



Updated: Views of the Police and Neighborhood Conditions

Evidence of Change in Six Cities Participating in the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice

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This brief focuses on the perceptions of residents living in the six cities that participated in the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice: Birmingham, Alabama; Fort Worth, Texas; Gary, Indiana; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Stockton, California. The goal of the National Initiative was to improve relationships and increase trust between police and community residents, particularly those living in neighborhoods with the most fraught relationships with law enforcement. As part of the Urban Institute’s evaluation of the National Initiative, residents in neighborhoods with high rates of crime and concentrated disadvantage were asked about their perceptions of the police and police-community relationships and their perceptions of neighborhood conditions. This brief examines the degree to which perceptions improved over the National Initiative implementation period.

Justice system contact occurs most frequently in underresourced neighborhoods—which often comprise communities of color—and particularly among young black men and boys. This is largely because of the high rates of violent crime that persist in these communities, and the heavy police presence that often accompanies them. Conventional responses to crime (i.e., arrest, prosecution, and incarceration) have driven the overrepresentation of people from low-income communities of color at every stage of the criminal justice system and fractured relationships between police and the communities they are tasked with serving. Meanwhile, although rates of violent crime have declined substantially nationwide since the 1990s, crime rates have remained relatively stable in places of

concentrated disadvantage and among communities of color, where police-community relationships are most fraught.

In response to these realities, the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice was established through a cooperative agreement from the US Department of Justice in 2014 to strengthen relationships between police and community members and to build safer communities in the US. Led by John Jay College of Criminal Justice's National Network for Safe Communities, and in partnership with the Center for Policing Equity, Yale Law School, and the Urban Institute, the National Initiative leveraged the expertise of practitioners and researchers to design and implement a suite of evidence-supported interventions that included the following: (1) training and technical assistance for police officers on how to engage with residents in a procedurally just manner, (2) trainings that encouraged officers to understand and mitigate implicit biases, (3) the development of model police department policies and review of extant policies to identify key changes to make, and (4) reconciliation discussions, during which police officers and community members had authentic conversations aimed at acknowledging historic tensions, harms, and misconceptions and repairing relationships.

Inviting and soliciting the perspectives of the people closest to violence, disorder, and neighborhood police—victims, survivors, perpetrators, and residents of neighborhoods where crime most often occurs—is a unique departure from focusing solely on official reports or surveys representative of entire cities to determine the effectiveness of public safety strategies. People with lived experiences are critical stakeholders whose overlooked views represent a missed opportunity to generate valuable community safety strategies. These voices can inform efforts to bridge gaps in trust between communities and the police and supplement official administrative reports. Studies that have solicited resident perspectives have often been limited by selection biases that overrepresent the views of older, affluent, and educated residents (see Blumberg and Luke 2007) and overlook the people for whom issues of safety, violence, and justice involvement are most salient (de Leeuw and de Heer 2002).

This brief presents the results of two waves of surveys of residents in the six National Initiative pilot communities. The first survey found that residents across the six cities held negative views about their local police departments and their neighborhood conditions (La Vigne, Fontaine, and Dwivedi 2017). This is perhaps unsurprising, given that we sampled residents of the areas with the highest rates of crime and disadvantage in each city. The second wave of surveys, featured in this brief and administered after a period of sustained National Initiative implementation, yielded similarly negative perceptions of local police departments and neighborhood conditions, but those views were markedly more positive than at baseline. However, there was notable variation among respondents across the six cities. In some cities, residents' perceptions of the police grew significantly more positive, while in others they were unchanged or grew more negative. This is likely because of the cities' varying experiences implementing the initiative as well as differing local contexts. Finally, we also observed notable variation in perceptions among key sociodemographic groups, notably among Black respondents, whose perceptions became considerably more positive.

This brief is organized into five sections. We first describe the study's research questions and methodology, followed by a description of the survey sample. We then examine variations in

perceptions by site and key demographic groups. We conclude by interpreting the findings in the context of National Initiative activities and implementation fidelity, and discuss the implications of the findings for policy and practice.

Research Questions and Methods

The surveys were intended to document community members' views of and experiences with their neighborhood conditions in the six National Initiative cities. The community survey was designed to answer the following two research questions:

- Was the National Initiative associated with changes in residents' perceptions of the police and police-community interactions and relationships?
- Was the National Initiative associated with changes in residents' neighborhood conditions, specifically their victimization experiences and perceptions of safety and disorder?

Because the National Initiative activities were intended to improve relationships between police and communities that experience the most frequent contact with police (Jannetta et al. 2019), the survey sample comprises people living in neighborhoods with high concentrations of disadvantage and crime. Our purposive sampling methodology was intended to represent residents living in communities with high rates of crime and victimization and that have the most fraught relationships with police. We assumed that any measurable impact of National Initiative activities on resident perceptions and experiences would occur in these neighborhoods. In partnership with local organizations, we conducted in-person surveys in the six National Initiative cities. To identify and locate the intended sample, we took the following steps:

- We created a sample of residences in each of the six cities.
- We requested address-level crime data from the six National Initiative police departments and combined these data with publicly available census data on measures of poverty and disadvantage to create a composite index of concentrated crime and poverty/disadvantage for each street segment in each city.
- We identified the street segments with the highest indices of concentrated crime and poverty in each city (defined as those in the top 10 percent). These street segments accounted for 39 to 50 percent of all reported crimes on residential streets and made up our final sampling frame of 6,336 households across the six cities.
- We mailed letters to the 6,336 households in the sampling frame to inform them about their eligibility to participate in the survey, the purpose, benefits, and risks of participation, and when researchers would be in their neighborhood.

We partnered with community organizations to recruit and hire local residents to administer the surveys. Residents were trained and supervised by the Urban research team. Throughout the survey effort, survey teams of approximately 8 to 12 people attempted to contact one adult occupant at each

randomly selected household. Surveys were administered in person in English or Spanish using a paper-and-pencil instrument and were designed to take approximately 15 minutes to complete. Some respondents completed the survey over the phone with a member of the Urban research team if they were unavailable when the survey team initially knocked on their door. We endeavored to survey at least 200 residents in each city, by wave. Our final sample of 1,278 was accomplished by spending approximately two weeks in each city (including at least one weekend day) in wave 1 (after knocking on 3,947 doors). Our second sample of 1,202 was accomplished over a similar time frame in wave 2 (after knocking on 4,916 doors). As shown in table 1, the baseline survey was fielded between September 2015 and January 2016 and the follow-up survey was fielded between July 2017 and October 2017.

TABLE 1
Response Rate by Site

	Wave 1				Wave 2			
	Date	Completed	Doors knocked	Response rate	Date	Completed	Doors knocked	Response rate
Minneapolis	10/2015	208	712	29.2%	7/2017	192	696	27.6%
Gary	9/2015	269	620	43.4%	7/2017	219	806	27.2%
Pittsburgh	9/2015	209	595	35.1%	8/2017	194	890	21.8%
Stockton	10/2015	195	764	25.5%	9/2017	198	935	21.2%
Birmingham	11/2015	203	612	33.2%	9/2017	218	723	30.2%
Fort Worth	1/2016	194	644	30.1%	10/2017	181	866	20.9%

Sample Demographics

Table 2 shows the sample demographics across the six cities at both waves. The same sampling frame and sampling strategy were used at both waves; accordingly, there were few significant differences between the wave 1 and wave 2 samples. Recall, our sample consisted entirely of residents living in neighborhoods characterized by high levels of disadvantage and crime. On average, our respondents were in their late 40s at the time of the wave 1 and wave 2 surveys and most respondents identified as female (59 percent). Approximately two-thirds of respondents identified as Black/African American and roughly one-tenth identified as white and Latinx/Hispanic at each wave. Overall, the sample skewed toward the lower end of the income scale. Most respondents reported a household income of \$20,000 or less. Relatedly, fewer than half of all respondents reported being employed at the time of the survey, and among those respondents, roughly three-quarters reported being employed full time. At wave 2, our sample is significantly older and includes a significantly higher percentage of employed respondents. Wave 2 respondents' household incomes were significantly different than those surveyed at wave 1 (differences are most pronounced among the lower levels of the household income scale).

TABLE 2

Sample Characteristics

	Wave 1 (n=1,278)	Wave 2 (n=1,202)
Average age (years)*	46	48
Age group (percent)		
30 or younger	22.2	20.0
31 or older	77.8	80.0
Race and ethnicity (percent)		
Asian American	2.0	4.0
Black/African American	66.0	64.1
Latinx/Hispanic	10.2	11.1
White	11.9	10.8
Other ^a	9.9	10.1
Gender (percent)		
Male	41.5	41.5
Female	58.6	58.5
Employed (percent)**	38.4	43.9
Employed full time	72.1	75.5
Annual household income (percent)*		
\$10,000 or below	35.8	40.1
\$10,001–20,000	26.2	19.8
\$20,001–30,000	15.6	15.3
\$30,001–40,000	10.9	11.7
\$40,001–50,000	4.1	5.6
\$50,001 or above	7.5	7.6

Notes: Statistically significant differences were assessed using t-tests and chi-square tests, as appropriate.

^a “Other” includes respondents who selected Native American/American Indian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, other, or more than one race.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

The findings presented in this brief focus on survey items relating to residents’ perceptions of and experiences with the police and police-community relationships, as well as items relating to residents’ perceptions of their neighborhood conditions. The survey items in each category were generated from previous studies directed by the research team and drawn from the literature. We first use the aggregated sample, combining results across the six sites to describe residents’ views and perceptions on dozens of items related to the local police and their neighborhood conditions at wave 1 and wave 2. We then focus on 14 scaled domains and the degree to which they differ from wave 1 to wave 2 in each city. Finally, we detail perceptions of key demographic groups on the scaled domains at wave 1 and wave 2.

Perceptions of the Police and Police-Community Relationships

The primary goal of the National Initiative was to improve relations between police and community residents. The survey included several items focused on the degree to which residents believed the police department used practices associated with procedural justice, considered the department to be

legitimate, viewed police officers as engaging in biased activities, and perceived officers as accountable and responsive to community members and their needs. These items were included in the community survey specifically because a core component of the National Initiative was to strengthen the police departments' relationships with their communities through policy change, community engagement, and officer training on implicit bias and procedural justice (see Jannetta et al. 2019).

The survey also included several items designed to gauge residents' agreement with and support of the rule of law. These items were included because a department's effectiveness in neighborhood crime prevention is related not only to its perceived legitimacy and strong community relationships, but also to residents' belief in the rule of law and whether residents are cynical about the justice system, its rules, and its effectiveness. Several survey items were also posed to gauge residents' willingness to partner with police on neighborhood crime-control efforts.

