N=605) AND 2016 (N=367)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Residential burglary	2-Property crime	2-Residential burglary	2-Property crime
3-Lack of police capacity/presence	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	3-Lack of police capacity/presence	3-Public order crime
4-Property crime	4-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	4-Property crime	4-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
5-Auto theft	5-Public order crime	5-Auto theft	5-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit

FIGURE H28. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, ROOSEVELT/RAVENNA, 2015 AND 2016

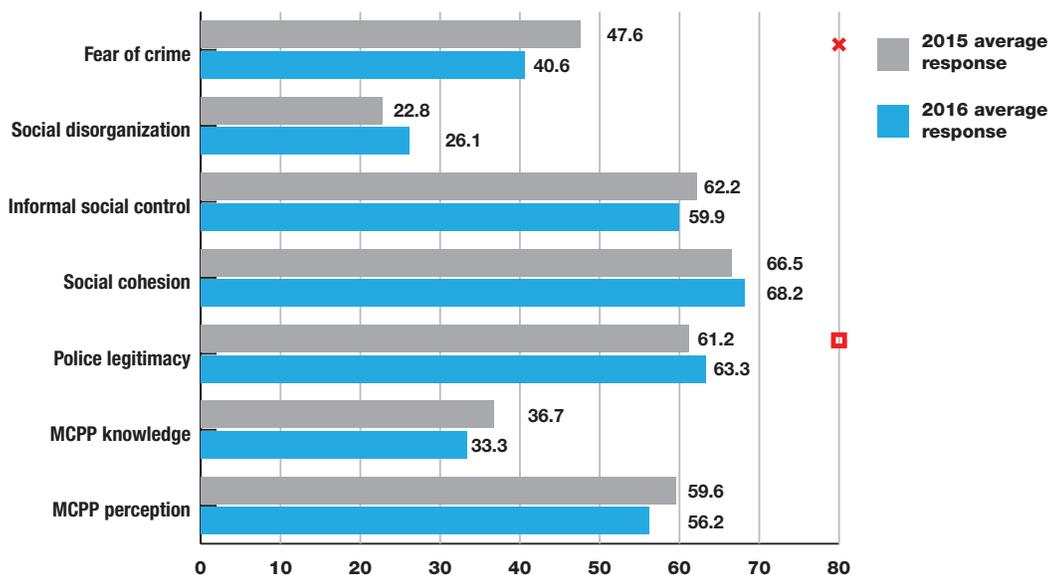


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **×**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H25. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, PHINNEY RIDGE, 2015 (N=78) AND 2016 (N=296)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Property crime	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence
2-Residential burglary	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Residential burglary	2-Property crime
3-Lack of police capacity/ presence	3-SPD doing a great job	3-Car prowl	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Property crime	4-Violent	4-Property crime	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Pedestrian safety	5-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	5-Auto theft	5-Crime is on the rise

FIGURE H29. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, PHINNEY RIDGE, 2015 AND 2016

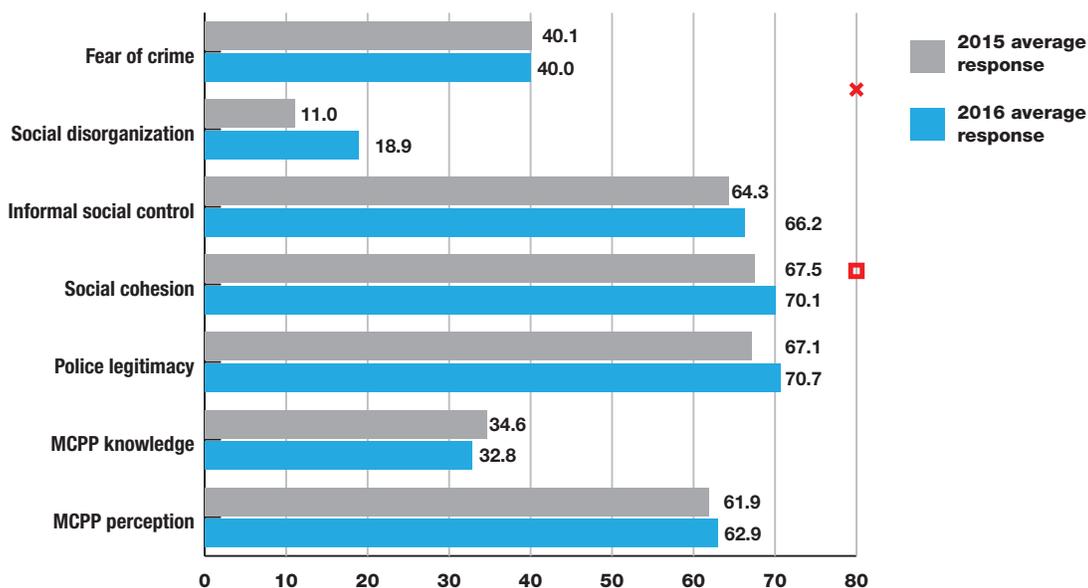


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **×**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H26. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SANDPOINT, 2015 (N=78) AND 2016 (N=296)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Property crime	1-Car prowl	1-Property crime
2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence
3-Auto theft	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	3-Residential burglary	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Residential burglary	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	4-Auto theft	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Graffiti	5-Public order crime	5-Property crime	5-Public order crime

FIGURE H30. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, SANDPOINT, 2015 AND 2016

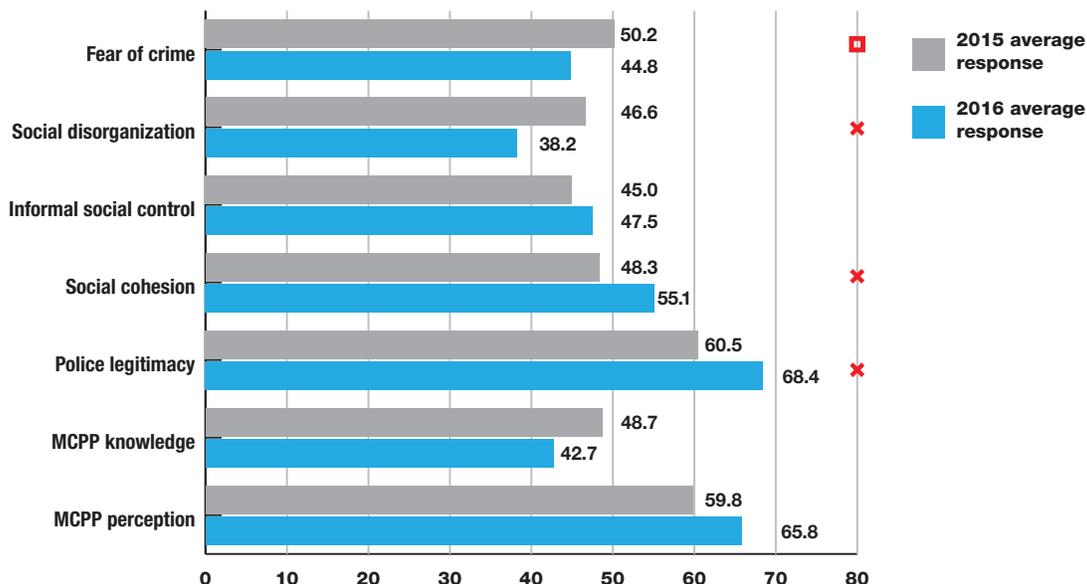


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **×**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

TABLE H27. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, UNIVERSITY DISTRICT, 2015 (N=106) AND 2016 (N=167)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowling	1-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	1-Car prowling	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Littering/Dumping	2-Public order crime	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
3-Parking issues	3-Lack of police capacity/presence	3-Property crime	3-Lack of police capacity/presence
4-Lack of police capacity/presence	4-Property crime	4-Residential burglary	4-Public order crime
5-Drug sales	5-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	5-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	5-Mental illness is a public safety and public health issue

FIGURE H31. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, UNIVERSITY DISTRICT, 2015 AND 2016

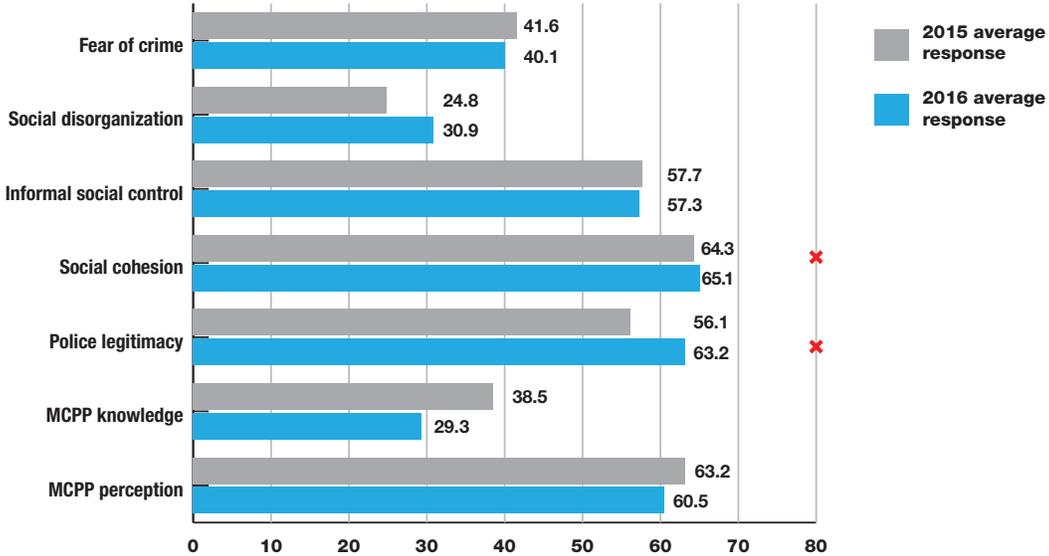


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with \times . Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with \square .

TABLE H28. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, WALLINGFORD, 2015 (N=116) AND 2016 (N=226)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	1-Car prowl	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Car/RV camping	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Public order crime
3-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	3-Property crime	3-Residential burglary	3-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
4-Bicycle safety	4-Concerns about selective enforcement/ racial bias	4-Auto theft	4-Lack of police capacity/ presence
5-Residential burglary	5-Public order crime	5-Car/RV camping	5-Property crime

FIGURE H32. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, WALLINGFORD, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with ✘. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with ◻.

South precinct

TABLE H29. SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS, 2015 AND 2016, SOUTH PRECINCT

Variable	Responses	2015 unweighted		2015 weighted		2016 unweighted		2016 weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	26.7	296	27.7	352	27.3	224	27.2	246
	Work	3.2	36	4.5	57	6.8	56	7.9	72
	Live/Work	70.1	778	67.8	861	65.9	540	64.9	588
Age	< 20	0.2	2	0.5	6	0.1	1	0.2	2
	20–29	6.7	74	7.4	94	5.2	42	6.1	54
	30–39	23.5	260	21.9	277	25.6	206	28.0	246
	40–49	25.9	287	26.9	341	24.4	197	24.0	211
	50–59	21.7	240	22.1	280	20.3	164	19.3	170
	60–69	16.8	186	15.2	192	17.5	141	16.3	143
	70–79	4.4	49	4.8	61	6.0	48	4.8	42
	80–89	0.6	7	0.9	12	0.9	7	1.3	11
	> 90	1	1	0.2	3	0	0	0	0
	Race*	American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.4	15	2.9	37	2.0	17	3.6
Asian		10.3	113	20.9	263	12.1	99	23.3	211
Black/African American		9.5	104	19.0	239	5.7	47	10.2	92
Pacific Islander		0.5	6	1.3	16	2.1	17	3.6	33
White		80.2	882	61.4	774	77.8	638	62.0	561
Ethnicity	Hispanic	2.9	32	6.2	78	3.9	32	7.3	66
Citizenship	Foreign-born non-U.S. citizen	2.6	29	3.3	42	2.1	17	2.1	19
	Foreign-born U.S. citizen	8.8	97	14.9	189	7.6	62	11	100
	U.S.-born citizen	88.6	981	81.8	1036	90.4	740	86.9	786
Gender*	Female	63.5	703	49.4	625	64.3	527	50.8	460
	Male	36.0	398	50.2	636	34.3	281	47.2	427
	Transgender	0.5	5	0.4	5	0.6	5	0.6	5
	Other	0.5	5	0.7	9	0.6	5	1.1	10

TABLE H29. SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS, 2015 AND 2016, SOUTH PRECINCT

Variable	Responses	2015 unweighted		2015 weighted		2016 unweighted		2016 weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Marital status	Divorced	7.3	81	6.8	86	7.9	64	7.0	63
	Married/ Domestic partnership	67.4	745	66.8	846	69.2	563	70.0	629
	Single	23.4	259	24.6	312	20.8	170	21.5	193
	Widowed	1.9	21	1.7	22	2.1	17	1.6	14
Education	No high school diploma	1.4	16	2.5	32	1.7	14	2.9	26
	High school diploma	3.7	41	5.4	68	2.1	17	2.9	26
	Some college	12.0	133	13.8	175	11.8	96	12.6	114
	Associate's degree	7.5	83	8.1	103	5.1	42	5.7	51
	Bachelor's degree	38.6	427	36.8	465	40.6	331	40.4	364
	Graduate degree	36.7	405	33.3	421	38.7	316	35.6	321
Household income	\$0–\$39,999	15.0	162	18.1	225	11.3	87	13	111
	\$40,000– \$79,999	24.9	269	24.4	302	23.4	180	22.8	196
	\$80,000– \$119,999	24.7	267	23.9	296	25	193	24.4	209
	\$120,000– \$159,999	15.6	168	14.2	176	13.4	104	12.7	109
	\$160,000– \$199,999	9.1	98	9.4	116	11.8	91	11.6	99
	\$200,000 or higher	10.7	116	10.1	125	15	117	15.4	132

*Respondents could select multiple categories

TABLE H30. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SOUTH PRECINCT, 2015 (N=1,110) AND 2016 (N=820)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	2-Car prowl	2-Property crime
3-Residential burglary	3-Property crime	3-Residential burglary	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Shots fired	4-Violent crime	4-Littering/Dumping	4-Public order crime
5-Littering/Dumping	5- Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	5-Auto theft	5-Concerns about selective enforcement/racial bias

FIGURE H33. PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED TOP CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SOUTH PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

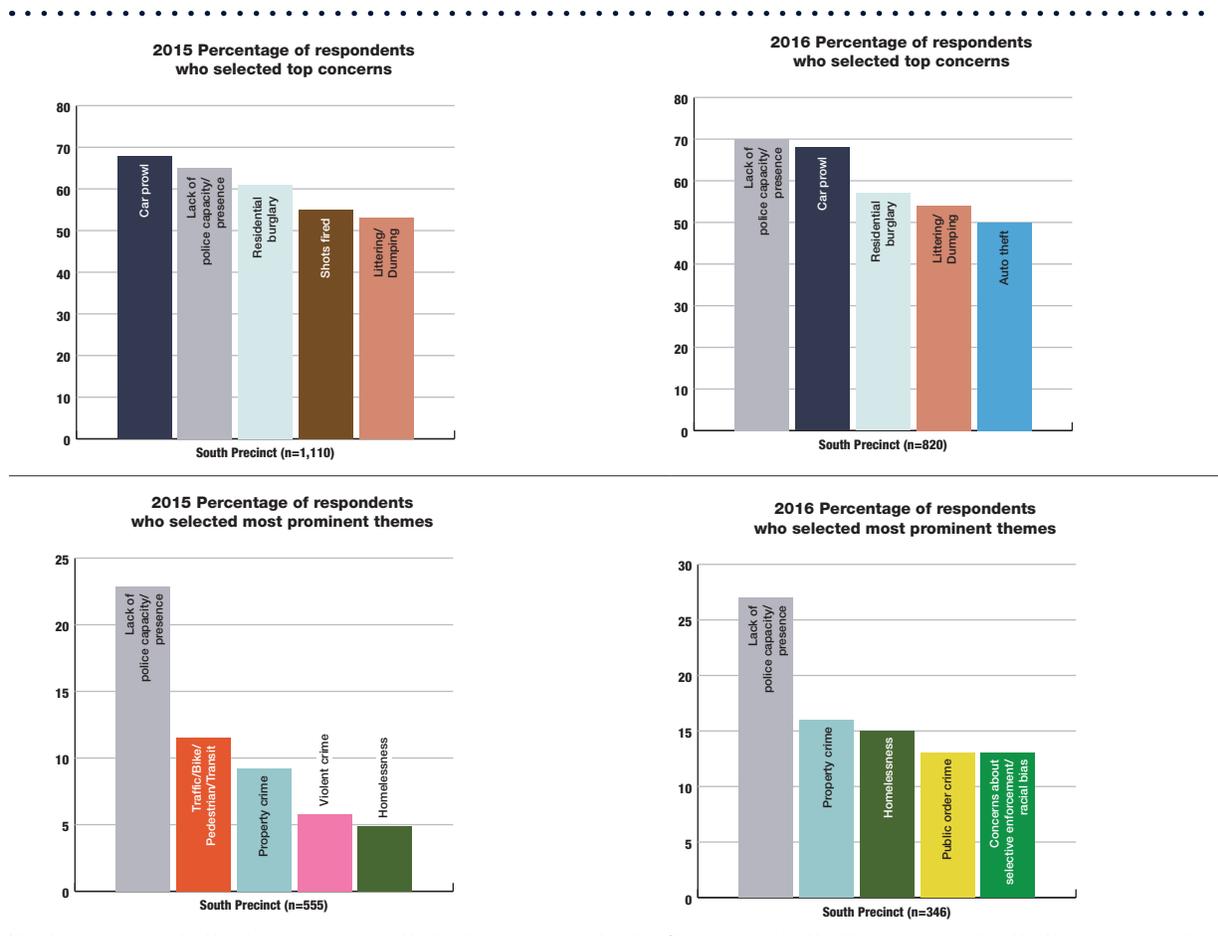
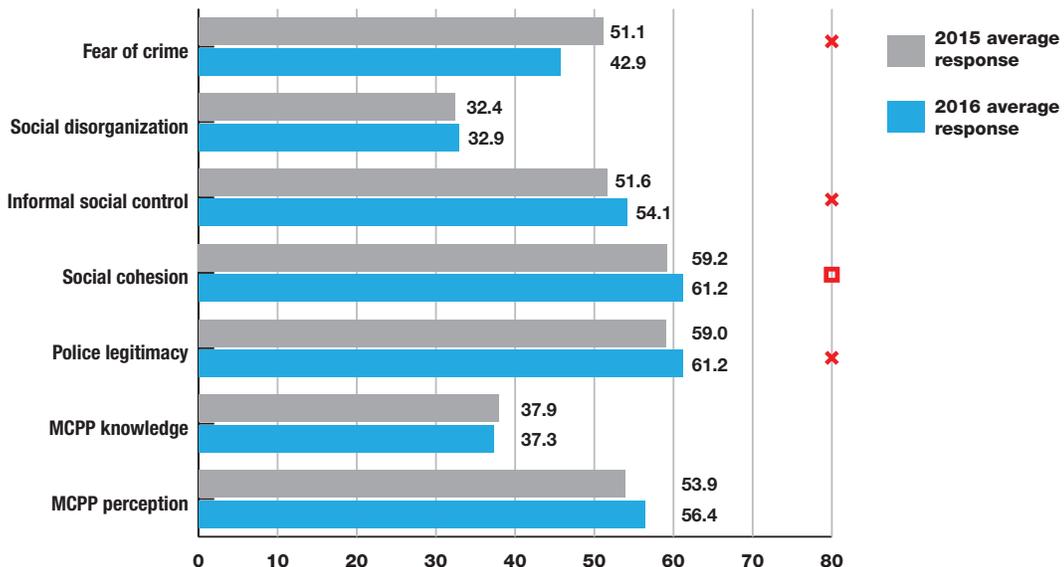


