

ASSESSING POLICE-PUBLIC
CONTACTS IN SEATTLE, WA

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Executive Summary

To be effective, police departments must maintain good relations with the community. If citizens trust and respect police officers and perceive them as fair, they are much more likely to report crimes and assist with investigations. Thus, police departments have an interest in learning what citizens think of them and what they can do to change less than favorable opinions. In January 2003, The City of Seattle commissioned the Vera Institute of Justice to assess citizens' level of satisfaction with the police department and to identify possible sources of friction in police-community interactions. The city was particularly interested in learning whether Seattle residents of different races and ethnicities have different experiences with and opinions of the police. Vera found that overall, citizens hold positive opinions of the police, particularly with regard to their effectiveness at preventing crime, in dealing with residents in a fair and courteous manner, and in dealing with problems of concern to Seattle residents.

Compared with police departments in three other major cities where similar citizen satisfaction surveys have been conducted, Seattle's police department ranks at or near the top on five measures of police effectiveness. Among citizens who had recent contact with the police, satisfaction with officer performance was high. Three in four persons who had asked the police for help expressed satisfaction with the way in which the incident was handled. Two in three persons who were stopped by the police while on the street or in their car were satisfied with how the stop was handled. At the same time, however, many Seattle residents suspect that the police engage in misconduct. In fact, a majority of city residents believe that racial profiling by police officers and stopping people without good reason are problems in Seattle.

When survey results were broken down according to race, a consistent pattern emerged. The responses of Latino, Asian, and white residents of Seattle were virtually indistinguishable on opinion questions and questions about satisfaction with police encounters. However, consistent with results from other surveys, the responses of black residents were uniformly less positive than responses of members of other racial and ethnic groups. This difference was most apparent in opinions about police misconduct, where large majorities of black residents believed that there were problems with the police stopping people without a good reason, engaging in racial profiling, and inflicting verbal or physical abuse upon citizens.

Black residents' experiences with Seattle police officers may help to account for their lower opinions of police misconduct and effectiveness. Although the survey found no difference among races and ethnicities in the proportion of persons stopped by the police, among people detained by the police, larger proportions of black residents were questioned about their presence in a neighborhood, searched, or arrested—all actions associated with more dissatisfaction with police encounters.

Opinions also varied significantly by precinct and neighborhood, independent of race and ethnicity and demographics. A belief that police have problems with misconduct was

most common among residents of the East and Southeast precincts and the Southeast and Duwamish neighborhoods. At the same time, precinct of residence had little relationship to people's level of satisfaction with how the police treated them either when they called for assistance or when they were involuntarily stopped by police.

This report outlines these and other findings from Vera's survey in more detail and provides an overview of Vera's research and methodology. It also offers recommendations for future research that could help the City of Seattle examine in-depth some of the issues that this research uncovers, particularly those related to how the police are perceived by different racial and ethnic communities in the city.

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Introduction

This report describes the results of a telephone survey of Seattle residents conducted between May 9, 2003, and July 22, 2003, by the Vera Institute of Justice and the Jackson Organization. The survey was commissioned by the City of Seattle to assess the public's level of satisfaction with the police department and to identify possible friction points in police-public interactions. Because the City was particularly concerned with differential citizen perceptions and experience of policing according to race and ethnicity, the survey measured the perceptions of Seattle residents of different races and ethnicities.

This study was designed to assess community satisfaction with police-public contacts in the City of Seattle and highlights the rate of contact with police, type of contact, perceptions of police effectiveness, perceptions of police misconduct and satisfaction with routine encounters. The survey included 1,607 Seattle residents. The sample was designed to include roughly equal numbers of black, white, Asian, and Latino residents to facilitate comparisons of perceptions and experiences of different racial and ethnic groups. Details of the survey method are presented in Appendix A.

Survey respondents were asked questions in the following areas:

- Perceptions of the quality of life in their neighborhood
- Opinions of police effectiveness
- Opinions of police misconduct
- Satisfaction with police response to calls for service
- Satisfaction with police handling of involuntary stops
- Satisfaction with the citizen complaint process

Surveys of citizen opinions of policing increasingly have been used in the United States and around the world to measure the quality of policing and to examine how police interact with citizens. There currently are three types of surveys used by municipalities to measure aspects of policing. The simplest form of measurement incorporates a small number of questions about policing within surveys which annually assess citizen satisfaction with city services. A number of cities, including Dallas, Denver, Indianapolis, Kansas City, and St. Louis use a common format developed by a survey research firm. A second type of survey is completely dedicated to opinions about policing. These surveys obtain much greater depth and breadth of information than that gathered by surveys of municipal services. Cities that have conducted surveys dedicated to policing include Charlotte-Mecklenburg (North Carolina), Chicago, Chula Vista (California), Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and San Diego. New York has been experimenting with a third type of survey which attempts to measure not public opinions of the police, but the way that police handle routine encounters with citizens. The monthly surveys originally included interviews with people who summon the police for

assistance and persons stopped by the police (although the latter group was later dropped because of logistical problems).

This study, like the second type mentioned above, is aimed at measuring opinions about the police by incorporating questions that have been used in other types of studies for comparison purposes. Like the survey in New York, it also attempts to learn about routine police encounters with the public, but is not based on administrative data.

The Seattle survey incorporates a number of the questions developed by Wesley Skogan in the Chicago surveys. These same questions have been used in New York and Washington, D.C. By including identical items on the Seattle survey, we were able to compare the responses of Seattle residents to residents of the other cities.

This report describes the methods used in the survey, including the sampling plan and interviewing techniques. It presents the findings for all city residents and compares the Seattle results to results of surveys in other major American cities. In addition, it analyzes the Seattle results according to different racial and ethnic groups, police precincts, and neighborhoods. The final section interprets the findings and makes recommendations for future work.

In sections 1, 3, and 4 where we present citywide frequencies or breakdown frequencies by precinct and neighborhood, we have weighted the sample results. This was done because the survey sample was not random, but was stratified to ensure equal inclusion of the four principal racial and ethnic groups in the city. To provide better estimates of population parameters, we weighted the sample to more closely approximate the racial and ethnic distribution of Seattle. In most instances, the weighted results differ from the unweighted results by one or two percentage points. Appendix B compares sample demographics before and after the weighting process with census data for the city. Appendix E presents the unweighted sample results for all survey items.