The following seven valid and reliable domains were used to assess residents' perceptions of the police and police-community relationships:

- procedural justice
- police department legitimacy
- police bias
- community-focused policing
- perceptions of the law
- relatability of police
- willingness to partner with the police

Procedural Justice, Police Legitimacy, and Police Bias

Overall, at the time of the wave 1 survey (2015), sampled residents in the six cities reported that they did not perceive their local law enforcement officials to be engaging in procedurally just behaviors (figure 1) and that those officials lacked legitimacy (figure 2). Approximately half of the sampled community residents perceived their police department as behaving in a biased manner (figure 3) at wave 1. By the time of the wave 2 survey (fielded in 2017), residents' perceptions of nearly all items were significantly more favorable. For example, on a 5-point scale that ranged from "almost never" (1) to "almost always" (5), 30 percent of residents agreed (selecting "4" or "5") with the statement, "police treat people with dignity and respect" at wave 1. By wave 2, 38 percent of sampled residents selected "4" or "5" on the same 5-point scale (figure 1).

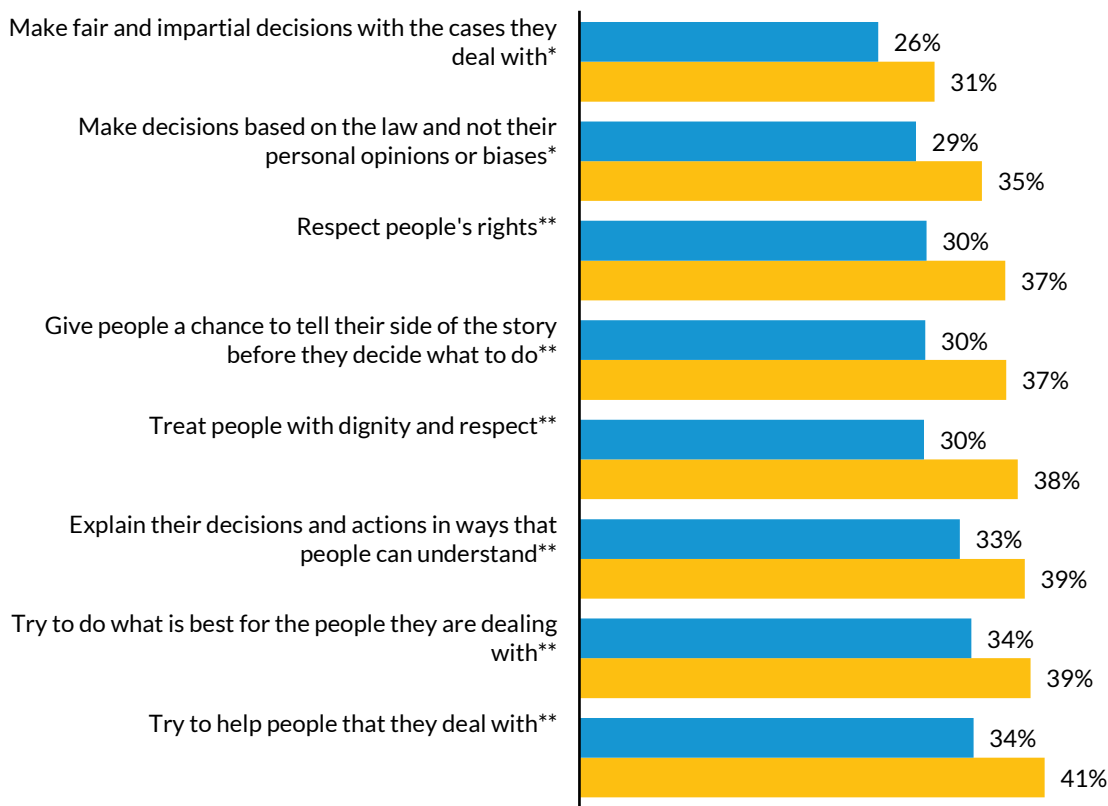
Similarly, on a 5-point scale that ranged from "strongly disagree" (1) to "strongly agree" (5), 42 percent of residents agreed (selecting "4" or "5") with the statement, "police in your community are legitimate authorities" at wave 1, and by wave 2, the share of residents who agreed with that statement was 51 percent. Notably, in 2015, 28 percent of sampled residents agreed with the statement, "when

police deal with people, they almost always behave according to the law,” and by 2017, 38 percent agreed with this statement (figure 2).

As shown in figure 3, although perceptions of officer bias were lower at wave 2 than at wave 1, near majorities agreed with statements that officers exercise bias in their interactions with community members. Although residents expressed more favorable perceptions of police officers’ engagement in procedural justice, legitimacy, and bias at the time of the wave 2 surveys, there is considerable room for improvement, particularly with regard to perceptions of police bias.

FIGURE 1
Perceptions of Procedural Justice
Percentage of residents who felt that police almost always...

■ 2015 ■ 2017



Notes: Response options range from 1 (almost never) to 5 (almost always). Data represent share of respondents who selected 4 and 5. Valid $N = 2,326$. Cronbach’s alpha = 0.96. Statistically significant differences represent differences in the total mean score and were assessed using t -tests.

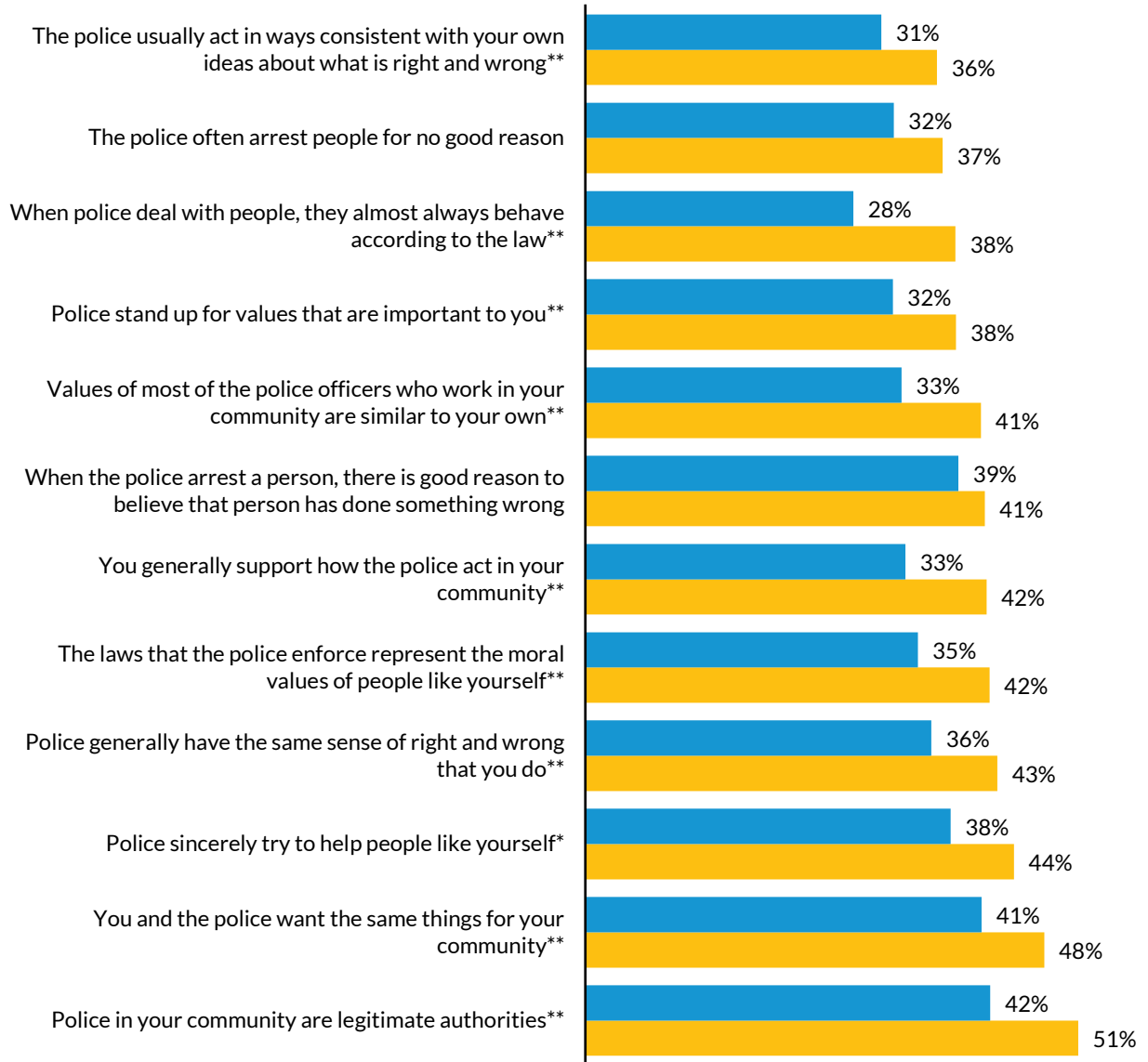
* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

FIGURE 2

Perceptions of Police Legitimacy

Percentage of residents who agreed or strongly agreed that...

■ 2015 ■ 2017



Notes: Response options ranged from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Data represent percentage of respondents who selected 4 and 5. Valid N = 2,340. Cronbach's alpha = 0.95. Statistically significant differences represent differences in the total mean score and were assessed using *t*-tests. One survey item in this scale, "the police often arrest people for no good reason," was reverse-coded.

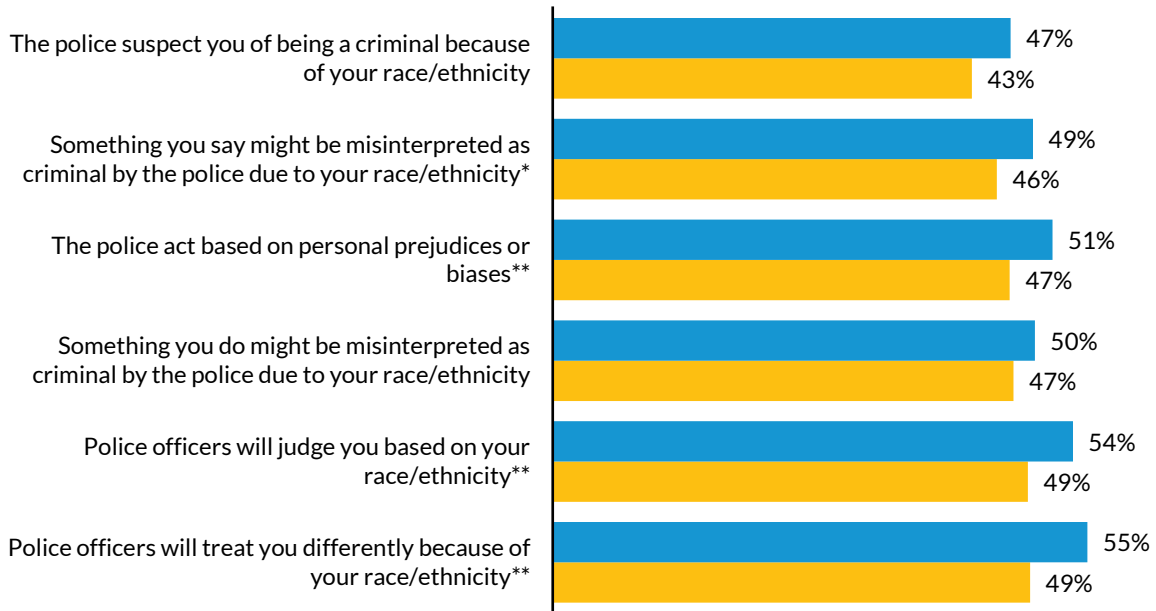
p* < 0.05; *p* < 0.01.