FIGURE H34. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, SOUTH PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with X. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with □.

FIGURE H35. POSITIVE VIEW OF POLICING IN SEATTLE VERSUS IN THE UNITED STATES, SOUTH PRECINCT, 2016

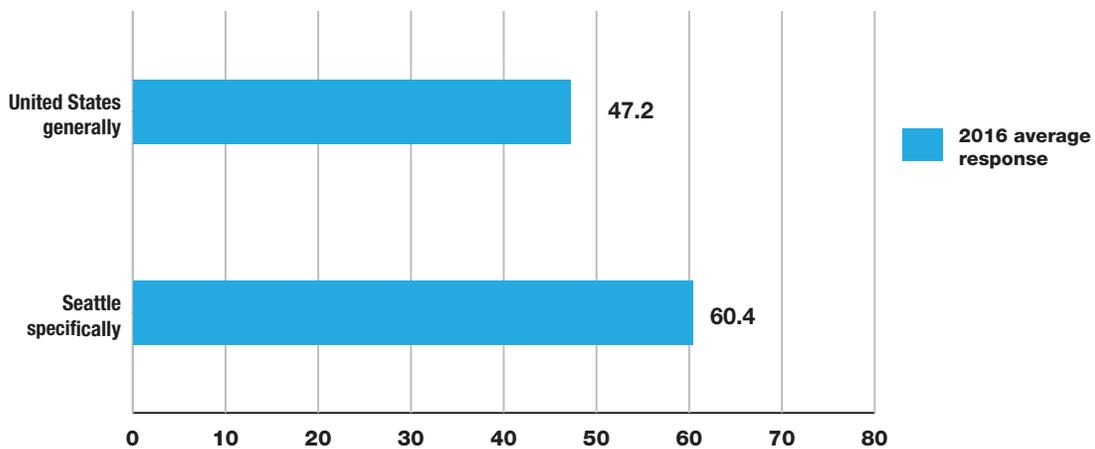
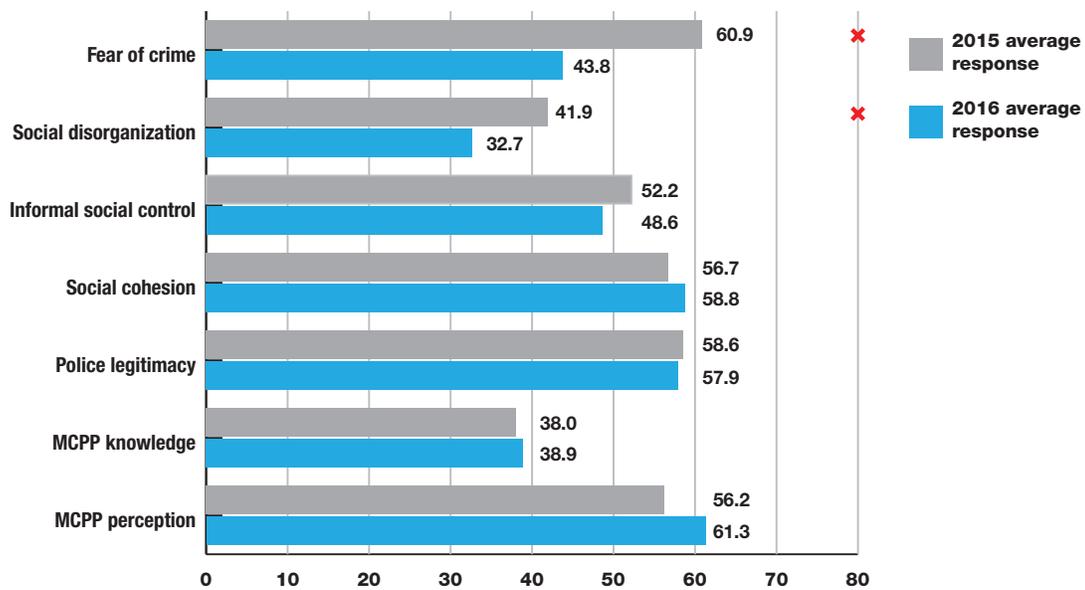


TABLE H31. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, BRIGHTON/DUNLAP, 2015 (N=71) AND 2016 (N=66)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Shots fired	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence
2-Car prowl	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	2-Littering/Dumping	2-Public order crime
3-Gun violence	3-Property crime	3-Car prowl	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit
4-Lack of police capacity/ presence	4-Public order crime	4-Shots fired	4-Concerns about selective enforcement/ racial bias
5-Residential burglary	5-Violent crime	5-Residential burglary	5-Violent crime

FIGURE H36. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, BRIGHTON/DUNLAP, 2015 AND 2016

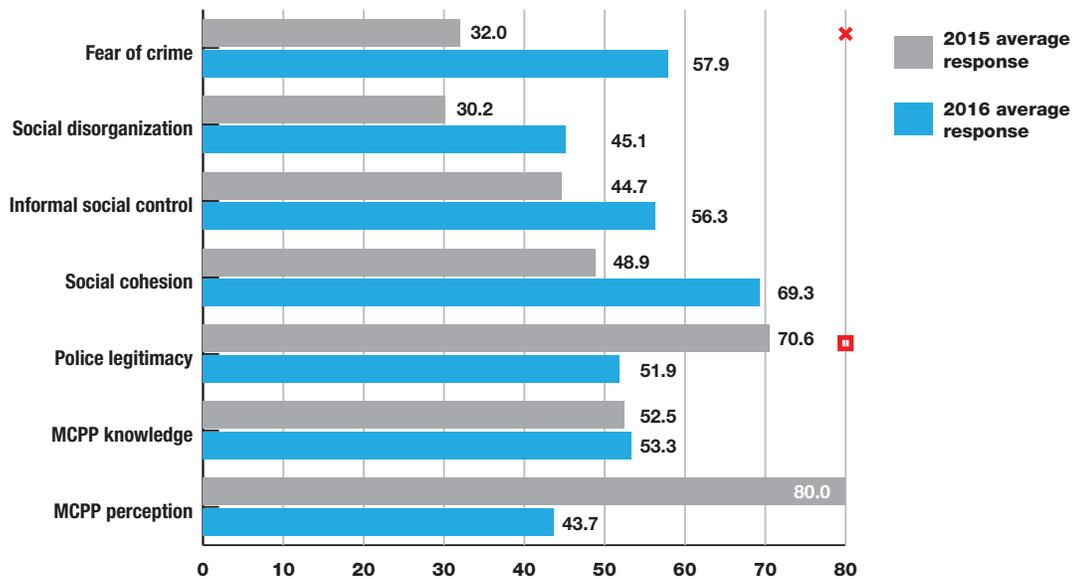


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

TABLE H32. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, CLAREMONT/RAINIER VISTA – 2015 (N=13) AND 2016 (N=6)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Shots fired	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Shots fired	1-Lack of trust in police specifically
2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Issues with 911/ dispatch	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police professionalism/police demeanor/respect for citizens
3-Littering/Dumping	3-More police community outreach needed	3-Littering/Dumping	3-SPD organization, lack of police accountability
4-Gang activity	4-SPD doing best they can w/limited resources	4-Car prowl	4-Survey/SU issues
5-Car prowl	5-SPD doing a great job	5-Unsafe driving/speeding	—

FIGURE H37. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, CLAREMONT/RAINIER VISTA, 2015 AND 2016

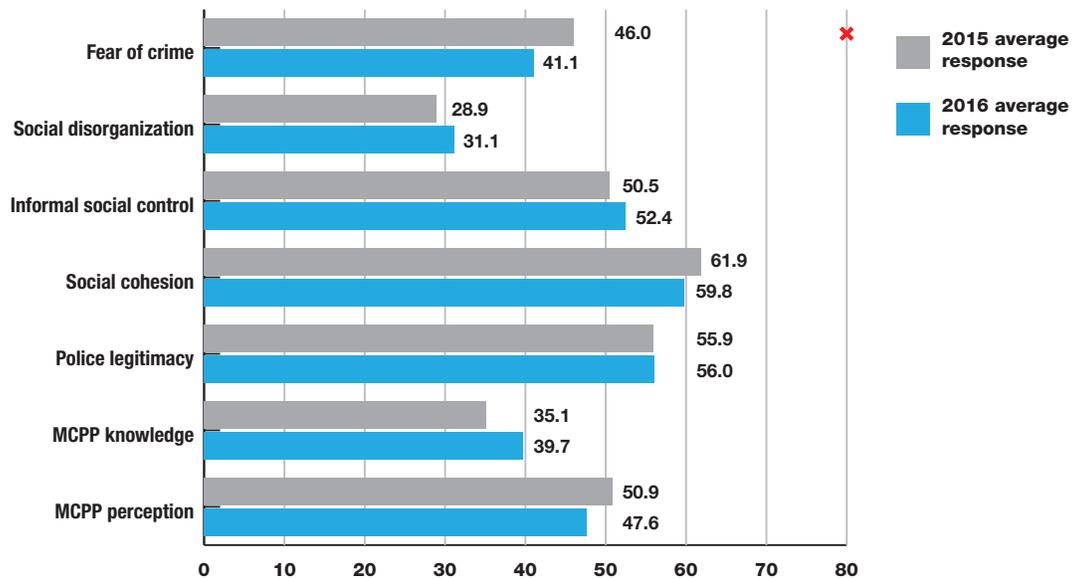


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **X**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H33. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, COLUMBIA CITY, 2015 (N=170) AND 2016 (N=206)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence
2-Car prowling	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	2-Car prowling	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit
3-Shots fired	3-Violent crime	3-Unsafe driving/speeding	3-Concerns about selective enforcement/ racial bias
4-Residential burglary	4-Concerns about selective enforcement/ racial bias	4-Residential burglary	4-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
5-Littering/Dumping	5-Property crime	5-Littering/Dumping	5-Public order crime

FIGURE H38. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, COLUMBIA CITY, 2015 AND 2016

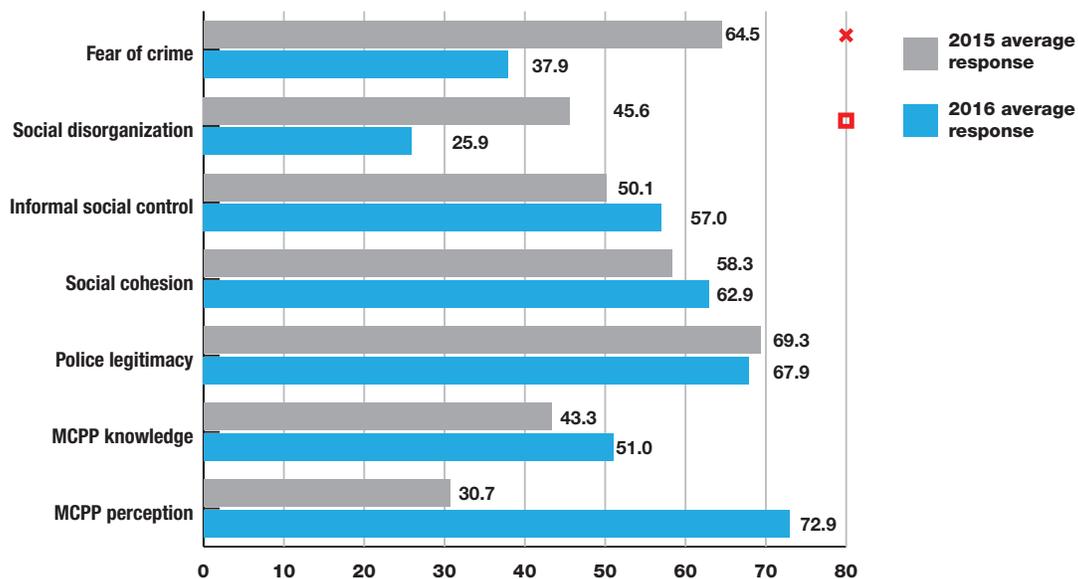


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H34. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, GENESEE, 2015 (N=16) AND 2016 (N=50)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Auto theft	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Property crime
2-Car prowl	2-Concerns about selective enforcement/ racial bias	2-Car prowl	2-More social services needed in city to respond to people in social and behavioral crisis
3-Residential burglary	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	3-Auto theft	3-Lack of police capacity/ presence
4-Lack of police capacity/ presence	4-Public order crime	4-Property crime	4-CJS/Lack prosecution are returning offenders to streets
5-Property crime	—	5-Residential burglary	5-Traffic/pedestrian/bike/ transit

FIGURE H39. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, GENESEE, 2015 AND 2016

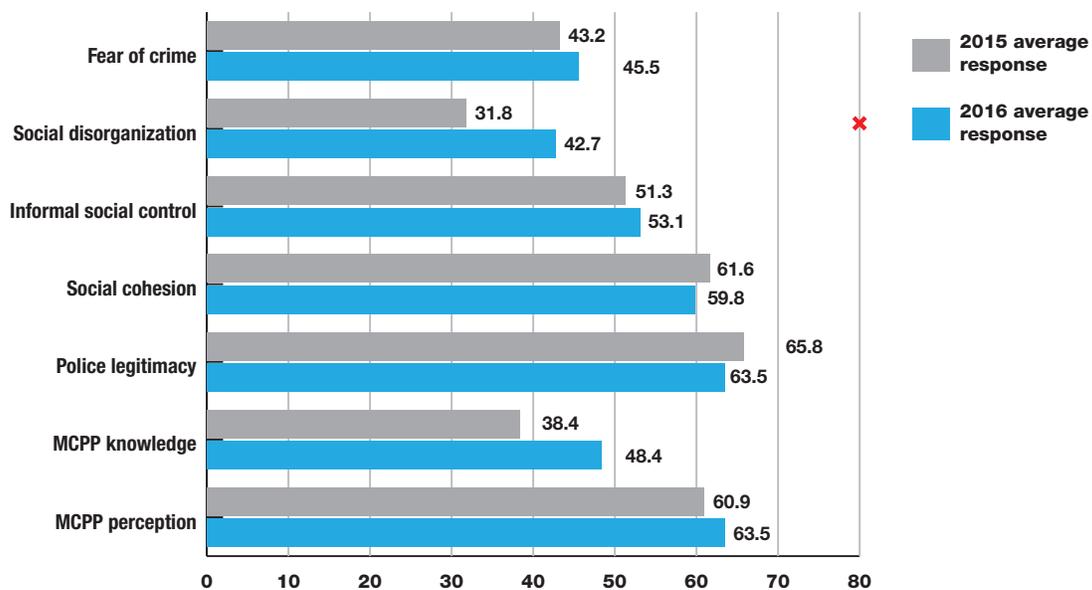


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with X. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with square.