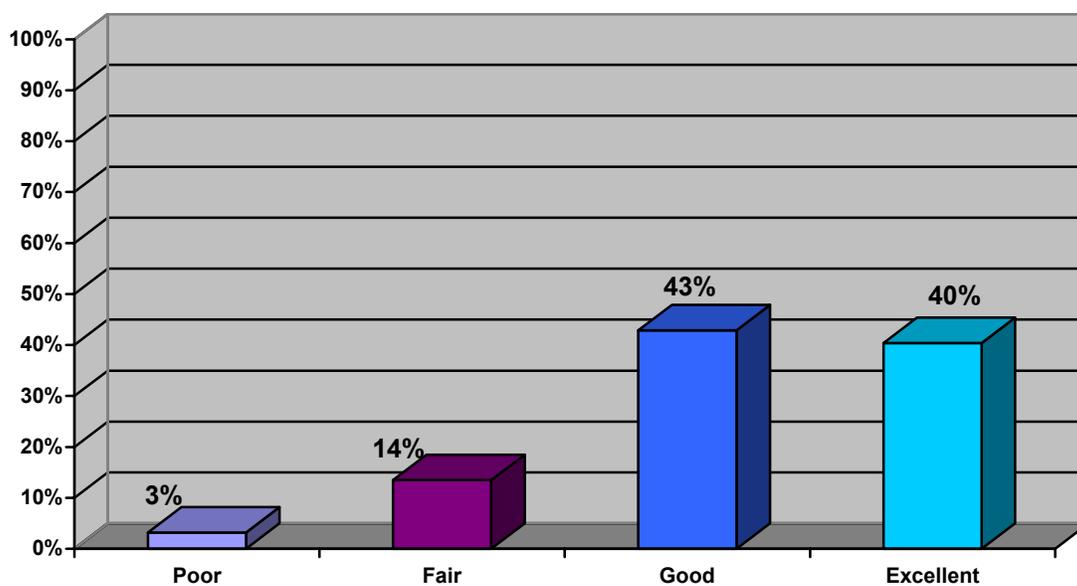
I. Simple Counts: Looking at the Overall Responses of Seattle Residents

In this section we examine the responses of Seattle residents as a whole to neighborhood conditions, crime, and policing. The following tables and figures represent basic percentages of all sample respondents.

Neighborhood perceptions

The first section of the survey asked respondents what they thought of their neighborhoods. When asked to rate their neighborhood as a place to live, more than eight in 10 people felt that their neighborhood was either excellent or good. Just three percent rated their neighborhood as poor (see Figure 1).

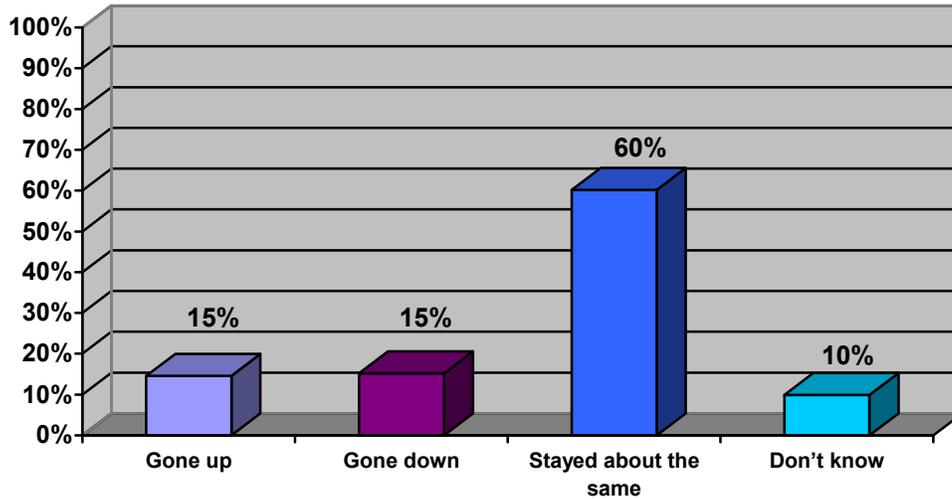
Figure 1: How neighborhood rates as a place to live



Note: Because respondents who answered “Don’t know” represented less than one percent, they are not included in this figure.

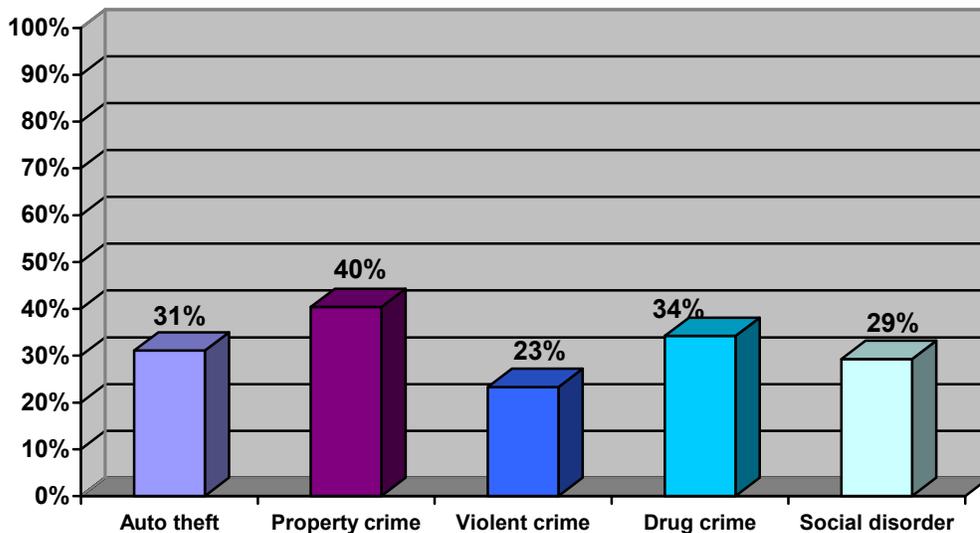
Figure 2 shows that six in 10 residents felt that overall crime in their neighborhood has stayed about the same over the last two years. Equal numbers of respondents felt that crime had gone up or down recently, but these numbers together were only half as great as those who saw no change. One in 10 respondents did not have an opinion about crime trends.

