

Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans Implementation Evaluation

FINAL REPORT



January 31, 2017

This report summarizes the results from a two-year implementation evaluation of the Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans (MCPP). The evaluation employed a mixed-method research design including participant observation, community focus groups, and the development and administration of the Seattle Public Safety survey. The results tell the story of the evolution of the Seattle Police Department's MCPP initiative and show how the collection of data on community perceptions of crime at the micro-community level provide a comprehensive assessment of the nature of crime in Seattle communities that can be used in conjunction with crime data to address public safety in Seattle. Implications for public safety and police-community engagement in Seattle and recommendations for further development of the SPD MCPP initiative are discussed.

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DEPARTMENT OF **CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

SEATTLEU

Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans Implementation Evaluation FINAL REPORT

Executive Summary

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

The SPD MCPP evaluation 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/assistant (RA) positions in each of the five Seattle Police precincts dedicated to assisting with tasks associated with the MCPP. The RAs served in the dual role as SPD research analysts and as Seattle University research assistant participant observers. The initiative also included the development and implementation of the Seattle Public Safety Survey administered as part of the evaluation in 2015 and 2016.

The results tell the story of the evolution of the Seattle Police Department's MCPP initiative showing how the collection of data on community perceptions of crime at the micro-community level provides a comprehensive assessment of the nature of crime in Seattle communities that can be used in conjunction with crime data to address public safety in Seattle. Implications for public safety and police-community engagement and recommendations for further development of the SPD MCPP initiative are discussed.

Highlights

This report summarizes results from an implementation evaluation of the Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans conducted in 2015- 2017.



KEY FINDINGS

The SPD MCPP facilitates police-citizen engagement to inform public safety priorities and strategies at the micro-community level 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 utilizing police-citizen engagement and data on crime and citizen perceptions of public safety to direct police resources and services at the micro-community level. Triangulation of data on citizen perceptions, crime, and police activities offers a framework for further empirical evaluation effectiveness of the MCPP initiative.

SEATTLE PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY RESULTS 2015-2016

The top citywide public safety concern in 2015 was car prowls 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 prowls the top issue followed by car prowls and residential burglary. Results from narrative comments on the most prominent issues of concern for citizens 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 to meaningfully address public safety in Seattle by directing resources and services to target the unique needs of Seattle micro-communities. Recommendations include further developing the integrated data triangulation system and ongoing evaluation of impact of the MCPP on crime and public safety and expansion of police-citizen engagement opportunities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans evaluation was initiated by Seattle Police Chief Kathleen O'Toole as a top priority soon after she was sworn as SPD Chief in 2014. The implementation of the initiative and its evaluation was a collaborative effort between SPD and Seattle University developed through a bottom up approach involving Seattle Police Department personnel at all levels, Seattle citizens and community leaders, and Seattle University faculty, staff, and students. Special thanks to SPD Chief Kathleen O'Toole whose commitment to collaborative evidence-based practice made this independent evaluation of the MCPP initiative possible, and to Deputy Chief Carmen Best and Sergeant Adrian Diaz who managed the initiative. Thanks to the support of the Seattle Police Foundation staff - President Laura Mccloud Mathers, former President Renee Hopkins and staff Dan Dueball, Diane Pilon, and Justin Braeutigam. Thanks also to SPD Strategic Advisor Chris Fisher for assistance with aspects of the research logistics and to the SPD Data Driven Unit staff Mark Bridge, Karmen Schuur, and Gloria Lara for working to get the MCPP Seattle Public Safety Survey results on the SPD website, to SPD public affairs Sergeant Sean Whitcomb and team Salimah Karmali, Tracy Clayton, and Jonah Spangenthal-Lee and to Seattle University marketing and communications Directors Dean Forbes and Laura Paskin who assisted with the citywide marketing of the Seattle Public Safety Survey, and to the support of Seattle University administrators, faculty and staff for support for the SPD-SU collaboration including Dean David Powers of the Seattle University College of Arts & Sciences, Seattle University Office of Institutional Research staff especially Anpei Sun, Seattle University Department administrative staff Kate Reynolds and Devin Mackrell, and Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice faculty. Ultimately it was the research analysts/assistants (co-authors on this report) and precinct captains, lieutenants and officers, and community members who were engaged in the front-line work of this initiative – thanks to all for the support for the research evaluation and for taking the time to assist with many aspects of the project over the course of the two year evaluation.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

On June 23, 2014, Kathleen O'Toole was sworn in as Police Chief of the Seattle Police Department. One of Chief O'Toole's 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 Seattle Police Department (SPD) in partnership with the Seattle Police Foundation (SPF) and Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice (SUCJ) received a Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office grant to implement and evaluate the Seattle Police Micro-Community Policing Plans (MCPP) initiative. The Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans initiative was implemented in January 2015 with pilot evaluation of the implementation to span two years from January 2015 to January 2017.

The SPD MCPP is based on the premise that public safety can be enhanced and crime reduced through collaborative police-community attention to distinctive needs of Seattle neighborhoods with focused crime control, crime prevention and quality of life strategies on neighborhood-specific priorities. The SPD MCPP recognizes that no two Seattle neighborhoods are alike and that citizen perceptions of crime and public safety at the micro-community level matter. The MCPPs take a three-prong approach to bring together community engagement, crime data, and police services. MCPPs are tailored to meet the individual needs of each micro-community with a unique approach owned by the community. When used in conjunction with crime data, information gathered through community engagement to develop the MCPPs that take into account citizen perceptions at the micro-community level provide a much more accurate picture of the reality of crime and public safety than does official crime data alone. This utilization of citizen feedback and community perception of crime and public safety used in conjunction with official crime data to understand and address the reality of crime in communities makes the MCPP strategy unique and unprecedented.

The MCPP initiative implemented focused crime control, crime prevention, and quality of life strategies in 55+¹ Seattle neighborhoods in the five police precincts across the city. The MCPP was developed from the bottom up with input and feedback from citizens at the micro-community level, business leaders, and police officers and command staff at the precinct level. This innovative collaborative 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 involved a collaborative process including the Seattle Police Department, Seattle citizens and community leaders, Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice researchers, and the Seattle Police Foundation and COPS Office technical assistance team. To develop the MCPPs, community residents worked in partnership with their local police precinct captain and their Community

¹ The 55+ micro-communities were designated through police-community engagement in the early developmental phase of the initiative. Micro-communities were determined based on a dialogue between SPD precinct captains and personnel and citizens and community groups with consideration of historically designated neighborhoods. The SPD MCPP map is considered a living document that can be revised and informed through ongoing police-community engagement. The number of "micro-communities" defined at any given time is dynamic with potential to fluctuate up/down as the plans evolve.

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 Micro-Community Policing Plans

The Seattle Micro-Community Policing Plans initiative is in line with the principles of community justice as a strategy and philosophy of justice (Clear, Hamilton, & Cadora, 2011) and collective efficacy (Browning et al, 2014; Wells et al, 2006; van Zomeren et al, 2013; Yili 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, p. 176). Citizen reaction to police is often determined by the way police define the citizenry 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 were largely the first criminal justice agency to embrace community justice in the form of community policing initiatives in the 1980s and 1990s, community policing and community justice differ. Community policing is a philosophy of law enforcement and comprehensive policing strategy (e.g., neighborhood watch, problem-oriented policing, SARA, hot-spots policing, situational crime prevention, and place-based initiatives, and broken-window strategies) while community justice is a strategy and philosophy of criminal justice that applies both to crime and quality of life in communities and embraces non-police functions of adjudication and sentencing, corrections, and offender reentry (Clear, 2007; Clear, Hamilton, & Cadora, 2011). The Seattle Police MCPP help move community policing into this broader agenda of community justice. The Seattle MCPP 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. The MCPP initiative recognizes important research findings on the criminology of place (Weisburd, Groff, & Yang, 2013) and that community concerns and citizen-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, & Cadora, 2011).

The SPD MCPP is a community justice-oriented, neighborhood-based strategy that strives to improve quality of life in neighborhoods where law enforcement work together collaboratively to address crime and crime perceptions from a grass-roots bottom up approach. The Seattle MCPP is not a community policing initiative. Rather, the MCPP reflects a new era of community justice oriented policing that builds upon theory, research, and initiatives utilized 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 Seattle Police MCPP offers opportunities for citizens and police to work collaboratively to better understand each other's perspectives, issues, and concerns from a grass-roots, ground-up approach. The MCPP

encourages police to work closely with the citizens and communities at the neighborhood/micro-community level within each precinct jurisdiction to together define the “crime problem” as perceived by citizens and stakeholders within each neighborhood in conjunction with official crime data collected through 911 calls and incident reports.

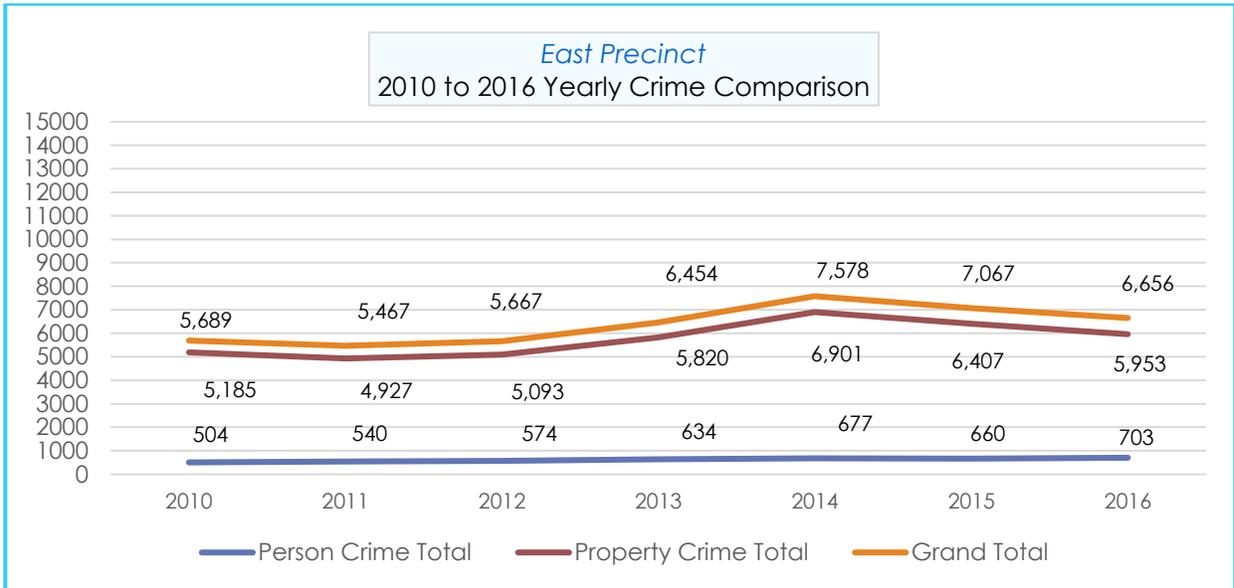
Through inclusion of distinct place-based micro-communities as well as selected micro-communities organized around a common issue/shared interest/identity, this project provides a unique opportunity to identify both inter and intragroup needs of place-based as well as issue/identity-based micro-communities. 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/identity communities present similar and different relationships to the police in efforts to make sense of why and how those can be addressed. The Seattle Police MCPP allows 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 the one community subgroup may reveal patterns, it is important to identify how patterns are the same/different across communities, to examine differences within communities, and to determine how perceptions of crime and public safety at the micro-community level can be used in conjunction with official crime data to direct police resources and action. Thus, the overarching purpose of the MCPP is to promote efficiency while accepting the limits and dangers of a “one-size-fits-all” approach through directed meaningful allocation of resources and action that takes the particularities within micro-communities into account (which may be fewer in number, but larger in consequences) with recognition of change needed across multiple communities and/or the entire city of Seattle

The Nature and Extent of Crime in Seattle Neighborhoods – a.k.a. “Micro-Communities”

Seattle is divided into five precincts – East, North, South, Southwest, and West. Seattle is often referred to as the “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 Seattle Police precincts and respective neighborhoods/micro-communities. At the onset of the initiative, precinct captains were asked to identify micro-communities within their precincts in collaboration with citizens and community groups with the intent of an ongoing dynamic approach to the citywide map whereby the micro-communities would continue to be assessed and reevaluated through police-community engagement. At the onset of the MCPP initiative, 55+ micro-communities were identified. During the course of the initiative additional micro-communities were identified, some have been dropped, others added with a current total of 59 officially designated Seattle micro-communities – 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

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

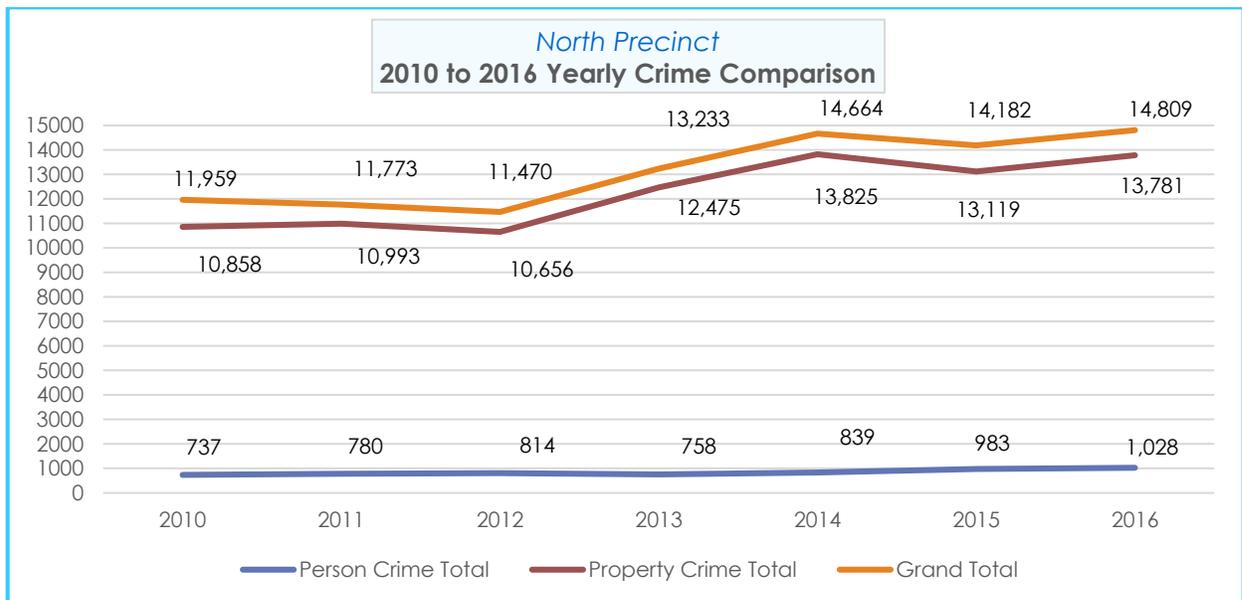
Figure 2. East Precinct Crime Annual Crime Data 2010-2016



North Precinct.

The North Precinct is comprised of 12 micro-communities: Ballard-North, Ballard-South, Bitterlake, Fremont, Greenwood, Lake City, Northgate, Phinney Ridge, Roosevelt/Ravenna, Sandpoint, University, and Wallingford. North Precinct saw a rise in property crime in 2014 prior to the implementation of the MCPP. North Precinct annual crime statistics from 2010 to 2016 are shown in Figure 3.

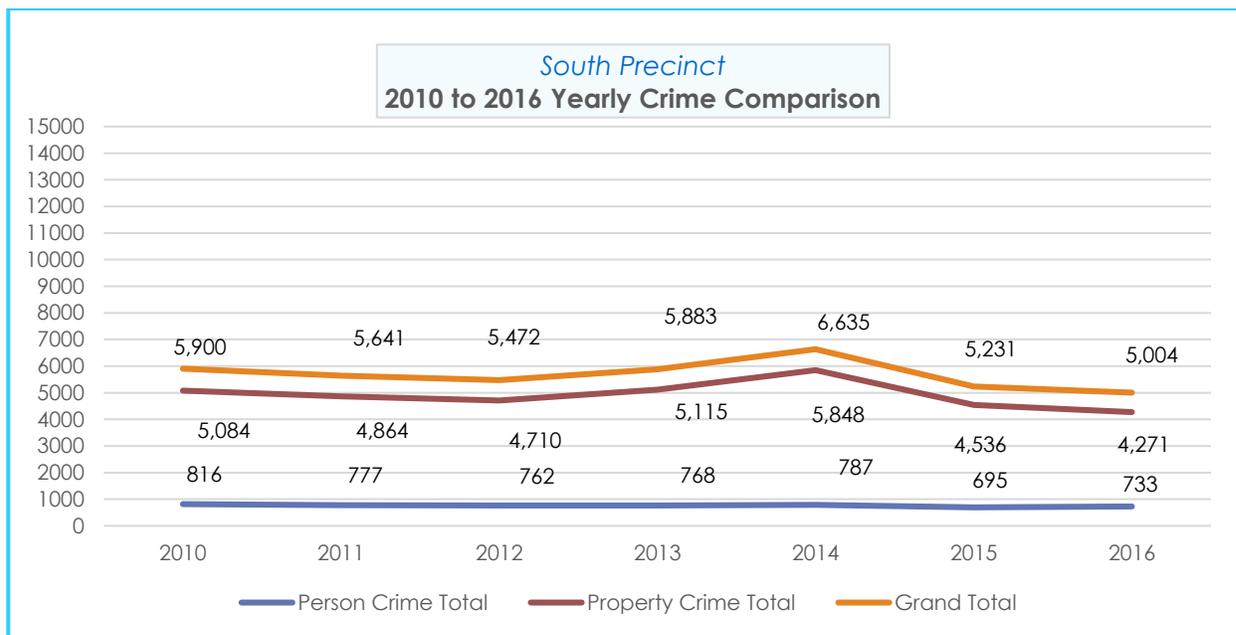
Figure 3. North Precinct Crime Annual Crime Data 2010-2016



South Precinct.

The South Precinct is comprised of 15 micro-communities: Brighton/Dunlap, Claremont/Rainier Vista, Columbia City, Genesee, Georgetown, Hillman City, Lakewood/Seward Park, Mid-Beacon Hill, Mount Baker, New Holly, North Beacon Hill, Rainier Beach, Rainier View, SODO, and South Beacon Hill. The South Precinct is one of the most diverse areas in the United States. Violence in the South Precinct has characterized this section of the city as having the largest share of homicides and shootings in 2014 (35% higher than any other precinct). Robberies and aggravated assaults had a higher monthly average through the first quarter of 2014, resulting in an 8% 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.

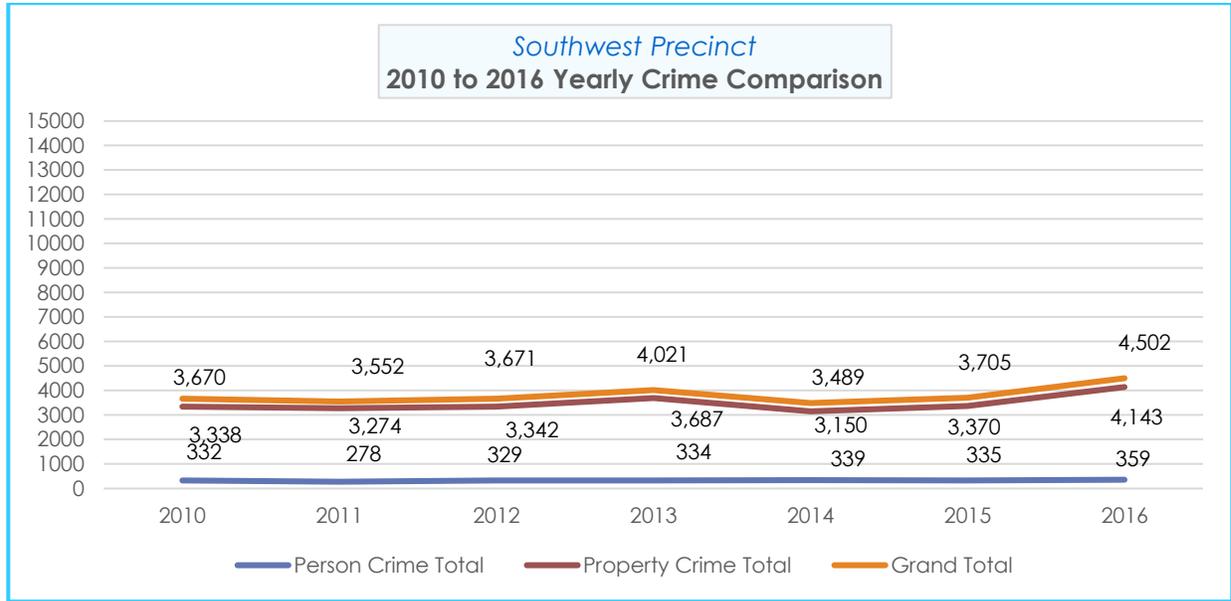
Figure 4. South Precinct Crime Annual Crime Data 2010-2016



Southwest Precinct.

The Southwest Precinct is comprised of 14 micro-communities: Alaska Junction, Alki, Commercial Duwamish, Commercial Harbor, Fauntleroy, High Point, Highland Park, Morgan, North Admiral, North Delridge, Pigeon Point, Roxhill/Westwood/Arbor Heights, South Delridge, and South Park. Though overall crime dropped in the Southwest Precinct prior to the implementation of the MCPP, increases in burglaries and drug crime in the Southwest Precinct in 2014 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.

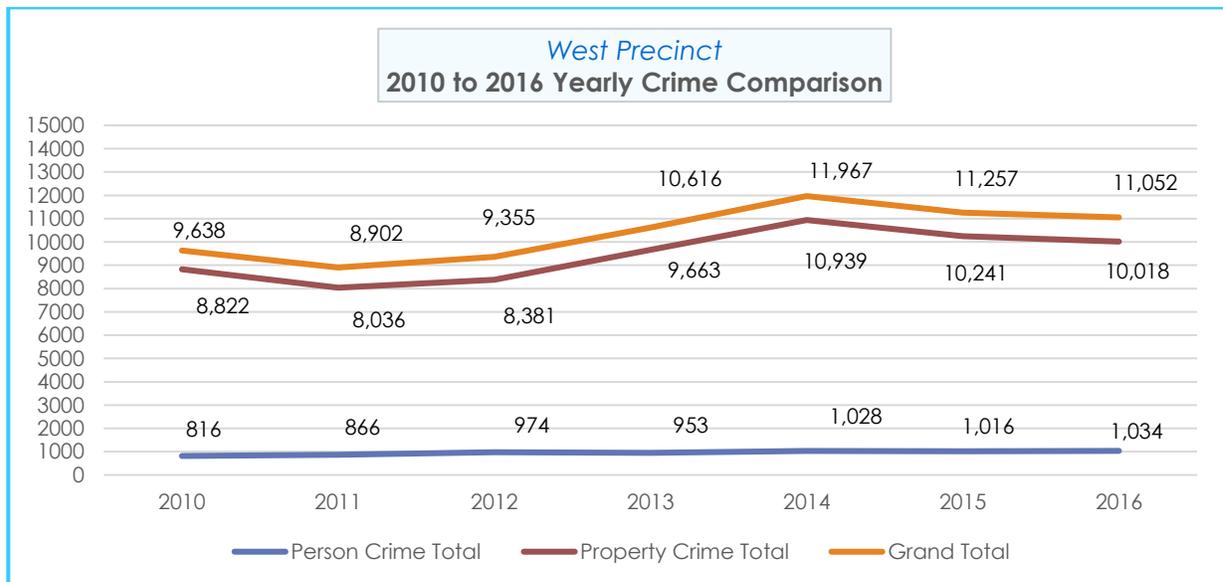
Figure 5. Southwest Precinct Crime Annual Crime Data 2010-2016



West Precinct.

West Precinct is comprised of 8 micro-communities: Belltown, Chinatown/International District, Downtown, Eastlake-West, Magnolia, Pioneer Square, Queen Anne, and 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. Southwest Precinct annual crime statistics from 2010 to 2016 are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6. West Precinct Crime Annual Crime Data 2010-2016



Prior to the implementation of the SPD MCPP, each of the SPD Precincts saw a rise in crime with distinct crime concerns within the precincts and their respective micro-communities.

- East and South Precincts comprise the highest documented violent crime rates in the City.
- East Precinct saw a 27.7% 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% citywide increase in total violent crime.
- South Precinct had a 100% increase in homicides, 21.5% 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 robberies increased 18.2% and 12.4%, 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 monthly averages.
- South and East precincts account for 41% and 40% 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% of all homicides in Seattle, and 55% of all homicides with a firearm.
- Between 2010 and 2013, the South and East precincts accounted for 41% of all robberies in Seattle, and 48% of all robberies with a firearm.
- Between 2010 and 2013, the South and East precincts accounted for 36% of all aggravated assaults in Seattle, and 51% of all aggravated assaults with a firearm.

These examples and statistics illustrate the wide a range of crime problems handled by Seattle's five police precincts. Additionally, Seattle is populated by residents who speak many languages including Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Amharic, Somali and other languages as the city's rapidly growing new immigrant population continues to soar with new residents from a wide range of countries and cultures with varying experiences and approaches for interacting with police. Seattle is a diverse and multidimensional city. Seattle's Rainier Valley for example has been reported as America's most diverse zip code (98118) with a mixed population of immigrants including speakers of 59 languages with a third of the population African American 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 Staff, 2010; Stuteville, 2016). To address the diversity in Seattle, the MCPP initiative set out to develop, implement, and evaluate 55+ individual Micro-Community Policing Plans from all five precincts to address the unique neighborhood-based policing and community issues with recognition 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, their local police precinct, and local researchers. SPD MCPP goals target COPS Office program goals to advance the practice of community policing using evidence-based and best practice. The specific goals of the SPD MCPP initiative are to:

Develop Knowledge: The SPD MCPP provides opportunity for individual neighborhoods – i.e., micro-communities to identify their priority violence and quality of life issues. Each distinct micro-community is provided opportunity to work with SPD to develop best practices knowledge about how to solve their priority problems by identifying the unique aspects of the micro-community and utilizing police-citizen engagement, research, best practices, and evidence-based solutions to address identified micro-community issues. For example, under the MCPP, a micro-community that identifies youth gangs as a priority issue might work with their Precinct personnel to identify 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 to share data and successful outcomes with other jurisdictions.

Increase Awareness: The MCPP provides increased awareness of crime and public safety issues at the micro-community level as well as awareness about community policing (Partnership, Problem Solving and Prevention) by enhancing collaboration between the community and police. Under the MCPP, collaborative partners will become aware of and test accessible best practices in a cost-effective manner in order to inform action steps that will be evaluated and replicated.

Increase Skills/Abilities: Under the MCPP, community partners and officers in the precincts gather information about successful evidence-based practices to address their particular priority problems. The utilization 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, the Seattle Police Department is engaged in 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 involves the development, implementation and evaluation of 55+ micro-community policing plans of actions relying on research and evidence-based practice.

Institutionalize Practice: The MCPP 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 as one-size-fits-all approaches to increasing public safety and reducing and preventing crime and violence reduction have not historically produced and/or sustained successful longer-term crime reduction outcomes in other cities (i.e. in

Detroit, Oakland, Chicago, to name a few.). In addition, the ongoing data collection method used in the MCPP (the annual Seattle Public Safety survey) to collect data on community perceptions of crime at the micro-community level offers a model that can be used nationally to collect data that has the potential for multisite/jurisdictional comparisons.

SPD MCPP Components

The SPD MCPP's grass roots, 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 strategies at the micro-community level to inform police allocation of resources. The SPD MCPP implementation included the following components:

- 1) **Police-community engagement** at the micro-community level to collect information for the development of plans, priorities, and strategies.
- 2) The creation of part-time **research analyst/research assistant positions in all five of the Seattle Police precincts** who serve in the dual role as MCPP research analysts to assist the precincts with MCPP-related tasks and as SUCJ research assistants to collect qualitative data participant observation data for the SPD MCPP implementation evaluation.
- 3) **Community focus groups** facilitated by the MCPP RAs held at the micro-community level in all designated micro-communities and with selected identity-based micro-communities conducted for the dual purpose of ongoing police-citizen engagement and data collection for the implementation evaluation.
- 4) The development and administration of the "**Seattle Public Safety Survey**," a non-probability survey administered annually to citizens who work and/or live in the City of Seattle, administered twice over the course of the two-year evaluation/data collection period.
- 5) Integration of the SPD MCPP RAs/Research team in SPD **SeaStat** meetings.
- 6) The development of a **data collection system** to collect ongoing information about strategies and activity addressing MCPP-identified priorities logged by SPD personnel at the precinct and micro-community levels.
- 7) Development of a **public-facing SPD MCPP website** to offer public access to information on the history, objectives and components of the MCPP, the MCPP 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 data on citizen perceptions, police priority/strategy/activity logs, and crime can be utilized to reduce crime and increase public safety at the micro-community level.**

Over the course of the two-year implementation and evaluation, these MCPP components were put into place through the grass-roots/ground up approach to allow for ownership at all levels of the Seattle Police Department to achieve organizational stability and to establish the collaborative infrastructure between Seattle Police Department and Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice to sustain the SPD MCPP as an ongoing initiative including ongoing 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 (See Figure 7). The plans take a three prong approach that bring community

engagement, crime data and police services together to get direct feedback on perceptions of crime and public safety. MCPP are tailored to meet the individual needs of each community, with a unique approach owned by the community based on the notion that citizen perceptions of crime and public safety matter. When used in conjunction with crime data, citizen perceptions at the micro-community level provide a more accurate picture of the reality of crime and public safety than can be seen through crime statistics alone.

Figure 7. MCPP Triangulation of Community Engagement, Crime Data, and Police Services



The SPD MCPP utilization of community engagement to develop micro-community priorities and strategies to address them combined with Seattle Public Safety Survey results on citizen perceptions of crime and official crime data provides the Seattle Police Department with a comprehensive picture of the nature of crime and public safety. This comprehensive approach including community engagement and data on both crime and citizen perceptions of crime at the micro-community level takes into account what matters to citizens who live in Seattle neighborhoods each of which is characterized by unique-micro-community level public safety priorities to direct police resources and services.

SPD MCPP Program Effectiveness and Evaluation

Program evaluations of law enforcement initiatives are critical to verify, document, and quantify activities to demonstrate the benefits of committing resources that produce benefits that are tangible for the community. Properly conducted independent assessments of law enforcement agency initiatives help improve effectiveness and efficiency, especially those that have a strategic impact on the department's mission and performance (Lee, 2007, 2008a, 2008b). Program evaluations aid agencies in making informed decisions about allocating resources. Evaluations help to describe the initiative and educate the community about its value, determine the appropriateness of the initiative in achieving the intended goal, provide a framework to measure program integrity to determine if an initiative achieves its stated objectives, provides opportunity to pilot innovations and means for comparison of programs across jurisdictions, and contributes to the field and the growth of the empirical law enforcement knowledge-base (Ward, Chibnall, & 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 establishing a blue print 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).⁴

The research evaluation of the MCPP began in the third month of the project roll-out after precinct Captains identified baseline priority problems utilizing a grass-roots-bottom up approach which was a fundamental component of the initiative in the early stages of its development. This bottom-up community-based approach to the MCPP 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/situational and environmental crime prevention strategies (Clear et al, 2011), criminology of place (Weisburd et al, 2012) and principles of restorative/community justice (Clear et al, 2011; Van Ness & Strong, 2010; Zehr, 1990, 2002, 2005).

The research evaluation team for MCPP initiative was comprised of faculty and students from the Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice -- Dr. Jacqueline Helfgott, Professor and Chair (Principal Investigator), Dr. William Parkin, Assistant Professor (Co-Principal Investigator), and students who served as precinct research analysts/research assistants in roles as participant observers. The utilization of the Seattle University research assistants as participant observers was a unique element of the MCPP. The project created six positions for research analysts/research assistants (RAs) – five graduate student research analyst/assistants assigned to each of the five Seattle Police precincts and one general “floater” undergraduate research analyst/assistant. The five precinct research analysts/assistant positions were filled by Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice graduate students and the general analyst/assistant position was filled by an undergraduate student. 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.⁵

A mixed method evaluation involving quantitative and qualitative data collection approaches was used 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/data collection period in October-November 2015 and October-November 2016. 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 recommendation 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 as an innovative community justice initiative. The implementation evaluation focused on three central components: 1) Telling the Story—the development, implementation, and evolution of the SPD initiative; 2) Measuring Citizen Perceptions

⁴ 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, & Harris, 2007).

⁵ During the course of the two year project implementation and evaluation, there was turnover in four of the five precinct research analyst/assistant positions as a result of students graduating.

of Crime and Public Safety through the Seattle Public Safety Survey and Community Focus Groups; and 3) Triangulation of MCPP Generated Data on Citizen Perceptions of Crime, Police Priorities and Strategies, and SPD Crime Data to provide a framework for ongoing data collection and evaluation.

METHOD

A mixed-method process evaluation was employed to tell the story of the development and implementation of the SPD MCPP initiative and to pilot a data collection strategy that could be used to collect ongoing data to measure the effectiveness of the MCPP. 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 that recognizes the importance of citizen perceptions in conjunction with crime data at the micro-community level. The implementation evaluation focused on three central components: 1) Telling the Story—the development, implementation, and evolution of the SPD initiative; 2) Measuring Citizen Perceptions of Crime and Public Safety through the Seattle Public Safety Survey and Community Focus Groups; and 3) Triangulation of MCPP Generated Data on Citizen 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 implementation, citizen perceptions of crime in relation to current levels of crime, and the nature of the collaborative relationship between citizens and police in the Seattle Police Department's 5 Precincts and 55+ designated micro-communities⁶. The overall research design involved seven components:

- 1) **Interviews/Meetings with Stakeholders** – Meetings were held with SPD personnel (command staff, precinct captains, and public affairs) to obtain background information on the initiative and to better understand how each of the SPD precincts and different units within SPD approached the initiative throughout the process.
- 2) **Participant-observation** --Research Analyst/Assistants in all five of the Seattle Police precincts served in the dual role as participants (research analysts) to assist the precincts with MCPP-related tasks and observers (research assistants) to collect qualitative participant observation data for the SPD MCPP implementation evaluation. In this role, RAs interfaced with Precinct Captains and personnel, citizens, and community stakeholders.
- 3) **Community Focus Groups** -- Community focus groups facilitated by the MCPP RAs were held at the micro-community level in all designated micro-communities and with selected identity-based micro-communities in the first and last six months of the initiative. The focus

⁶ The 55+ micro-communities were designated through police-community engagement prior to the beginning of the evaluation as part of the early developmental phase of the initiative. Micro-communities were determined based on a dialogue between the Precinct captains and personnel and citizens and community groups with consideration of historically designated neighborhoods. The SPD MCPP map is considered a living document that can be revised and informed through ongoing police-community engagement.

groups were conducted for the dual purpose of ongoing police-citizen engagement and data collection for the implementation evaluation.

- 4) **Community Survey** – A community survey titled the “Seattle Public Safety Survey” was developed and piloted at year one and year two during the implementation evaluation. The Seattle Public Safety Survey is a non-probability survey designed to measure citizen 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 map with designated micro-communities, each with a unique community-driven list of public safety priorities and strategies to address them. As part of the implementation evaluation, the MCPP 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, SPD partnered with Nextdoor, a social media platform that connects neighbors around issues including crime and public safety. As part of the implementation evaluation, Nextdoor posts and exchanges between SPD personnel and Nextdoor users within precincts micro-communities were reviewed to determine the degree to which SPD personnel and citizens within the precincts and the micro-communities utilize 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 utilization of a comprehensive picture of crime at the micro-community level through data on citizen perceptions of crime in conjunction with official crime data. Toward this end, the implementation evaluation included observation of SPD SeaStat meetings⁷ 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 MCPP data could be utilized in conjunction with official crime statistics at the micro-community level.

Instruments

The Seattle Public Safety Survey

A community survey called the “Seattle Public Safety Survey” was developed for the purpose of providing the Seattle Police Department with a data collection tool that could be used annually to collect data on citizen perceptions of crime and public safety at the micro-community

⁷ SPD’s SeaStat meetings, held every two weeks, were launched in August 2014 to address crime hotspots based on crime data analysis and community reports of incidents. SeaStat is Seattle’s version of ComStat, used at police departments in other jurisdictions around the country as best practice utilizing crime data to respond to crime and public safety.

level. The instrument designed specifically for the SPD MCPP 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 incorporated measures used in prior surveys of aspects of interest combined with questions soliciting perceptions of the MCPP initiative and demographic information. The survey was developed based on the notion that citizen perceptions of crime matter and that the reality of crime is most comprehensively represented through data on both citizen perceptions of crime and official crime data. Thus, the intent of the Seattle Public Safety Survey was to provide SPD with a tool to collect data on citizen perceptions of crime and public safety to supplement official crime data to provide a comprehensive picture of the nature of crime in Seattle at the micro-community level to inform police allocation of resources and services.

The Seattle Public Safety Survey questions solicit response regarding demographics, perceptions of law enforcement trust and legitimacy, crime victimization experiences, levels of collective efficacy in the community at the micro-community 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 MCPP initiative. Question format include forced-choice, 100-point slider scale, and open ended questions (See Appendix A for the Seattle Public Safety Survey⁸). On the slider scales, respondents were asked to identify to what extent they agree or disagree with a statement allows for them 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 including police legitimacy, fear of crime, social disorganization, informal social control, social cohesion, and perceptions and knowledge of MCPP. For example, all of the individual questions specific to social disorganization may be combined into a scale that measures the construct "social disorganization." The scales included in the survey focus on seven areas of interest: **Police Legitimacy, Collective Efficacy- Informal Social Control, Collective Efficacy-Social Cohesion, Fear of Crime, Social Disorganization, MCPP Perception, and MCPP Knowledge.**

Demographics.

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

⁸ 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 citizen views of Seattle Police as compared to police in the United States. In addition, a question was added regarding personal interaction with a Seattle police officer in the past year.

responses, respondents were given the option to write-in their own public safety concerns in case what is an issue to them was not provided in the list. Respondents were allowed to select as many issues that are of concern to them as needed, and they were offered opportunity in an open-ended question at the end of the survey to further elaborate in narrative format any additional thoughts on public safety and security⁹ issues they would like to share.

Crime Victimization and Interactions with Police.

The survey solicited responses regarding victimization experiences by residents within the last year. Respondents were asked if they themselves, or a member of their household, have been a victim of specific criminal offenses (including burglary, motor vehicle theft, theft, robbery, assault, and threat). In order to avoid unnecessary intrusion into privacy and potential item non-response, questions about domestic and sexual violence were worded differently. Participants were asked if they have, in the last year, witnessed or heard about the occurrence of someone being sexually assaulted/raped, or of someone being exposed to violence within the family – both in their neighborhood. In order to assess non-reporting behavior, participants were also asked to indicate if they have or would respond to an occurrence of the crimes listed and how they responded, namely if they called or would call 9-1-1 or if they reported or would report the incidence 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 indicate that they did not or would not notify any authorities the reason for their non-responding behavior was assessed.

Modifications to the survey in 2016 included the addition of a question asking citizens 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 with a question asking the citizen to rate on a 0-100 point scale the degree to which the interaction was positive.

Law Enforcement Trust & Legitimacy.

Police legitimacy is an important concept relevant to public safety as it has been consistently found that law enforcement relies on police legitimacy in order for individuals to cooperate/comply with and support their departments. Gau (2014) 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” (p. 189). Police legitimacy is an important concept to public safety as it has been consistently found that law enforcement relies on police legitimacy in order for individuals to cooperate/comply with and support their departments (Gau, 2014; Reisig et al., 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 and Reisig et al., 2007, Tyler, 2006;

⁹ 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/ethnic and historically disadvantaged groups (e.g., African Americans).

and 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 et al., 2007). Citizen's perception of procedural justice can be informed by sources that go beyond ones' personal experience, including experiences of friends/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. Finally, there questions were included related to trust and citizens' 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 & Huo, 2002, p. 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, p. 45). In the effort to assess residents' trust and the obligation to obey, a series of questions that ask about how much respondents agree that SPD officers are honest and protect the rights of the citizens, as well as whether citizens should obey orders and accept decisions made by law enforcement. In the 2016 version of the survey, two additional questions were added in light of the national discourse around police-citizen engagement soliciting responses to a question 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.

The questions in the Seattle Public Safety Survey build off scales developed by other research showing that procedural justice presents an important indicator of levels of police legitimacy within a community. The concept is operationalized by asking respondents to what extent they agree with certain statements when thinking about your law enforcement agency and how they are treated. Finally, there are also questions related to trust and citizens' perceived obligation to obey law enforcement officers. Table 1 shows the question items in the Seattle Public Safety Survey included in the police legitimacy scale.

Table 1. Question Items included in the Seattle Public Safety Survey to Measure Police Legitimacy Scale

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.
- Seattle police officers are honest.
- Seattle police officers do their jobs well.
- Seattle police officers can be trusted to do the right thing for my neighborhood.
- I am proud of Seattle police officers.

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.
- When a Seattle police officer issues an order, you should do what they say, even if you disagree with it.
- You should accept Seattle police officers' decisions even if you think they're wrong.
- People should do what Seattle police officers say, even when they do not like the way the police treat them.
- Seattle police officers treat people with respect and dignity.

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.
- Seattle police officers take time to listen to people.
- Seattle police officers respect citizen's rights.
- Seattle police officers treat everyone equally.
- Seattle police officers make decisions based on facts and law, not personal opinions.

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.
- Seattle police officers make decisions to handle problems fairly.
- Seattle police officers listen to all of the citizens involved before deciding what to do.

Collective Efficacy: Informal Social Control & Social Cohesion.

Collective efficacy has been defined as the connection between mutual trust and willingness to intervene for the common good. The concept is most often conceptualized as a combination of informal social control and social cohesion. Collective efficacy is "the linkage of mutual trust and the willingness to intervene for the common good that defines the neighborhood context of collective efficacy" (Sampson, Raudenbush, & Earls, 1997, p. 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. (2014), which represents a modified version of a scale developed by Sampson, Raudenbush, & Earl (1997) and Sampson & Raudenbush (1999). To assess resident's willingness to react to crime and deviancy, participants were asked to indicate how likely it is 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, juvenile spray-painting graffiti, someone being beaten/threatened in front of their house, disrespectful behavior by juveniles, juveniles skipping school, loud music/noise on their block, gun shots fired, and drug selling. Social cohesion was assessed by asking participants to indicate to what extent they agree with specific statements about their community/neighborhood (e.g. "this neighborhood is a good area to raise children" or "people that live in my neighborhood are generally friendly"). Table 2 shows items included in the survey designed to measure the construct of informal social control through citizen willingness to react to a range of crime and deviancy events.

Table 2. Question Items included in the Seattle Public Safety Survey to Measure Collective Efficacy – Informal Social Control

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 and/or work would intervene if they would witness one of the following?

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

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 and/or work would intervene if they would witness one of the following?

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

Social cohesion, the second component of collective efficacy, is assessed in the survey by asking participants to indicate to what extent they agree with specific statements about their community/ neighborhood. See Table 3 for questions in the survey included to measure collective efficacy-social cohesion.

Table 3. Question Items included in the Seattle Public Safety Survey to Measure Collective Efficacy – Social Cohesion

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 and/or work?

- The neighborhood is a good area to raise children.
- People in the neighborhood are generally friendly.
- I am happy I live/work in the neighborhood.
- People in the neighborhood take care of each other.
- People in the neighborhood can be trusted.
- People in the neighborhood are willing to help each other.

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 and/or work?

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

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 and/or work?

- I share responsibility for the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood
- In the last year, I have been active in helping to improve the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood.

Fear of Crime.

Fear of crime is central to the concept of public safety, due to the argument that fear of crime can have a negative impact not only on the individual but also on communities. Fear of crime can influence citizens' 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 utilized in the survey mirror the fear of crime scale developed by Gray, Jackson, & Farall (2008), which was built on the work of Farrall and Gadd (2004). In order to get a better understanding of resident’s level of fear of crime participants are asked how worried they have been in the last year about specific crimes in their neighborhood.