TABLE H35. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, GEORGETOWN, 2015 (N=39) AND 2016 (N=44)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence
2-Auto theft	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Car/RV camping	2-Concerns about selective enforcement/ racial bias
3-Graffiti	3-Lack of trust in police/ SPD	3-Graffiti	3-More police community outreach needed
4-Littering/Dumping	4-More police community outreach needed	4-Auto theft	4-Property crime
5-Car/RV camping	5-Violent crime	5-Littering/Dumping	5-Public order crime

FIGURE H40. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, GEORGETOWN, 2015 AND 2016

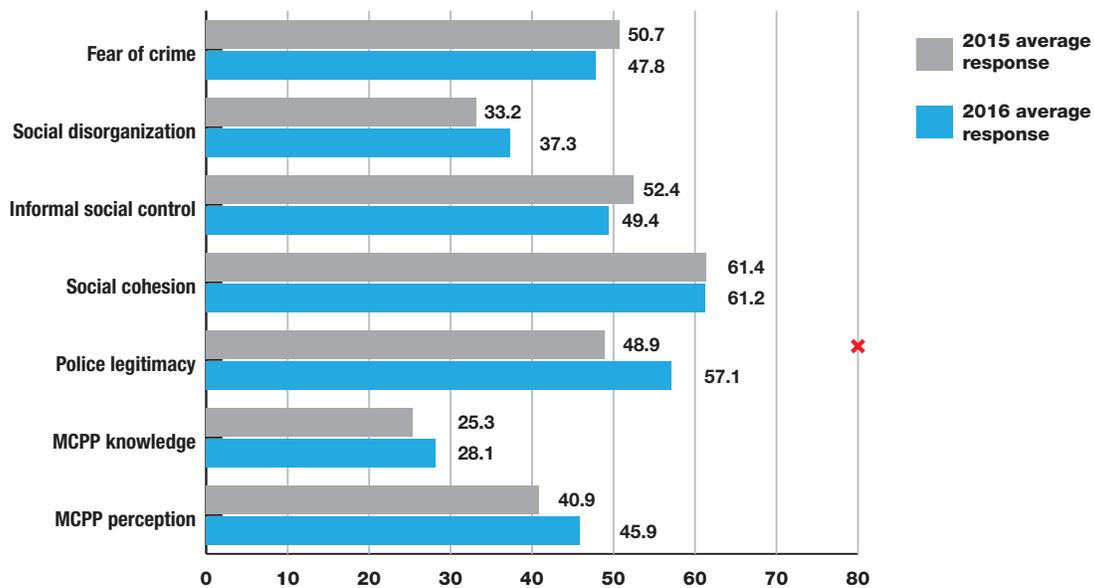


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H36. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, HILLMAN CITY, 2015 (N=39) AND 2016 (N=63)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Residential burglary	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Concerns about selective enforcement/racial bias
2-Car prowl	2-Lack of trust in police/SPD	2-Shots fired	2-Lack of police capacity/presence
3-Lack of police capacity/presence	3-Violent crime	3-Car prowl	3-More police community outreach needed
4-Property crime	4-Property crime	4-Residential burglary	4-Violent crime
5-Shots fired	5-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	5-Unsafe driving/speeding	5-Concerns about police use of force

FIGURE H41. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, HILLMAN CITY, 2015 AND 2016

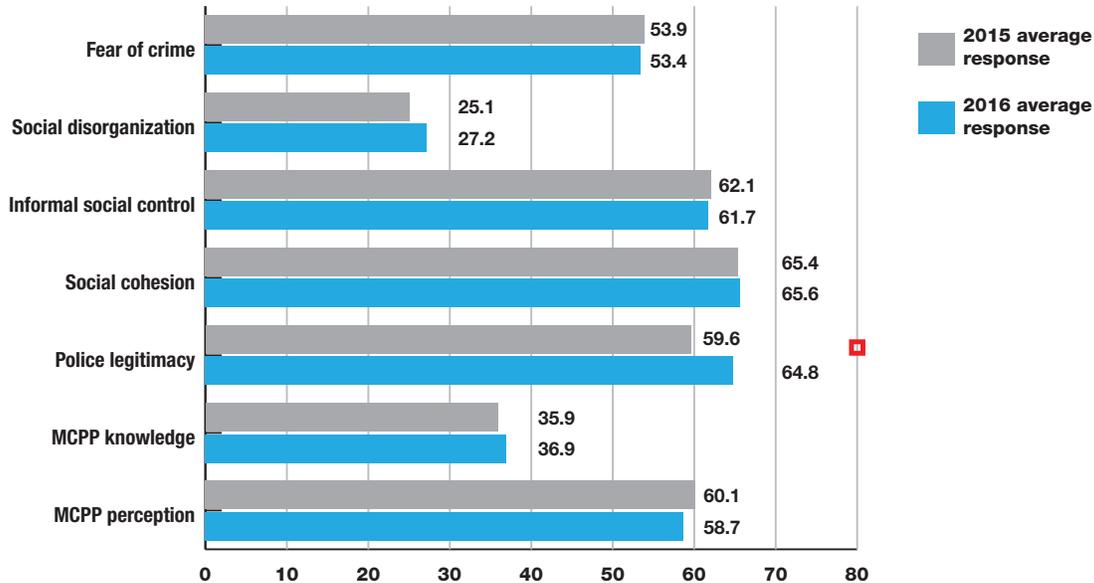


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H37. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, LAKEWOOD/SEWARD PARK, 2015 (N=124) AND 2016 (N=94)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence
2-Residential burglary	2-Property crime	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Concerns about selective enforcement/ racial bias
3-Lack of police capacity/ presence	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	3-Residential burglary	3-Property crime
4-Property crime	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety	4-Shots fired	4-Concerns about police use of force
5-Shots fired	5-Lack of trust in police/ SPD	5-Theft	5-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit

FIGURE H42. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, LAKEWOOD/SEWARD PARK, 2015 AND 2016

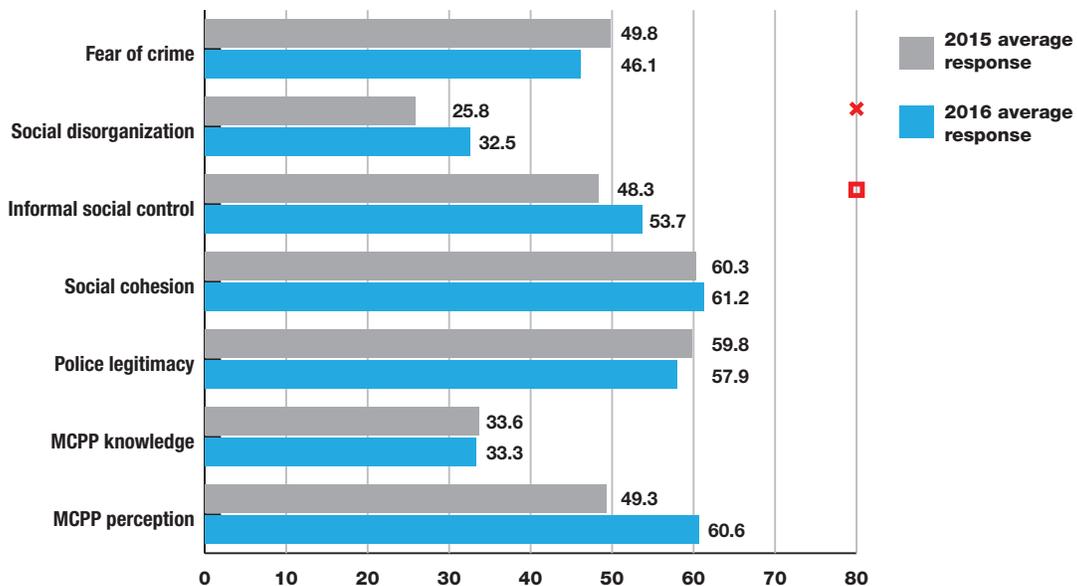


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **X**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H38. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, MID-BEACON HILL, 2015 (N=68) AND 2016 (N=93)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Residential burglary	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Residential burglary	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Lack of trust in police/SPD	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Property crime
3-Littering/Dumping	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	3-Car prowl	3-Public order crime
4-Car prowl	4-Property crime	4-Littering/Dumping	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Graffiti	5-More police community outreach needed	5-Property crime	5-Lack of police capacity/presence

FIGURE H43. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, MID-BEACON HILL, 2015 AND 2016

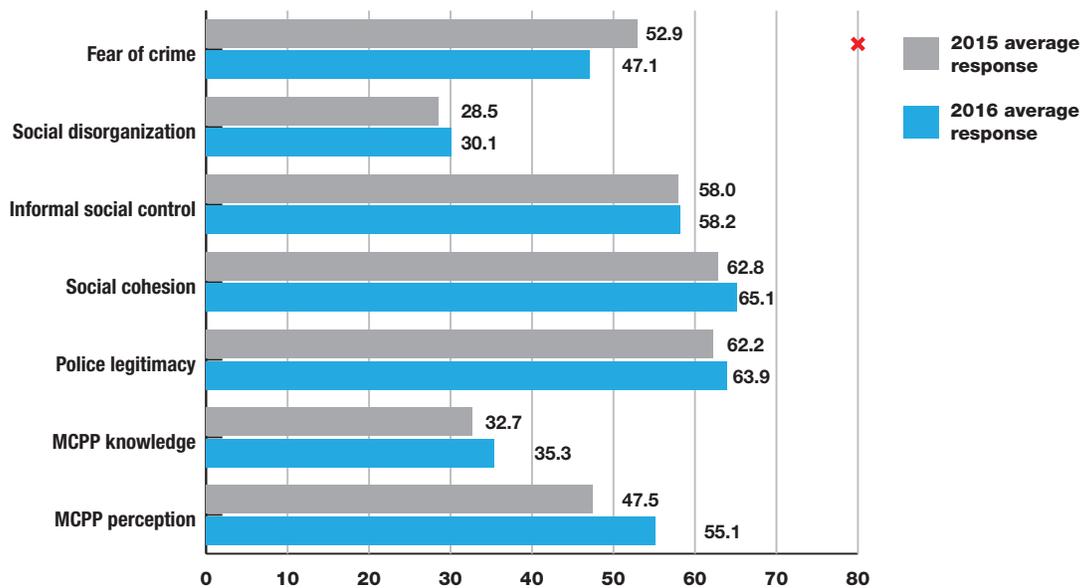


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

TABLE H39. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, MOUNT BAKER – 2015 (N=147) AND 2016 (N=178)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Property crime	1-Car prowl	1-Property crime
2-Residential burglary	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence
3-Lack of police capacity/ presence	3-Public order crime	3-Residential burglary	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Shots fired	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	4-Shots fired	4-Public order crime
5-Property crime	5-Lack of trust in police/ SPD	5-Auto theft	5-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit

FIGURE H44. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, MOUNT BAKER, 2015 AND 2016

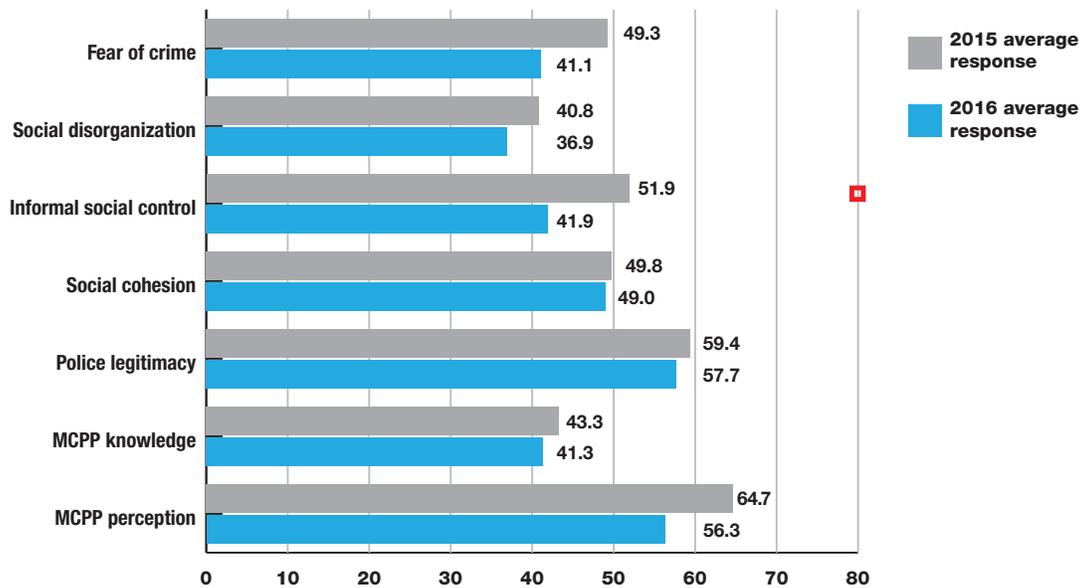


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H40. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, NEW HOLLY, 2015 (N=29) AND 2016 (N=40)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Safety issues at bus stops	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Shots fired	1-Public order crime
2-Littering/Dumping	2-Lack of trust in police/SPD	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Lack of police capacity/presence
3-Youth intimidation or criminal activity	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	3-Unsafe driving/speeding	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Car prowl	4-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	4-Littering/Dumping	4-SPD doing a great job
5-Shots fired	5-Moving out of Seattle due to crime and safety concerns	5-Car prowl	5-Violent crime

FIGURE H45. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, NEW HOLLY, 2015 AND 2016

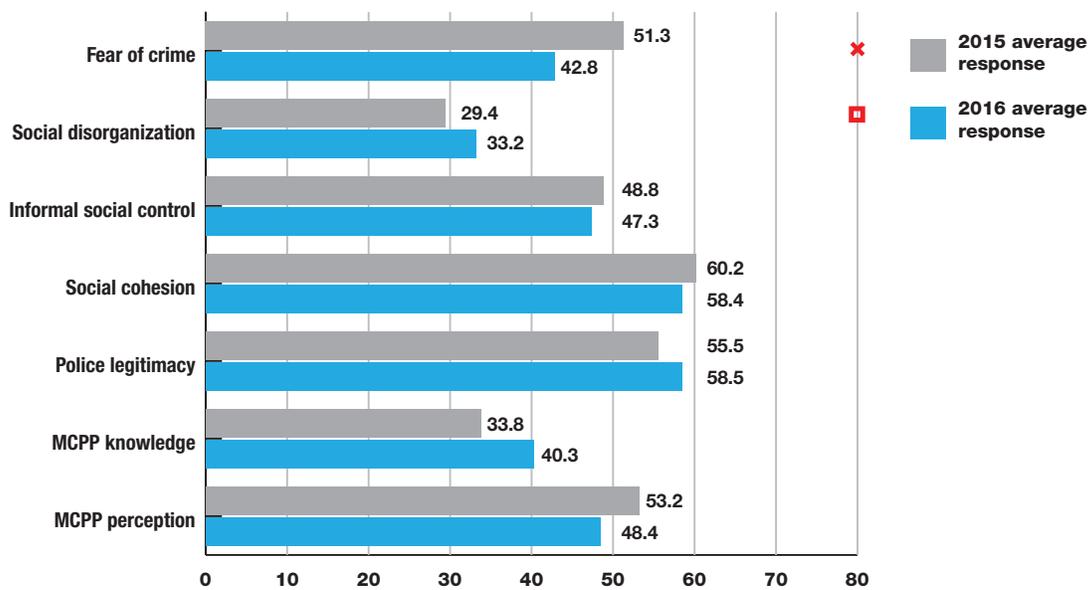


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

TABLE H41. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, NORTH BEACON HILL, 2015 (N=140) AND 2016 (N=165)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Littering/Dumping	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Residential burglary	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Lack of police capacity/presence	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	3-Lack of police capacity/presence	3-Public order crime
4-Residential burglary	4-Violent crime	4-Littering/Dumping	4-More police community outreach needed
5-Auto theft	5-Public order crime	5-Property crime	5-Property crime

FIGURE H46. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, NORTH BEACON HILL, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **X**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

TABLE H42. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, RAINIER BEACH, 2015 (N=35) AND 2016 (N=220)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence
2- Shots fired	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	2-Shots fired	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit
3-Littering/Dumping	3-Violent crime	3-Car prowl	3-Public order crime
4-Residential burglary	4-Property crime	4-Littering/Dumping	4-More police community outreach needed
5-Car prowl	5-Public order crime	5-Gun violence	5-Property crime

FIGURE H47. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, RAINIER BEACH, 2015 AND 2016