FIGURE 3

Perceptions of Police Bias

Percentage of residents who agreed or strongly agreed that...

■ 2015 ■ 2017



Notes: Response options ranged from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Data represent percentage of respondents who selected 4 and 5. Valid $N = 2,376$. Cronbach's alpha = 0.96. Statistically significant differences represent differences in the total mean score and were assessed using t -tests.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

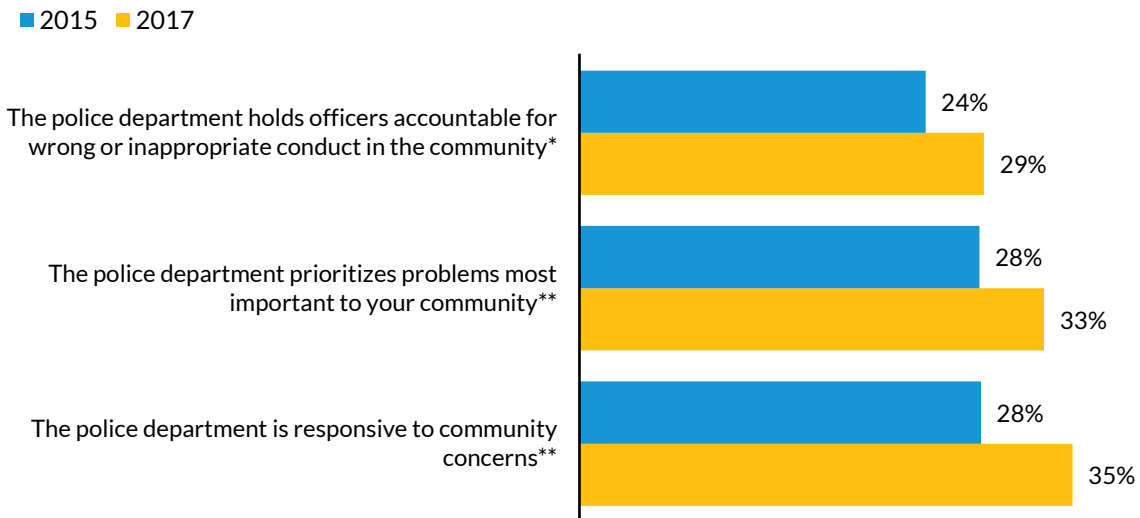
Community-Focused Policing

On a 5-point scale that ranged from “strongly disagree” (1) to “strongly agree” (5), approximately one-quarter of sampled residents selected “4” or “5” when considering whether the police department held officers accountable, whether the police department prioritized problems important to the community, or whether the police department was responsive to community concerns at the time of the wave 1 survey (figure 4). Although a significantly higher percentage of sampled residents agreed or strongly agreed with these statements at wave 2, the level of agreement for these items was still relatively low.

FIGURE 4

Perceptions of Community-Focused Policing

Percentage of residents who agreed or strongly agreed that...



Notes: Response options ranged from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Data represent percentage of respondents who selected 4 and 5. Valid $N = 2,376$. Cronbach's alpha = 0.89. Statistically significant differences represent differences in the total mean score and were assessed using t -tests.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

Perceptions of the Law

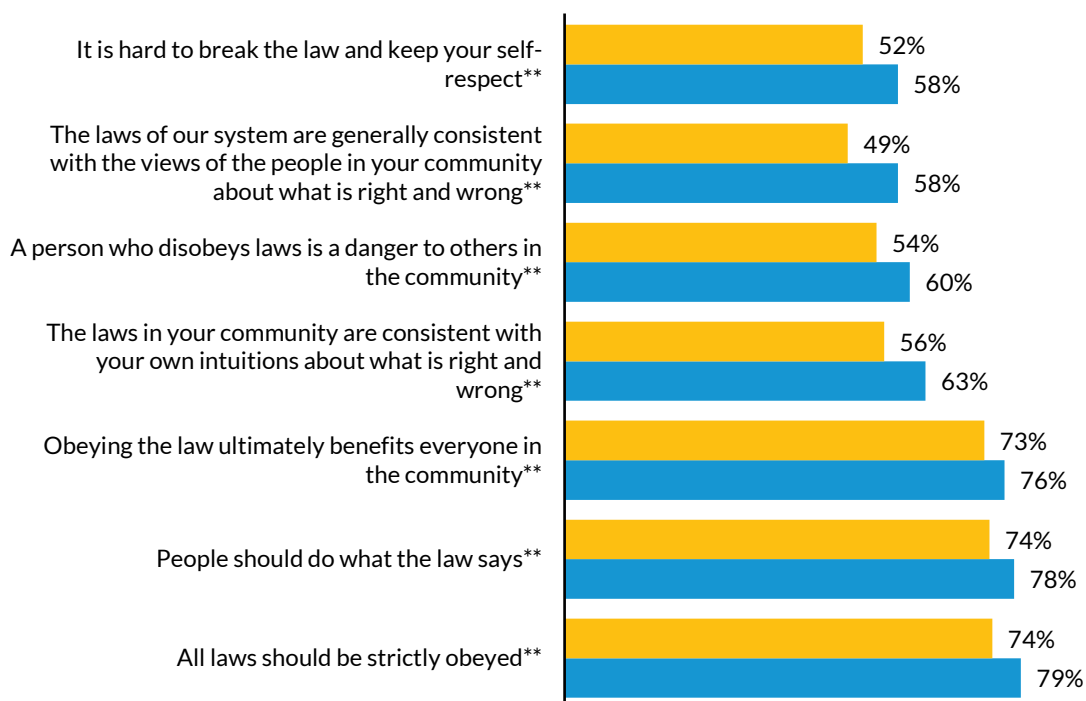
Overall, as shown in figure 5, a majority of respondents expressed support for the law itself, despite their less than favorable views of police legitimacy at the time of both the wave 1 and wave 2 surveys. Although there was sizable variation depending on the survey item, a near or overwhelming majority of respondents expressed support for the law. Notably, on a 5-point scale, nearly three-quarters of sampled residents agreed (“4”) or strongly agreed (“5”) that “all laws should be strictly obeyed,” that “obeying the law ultimately benefits everyone in the community,” and that “people should do what the law says.” Perceptions of the law were significantly better at the time of the wave 2 surveys.

FIGURE 5

Perceptions of the Law

Percentage of residents who agreed or strongly agreed that...

■ 2015 ■ 2017



Notes: Response options ranged from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Data represent percentage of respondents who selected 4 and 5. Valid $N = 2,363$. Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.88$. Statistically significant differences represent differences in the total mean score and were assessed using t -tests.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

Relatability to Police and Willingness to Partner with Police

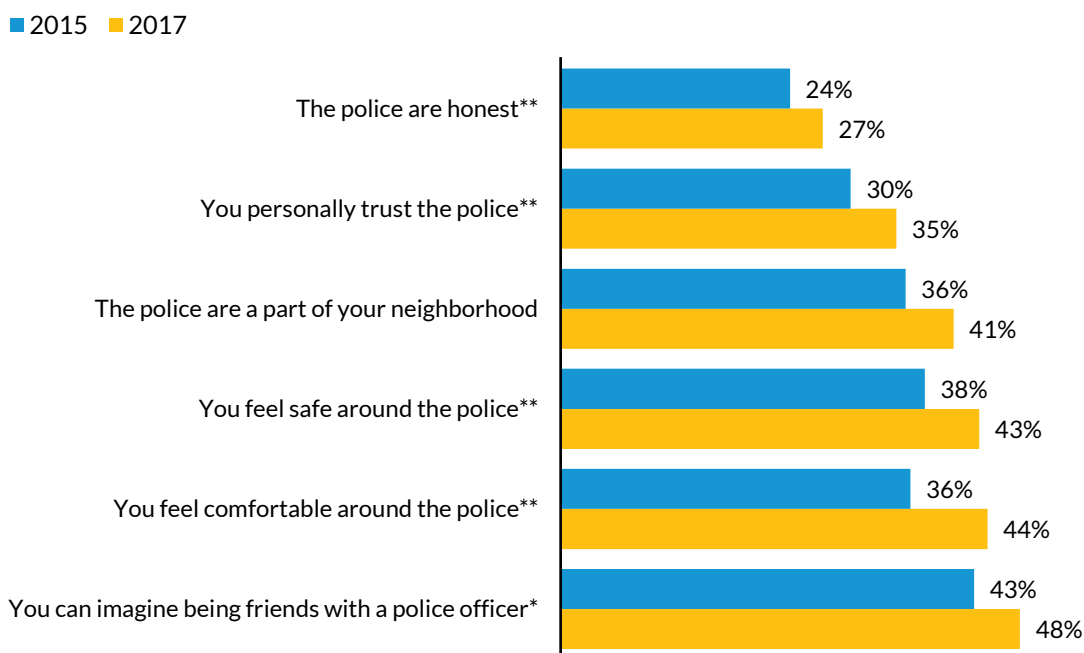
Several survey items assessed residents' perceptions of police-community relations, including the degree to which respondents related to the police and their willingness to partner with police on various crime-control efforts. Police "relatability" questions included items about the degree to which residents viewed police as honest, trustworthy, and part of the community. Figure 6 shows that, overall, residents did not perceive police to be very relatable. At wave 1, on a 5-point scale from "strongly disagree" (1) to "strongly agree" (5), only 24 percent of those sampled agreed ("4") or strongly agreed ("5") that "police are honest," and roughly one-third agreed that "police are part of [their] neighborhood," and that "[they] feel safe" and "comfortable around the police." Notably, 43 percent of sampled residents said they could imagine being friends with a police officer at wave 1, which increased to a near majority at wave 2. Overall, perceptions of police relatability were uniformly higher at wave 2, though there is clear room for improvement in this domain.

As shown in figure 7, there was wide variation in residents' willingness to partner with police at the time of the wave 1 and wave 2 surveys. On a 5-point scale ranging from "very unlikely" (1) to "very likely" (5), more residents suggested they were likely to call the police to report a crime (71 percent) than were likely to patrol the street as part of an organized group (41 percent) or to volunteer their time to help police (47 percent) at the time of the wave 1 survey. Although more sampled residents reported being likely to partner on crime-control efforts at wave 2 than wave 1, the differences were not very pronounced and were only significantly better at wave 2 on two questions (providing information to help police find a subject and calling the police to report a crime).

FIGURE 6

Perceptions of Police Relatability

Percentage of residents who agreed or strongly agreed that...



Notes: Response options ranged from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Data represent percentage of respondents who selected 4 and 5. Valid $N = 2,387$. Cronbach's alpha = 0.91. Statistically significant differences represent differences in the total mean score and were assessed using t -tests.