Figure 2: Opinions about overall crime in neighborhood



When asked about the most serious crime problems in their neighborhood, respondents' most common responses were property crime and drug crime, each mentioned by more than one in three respondents (see Figure 3). Surprisingly, violent crime was mentioned by less than one in four respondents.

Figure 3: Most serious crime problems in your neighborhood?



Note: Percentages in this figure add to more than 100 percent because respondents could identify more than one serious crime problem.

Opinions about police effectiveness and misconduct

Survey participants also were asked their opinions about the effectiveness of the police in their neighborhood. To measure police effectiveness they were asked about crime

prevention, the promptness of responses to emergency and non-emergency calls, helpfulness to crime victims, problem-solving skills, tendency to work together with local residents, and dealing with residents in a fair and courteous manner. For each of the questions on police effectiveness, most respondents expressed favorable attitudes (see Figures 4a and 4b). The most positive responses came to the questions about preventing crime and treating residents in a fair and courteous manner, where more than three in four respondents gave the police very positive or positive marks. Respondents gave the police the lowest marks for working together with residents to solve local problems and for response time to non-emergency situations. But even for these items, more than half of respondents thought the police were doing a good job.

The proportion who responded unfavorably for each of the six items about police effectiveness ranged from just under five percent who thought that the police failed to respond promptly to emergency calls for assistance to 22 percent who felt that the police were not doing a good job of working together with neighborhood residents to solve local problems. (Between 10 and 29 percent of people responded “don’t know” on each of the six items.)

Figure 4a: Opinions about police effectiveness

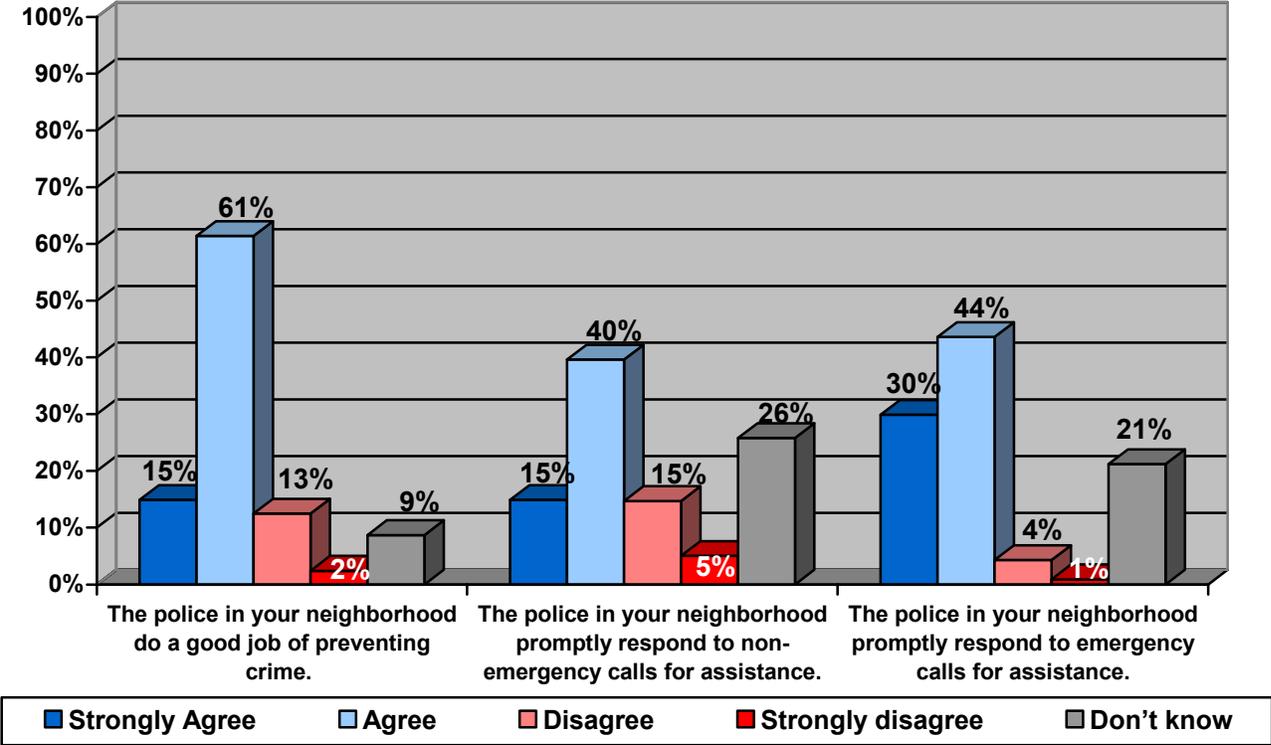
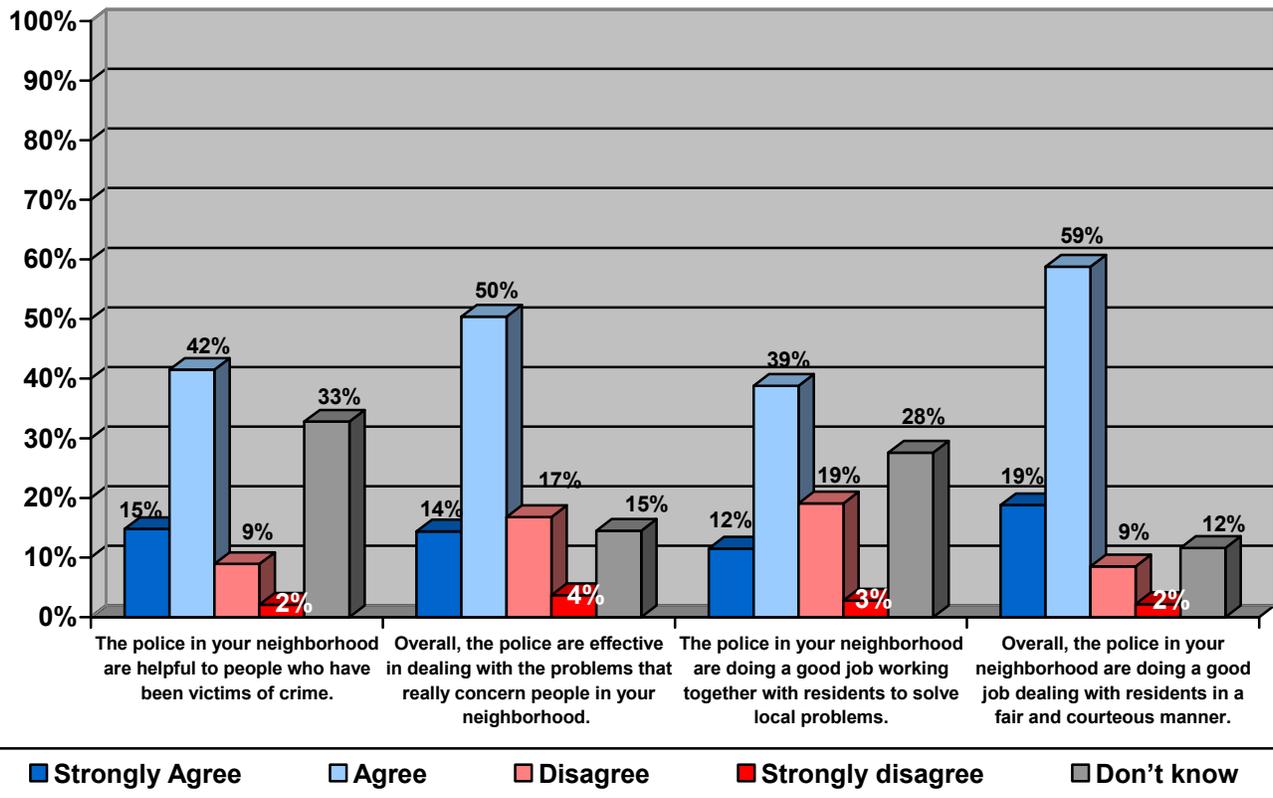
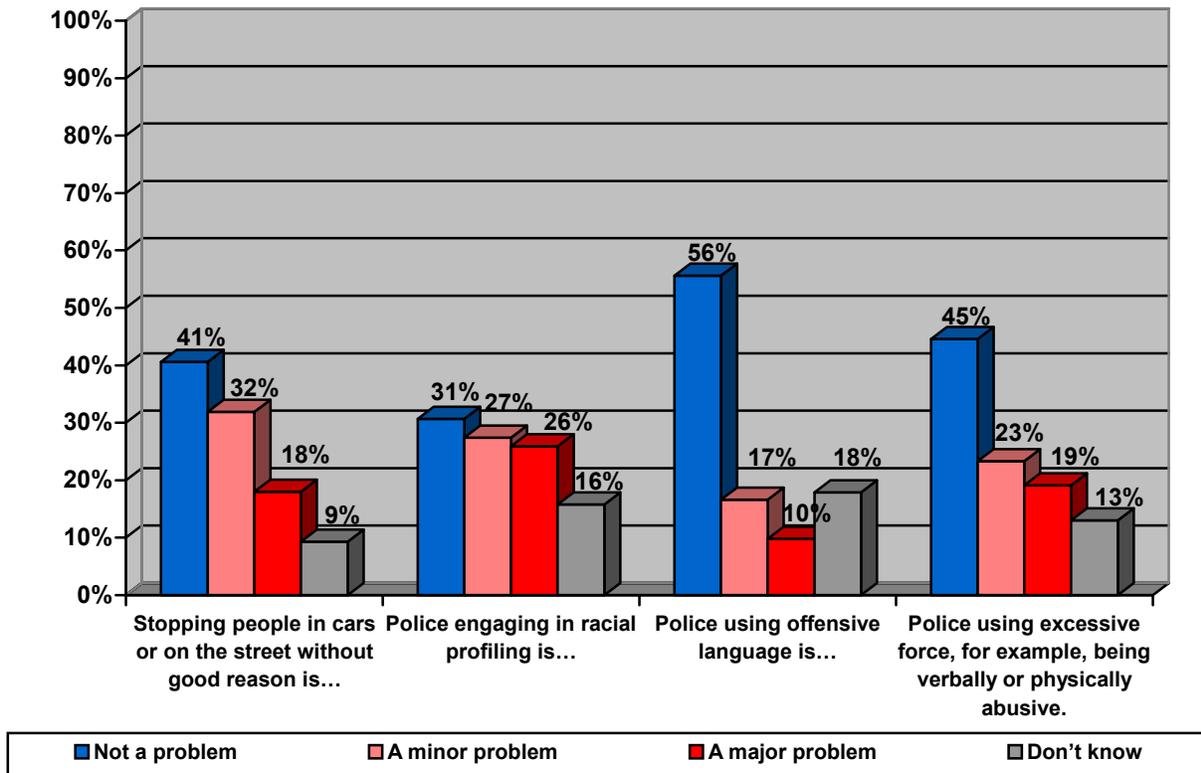