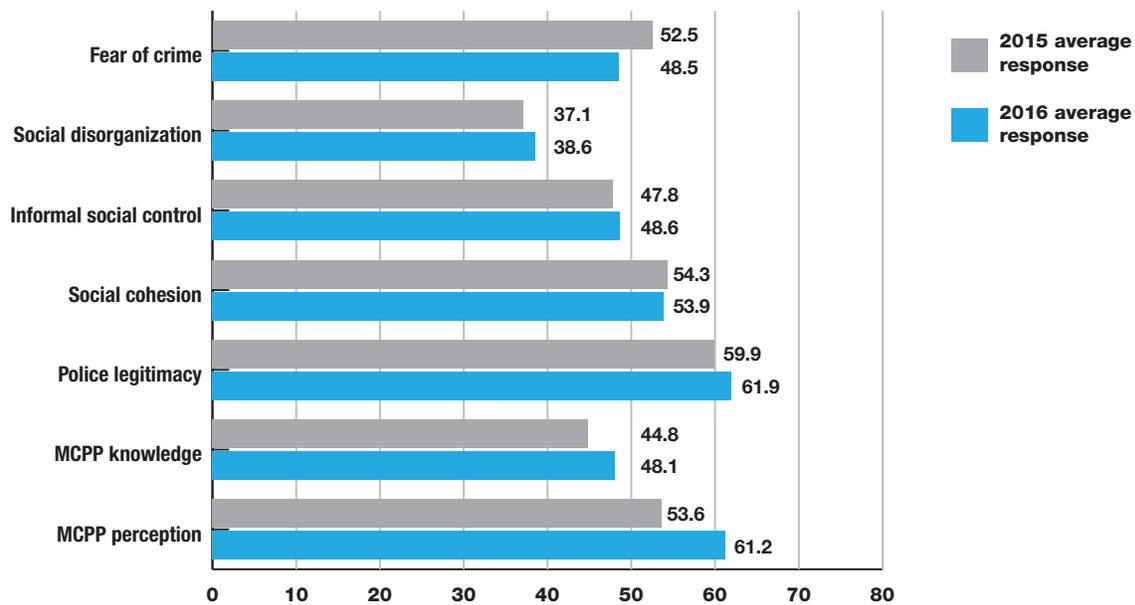
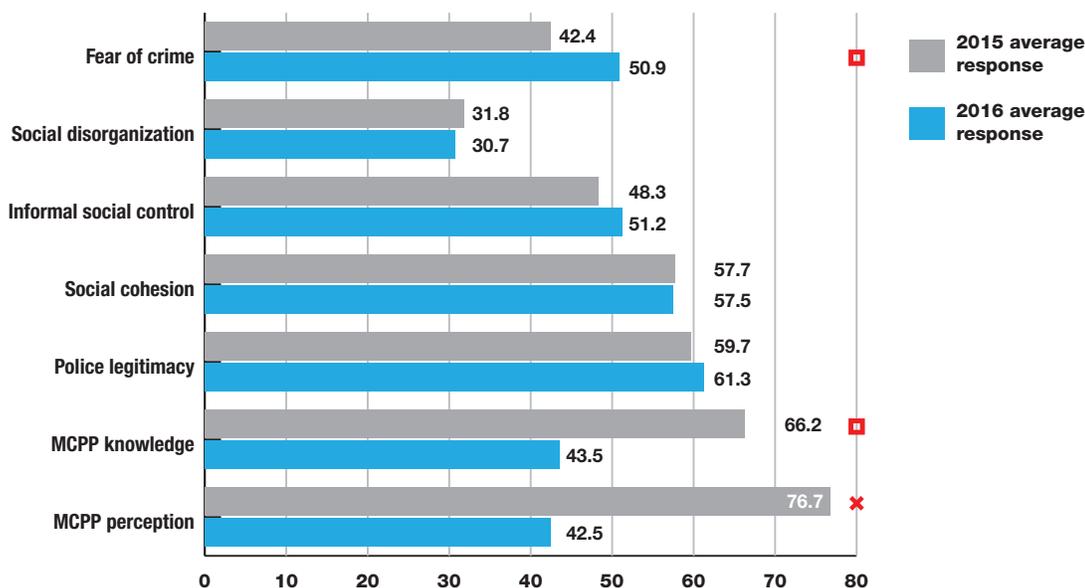


TABLE H43. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, RAINIER VIEW, 2015 (N=35) AND 2016 (N=47)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Littering/Dumping	2-Public order crime	2-Unsafe driving/speeding	2-Property crime
3-Car prowling	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	3-Car prowling	3-Survey/SU issues
4-Traffic safety	4-Lack of police professionalism/respect for citizens	4-Littering/Dumping	4-Violent crime
5-Shots fired	5-Nextdoor – Positive for community/public safety	5-Residential burglary	5-More CPTED/ situational/ environmental crime prevention strategies and citizen training

FIGURE H48. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, RAINIER VIEW, 2015 AND 2016

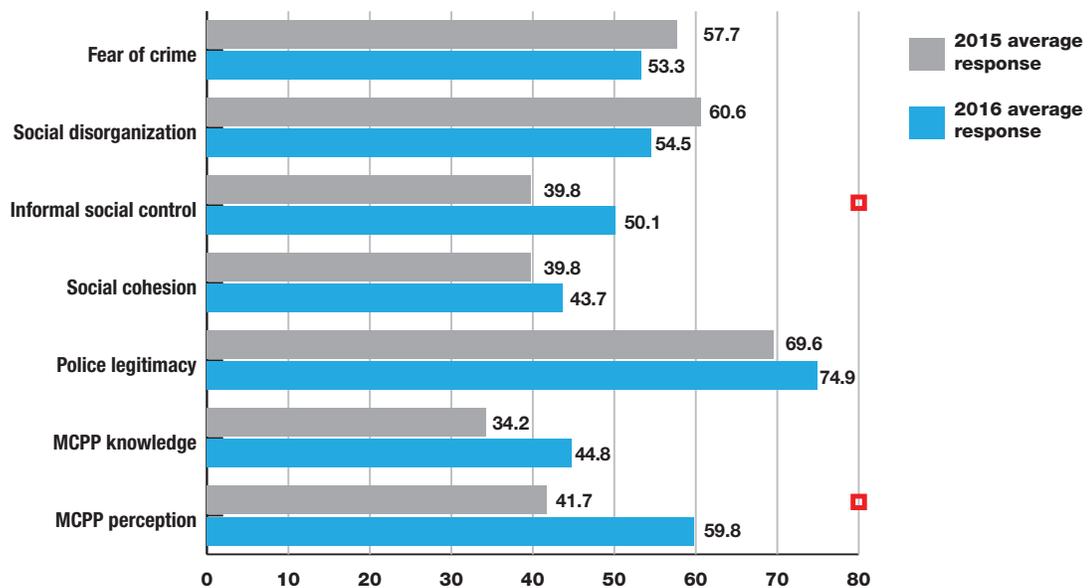


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **X**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H44. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SODO, 2015 (N=26) AND 2016 (N=58)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	1-Homeless encampment (nonregulated)	1-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
2-Car prowling	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	2-Littering/Dumping	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Graffiti	3-Crime is on the rise	3-Car prowling	3-Lack of police capacity/presence
4-Loitering	4-More police community outreach needed	4-Car/RV camping	4-Public order crime
5-Drug use in public	5-Lack of police capacity/presence	5-Transient camps	5-SPD doing best they can w/limited resources

FIGURE H49. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, SODO, 2015 AND 2016

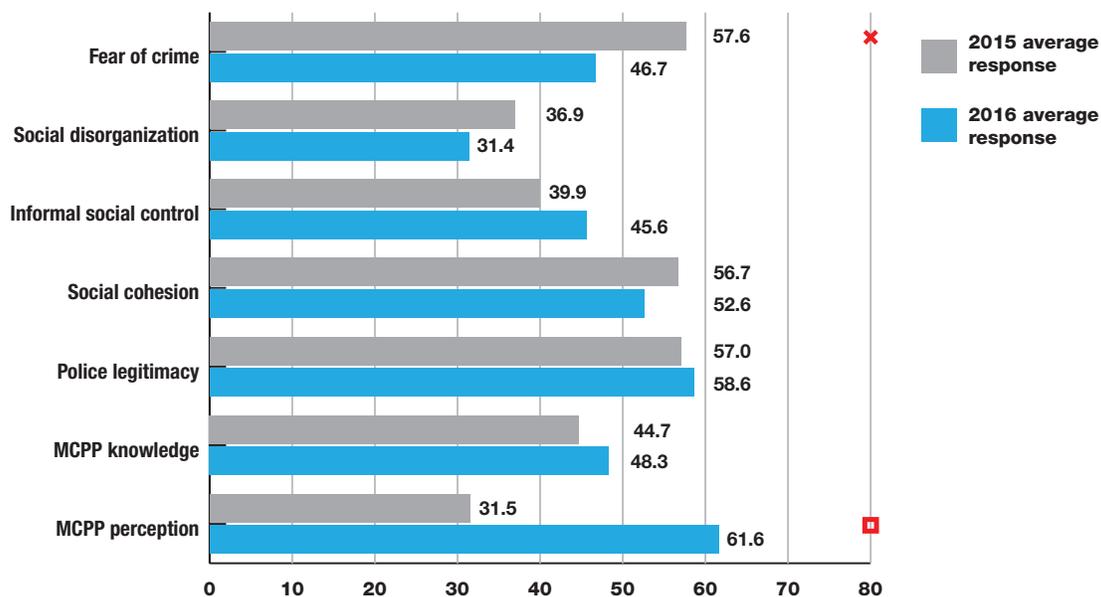


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with \times . Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with \square .

TABLE H45. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SOUTH BEACON HILL, 2015 (N=24) AND 2016 (N=97)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Littering/Dumping	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Residential burglary	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	2-Litterng/Dumping	2-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
3-Car prowls	3-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety	3-Residential burglary	3-More police community outreach needed
4-Lack of police capacity/presence	4-More CPTED/crime prevention strategies and citizen training	4-Car prowl	4-Property crime
5-Theft	—	5-Theft	5-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue

FIGURE H50. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, SOUTH BEACON HILL, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **X**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

Southwest precinct

TABLE H46. SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS FOR 2015 AND 2016, SOUTHWEST PRECINCT

Variable	Responses	2015 Unweighted		2015 Weighted		2016 Unweighted		2016 Weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	32.5	295	32.5	295	29.7	425	28.0	409
	Work	2.2	20	2.5	23	2.6	37	3.6	52
	Live/Work	65.3	593	65.0	590	67.8	971	68.5	1001
Age	< 20	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.4	5	0.4	6
	20–29	4.3	39	4.6	42	6.0	86	7.3	106
	30–39	20.0	182	21.1	192	21.9	312	23.0	333
	40–49	23.5	213	24.1	219	27.3	389	27.7	401
	50–59	22.5	204	21.6	196	21.6	308	21.0	303
	60–69	21.0	191	20.4	185	16.7	238	15.4	223
	70–79	7.5	68	7.0	64	5.0	71	4.2	61
	80–89	1.1	10	1.0	9	1.0	14	0.8	12
	> 90	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.1	1
Race*	American Indian/Alaskan Native	3.4	31	7.9	72	2.5	35	1.2	17
	Asian	5.5	50	17.1	213	7.2	103	14.7	215
	Black/African American	3.1	28	7.1	64	3.5	50	7.0	102
	Pacific Islander	0.8	7	1.8	16	0.6	8	4.9	72
	White	90.2	815	79.8	722	84.4	1210	72.2	1055
Ethnicity	Hispanic	3.9	35	8.6	78	4.1	59	8.6	125
Citizenship	Foreign-born non-U.S. citizen	1.9	17	2.3	21	2.1	30	3.0	44
	Foreign-born U.S. citizen	5.0	45	7.8	71	5.0	72	8.1	118
	U.S.-born citizen	93.2	845	89.9	815	92.9	1328	88.9	1074
Gender*	Female	63.4	574	51.0	463	63.2	906	50.0	732
	Male	36.5	331	49.1	445	35.5	509	47.8	700
	Transgender	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.2	3	0.5	7
	Other	0.2	2	0.2	2	1.2	16	1.7	24

TABLE H46. SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS FOR 2015 AND 2016, SOUTHWEST PRECINCT

Variable	Responses	2015 Unweighted		2015 Weighted		2016 Unweighted		2016 Weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Marital status	Divorced	9.2	83	7.9	72	7.9	113	7.2	105
	Married/ Domestic partnership	66.2	600	65.0	590	67.1	959	65.8	792
	Single	22.9	208	25.4	231	22.4	321	23.5	343
	Widowed	1.8	16	2.4	22	2.6	37	2.5	36
Education	No high school diploma	0.4	4	0.7	6	0.8	12	1.5	22
	High school diploma	3.9	35	4.9	44	4.0	57	4.5	65
	Some college	15.0	136	15.5	140	15.7	225	17.2	251
	Associate's degree	7.3	66	7.4	67	7.7	110	8.2	119
	Bachelor's degree	40.8	369	39.5	357	42.2	604	41.3	603
	Graduate degree	32.6	295	32.1	290	29.5	422	27.3	399
Household income	\$0–\$39,999	12.5	109	13.4	117	13.1	180	14.3	204
	\$40,000– \$79,999	25.6	224	23.9	208	25.2	346	24.4	342
	\$80,000– \$119,999	28.6	250	28.3	247	24.7	339	25	252
	\$120,000– \$159,999	15.8	138	16.4	143	15.4	225	15.6	219
	\$160,000– \$199,999	7.4	65	7.7	67	8.7	120	8.9	125
	\$200,000 or higher	10.2	89	10.3	90	11.8	182	11.8	166

*Respondents could select multiple categories.

TABLE H47. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SOUTHWEST PRECINCT, 2015 (N=908) AND 2016 (N=1,433)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Public order crime
3-Residential burglary	3-Public order crime	3-Residential burglary	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Littering/Dumping	4-Property crime	4-Property crime	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit
5-Auto theft	5-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	5-Littering/Dumping	5-Property crime

FIGURE H51. PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED TOP CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SOUTHWEST PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

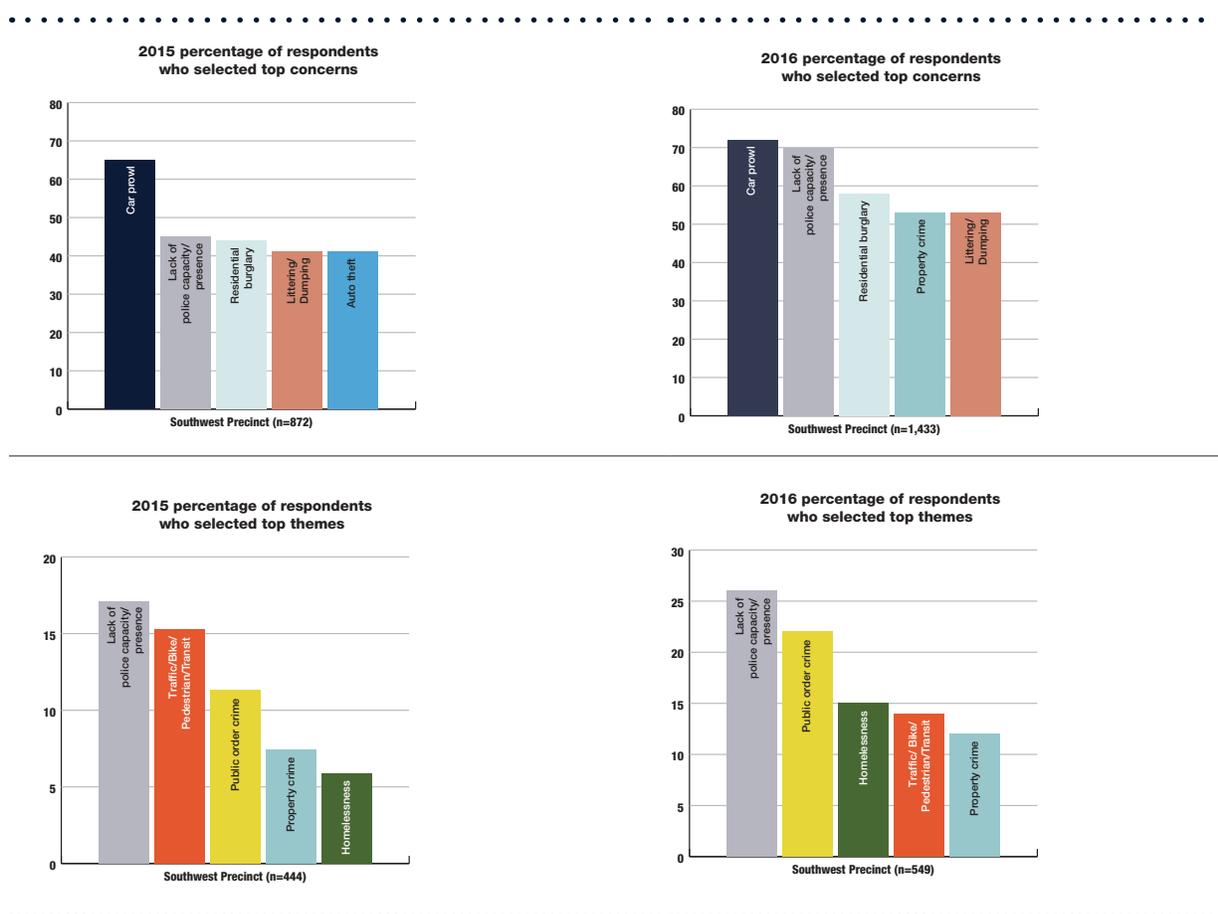
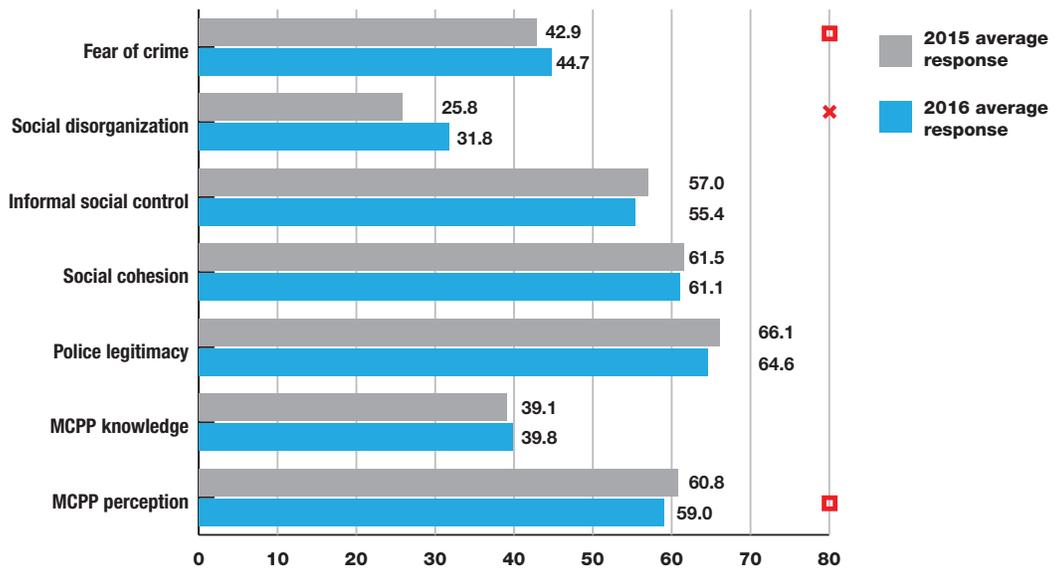


FIGURE H52. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, SOUTHWEST PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with X. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with □.