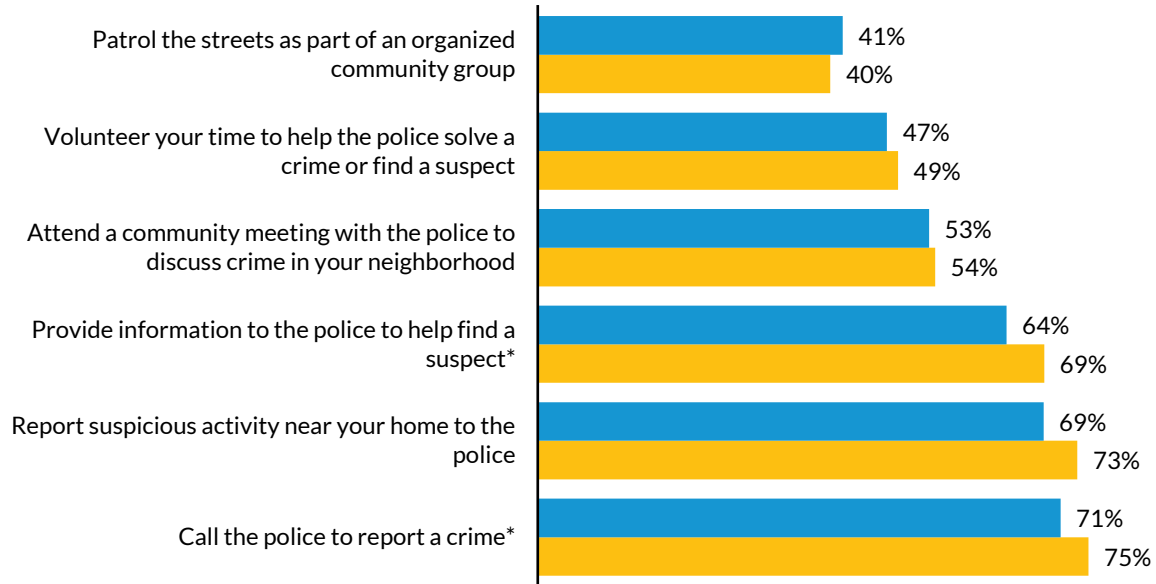
* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

FIGURE 7

Willingness to Partner with the Police

Percentage of residents who reported being likely or very likely to...

■ 2015 ■ 2017



Notes: Response options ranged from 1 (very unlikely) to 5 (very likely). Data represent percentage of respondents who selected 4 and 5. Valid N = 2,439. Cronbach's alpha = 0.89. Statistically significant differences represent differences in the total mean score and were assessed using t-tests.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

Perceptions of Neighborhood Conditions

As a complement to survey items about their perceptions of police and police-community relationships, we asked residents about the condition of their neighborhoods, their experiences with victimization, and their perceptions of safety. A department's ability to improve relationships and increase trust among residents may result in better neighborhood conditions and public safety. Conversely, departmental efforts to improve neighborhood conditions could improve residents' perceptions of police. The following seven valid and reliable domains were included to assess residents' perceptions of their neighborhood conditions:

- neighborhood safety
- neighborhood disorder
- neighborhood crime
- personal victimization experiences
- vicarious victimization experiences

- concerns about victimization
- precautionary behaviors

Neighborhood Safety, Disorder, and Crime

Overall, respondents perceived their neighborhoods as moderately safe places (figure 8) with some signs of physical and social disorder (figure 9) where violent crime is not uncommon (figure 10). On a 5-point scale ranging from “dangerous” (1) to “safe” (5), 39 percent of respondents perceived their neighborhood to be relatively safe (“4” or “5”) and roughly 50 percent perceived their block to be relatively safe. A near majority or majority of respondents felt their neighborhood landmarks were relatively safe at the time of the wave 2 survey, which was significantly higher than at the time of the wave 1 survey.

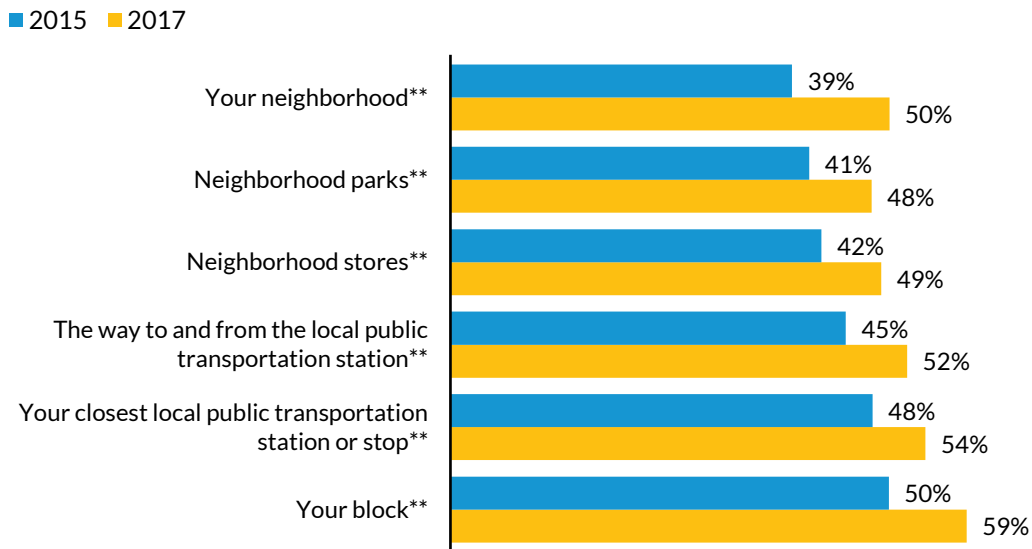
Residents responded to several survey items about neighborhood problems commonly associated with physical and social disorder. At wave 1, on a 5-point scale ranging from “not a problem” (1) to “a big problem” (5), the share of respondents reporting that various aspects of their neighborhood’s physical and social conditions were a problem (“4” or “5”) ranged from 30 to 48 percent (figure 9). At the time of the wave 2 survey, a significantly smaller percentage of respondents perceived their neighborhood’s physical and social conditions to be a problem. Notably, 48 percent of sampled residents perceived “people using or selling drugs” to be a problem in 2015, compared with 37 percent of sampled residents in 2017.

We also asked residents how often crime occurs in their neighborhoods. With the exception of shooting and shooting attempts, a relatively small percentage of respondents reported that crime occurred at least weekly in their neighborhoods at the time of both the wave 1 and wave 2 surveys (figure 10). A significantly smaller share of respondents reported that crime occurred at least weekly at the time of the wave 2 surveys as compared with the wave 1 surveys. Some types of crime were reported to occur more frequently than others. For example, rapes and sexual assaults were reported as occurring less frequently than other, more publicly visible forms of crime such as shootings or shooting attempts or assaults. Significantly, there was a 10-point drop in the share of residents reporting shootings and shooting attempts—the most violent crime type—as occurring at least weekly (35 percent of respondents at wave 1 and 25 percent of respondents at wave 2).

FIGURE 8

Perceptions of Neighborhood Safety

Percentage of respondents who rated the following landmarks as relatively safe



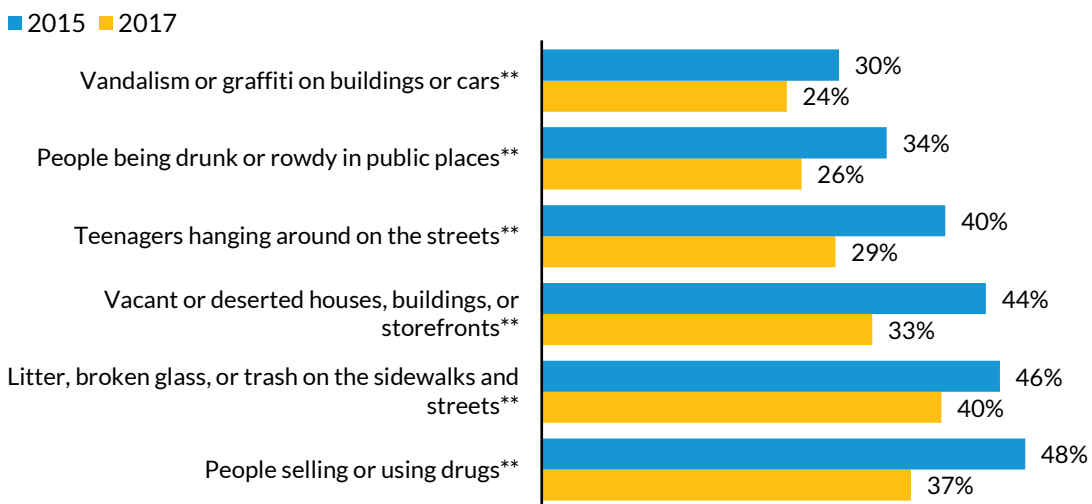
Notes: Response options ranged from 1 (dangerous) to 5 (safe). Data represent percentage of respondents who selected 4 and 5. Valid N = 2,359. Cronbach's alpha = 0.92. Statistically significant differences represent differences in the total mean score and were assessed using t-tests.

*p < 0.05; **p < 0.01.

FIGURE 9

Perceptions of Neighborhood Disorder

Percentage of respondents who reported the following to be a problem in their neighborhood



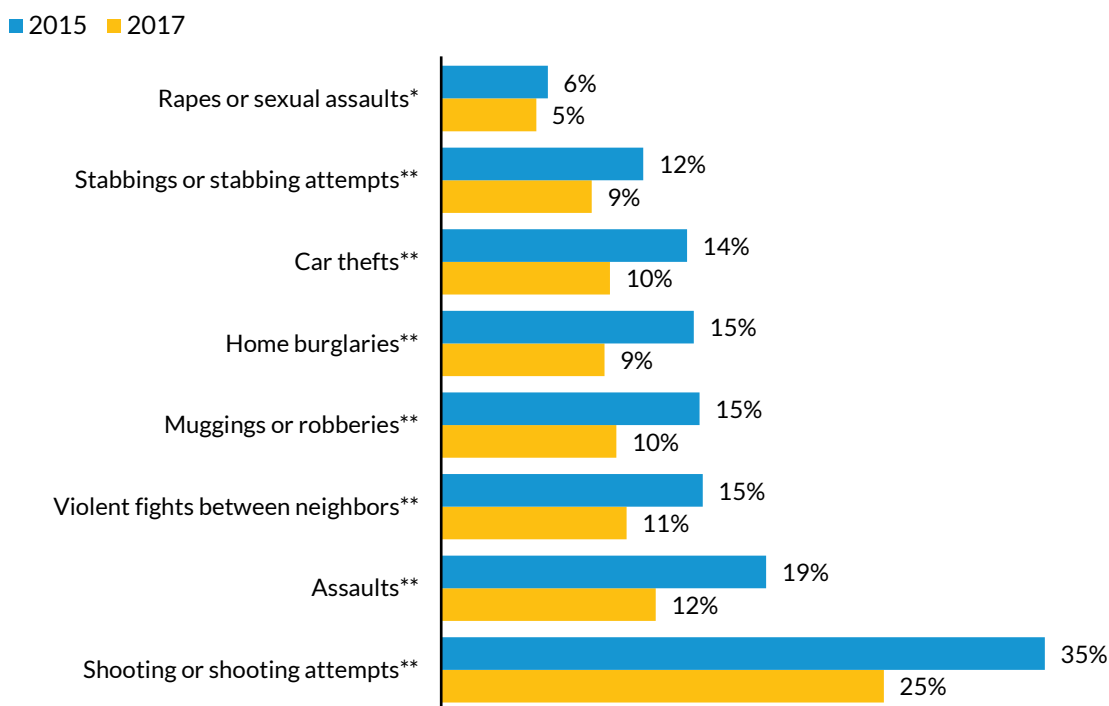
Notes: Response options ranged from 1 (not a problem) to 5 (a big problem). Data represent percentage of respondents who selected 4 and 5. Valid N = 2,403. Cronbach's alpha = 0.88. Statistically significant differences represent differences in the total mean score and were assessed using t-tests.