Figure 4b: Opinions about police effectiveness



A second set of questions about the police asked respondents whether they thought that Seattle police engaged in misconduct. Participants were asked to respond to a series of statements related to misconduct, including questions about racial-profiling, unwarranted stops, offensive language, and excessive force. More than half of the respondents felt that police engaging in racial profiling or stopping people without a good reason was either a major or minor problem (see Figure 5). Four in 10 believed that verbal or physical abuse by the police is a problem in Seattle, and one in four believed that offensive language used by police officers is a problem. Between nine and 18 percent of respondents expressed no opinion on these four items.

Figure 5: Opinions about police misconduct



Contact with the police

Voluntary contacts

The survey sought not only to record people’s opinions and perspectives, but **also** to learn about individual experiences with the police. A majority of people reported having a voluntary contact with the police in the last 12 months. Voluntary contacts included reporting a crime, reporting non-crime emergencies, reporting a suspicious person, contacting police about neighborhood concerns, participating in a block watch, or approaching the police for help. The most common forms of voluntary contact were reporting a crime or non-crime emergency to the police, each mentioned by about one in four respondents (see Table I.1). Figure 6 shows that those who reported crimes were primarily victims of property crime, with 37 percent contacting the police as a result of a theft or vandalism and 27 percent contacting the police as a result of a burglary. The least frequent form of voluntary contact with the police was participation in a block watch, reported by slightly more than one in 10 respondents.