In the 2015 Seattle Public Safety Survey, Fear of Crime was measured without separating in terms of fear of crime during the day and night. In the 2016 survey two identical questions were included with the distinction of fear of crime during the nighttime and daytime. Table 4 shows question items included to measure fear of crime.

Table 4. Question Items included in the Seattle Public Safety Survey to Measure Fear of Crime

<p>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 and/or work during the daytime?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somebody breaking into your home/work and stealing or damaging things? Somebody stealing your vehicle, things from or off it, or damaging it? Somebody stealing from you in a public space? You or somebody you know being sexually assaulted? You or somebody you know being physically attacked? <p>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 and/or work during the nighttime?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Somebody breaking into your home/work and stealing or damaging things? Somebody stealing your vehicle, things from or off it, or damaging it? Somebody stealing from you in a public space? You or somebody you know being sexually assaulted? You or somebody you know being physically attacked?

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 capable in predicting 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 & McKay, 1942; Sampson & Groves, 1989). These measures can be augmented with questions regarding the perceived level of social disorder and the perceived level of physical disorder, which are also included to assess to what degree certain signs of disorder are a matter of concern to your community (Weisburd et al., 2012; Steenbeek & Hipp, 2011). See Table 5 for questions included in the survey to measure social disorganization.

Table 5. Question Items included in the Seattle Public Safety Survey to Measure Social Disorganization

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 and/or work?

- Fights on the street/threatening behavior
- People loitering or being disorderly
- Public alcohol/drug consumption
- Public urination or defecation
- Panhandling
- Vandalism

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 and/or work?

- Noise late at night/early in the morning
- Gambling in the street
- Drug sales
- Illegal sex work
- People being bothered on the street
- Buildings with broken windows

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 and/or work?

- Buildings with graffiti
- Abandoned or boarded up buildings
- Areas with litter
- Dog feces on the street or sidewalk
- Street or sidewalks in need of repair

Perception and Knowledge of MCPP.

A question item was included to measure opinion and knowledge of the SPD MCPP. Table 6 shows the items included in the survey to measure citizen perception and knowledge of the MCPP.

Table 6. Question Items included in the Seattle Public Safety Survey to Measure Opinion and Knowledge of the SPD MCPP

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?

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?

Question items in these conceptual categories were aggregated into scales in the data analysis to provide a measure of the health of each micro-community around issues of public safety with the intent to utilize scale data on the items of central interest combined with top concerns identified and prominent themes in narrative comments to provide insight into the distinct nature of micro-communities and their unique public safety issues. Concerns of citizens within any given micro-community 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 Micro-Community Policing Plans, and knowledge of the SPD Micro-Community Policing Plans. The survey findings on the scales can be used in conjunction with the top concerns and prominent themes at the community and micro-community levels to inform and guide law enforcement in developing priorities and to guide strategies in response to distinct community concerns providing a snapshot of the nature of the precinct as a whole and the individual micro-communities regarding

citizen views of aspects of communities related to public safety. Ideally, a healthy community with positive police-citizen relations will have high police legitimacy, low social disorganization, high informal social control, high social cohesion, low fear of crime, high MCPP perception, and high knowledge of the SPD MCPP. Survey findings can assist communities to target areas of improvement with respect to areas that stray from the ideal and negatively impact public safety. Figure 8 shows the “Ideal” scale responses on the central conceptual issues measured in the survey.

Figure 8. The “Ideal Micro-Community Scale Responses (Range 0-100)



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 citizens with an opportunity to offer additional thoughts, comments, feedback, and/or concerns about public safety in Seattle that were not addressed in the survey and/or that respondents would like to elaborate on. The rationale for including this open-ended question was that citizens taking the survey would be most likely to take the time to offer additional narrative comments regarding issues most salient on their minds.

Community Focus Group Questions

Focus groups were conducted in the micro-communities in all five precincts the first and last six months of the implementation of the MCPP for the purpose of obtaining qualitative/narrative data on citizen perceptions of crime and public safety, perceptions of SPD, and knowledge and perceptions of the MCPP initiative. Focus groups were also conducted with select identity-based groups including LGBTQ, racial/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 implementation. Attempt was made to make contact with the same groups and individuals when coordinating the focus groups at the end of the implementation. 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 citizen knowledge and perception of the MCPP initiative, public safety concerns, views of the Seattle Police Department, 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

Meetings were conducted with precinct captains for each of the five SPD precincts at the front-end (first six months) and back-end (last six months) of the two-year MCPP 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-related tasks had about the MCPP and their vision for how they would like to implement the plans given the grass-roots nature of the initiative. These meetings included the researchers (PI and Co-PI), precinct captains, and in some cases lieutenants, sergeants, and administrative staff.¹⁰ Questions posed for the front and back-end meetings are included in Appendix C.

Procedure

The implementation evaluation was initiated in January 2015 in month three of the MCPP implementation. In the initial stage, preliminary stakeholder meetings were conducted, research assistants were hired, and Institutional Review Board approval was obtained. Table 7 shows the MCPP implementation and evaluation timeline and activities by month of the two year project. A timeline including project staff responsibilities is included in Appendix D.

Table 7. SPD MCPP Timeline and Activities by Month 2015-2017

MONTH/YEAR	ACTIVITIES
October-January 2015	Preliminary stakeholder meetings; IRB approval obtained; RAs hired; Preliminary meetings with precinct captains; PI/Co-PI introduction meetings with precinct captains and RAs; RA training.
February 2015	RA training for research and MCPP precinct work; Development of protocol for RA participant observation documentation and reporting; RA identification of geographically-based focus group contacts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat.
March 2015	RA participant observation in precincts; Community Focus Groups; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Quarterly report.
April 2015	PI/Co-PI meetings with precinct captains (new re-assignments) re MCPP; RA participant observation in precincts; Community Focus Groups conducted; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports;
May 2015	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Community Focus Groups; Weekly/Monthly RA reports;; Research team Nextdoor training.
June 2015	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Community Focus Groups; Weekly/Monthly RA reports;;
July 2015	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Community Focus Groups; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Precinct-based community surveys; RA media interviews.
August 2015	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Community Focus Groups; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Development and testing of the Seattle Public Safety instrument.

¹⁰ The SPD personnel who attended these meetings were determined by the Captain based on the roles/responsibilities for the MCPP designated at the individual precincts.

September 2015	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Community Focus Groups; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Development and testing of the Seattle Public Safety instrument; RA development of plans for Seattle Public Safety administration.
October 2015	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Community Focus Groups; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Development and testing of the Seattle Public Safety instrument; RA development of plans for Seattle Public Safety administration; translation of Seattle Public Safety Survey into seven languages and launch of web-based survey; Marketing and administration of the Seattle Public Safety Survey
November 2015	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Administration of Seattle Public Safety Survey; Community focus groups; Identity-based focus groups.
December 2015	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Seattle Public Safety Survey data analysis.
January 2016	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Seattle Public Safety Survey data analysis; Preliminary summary report of Seattle Public Safety survey findings and presentation at SeaStat.
February 2016	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Seattle Public Safety Survey data analysis; Identity-based focus groups.
March 2016	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Seattle Public Safety Survey data analysis; Identity-based focus groups.
April 2016	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Seattle Public Safety Survey data analysis; Completion of 2015 Seattle Public Safety Survey precinct and citywide reports..
May 2016	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Developed plans for phase two of geographically-based focus groups, RAs assisted in the development of Formstack system to log MCPP plans, worked with SPD Public Affairs on public-facing website presentation of Seattle Public Safety Survey data and SPD MCPP website.
June 2016	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Conducted phase two geographically-based focus groups, worked with SPD Public Affairs on public-facing website presentation of Seattle Public Safety Survey data and SPD MCPP website.
July 2016	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Conducted phase two geographically-based focus groups, worked with SPD Public Affairs on public-facing website presentation of Seattle Public Safety Survey data and SPD MCPP website; RA Training for turnover in North, East, and South precincts.
August 2016	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Conducted phase two of geographically-based focus groups, RAs assisted with modifications to Formstack system to log MCPP plans, worked with SPD Public Affairs on public-facing website presentation of Seattle Public Safety Survey data and SPD MCPP website.
September 2016	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Completed remaining phase two geographically-based and identity-based focus groups, RAs prepared detailed administration plans for the 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey in all precincts;; RAs completed reports in several precincts comparing data on crime perceptions and strategy logs with crime data as a pilot for data presentation linking SPD priorities/strategies/activity logs with crime perceptions, crime data.
October 2016	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Administration of the 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey with RA posts in Nextdoor and outreach to underrepresented populations; RA and PI/Co-PI meetings with media relations and stakeholders.
November 2016	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; Administration of the 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey with RA posts in Nextdoor and outreach to underrepresented populations; RA and PI/Co-PI meetings with media relations and stakeholders; PI/Co-PI conducted follow-up/phase two meetings with precinct captains.
December 2016	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; PI/Co-PI conducted follow-up/phase two meetings with precinct captains; Completed of remaining phase two identity-based focus groups; Seattle Public Safety Survey data analysis; preparation of content for MCPP evaluation final report.
January 2017	RA participant observation in precincts; Attendance/ note-taking at SeaStat; Weekly/Monthly RA reports; PI/Co-PI conducted follow-up/phase two meetings with precinct captains; Seattle Public Safety Survey data analysis; Preparation of content for MCPP evaluation final report and citywide and precinct 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey reports; Completion of MCPP Evaluation final report.

Preparatory Work

Preparatory work for the MCPP implementation and evaluation involved stakeholder meetings between the PI and Co-PI with the SPD Chief O'Toole, Command staff, Seattle Police Foundation, and precinct captains. These meetings involved discussions with SPD command staff to obtain the history and evolution of the early stages of the SPD MCPP, goals of the evaluation, data access, the role of the research analysts/assistants, and the role of the MCPP initiative in the broader SPD expansion and strengthening of evidence-based, data driven practice, data transparency, and the utilization of real time crime data through the Real Time Crime Center and presentation at SeaStat.

Research analyst/assistants were hired through a position announcement distributed through the Seattle University student Listserv. Five graduate research analysts/assistants and one undergraduate research assistants were hired, 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 – Participant observation, Community Focus Groups, and the Seattle Public Safety Survey.

Participant Observation.

A primary goal of the MCPP 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 including police-community engagement, development and ongoing monitoring and revision of the micro-community priorities and strategies, logging activities related the strategies and priorities, attendance and presentations at community meetings, reporting the MCPP 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 as a resource committed to both the Seattle Police Department and Seattle University to implement and evaluate the initiative. Through this participant-observer role, qualitative data was collected 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 RA weekly field notes and monthly summary reports throughout the two years of the implementation evaluation detailing the work they did in the precincts, how they were used to assist with MCPP-related tasks, outreach and engagement with the community, assisting precinct to gather micro-community 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 citizens, and their own reflections on the evolution and implementation of the MCPP 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 reach-out, community meetings attended, precinct activity reported on priority and strategy logs by micro-community, and other MCPP-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 within the precinct; MCPP revisions to strategies, priorities, and maps; Internal communication regarding the MCPP; Challenges in the implementation of the MCPP, Seattle Public Safety Survey distribution; Community reaction to the MCPP; Utilization of the MCPP RA within the precinct; Command staff, Community Police Team, and Officer views of the MCPP and the MCPP RA; RA reflections on the MCPP.

The documentation of all elements of the MCPP initiative completed by the RAs in the participant-observer role provided ongoing qualitative to measure the ways in which each of the precincts developed, implemented, and approached the MCPP. This qualitative data offers 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 micro-community-level citizen concerns in the first and last six months of the two-year implementation evaluation period. Files were maintained including precinct, micro-community, 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 RA's facilitated the focus groups in their respective micro-communities 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 micro-community in which 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 citizen concerns at the micro-community level as a supplement to other forms of police-citizen 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 micro-community, familiarity with the MCPP, fear of crime and feelings of safety, experiences with SPD around issues of public safety, top areas of concern and issues they would like to see addressed by 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 SPD, and knowledge of MCPP 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 micro-communities. 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 implementation evaluation research design was the development and administration of the Seattle Public Safety Survey. The survey utilized a non-probability sample to solicit perceptions of crime and public safety from all who live and/or work in the City of Seattle. The survey was administered for the first time in October-November 2015 and then one year later in October-November 2016. The Seattle Public Safety Survey was conducted independently by the Seattle University research team to collect data at the micro-community level 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 October 15, 2015-November 30, 2015 and was available in seven languages --Amharic, Chinese, English, Korean, Somali, Spanish and Vietnamese through multiple channels including Nextdoor.com, Seattle Police Department, Seattle Mayor's Office, Seattle University, Community Groups, Flyer and business card distribution, and tablet administration at community centers, libraries, and public areas with attempt to target underrepresented communities.

The survey was launched, went live, and was publically available October 15 – 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 within 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*)¹¹ and/or 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, 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/gathering centers, and other locations throughout the city. The PI and precinct RAs posted notices about the survey every two weeks on Next door and social media sites and in the final day the survey was open. Attempt was made to solicit participation from historically underrepresented groups through targeted presentations and distributions. Hard copy 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. Figure 9 shows the Seattle Public Safety Survey business cards and two versions of flyers that were distributed in the various locations.

¹¹ See: Burton (July 19, 2016); Lewis (October 27, 2016); Swaby (July 14, 2016); Oxley (April 22, 2015) Waddell (May 4, 2016) for examples of some of the media stories done on the MCPP and the Seattle Public Safety Survey.

Figure 9. Seattle Public Safety Survey Advertising Card and Flyers



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 Seattle Police Department 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 micro-community 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 and/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 was then weighted based on 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 was 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 was 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. Additionally, independent sample *t*-tests were conducted to evaluate whether or not 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 MCPP 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 initiative; 2) Measuring Citizen Perceptions of Crime and Public Safety through the Seattle Public Safety Survey and Community Focus Groups; and 3) Triangulation of MCPP Generated Data on Citizen Perceptions of Crime, Police Priorities and Strategies, and SPD Crime Data.

Telling the Story – The Development, Implementation, and Evolution of the SPD MCPP

Early Development *(June 2014-December 2014)*

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

In late 2014, the Seattle Police Department (SPD) in partnership with the Seattle Police Foundation (SPF) and Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice (SUCJ) received a Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office grant to implement and evaluate the Seattle Police Micro-Community Policing Plans (MCPP) 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 Kathleen O'Toole, Deputy Chief Carmen Best, and Sergeant Adriane Diaz who served as Project Coordinator. The Seattle University research

team was comprised of two Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice faculty members– Dr. Jacqueline Helfgott, Professor/Department Chair who served as Principal Investigator (PI), Dr. William Parkin, Assistant Professor who served as Co-Principal Investigator (Co-PI), and five research analysts/assistants and one undergraduate research analyst/assistant.

The research team submitted a protocol to the Seattle University Institutional review Board and received approval qualifying as exempt in October 2014. Position announcements were developed and posted to hire the five graduate research analyst/assistants and one undergraduate research analyst/assistant. The position announcement was posted in October 14, 2015 (See Appendix E for RA Position Announcement). Student RAs were interviewed, 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 with precinct captains with the PI to discuss the initiative and the research evaluation.¹² 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 Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans 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 implementation stage involved completing the RA background checks, training, and getting them set up in their precinct positions. A framework of weekly research team meetings was established where RAs and faculty PI, Co-PI, and SPD Project Manager could meet and discuss ongoing aspects of the project related to both MCPP precinct tasks and the research evaluation. RAs were trained at the precincts on the MCPP tasks and at Seattle University meetings on their research roles. Meetings were scheduled and conducted with the research team PI, Co-PI, and 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.

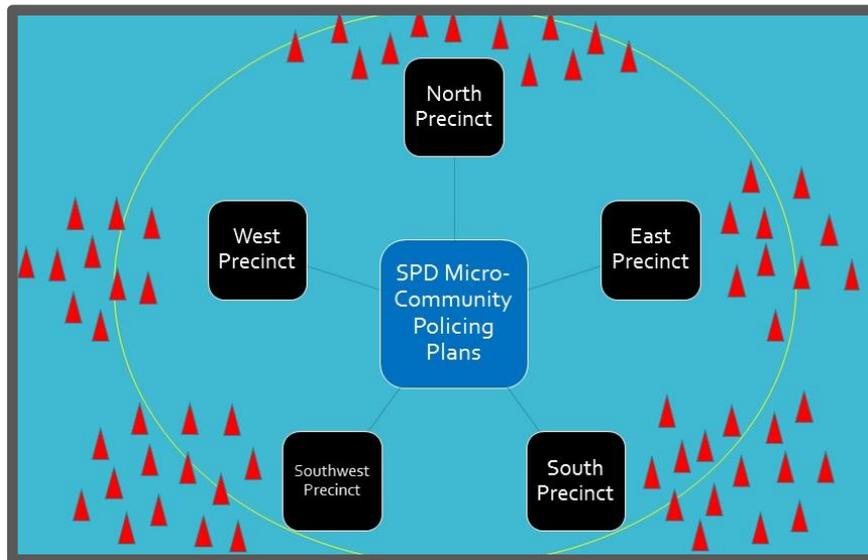
A central element of the MCPP was to provide precincts opportunity to develop their own approach to the MCPP – to provide a framework involving police-citizen engagement at the micro-community level giving the precinct captains, command staff, community police team, and officers enough flexibility to determine how best to identify their micro-communities, priorities, strategies; to approach the tasks associated with the MCPP initiative; and how to utilize their RAs. During the first year of the initiative, each of the precincts utilized their RAs in different ways – some RAs assisted with the priority and strategy logs, some assisted the precincts in developing small-precinct-based surveys, and others used the RAs to assist 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 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

¹² 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.

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 priorities and strategies were created and established by February 2015 for all precincts (See Appendix F).¹³ The plans were considered to be living documents reflecting an ongoing dynamic relationship between the precincts and respective micro-communities with the goal of collecting real-time information from citizens in the distinct micro-communities about what matters to them. Figure 10 provides a conceptualization of the MCPP model illustrating the relationship between micro-communities, precincts, and SPD implementation of the MCPP model to utilize 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 distinctive neighborhoods.

Figure 10. Conceptualization of the MCPP model.



At the onset of the initiative there were 55+ plans with changes throughout the implementation including merging of some micro-communities and the addition of others. These priority and strategy documents – the “Micro-community policing plans” were intended to be living documents that utilize timely and accurate crime data as performance measures as foundation of the Seattle Police Department’s crime fighting strategy. The relationships established to design the policing plans are reengaged to continually refine the approach as new trends and patterns are identified through ongoing collaboration between the community and SPD to foster trust and an ongoing partnership to manage crime, public safety and quality of life at the precinct and micro-community levels.

Initial strategies and priorities were created based on historical perspectives of command staff, Community Police Team Officers (CPT), patrol sergeants, watch commanders, and crime prevention coordinators. In the initial year of the project there was dialogue between SPD MCPP project manager/SPD headquarters and precinct captain to review submitted priority and strategy logs and their development to ensure that the priorities and strategies were clearly stated and were

¹³ Some precincts had completed priority and strategies prior to the implementation phase, however all precincts were asked to provide strategies and priorities for the launch of the implementation of the MCPP initiative.

living documents informed by real time citizen public safety concerns at the precinct and micro-community levels.

The first three months of the initiative was characterized by decentralization with the precincts instructed to utilize the RAs, 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 RA, 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 micro-communities through ride-alongs and attendance at community meetings, and the RA researcher role and facilitation of community focus groups.

RAs conducted community focus groups in the first six months of the initiative in all micro-communities. In addition, selected identity-based focus groups were conducted as a pilot to determine the degree to which the MCPP initiative could be informed by identity-based communities (e.g., seniors, youth, ethnic/demographic, homeless, LGBTQ, business groups, formerly incarcerated) in addition to the central focus on geographically-based communities. In October 2015, internal communication was sent by Chief Best to raise the importance of identifying demographic/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 micro-communities to include priorities and strategies in SeaStat presentations every other week. Following this directive, selected MCPP presentations were included in SeaStat meetings August through October 2015.¹⁴ Also during this time, the research team received *Nextdoor* training with the goal of utilizing *Nextdoor* as one mechanism of police-community engagement.

Establishing Institutional Infrastructure (*January 2016 – January 2017*)

As the MCPP initiative moved into its second year, a number of components of the implementation contributed to creating an institutional infrastructure that took the MCPP beyond the initial development and implementation to become accepted and established as a part of everyday SPD operations. With any type of organizational change, there is a period of uncertainty regarding whether or not 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, put into place, and 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 Research Analyst/Research Assistant roles were a key component of the MCPP initiative. The RAs positions were newly introduced with the implementation of the MCPP. Their roles as participant-observers who worked as SPD personnel while maintaining their status as student researchers paid through the Seattle Police Foundation in a collaboration with the Seattle University

¹⁴ There were changes in command staff and SeaStat structure during this time. MCPP was not included in the presentations, and meetings were not held as regularly in November - December 2015.

improvements to the initiative beyond the implementation stage. RAs were utilized in a range of ways in the precincts including: Attending community meetings, public education and outreach on the MCPP, construction of precinct pilot questionnaires to collect information from micro-communities to inform priority and strategy logs.

During the 2nd year of the implementation, RAs continued working in the precinct, assisting with the MCPP-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, assistance with Nextdoor training) with 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 re-assign 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 Sergeant 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 (e.g., whether they were there do a Seattle University project as students or to serve a function with responsibility for MCPP-related tasks as SPD personnel). At meetings at the end of the two year implementation, captains noted that the RAs were a critical resource in assisting the precincts with the MCPP-related tasks, that they had learned through the implementation process the different ways in which the RAs could be particularly useful in moving the MCPP forward, and that the value of the RAs was that it was a unique position devoted to the intersection of police-community engagement and research and data analysis and that the RAs positions were a valuable resource to the precincts to aide command staff, CPT, Crime Prevention Coordinators, officers, and administrative staff with MCPP workload in the precincts. The RAs were viewed as serving a particularly useful function of being able to engage with the community to both listen to citizen concerns and to explain how crime data, micro-community strategies and priorities, and crime perceptions inform police activities and service. Some captains thought increasing the hours of the RAs and providing them additional MCPP-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 both citizen perceptions of crime that could be compared with real time crime data would enhance the MCPP RA role.

SeaStat.

SeaStat emerged along with the micro community-policing plans to demonstrate transparency and accountability and assure continued progress. Twice a month, the progress of the various initiatives is evaluated against the goals and objectives of the micro community-policing plans. SeaStat meetings serve as both performance evaluations and as critical exercises in transparency. Department personnel, 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 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 last year of the initiative, SPD designated a specific table for the MCPP RAs and all RAs attended the meetings.

Integration of the MCPP at SeaStat meetings was a primary objective of the MCPP initiative at project 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 and MCPP research team in SeaStat discussions and reference to the MCPP initiative, implementation evaluation, and the Seattle Public Safety Survey. Seattle Public Safety Survey advertising was distributed in SeaStat meetings in October-November 2015 and 2016 and results from the 2015 Seattle Public Safety Survey were presented at SeaStat in March 2016.

[Nextdoor.](#)

In April 2015 partnered with Nextdoor for outreach efforts as part of the MCPP. The Seattle University research team was trained and provided authorization to post on the Seattle Police Department Nextdoor site. In addition, the RAs recorded data on Nextdoor posts by precinct personnel and SPD-citizen 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 PA and RAs posted regular solicitations for survey participants.

It was recognized after initial enthusiasm over Nextdoor, that the social media tool offered a means to reach 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 may 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 with recognition of its limitations for community outreach.

[Data Collection Tools -- Community Focus Groups, Precinct MCPP Priority/Strategy Logs, and the Seattle Public Safety Survey.](#)

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

Community focus groups were conducted in the first and last six months of the MCPP evaluation were used to gather real-time information from micro-communities and identity-based communities to inform priorities and strategies. Citizens were asked about how safe they feel, their top crime and public safety concerns, suggested improvements to their micro-communities, 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 micro-communities. 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. In the focus groups conducted in the last six months,

many participants had heard of the MCPP and expressed appreciation for the public facing website and access to information although most indicated they would like to hear more about the MCPP. The range of issues, suggestions, and comments/feedback offered across precincts and micro-communities was so broad that it is difficult to identify specific themes by precinct or micro-community. The conversations in the focus groups often focused on crimes and issues that the micro-communities were currently dealing with or had recently experienced. This 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 8 shows Issues raised in the different precincts in the focus groups.

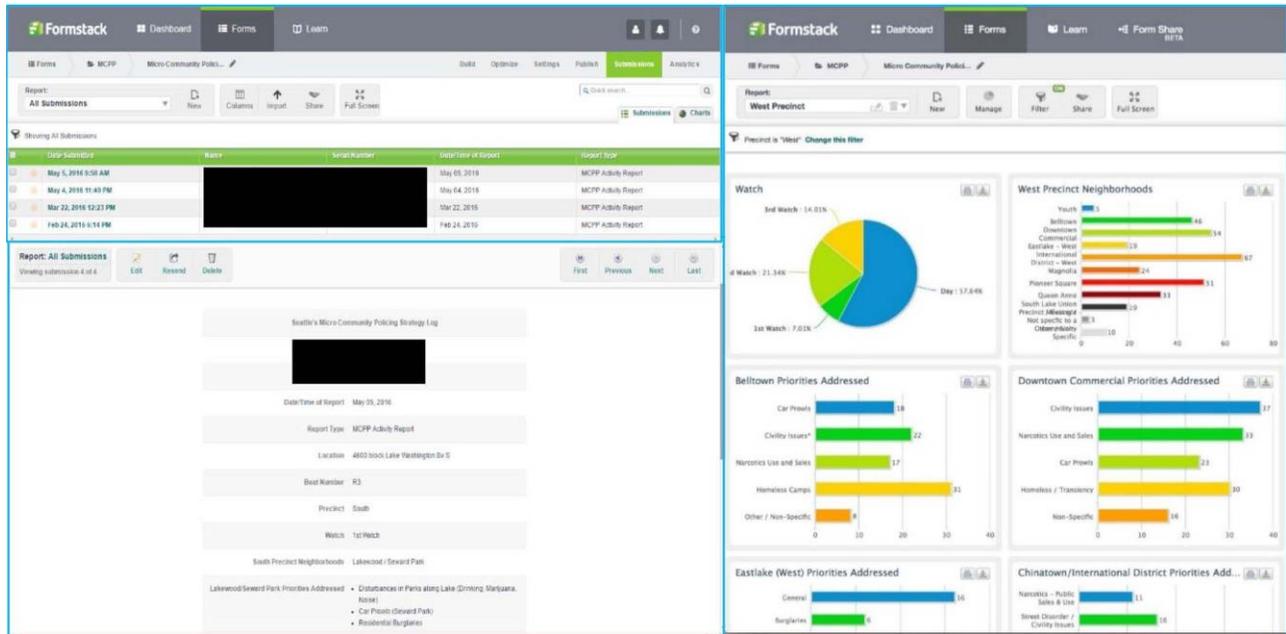
Table 8. Issues Raised in Geographical-based Focus Groups by Precinct 2015-2017¹⁵

PRECINCT	ISSUES
East	Drug crimes and public drug use, homelessness, homeless encampments, incivility, public indecency, violent crime including robberies and assaults and shots fired, car theft, and property crime, construction and traffic issues, gang activity, CPTED.
North	Drugs and prostitution, police response times, loitering and campers, homelessness, property crime, package thefts, graffiti, RV camping, unsanctioned encampments, car prowls, lack of police capacity/presence, issues with calling 911, not getting through, and feeling of lawlessness.
South	Unauthorized homeless encampments, drug activity, property crime, gang activity, lack of police capacity, mental illness and substance abuse, property crime, car prowls, residential burglary, incivility, lack of capacity/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-citizen engagement.

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. Figure 12 shows the *Formstack* interface.

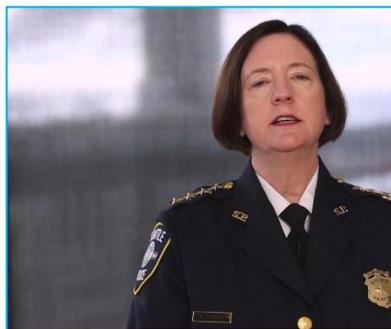
¹⁵ This table is intended to give an example of the range of issues raised by citizens in the focus groups. Given the wide variability in the number of people who attended the focus groups and the span of time over which the focus groups were conducted, the issues raised reflect a broad range of crimes and public safety concerns raised in the context of recent incidents, occurrences, news events. The value of the focus groups were to capture a pulse 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 micro-communities.

Figure 12. Formstack Interface



An internal MCPP website and mandatory MCPP e-Learning tutorial and training module were created and made available May 2016- July 2016 to train all SPD personnel on the MCPP initiative. All SPD personnel were required to complete the e-Learning by July 2, 2017. The tutorial 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, the collaboration with Seattle University, and the need for commitment from all SPD personnel to help shape the strategies and recognize the MCPP as a top SPD priority.

Figure 13. SPD MCPP Tutorial and Introduction from Chief O'Toole

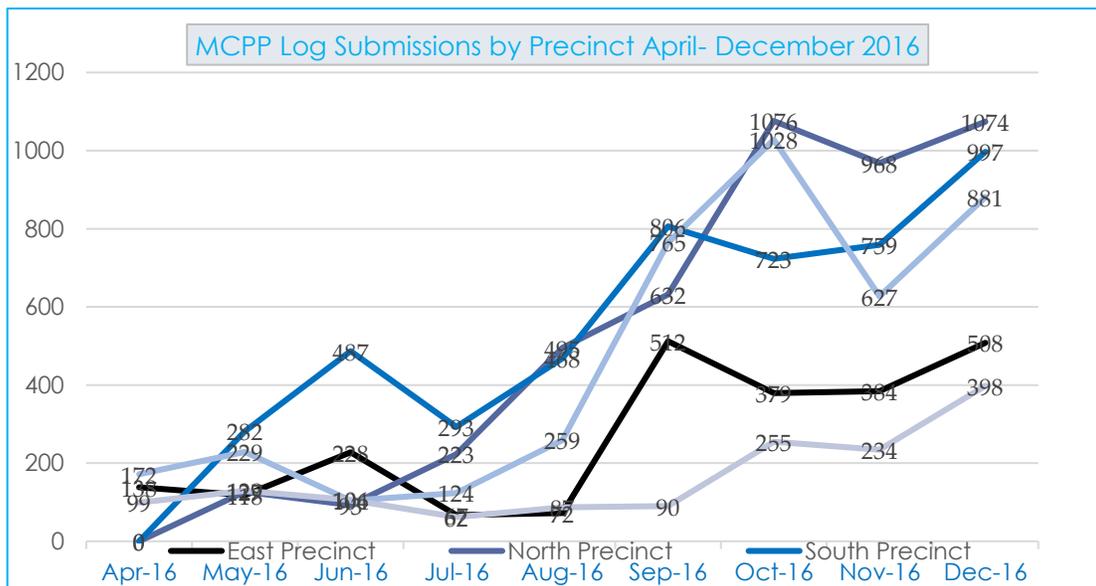


After the MCPP e-Learning and Formstack were implemented, a systematic method for collecting data on the strategies employed to address the MCPP priorities provided opportunity for more systematic assessment of activity by precinct. Prior to the implementation of the e-Learning

and Formstack, activities recorded on the biweekly priority and strategy logs were completed with wide variation by precinct, watch, and across units, rank, and role.¹⁶

The Formstack system provided a means to both log and view activities related to strategies in each precinct and micro-community. This allowed the captains to view activity and determine how the precinct was addressing the priorities at the micro-community level. This system for reporting the MCPP activity revealed an increase in MCPP-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 activity (with the ideal system integrated as a data templates 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 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-related activities. Figure 14 shows the MCPP log activity by precinct after implementation of e-Learning and Formstack.

Figure 14. MCPP Log Submissions by Precinct after Implementation of Formstack to Record MCPP Activity



SPD MCPP Website

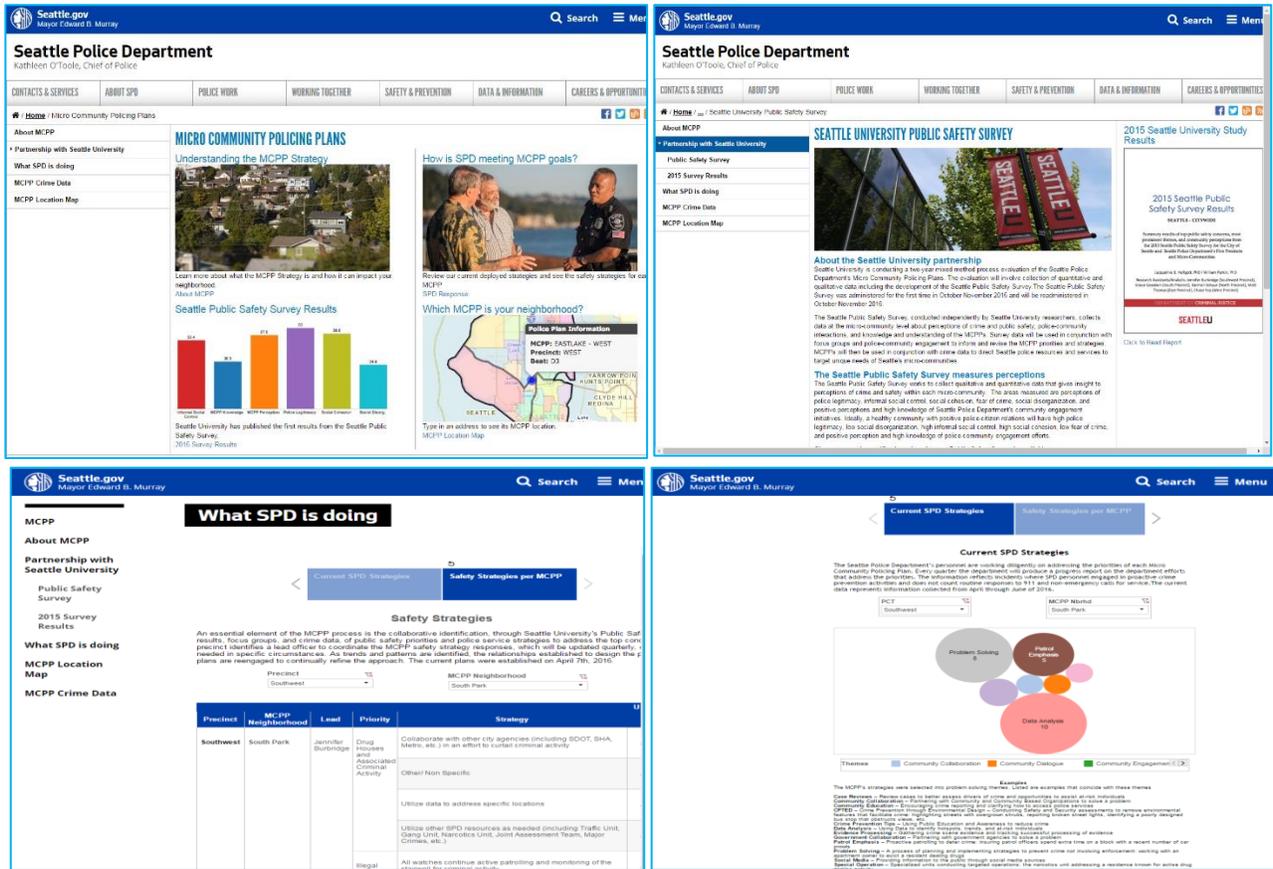
Coinciding with the mandatory tutorial and e-Learning, the SPD MCPP public-facing website was launched in July 2016. The SPD MCPP website provides information for citizens regarding the MCPP initiative, the partnership with Seattle University to conduct the implementation evaluation and to administer the Seattle Public Safety Survey, provides results from the 2015 survey including a

¹⁶ For example, in some precincts activities were recorded by CPT Officers, in other precincts by patrol through MIR codes, and others reported regular day-to-day activities that were conducted independently of the MCPP priorities and strategies.

summary of top public safety concerns and prominent themes by precinct and micro-community as well as access to the full 2015 Seattle Public Safety Survey Citywide report.

The SPD MCPP website (See Figure 15) is interactive so that a citizen can go to the site, enter an address, identify what micro-community the address is located in and the micro-community map, priorities, and strategies. The website took the place of the documents previously created 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 providing information about the MCPP, the website provides access to crime statistics so that comparison can be made between the crime statistics in a micro-community and the priorities and strategies.

Figure 15. SPD MCPP Website



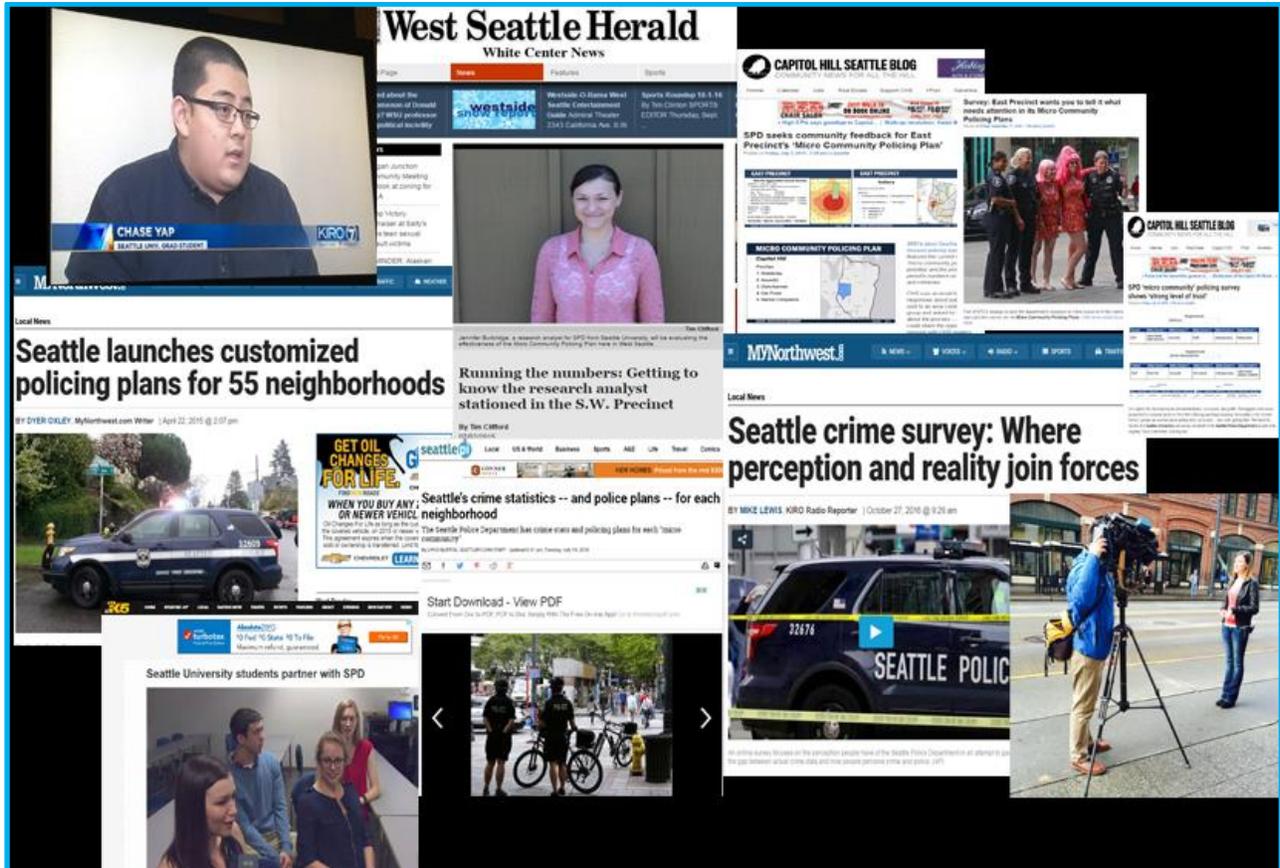
Media Attention.

During the two year SPD MCPP implementation, there was media attention to the initiative highlighting 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, the innovative micro-community 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 see: Oxley, (April 22, 2015), Clifford (July 2, 2015), Waddell (May 4, 2016), Swaby (July 15, 2016), Burton, L. (July 19, 2016), Lewis (October 27, 2016).

The MCPP 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. Figure 16 shows examples of some of the media coverage during the course of the MCPP implementation and the role the RAs played in getting the word out on the MCPP to the public through the different media stories.

Figure 16. Media Coverage Examples



Measuring Community Perceptions of Crime and Public Safety through the Seattle Public Safety Survey - 2015 and 2016 Results

Seattle Public Safety Survey Results - 2015 and 2016

The Seattle Public Safety Survey was administered in October-November 2015 and October-November 2016. The 2015 survey administration yielded 9687 responses completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live and/or work in the City of Seattle, of which 7286

were completed surveys usable for the data analysis including 3753 narrative comments. The 2016 survey administration yielded 10,717 total completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live and/or work in the City of Seattle, 8524 of which were completed surveys usable for data analysis including 3471 narrative comments. Compared to Seattle demographics, survey respondents were disproportionately more likely to be non-minority and female. Quantitative responses were weighted based on gender and race/ethnicity to better represent the Seattle population.

Results from the 2015 and 2016 surveys are presented in Tables 10-83 and Figures 17-93. Results, including demographics, 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 you would like to share?”* for the City of Seattle as a whole, each of the five SPD precincts, and for each of Seattle’s 59 micro-communities.¹⁷ Narrative comments were analyzed for themes and 39 distinct themes were identified (See Table 9).¹⁸

In addition, results are presented from the question added in the 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey asking respondents about their views of the Seattle Police and police in the United States on 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.”* are included citywide and by precinct and micro-community.

Independent sample *t*-tests were conducted for the scale results for citywide, precinct, and micro-communities. Scale ratings that changed significantly at $p < .05$ and approaching significance at $p < .10$ are identified.¹⁹

¹⁷ 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 since this item was not included in the 2015 survey.

¹⁸ In the 2015 survey, 37 themes were identified. The 39 themes identified in 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” in order to differentiate between comments that were directed toward law enforcement in general and Seattle Police in particular. This chart reflects these additional themes added for the qualitative data coding of the 2016 survey narrative comments.