FIGURE H53. POSITIVE VIEW OF POLICING IN SEATTLE VERSUS IN THE UNITED STATES, SOUTHWEST PRECINCT, 2016

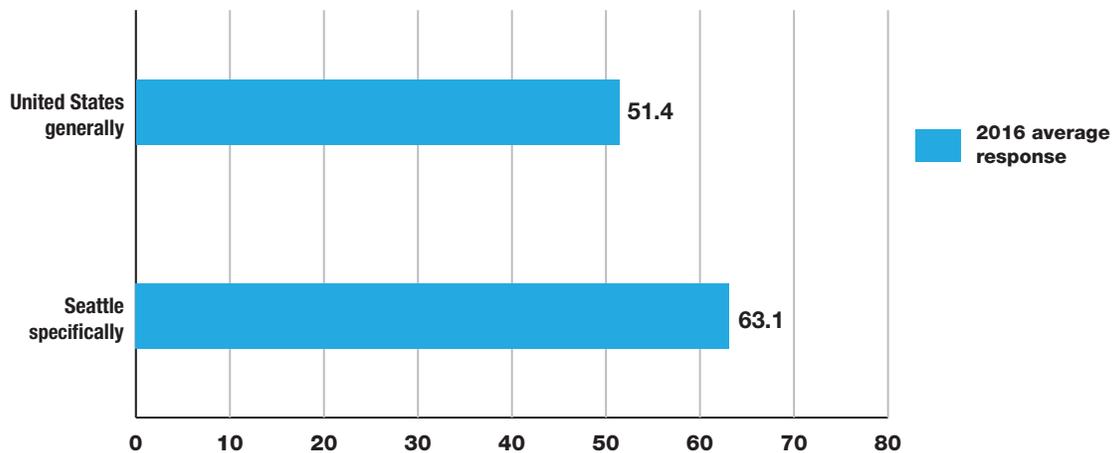


TABLE H48. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, ALASKA JUNCTION, 2016 (N=193)*

2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Public order crime
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Residential burglary	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit
4-Auto theft	4-Lack of police capacity/presence
5-Property crime	5-Property crime

* No 2015 data are available. Alaska Junction was a new microcommunity added in 2016.

FIGURE H54. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, ALASKA JUNCTION, 2016

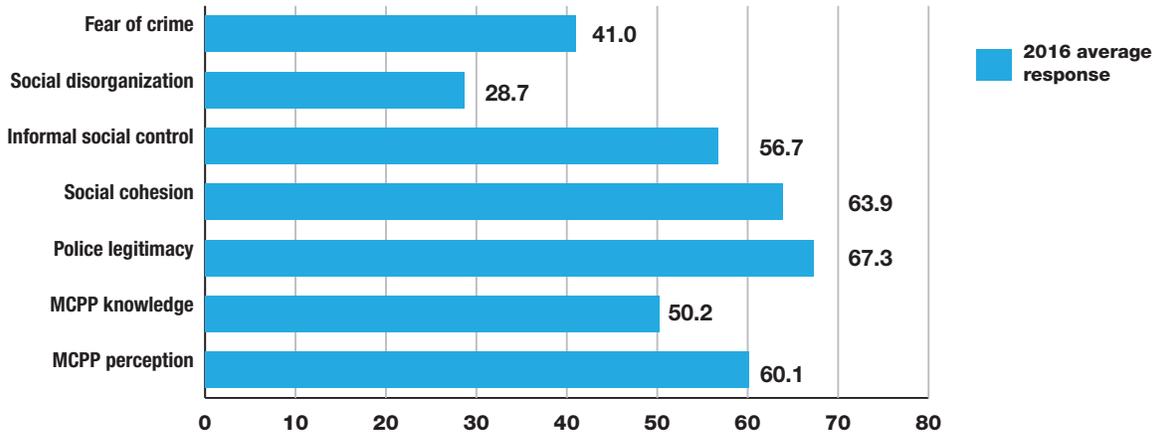
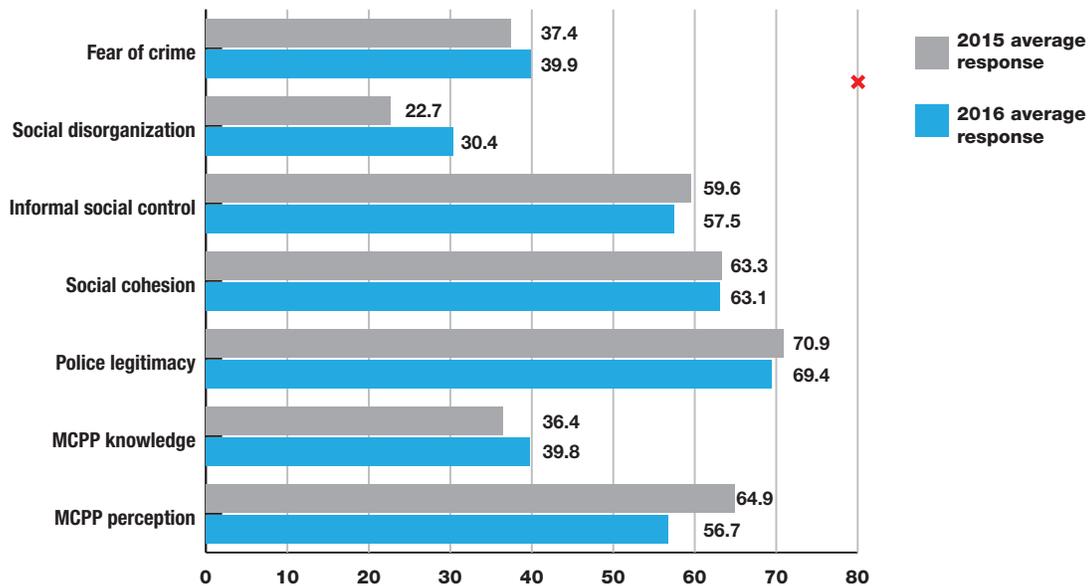


TABLE H49. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, ALKI, 2015 (N=87) AND 2016 (N=94)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Parking issues	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Car prowling	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	2-Car prowling	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit
3-Noise levels	3-Public order crime	3-Unsafe driving/speeding	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Lack of police capacity/presence	4-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	4-Parking issues	4-Public order crime
5-Traffic safety	5-Property crime	5-Car/RV camping	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

FIGURE H55. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, ALKI, 2015 AND 2016



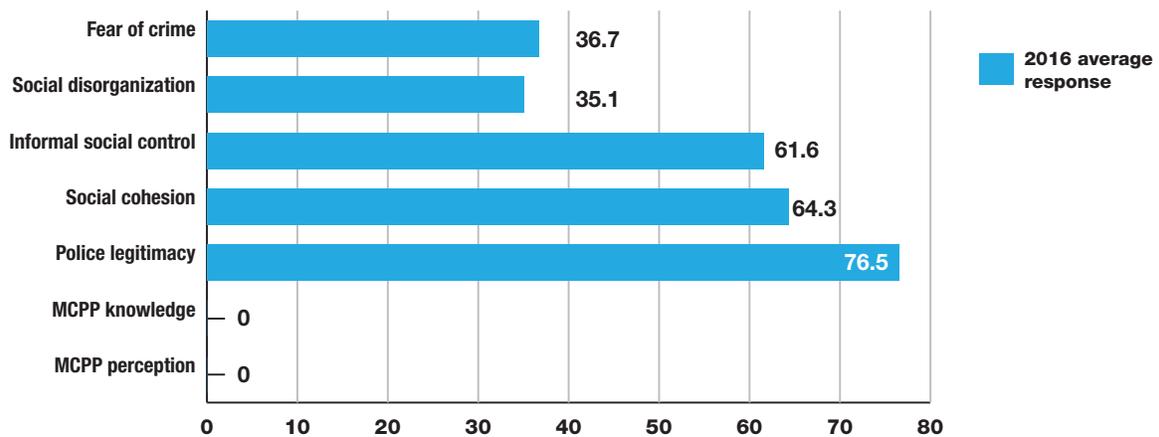
Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H50. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, COMMERCIAL DUWAMISH, 2016 (N=4)*

2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Car/RV camping	2-Property crime
3-Vandalism	3-Public order crime
4-Littering/Dumping	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit
5-Property damage	—

* No 2015 data are available. Commercial Duwamish was a new microcommunity added in 2016.

FIGURE H56. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, COMMERCIAL DUWAMISH, 2016*



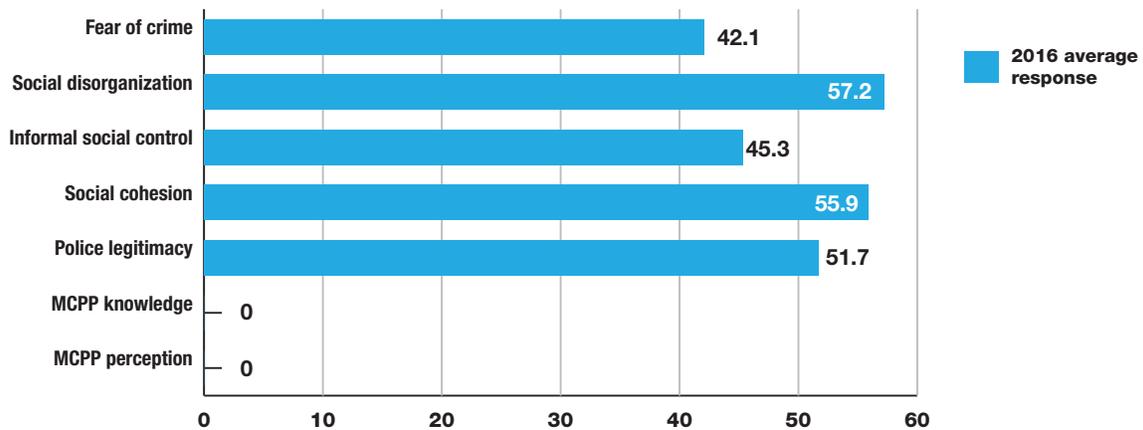
* MCPK perception and knowledge were rated at 0% because of the small sample size (N=4).

TABLE H51. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, COMMERCIAL HARBOR ISLAND, 2016 (N=11)*

2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	1-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Aggressive panhandling	3-Public order crime
4-Littering/Dumping	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian transit
5-Disorderly behavior	—

* No 2015 data are available. Commercial Harbor Island was a new microcommunity added in 2016.

FIGURE H57. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, COMMERCIAL HARBOR ISLAND, 2016*

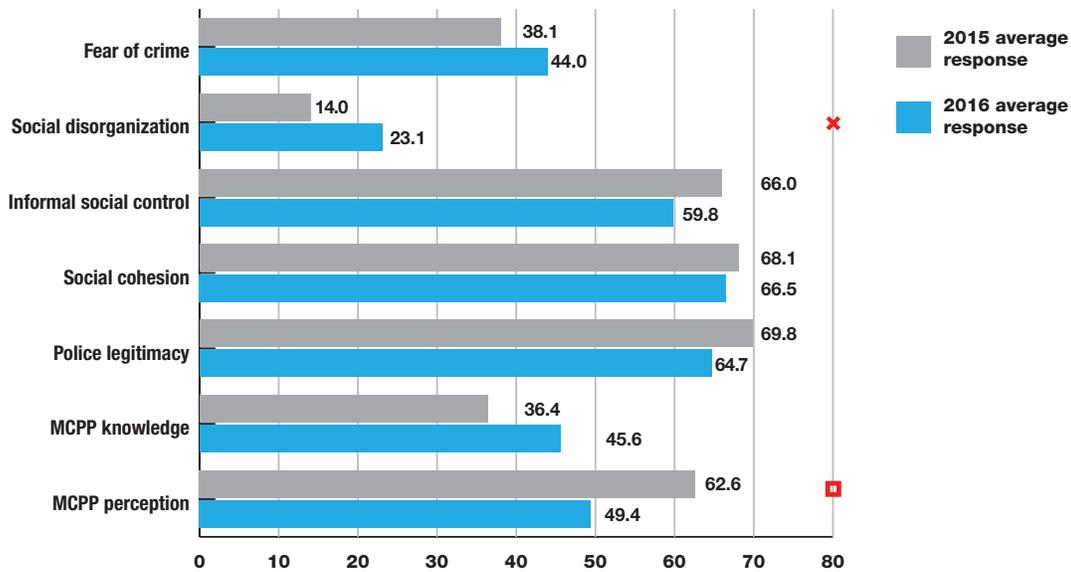


* MCPP perception and knowledge were rated at 0% because of the small sample size (N=11).

TABLE H52. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, FAUNTLEROY, 2015 (N=64) AND 2016 (N=90)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence
2-Parking issues	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	2-Residential burglary	2-Property crime
3-Residential burglary	3-Public order crime	3-Lack of police capacity/ presence	3-Public order crime
4-Traffic safety	4-Overpolicing/police at scenes too long	4-Auto theft	4-Concerns about police use of force
5-Auto theft	5-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	5-Property crime	5-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue

FIGURE H58. MEAN SCALE RESPONSE, FAUNTLEROY, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **×**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **◻**.

TABLE H53. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, HIGH POINT, 2016 (N=74)*

2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Public order crime
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit
3-Unsafe driving/speeding	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Residential burglary	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Auto theft	5-Concerns about police use of force

* No 2015 data are available. High Point was a new microcommunity added in 2016.

FIGURE H59. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, HIGH POINT, 2016

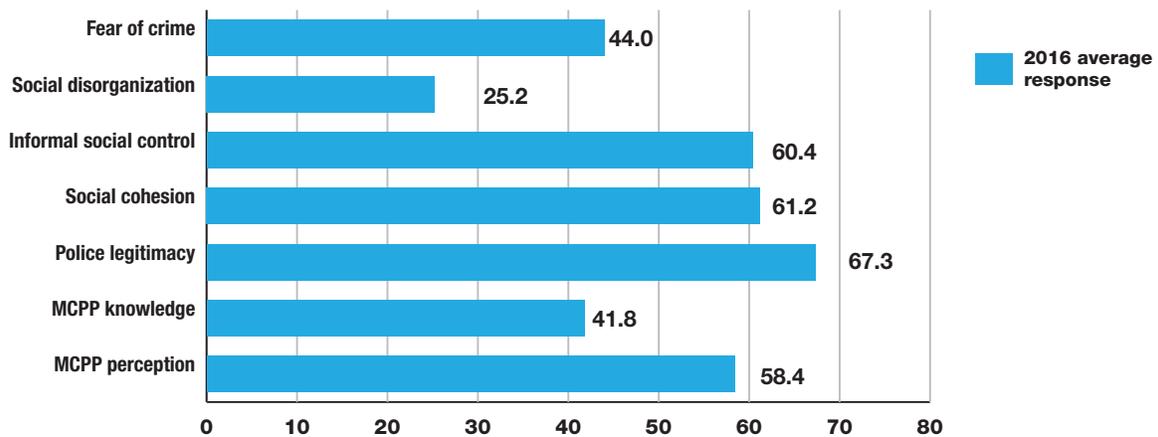
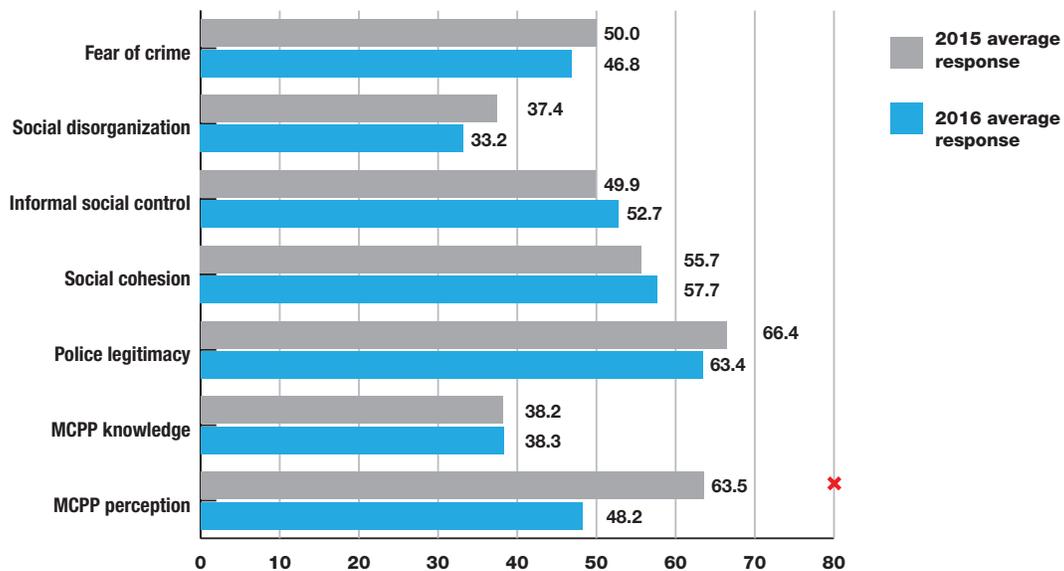


TABLE H54. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, HIGHLAND PARK, 2015 (N=91) AND 2016 (N=290)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence
2-Littering/Dumping	2-Public order crime	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
3-Residential burglary	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	3-Littering/Dumping	3-Public order crime
4-Property crime	4-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	4-Residential burglary	4-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
5-Car prowl	5-More police community outreach needed	5-Auto theft	5-Lack of trust in police specifically

FIGURE H60. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, HIGHLAND PARK, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with ✖. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with ■.