Table I.1: Types of voluntary contact reported by respondents

Type of contact	% respondents
In the last 12 months have you...	N=1,607
reported a crime to the police?	28
reported other non-crime emergencies, such as a traffic accident or medical emergency, to the police?	21
reported a suspicious person or noises to the police?	19
contacted the police about neighborhood problems or concerns?	18
participated in a block watch or other anti-crime programs WITH police?	13
been approached by the police for something else?	12
had any voluntary contact with police?	53

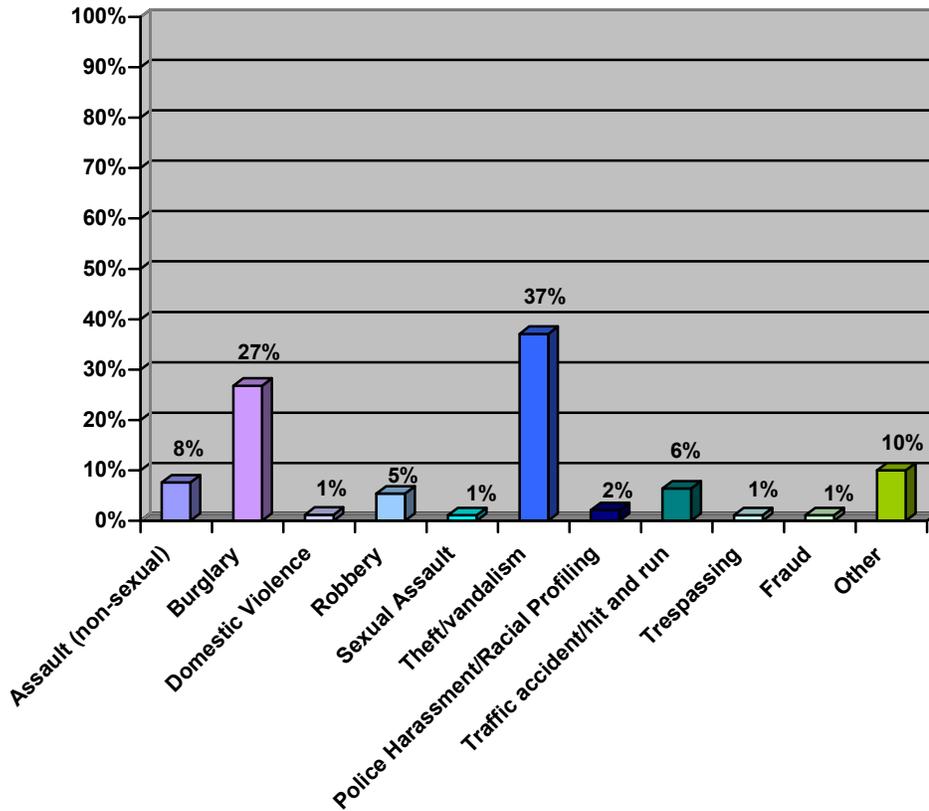
Citizens most likely to request assistance from the police included persons born in the United States, persons who owned their own home, those with higher educational attainment, younger respondents, and blacks. This can be seen in Table I.2, where larger standardized coefficients indicate stronger associations between demographic factors and some form of voluntary police contact.

Table I.2: Associations between citizens' demographic characteristics and requests for police assistance

Demographic characteristic	Standardized Coefficient
Born in United States	- .13**
Homeowner	- .07**
Sex	- .02
Education	.11**
Age	- .19**
Asian	- .04
Black	.09**
Latino	.01

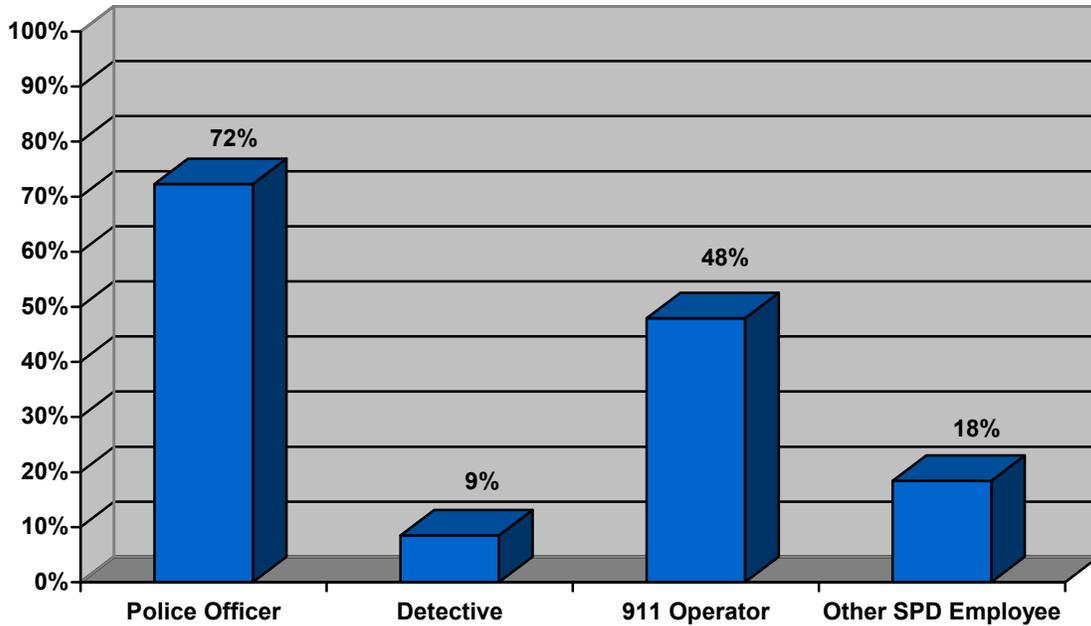
**p<.01

Figure 6: Type of victimization respondents reported



Respondents who reported having voluntary contact with the police were asked about the type of police personnel with whom they interacted. About two in five people who reported contacting the police dealt with a Seattle police officer and one in four with a 911 operator (see Figure 7). Small percentages of people dealt with detectives or other police personnel.

Figure 7: Among respondents who had voluntary encounters with police, percentage who said they had contact with different types of police personnel



*Figure does not add to 100 percent because respondents may have had multiple contacts with different personnel.

The respondents who encountered a uniformed officer were quite positive about their experiences with the officer (see Figure 8). Nearly 9 in 10 respondents who had had a voluntary contact believed that the officer treated them respectfully; three in four believed that the police had responded promptly to their situation; and two in three agreed that the officer had explained where they could get help for problems resulting from the incident. Respondents were less positive about being informed about the status of their case, with one in three agreeing that the officer kept them informed. Overall, three of four respondents reported being very satisfied or satisfied with the way the police officer handled their situation (see Figure 9).