¹⁹ Scale ratings that show a significant difference from 2015 and 2016 are identified. Due to 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 micro-communities, 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 trend 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 9. Themes Identified in Seattle Public Safety Survey Narrative Comments

<p style="text-align: center;">39 Themes Identified in Seattle Public Safety Survey Narrative Comments</p>				
Lack of Police Capacity/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/ Racial Bias	Lack of Police Professionalism/ Police Demeanor/ Respect of Citizens	More CPTED/ Situational/ Environmental Crime Prevention Strategies and Citizen Training	Overpolicing/ Police at Scenes Too Long	Issues with 9/11 Distract
Opportunities to Report Non-Emergencies Limited and Cumbersome and Discourage Citizen Reporting to Police	More Police Community Outreach Needed	More Police Community Outreach to Identity-Based Groups	Police Initiative Displace Rather Than Reduce/ 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 w/Limited Resources	SPD Doing a Great Job
Better city coordination needed to increase public safety	CJS/Lack Prosecution are Returning Offenders to Street	NextDoor - Positive for Community/ Public Safety	NextDoor - Negative for Community/ Creates Hysteria	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 Due to Crime and Public Safety	Survey/ SU 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	

SEATTLE CITYWIDE

Table 10. Seattle Public Safety Survey Respondent Demographics for 2015 and 2016

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Seattle Public Safety Survey</i> CITYWIDE Demographics - 2015 and 2016</p>									
Variable	Responses	2015 Unweighted		2015 Weighted		2016 Unweighted		2016 Weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	29.1	2122	27.2	1986	27.8	2373	26.2	2269
	Work	3.9	282	4.9	354	4.2	355	4.8	413
Age	Live/Work	67.0	4883	67.9	4956	68	5796	68.6	5850
	< 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	1551	22.6	1646	23.0	1952	24.7	2093
	40-49	23.6	1719	24.3	1774	24.2	2054	24.5	2074
	50-59	19.6	1429	19.8	1439	19.6	1659	18.9	1598
	60-69	19.5	1421	17.8	1295	18.1	1534	16.7	1409

	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
Race*	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	2.0	144	4.2	306	1.8	157	3.8	324
	Asian	7.5	539	15.1	1092	7.8	662	16.2	1382
	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
Ethnicity	White	88.3	6385	76.8	5566	86.3	7356	75.4	6430
	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	6602	86.7	6326	91.4	7774	87.6	7453
Gender*	Female	63.1	4588	49.5	3605	62.5	5326	49.7	4236
	Male	36.5	2652	50.0	3640	36.2	3085	48.6	4148
	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	4699	65.3	4753	67.8	5764	67.8	5762
	Single	25.3	1835	18.66	25.7	22.6	1921	23.5	2004
	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	1025
	Associate's Degree	5.9	430	5.9	432	5.2	444	5.4	460
	Bachelor's Degree	41.3	3001	40.6	432	42.0	3574	41.6	3540
	Graduate Degree	38.3	2788	37.2	2704	38.8	3303	37.2	3165
Household Income	\$0- \$39,999	14.2	988	14.3	1007	11.1	906	11.9	968
	\$40,000- \$79,999	24.7	1727	23.2	1629	21.9	1775	21.4	1749
	\$80,000- \$119,999	22.7	1589	22.4	1576	21.8	1770	22.0	1793
	\$120,000- \$159,999	15.2	1066	15.3	1074	16.1	1308	15.7	1283
	\$160,000- \$199,999	8.8	615	9.6	669	10.6	862	10.6	864
	\$200,000 or higher	14.4	1004	15.2	1065	18.6	1508	18.2	1504

*Respondents could select multiple categories

Table 11. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Citywide – 2015 and 2016

Seattle – Citywide (2015 N=7286, 2016 N=8524)			
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 17. Percentage of Respondents who selected Top Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Citywide – 2015 and 2016

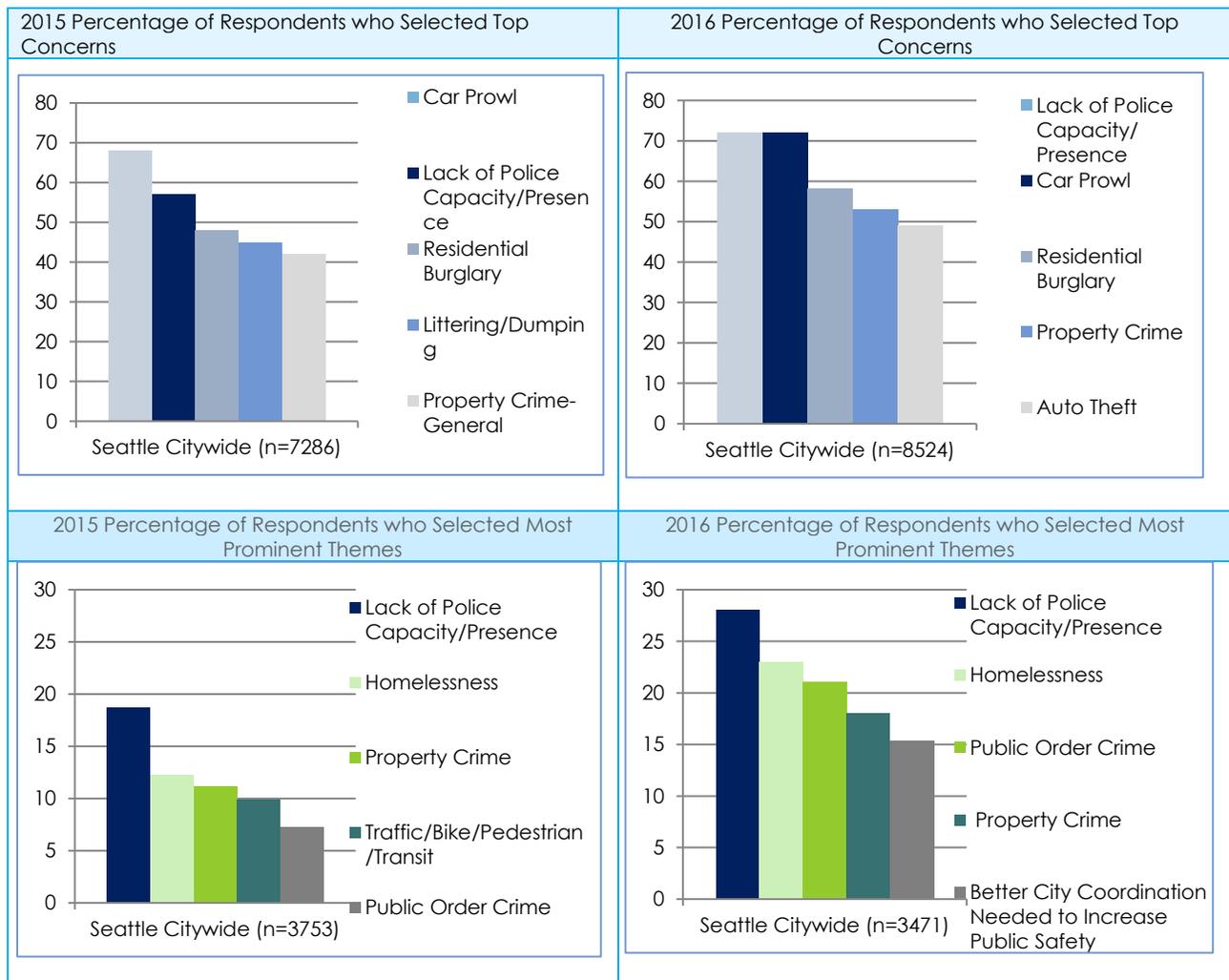


Figure 18. Mean Scale Responses Citywide – 2015 and 2016

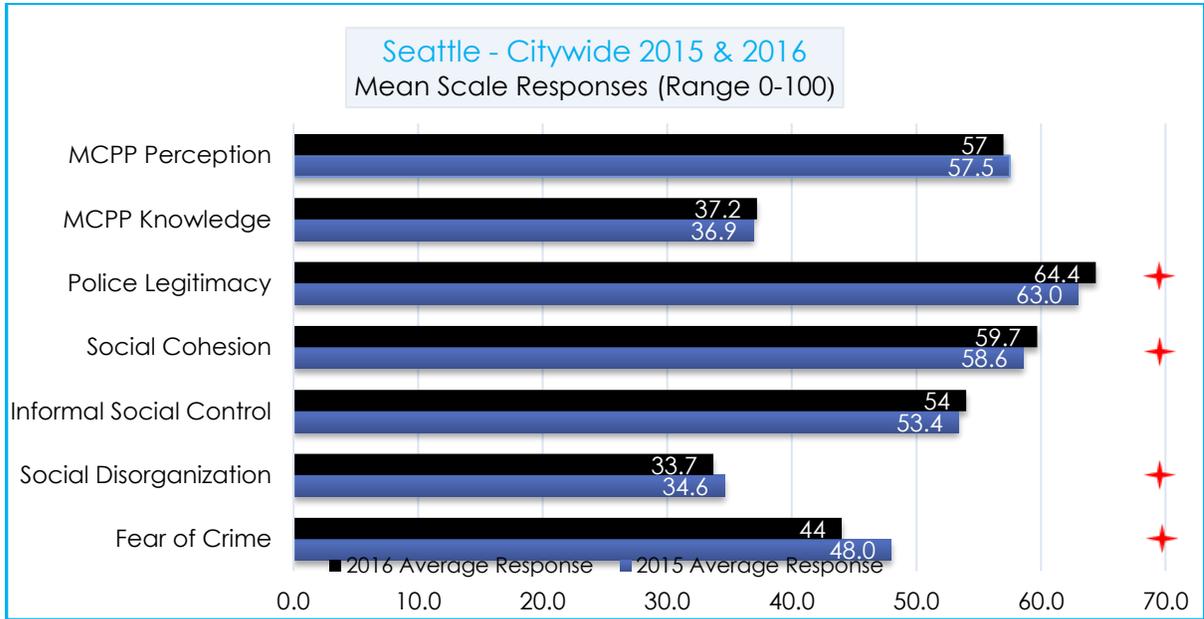


Figure 19. Mean Scale Responses Citywide by Precinct– 2015 and 2016

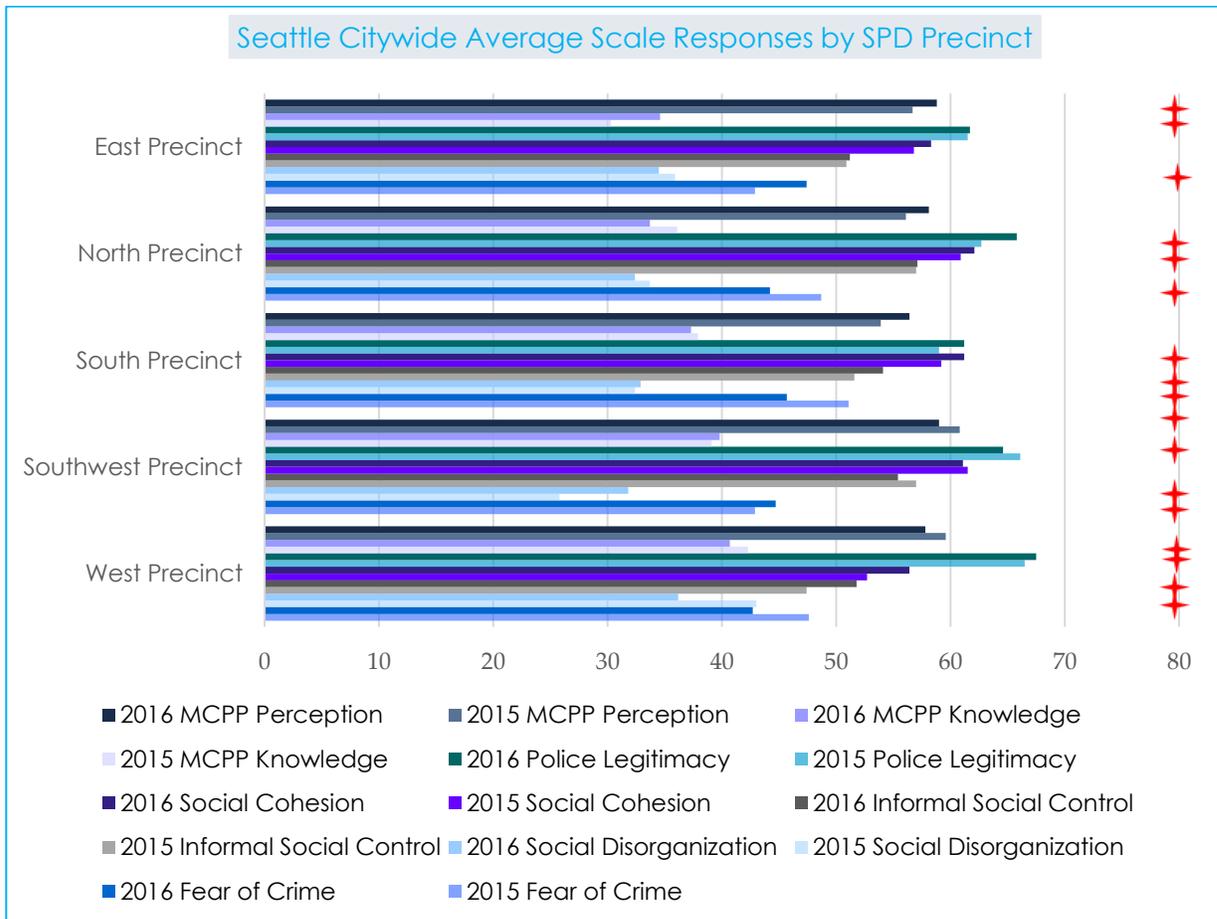
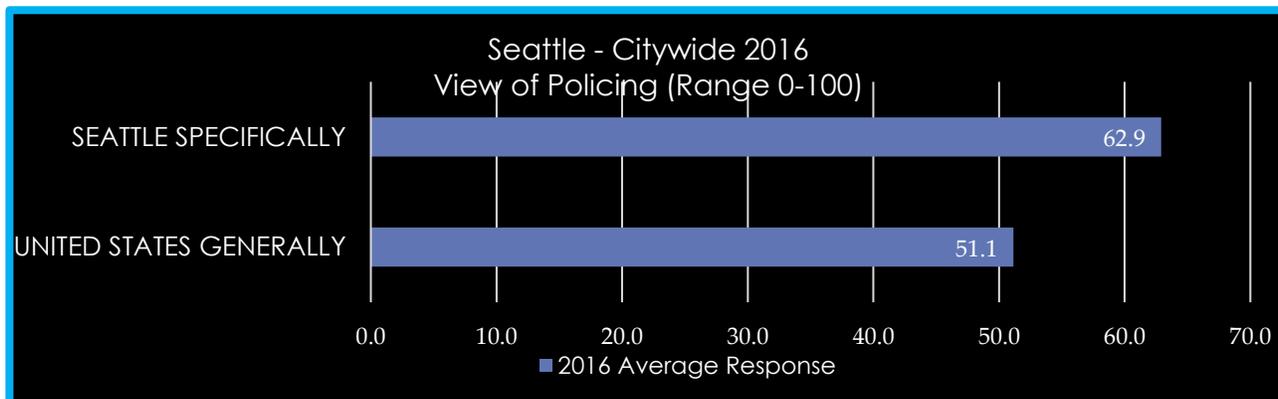


Figure 20. View of Policing Seattle v. United States Citywide – 2015 and 2016



EAST PRECINCT and EAST PRECINCT MICRO-COMMUNITIES

Results for East Precinct as whole and the 10 East Precinct Micro-communities: Capitol Hill, Central Area/Squire Park, Eastlake-East, First Hill, International District-East, Judkins Park/North Beacon Hill/Jefferson Park, Madison Park, Madrona/Leschi, Miller Park, Montlake/Portage Bay are presented from 2015- N=1267 and 2016- N=1440 completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live and/or work in the City of Seattle East Precinct. Of the total 2015- N=1267 and 2016- N=1440 East Precinct responses, 2015- N=627 and 2016- N=537 respondents offered narrative comments. Narrative comments were analyzed for themes and 39 distinct themes were identified.

Table 12. Seattle Public Safety Survey Respondent Demographics for 2015 and 2016– East Precinct

Seattle Public Safety Survey EAST PRECINCT Demographics - 2015 and 2016									
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	1030	72.2	1082
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	1126	77.8	987	83.0	1195	69.5	1042

Ethnicity	Hispanic	4.2	53	9.5	120	3.7	53	7.2	108
Citizenship	Foreign Born	2.2	28	3.1	39	3.5	51	5.5	82
	Non- U.S. Citizen								
	Foreign Born U.S. Citizen	6.6	83	9.4	120	6.0	86	8.8	132
Gender*	U.S. Born Citizen	91.2	1155	87.5	1117	90.5	1301	85.7	1283
	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 13. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes East Precinct – 2015 and 2016

Seattle – East Precinct (2015 N=1267, 2016 N=1440)			
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
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Figure 22. Top Percentage of Respondents who selected Top Concerns and Most Prominent Themes East Precinct– 2015 and 2016

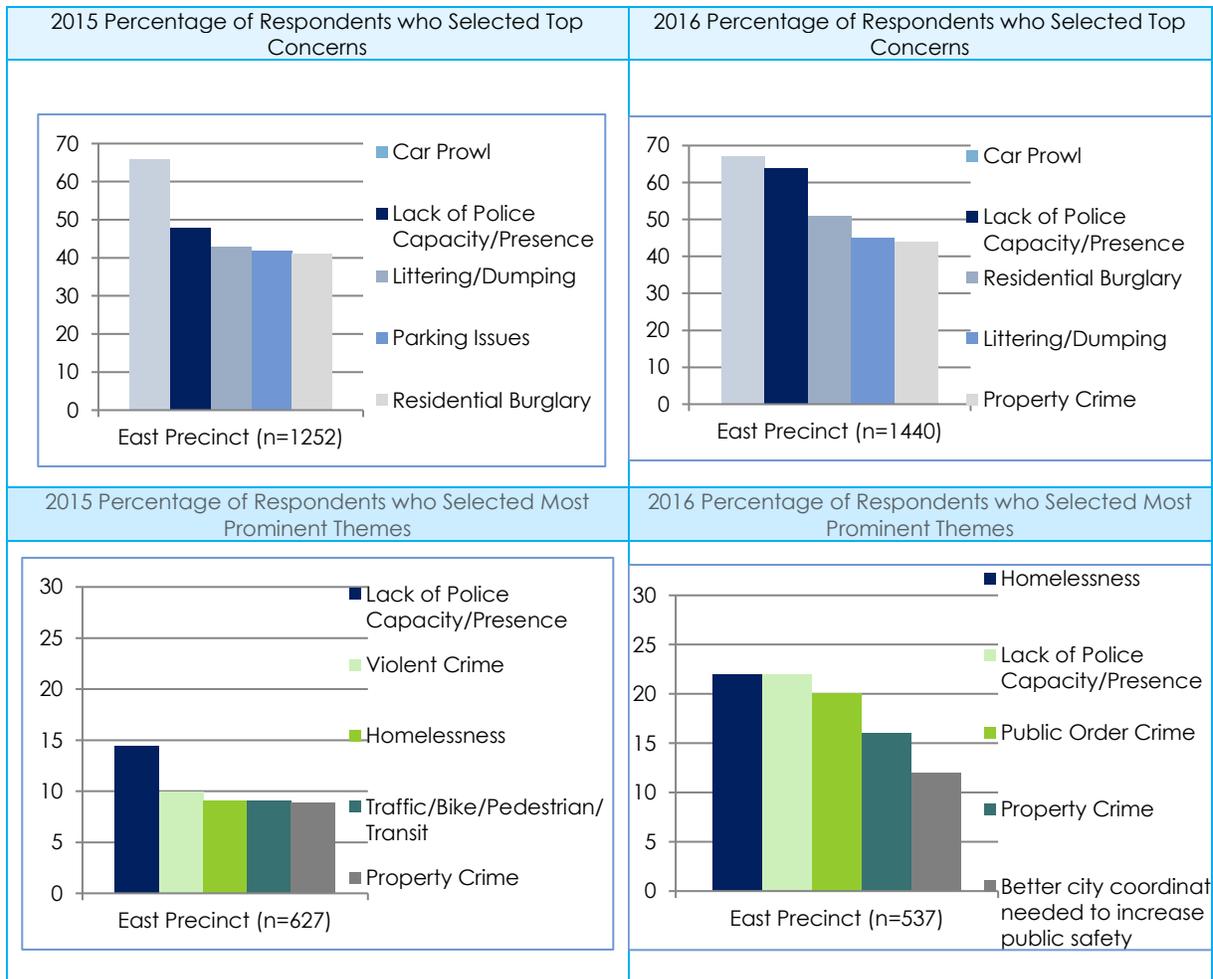


Figure 21. Mean Scale Responses East Precinct – 2015 and 2016

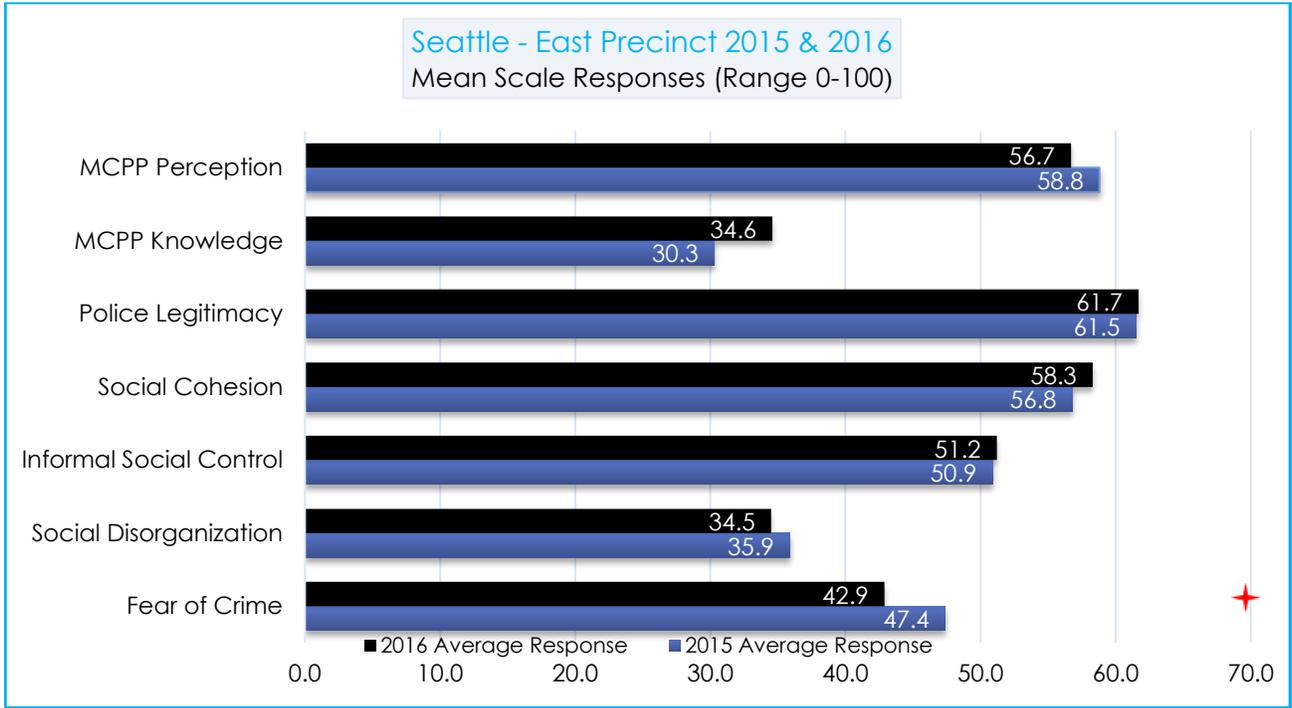


Figure 22. View of Policing Seattle v. United States East Precinct – 2015 and 2016

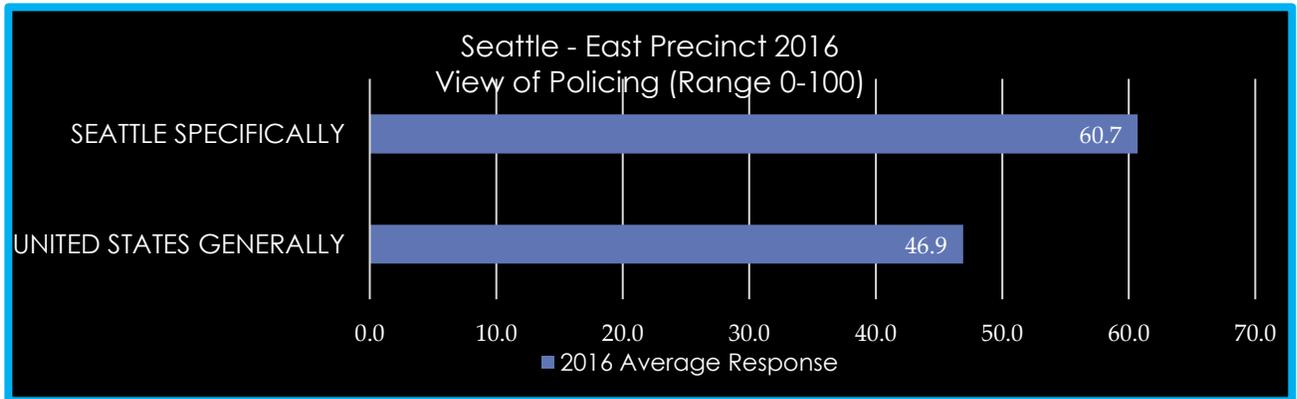
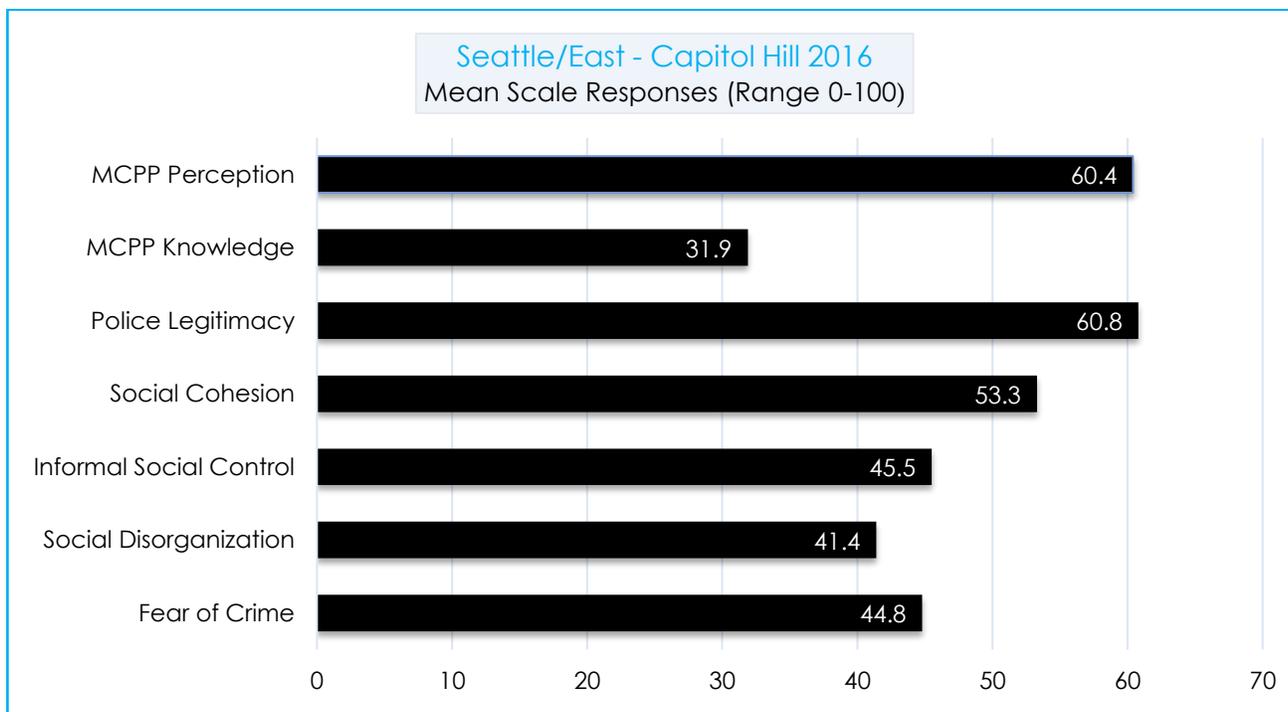


Table 14. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Capitol Hill – 2016²⁰

Seattle/East – Capitol Hill (2016 N=299, 2016 N=444)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	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

Figure 23. Mean Scale Responses Capitol Hill – 2016



²⁰ Comparison data not available. The East Precinct micro-community "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: <https://www.seattle.gov/police/community-policing/partnership-with-seattle-university>.

Table 15. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Central Area/Squire Park – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/East – Central Area/Squire Park (2015 N=299, 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 24. Mean Scale Responses Central Area/Squire Park – 2015 and 2016

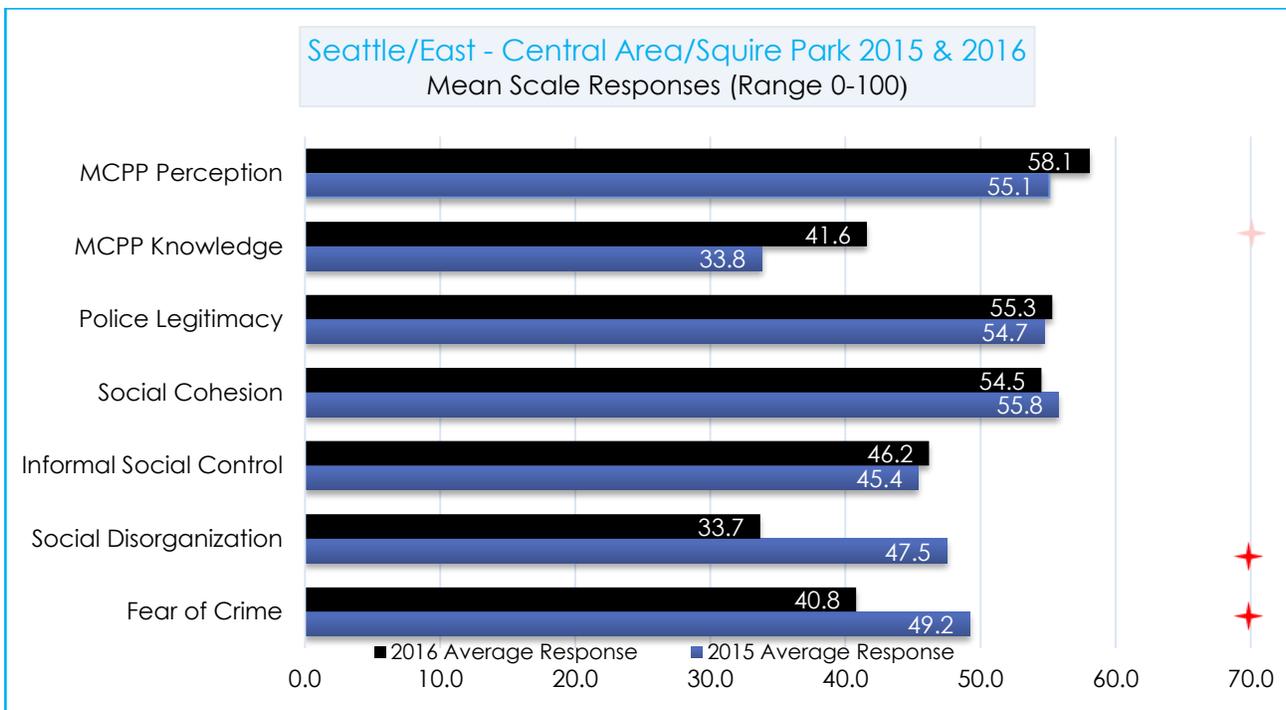


Table 16. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Eastlake-East – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/East – Eastlake East (2015 N=89, 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 (Non-Regulated)	5-Public Order Crime

Figure 25. Mean Scale Responses Eastlake-East – 2015 and 2016

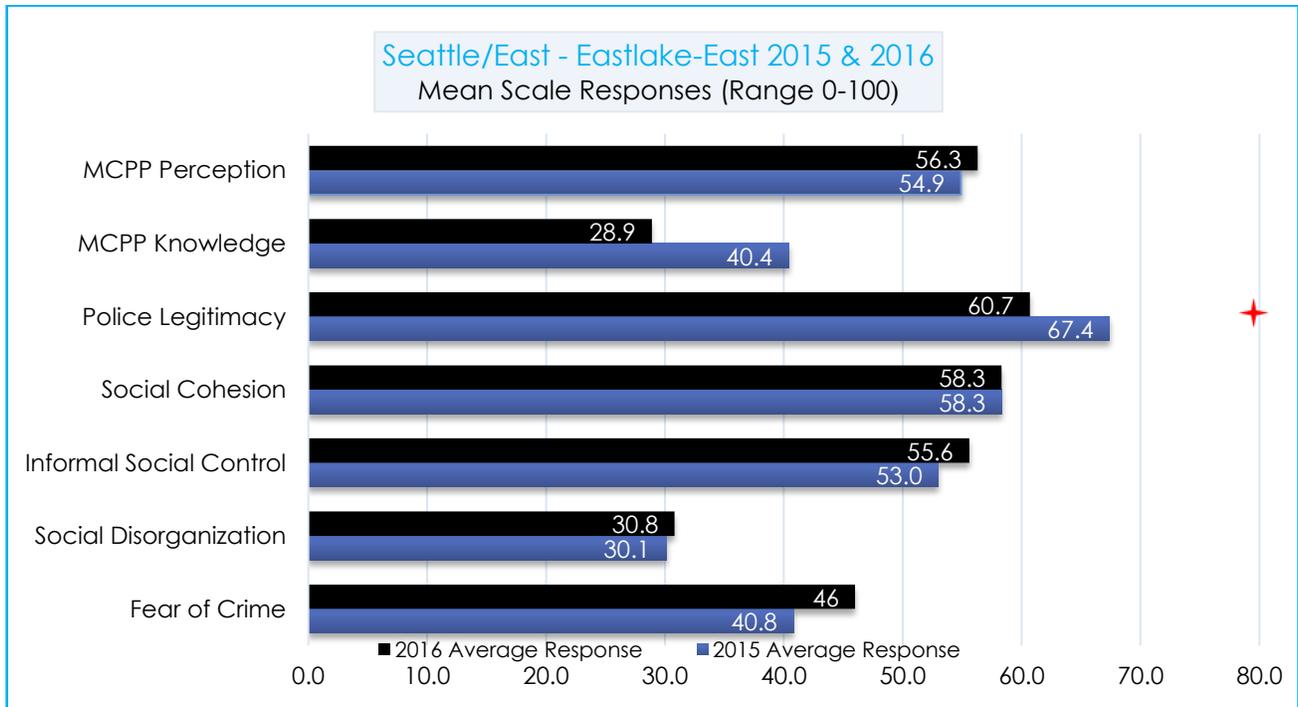


Table 17. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes First Hill – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/East – First Hill (2015 N=99, 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 26. Mean Scale Responses First Hill – 2015 and 2016

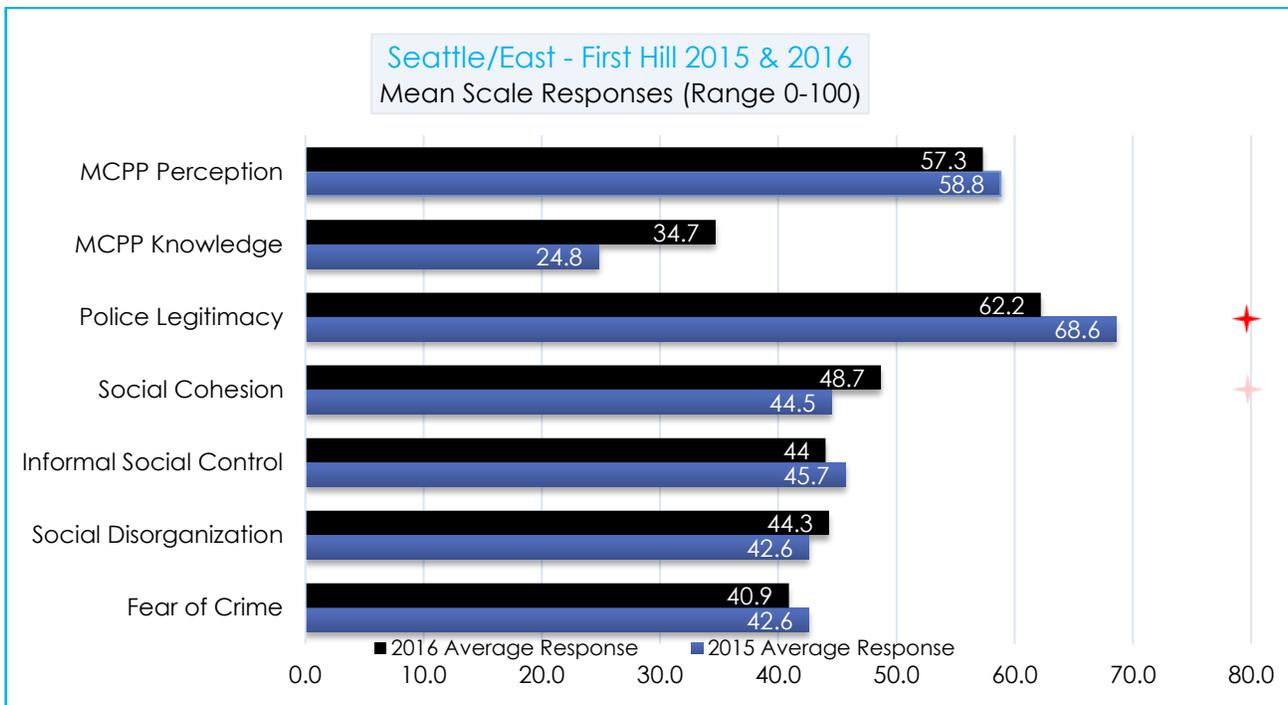


Table 18. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes International District-East – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/East – International District-East (2015 N=56, 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/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit
4-Drug Sales	4-Property Crime	4-Homeless Encampment (Non-Regulated)	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 27. Mean Scale Responses International District-East – 2015 and 2016

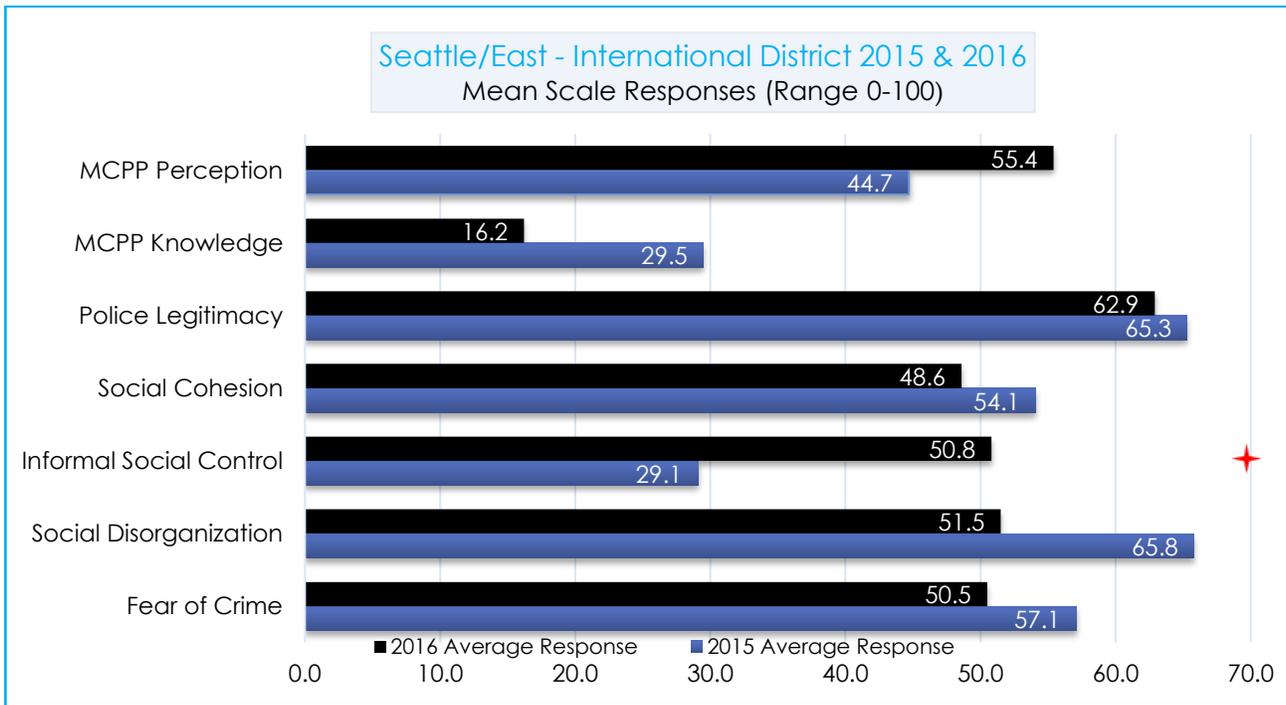
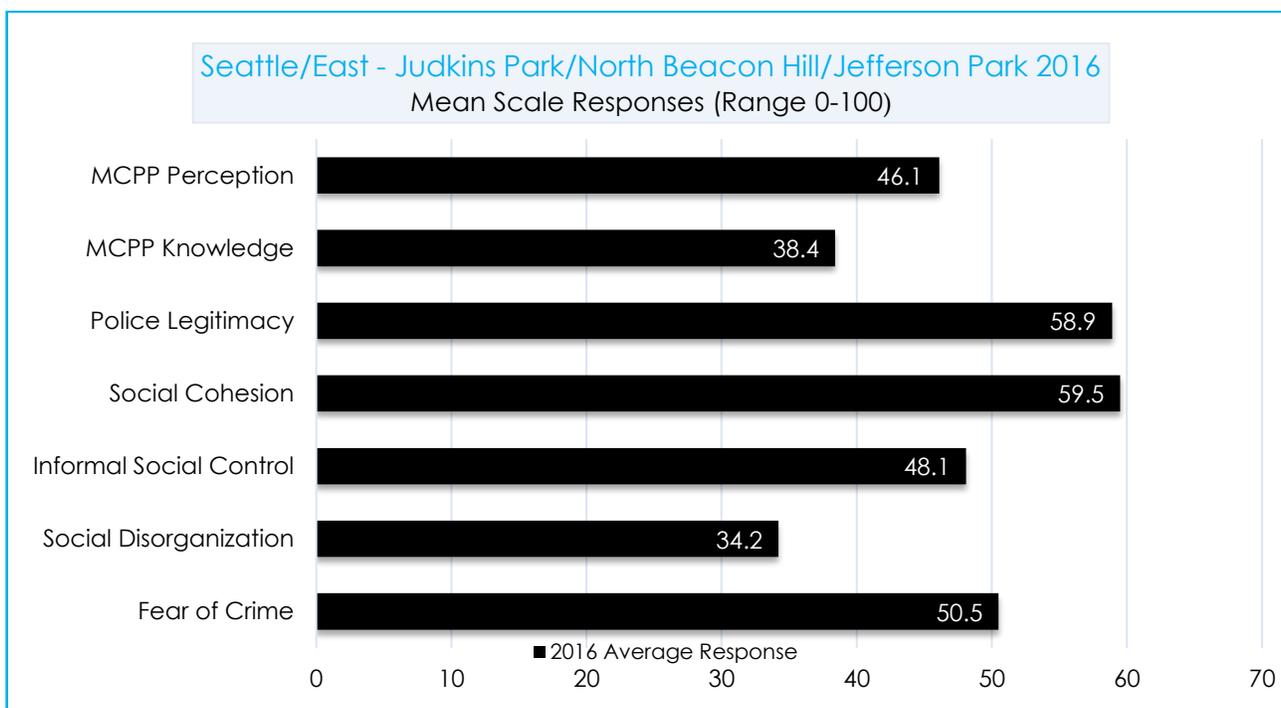


Table 19. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Judkins Park/North Beacon Hill/Jefferson Park – 2016²¹

Seattle/East – 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/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit
5-Disorderly Behavior	5-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue

Figure 28. Mean Scale Responses Judkins Park/North Beacon Hill/Jefferson Park – 2016



²¹ Comparison data not available. The East Precinct micro-community "Judkins Park" was combined with "North Beacon Hill/Jefferson Park" in 2016. For 2015 Seattle Public Safety Survey results for Judkins Park see: <https://www.seattle.gov/police/community-policing/partnership-with-seattle-university>.