TABLE H55. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, MORGAN JUNCTION, 2016 (N=76)*

2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Auto theft	3-Public order crime
4-Residential burglary	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Property crime	5-Property crime

* No 2015 data are available. Morgan Junction was a new microcommunity added in 2016.

FIGURE H61. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, MORGAN JUNCTION, 2016

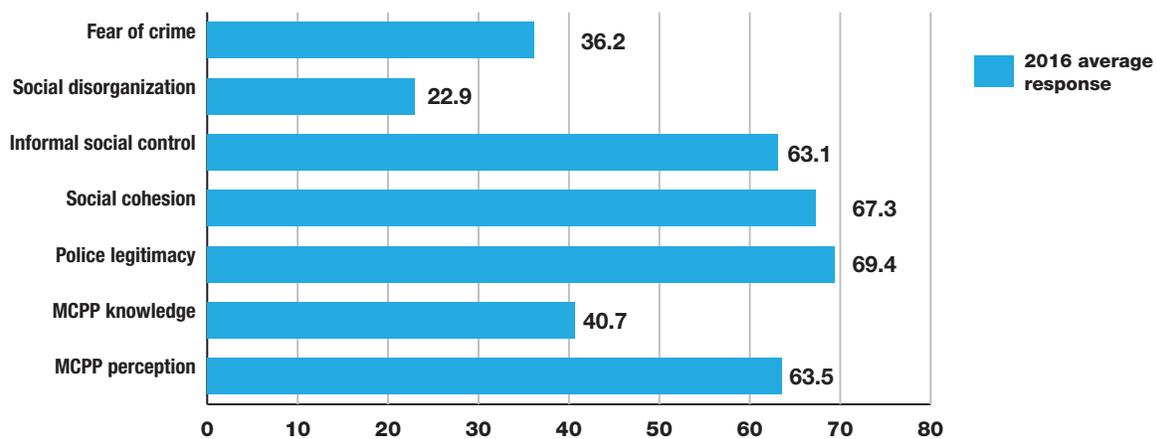
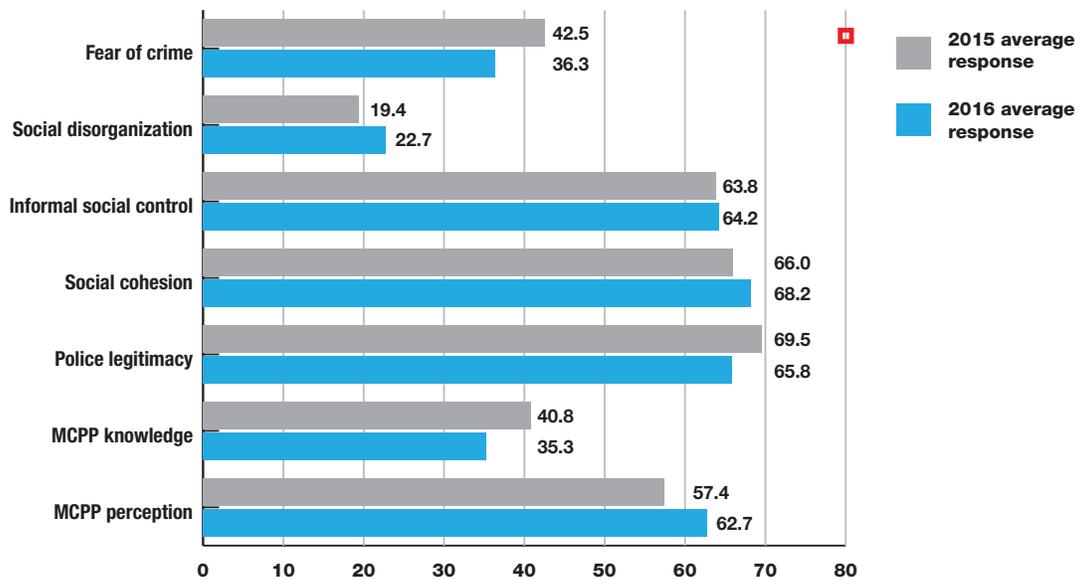


TABLE H56. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, NORTH ADMIRAL, 2015 (N=113) AND 2016 (N=91)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence
2-Auto theft	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Graffiti	3-Public order crime	3-Unsafe driving/speeding	3-Public order crime
4-Residential burglary	4-Property crime	4-Residential burglary	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Lack of police capacity/ presence	5-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	5-Property crime	5-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit

FIGURE H62. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, NORTH ADMIRAL, 2015 AND 2016

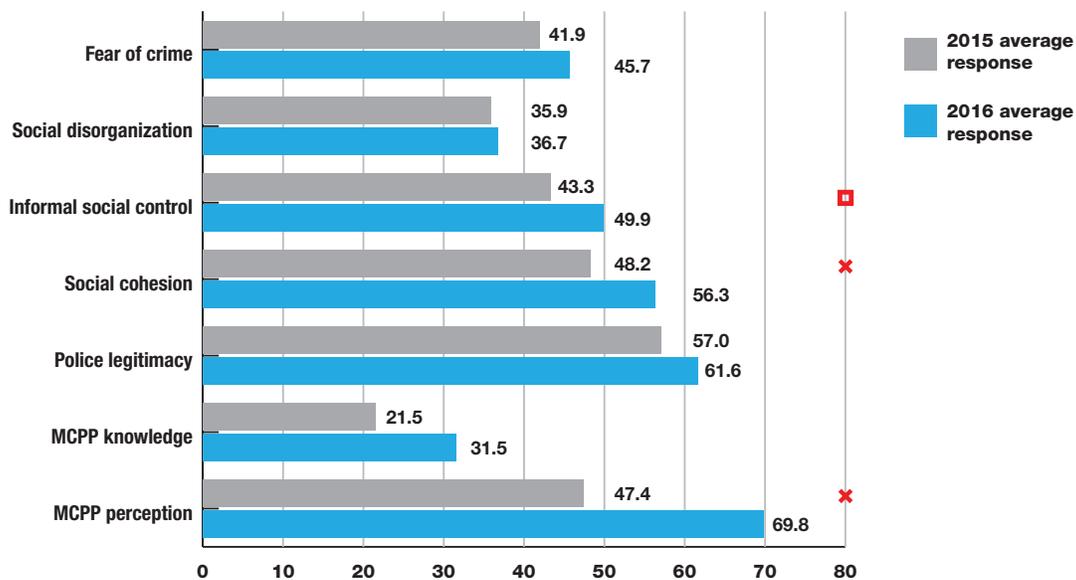


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **X**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H57. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, NORTH DELRIDGE, 2015 (N=40) AND 2016 (N=90)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Littering/Dumping	1-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Public order crime
2-Car prowling	2-Public order crime	2-Car prowling	2-Lack of police capacity/presence
3-Parking issues	3-Violent crime	3-Littering/Dumping	3-Mental illness is a public safety and a public health issue
4-Pedestrian safety	4-Lack of police capacity/presence	4-Shots fired	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit
5-Shots fired	5-Property crime	5-Residential burglary	5-Homelessness is a public safety and a public health issue

FIGURE H63. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, NORTH DELRIDGE, 2015 AND 2016

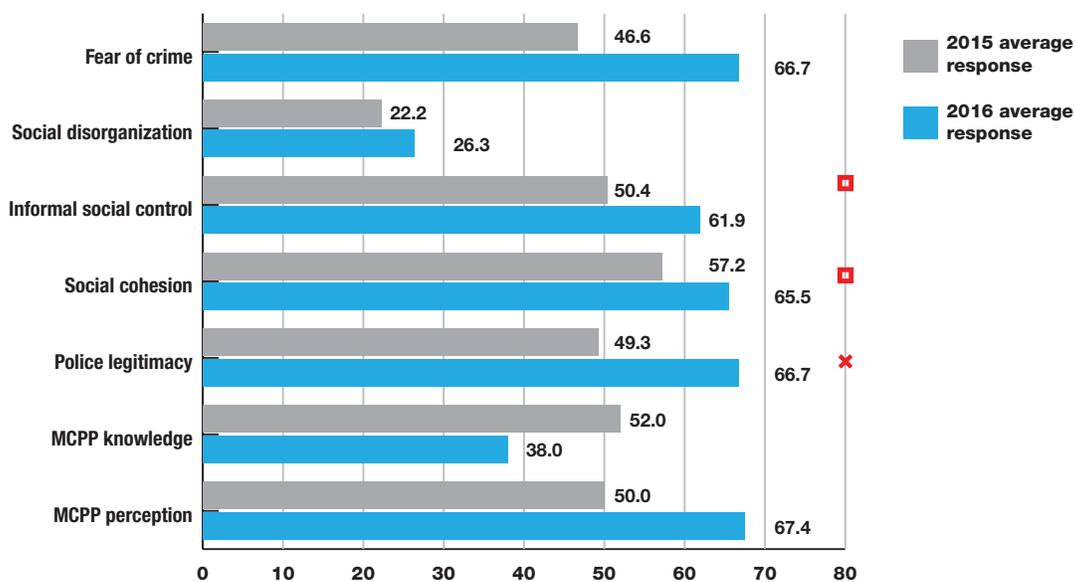


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with \times . Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with \square .

TABLE H58. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, PIGEON POINT, 2015 (N=13) AND 2016 (N=47)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Residential burglary	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Littering/Dumping	1-Public order crime
2-Littering/Dumping	2-Property crime	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Lack of police capacity/presence
3-Traffic safety	3-Violent crime	3-Car prowl	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Pedestrian safety	4-Public order crime	4-Property crime	4-Property crime
5-Lack of police capacity/presence	—	5-Unsafe driving/speeding	5-Mental illness is a public safety and public health issue

FIGURE H64. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, PIGEON POINT, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with X. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with ■.

TABLE H59. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SOUTH DELRIDGE, 2016 (N=50)*

2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Public order crime
2-Property crime	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit
3-Lack of police capacity/presence	3-SPD doing a great job
4-Residential burglary	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Littering/Dumping	5-Concerns about selective enforcement/racial bias

* No 2015 data are available. South Delridge was a new microcommunity added in 2016.

FIGURE H65. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, SOUTH DELRIDGE, 2016

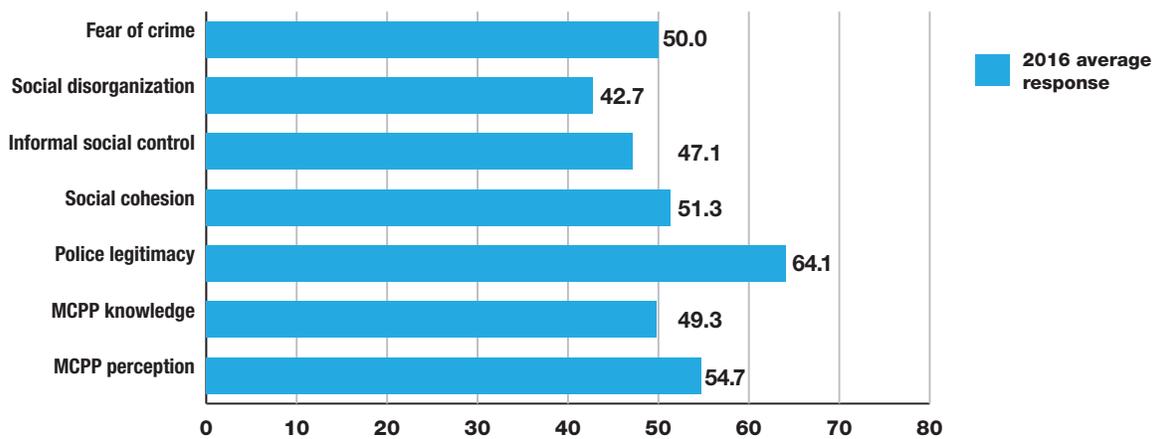


TABLE H60. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SOUTH PARK, 2015 (N=37) AND 2016 (N=102)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Littering/Dumping	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Public order crime	2-Car/RV camping	2-Public order crime
3-Property crime	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	3-Littering/Dumping	3-Property crime
4-Graffiti	4-Property crime	4-Shots fired	4-Violent crime
5-Inadequate police staffing	5-SPD doing best they can w/limited resources	5-Drug houses	5-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue

FIGURE H66. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, SOUTH PARK, 2015 AND 2016

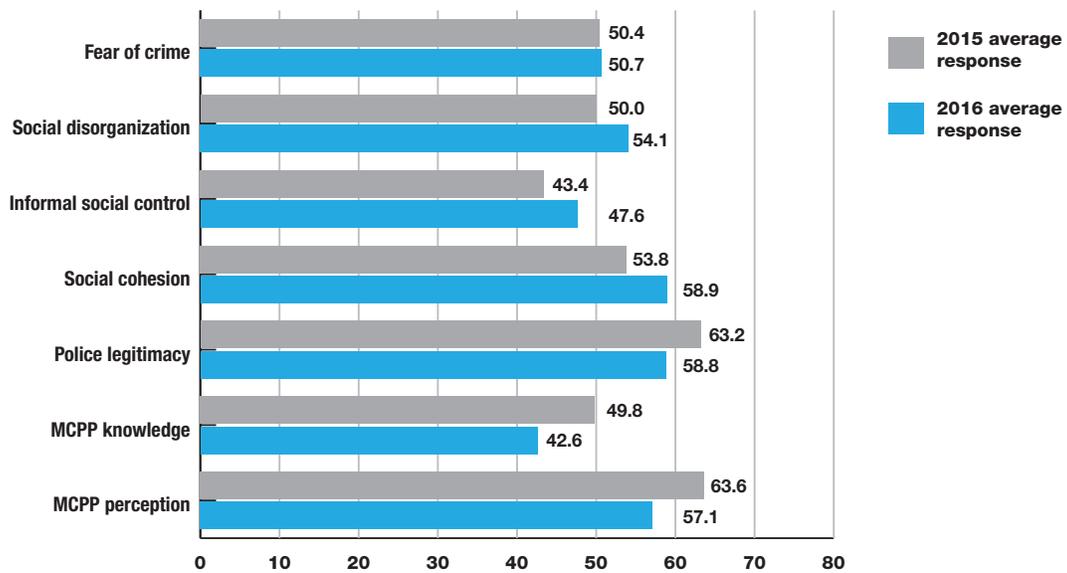
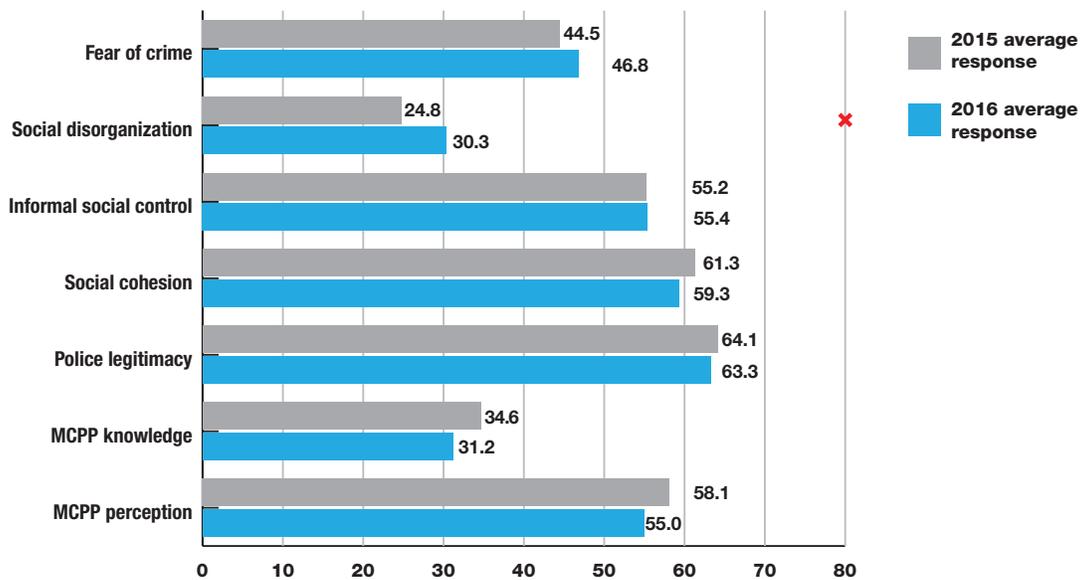