*p < 0.05; **p < 0.01.

FIGURE 10

Perceptions of the Frequency of Neighborhood Violence

Percentage of respondents who indicated that the following problems occurred weekly or daily



Notes: Response options ranged from 1 (never) to 5 (daily). Data represent percentage of respondents who selected 4 (weekly) and 5 (daily). Valid N = 2,409. Cronbach's alpha = 0.93. Statistically significant differences represent differences in the total mean score and were assessed using t-tests.

*p < 0.05; **p < 0.01.

Personal and Vicarious Victimization Experiences

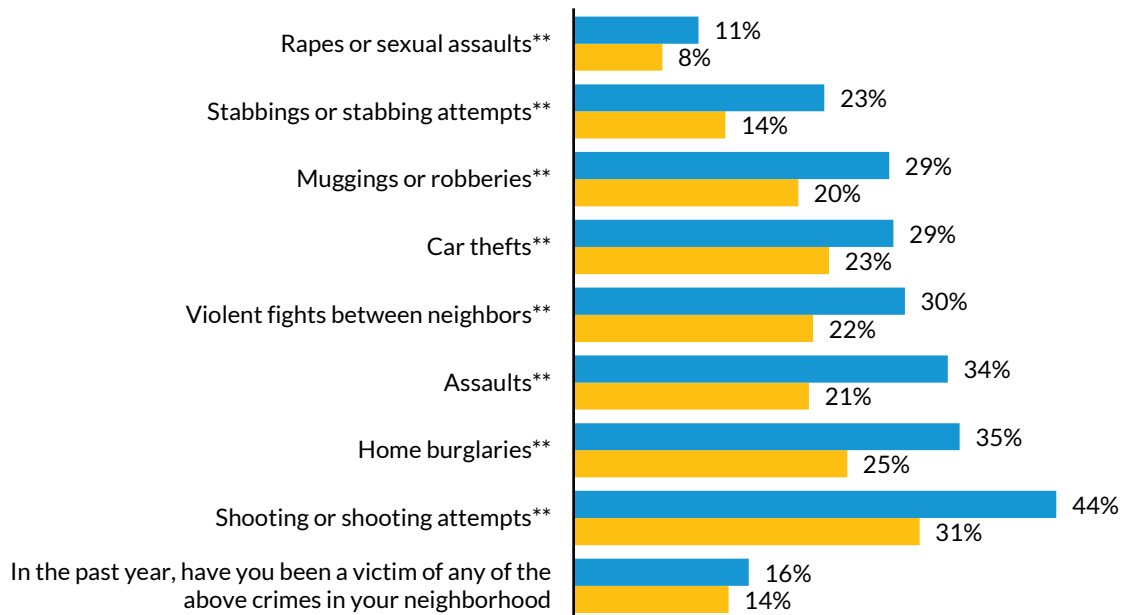
To complement the survey items about residents' perceptions of the safety of their neighborhoods, we asked residents about their personal and victimization experiences with property and violent crime. In particular, we asked residents whether they knew someone in their neighborhood who had experienced crime in the past year, as well as whether they had been personally victimized in the past year. As shown in figure 11, a sizable share of sampled residents knew someone who had been victimized in the past year at the time of the wave 1 and wave 2 surveys. Notably, 44 percent of sampled residents knew a victim of a recent shooting or shooting attempt at wave 1. Similar shares of neighborhood residents knew victims of violent fights, assaults, and home burglaries at wave 1. Of the sampled residents at wave 1, 16 percent had recently been victimized by at least one of the eight crime types we asked about, which was not significantly different from the 14 percent who reported being personally victimized at wave 2. Across the eight crime types, a significantly smaller percentage of sampled residents reported knowing someone who had been victimized at wave 2 as compared with wave 1. Nonetheless, 31 percent of wave 2 respondents knew someone who had been shot or shot at (a 13 percentage-point reduction from the 44 percent of wave 1 respondents).

FIGURE 11

Personal and Vicarious Victimization Experiences

Percentage of respondents who knew someone who experienced the following in the prior year

■ 2015 ■ 2017



Notes: Response options were yes and no. Data represent the percentage of respondents who selected yes. Valid N = 2,430. Cronbach's alpha = 0.88. Statistically significant differences represent differences in the total mean score and were assessed using t-tests.

*p < 0.05; **p < 0.01.

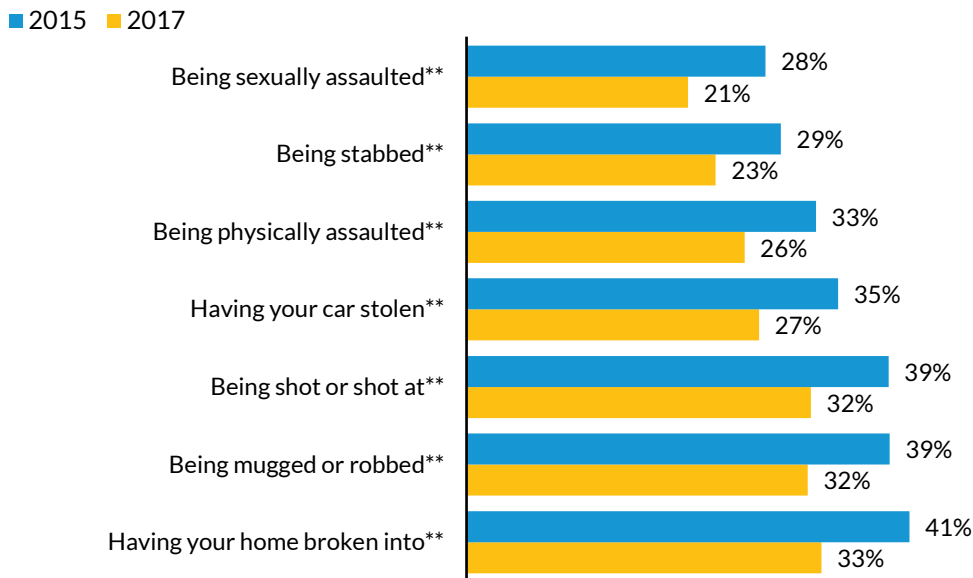
Concerns about Victimization and Precautionary Behavior

To further understand residents' perceptions of safety in their neighborhoods, we asked them to indicate their concerns about being victimized and their engagement in precautionary behaviors out of fear for their own safety. Using a 5-point scale ranging from "not concerned" (1) to "very concerned" (5), we found that nearly 4 in 10 residents were concerned ("4" or "5") about being shot or shot at, being mugged or robbed, and having their homes being broken into at wave 1 (figure 12). At wave 2, a smaller percentage of respondents were concerned about being violently victimized or having their property broken into or stolen. Consistent with their reported concerns about personal victimization, a sizable percentage of respondents reported they were likely to engage in precautionary behaviors. Unlike the responses in other domains, respondents' answers were remarkably similar at wave 1 and wave 2 on these items. On a 5-point scale ranging from "never" (1) to "always" (5), approximately one-half of respondents reported to frequently or always ("4" or "5") stay in at night at both wave 1 and wave 2, and one-quarter reported being likely to carry a weapon at wave 1 and wave 2. Although residents' responses were fairly similar at both waves, a significantly smaller percentage of wave 2 respondents reported frequently or always avoiding certain streets and buildings, not traveling alone, and staying in at night compared with wave 1 respondents.

FIGURE 12

Concerns about Various Violent and Property Crimes

Percentage of respondents who reported being concerned about...



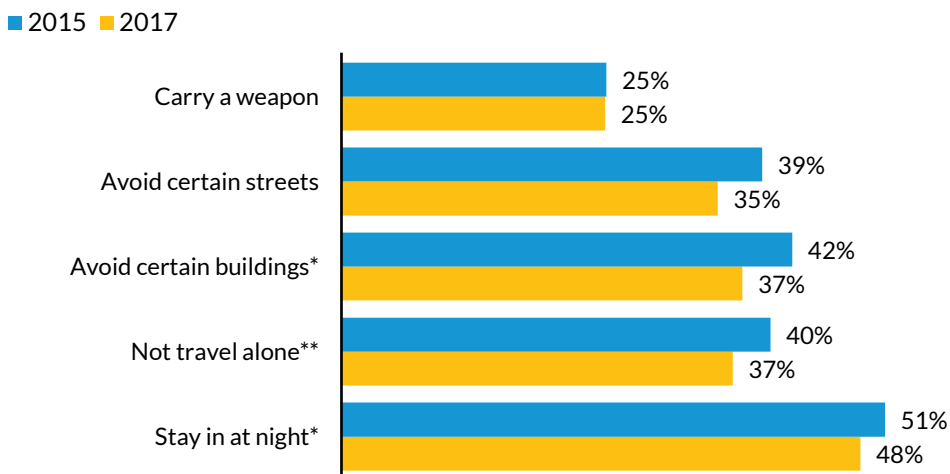
Notes: Responses ranged from 1 (not concerned) to 5 (very concerned). Data represent the percentage of respondents who selected 4 and 5. Valid N = 2,389. Cronbach's alpha = 0.95. Statistically significant differences represent differences in the total mean score and were assessed using t-tests.

*p < 0.05; **p < 0.01.

FIGURE 13

Precautionary Behaviors

Percentage of respondents who frequently or always did the following out of concern for their own safety



Notes: Responses ranged from 1 (never) to 5 (always). Data represent the percentage of respondents who selected 4 and 5. Valid N = 2,426. Cronbach's alpha = 0.77. Statistically significant differences represent differences in the total mean score and were assessed using t-tests.

*p < 0.05; **p < 0.01.

In summary, perceptions of the police and police-community relationships and perceptions of neighborhood conditions were more favorable at the time of the wave 2 survey (2017) than they were at wave 1 (2015). To better assess differences in responses between waves, we created 14 scaled domains. These 14 domains were created following a factor analysis that assessed the validity and reliability of the concepts (domains were created by averaging the ratings of the individual questions). Table 3 shows the average ratings and percentages among these domains at wave 1 and wave 2. Based on t-tests of the difference in means, with two exceptions, perceptions are significantly more favorable at wave 2. These findings are notable given the few significant sociodemographic differences between the wave 1 and wave 2 samples, as shown in table 2.