Table 20. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Madison Park – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/East– Madison Park (2015 N=92, 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 29. Mean Scale Responses Madison Park – 2015 and 2016

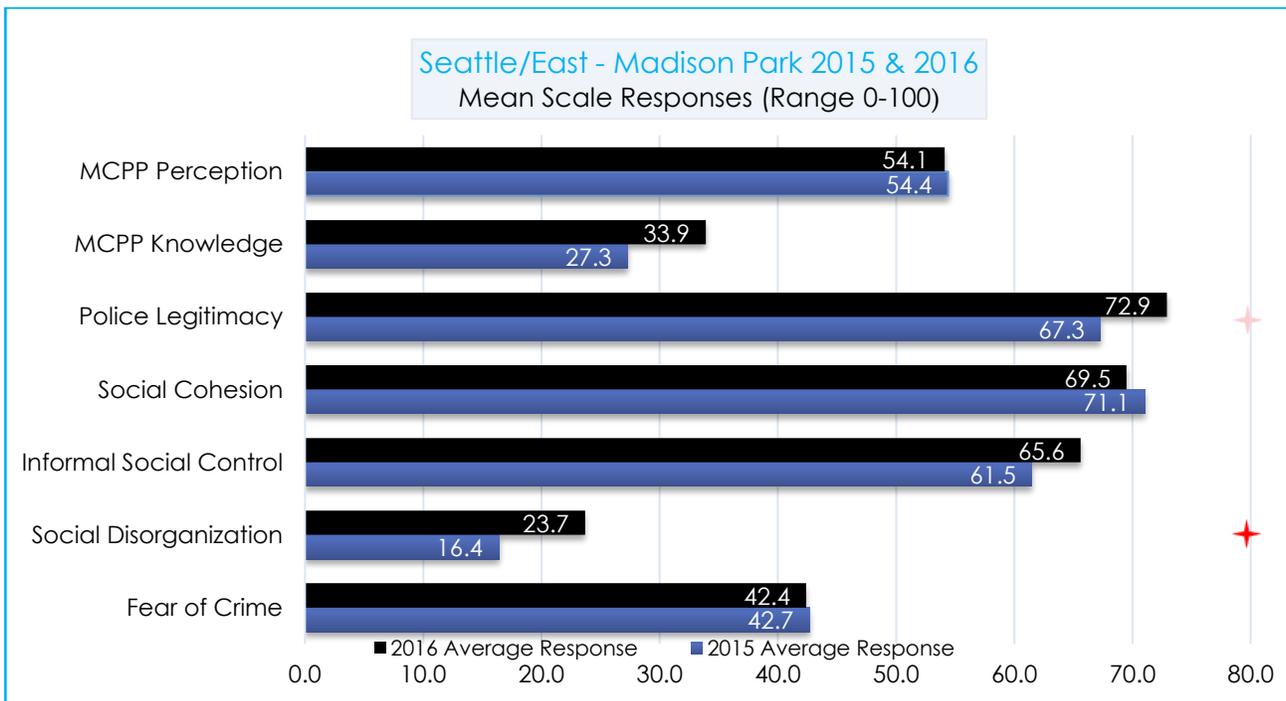
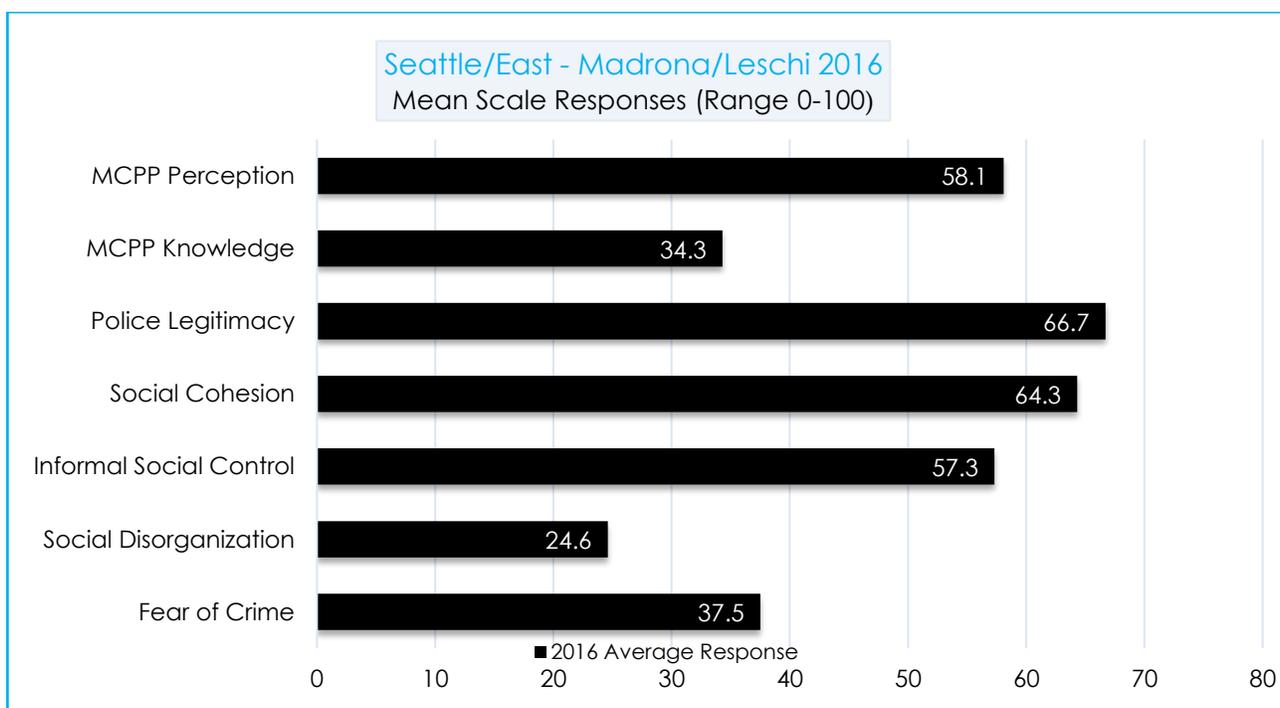


Table 21. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Madrona/Leschi – 2016²²

Seattle/East – 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

Figure 30. Mean Scale Responses Madrona/Leschi – 2016



²²Comparison data not available. The East Precinct micro-community “Madrone/Leschi” was combined with “Mount Baker/North Rainier” in 2016 and now the combined micro-community is called “Madrone-Leschi.” For 2015 Seattle Public Safety Survey results for the separate Madrone/Leschi and Mount Baker/North Rainier microcommunities see: <https://www.seattle.gov/police/community-policing/partnership-with-seattle-university>.

Table 22. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Miller Park– 2015 and 2016

Seattle/East – Miller Park (2015 N=5, 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 31. Mean Scale Responses Miller Park – 2015 and 2016

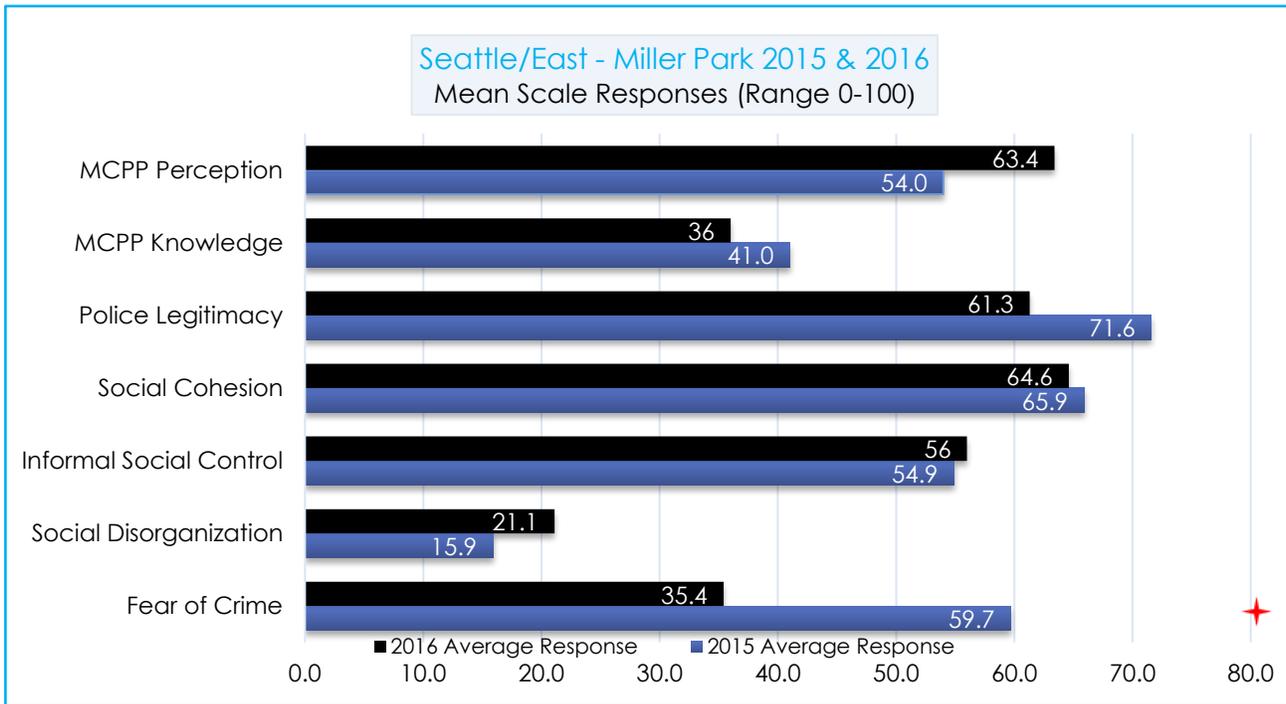
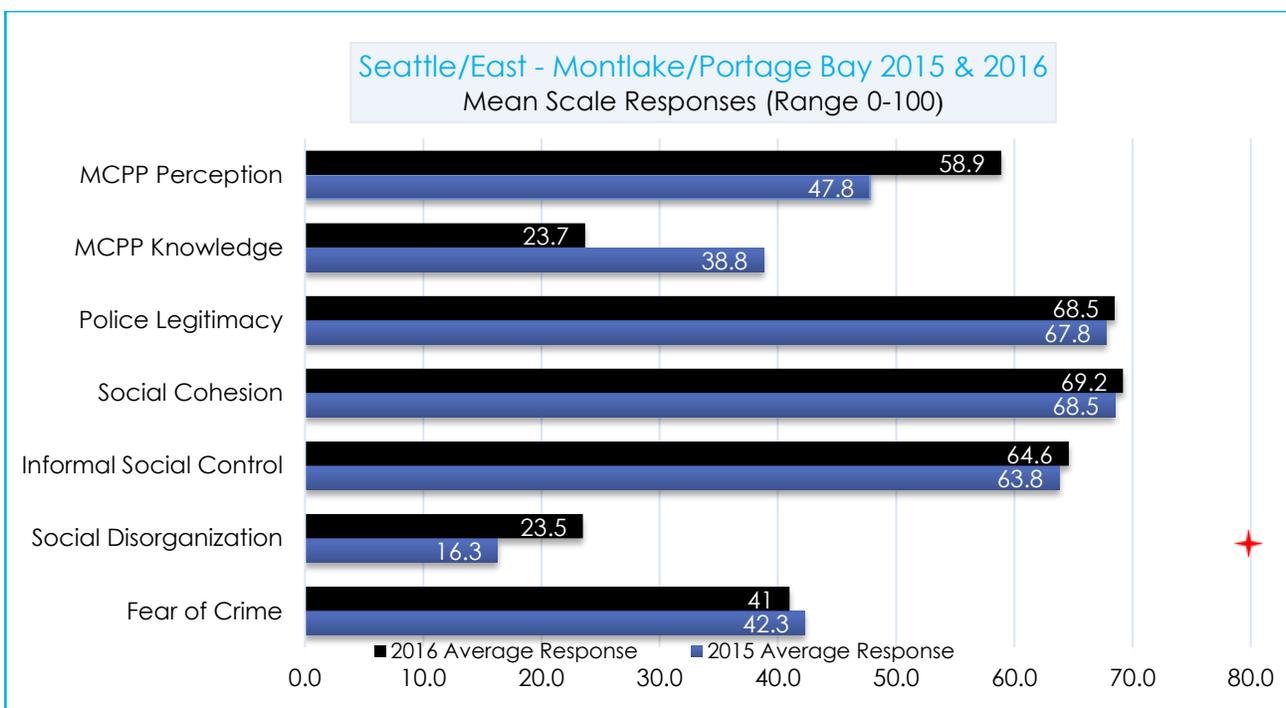


Table 23. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Montlake/Portage Bay– 2015 and 2016

Seattle/East – Montlake/Portage Bay (2015 N=82, 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 32. Mean Scale Responses Montlake/Portage Bay – 2015 and 2016



NORTH PRECINCT and NORTH PRECINCT MICRO-COMMUNITIES

Results for the North Precinct as a whole and the 12 North Precinct Micro-communities: Ballard-North, Ballard-South, Bitter Lake, Fremont, Greenwood, Lake City, Northgate, Phinney Ridge, Roosevelt/Ravenna/Green Lake/Wedgwood, Sandpoint, University District, and Wallingford are presented from 2015- N=2756 and 2016- N=3609 completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live and/or work in the City of Seattle North Precinct. Of the total 2015- N=2756 and 2016- N=3609 North Precinct responses, 2015- N=1485 and 2016- N=1448 respondents offered narrative comments. Narrative comments were analyzed for themes and 39 distinct themes were identified.

Table 24. Seattle Public Safety Survey Respondent Demographics for 2015 and 2016– North Precinct

<i>Seattle Public Safety Survey</i> NORTH PRECINCT Demographics - 2015 and 2016									
Variable	Responses	2015 Unweighted		2015 Weighted		2016 Unweighted		2016 Weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	29.3	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
Ethnicity	White	89.5	1126	83.2	2135	89.1	3216	80.5	2779
	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
Gender*	U.S. Born Citizen	92.4	2544	88.3	2278	91.2	3285	87.5	3012
	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
	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 25. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes North Precinct– 2015 and 2016

Seattle – North Precinct (2015 N=2756, 2016 N=3609)			
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 33. Top Percentage of Respondents who selected Top Concerns and Most Prominent Themes
North Precinct– 2015 and 2016**

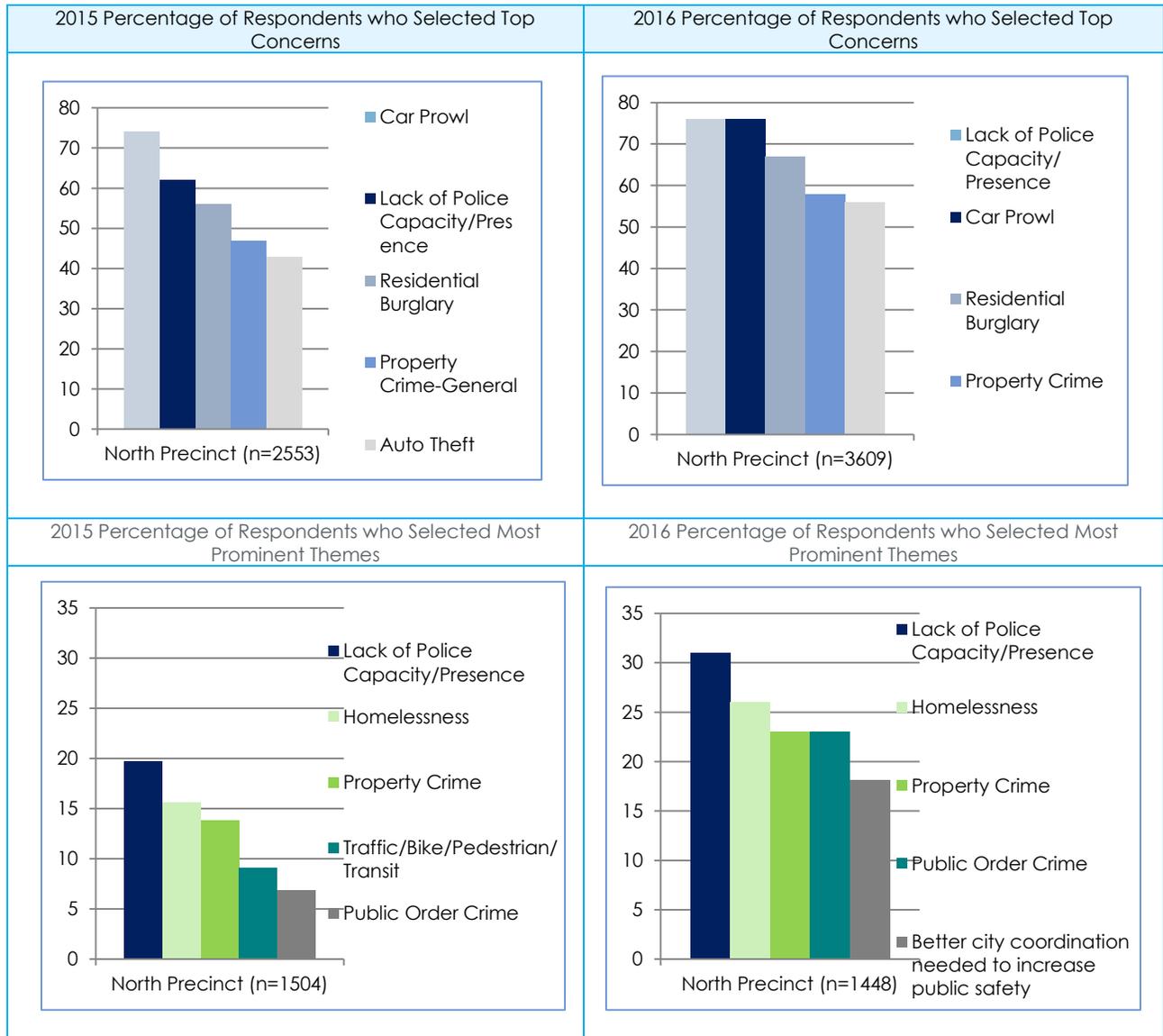


Figure 34. Mean Scale Responses North Precinct – 2015 and 2016

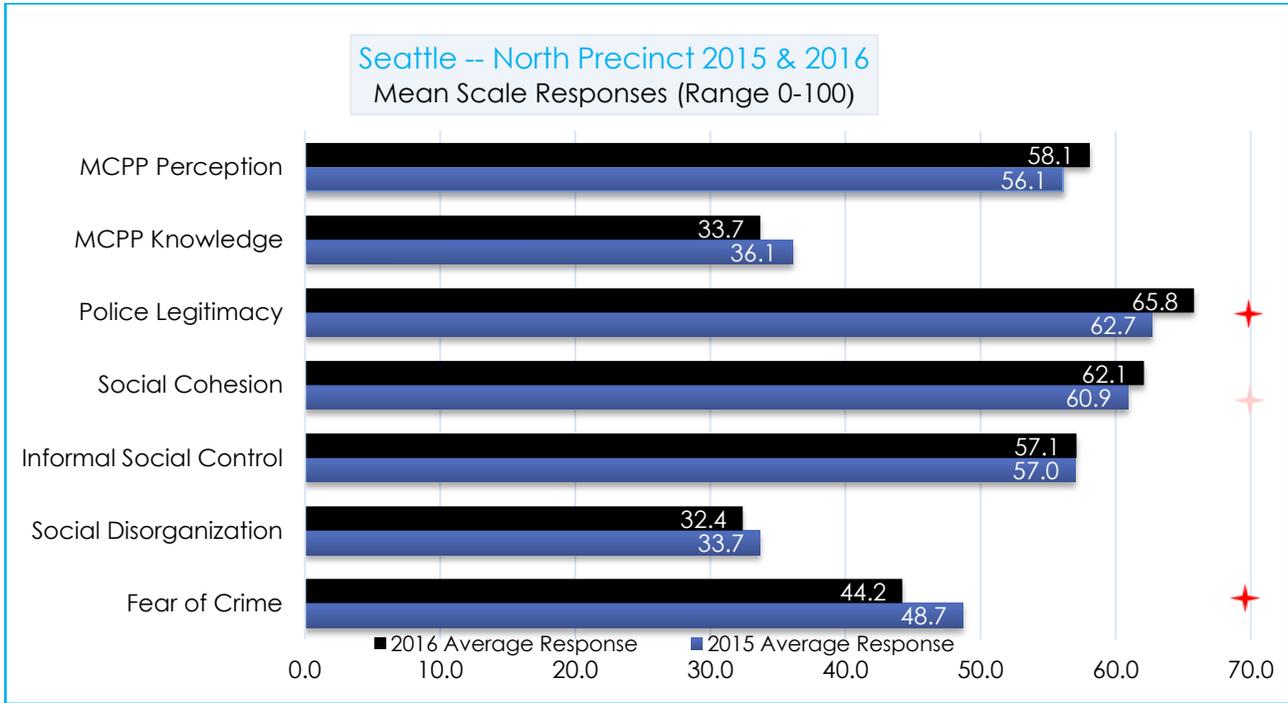


Figure 26. View of Policing Seattle v. United States North Precinct – 2015 and 2016

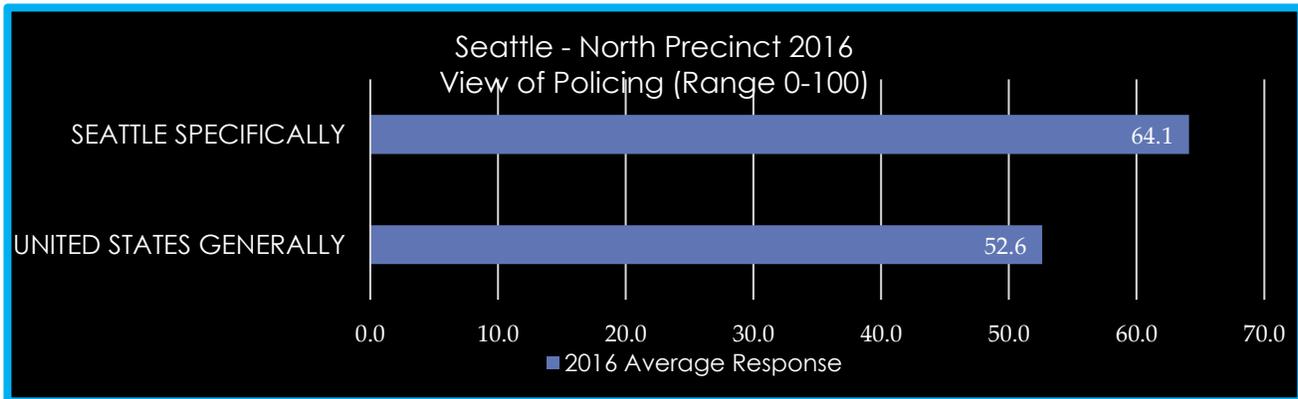


Table 27. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Ballard North– 2015 and 2016

Seattle/North – Ballard North (2015 N=380, 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 35. Mean Scale Responses Ballard North – 2015 and 2016

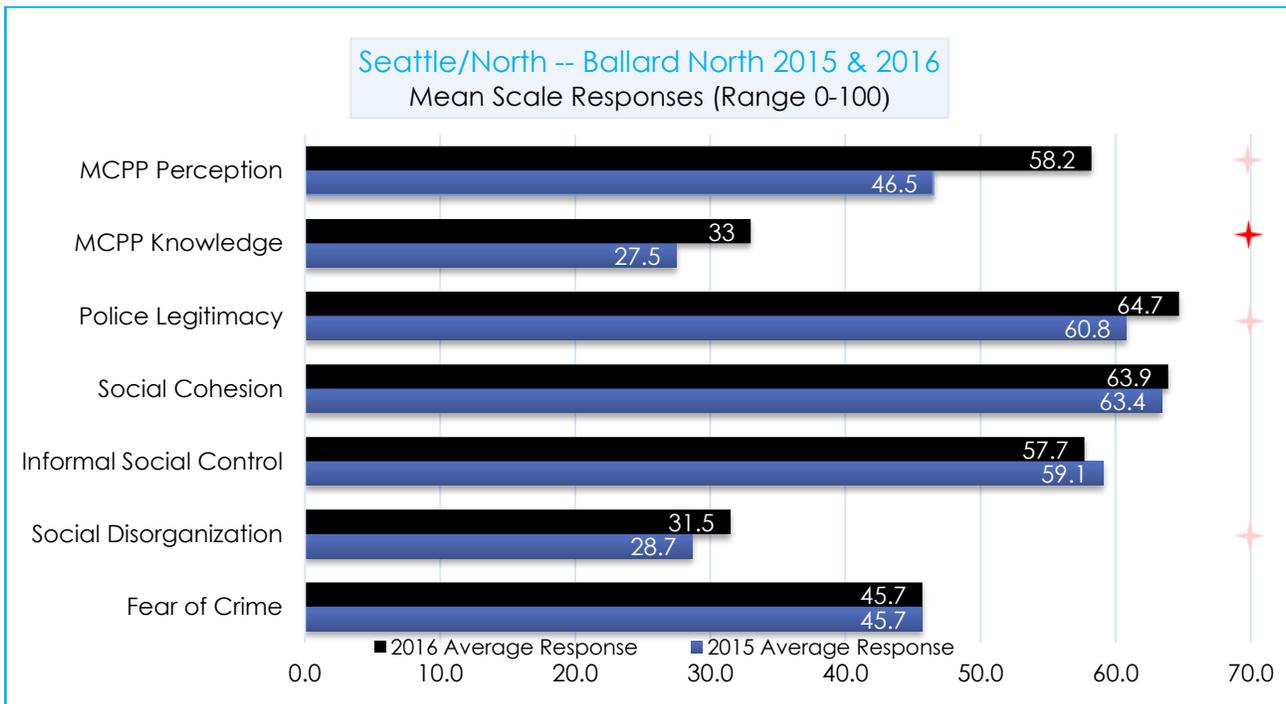


Table 28. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Ballard South– 2015 and 2016

Seattle/North – Ballard South (2015 N=310, 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 (Non-Regulated)	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 (Non-Regulated)	4-Public Order Crime
5-Littering/ Dumping	5-Public Order Crime	5-Littering/ Dumping	5-Property Crime

Figure 36. Mean Scale Responses Ballard South Precinct – 2015 and 2016

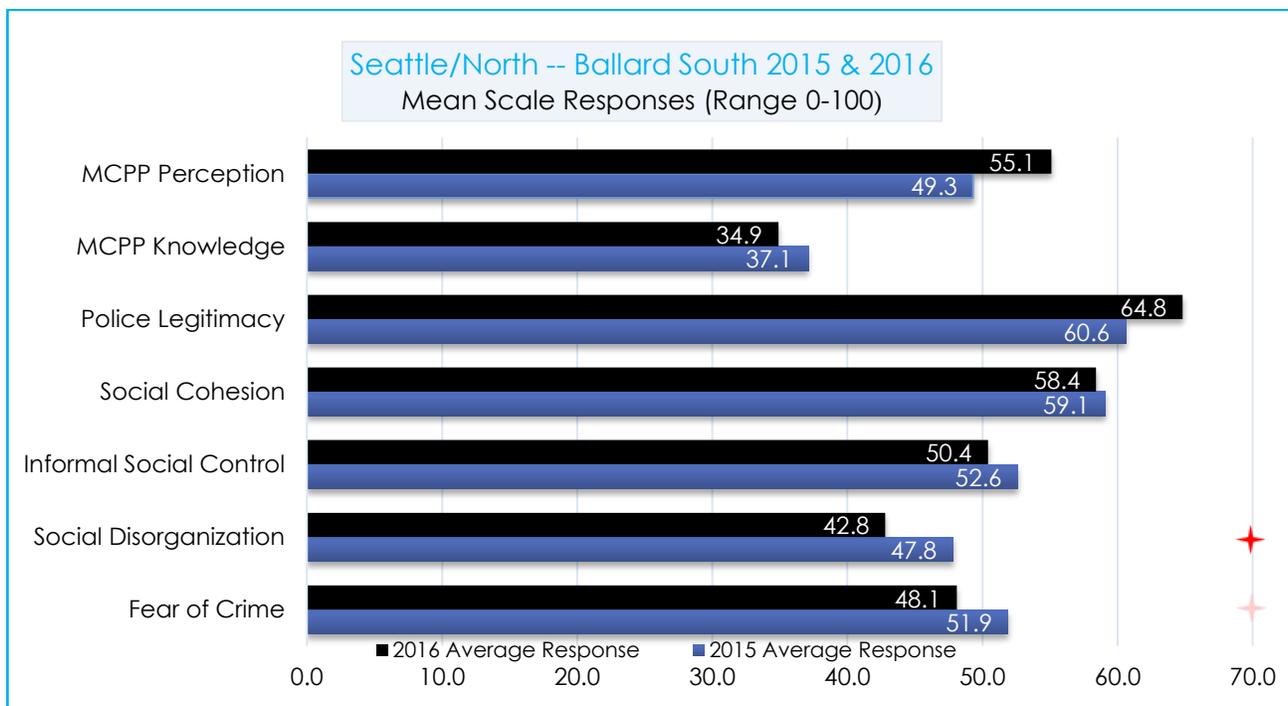


Table 29. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Bitter Lake– 2015 and 2016

Seattle/North – Bitter Lake (2015 N=158, 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 37. Mean Scale Responses Bitter Lake Precinct – 2015 and 2016

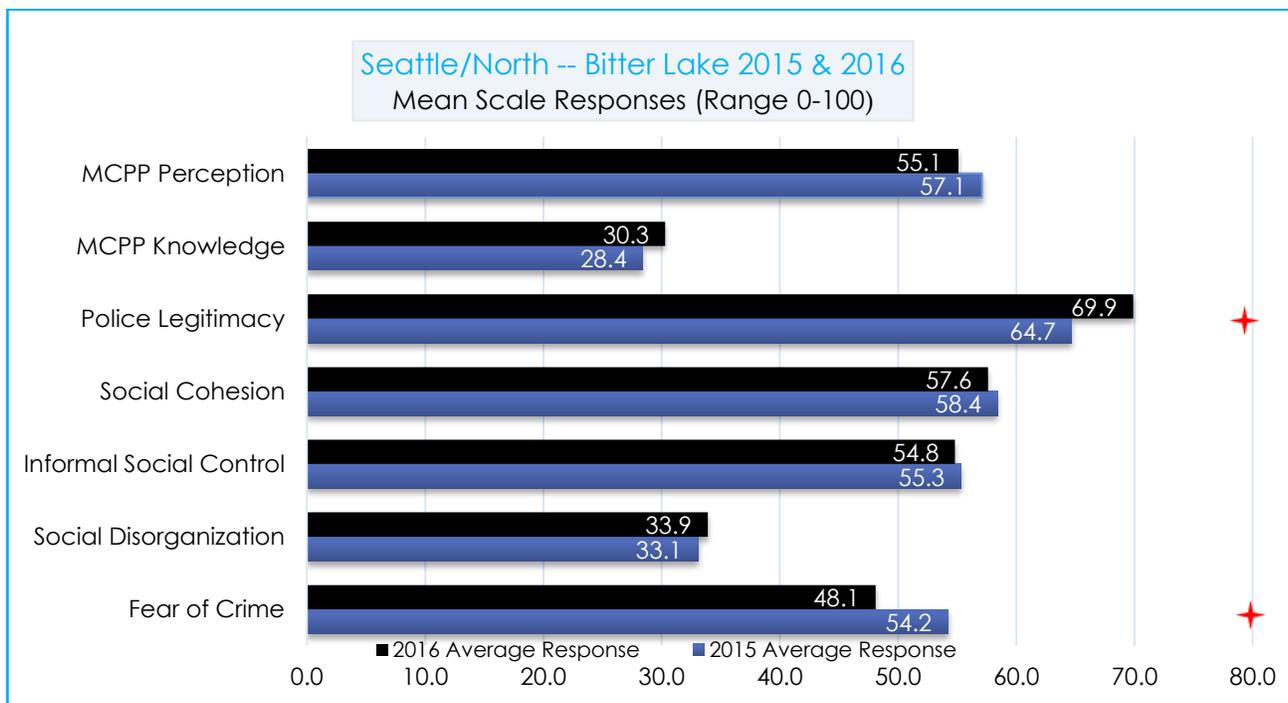


Table 30. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Fremont– 2015 and 2016

Seattle/North – Fremont (2015 N=113, 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 (non-regulated)	5-More Police Community Outreach Needed	5-Auto Theft	5-Property Crime

Figure 38. Mean Scale Responses Bitter Lake – 2015 and 2016

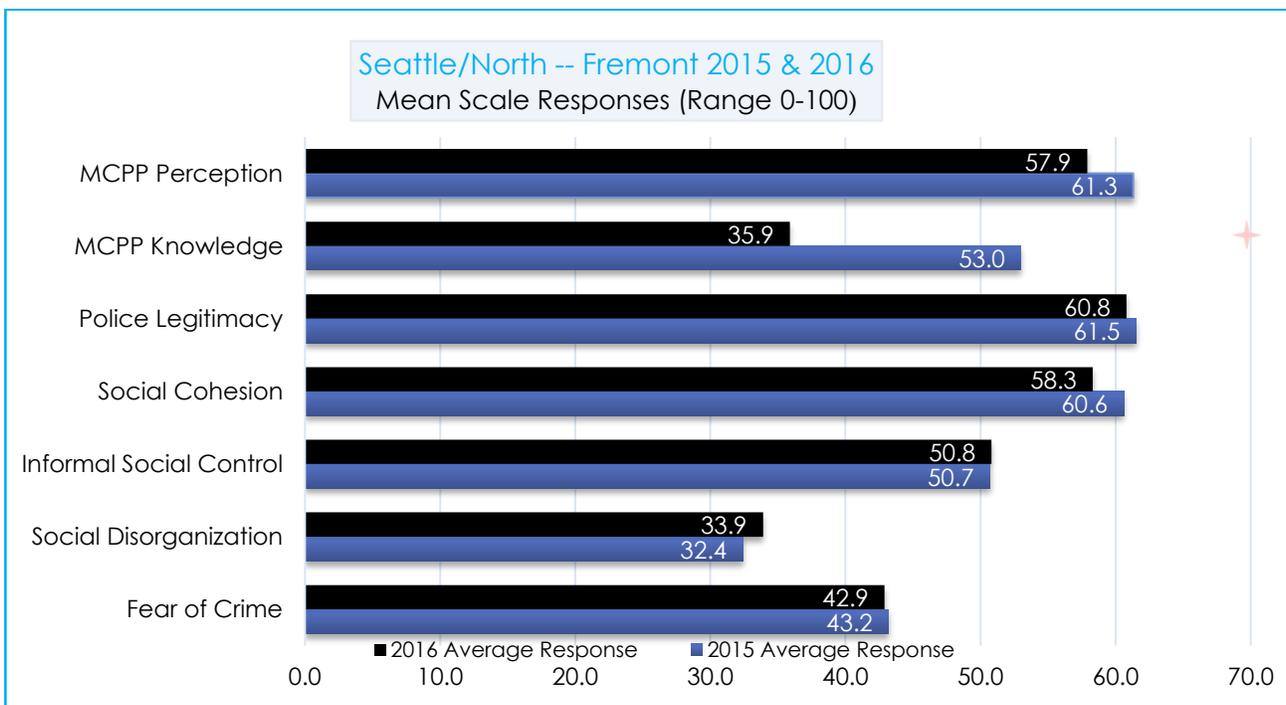


Table 31. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Greenwood – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/North – Greenwood (2015 N=288, 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 39. Mean Scale Responses Lake City – 2015 and 2016

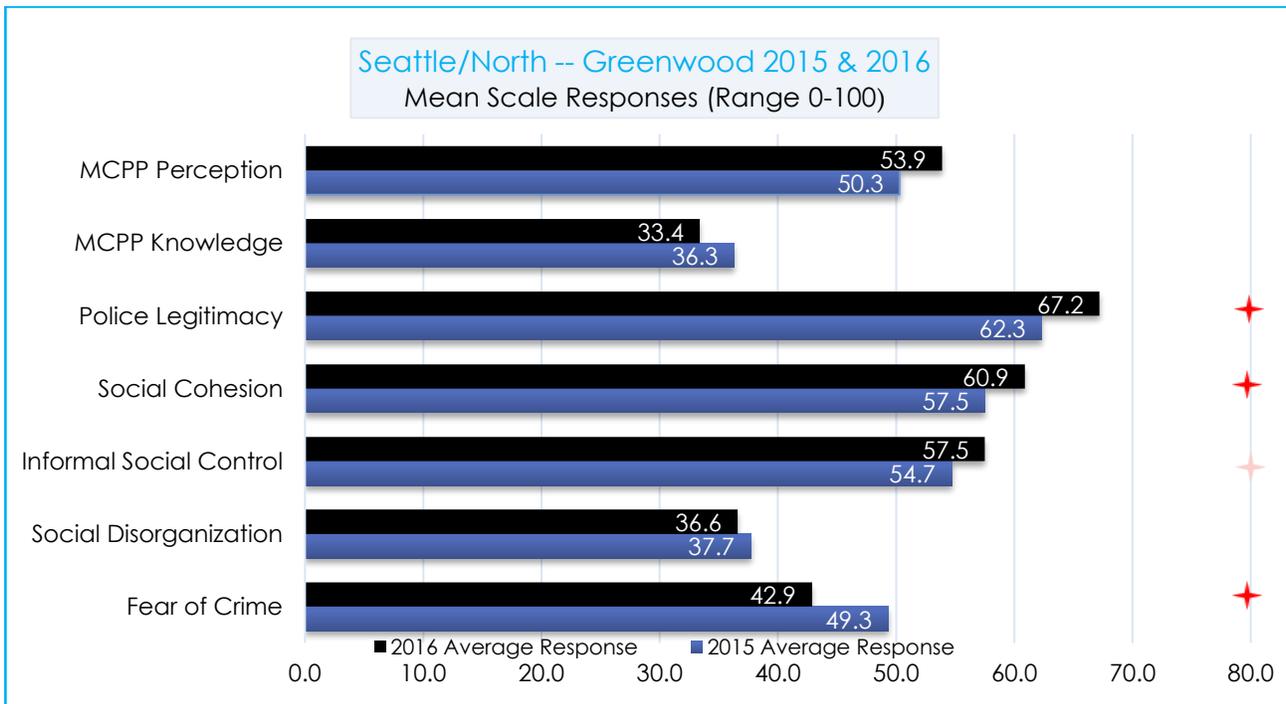


Table 32. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Greenwood – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/North – Lake City (2015 N=208, 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 40. Mean Scale Responses Lake City – 2015 and 2016

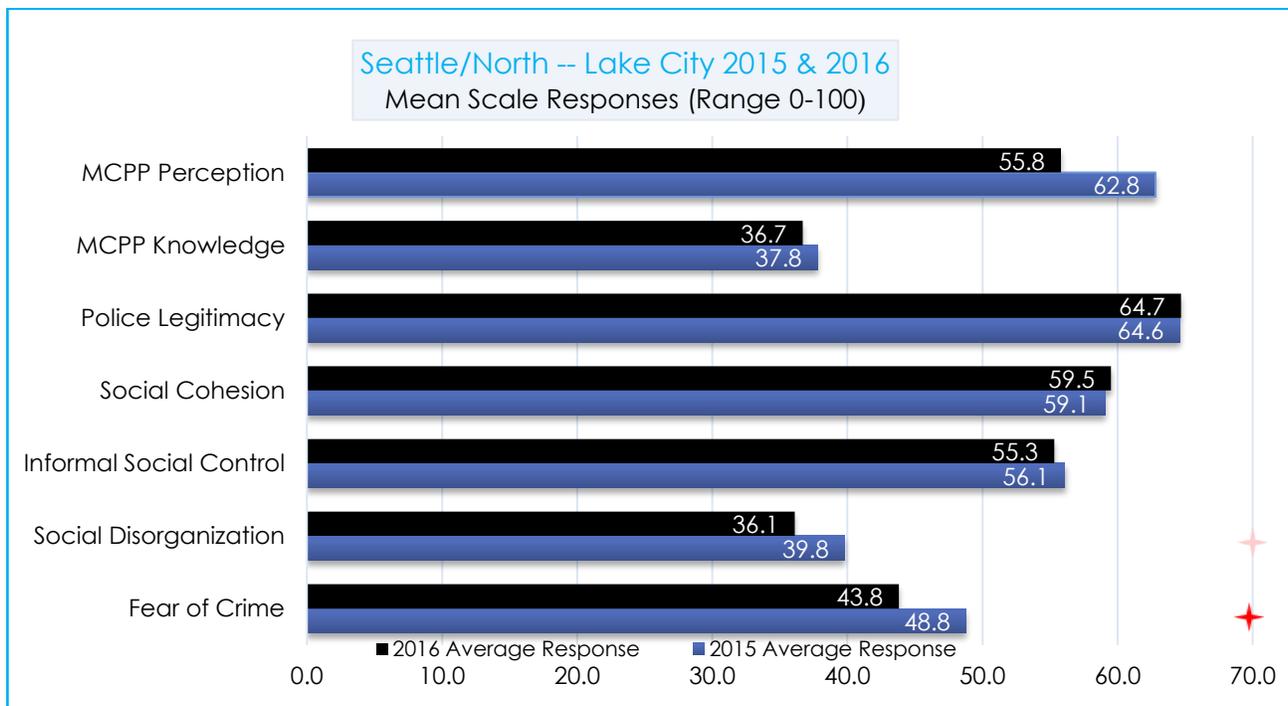


Table 33. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Northgate – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/North – Northgate (2015 N=265, 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 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-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 41. Mean Scale Responses Northgate – 2015 and 2016

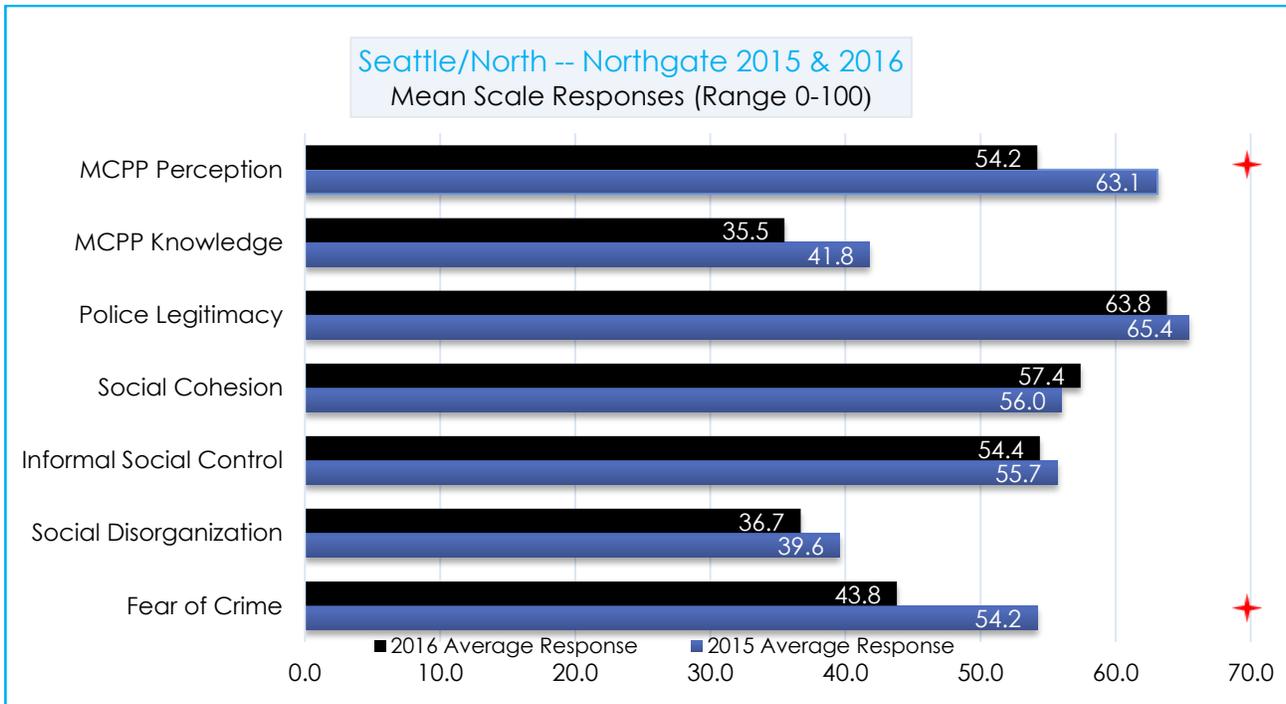


Table 34. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Roosevelt/ Ravenna/Green Lake/Wedgwood – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/North – Roosevelt/Ravenna/Green Lake/Wedgwood (2015 N=605, 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 42. Mean Scale Responses Roosevelt/ Ravenna– 2015 and 2016