TABLE H61. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, WESTWOOD/ROXHILL/ARBOR HEIGHTS, 2015 (N=173) AND 2016 (N=156)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Car prowl	1-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit
2-Residential burglary	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Public order crime
3-Auto theft	3-Public order crime	3-Residential burglary	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4-Lack of police capacity/presence	4-Property crime	4-Auto theft	4-Property crime
5-Littering/Dumping	5-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	5-Property crime	5-Lack of police capacity/presence

FIGURE H67. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, WESTWOOD/ROXHILL/ARBOR HEIGHTS, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

West precinct

TABLE H62. SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS FOR 2015 AND 2016, WEST PRECINCT

Variable	Responses	2015 unweighted		2015 weighted		2016 unweighted		2016 weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	25.0	311	23.2	293	22.5	275	20.2	2268
	Work	11.6	144	14.0	177	12.1	148	4.8	413
	Live/Work	63.5	790	62.8	793	65.4	799	68.6	5850
Age	< 20	0.2	3	0.2	2	0.2	3	0.2	3
	20–29	9.9	123	11.4	144	10.5	128	10.8	130
	30–39	21.4	266	22.8	287	23.7	289	26.1	316
	40–49	20.0	249	20.0	252	22.0	268	22.1	267
	50–59	21.3	265	21.1	266	19.8	242	19.0	230
	60–69	18.7	232	17.3	218	15.8	193	14.7	178
	70–79	7.6	94	6.3	80	7.3	89	6.2	75
	80–89	0.7	9	0.8	10	0.6	7	0.6	7
	> 90	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.2	3
Race*	American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.3	16	3.0	38	1.9	24	3.9	48
	Asian	7.6	93	17.1	213	5.5	67	11.3	137
	Black/African American	2.4	29	6.3	78	1.6	20	3.6	43
	Pacific Islander	0.6	7	1.4	18	0.5	6	1.2	14
	White	88.7	1091	76.2	949	89.8	1097	82.0	993
Ethnicity	Hispanic	2.8	35	5.7	71	2.4	29	5.2	63
Citizenship	Foreign-born non-U.S. citizen	3.7	46	5.3	67	2.8	34	3.9	47
	Foreign-born U.S. citizen	6.4	79	8.9	112	5.4	66	7.2	87
	U.S.-born citizen	89.9	1116	85.8	1080	91.8	1120	88.9	1074
Gender*	Female	58.2	724	45.2	569	56.2	687	43.5	527
	Male	40.2	500	53.7	677	42.8	523	55.2	668
	Transgender	0.4	5	0.3	4	0.2	3	0.5	6
	Other	0.8	10	1.1	14	1.2	14	1.3	15

TABLE H62. SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS FOR 2015 AND 2016, WEST PRECINCT

Variable	Responses	2015 unweighted		2015 weighted		2016 unweighted		2016 weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Marital status	Divorced	7.7	96	6.7	84	7.8	95	7.6	92
	Married/ Domestic partnership	63.2	784	63.2	795	67.0	815	65.8	792
	Single	27.2	337	28.8	362	23.6	288	25.2	303
	Widowed	1.9	24	1.4	17	1.5	18	1.4	17
Education	No high school diploma	0.6	7	0.7	9	0.3	4	0.4	5
	High school diploma	2.4	30	2.8	35	1.9	23	2.3	28
	Some college	11.2	139	11.9	150	11.1	135	11.5	139
	Associate's degree	5.0	62	5.8	73	3.9	48	4.0	48
	Bachelor's degree	43.4	538	41.7	524	46.5	567	44.9	542
	Graduate degree	37.5	465	37.1	467	36.3	442	36.9	446
Household income	\$0–\$39,999	11.1	133	12.1	148	8.9	103	9.4	108
	\$40,000– \$79,999	20.4	245	20.2	247	16.9	197	15.9	183
	\$80,000– \$119,999	20.9	251	21.4	262	19.3	224	21.1	243
	\$120,000– \$159,999	16.3	196	15.2	186	15.6	181	15.5	179
	\$160,000– \$199,999	11.0	132	10.9	134	12.4	144	11.9	137
	\$200,000 or higher	20.4	246	20.2	248	27.1	314	26.2	302

*Respondents could select multiple categories

TABLE H63. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, WEST PRECINCT, 2015 (N=1,245) AND 2016 (N=1,222)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	2-Car prowl	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence
3-Lack of resources for individuals with mental illness	3-Property crime	3-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	3-Public order crime
4-Littering/Dumping	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	4-Property crime	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	5-Public order crime	5-Littering/Dumping	5-Property crime

FIGURE H68. PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED TOP CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, WEST PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016

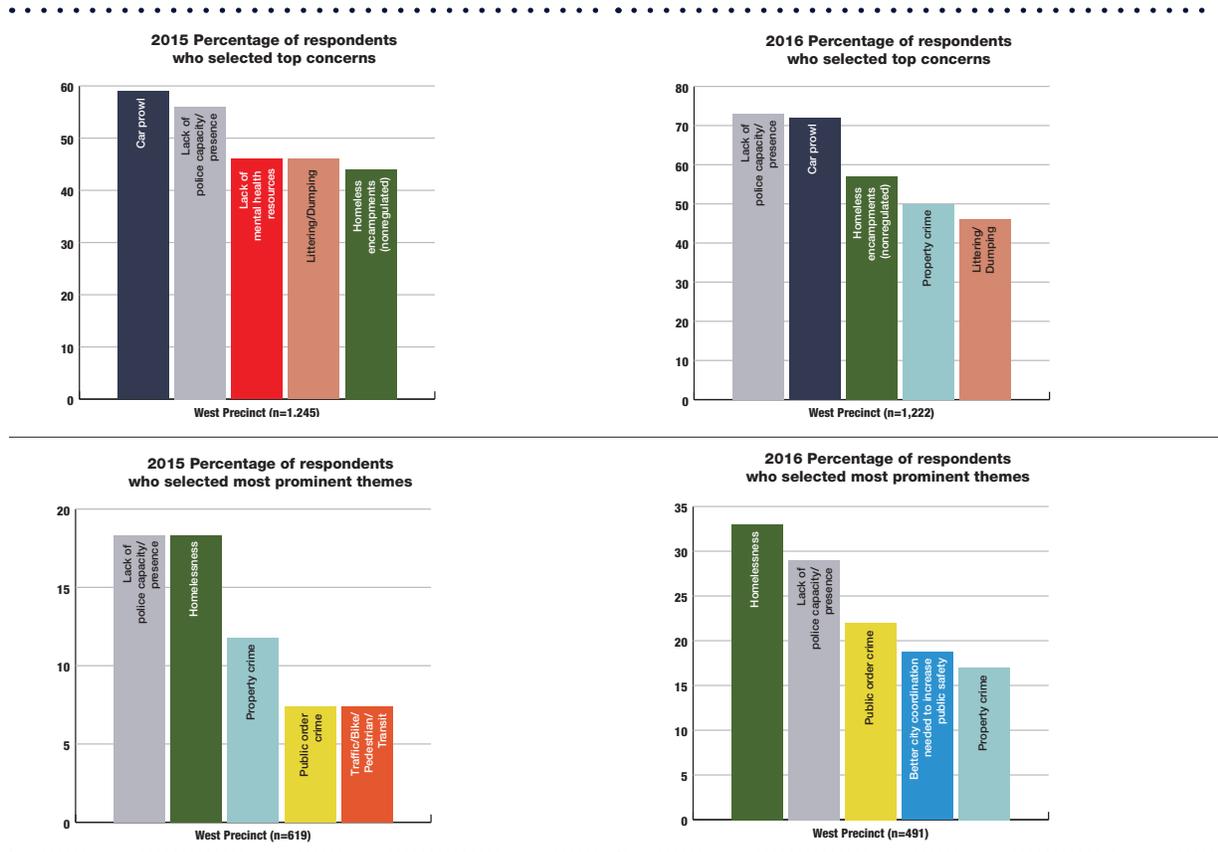
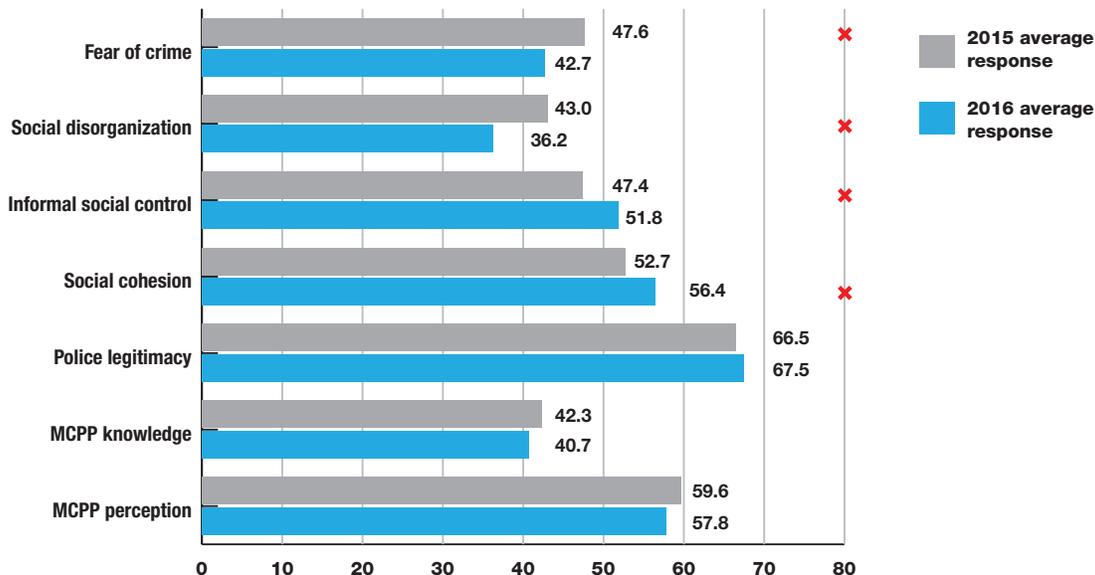


FIGURE H69. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, WEST PRECINCT, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

FIGURE H70. POSITIVE VIEW OF POLICING IN SEATTLE VERSUS IN THE UNITED STATES, WEST PRECINCT, 2016

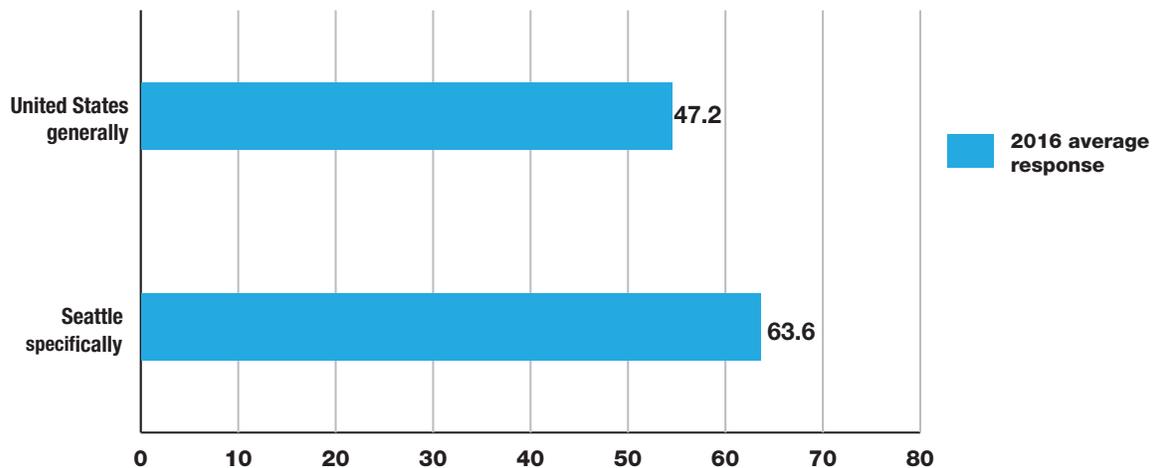
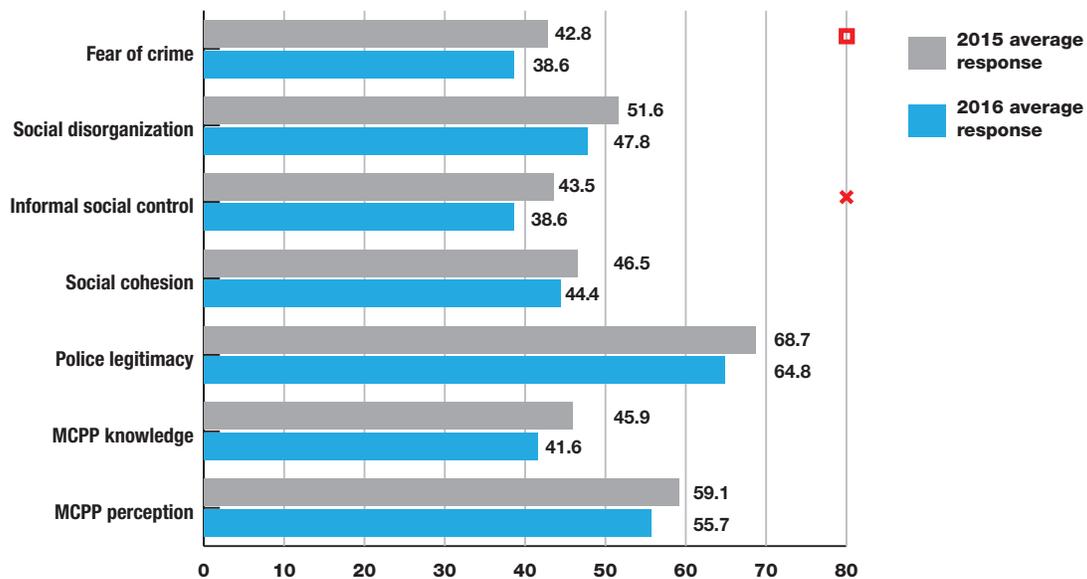


TABLE H64. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, BELLTOWN, 2015 (N=197) AND 2016 (N=120)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Civility issues	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence
2-Loitering	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	2-Civility issues	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Lack of police capacity/ presence	3-Public order crime	3-Aggressive panhandling	3-Public order crime
4-Drug use in public	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	4-Car prowl	4-SPD doing a great job
5-Drug sales	5-Property crime	5-Drug use in public	5-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

FIGURE H71. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, BELLTOWN, 2015 AND 2016

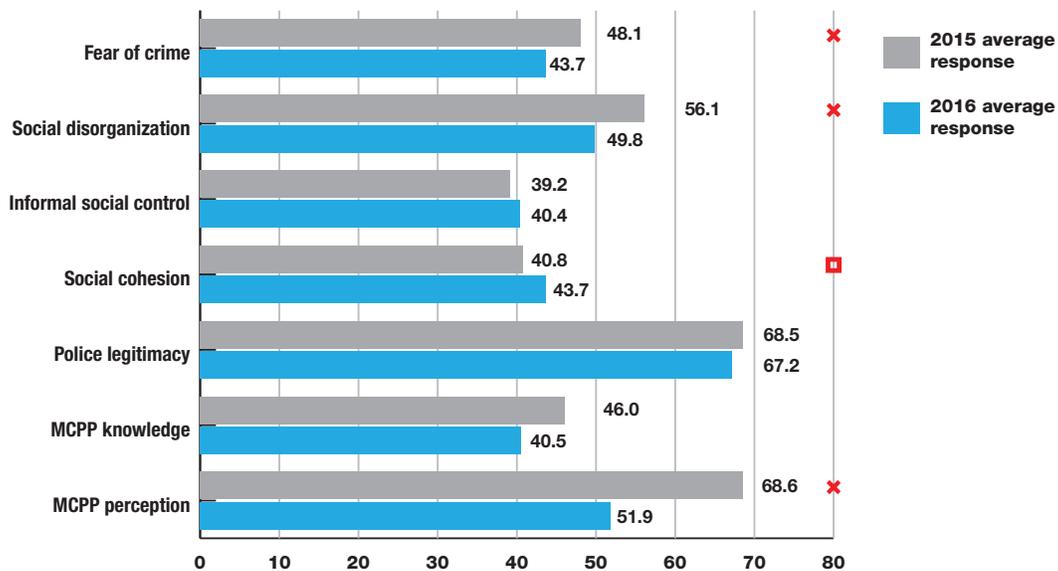


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with \times . Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with \square .