TABLE 3

Scale Differences by Wave

Perceptions of the police and neighborhood conditions

	Wave 1 (n=1,278)	Wave 2 (n=1,202)
Perceptions of police and police-community relationships		
Procedural justice	2.88	3.04**
Police legitimacy	2.97	3.14**
Police bias	3.35	3.20**
Community-focused policing	2.61	2.79**
The law	3.80	4.00**
Relatability to the police	2.83	3.01**
Willingness to partner with police	3.54	3.61
Perceptions of neighborhood conditions		
Neighborhood safety	3.28	3.52**
Neighborhood disorder	2.97	2.65**
Frequency of neighborhood crime	2.15	1.91**
Personal victimization experience~	0.16	0.14
Vicarious victimization experience~	0.29	0.21**
Concerns about various property and violent crimes	2.67	2.41**
Precautionary behavior	2.87	2.74**

Note: Statistically significant differences were assessed using t-tests.

~ percentage of respondents reporting “yes.”

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

Variation within and across Cities

As Jannetta and colleagues (2019) detail, the six National initiative cities varied by geographic region, population and police department size, historical crime trends, and sociodemographic characteristics. Each city also varied in its approach to and execution of the National Initiative activities and fidelity to the model. As such, our analyses also focus on whether residents’ perceptions varied by city.

Table 4 demonstrates that the aggregated findings mask significant variation in perceptions by city at wave 2 compared with wave 1. Residents in Minneapolis and Stockton had more favorable perceptions of the police and police-community relationships at wave 2 relative to wave 1. Gary

residents' perceptions of police and police-community relationships were also more favorable at wave 2 than wave 1, with one exception (willingness to partner with police). Fort Worth residents' perceptions of police and police-community relationships were not significantly different at wave 2, while Birmingham residents' perceptions of police and police-community relationships were more favorable on a couple of domains at wave 2 than wave 1. Meanwhile, residents in Pittsburgh sampled at wave 2 had less favorable perceptions of police and police-community relationships than those sampled at wave 1. On the domains assessing perceptions of neighborhood conditions, Gary residents sampled at wave 2 had more favorable perceptions on all the survey domains than those sampled at wave 1. Residents in Stockton, Pittsburgh, and Minneapolis perceived better neighborhood conditions at wave 2 on several domains, while Fort Worth residents sampled at wave 2 had no significantly different perceptions of neighborhood conditions than those sampled at wave 1. Birmingham residents perceived a couple of the neighborhood conditions as better at wave 2 than at wave 1.

To determine whether differences in the sociodemographic characteristics of the respondents might account for differences in perceptions at the two points in time, we analyzed the variation in the sociodemographic characteristics by city. We found a handful of significant differences (shown in the appendix). We found that the wave 2 samples differed from wave 1 in the following ways:

- In Birmingham, there were significantly more employed respondents at wave 2 ($p < 0.01$).
- In Fort Worth, the wave 2 sample included a greater proportion of residents in the middle-income categories ($p < 0.05$).
- In Gary, there were significantly more older respondents at wave 2 ($p < 0.05$).
- In Minneapolis, the wave 2 sample was not significantly different.
- In Pittsburgh, the wave 2 sample included a greater proportion of residents in the lower-income categories ($p < 0.01$).
- In Stockton, in wave 2, the racial/ethnic breakdown of respondents was significantly different ($p < 0.05$), with a notably higher proportion of Asian respondents and significantly more employed respondents ($p < 0.01$).

Although these differences are worth noting and provide some context for the observed differences in the measured domains between wave 1 and wave 2, we feel confident the differences in the measured domains are not chiefly because of differences in the samples' sociodemographic characteristics.

TABLE 4

Scale Differences across Sites

Views on police and victimization

	Stockton		Fort Worth		Pittsburgh		Birmingham		Gary		Minneapolis	
	W1	W2	W1	W2	W1	W2	W1	W2	W1	W2	W1	W2
Perceptions of police/police-community relationships												
Procedural justice	2.8	3.1**	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.1*	2.5	2.9**
Police legitimacy	2.8	3.2**	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.7*	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.3**	2.6	3.0**
Police bias	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.9**	3.6	3.2*
Community-focused policing	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.1**	2.3	2.5
The law	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.7*	3.8	4.3**	3.8	4.0*	3.4	3.7**
Relatability to police	2.5	3.0**	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.6*	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.0**
Willingness to partner with police	3.1	3.5*	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.3**	3.5	3.9**	3.7	3.5*	3.2	3.5*
Perceptions of neighborhood conditions												
Neighborhood safety	3.1	3.5**	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.7**	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.4**	3.2	3.5**
Neighborhood disorder	2.9	2.5**	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.6**	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.7**	2.8	2.7
Frequency of neighborhood violence	2.2	1.8**	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.9*	2.4	2.2*	2.1	1.8**	2.3	2.0**
Personal victimization experiences~	0.20	0.14	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.11	0.06*	0.22	0.21
Vicarious victimization experiences~	0.34	0.20**	0.20	0.15	0.25	0.20	0.38	0.29**	0.27	0.17**	0.33	0.22**
Concerns about victimization	2.7	2.4*	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1**	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.6**	2.3	2.0*
Precautionary behavior	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3**	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.0**	2.5	2.6

Notes: Statistically significant differences were assessed using t-tests. Results highlighted blue indicate significant increases and results highlighted yellow indicate significant decreases.

~ Percentage of respondents reporting "yes."

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

Variation by Key Subgroups

The National Initiative was designed to improve relationships and increase trust between the justice system and communities, particularly communities of color. The history of police brutality toward African Americans was an important impetus for the conceptualization of the National Initiative and its key components (reconciliation, training, and policy change). Black residents, and men and boys in particular, have particularly negative perceptions of police (Nadal et al. 2017; Peck 2015; Schafer, Huebner, and Bynum 2003). To determine whether the National Initiative implementation period was associated with differences in perceptions among key demographic groups, we assessed the degree to which differences in perceptions were evident by race/ethnicity and by age. We focused these analyses on the entire sample because city-specific analyses do not have sufficient samples for subgroup analyses.

Racial/ethnic differences at wave 1 and wave 2 are shown in table 5, focusing on Black/African American respondents, Latinx respondents, and those falling in the “other” category. There were many significant differences by race/ethnicity on perceptions of police and police-community relationships and some differences, though fewer, in perceptions of neighborhood conditions. At wave 1, Black respondents’ perceptions of police were significantly worse than those of Latinx and other racial/ethnic respondents. By wave 2, these differences persisted. Notably, racial groups’ willingness to partner with the police did not differ at wave 1. Latinx respondents became more willing by wave 2, and Black respondents were the least willing. There were fewer differences in perceptions of neighborhood conditions among racial/ethnic groups. The only differences were measured across personal victimization experiences at wave 1 and wave 2: a smaller share of Black respondents reported having been personally victimized at wave 1 than other respondents, and at wave 2, more Latinx respondents reported having been personally victimized than Black respondents.

Table 6 and table 7 show differences in perceptions of Black and Latinx respondents, respectively, at wave 1 relative to wave 2. With three exceptions, Black respondents’ perceptions of police and police-community relationships and neighborhood conditions were significantly more favorable at wave 2 than at wave 1. The size of the scale differences is notable. There were fewer differences in perceptions among Latinx respondents at wave 2 relative to wave 1; however, those differences followed the expected direction over time (that is, wave 2 Latinx respondents had better perceptions of some aspects of police and police-community relationships and the neighborhood conditions than wave 1 Latinx respondents).

As shown in table 8, at both wave 1 and wave 2, older respondents (ages 31 and older) had better perceptions of the police and police-community relationships than younger respondents (ages 30 and younger). The same pattern exists when focusing on perceptions of neighborhood conditions, though there were fewer significant differences in residents’ perceptions by age. Notably, at wave 2, there were fewer significant differences in perceptions of neighborhood conditions among those ages 31 and older and those ages 30 and younger. This may be an indication that efforts to increase neighborhood conditions and safety over time were particularly felt or evidenced among young adults.

TABLE 5

Scale Differences by Race/Ethnicity

	Wave 1			Wave 2		
	Black (n=843)	Latinx (n=130)	Other (n=305)	Black (n=770)	Latinx (n=133)	Other (n=299)
Perceptions of police and police-community relationships						
Procedural justice	2.80 ^{ac}	3.10 ^b	3.00 ^b	2.91 ^{ac}	3.49 ^b	3.20 ^b
Police legitimacy	2.85 ^{ac}	3.26 ^b	3.20 ^b	3.01 ^{ac}	3.48 ^b	3.34 ^b
Police bias	3.55 ^{ac}	3.12 ^b	2.84 ^b	3.35 ^{ac}	2.97 ^b	2.89 ^b
Community-focused policing	2.51 ^{ac}	2.96 ^b	2.74 ^b	2.71 ^a	3.13 ^b	2.84
The law	3.80	4.01 ^c	3.71 ^a	3.98 ^a	4.24 ^{bc}	3.93 ^a
Relatability to the police	2.72 ^{ac}	3.08 ^b	3.06 ^b	2.85 ^{ac}	3.35 ^b	3.29 ^b
Willingness to partner with police	3.56	3.44	3.56	3.53 ^a	3.84 ^b	3.71
Perceptions of neighborhood conditions						
Neighborhood safety	3.29	3.32	3.22	3.51	3.57	3.53
Neighborhood disorder	3.04	2.78	2.87	2.69	2.64	2.54
Frequency of neighborhood violence	2.14	2.11	2.18	1.92	1.80	1.92
Personal victimization experiences	0.13 ^c	0.18	0.22 ^b	0.12 ^a	0.21 ^b	0.15
Vicarious victimization experiences	0.29	0.28	0.32	0.21	0.20	0.19
Concerns about various violent and property crimes	2.71	2.63	2.56	2.42	2.60	2.29
Precautionary behavior	2.93	2.71	2.79	2.76	2.90	2.62

Notes: Statistically significant differences among racial and ethnic groups were assessed using analysis of variance.

^a $p < .05$ from Latinx.

^b $p < .05$ from Black.

^c $p < .05$ from Other.

TABLE 6

Scale Differences among Black/African American Respondents by Wave

Views on police and neighborhood conditions

	Wave 1 (n=843)	Wave 2 (n=770)
Perceptions of police and police-community relationships		
Procedural justice	2.80	2.91
Police legitimacy	2.85	3.01**
Police bias	3.55	3.35**
Community-focused policing	2.51	2.71**
The law	3.80	3.98**
Relatability to the police	2.72	2.85*
Willingness to partner with police	3.56	3.53
Perceptions of neighborhood conditions		
Neighborhood safety	3.29	3.51**
Neighborhood disorder	3.04	2.69**
Frequency of neighborhood violence	2.14	1.92**
Personal victimization experience ^a	0.13	0.12
Vicarious victimization experience ^a	0.28	0.21**
Concerns about various property and violent crimes	2.71	2.42**
Precautionary behavior	2.93	2.76**

Notes: Statistically significant differences were assessed using *t*-tests. Results highlighted blue indicate significant increases and results highlighted yellow indicate significant decreases.