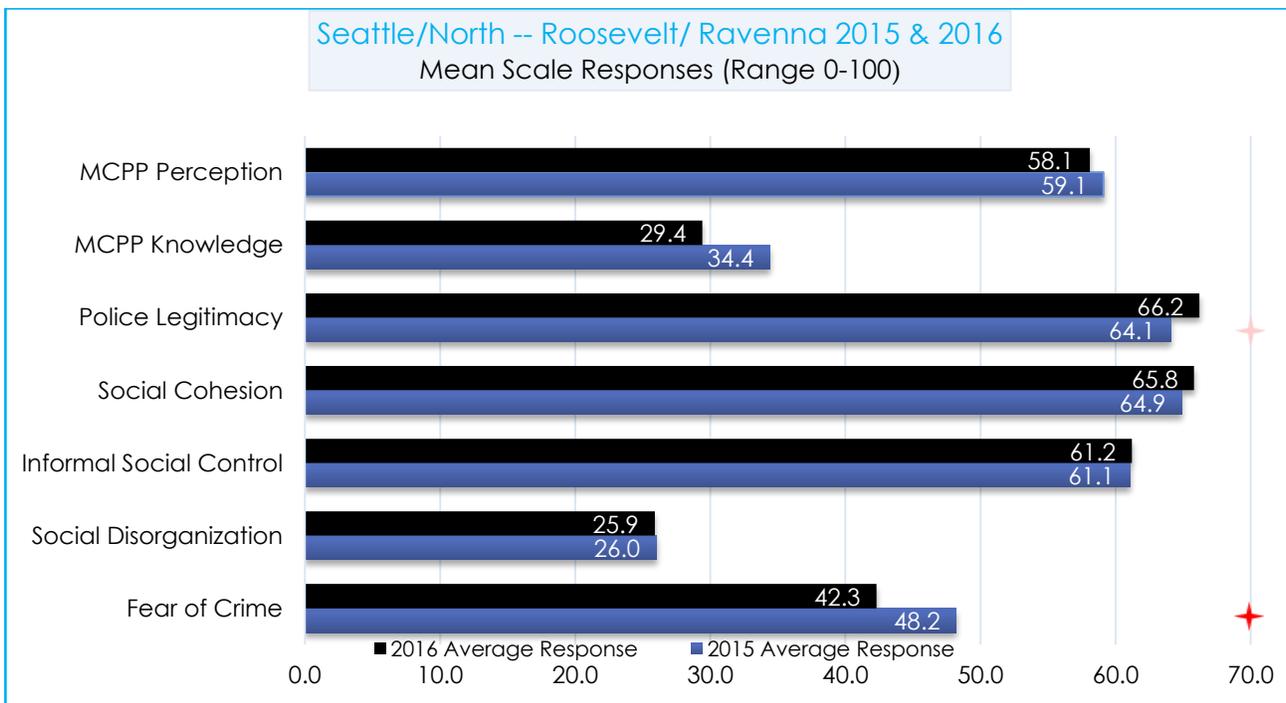


Table 35. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Sandpoint – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/North – Sandpoint (2015 N=78, 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 Crime	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 43. Mean Scale Responses Phinney Ridge– 2015 and 2016

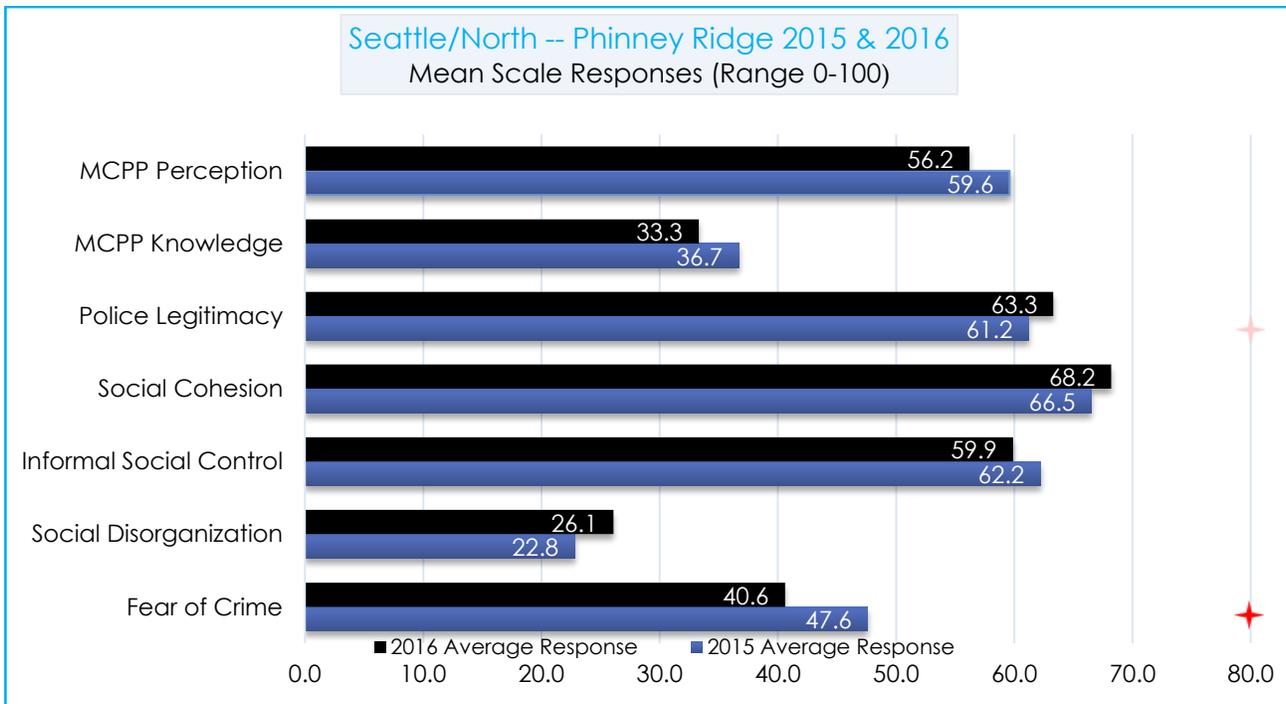


Table 36. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Sandpoint – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/North – Phinney Ridge (2015 N=78, 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 44. Mean Scale Responses Sandpoint– 2015 and 2016

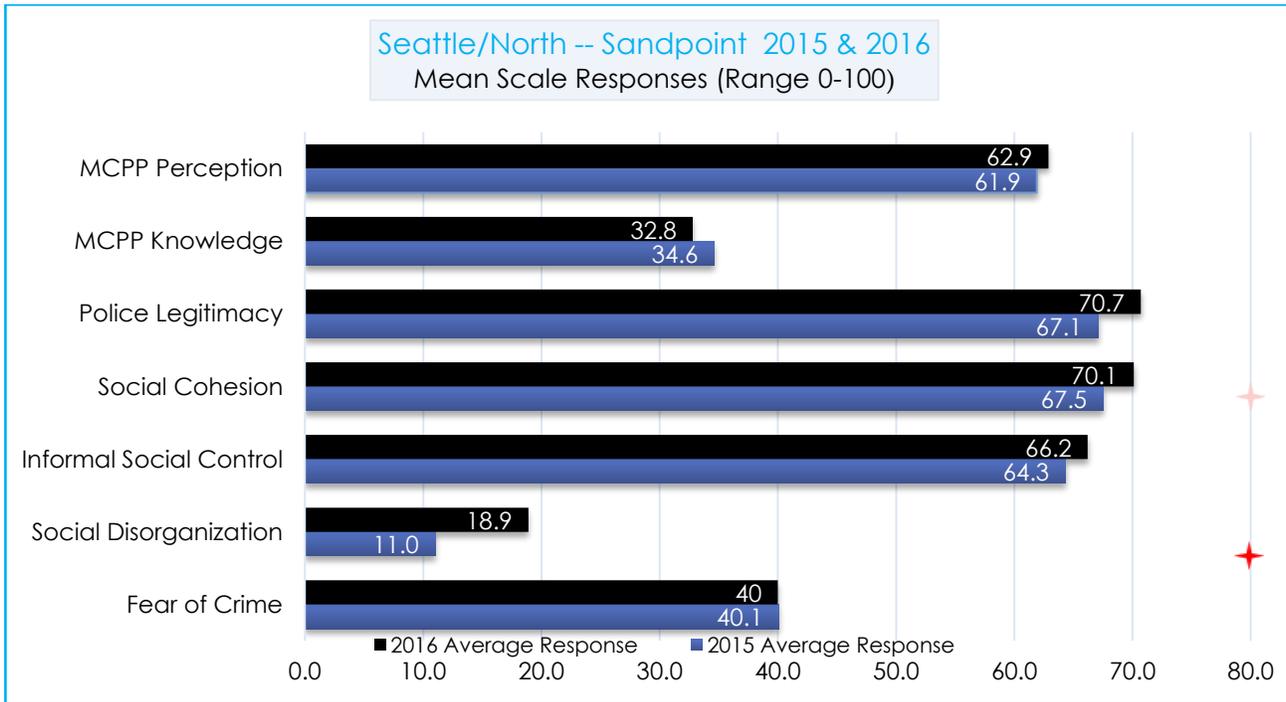


Table 37. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes University District – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/North – University District (2015 N=106, 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 Prowl	1-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit	1-Car Prowl	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 (Non-Regulated)	5-Mental Illness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue

Figure 45. Mean Scale Responses University District– 2015 and 2016

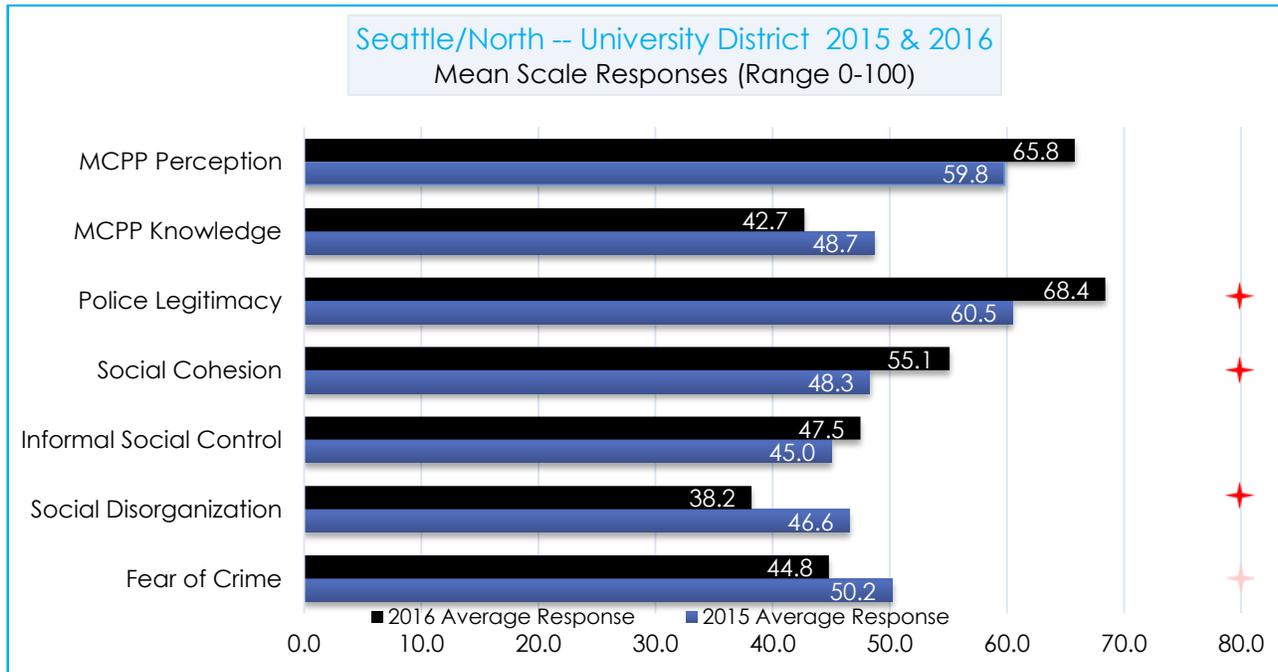
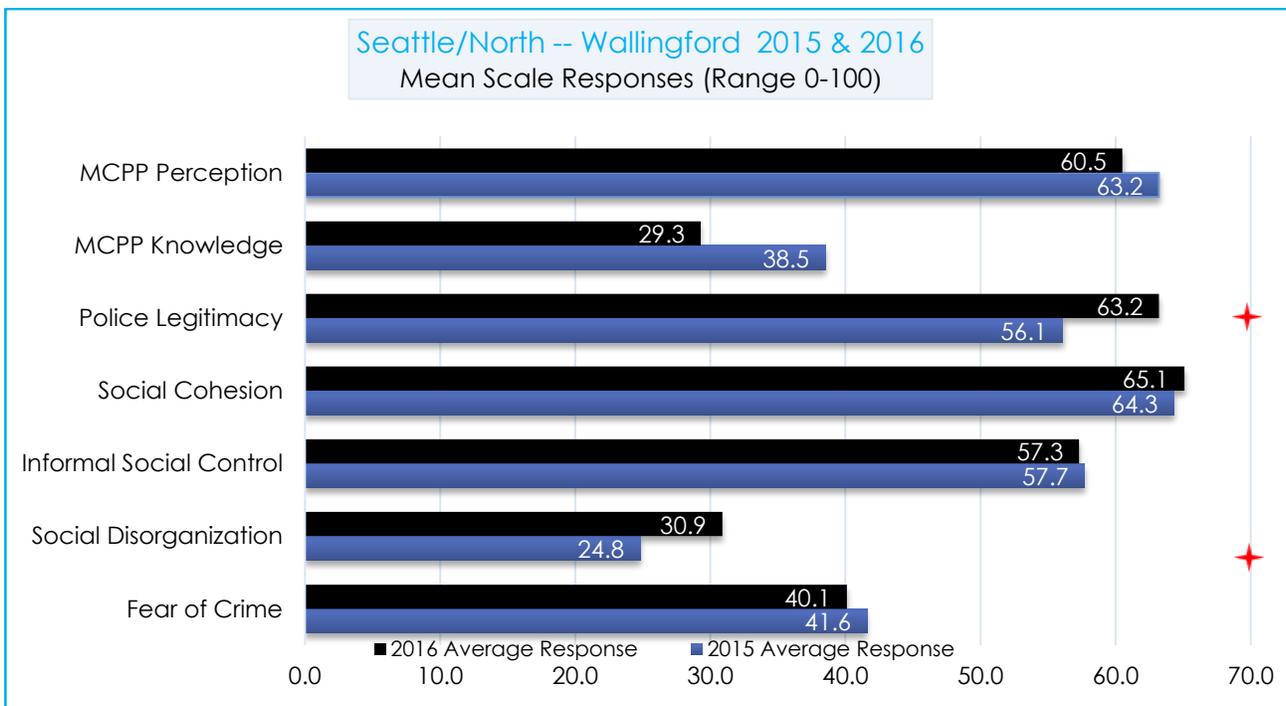


Table 38. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Wallingford – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/North – Wallingford (2015 N=116, 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 (Non-Regulated)	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 46. Mean Scale Responses Wallingford– 2015 and 2016



SOUTH PRECINCT AND SOUTH PRECINCT MICROCOMMUNITIES

Results for the South Precinct as a whole and the 15 South Precinct Micro-communities: Brighton/Dunlap, Claremont/Rainier Vista, Columbia City, Genesee, Georgetown, Hillman City, Lakewood/Seward Park, Mid-Beacon Hill, Mount Baker, New Holly, North Beacon Hill, Rainier Beach, Rainier View, SODO, and South Beacon Hill are presented from 2015- are presented from 2015- N=1110 and 2016- N=820 completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live or work in the City of Seattle South Precinct. Of the total 2015- N=1110 and 2016-N=820 South Precinct responses, 2015- N=555 and 2016- N=346 respondents offered narrative comments.

Table 39. Seattle Public Safety Survey Respondent Demographics for 2015 and 2016– South Precinct

<i>Seattle Public Safety Survey</i>									
SOUTH PRECINCT Demographics - 2015 and 2016									
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	33
	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
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 40. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes South Precinct – 2015 and 2016

Seattle – South Precinct (2015 N=1110, 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 47. Percentage of Respondents who selected Top Concerns and Most Prominent Themes
South Precinct – 2015 and 2016**

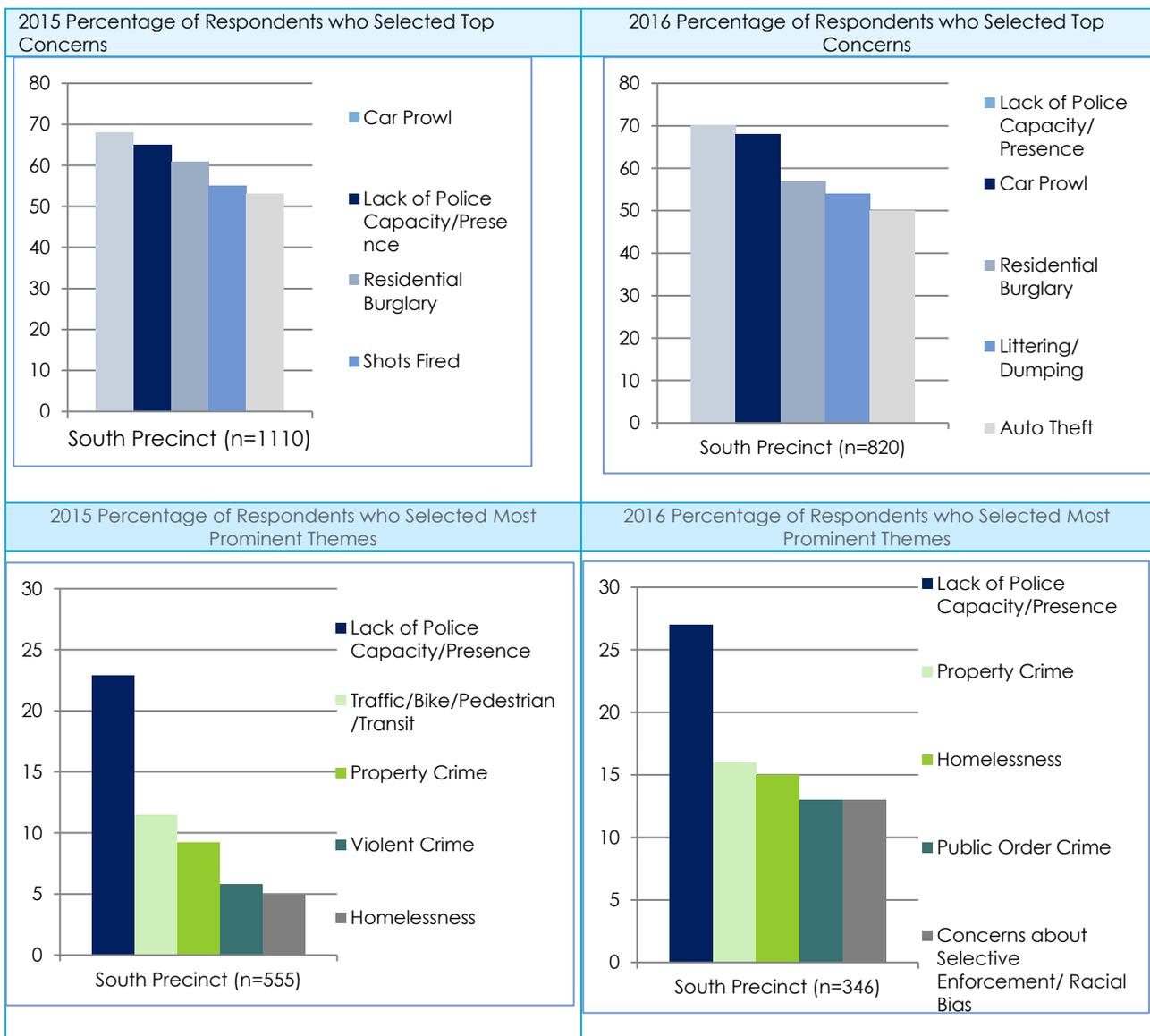


Figure 48. Mean Scale Responses South Precinct – 2015 and 2016

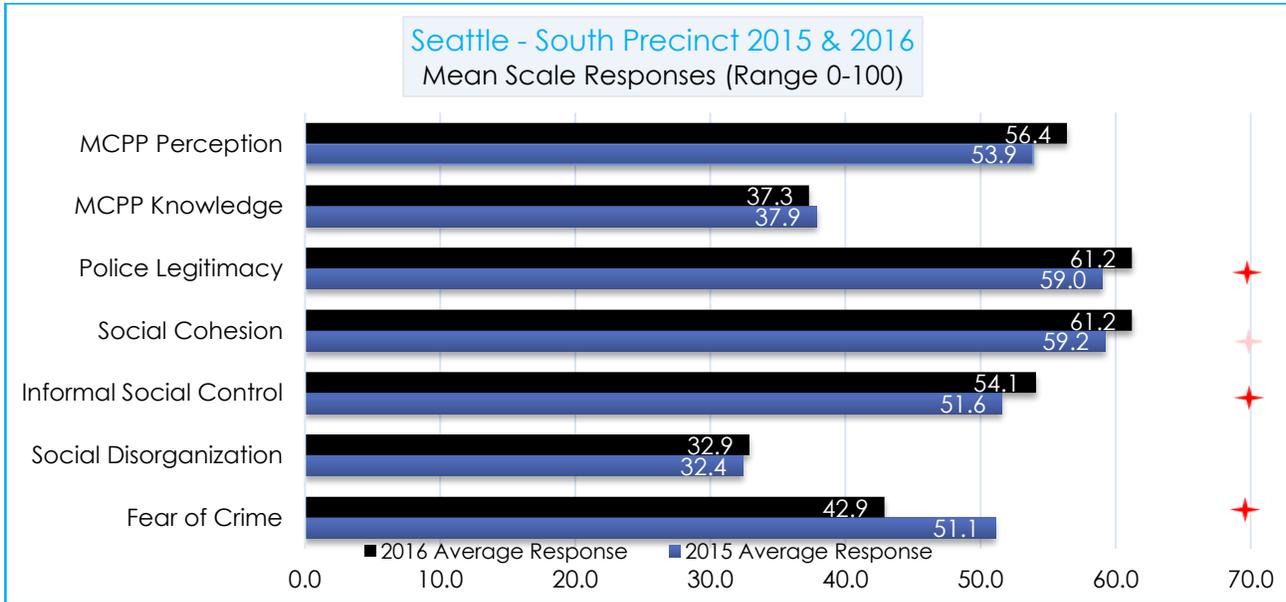


Figure 49. View of Policing Seattle v. United States South Precinct – 2015 and 2016

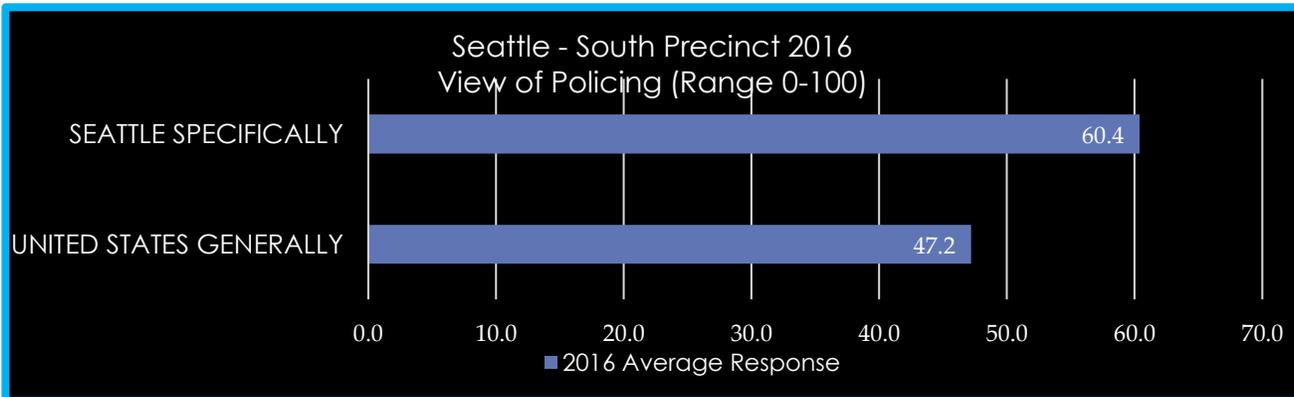


Table 41. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Brighton/Dunlap – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – Brighton/Dunlap (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 50. Mean Scale Responses Brighton/Dunlap – 2015 and 2016

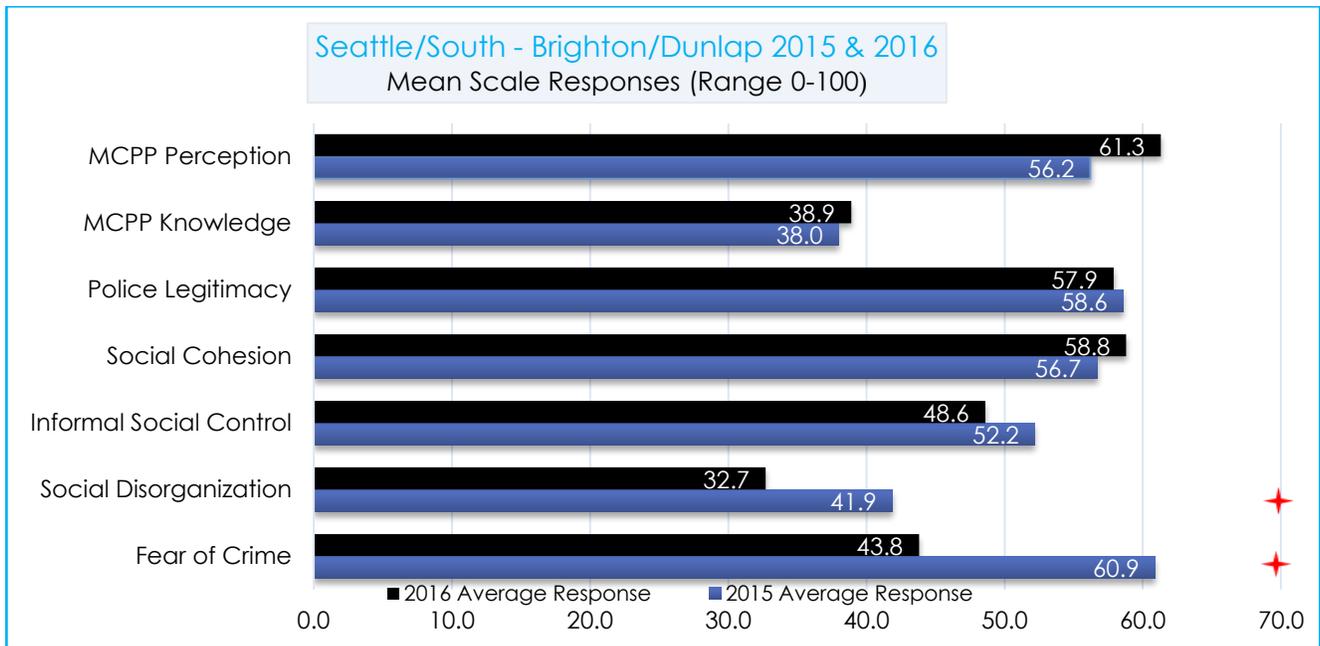


Table 42. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Claremont/Rainier Vista – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – Claremont/Rainier Vista (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 51. Mean Scale Responses Claremont/Rainier Vista – 2015 and 2016

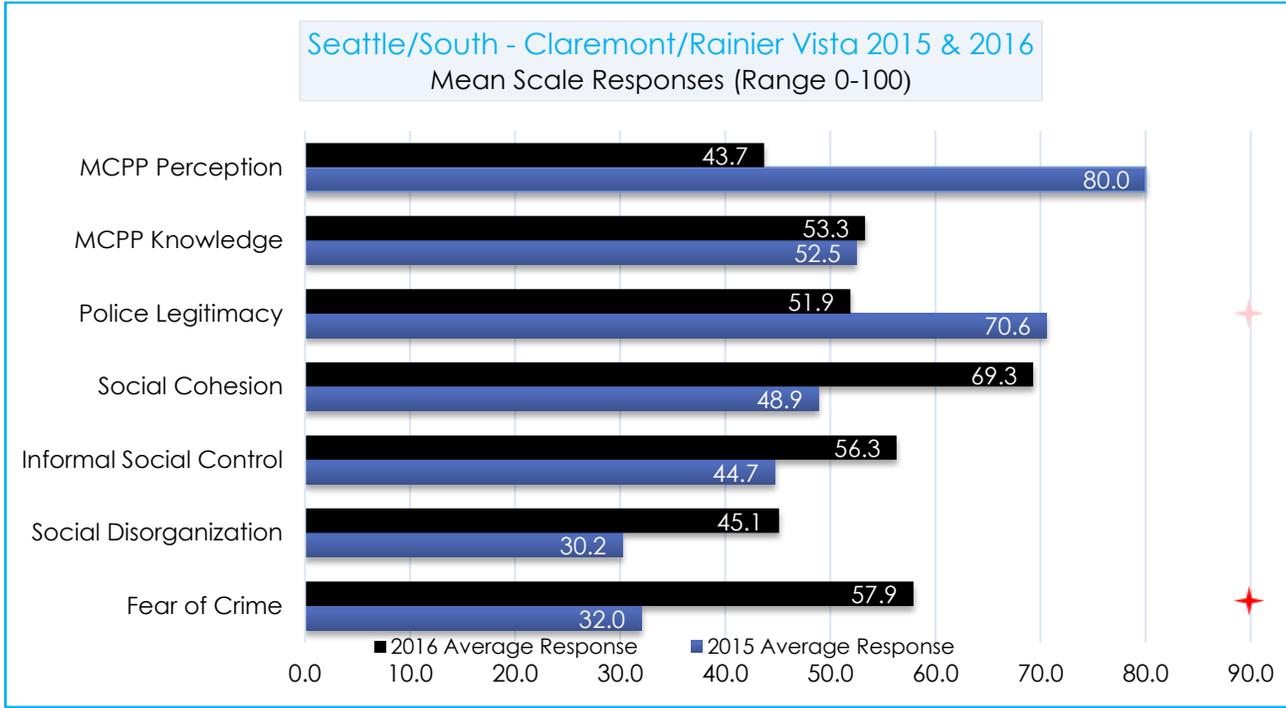


Table 43. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Columbia City – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – Columbia City (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 Prowl	2-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit	2-Car Prowl	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 52. Mean Scale Responses Columbia City – 2015 and 2016

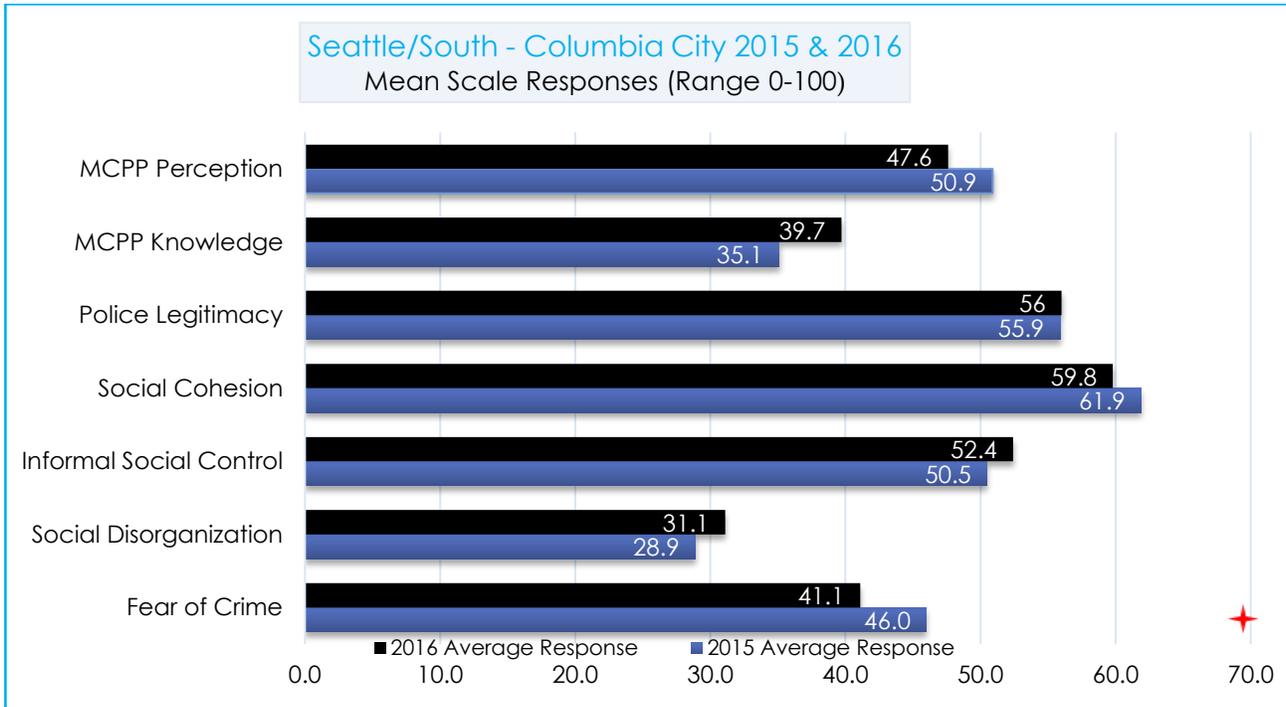


Table 44. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Genesee – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – Genesee (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 54. Mean Scale Responses Genesee – 2015 and 2016

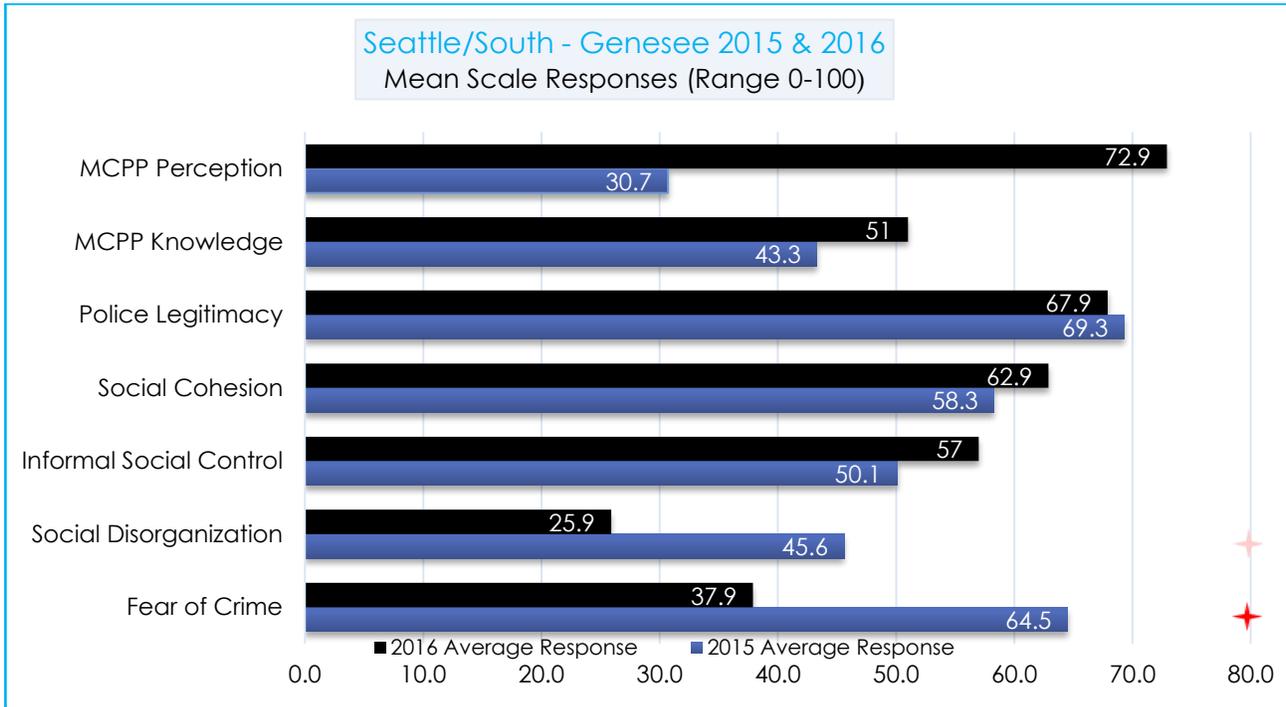


Table 45. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Georgetown – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – Georgetown (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 55. Mean Scale Responses Georgetown – 2015 and 2016

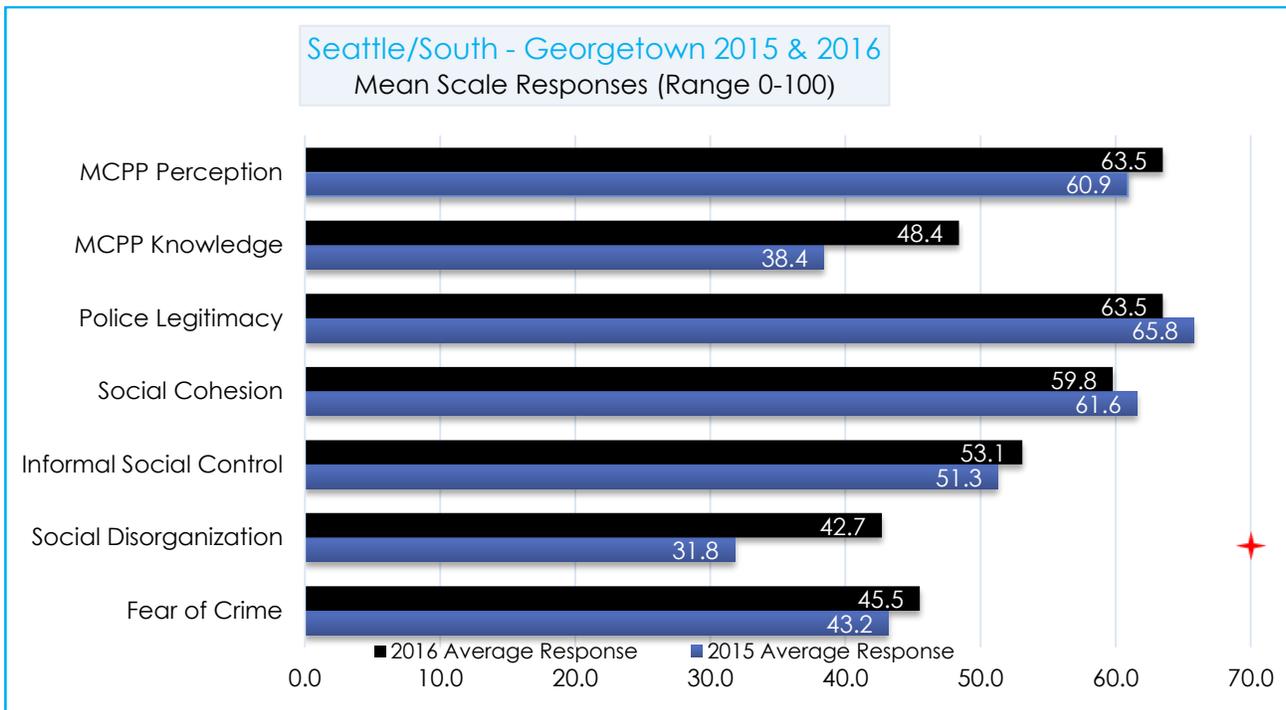


Table 46. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Hillman City – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – Hillman City (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 56 Mean Scale Responses Hillman City – 2015 and 2016

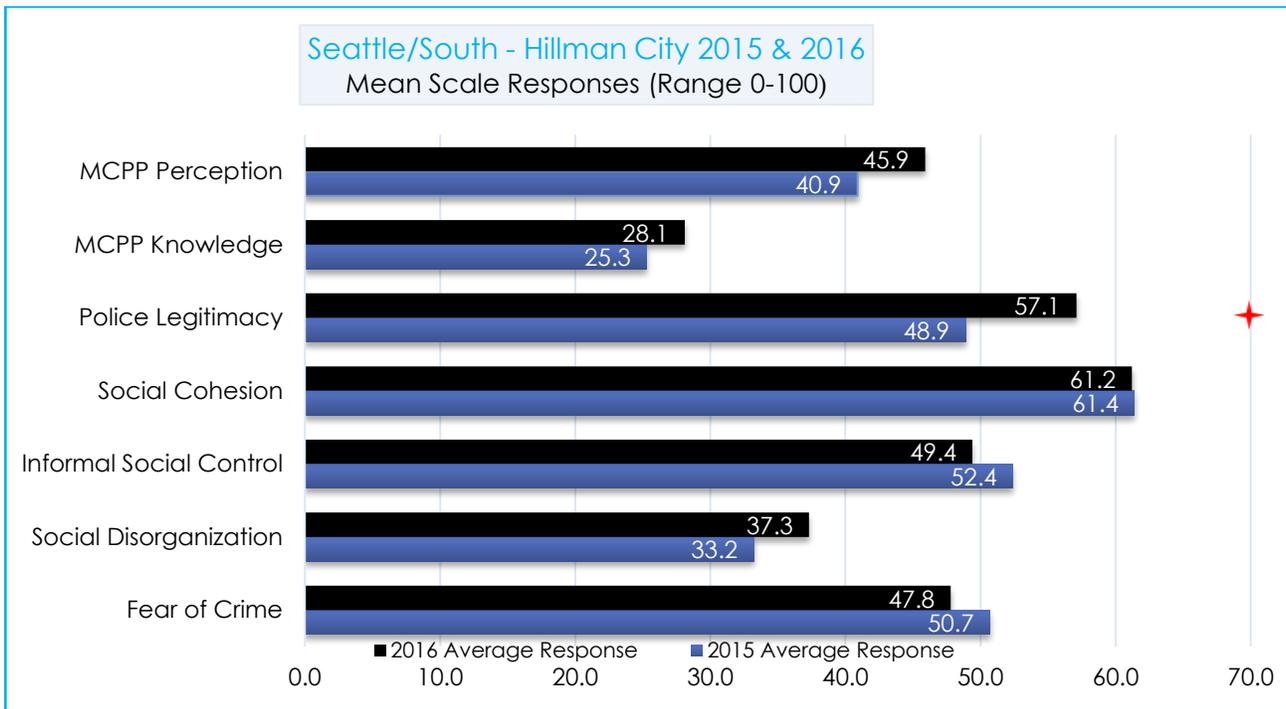


Table 47. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Lakewood/Seward Park – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – Lakewood/Seward Park (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 57. Mean Scale Responses Lakewood/Seward Park – 2015 and 2016

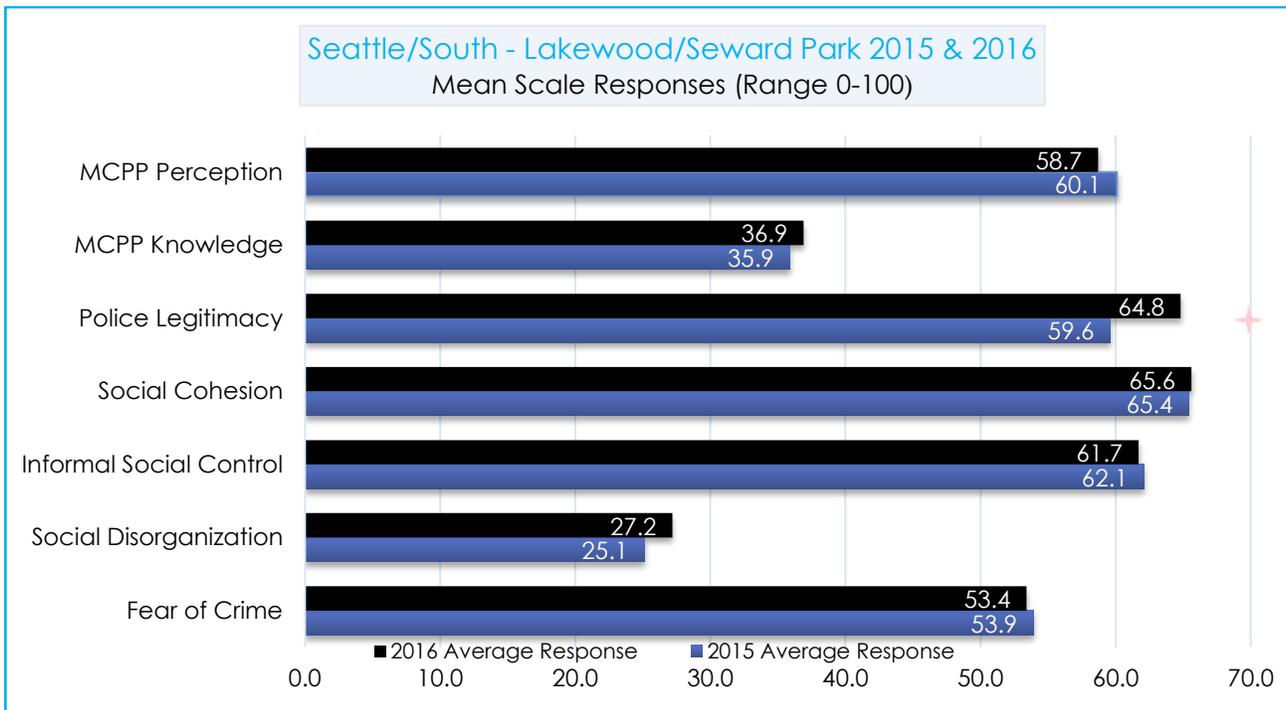


Table 48. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Mid-Beacon Hill – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – Mid-Beacon Hill (2016 N=99)			
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 58. Mean Scale Responses Mid-Beacon Hill – 2015 and 2016