Figure 8: Experience with police officers in voluntary contacts

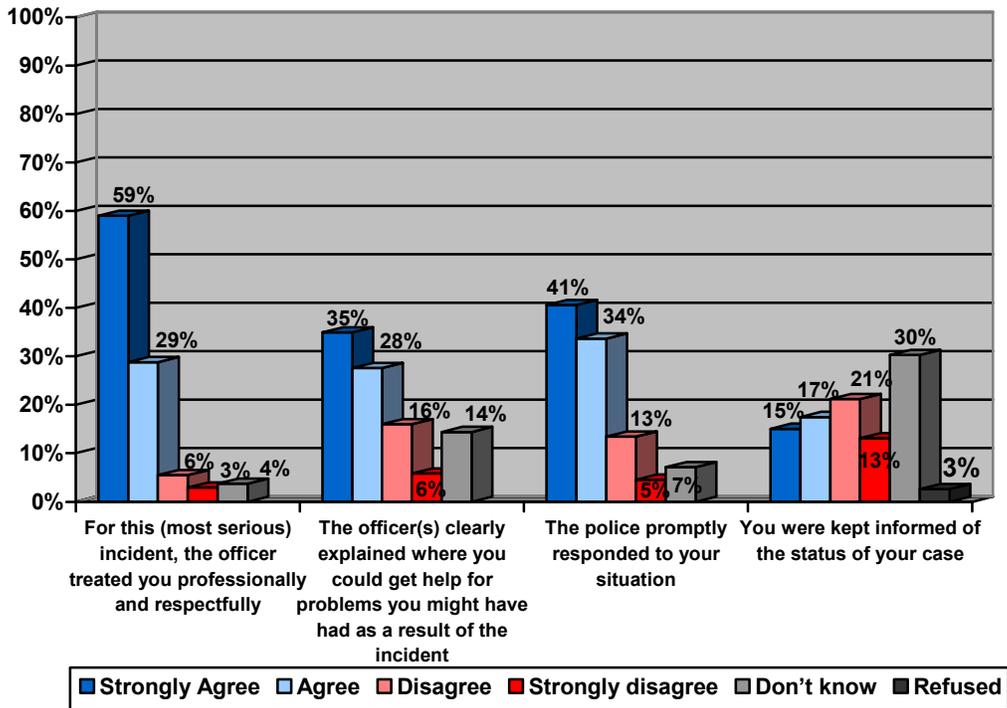
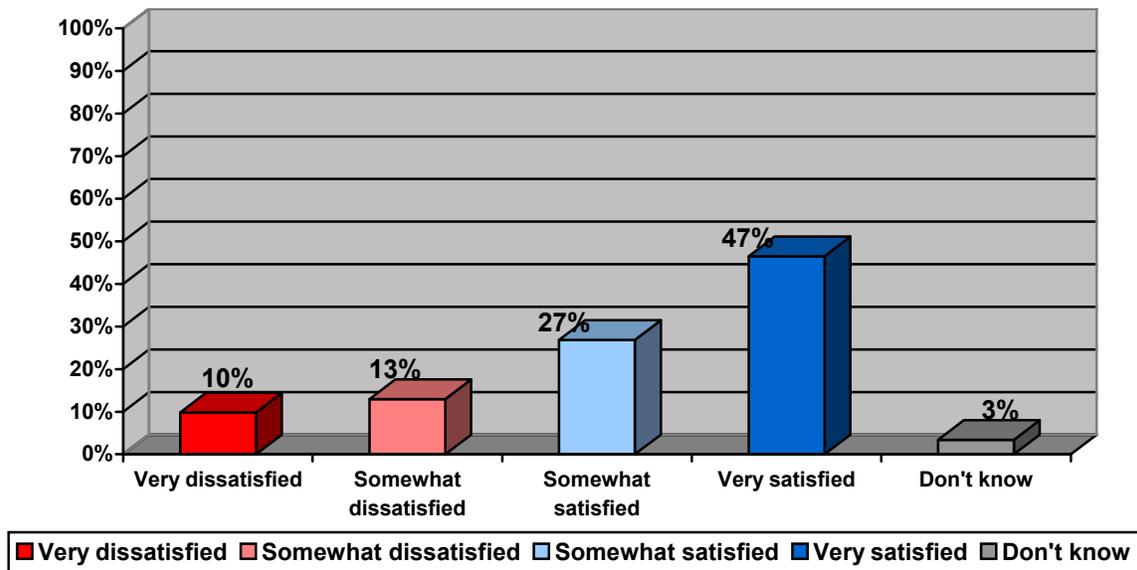


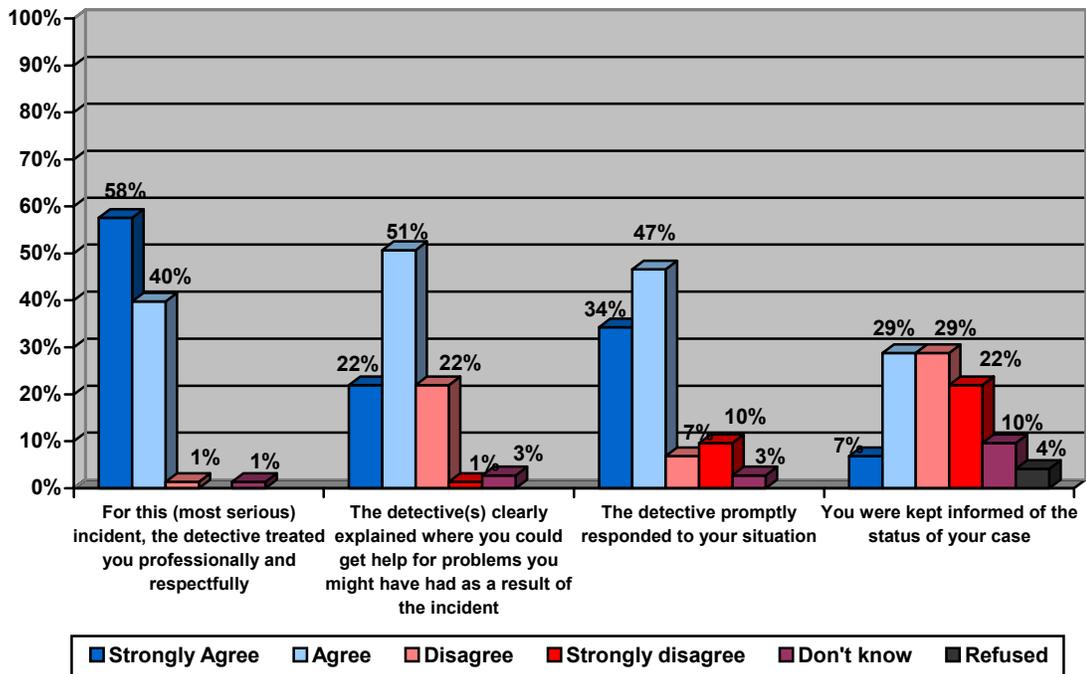
Figure 9: Satisfaction with how voluntary encounter was handled