TABLE H65. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL, 2015 (N=255) AND 2016 (N=206)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Drug sales	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Aggressive panhandling	1-Public order crime
2-Drug use in public	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Aggressive panhandling	3-Public order crime	3-Drug use in public	3-Lack of police capacity/presence
4-Loitering	4-Mental illness	4-Civility issues	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Civility issues	5-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	5-Public intoxication	5-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit

FIGURE H72. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL, 2015 AND 2016

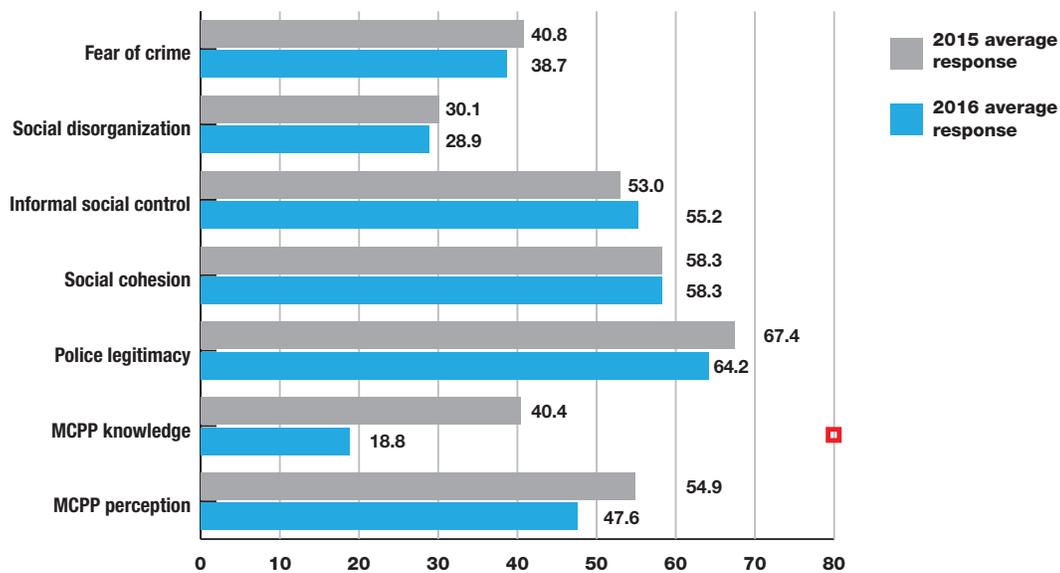


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with X. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with □.

TABLE H66. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, EASTLAKE-WEST, 2015 (N=89) AND 2016 (N=38)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	1-Car prowl	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Parking issues	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Property crime
3-Auto theft	3-Property crime	3-Parking issues	3-Public order crime
4-Bicycle safety	4-Lack of police capacity/presence	4-Bicycle safety	4-Lack of police capacity/presence
5-Lack of police capacity/presence	5-Public order crime	5-Auto theft	5-Crime is on the rise

FIGURE H73. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, EASTLAKE-WEST, 2015 AND 2016

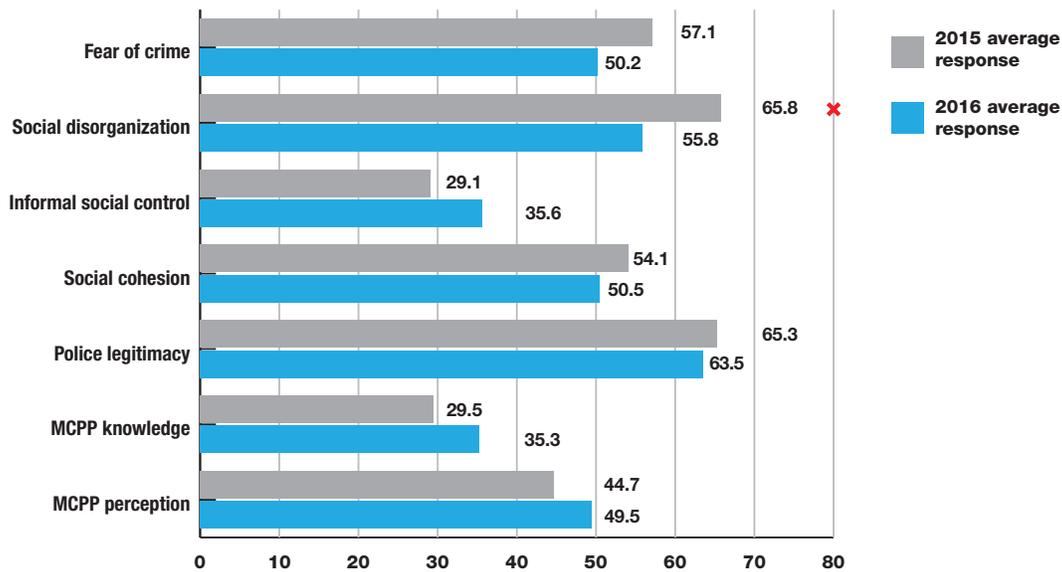


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H67. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT-WEST, 2015 (N=56) AND 2016 (N=24)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Littering/Dumping	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Public order crime
2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Loitering	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Drug use in public	3-Public order crime	3-Littering/Dumping	3-More social services needed in city to respond to people in social and behavioral crisis
4-Drug sales	4-Property crime	4-Civility issues	4-SPD doing best they can w/limited resources
5-Civility issues	5-Violent crime	5-Vandalism	5-Lack of police capacity/presence

FIGURE H74. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, INTERNATIONAL DISTRICT-WEST, 2015 AND 2016

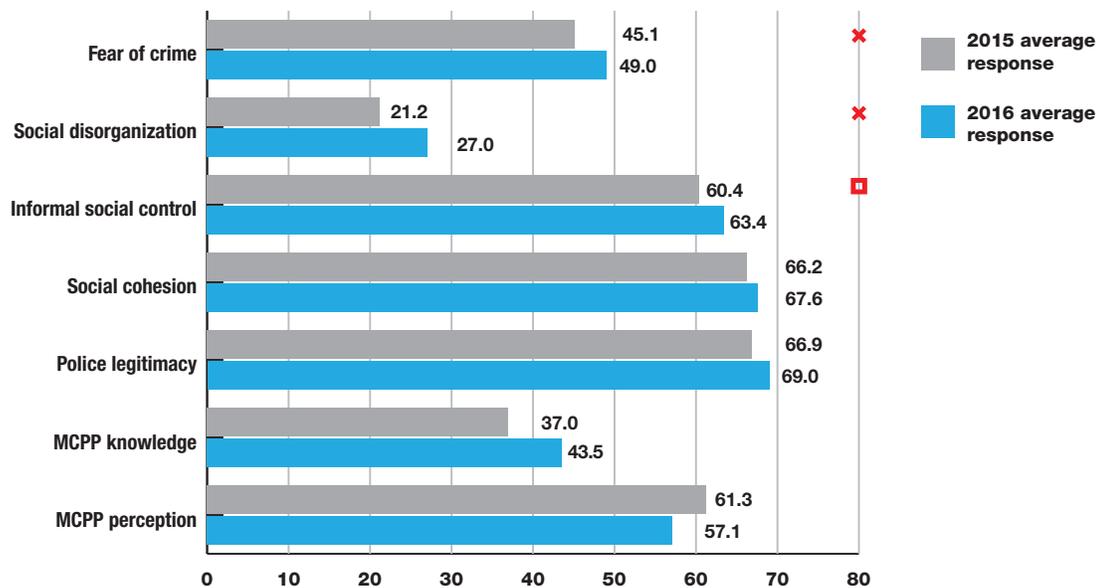


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **X**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **□**.

TABLE H68. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, MAGNOLIA, 2015 (N=240) AND 2016 (N=275)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Property crime	1-Lack of police capacity/ presence	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	2-Car prowl	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence
3-Residential burglary	3-Lack of police capacity/ presence	3-Car/RV camping	3-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
4-Car/RV camping	4-Crime on the rise	4-Residential burglary	4-Public order crime
5-Property crime	5-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/ transit	5-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	5-Property crime

FIGURE H75. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES MAGNOLIA – 2015 AND 2016

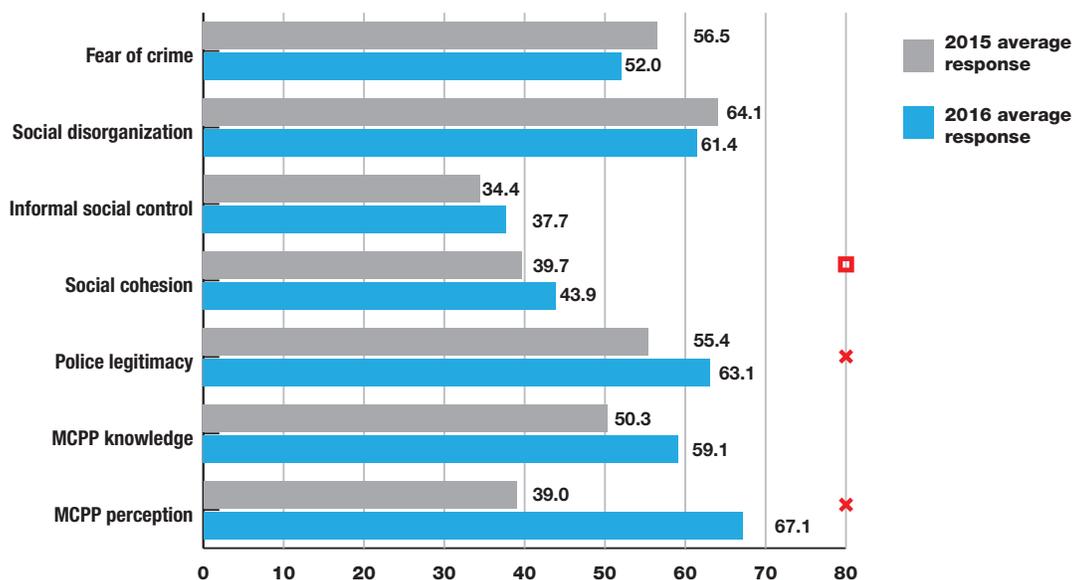


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with X. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with □.

TABLE H69. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, PIONEER SQUARE, 2015 (N=80) AND 2016 (N=108)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Drug use in public	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	1-Aggressive panhandling	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Drug sales	2-Public order crime	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence	2-Lack of police capacity/ presence
3-Lack of mental illness resources	3-Violent crime	3-Civility issues	3-Public order crime
4-Civility issues	4-Lack of trust in police/ SPD	4-Public intoxication	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Aggressive panhandling	5-More CPTED/ situational/ environmental crime prevention strategies and citizen training	5-Car prowl	5-Mental illness is a public safety and public health issue

FIGURE H76. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, PIONEER SQUARE, 2015 AND 2016

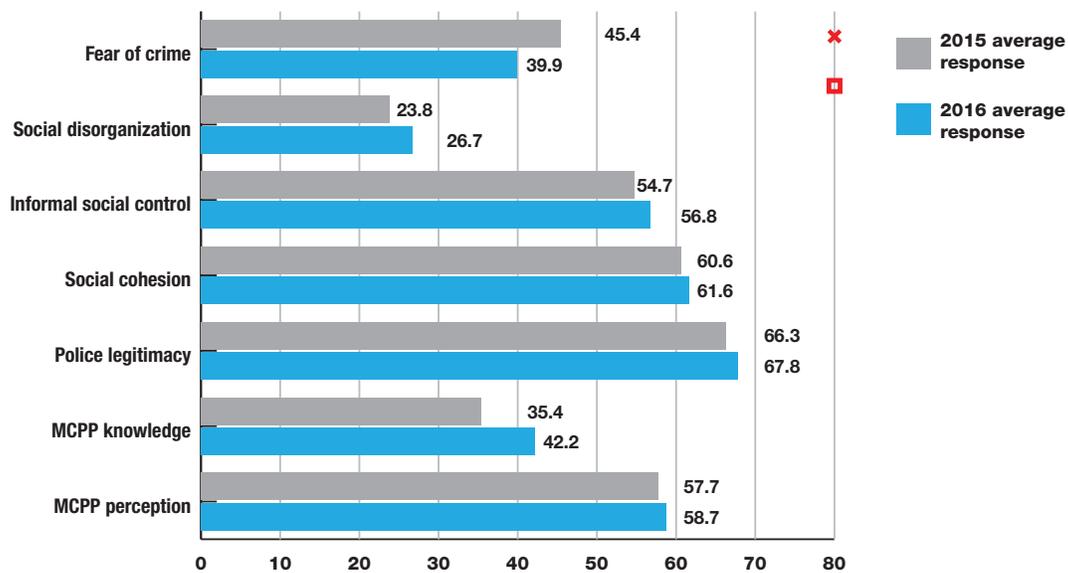


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with \times . Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with \square .

TABLE H70. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, QUEEN ANNE, 2015 (N=276) AND 2016 (N=386)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Car prowl	1-Lack of police capacity/presence
2-Residential burglary	2-Property crime	2-Lack of police capacity/presence	2-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
3-Parking issues	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	3-Residential burglary	3-Property crime
4-Lack of police capacity/presence	4-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	4-Homeless encampments (nonregulated)	4-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Property crime	5-Public order crime	5-Property crime	5-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit

FIGURE H77. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, QUEEN ANNE, 2015 AND 2016

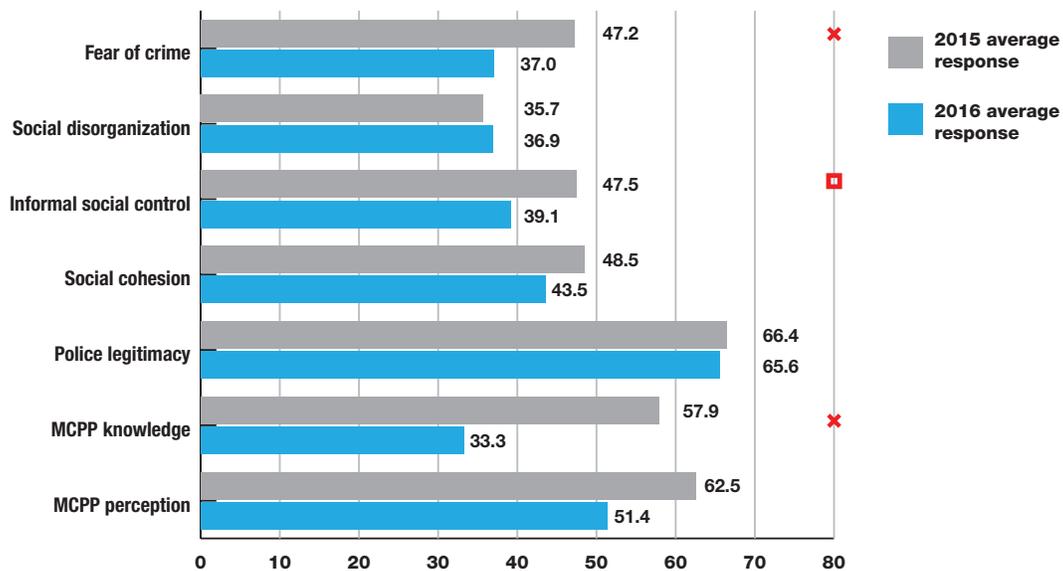


Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **X**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

TABLE H71. TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS AND MOST PROMINENT THEMES, SOUTH LAKE UNION/CASCADE, 2015 (N=52) AND 2016 (N=53)

2015 top public safety concerns	2015 most prominent themes in narrative comments	2016 top public safety concerns	2016 most prominent themes in narrative comments
1-Parking issues	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Lack of police capacity/presence	1-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2-Littering/Dumping	2-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit	2-Aggressive panhandling	2-Public order crime
3-Car prowling	3-Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue	3-Car prowling	3-Traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit
4-Pedestrian safety	4-Property crime	4-Parking issues	4-Lack of police capacity/presence
5-Bicycle safety	5-Public order crime	5-Civility issues	5-Mental illness is a public safety and public health issue

FIGURE H78. MEAN SCALE RESPONSES, SOUTH LAKE UNION/CASCADE, 2015 AND 2016



Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 of $p < .05$ are indicated in the figures with **x**. Scale ratings approaching significance at $p < .10$ are indicated in the figures with **■**.

Through a unique partnership with local communities called the Micro Community Policing Plans (MCPP) initiative, the Seattle (Washington) Police Department (SPD) uses police-community engagement to develop public safety priorities and strategies tailored to the unique needs of each neighborhood. Recognizing that no two communities are exactly alike, the SPD gathered feedback through three channels: (1) an annual public survey; (2) focus groups; and (3) meetings with residents, business and community leaders, and police precinct captains and other stakeholders. They combined this information with crime data, enabling the SPD to direct targeted resources and services to the more than 55 neighborhoods within the city's five police precincts. This report summarizes the results of an evaluation of the MCPP initiative two years after implementation. It also provides a detailed description of the program and the lessons learned from it. The information that the evaluation was based on—drawn from participant observation, community focus groups, and a public safety survey—is included in the appendices.



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