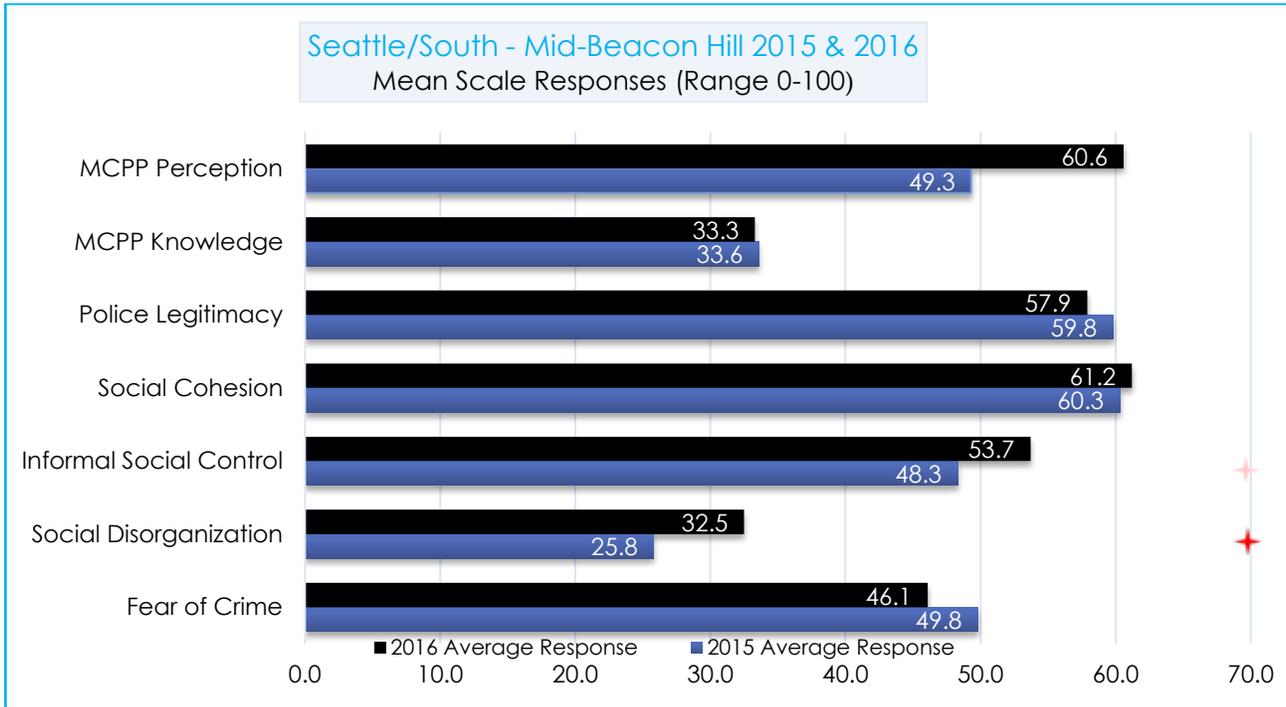


Table 49. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Mount Baker – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – Mount Baker (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 59. Mean Scale Responses Mount Baker – 2015 and 2016

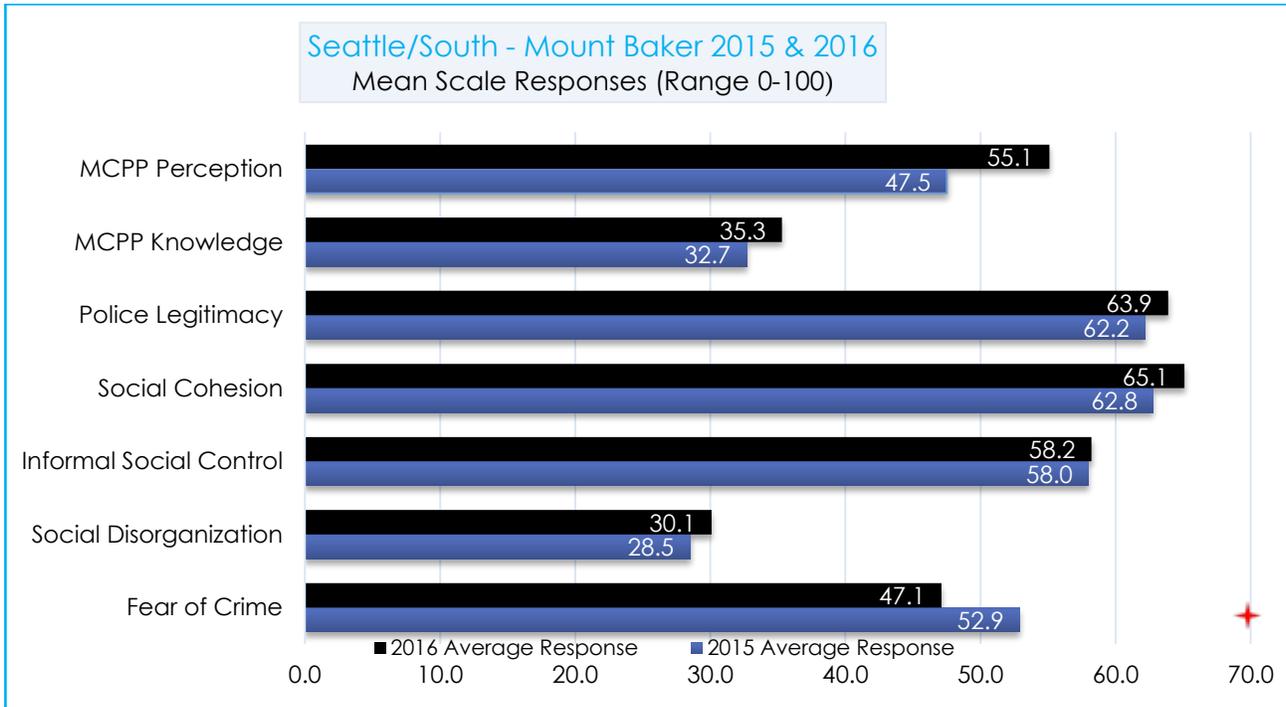


Table 50. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes New Holly – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – New Holly (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 60. Mean Scale Responses New Holly – 2015 and 2016

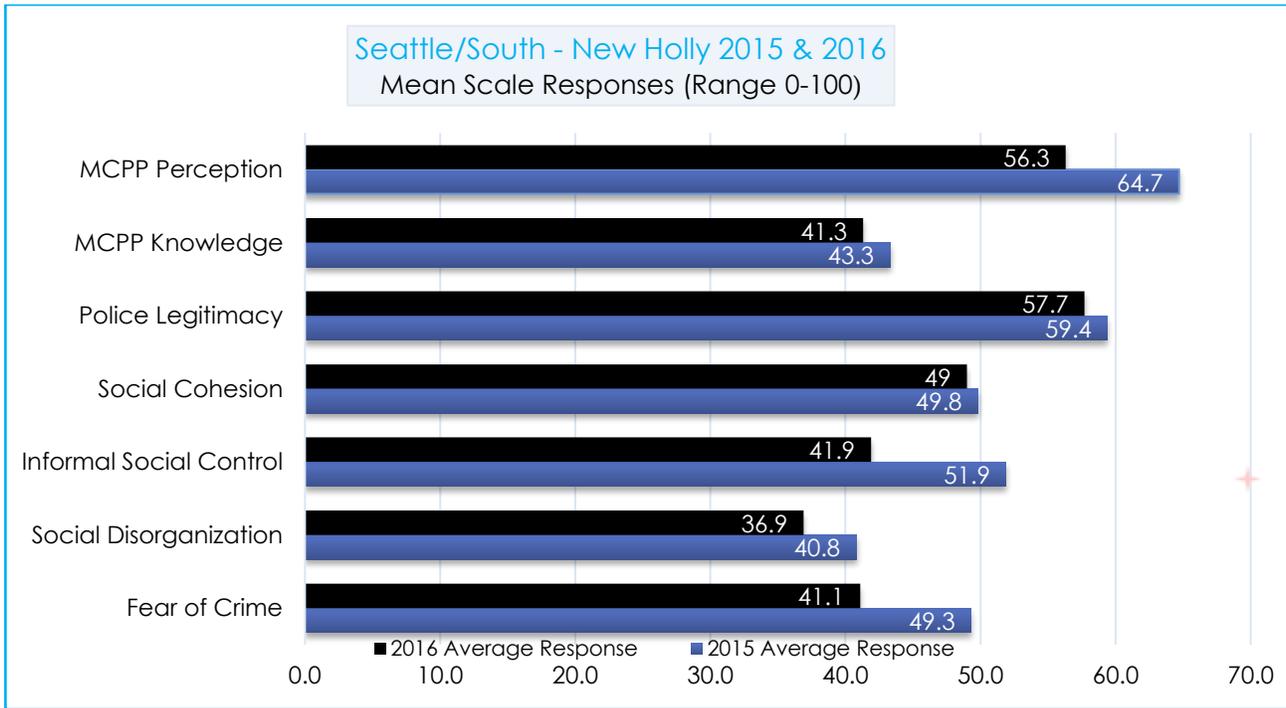


Table 51. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes North Beacon Hill – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – North Beacon Hill (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 61. Mean Scale Responses North Beacon Hill – 2015 and 2016

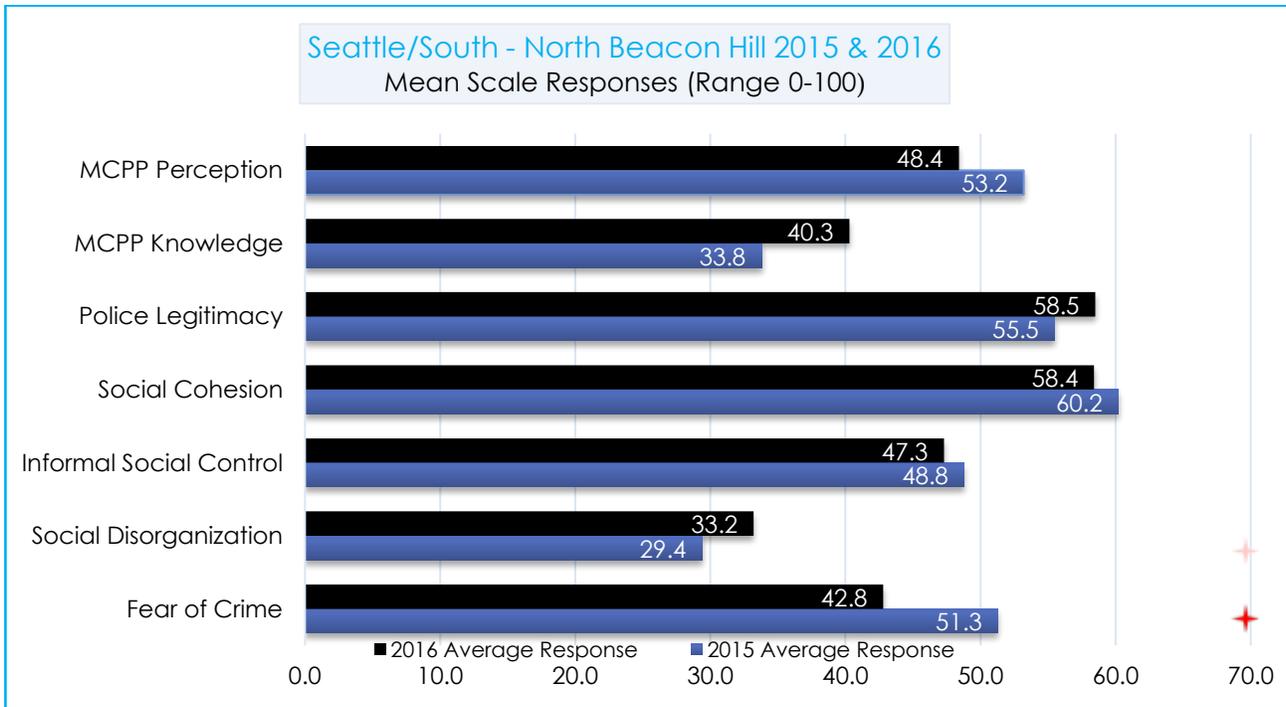


Table 52. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Rainier Beach – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – Rainier Beach (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 62. Mean Scale Responses Rainier Beach – 2015 and 2016

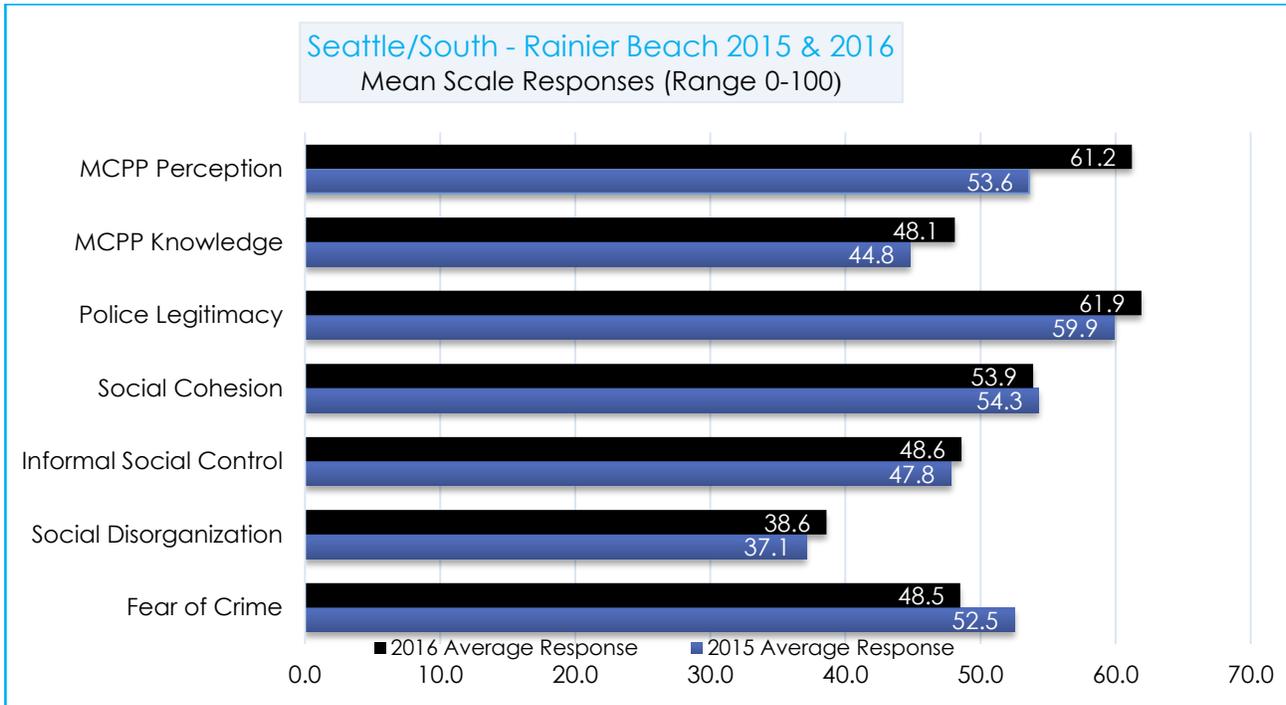


Table 53. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Rainier View – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – Rainier View (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 Prowl	3-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit	3-Car Prowl	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 63. Mean Scale Responses Rainier View – 2015 and 2016

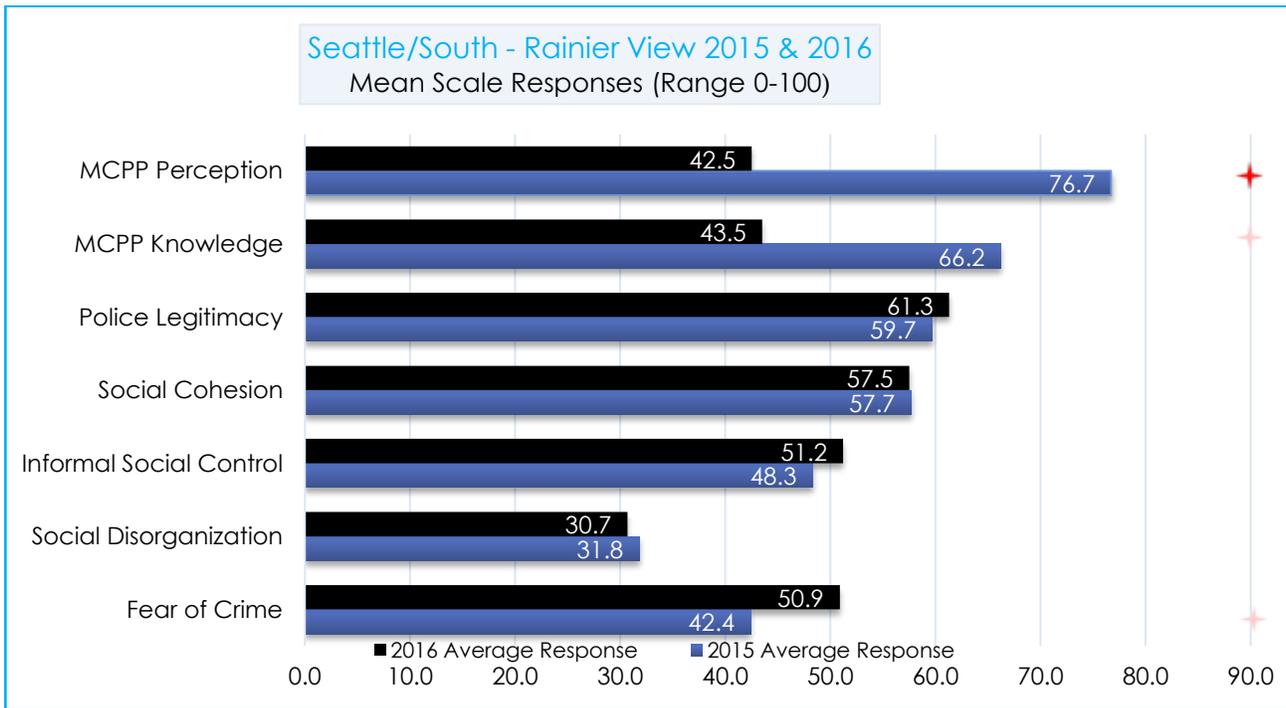


Table 54. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes SODO – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – SODO (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 (Non-Regulated)	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue	1-Homeless Encampment (Non-Regulated)	1-Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
2-Car Prowl	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 Prowl	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 64. Mean Scale Responses SODO – 2015 and 2016

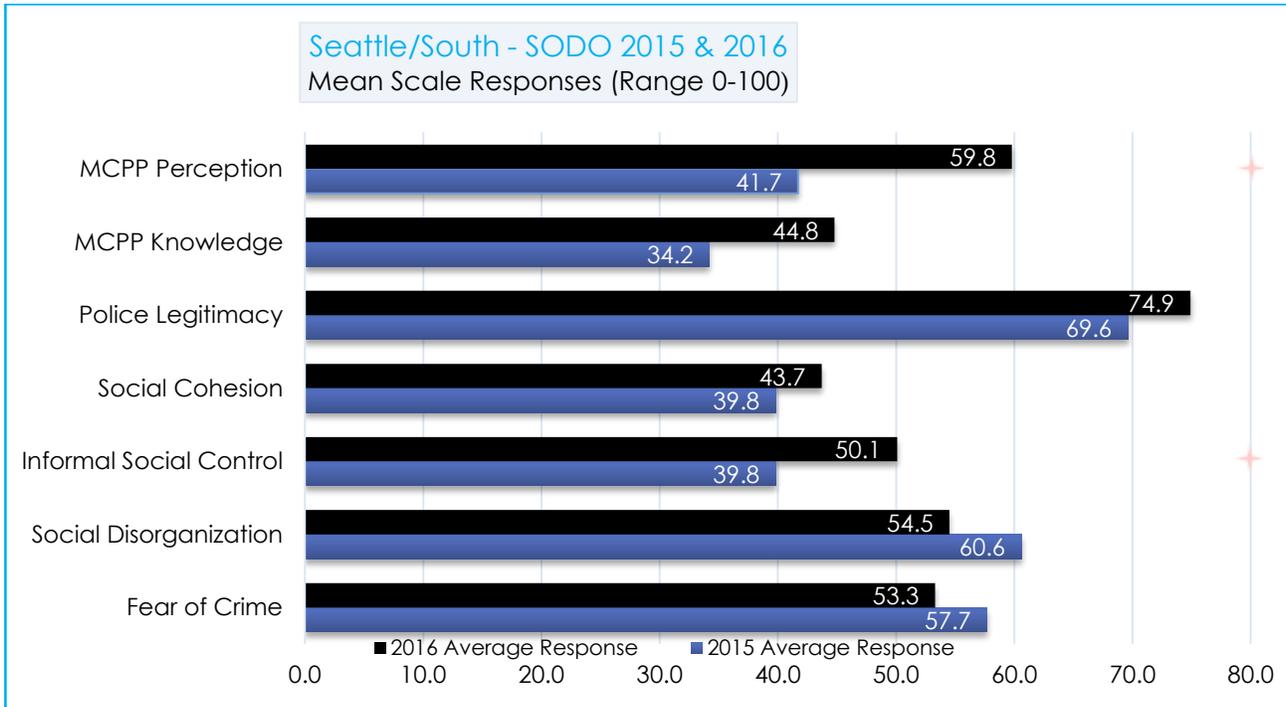
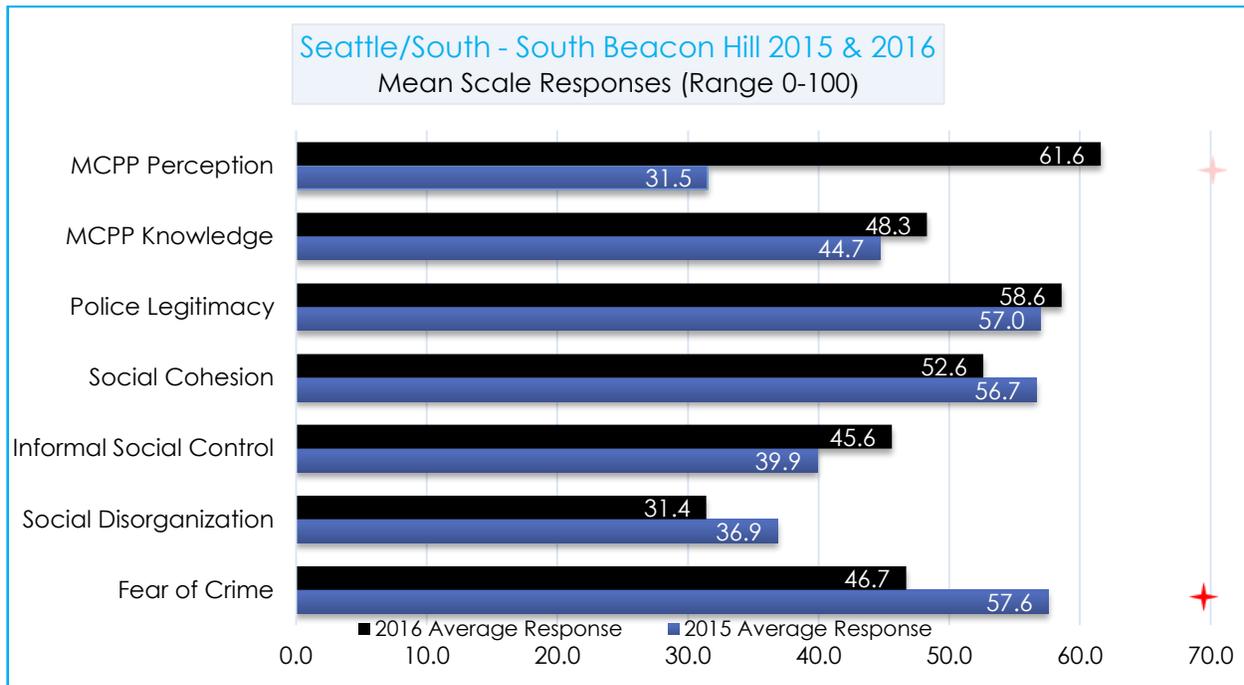


Table 55. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes South Beacon Hill – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/South – South Beacon Hill (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-Littering/ 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 65. Mean Scale Responses South Beacon Hill – 2015 and 2016



SOUTHWEST PRECINCT AND SOUTHWEST MICROCOMMUNITIES

Results for the Southwest Precinct as a whole and the 14 Southwest Precinct Microcommunities: Alaska Junction, Alki, Commercial Duwamish, Commercial Harbor Island, Fauntleroy, High Point, Highland Park, Morgan Junction, North Admiral, North Delridge, Pigeon Point, South Delridge, South Park, and Westwood/Roxhill/Arbor Heights are presented from 2015- N=908 and 2016- N=1433 completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live or work in the City of Seattle Southwest Precinct. Of the total 2015- N=908 and 2016-N=1433 South Precinct responses, 2015- N=444 and 2016- N=549 respondents offered narrative comments.

Table 56. Seattle Public Safety Survey Respondent Demographics for 2015 and 2016– Southwest Precinct

<i>Seattle Public Safety Survey</i> SOUTHWEST PRECINCT Demographics - 2015 and 2016					
Variable	Responses	2015 Unweighted	2015 Weighted	2016 Unweighted	2016 Weighted

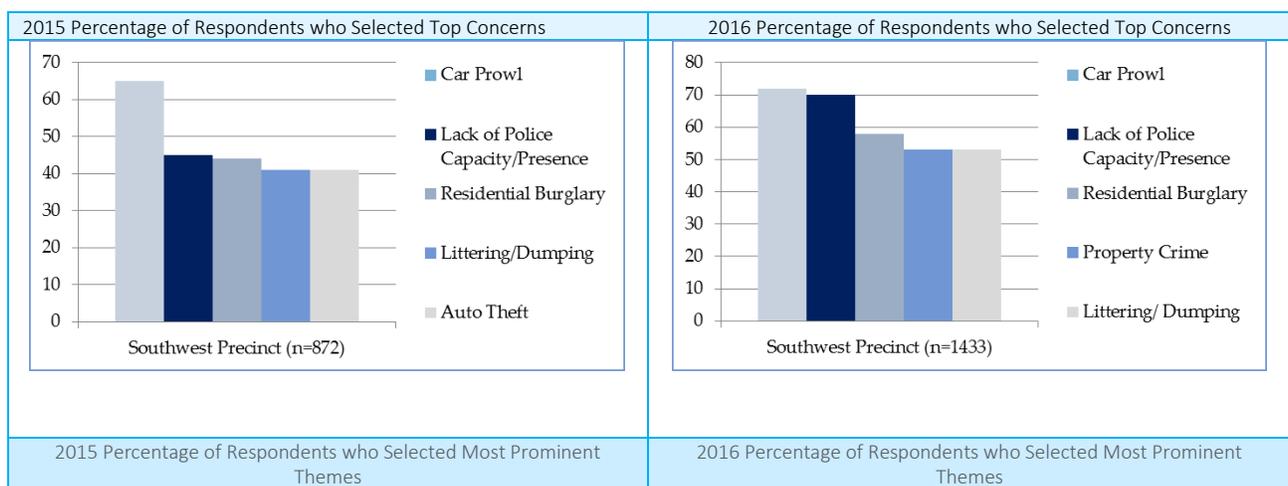
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	32.5	295	32.5	295	29.7	425	28.0	409
	Work	2.2	20	2.5	23	2.6	37	3.6	52
	Live/Work	65.3	593	65.0	590	67.8	971	68.5	1001
Age	< 20	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.4	5	0.4	6
	20-29	4.3	39	4.6	42	6.0	86	7.3	106
	30-39	20.0	182	21.1	192	21.9	312	23.0	333
	40-49	23.5	213	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
Ethnicity	White	90.2	815	79.8	722	84.4	1210	72.2	1055
	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
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 57. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Southwest Precinct – 2015 and 2016

Seattle – Southwest Precinct (2015 N=908, 2016 N=1433)			
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 66 Percentage of Respondents who selected Top Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Southwest Precinct 2015-2016.



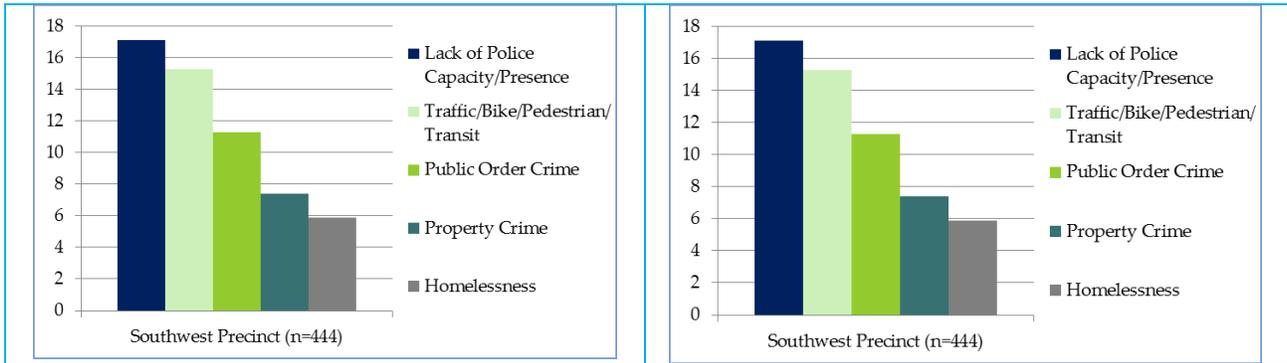


Figure 67. Mean Scale Responses East Precinct – 2015 and 2016

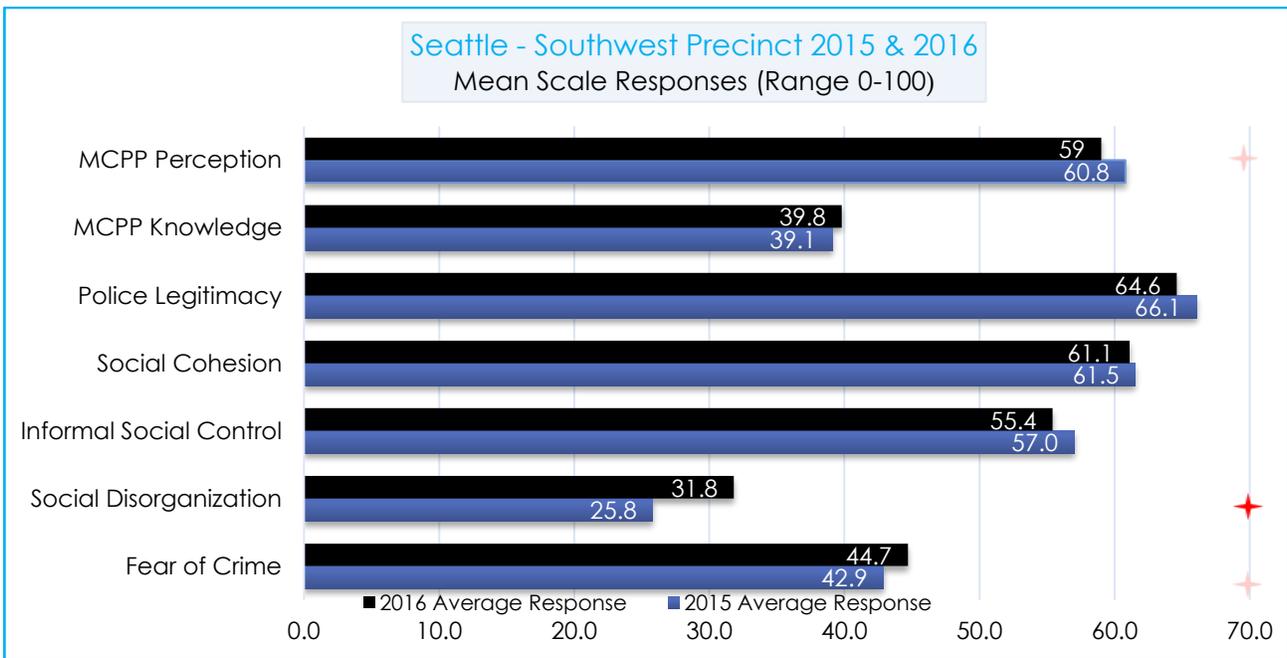


Figure 68. View of Policing Seattle v. United States Southwest Precinct – 2015 and 2016

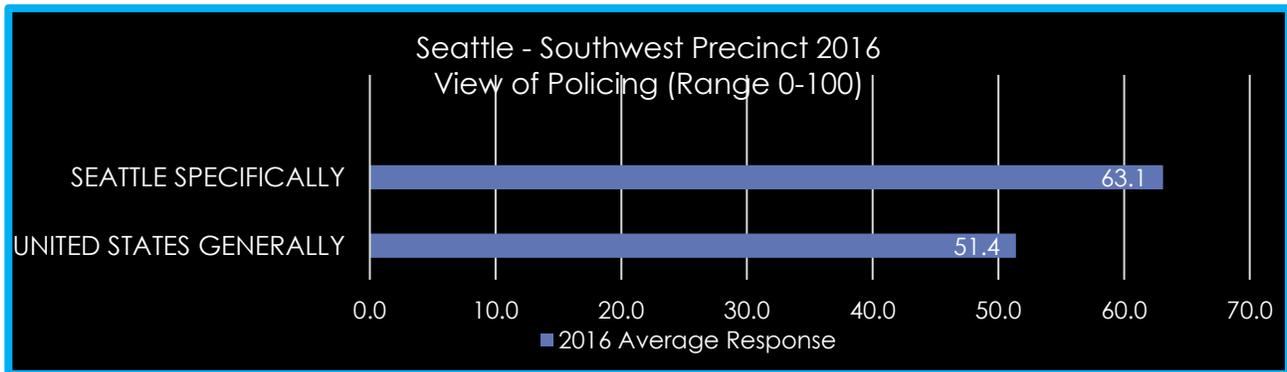


Table 58. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Alaska Junction – 2016²³

Seattle – 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/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit
4-Auto Theft	4-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
5-Property Crime	5-Property Crime

Figure 69. Mean Scale Responses Alaska Junction – 2016

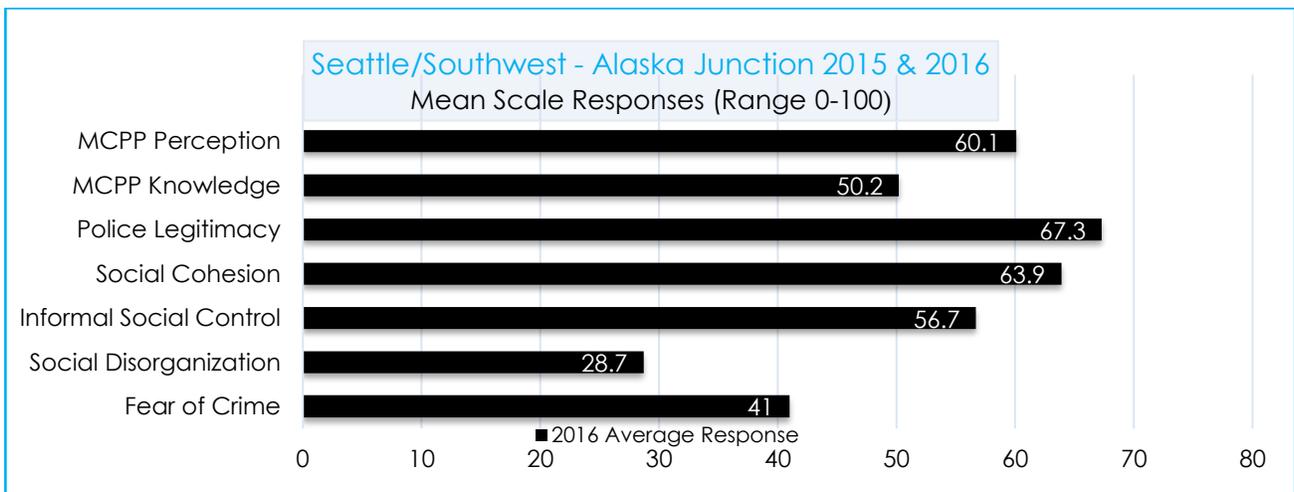


Table 59. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Alki – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/Southwest – Alki (2015 N=87, 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 Prowl	2-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit	2-Car Prowl	2-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit

²³ No 2015 data available. Alaska Junction was a new micro-community added in 2016.

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 70. Mean Scale Responses Alki – 2015 and 2016

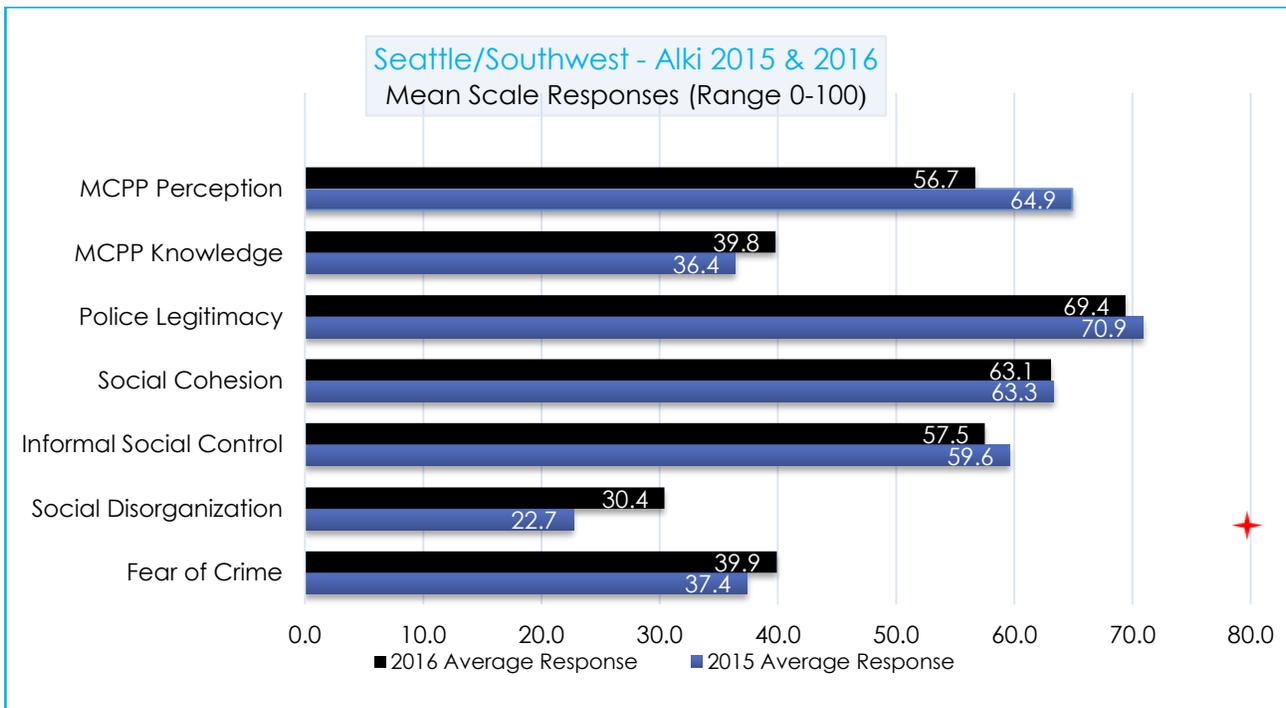


Table 60. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Commercial Duwamish – 2016²⁴

Seattle – Commercial Duwamish (2016 N=4)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Homeless Encampments (Non- Regulated)	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Car/ RV Camping	2-Property Crime
3-Vandalism	3-Public Order Crime

²⁴ No 2015 data available. Commercial Duwamish was a new micro-community added in 2016.

4-Littering/ Dumping	4- Traffic/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit
5-Property Damage	--

Figure 71. Mean Scale Responses Commercial Duwamish – 2016²⁵

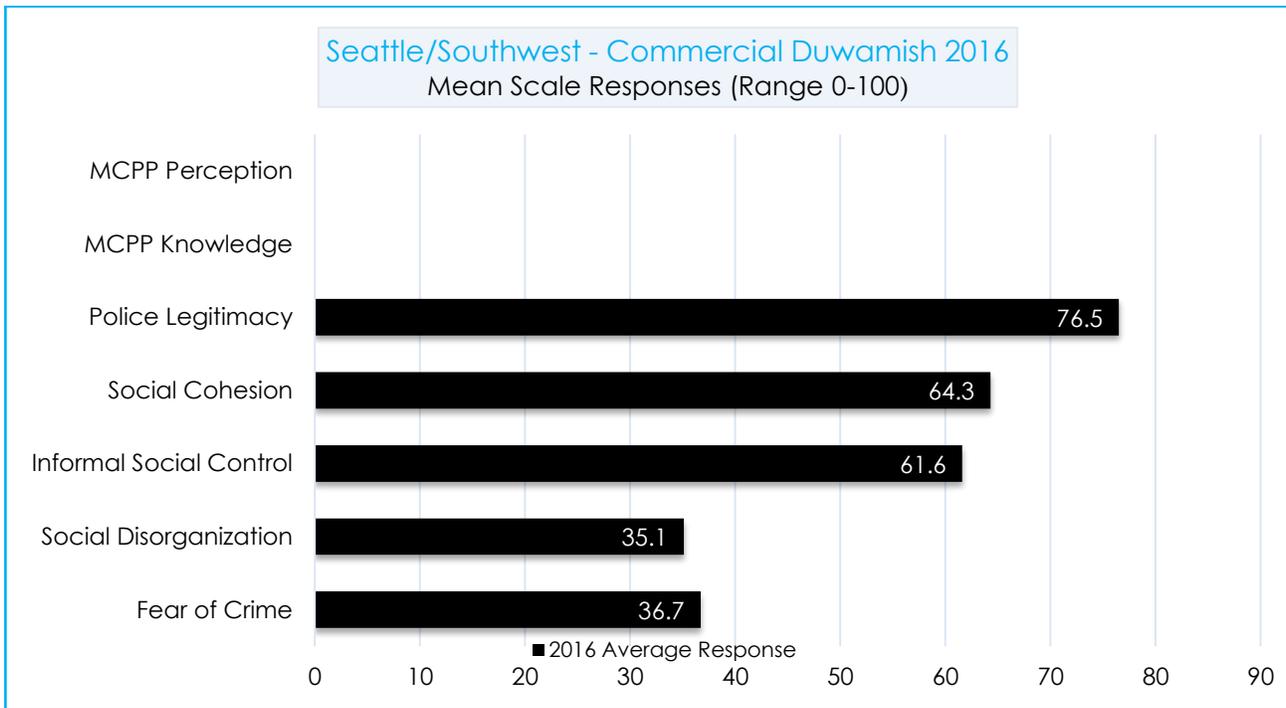


Table 61. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Commercial Harbor Island – 2016²⁶

Seattle – Commercial Harbor Island (2016 N=11)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Homeless Encampments (Non- Regulated)	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

²⁵ Data reflected for only four respondents – MCPP Perception and Knowledge were rated at 0%.

²⁶ No 2015 data available. Commercial Harbor Island was a new micro-community added in 2016.