^a Percentage of respondents reporting “yes.”

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE 7

Scale Differences among Latinx Respondents by Wave

Views on police and neighborhood conditions

	Wave 1 (n=130)	Wave 2 (n=133)
Perceptions of police and police-community relationships		
Procedural justice	3.10	3.49**
Police legitimacy	3.26	3.48
Police bias	3.12	2.97
Community-focused policing	2.96	3.13
The law	4.01	4.24*
Relatability to the police	3.08	3.35
Willingness to partner with police	3.44	3.84*
Perceptions of neighborhood conditions		
Neighborhood safety	3.32	3.57
Neighborhood disorder	2.78	2.64
Frequency of neighborhood violence	2.11	1.80**
Personal victimization experience ^a	0.18	0.21
Vicarious victimization experience ^a	0.28	0.20*
Concerns about various property and violent crimes	2.63	2.60
Precautionary behavior	2.71	2.90

Notes: Statistically significant differences were assessed using t-tests. Results highlighted **blue** indicate significant increases and results highlighted **yellow** indicate significant decreases.

^a Percentage of respondents reporting “yes.”

* $p < 0.05$ ** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE 8

Scale Differences by Age

	Wave 1		Wave 2	
	30 or younger (n=284)	31 or older (n=994)	30 or younger (n=240)	31 or older (n=962)
Perceptions of police and police-community relationships				
Procedural justice	2.62	2.95**	2.89	3.08*
Police legitimacy	2.69	3.05**	2.90	3.20**
Police bias	3.39	3.34	3.29	3.18
Community-focused policing	2.34	2.68**	2.57	2.84**
The law	3.55	3.87**	3.73	4.07**
Relatability to police	2.38	2.96**	2.68	3.09**
Willingness to partner with police	3.01	3.70**	3.06	3.75**
Perceptions of neighborhood conditions				
Neighborhood safety	3.11	3.33**	3.39	3.56*
Neighborhood disorder	3.13	2.93*	2.89	2.59**
Frequency of neighborhood violence	2.37	2.08**	2.07	1.87**
Personal victimization experiences	0.20	0.15*	0.16	0.14
Vicarious victimization experiences	0.35	0.28**	0.23	0.20
Concerns about various violent and property crimes	2.63	2.68	2.54	2.38
Precautionary behavior	2.79	2.90	2.73	2.75

Notes: Statistically significant differences were assessed using t-tests. Results highlighted **blue** indicate significantly higher mean scores among respondents age 31 or older compared with those 30 or younger, and results highlighted **yellow** indicate significantly lower mean scores among respondents age 31 or older compared with those 30 or younger.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

Limitations

As with any research undertaking, this study had a few methodological limitations. Because we did not set out to interview the same people from wave 1 to wave 2, the second sample of respondents is not necessarily representative of the initial sample. In addition, our sampling methodology was designed to focus on specific types of communities, and the results represent the views of people who we were able to contact and who agreed to participate; findings should not be viewed as representative of all adults living in the sampled neighborhoods. Moreover, the sample sizes from both waves, although sufficient for comparison purposes, were small relative to the number of people residing in the sampled street segments. Nevertheless, the information collected through this self-reported survey provide a critical complement to the information collected through official police data.

Conclusion

The evaluation finds that perceptions of police-community relationships and neighborhood conditions among a sample of residents living in the National Initiative cities were more positive after a period of sustained implementation (from 2015 to 2017). As expected, residents' perceptions of policing and police-community relationships were negative overall when the National Initiative launched. Many of these perceptions of police and police-community relationships were on the neutral or positive end of the scale by the time of the second survey. Although there is considerable room for improvement, the National Initiative activities were associated with changes in residents' perceptions in the intended domains (most notably procedural justice, police legitimacy, and police bias).

Yet, the aggregated findings mask significant variation among the six National Initiative cities. In particular, residents' perceptions and experiences of their local police department, police-community relationships, and their neighborhood conditions improved considerably in Minneapolis, Stockton, and Gary. In Fort Worth, there was no measured change in residents' perceptions of the police or police-community relationships or neighborhood conditions. In Birmingham, residents perceived notable improvements in some aspects of their neighborhood conditions and the police and police-community relationships. Finally, in Pittsburgh, though residents perceived some improvement in their neighborhood conditions, their perceptions of the police and police-community relationships grew more negative. As discussed in more detail in the companion implementation report, the variation in residents' perceptions by city tracks broadly with variation in implementation fidelity and dosage.

The survey also demonstrated important differences in perceptions among key demographic groups, albeit in mostly expected directions at the timing of the first and second surveys (younger residents had more negative perceptions and experiences than older residents, and Black residents had more negative perceptions and experiences than Latinx and other residents). Notably, differences in perceptions of and experiences with neighborhood conditions among Blacks and young adults were more consistent with those of whites and older adults, respectively, at the time of the second wave. This provides some indication that the National Initiative activities may have led to a greater feeling of safety in certain communities over time, as it was designed to do. Critically, and consistent with the logic of the

National Initiative, Black residents' perceptions of police, police-community relationships, and neighborhood conditions were notably better at the time of the second survey wave. Latinx residents' perceptions also somewhat improved. This also provides support for the initiative's design and implementation approaches.

Though the findings show promise and empirical support for the National Initiative effort overall, it is inappropriate to suggest that activities associated with the National Initiative were the sole cause of the measured improvements in residents' perceptions of police, police-community relationships, or neighborhood conditions. As illustrated in the accompanying implementation and impact evaluation report, the surveys were administered over a two-year period when changes in community conditions and activities (e.g., economic conditions), as well as incidents within the departments and American policing more broadly (e.g., changes in police leadership, critical incidents in the department, national conversations around policing and police accountability), could have influenced both the implementation of the National Initiative and residents' perceptions. Nevertheless, the results suggest key and notable improvements over a period of sustained National Initiative implementation among the residents represented in this brief. This is particularly evident in the cities that experienced success implementing the department training, community engagement activities, and policy changes the National Initiative endeavored to accomplish.

Appendix A

TABLE A.1

Sample Characteristics: Birmingham

	Wave 1 (n=203)	Wave 2 (n=218)
Average age (years)	46	46
Age group (percent)		
30 or younger	25.12%	21.56%
31 or older	74.88%	78.44%
Race and ethnicity (percent)		
Asian American	0.99%	0.92%
Black/African American	80.30%	87.61%
Latinx/Hispanic	0.99%	0.92%
White	6.40%	5.50%
Other ^a	11.33%	5.05%
Gender (percent)		
Male	42.08%	43.33%
Female	57.92%	56.67%
Employed (percent)**	29.12%	42.72%
Employed full time	84.91%	70.79%
Annual household income (percent)		
\$10,000 or lower	44.44%	38.81%
\$10,001–20,000	20.00%	19.90%
\$20,001–30,000	16.11%	20.90%
\$30,001–40,000	9.44%	8.46%
\$40,001–50,000	2.78%	5.47%
\$50,001 or above	7.22%	6.47%

Notes: Statistically significant differences were assessed using t-tests and chi-square tests, as appropriate.

^a“Other” includes respondents who selected Native American/American Indian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, other, or more than one race.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.2

Sample Characteristics: Fort Worth

	Wave 1 (n=194)	Wave 2 (n=181)
Average age (years)	47	47
Age group (percent)		
30 or younger	23.71%	20.44%
31 or older	76.29%	79.56%
Race and ethnicity (percent)		
Asian American	1.03%	1.10%
Black/African American	53.61%	45.86%
Latinx/Hispanic	24.74%	25.97%
White	11.86%	11.05%
Other ^a	8.76%	16.02%
Gender (percent)		
Male	36.84%	41.71%
Female	63.16%	58.29%
Employed (percent)	41.36%	45.98%
Employed full time	82.28%	81.48%
Annual household income (percent)*		
\$10,000 or lower	34.83%	28.95%
\$10,001–20,000	28.65%	23.03%
\$20,001–30,000	17.42%	19.08%
\$30,001–40,000	6.74%	14.47%
\$40,001–50,000	2.25%	7.89%
\$50,001 or above	10.11%	6.58%

Notes: Statistically significant differences were assessed using t-tests and chi-square tests, as appropriate.

^a“Other” includes respondents who selected Native American/American Indian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, other, or more than one race.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.3

Sample Characteristics: Gary

	Wave 1 (n=269)	Wave 2 (n=219)
Average age (years)*	48	54
Age group (percent)		
30 or younger	14.50%	13.24%
31 or older	85.50%	86.76%
Race and ethnicity (percent)		
Asian American	0.00%	0.46%
Black/African American	93.31%	89.95%
Latinx/Hispanic	0.37%	2.28%
White	2.97%	2.74%
Other ^a	3.35%	4.57%
Gender (percent)		
Male	42.21%	39.44%
Female	57.79%	60.56%
Employed (percent)	35.09%	35.07%
Employed full time	76.09%	81.58%
Annual household income (percent)		
\$10,000 or lower	50.53%	55.92%
\$10,001–20,000	26.06%	18.01%
\$20,001–30,000	10.11%	9.95%
\$30,001–40,000	7.98%	9.00%
\$40,001–50,000	1.60%	2.37%
\$50,001 or above	3.72%	4.74%

Notes: Statistically significant differences were assessed using t-tests and chi-square tests, as appropriate.

^a“Other” includes respondents who selected Native American/American Indian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, other, or more than one race.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.4

Sample Characteristics: Minneapolis

	Wave 1 (n=208)	Wave 2 (n=192)
Average age (years)	43	44
Age group (percent)		
30 or younger	29.33%	25.00%
31 or older	70.67%	75.00%
Race and ethnicity (percent)		
Asian American	4.81%	4.69%
Black/African American	54.81%	50.52%
Latinx/Hispanic	5.29%	7.81%
White	19.23%	21.88%
Other ^a	15.87%	15.10%
Gender (percent)		
Male	49.75%	43.92%
Female	50.25%	56.08%
Employed (percent)	53.47%	56.61%
Employed full time	51.40%	64.42%
Annual household income (percent)		
\$10,000 or lower	31.18%	31.76%
\$10,001–20,000	22.58%	20.00%
\$20,001–30,000	13.98%	10.59%
\$30,001–40,000	18.28%	15.88%
\$40,001–50,000	5.91%	5.88%
\$50,001 or above	8.06%	15.88%

Notes: Statistically significant differences were assessed using t-tests and chi-square tests, as appropriate.

^a“Other” includes respondents who selected Native American/American Indian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, other, or more than one race.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.5

Sample Characteristics: Pittsburgh

	Wave 1 (n=209)	Wave 2 (n=194)
Average age (years)	51	51
Age group (percent)		
30 or younger	15.31%	15.46%
31 or older	84.69%	84.54%
Race and ethnicity (percent)		
Asian American	0.00%	1.03%
Black/African American	73.68%	76.29%
Latinx/Hispanic	0.00%	0.00%
White	20.10%	13.92%
Other ^a	6.22%	8.76%
Gender (percent)		
Male	30.58%	37.37%
Female	69.42%	62.63%
Employed (percent)	38.54%	37.10%
Employed full time	76.32%	80.28%
Annual household income (percent)**		
\$10,000 or lower	31.50%	46.45%
\$10,001–20,000	32.00%	21.31%
\$20,001–30,000	12.50%	12.02%
\$30,001–40,000	9.00%	11.48%
\$40,001–50,000	4.50%	4.92%
\$50,001 or above	10.50%	3.83%

Notes: Statistically significant differences were assessed using t-tests and chi-square tests, as appropriate.