The small number of respondents who encountered a detective were similarly positive about their experiences (see Figure 10). Again, they were less positive about being kept

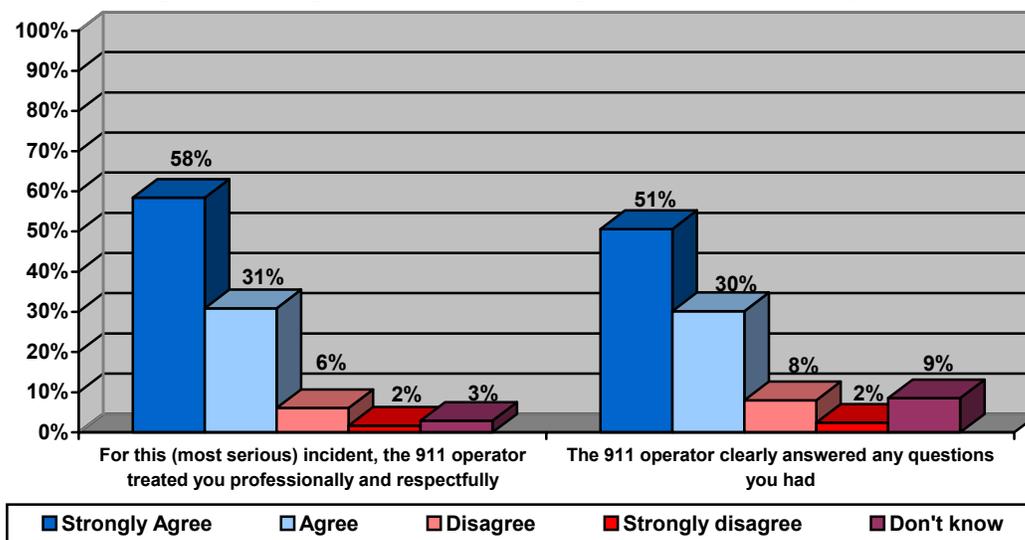
informed of the status of their case, with nearly one in two giving detectives unfavorable marks.

Figure 10: Experience with detectives in voluntary contacts



The response of those who spoke to a 911 operator was overwhelmingly positive as well (see Figure 11). Nine in 10 respondents agreed that they were treated professionally and respectfully and eight in 10 agreed that the 911 operator answered any questions they had.

Figure 11: Experience with 911 operators in voluntary contacts



Involuntary contacts with the police

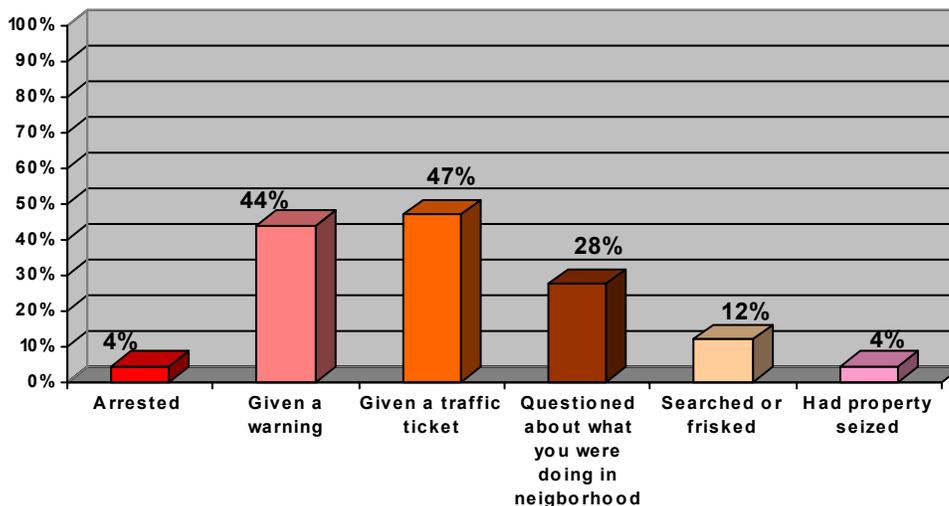
The most common situation for the 28 percent of respondents who had an involuntary contact with the police involved driving: Nearly one in five respondents were stopped while driving and about one in 10 encountered an officer as a result of a traffic accident (see Table I.3).

Table I.3: Types of involuntary contact reported by respondents

Type of contact	% respondents
In the last 12 months have you...	N=1,607
been stopped by the police while walking?	5
been stopped by the police while driving?	17
been involved in a traffic accident that was reported to the police?	8
been stopped and frisked?	2
been arrested?	1
had any involuntary contact?	28

During the most serious incident reported by respondents who had had involuntary contacts (see Figure 12), just four percent were arrested, but almost half (47 percent) were given a summons. During the contact, 12 percent of the respondents were searched or frisked and four percent had property seized.

Figure 12: Police action during most serious involuntary contact



*Percentages add to more than 100 percent because respondents reported multiple outcomes.

Respondents most likely to experience an involuntary contact with the police tended to be younger, male, black, and renters (see Table I.4). This is in close agreement with results from other cities. Again, larger standardized coefficients indicate stronger associations between particular demographic factors and involuntary contacts.