4-Littering/ Dumping	4- Traffic/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit
5-Disorderly Behavior	--

Figure 72. Mean Scale Responses Commercial Harbor Island – 2016²⁷

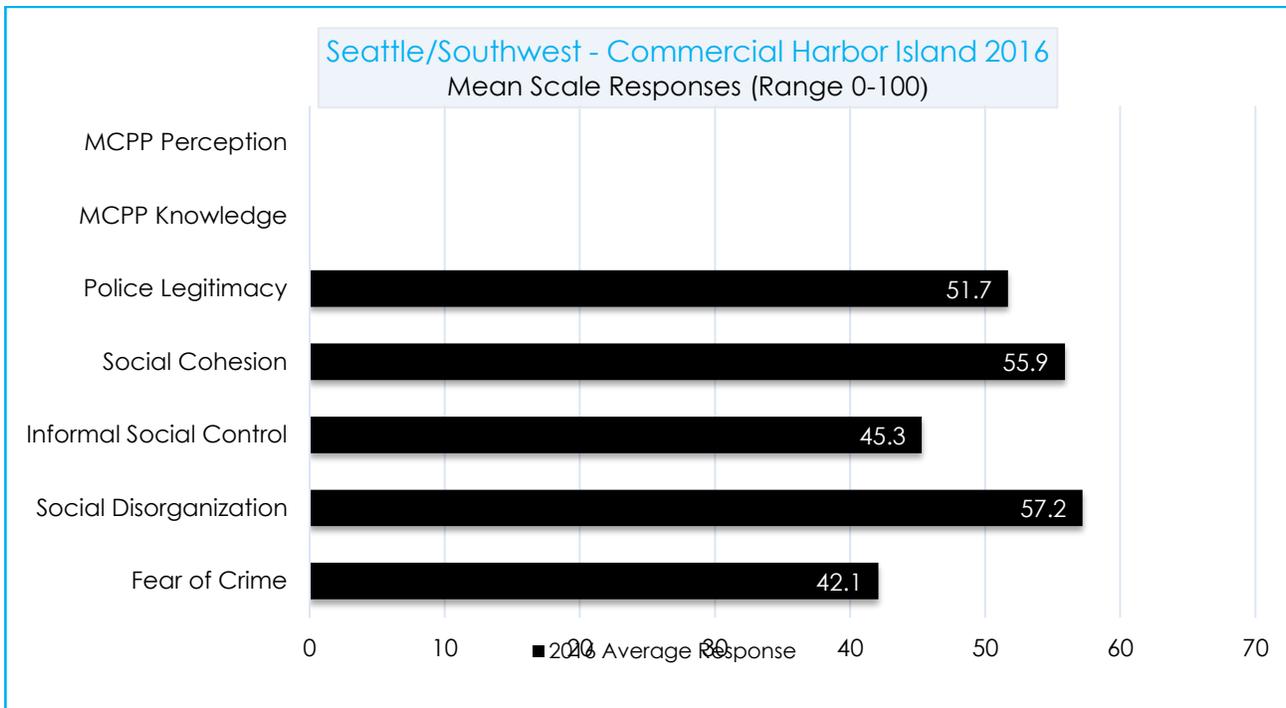


Table 62. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Fauntleroy – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/Southwest – Fauntleroy (2015 N=64, 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-Over-policing/ Police at Scenes too Long	4-Auto Theft	4-Concerns about Police Use of Force

²⁷ Data reflected for only 11 respondents – MCPP Perception and Knowledge were rated at 0%.

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
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Figure 73. Mean Scale Responses Fauntleroy – 2015 and 2016

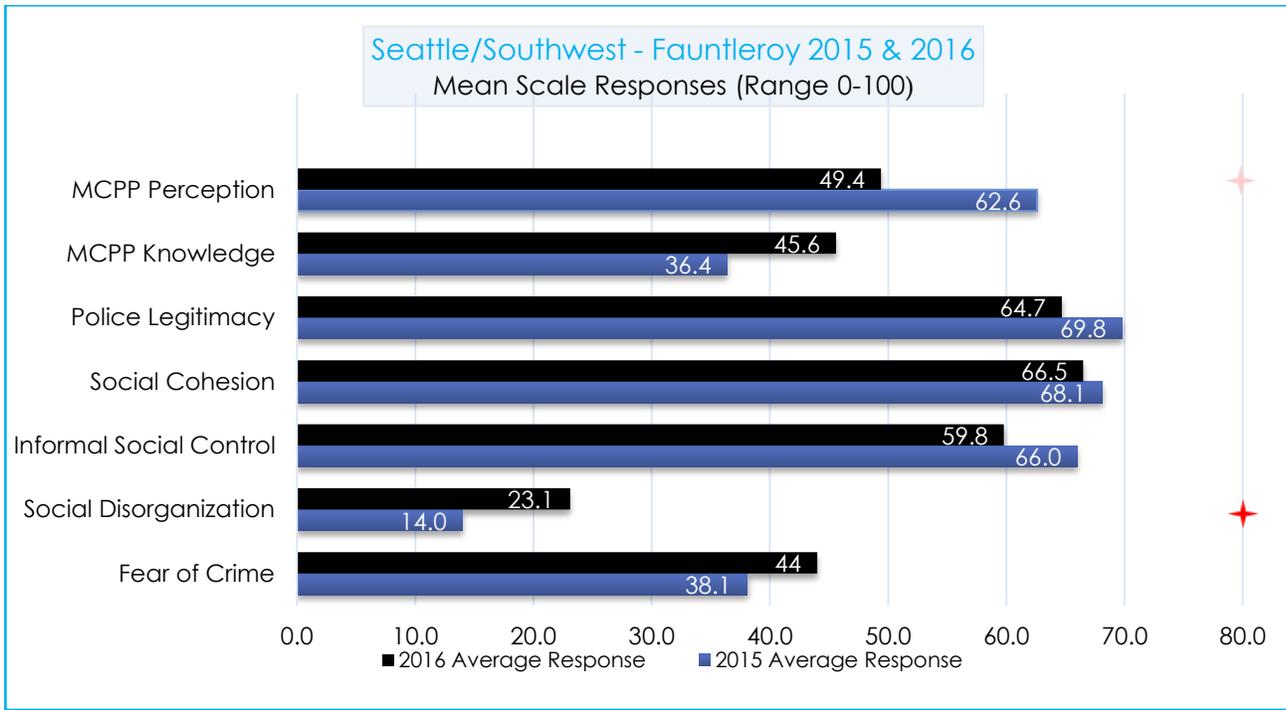


Table 63. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes High Point – 2016

Seattle – High Point (2016 N=74) ²⁸	
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/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ 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

²⁸ No 2015 data available. High Point was a new micro-community added in 2016.

Figure 74. Mean Scale Responses High Point – 2016

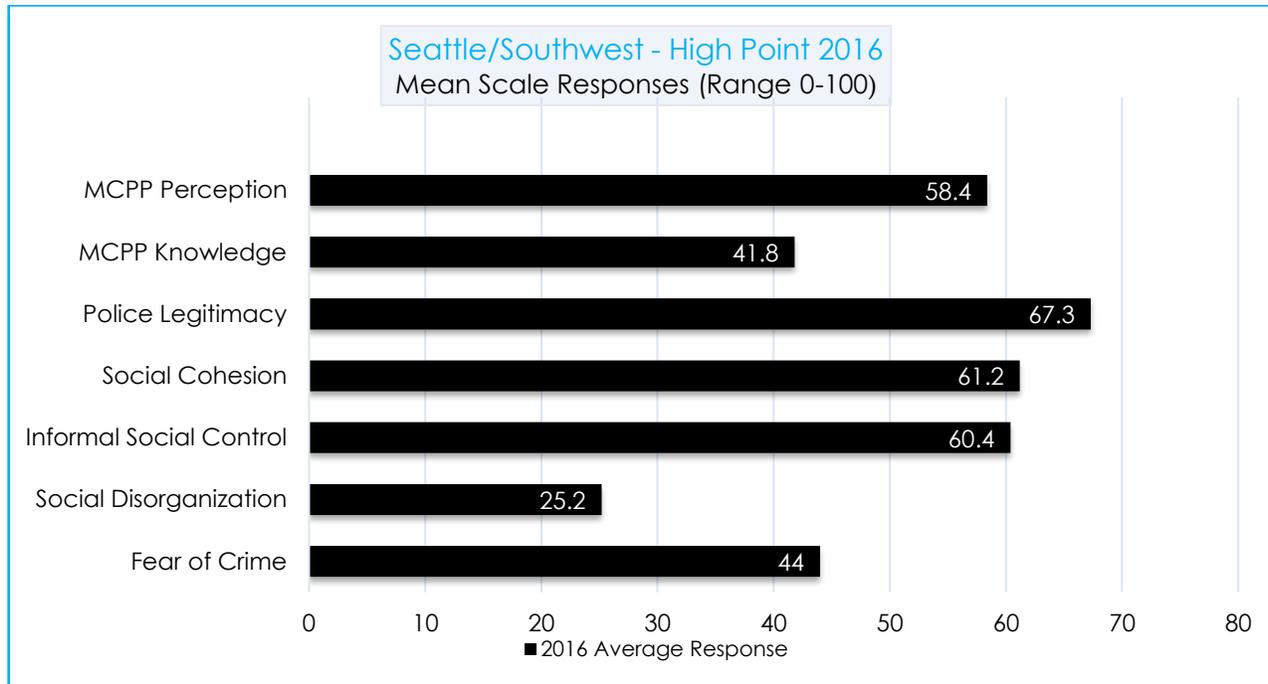


Table 64. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Highland Park – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/Southwest – Highland Park (2015 N=91, 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 75. Mean Scale Responses Highland Park – 2015 and 2016

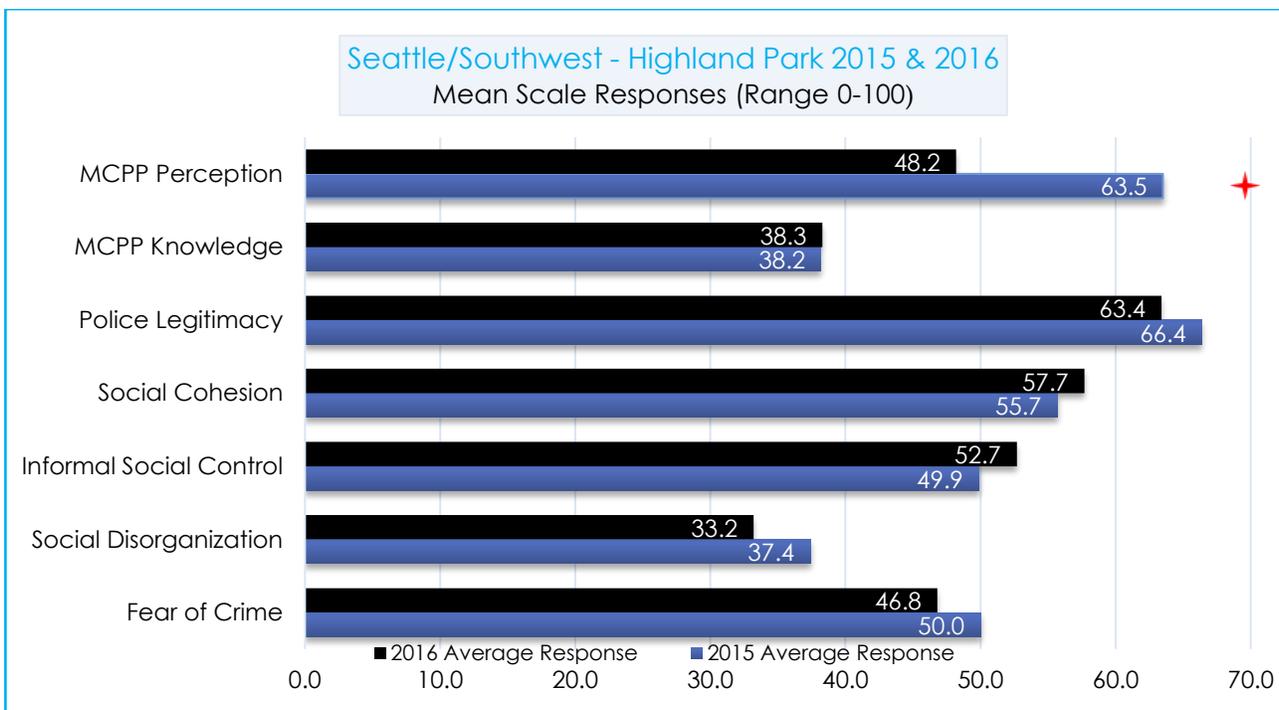


Table 65. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Morgan Junction – 2016

Seattle – Morgan Junction (2016 N=76) ²⁹	
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

²⁹ No 2015 data available. Morgan Junction was a new micro-community added in 2016.

Figure 76. Mean Scale Responses Morgan Junction – 2016

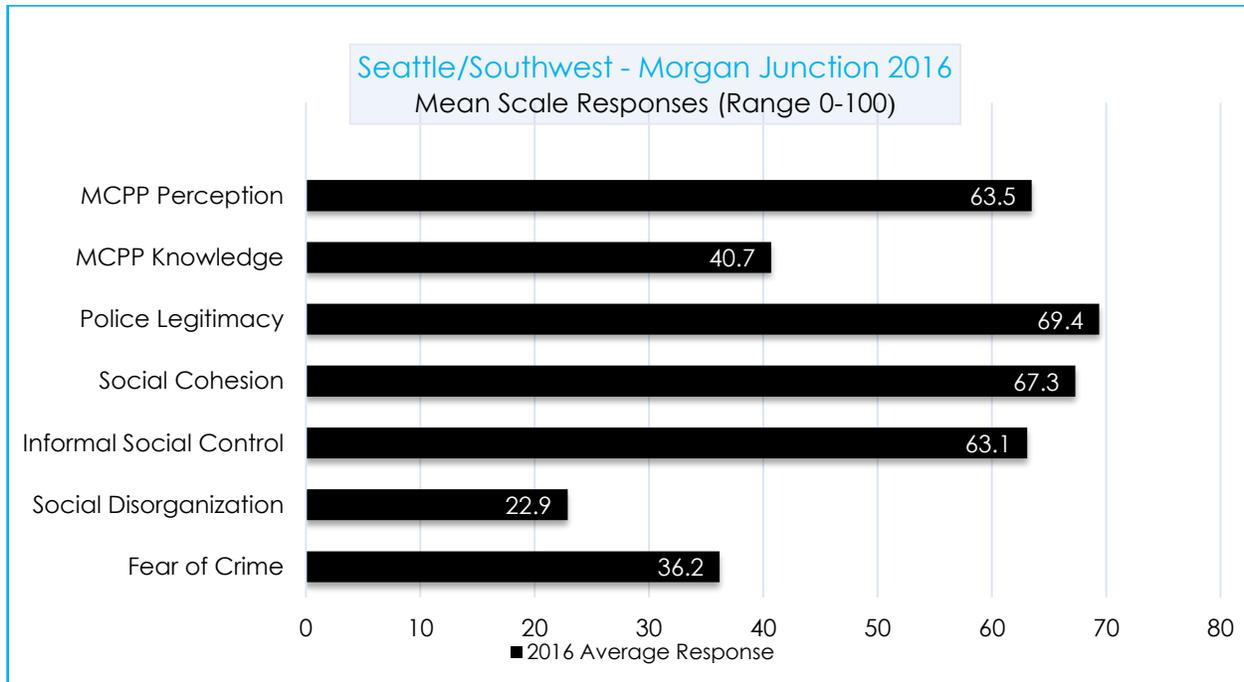


Table 66. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes North Admiral – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/Southwest – North Admiral (2015 N=113, 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 77. Mean Scale Responses North Admiral – 2015 and 2016

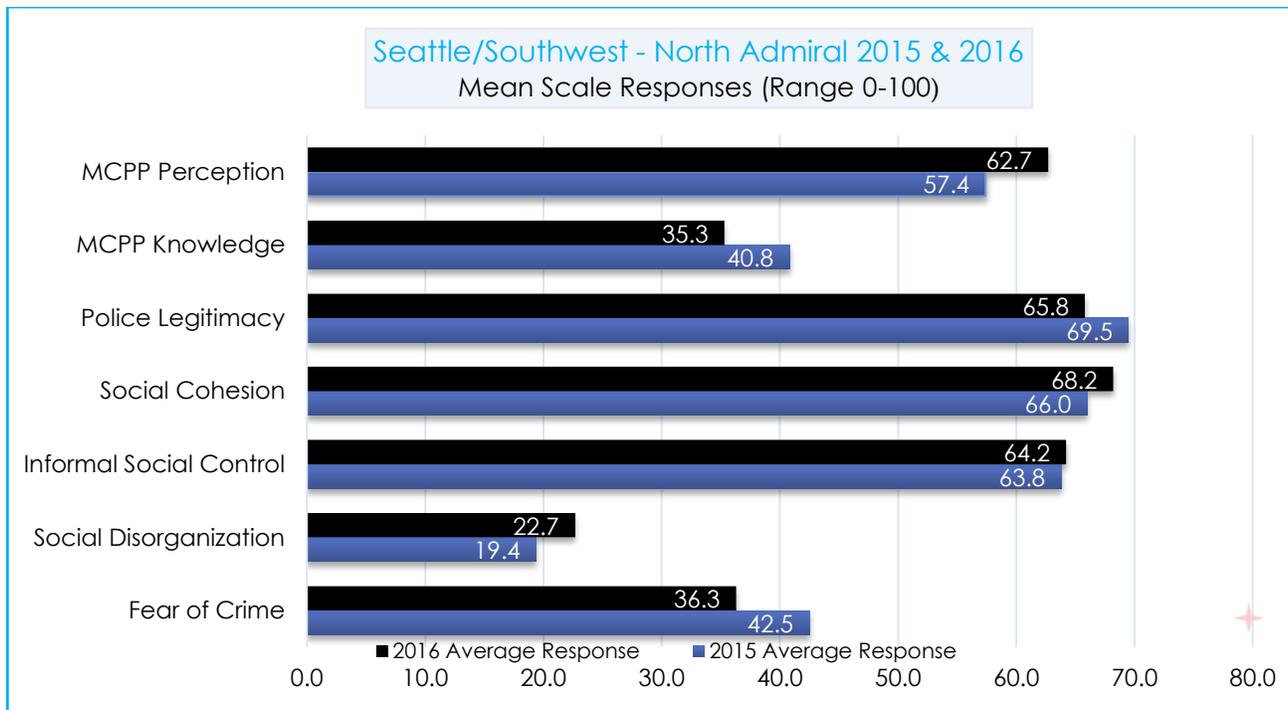


Table 67. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes North Delridge – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/Southwest – North Delridge (2015 N=40, 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 Prowl	2-Public Order Crime	2-Car Prowl	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 78. Mean Scale Responses North Delridge – 2015 and 2016

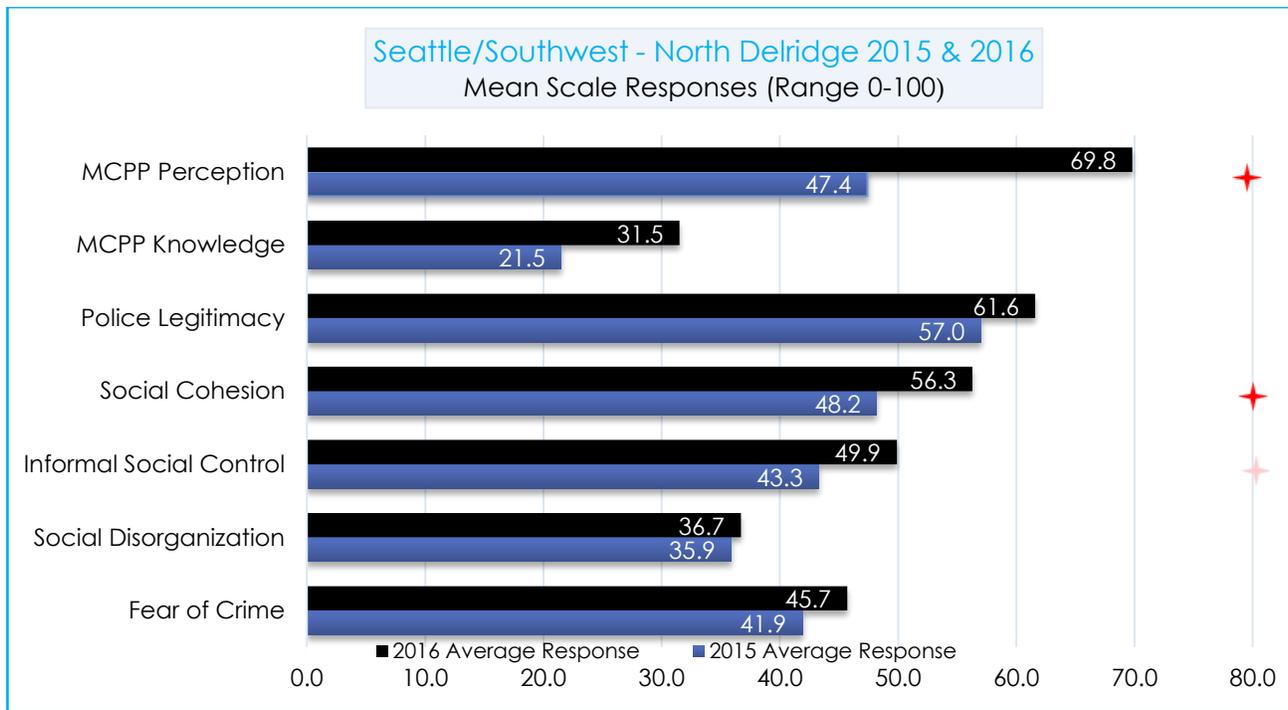


Table 68. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Pigeon Point – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/Southwest – Pigeon Point (2015 N=13, 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 79. Mean Scale Responses Pigeon Point – 2015 and 2016

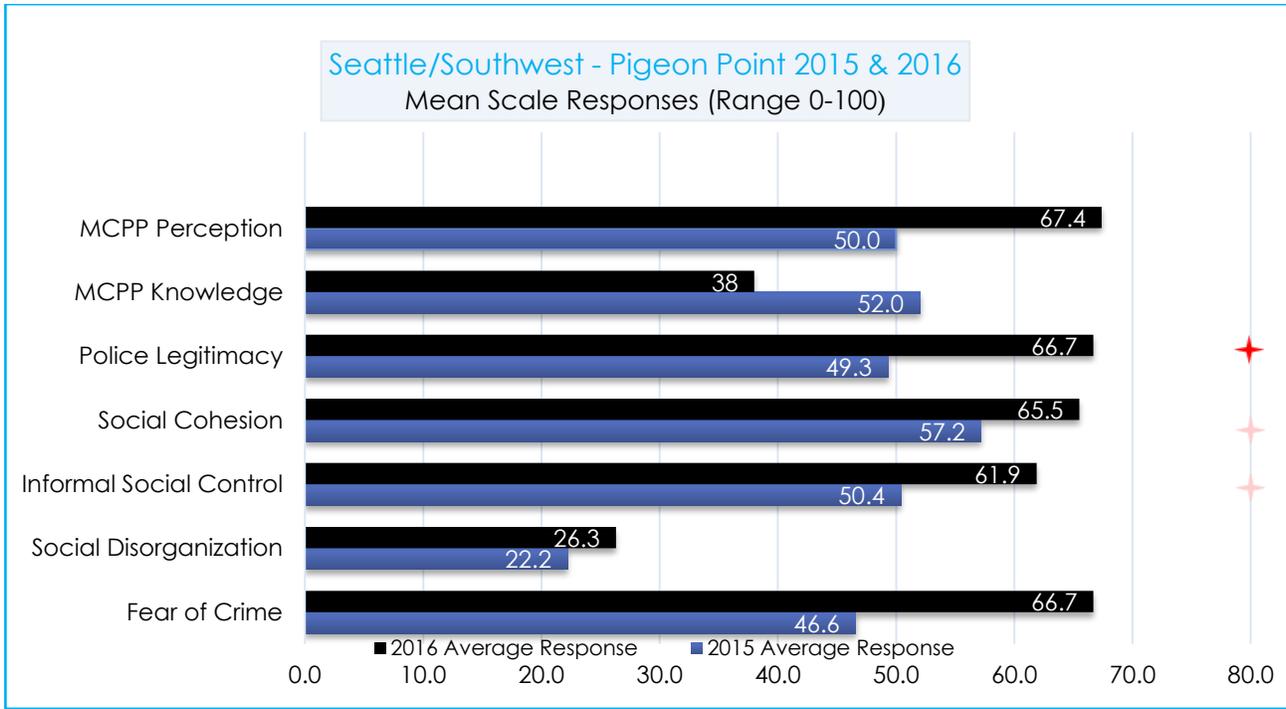


Table 69. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes South Delridge – 2016

Seattle – 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/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ 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

Figure 80. Mean Scale Responses South Delridge – 2016³⁰

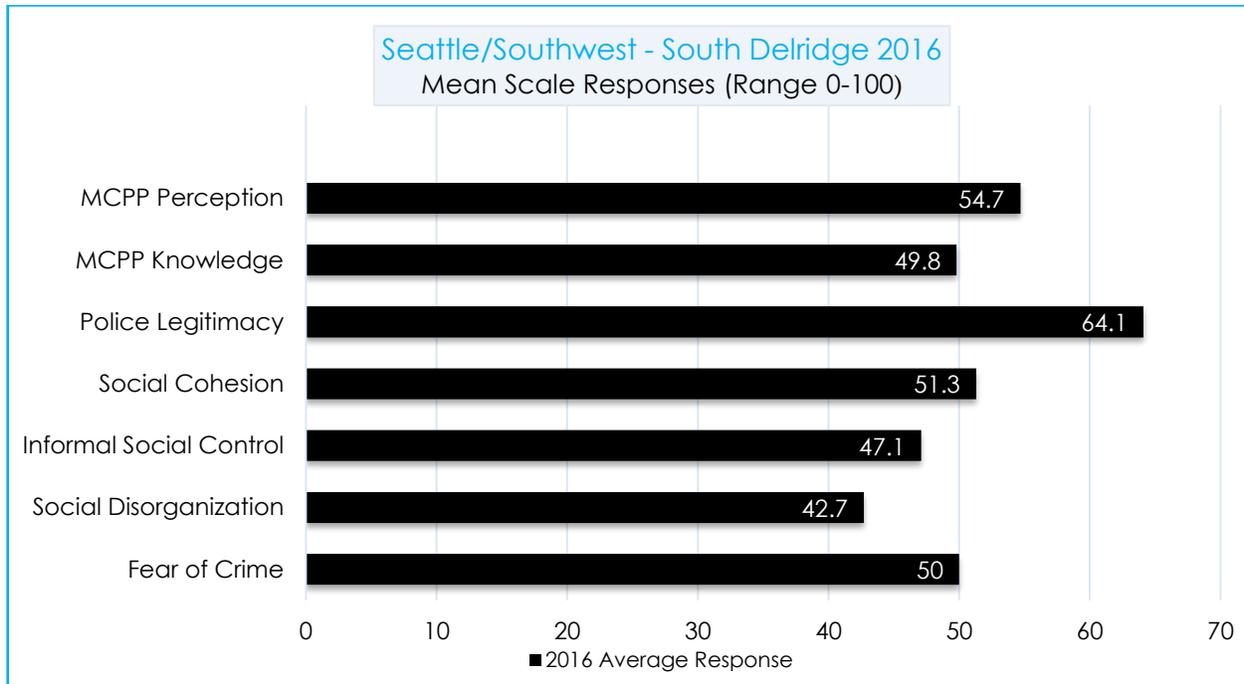


Table 70. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes South Park – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/Southwest – South Park (2015 N=37, 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

³⁰ No 2015 data available. South Delridge was a new micro-community added in 2016.

Figure 81. Mean Scale Responses South Park – 2015 and 2016

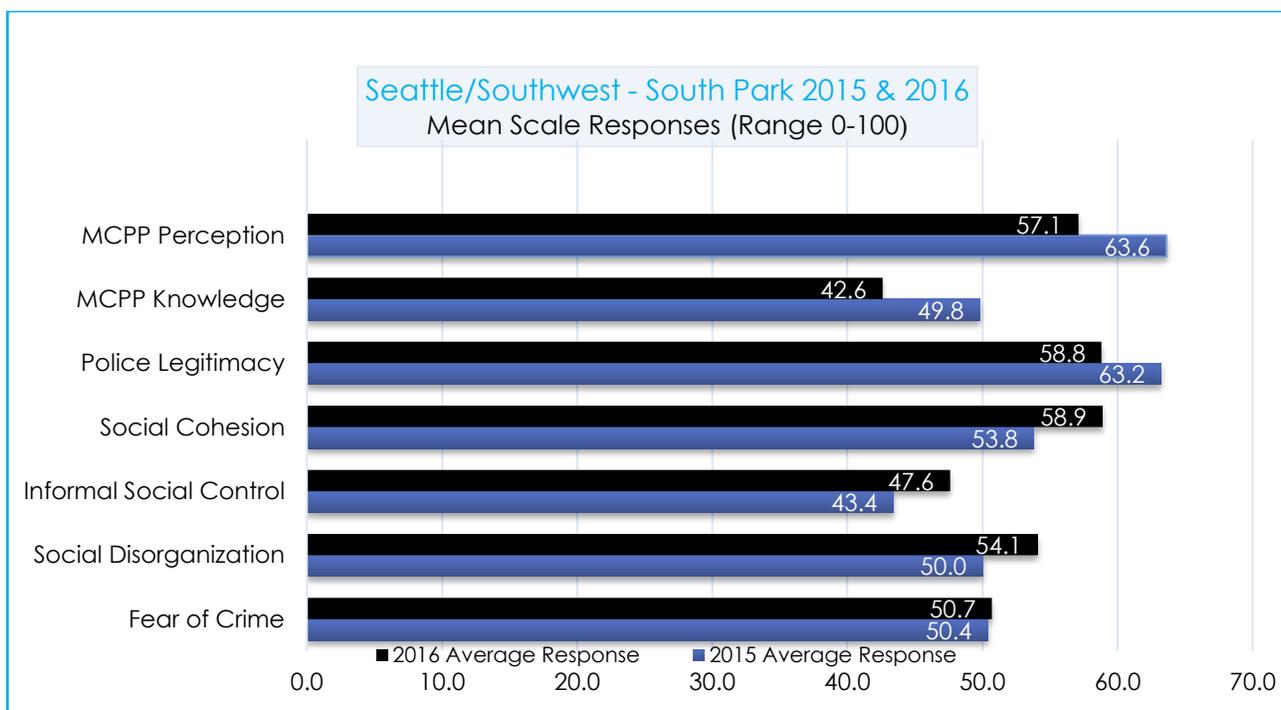
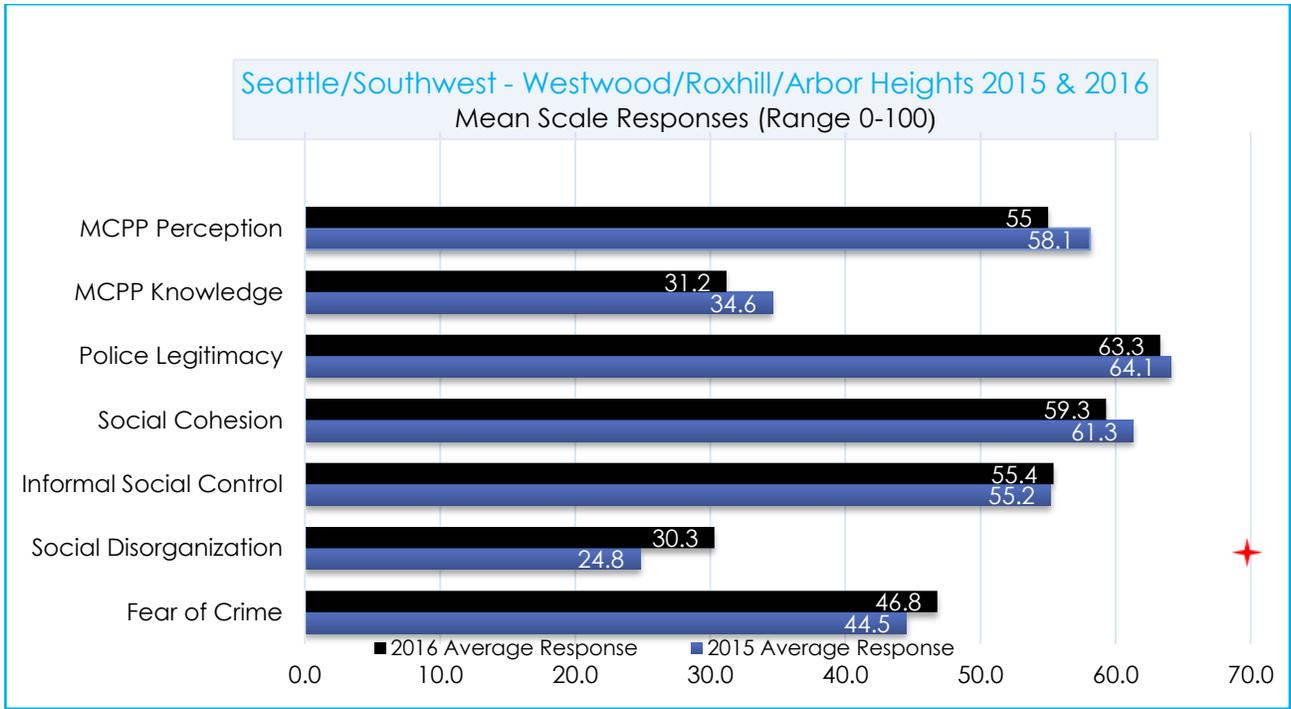


Table 71. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Westwood/Roxhill/Arbor Heights – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/Southwest – Westwood/Roxhill/Arbor Heights (2015 N=173, 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 82. Mean Scale Responses Westwood/Roxhill/Arbor Heights – 2015 and 2016



WEST PRECINCT AND WEST PRECINCT MICROCOMMUNITIES

Results for the West Precinct as a whole and the 8 West Precinct Micro-communities: Belltown, Downtown Commercial, Eastlake-West, International District-West, Magnolia, Pioneer Square, Queen Anne, and South Lake Union/Cascade are presented from 2015- N=1245 and 2016- N=1222 completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live or work in the City of Seattle West Precinct. Of the total 2015- N=1245 and 2016- N=1222 West Precinct responses, 2015- N=619 and 2016- N=491 respondents offered narrative comments.

Table 72. Seattle Public Safety Survey Respondent Demographics for 2015 and 2016– West Precinct

Seattle Public Safety Survey WEST PRECINCT Demographics - 2015 and 2016									
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
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 73. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes West Precinct – 2015 and 2016

Seattle – West Precinct (2015 N=1245, 2016 N=1222)			
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 (Non-Regulated)	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 (Non-Regulated)	5-Public Order Crime	5-Littering/ Dumping	5-Property Crime

Figure 83 Percentage of Respondents who selected Top Concerns and Most Prominent Themes West Precinct 2015-2016.

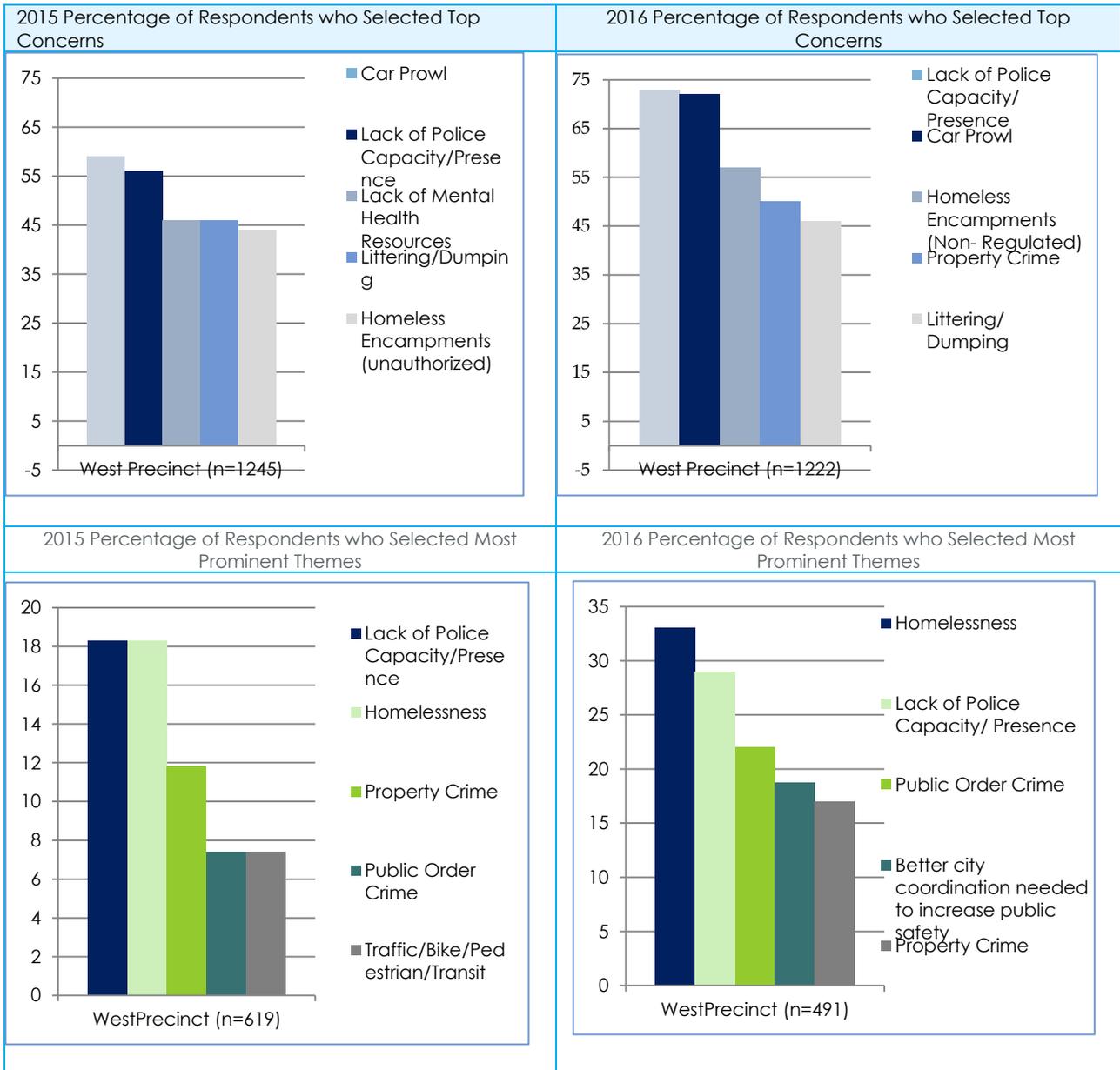


Figure 84. Mean Scale Responses West Precinct – 2015 and 2016

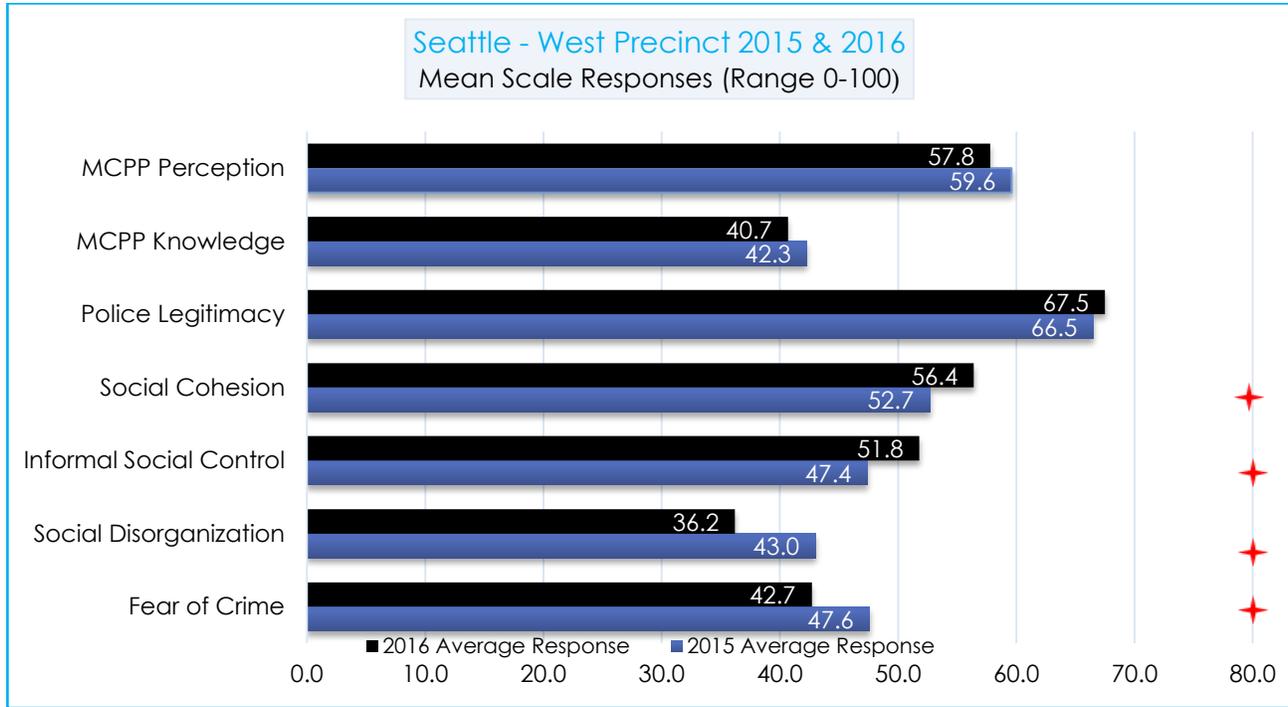


Figure 85. View of Policing Seattle v. United States West Precinct – 2015 and 2016

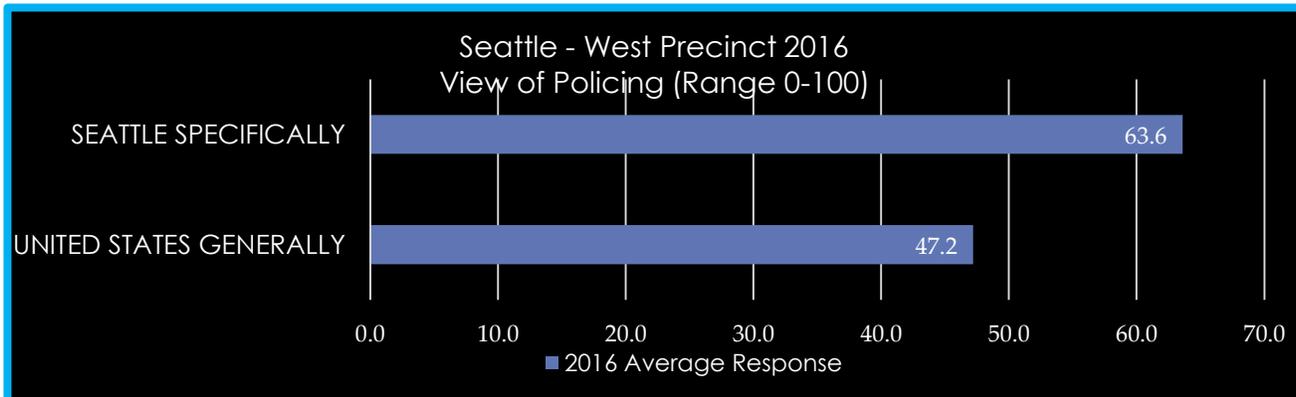


Table 74. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Belltown – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/West – Belltown (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 86. Mean Scale Responses Belltown – 2015 and 2016