^a“Other” includes respondents who selected Native American/American Indian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, other, or more than one race.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE A.6

Sample Characteristics: Stockton

	Wave 1 (n=195)	Wave 2 (n=198)
Average age (years)	43	46
Age group (percent)		
30 or younger	28.21%	24.75%
31 or older	71.79%	75.25%
Race and ethnicity (percent)*		
Asian American	6.15%	16.16%
Black/African American	29.23%	27.27%
Latinx/Hispanic	34.87%	32.32%
White	13.33%	11.62%
Other ^a	16.41%	12.63%
Gender (percent)		
Male	47.57%	43.23%
Female	52.43%	56.77%
Employed (percent)**		
Employed full time	72.88%	78.89%
Annual household income (percent)		
\$10,000 or lower	21.97%	33.33%
\$10,001–20,000	27.17%	16.97%
\$20,001–30,000	24.28%	20.00%
\$30,001–40,000	13.87%	12.73%
\$40,001–50,000	7.51%	7.88%
\$50,001 or above	5.20%	9.09%

Notes: Statistically significant differences were assessed using t-tests and chi-square tests, as appropriate.

^a“Other” includes respondents who selected Native American/American Indian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, other, or more than one race.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

Appendix B

TABLE B.1

Mean Scores on Perceptions of Police and Police-Community Relationships

	Wave 1			Wave 2		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Procedural justice						
Try to help people that they deal with**	1,226	2.97	1.35	1,168	3.15	1.34
Try to do what is best for the people they are dealing with**	1,228	2.96	1.36	1,164	3.10	1.32
Explain their decisions and actions in ways that people can understand**	1,226	2.88	1.37	1,161	3.05	1.37
Treat people with dignity and respect**	1,224	2.84	1.35	1,161	3.06	1.34
Give people a chance to tell their side of the story before they decide what to do**	1,218	2.86	1.36	1,147	3.04	1.35
Respect people's rights**	1,224	2.82	1.36	1,166	3.02	1.35
Make decisions based on the law and not their personal opinions or biases*	1,204	2.85	1.32	1,150	2.98	1.32
Make fair and impartial decisions with the cases they deal with*	1,194	2.80	1.29	1,132	2.93	1.25
Police legitimacy						
Police in your community are legitimate authorities**	1,224	3.19	1.40	1,158	3.46	1.37
You and the police want the same things for your community**	1,222	3.11	1.46	1,151	3.28	1.45
Police sincerely try to help people like yourself*	1,227	3.05	1.38	1,158	3.20	1.41
Police generally have the same sense of right and wrong that you do**	1,227	2.94	1.44	1,156	3.13	1.42
The laws that the police enforce represent the moral values of people like yourself**	1,220	2.95	1.39	1,152	3.13	1.38
You generally support how the police act in your community**	1,222	2.86	1.42	1,158	3.12	1.41
When the police arrest a person, there is good reason to believe that person has done something wrong	1,223	3.07	1.39	1,151	3.17	1.38
Values of most of the police officers who work in your community are similar to your own**	1,197	2.90	1.38	1,143	3.10	1.39
Police stand up for values that are important to you**	1,221	2.85	1.40	1,149	3.02	1.41
When police deal with people, they almost always behave according to the law**	1,217	2.75	1.35	1,151	2.99	1.40
The police often arrest people for no good reason (reverse coded)	1,221	3.09	1.39	1,152	3.04	1.42
The police usually act in ways consistent with your own ideas about what is right and wrong**	1,217	2.86	1.35	1,146	3.04	1.35
Community-focused policing						
The police department is responsive to community concerns**	1,230	2.69	1.45	1,165	2.93	1.41
The police department prioritizes problems most important to your community**	1,219	2.64	1.46	1,157	2.83	1.43
The police department holds officers accountable for wrong or inappropriate conduct in the community*	1,219	2.49	1.44	1,157	2.63	1.45
Relatability to the police						
You can imagine being friends with a police officer*	1,233	3.05	1.58	1,160	3.21	1.56
You feel comfortable around the police**	1,235	2.90	1.50	1,163	3.14	1.48
You feel safe around the police**	1,229	2.93	1.49	1,158	3.12	1.46
The police are a part of your neighborhood	1,226	2.90	1.53	1,155	3.02	1.52

	Wave 1			Wave 2		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
You personally trust the police**	1,233	2.63	1.48	1,160	2.85	1.45
The police are honest**	1,229	2.56	1.32	1,158	2.72	1.33
Police bias						
Police officers will treat you differently because of your race/ethnicity**	1,230	3.46	1.55	1,157	3.28	1.55
Police officers will judge you based on your race/ethnicity**	1,231	3.42	1.53	1,152	3.26	1.55
Something you do might be misinterpreted as criminal by the police due to your race/ethnicity	1,232	3.30	1.56	1,152	3.19	1.55
The police act based on personal prejudices or biases**	1,225	3.45	1.47	1,151	3.25	1.49
Something you say might be misinterpreted as criminal by the police due to your race/ethnicity*	1,229	3.30	1.55	1,160	3.15	1.55
The police suspect you of being a criminal because of your race/ethnicity	1,230	3.17	1.63	1,162	3.08	1.58
The law						
All laws should be strictly obeyed**	1,226	4.17	1.17	1,154	4.34	1.08
People should do what the law says**	1,224	4.15	1.13	1,151	4.30	1.02
Obeying the law ultimately benefits everyone in the community**	1,225	4.10	1.22	1,153	4.27	1.08
The laws in your community are consistent with your own intuitions about what is right and wrong**	1,219	3.64	1.33	1,145	3.88	1.22
A person who disobeys laws is a danger to others in the community**	1,221	3.63	1.38	1,150	3.80	1.31
The laws of our system are generally consistent with the views of the people in your community about what is right and wrong**	1,218	3.45	1.37	1,146	3.75	1.25
It is hard to break the law and keep your self-respect**	1,223	3.46	1.48	1,140	3.63	1.43
Willingness to partner with police						
Call the police to report a crime*	1,262	4.02	1.41	1,189	4.14	1.34
Report suspicious activity near your home to the police	1,262	3.96	1.43	1,185	4.07	1.38
Provide information to the police to help find a suspect*	1,259	3.77	1.53	1,181	3.90	1.50
Attend a community meeting with the police to discuss crime in your neighborhood	1,257	3.37	1.64	1,185	3.42	1.63
Volunteer your time to help the police solve a crime or find a suspect	1,258	3.17	1.64	1,181	3.23	1.65
Patrol the streets as part of an organized community group	1,258	2.98	1.64	1,181	2.91	1.66

Notes: SD = standard deviation. Statistically significant differences were assessed using t-tests.

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

TABLE B.2

Mean Scores on Perceptions of Neighborhood Conditions

	Wave 1			Wave 2		
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Neighborhood disorder						
People selling or using drugs**	1,240	3.27	1.56	1,163	2.89	1.56
Litter, broken glass, or trash on the sidewalks/streets**	1,271	3.16	1.55	1,198	2.97	1.55
Vacant or deserted houses, buildings, or storefronts**	1,261	3.13	1.59	1,187	2.71	1.53
Teenagers hanging around on the streets**	1,271	2.96	1.56	1,192	2.54	1.51
People being drunk or rowdy in public places**	1,265	2.75	1.56	1,192	2.46	1.48
Vandalism or graffiti on buildings or cars**	1,266	2.60	1.49	1,190	2.35	1.46
Frequency of neighborhood violence						
Shooting or shooting attempts**	1,263	2.77	1.49	1,185	2.45	1.42
Assaults**	1,256	2.25	1.31	1,183	1.94	1.18
Violent fights between neighbors**	1,269	2.12	1.18	1,191	1.89	1.08
Muggings or robberies**	1,257	2.17	1.21	1,180	1.90	1.11
Home burglaries**	1,257	2.19	1.18	1,181	1.93	1.08
Car thefts**	1,251	2.08	1.18	1,183	1.90	1.08
Stabbings or stabbing attempts**	1,246	1.92	1.16	1,185	2.45	1.42
Rapes or sexual assaults*	1,239	1.62	0.97	1,183	1.94	1.18
Personal and vicarious victimization experience						
Shooting or shooting attempts**	1,251	0.44	0.50	1,183	0.31	0.46
Home burglaries**	1,254	0.35	0.48	1,182	0.25	0.43
Assaults**	1,255	0.34	0.47	1,182	0.21	0.41
Violent fights between neighbors**	1,255	0.30	0.46	1,185	0.22	0.41
Car thefts**	1,252	0.29	0.45	1,184	0.23	0.42
Muggings or robberies**	1,255	0.29	0.45	1,185	0.20	0.40
Stabbings or stabbing attempts**	1,255	0.23	0.42	1,181	0.14	0.35
Rapes or sexual assaults**	1,252	0.11	0.32	1,178	0.08	0.27
In the past year, have you been a victim of any of the above crimes in your neighborhood?	1,174	0.16	0.37	1,114	0.14	0.35
Concerns about various property and violent crimes						
Having your home broken into**	1,255	2.94	1.66	1,184	2.67	1.60
Being mugged or robbed**	1,252	2.88	1.66	1,184	2.64	1.61
Being shot or shot at**	1,253	2.82	1.70	1,183	2.52	1.66
Having your car stolen**	1,221	2.66	1.66	1,168	2.39	1.58
Being physically assaulted**	1,249	2.61	1.64	1,179	2.37	1.55
Being stabbed**	1,248	2.43	1.65	1,182	2.19	1.56
Being sexually assaulted**	1,252	2.32	1.65	1,179	2.07	1.51
Neighborhood safety						
Your block**	1,253	3.44	1.37	1,188	3.72	1.23
Your closest local public transportation station or stop**	1,222	3.39	1.37	1,145	3.62	1.27
The way to/from the local public transportation station**	1,218	3.34	1.36	1,141	3.55	1.28
Neighborhood stores**	1,227	3.21	1.37	1,165	3.41	1.34
Neighborhood parks**	1,205	3.11	1.42	1,162	3.34	1.37
Your neighborhood**	1,250	3.16	1.35	1,187	3.45	1.30
Precautionary behavior						
Stay in at night*	1,260	3.35	1.63	1,190	3.21	1.64
Not travel alone**	1,258	2.99	1.64	1,182	2.80	1.61
Avoid certain buildings*	1,256	2.95	1.70	1,183	2.80	1.65
Avoid certain streets	1,257	2.84	1.69	1,189	2.76	1.64
Carry a weapon	1,248	2.21	1.62	1,178	2.14	1.64

Notes: SD = standard deviation. Statistically significant differences were assessed using t-tests

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

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