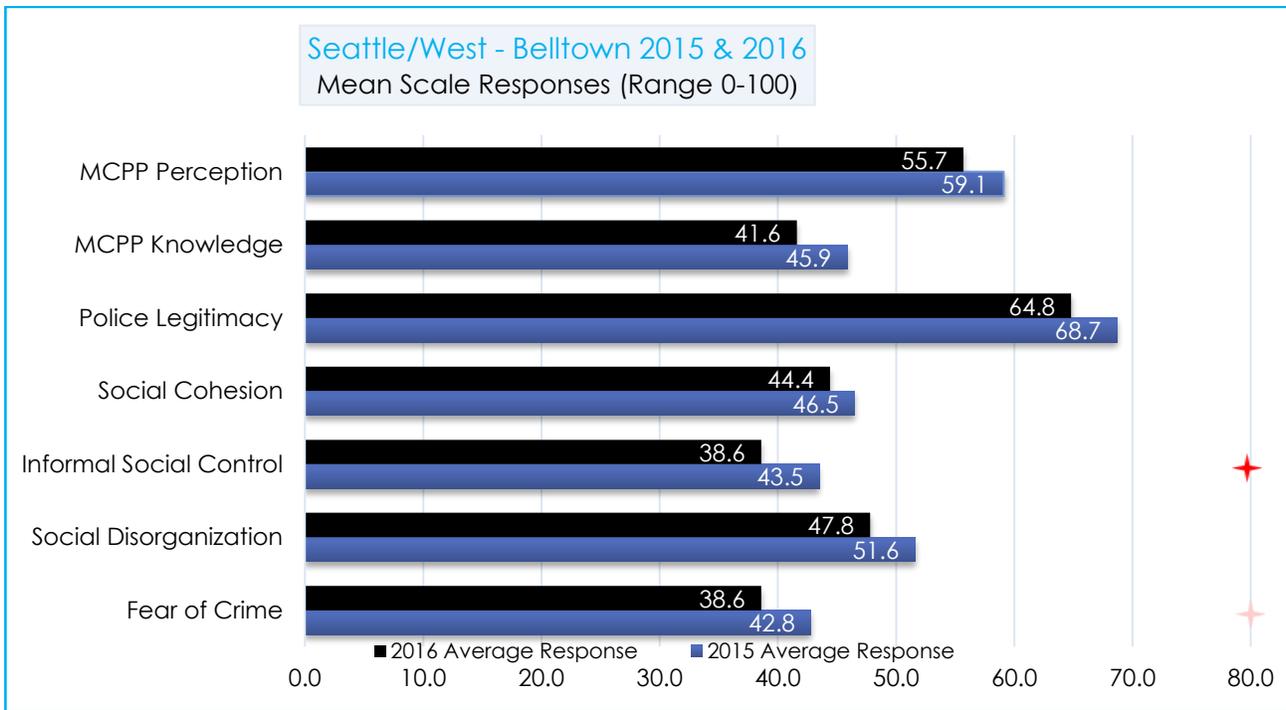


Table 75. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Downtown Commercial – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/West – Downtown Commercial (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 87. Mean Scale Responses Downtown Commercial – 2015 and 2016

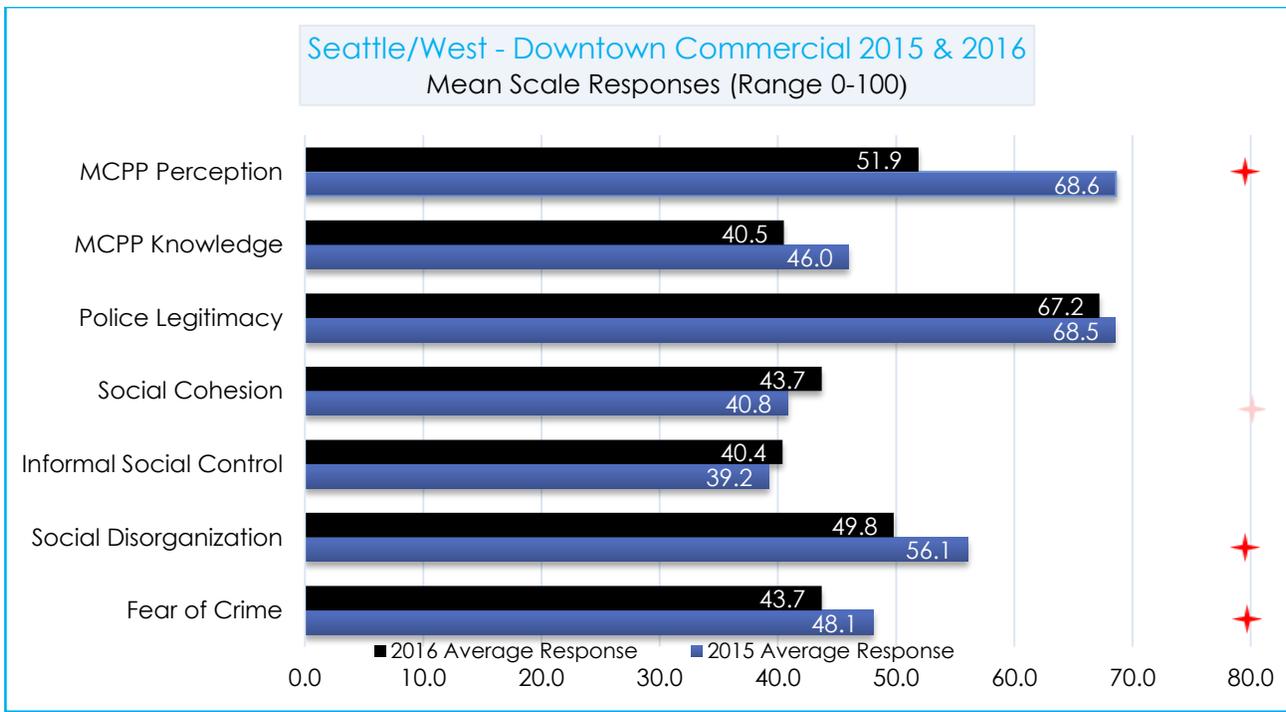


Table 76. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Eastlake-West – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/West – Eastlake-West (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 88. Mean Scale Responses Eastlake-West – 2015 and 2016

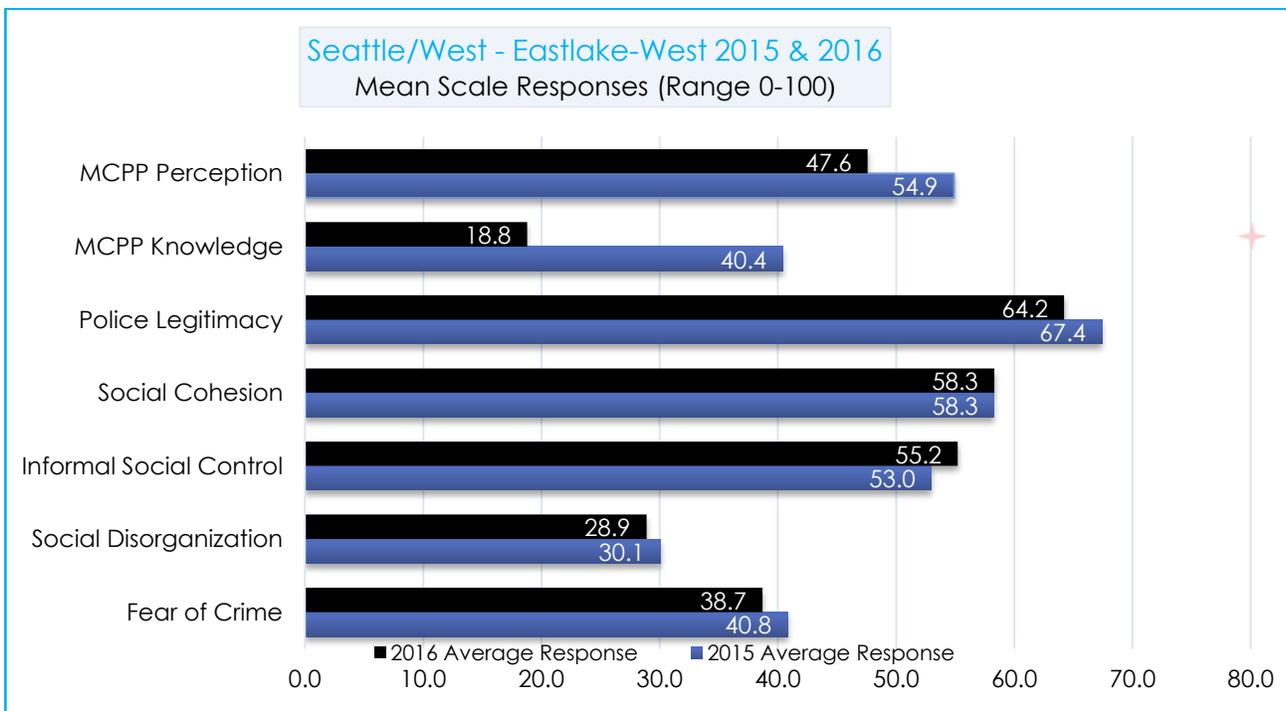


Table 77. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes International District-West – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/West – International District-West (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 89. Mean Scale Responses International District-West – 2015 and 2016

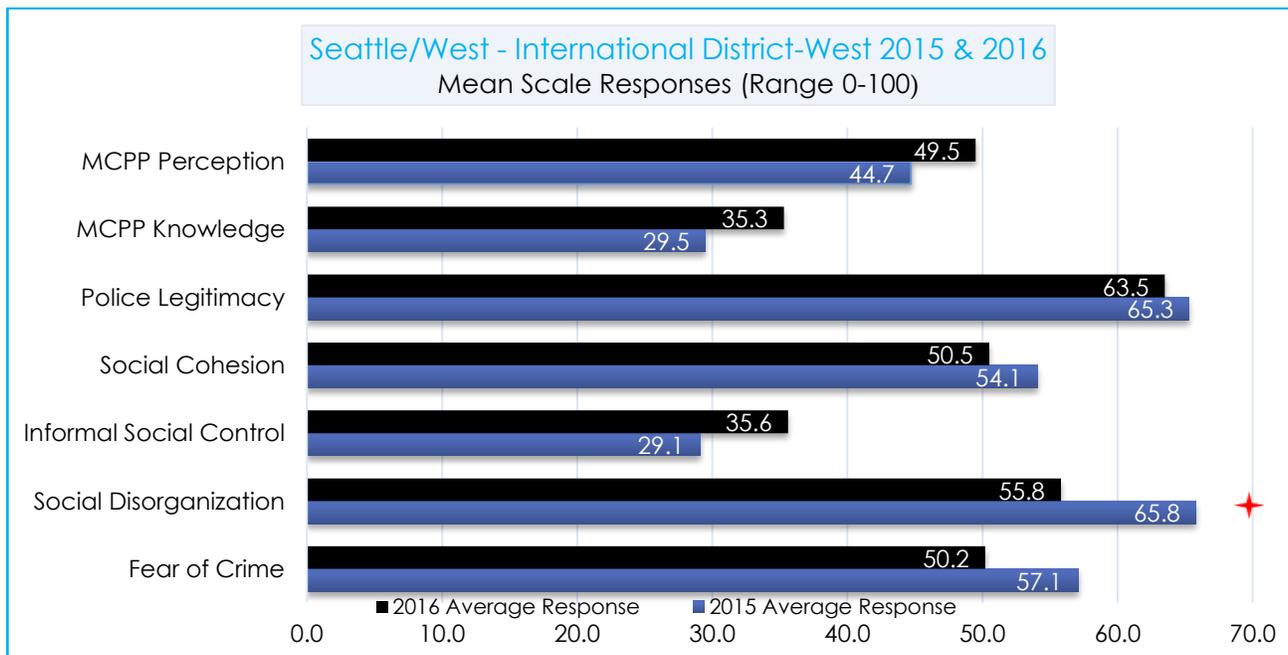


Table 78. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Magnolia – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/West – Magnolia (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 (Non-Regulated)	5-Property Crime

Figure 90. Mean Scale Responses Magnolia – 2015 and 2016

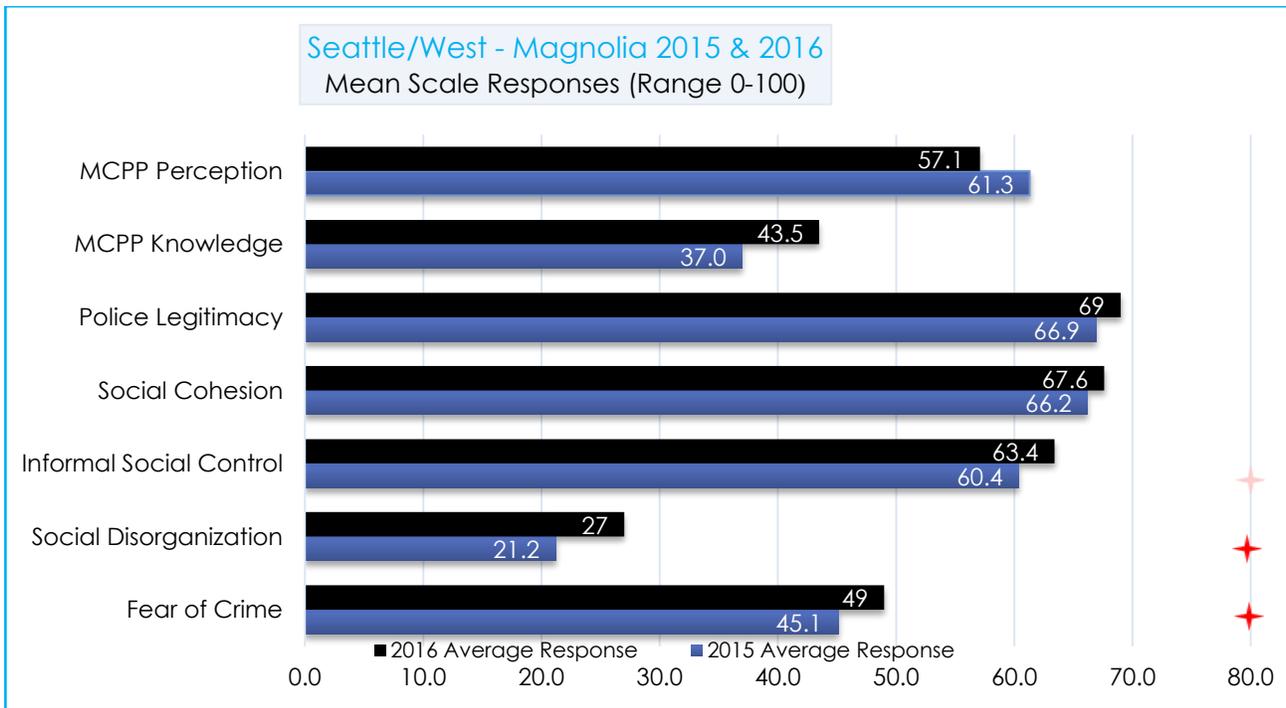


Table 79. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Pioneer Square – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/West – Pioneer Square (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 91. Mean Scale Responses Pioneer Square – 2015 and 2016

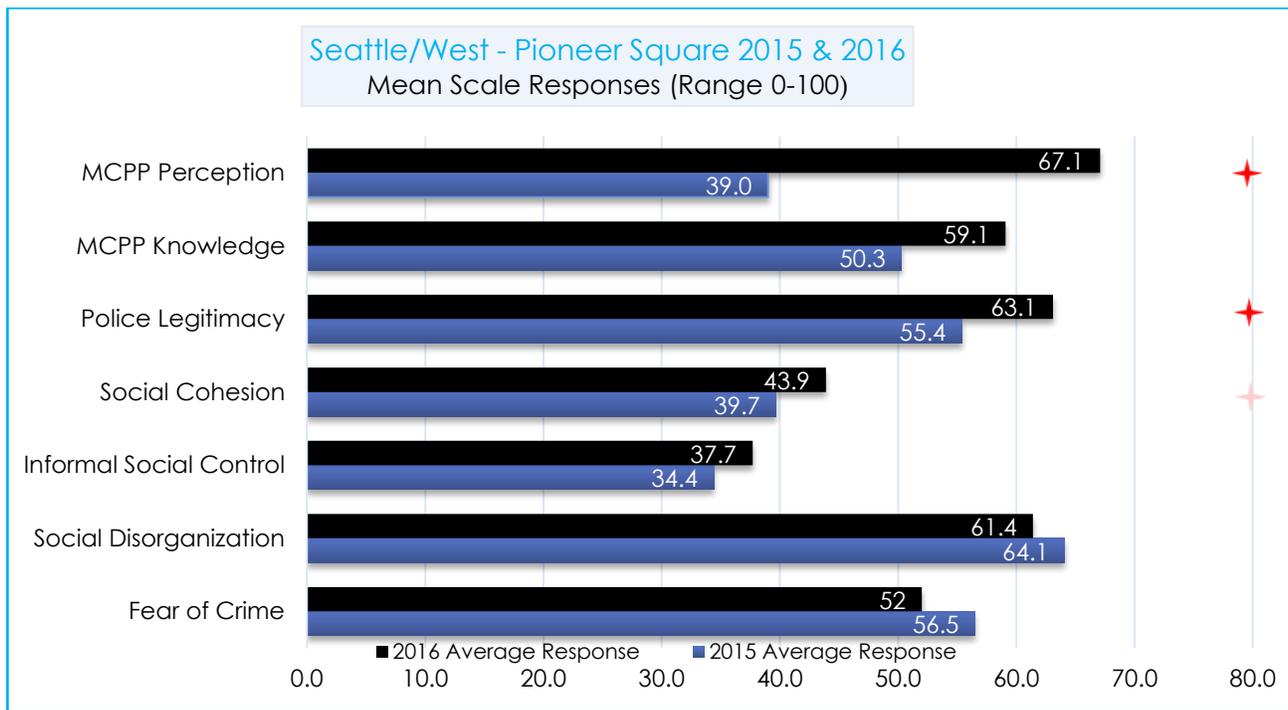


Table 80. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes Queen Anne – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/West – Queen Anne (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 (Non-Regulated)	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 92. Mean Scale Responses Queen Anne – 2015 and 2016

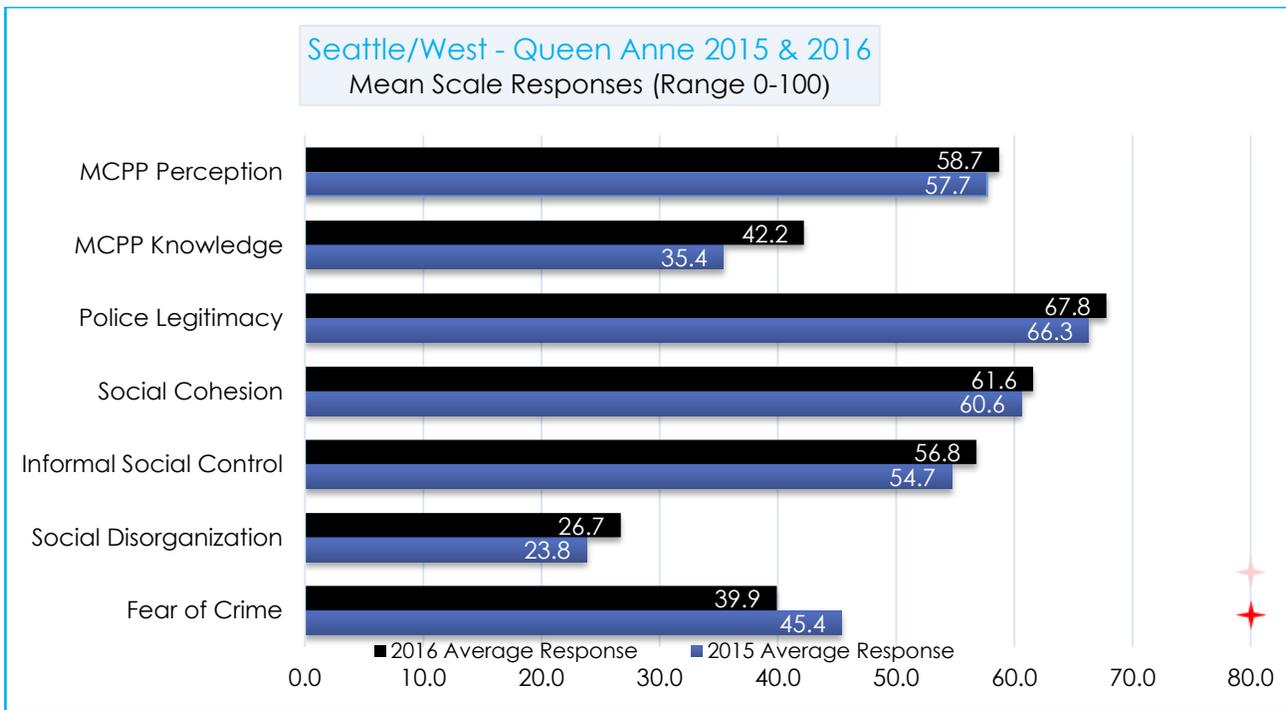
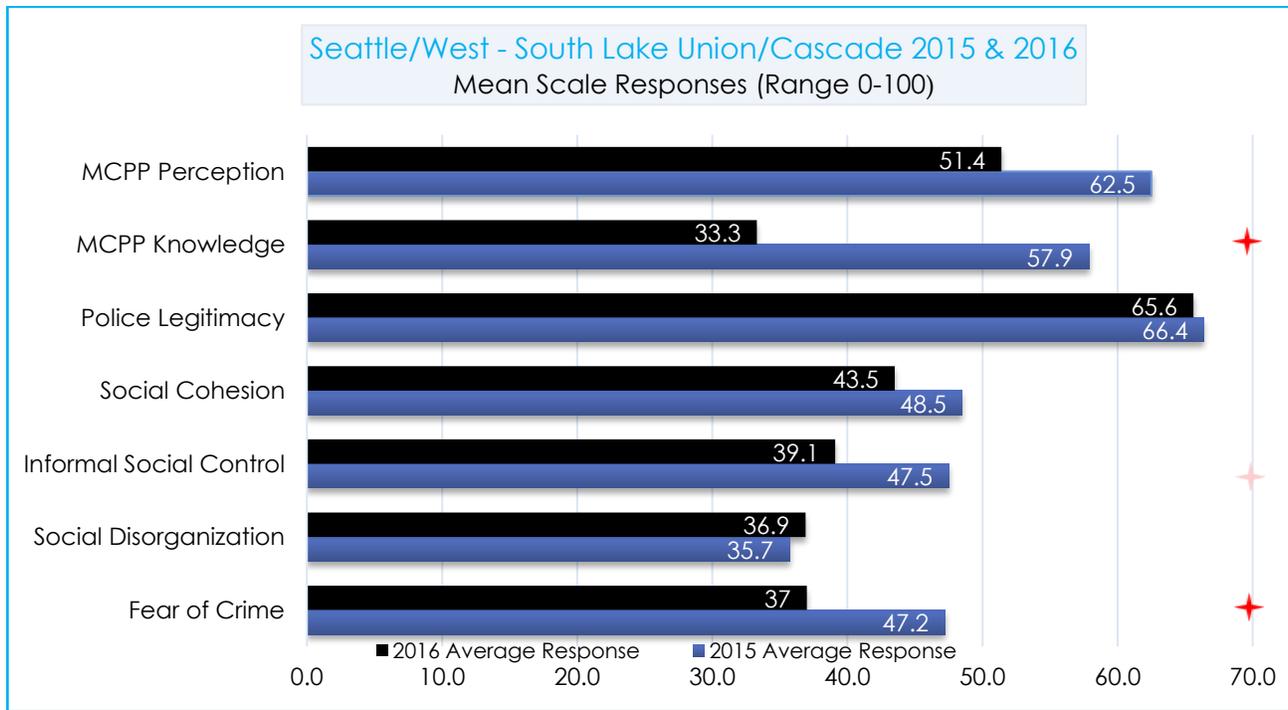


Table 81. Top Public Safety Concerns and Most Prominent Themes South Lake Union/Cascade – 2015 and 2016

Seattle/West – South Lake Union/Cascade (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 Prowl	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue	3-Car Prowl	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 93. Mean Scale Responses South Lake Union/Cascade – 2015 and 2016



The top public safety concerns coupled with the most prominent themes for the precinct and for each micro-community inform the SPD MCPP priorities to reflect the timely concerns of citizens. Survey findings citywide and in each of the precincts and micro-communities can assist SPD at the city, precinct, and micro-community levels to target areas for improvement with respect to scale items that reflect citizen perceptions of community public safety areas that stray from the ideal and negatively impact public safety. The community perceptions regarding public safety as measured through the survey instrument provides a snapshot of the nature of the community as a whole and within SPD Precincts and individual micro-communities within SPD Precincts regarding citizen concerns about public safety and views on police legitimacy, social disorganization, informal social control, social cohesion, fear of crime as well as perceptions and knowledge of MCPP. Ideally, a healthy community with positive police-citizen relations will have high police legitimacy, low social disorganization, high informal social control and social cohesion, low fear of crime, and positive perception and high knowledge of the SPD MCPP. Thus, survey findings can assist SPD, the city of Seattle, and micro-communities to target areas of improvement with respect to scale items that reflect citizen 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 prowls, lack of police capacity/presence, residential burglary, littering/dumping, and property crime. The top public safety concerns citywide in 2016 were lack of police capacity/presence, car prowls, residential burglary, property crime, and auto theft. The most prominent themes citizens in the city of Seattle commented on in their narrative responses in 2015 were lack of police capacity/homelessness, property crime, traffic/bike/pedestrian/transit issues, and public order crime. The most prominent themes citizens in the city of Seattle commented on in their narrative responses in 2016 were lack of police capacity/presence, homelessness is a public safety and public health issue, public order crime, property crime and better city coordination needed to increase public safety taken as a whole, the results offer a picture of the public safety concerns of citizens of Seattle at the city, precinct, and micro-community levels. At the precinct and micro-community levels, top public safety concerns, prominent themes, and perceptions of public safety differ from the citywide results by precinct and micro-community. The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety in 2015 suggest that the city of Seattle shows relatively high police legitimacy, average levels of fear of crime, above average social control, below average social cohesion, low social disorganization, somewhat positive perception though low knowledge of the SPD MCPP. The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety in 2016 suggest that the city of 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, somewhat positive perception with relatively high knowledge of the SPD MCPP. At the micro-community level, results on the scales differ by precinct and micro-community reflecting heterogeneous micro-communities on measures of community perception of public safety within the precinct.

Comparing results from the 2015 and 2016 surveys shows significant differences on a number of the scale ratings. The scales were used to measure the public safety health of the city, precinct, and micro-communities. The ideal ratings for a "healthy" community on the scale items would be as

follows: MCPP Perception=100%, MCPP knowledge=100%, 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 suggests that Seattle is a relatively healthy city in particularly 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 – 64.4 ($t= 3.998$ (13048), $p= .000$), Social Cohesion which increased from 58.6=59.7 ($t= 4.012$ (12740), $p= .000$), Social Disorganization which decreased from 34.6-33.7 ($t= -2.262$ (8255), $p= .024$) and Fear of Crime which decreased from 48-44 ($t= -10.540$ (12965), $p= .000$) which shows 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 decreased on Fear of Crime from 42.9-47.4 ($t= -5.213$ (2277), $p= .000$), North Precinct increased on Police Legitimacy from 62.7-65.8 ($t= 5.003$ (4569.117), $p= .000$) and Social Cohesion from 60.9-62.1 ($t= 1.944$ (5639), $p= .052$) and decreased on Fear of Crime from 48.7-44.2 ($t= -7.600$ (4654), $p= .000$). South Precinct scale ratings increased on Police Legitimacy from 59 to 61.2 ($t= 2.209$ (1953), $p= .027$), Informal Social Control from 51.6 to 54.1 ($t= 2.257$ (1941), $p=.024$), and decreased 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 25.8-31.8 ($t= 6.496$ (899.012), $p= .000$) and approached significance on Fear of Crime from 42.9-44.7 ($t= 1.760$ (2235), $p= .078$). In the West Precinct scale ratings increased on Social Cohesion from 36.2-43 ($t= 3.535$ (2225), $p= .000$) and Informal Social Control from 47.4-51.8 ($t= 3.397$ (2102), $p= .001$) and decreased on Social Disorganization from 43-36.2 ($t= -5.607$ (1592), $p= .000$) and Fear of Crime from 47.6-42.7 ($t= -5.104$ (2206), $p= .000$). Table 81 shows the scale items that changed significantly from 2015 to 2016 citywide and by precinct and micro-community.

Table 82. Scale Items that Showed Significant Differences from 2015-2016 Citywide, Precinct, and Micro-Community³¹

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	

³¹ Again, significant differences should be considered with caution as the results are impacted by differences from 2015 to 2016 in the number of respondents, survey administration. This table is intended to give an overview of potential changes at the citywide, precinct, and micro-community level to be considered as a guide for consideration of police-citizen engagement and police resources. Only the micro-communities that were comparable from 2015 to 2016 are included.

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	---	MCPD Perception
SODO	---	---
South Beacon Hill	Fear of Crime	
SOUTHWEST PRECINCT		Social Disorganization
Alki		Social Disorganization

Fauntleroy		Social Disorganization
Highland Park	MCPD Perception	
North Admiral	---	---
North Delridge	MCPD 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	MCPD Perception Police Legitimacy	
Queen Anne	Fear of Crime	
South Lake Union/Cascade	Fear of Crime	MCPD Knowledge

As ratings on Police Legitimacy scale are of particular importance with respect to the goal of the MCPD, results on this scale are highlighted by Citywide, Precinct, and Micro-community in Table 82. Citywide, and across most of the precincts and micro-communities, ratings of police legitimacy increased. The only precinct where ratings of police legitimacy appeared to decrease slightly was Southwest Precinct, however the change was only significant in one micro-community.

Table 83. Police Legitimacy Scale Ratings for 2015-2016 Citywide, Precinct, and Micro-Community

Location	Police Legitimacy Scale Ratings 2015	Police Legitimacy Scale Ratings 2016	+/-/Sig p<.05/.10 + +
CITYWIDE	63	64.4	+/ +
EAST PRECINCT	61.5	61.7	+
		60.8	---
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	+
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	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	---
Fautleroy	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	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	+
Pioneer Square	55.4	63.1	+/ +
Queen Anne	63.3	67.8	+
South Lake Union/Cascade	66.4	65.6	-

Respondents were also asked to rate their view of Seattle police as compared with police in the United States. In all precincts and micro-communities, Seattle citizens rated police in Seattle more favorably than they did police in the United States. Citywide, the ratings were 62.9 for Seattle police specifically as compared to 51.1 for police in the United States generally.

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 live and/or work in Seattle in 2015 and 8524 respondents in 2016. The information can be used to inform and guide the SPD MCPP priorities to ensure that citizen concerns are taken into account in the development and evolution of the Seattle Police Department's MCPPs for the city of Seattle, SPD Precinct, and Precinct micro-communities.

The survey findings can be used to assist SPD, community leaders, and residents to better understand the distinct concerns and perceptions of public safety of citizens within micro-communities and the nature of the community and distinct neighborhoods. Concerns of citizens 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 in terms of concerns about crime and public safety and perceptions of public safety with respect to police legitimacy, social

cohesion, informal social control, and fear of crime. The survey findings at the community and micro-community levels can be used to inform and guide law the Seattle Police Department in developing SPD MCPP priorities at the community and micro-community levels and to guide strategies in response to distinct community concerns.

The top public safety concerns coupled with the most prominent themes for the precinct and for each micro-community inform the SPD MCPP priorities to reflect the timely concerns of citizens. Survey findings can assist SPD at the city, precinct, and micro-community levels to target areas of for improvement with respect to scale items that reflect citizen perceptions of community public safety areas that stray from the ideal and negatively impact public safety. The community perceptions regarding public safety as measured through the survey instrument provides a snapshot of the nature of the community as a whole and within SPD Precincts and individual micro-communities within SPD Precincts regarding citizen concerns about public safety and views on police legitimacy, social disorganization, informal social control, social cohesion, fear of crime as well as perceptions and knowledge of MCPP. Ideally, a healthy community with positive police-citizen relations will have high police legitimacy, low social disorganization, high informal social control and social cohesion, low fear of crime, and positive perception and high knowledge of the SPD MCPP. Thus, survey findings can assist SPD, the city of Seattle, and micro-communities to target areas of improvement with respect to scale items that reflect citizen perceptions of community public safety areas that stray from the ideal and negatively impact public safety.

DISCUSSION

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

The story of the development and implementation of the SPD MCPP, the MCPP components now integrated into SPD operations (i.e., the RA role, the MCPP website, the priority and strategy logs), and the tools developed through the collaborative partnership between SPD and Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice (i.e., the Seattle Public Safety Survey, 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 MCPP

Ignoring community perceptions of crime and safety issues (even if not empirically supported by calls for service), can be as detrimental to law enforcement trust and legitimacy as ignoring calls for service. The 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 Seattle Public Safety Survey provide, in conjunction with

data gathered through community focus groups and crime data, a snapshot of the public safety health of the micro-community.

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 on 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 the views of citizens around this complex issue.

As a tool SPD can administer annually, The Seattle Public Safety survey 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, forms, and in 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 micro-community level.

The Seattle Public Safety Survey included question sets that make up distinct scales that measure community perceptions of police, neighborhood features, and crime as related to public safety based on prior research on aspects of communities that impact citizen perceptions of public safety. The scales included in the survey focus on seven areas of interest: *Police Legitimacy*, *Collective Efficacy-Informal Social Control*, *Collective Efficacy-Social Cohesion*, *Fear of Crime*, *Social Disorganization*, *MCPP Perception*, and *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 micro-communities and their unique public safety issues. Concerns of citizens within any given micro-community 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 Micro-Community Policing Plans, and knowledge of the SPD Micro-Community Policing Plans. The survey findings on the scales can be used in conjunction with the top concerns and prominent themes at the community and micro-community levels to inform and guide law enforcement in developing priorities and to guide strategies in response to distinct community concerns providing a snapshot of the nature of the precinct as a whole and the individual micro-communities regarding citizen views of aspects of communities related to public safety. Ideally, a healthy community with positive police-citizen relations will have high police legitimacy, low social disorganization, high informal social control, high social cohesion, low fear of crime, positive perception and high knowledge of the SPD MCPP. Survey findings can assist communities to target areas of improvement with respect to areas that stray from the ideal and negatively impact public safety.

Triangulating MCPP Generated Data on Citizen Perceptions of Crime and Police Priorities and Strategies, and SPD Crime Data to evaluate MCPP Effectiveness

Triangulation of data on citizen 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 SPD could use to measure citizen perceptions at the micro-community level, the framework established through the implementation of the MCPP offers promise moving forward to measure the effectiveness of the MCPP by examining the relationship between micro-community perceptions of crime and public safety, strategies employed by SPD that address what matters to citizens and that take into account the unique nature and reality of micro-communities, and crime data.

The results from the implementation evaluation show how the utilization of data on citizen perceptions, crime, and police-citizen engagement can be triangulated to increase public safety. The data collected through the MCPP through community focus groups, the Seattle Public Safety Survey, and through police-citizen interaction provides real-time ongoing methodology for staying connected to what matters to citizens at the micro-community level. This notion that crime perceptions matter as much as crime data reported through 911 calls for service and arrests enables SPD to better understand the nature of crime in Seattle micro-communities.

A primary aim of the MCPP is to recognize citizen 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 citizens at the micro-community level. Data collected through the MCPP initiative on citizen perception of crime coupled with crime data generated by the Seattle Police Department's Data Driven Unit will increase police capacity to respond holistically at the micro-community level to address both crime perceptions and criminal events.

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

The benefits of this implementation evaluation include the documentation of the historical development, structure and format, and evaluation findings from the MCPP that will be available to law enforcement agencies to use to implement the MCPP 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 & Schiff, 2001; Clear et al, 2002; Swanson, 2009; Van Ness & Strong, 2010; Zehr, 1990, 1995, 2002).

The MCPP 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 the short period of two years. Organizational change in law enforcement and all organizations can take many years (French & 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 micro-communities, the role of the RAs, show that the MCPP is a leading edge approach that has a lot to offer Seattle and other jurisdictions as a model for meaningful police-citizen engagement.

On the other hand, 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 tasks. Any new initiative can be stressful for organizational line staff and elements of the MCPP could be strengthened. Acknowledgement of the burden the initiative places on some personnel is critical to the continued success of the MCPP. "The most important step in dealing with the stress of organizational change is the awareness that it exists" (Sewell, 2002, p. 15). There were two issues identified in the evaluation that will require ongoing improvements. First, there was a perception among some officers that crime perceptions do not matter, Second, there was a perspective of some officers that neighborhood-based policing has occurred in Seattle for generations and that the MCPP strategies overlap with what officers already do in their day-to-day roles. This likely impacted logging of activities in strategy logs as there was some confusion regarding activities that specifically addressed priorities. Greater specificity in priorities, strategies, and activities 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 Seattle Police Department can administer annually (and/or at different time intervals) to measure the impact of the MCPP on citizen perceptions of crime, police-citizen interactions, and the overall implementation of the Neighborhood Policing initiative. Finally, the MCPP 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 departments across the nation.

Continuing Success of MCPP

Communication across Ranks and Units

At HQ 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 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 priorities.

At 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 CPT efforts

From HQ 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

- Precincts identify multiple stakeholders in each community using CPT Officers.
- Stakeholders reach out to their networks and provide each precinct with a list of potential concerns.
- Precincts 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 stats support X as a top issue).
- Precincts identify methods for addressing each concern and present the information back to the community.
- Measures for addressing these issues are 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 is collected on each measure and weekly/monthly results are provided back to the precinct, community and to HQ on the activity that is being generated to address each issue.
- Officers are held accountable at community meetings for detailing plan progress and captains are accountable to command staff with full integration of the MCPP at SeaStat.
- A schedule for plan updates is provided to the community so community members understand when and how the plans are updated.
- Ongoing Community Education on MCPP and the role of citizens in enhancing public safety.
- Clarification on the relationship between officer day-to-day activities and MCPP priorities and strategies
- Clarification on the Relationship between Officer Day-to-Day Activities and MCPP Priorities and Strategies
- Real-Time Data on Citizen Perception of Crime
- Increase Police Capacity to Respond to Citizen Perceptions of Crime
- Increase Police Legitimacy through Restorative Law Enforcement-Citizen Engagement
- Institutionalize MCPP and the Role of the RAs

Future Research

The MCPP Pilot implemented the Seattle Public Safety Survey which was a cross-sectional survey administered. 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 citizens are able to complete the survey at any time to provide continuous information regarding citizen perceptions of crime that will inform SPD priorities and strategies at the citywide, precinct, and micro-community levels?

The Seattle Public Safety Survey is a non-probability survey. This can be seen as a strength or a weakness. It is a strength because the use of a non-probability survey was intentional in the research design for the MCPP implementation evaluation. The SPD MCPP is a grass roots initiative at the micro-community level and a probability survey would not provide an opportunity for everyone who wanted to take the survey to take it nor would it provide sufficient micro-community level data.

Thus the decision was intentionally made to use a non-probability survey given the nature of the initiative and the researchers opted to weight responses. Furthermore, the use of a probability survey is not possible for the movement to the real-time survey proposed 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 7286 respondents with the Seattle Monitor probability survey conducted by Anzalone Liszt Grove Research which had 759 respondents in 2013, 900 respondents in 2013, and 700 in 2015.³² The two surveys had very different methodologies, purposes, and questions. Findings from the non-probability Seattle Public Safety Survey and the Seattle Monitor's probability survey provides a more comprehensive understanding of citizen perceptions in Seattle. Moving forward, it may be of interest to supplement the non-probability real-time Seattle Public 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-citizen encounter seminars that address issues raised by the individual micro-communities to increase police-citizen dialog, understanding, and ultimately police legitimacy would be a way to strengthen the MCPP community focus groups. Research has found that citizen attitudes toward police are complex in terms of the range of reasons why citizens hold particular attitudes toward police (Frank, Smith, & Novak, 2005). Opportunity to engage in meaningful dialogue to increase understanding between citizens and law enforcement has the potential to increase police legitimacy by uncovering the reasons behind attitudes and beliefs held by both police and citizens. Micro-communities could be selected for these seminars based on their ratings of police legitimacy in the Seattle Public Safety Survey including micro-communities within each of the five SPD precincts that rate police legitimacy the lowest and highest within the precinct.

Data on the low/high police legitimacy micro-communities and identity based groups can be compared to gain understanding of the impact of the seminars on micro-communities with ratings of low and high police legitimacy. 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 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 last year in Seattle (e.g., expression of concerns by Asian/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-citizen encounter seminars: African American, Native American, Latino, Asian Pacific Islander, and Homeless. Inclusion of these groups in encounter sessions would further understanding of police-citizen issues and concerns of identity-based groups.

³² The community attitudes survey conducted by Anzalone Liszt Grove Research (See: <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5425b9f0e4b0d66352331e0e/t/580f69ab9de4bb7cf174befd/1477405100302/ALG+SUMMARY+-+SEATTLE+POLICE+SURVEY+2016.pdf>) was a part of the consent decree between the Justice Department and the City of Seattle. While there are some overlapping questions (e.g., regarding police legitimacy), the purpose of the MCPP survey to identify micro-community concerns necessarily requires the non-probability sampling methodology to provide all citizens an opportunity to participate.

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 suggests that this initiative will continue to be a strong priority for the Seattle Police Department. Police-citizen engagement at the micro-community level that is systematized and empirically evaluated is unprecedented. The SPD MCPP offers a model that can be implemented in other jurisdictions to enhance police-community trust. The Seattle Public Safety survey offers a tool that can be modified for other jurisdictions to provide a measure of community perception of crime that can be utilized with crime data to provide a comprehensive and accurate snapshot of the reality of crime and public safety for citizens. 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 and provides a vision for moving policing beyond the culture of control (Garland, 2000) and toward that builds on important history and research that takes community justice to the next level.

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APPENDIX A

Seattle Public Safety Survey

Seattle Public Safety Survey 2016³³

Q1 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.

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

³³ 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: Q16-17-18-19 regarding personal interactions with police and Q49-50 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 citizens 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.

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"/> |
| Someone threatened you outside your home. (7) | <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"/> |
| Someone physically assaulted you within your home. (9) | <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"/> |

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 MCPP: 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) |

- Noise levels (94)
- Public intoxication (95)
- Soliciting (96)

- Open air drug markets (107)
- Marijuana use in public (109)
- 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)
- Non-residential 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 non-emergency calls (129)
- Delay in answering emergency calls (130)
- Delay in answering non-emergency calls (131)
- Inadequate police staffing (132)
- Issues with 9-1-1 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

SPD Micro-Community Policing Plans

FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS

(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?

For more information, contact Jacqueline Helfgott:
E-Mail: jhelfgot@seattleu.edu Phone: (206) 296-5477

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FOCUS GROUP QUESTIONS

(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?

For more information, contact Jacqueline Helfgott:
E-Mail: jhelfgot@seattleu.edu Phone: (206) 296-5477

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APPENDIX C

Precinct Captain Meeting Questions

Preliminary Questions for Precinct Captain Meetings in the first 6-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 6-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 & Lt, 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?
- 5) What is the value of the MCPP RA position?
- 6) What suggestions do you have to improve the use of the RAs?
- 7) What challenges have you encountered in the implementation of the MCPP?
 - Community?
 - Organizational/Precinct/Department?
 - RAs?
 - Other?
- 8) What are your suggestions for improvement of the MCPP?
- 9) What resources do you need to more effectively implement the MCPP in your Precinct?

APPENDIX D

MCPP Implementation and Evaluation Timeline - Activities/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, Project Manager and	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
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
Gain knowledge re best practices and Develop problem solving strategy	Precinct Captains, CPT Sergeants and community (neighborhoods)	Months 2-3
Begin implementing action steps set forth in Neighborhood Policing Plans	Precinct Captains, CPT Sergeants and community	Month 3
Continue Neighborhood Policing Plan Implementation; Develop new and revise priorities as needed	Project Manager; Precinct Captains, CPT Sergeants and community	Months 4-24
Identify implementation funding needs and write plan for private foundation fundraising	SPF President/CEO and Project Manger	Months 4-24
Design evaluation plan for each neighborhood	Project Manager, Precinct Captain and Evaluation Director	Month 3
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 and related CJ 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

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 jhelfgot@seattleu.edu

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 Poling 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-citizen 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:

1. Assisting SPD Precinct personnel to assist in the implementation of the MCPP.
2. Assisting SU C.J. Faculty Researchers with the MCPP evaluation.
3. Reviewing meeting notes and materials.
4. Observing Police-Community meetings and interactions in the implementation of the MCPP.
5. Preparing summaries of notes and materials.
6. 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: jhelfgot@seattleu.edu.

APPENDIX F

MICRO-COMMUNITY PRIORITY AND STRATEGY LOG - EXAMPLE³⁴



MICRO COMMUNITY POLICING SUMMARY

Identified Community: South Park
(Includes South Park Neighborhood)

Department Lead:
Research Analyst: Jennifer Burbridge

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
 - 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:

³⁴ This log was selected at random as an illustrative example of one micro-community's MCPP 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 micro-community "South Park."

- 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 citizen reporting
 - Look at initiating dialogue regarding the design of building walls and other surfaces making them not conducive to graffiti and vandalism.