Table I.4: Associations between citizens’ demographic characteristics and involuntary contact with police

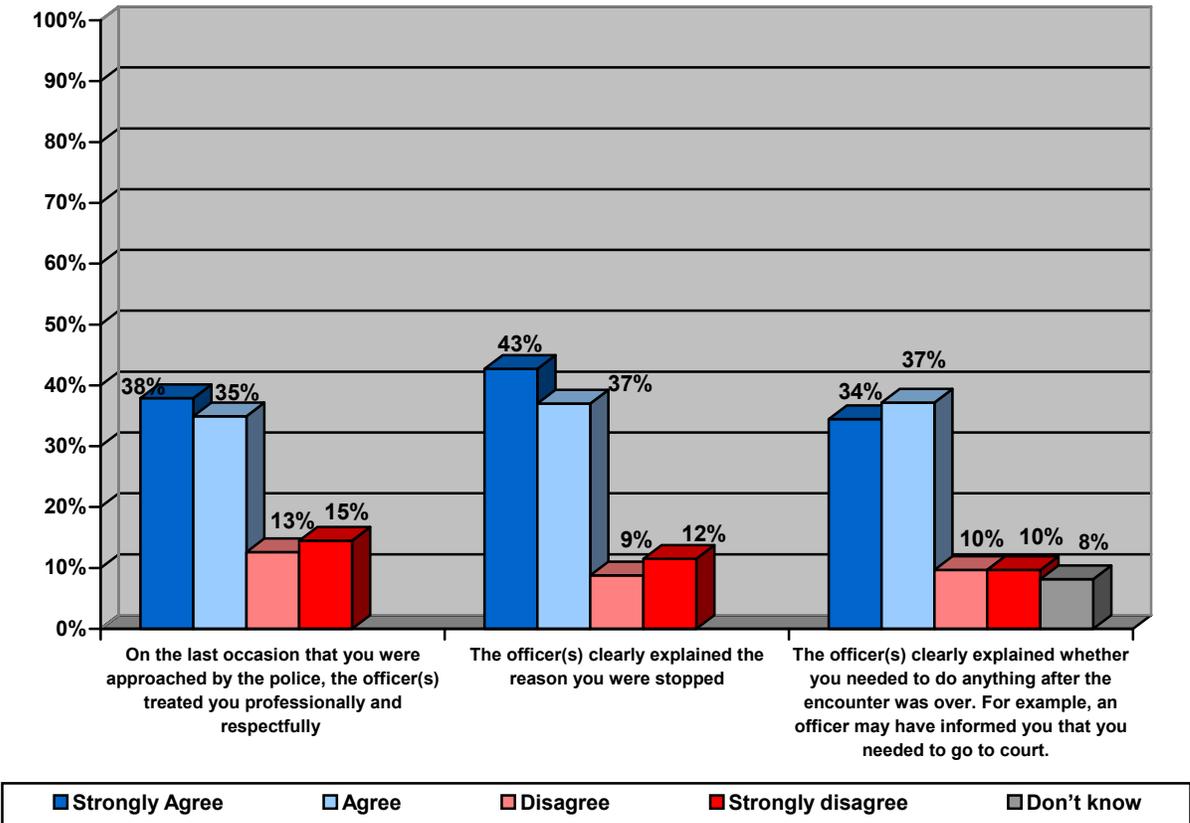
Demographic characteristic	Standardized Coefficient
Born in United States	- .05
Homeowner	- .06*
Sex	- .11**
Education	.02
Age	- .24**
Asian	.01
Black	.11**
Latino	.04

*p≤.05 **p≤.01

Of the 379 people who said that they were stopped, 26 people reported that the police threatened to use or used physical force against them, including grabbing, striking, pulling a weapon, or threatening to hit. Of those 26 people, four reported that no actual force was used, one reported that the force was appropriate, four reported that the force used was somewhat inappropriate, and 17 stated that the force used was very inappropriate.

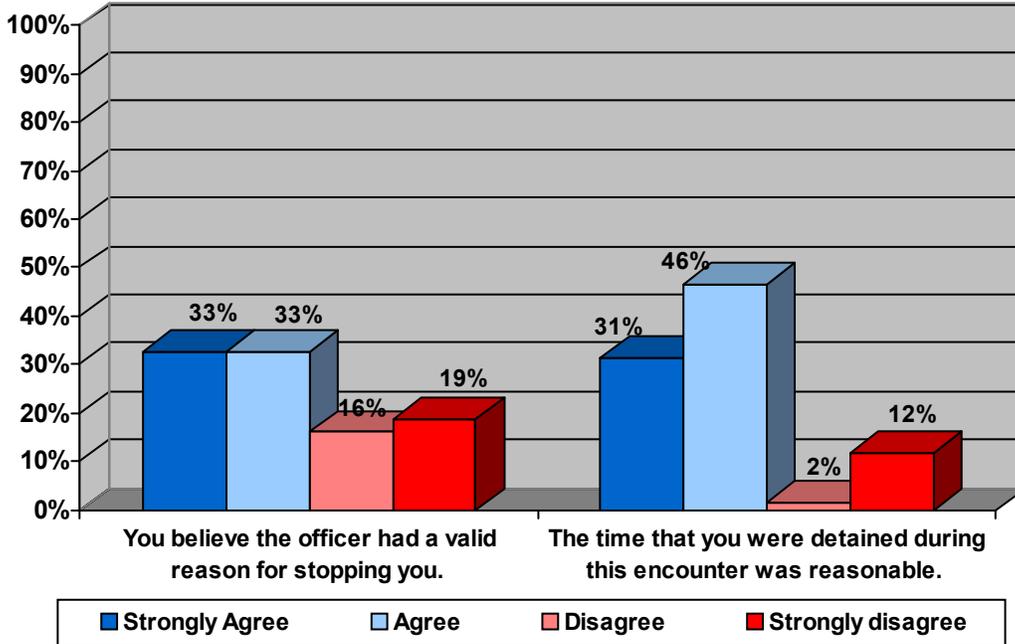
Respondents were surprisingly positive about their experience of being involuntarily stopped or approached by police. About three in four thought the officer acted professionally and clearly explained the reason for the stop and any continuing obligations they had and thought that the time they were detained was reasonable. A somewhat smaller majority (two in three) felt that the officer had a valid reason for stopping them (see Figures 14a and 14b).

Figure 14a: Experiences with police officers in involuntary encounters



Note: Because respondents who answered “Don’t know” represented less than one percent, they were not included in this figure.

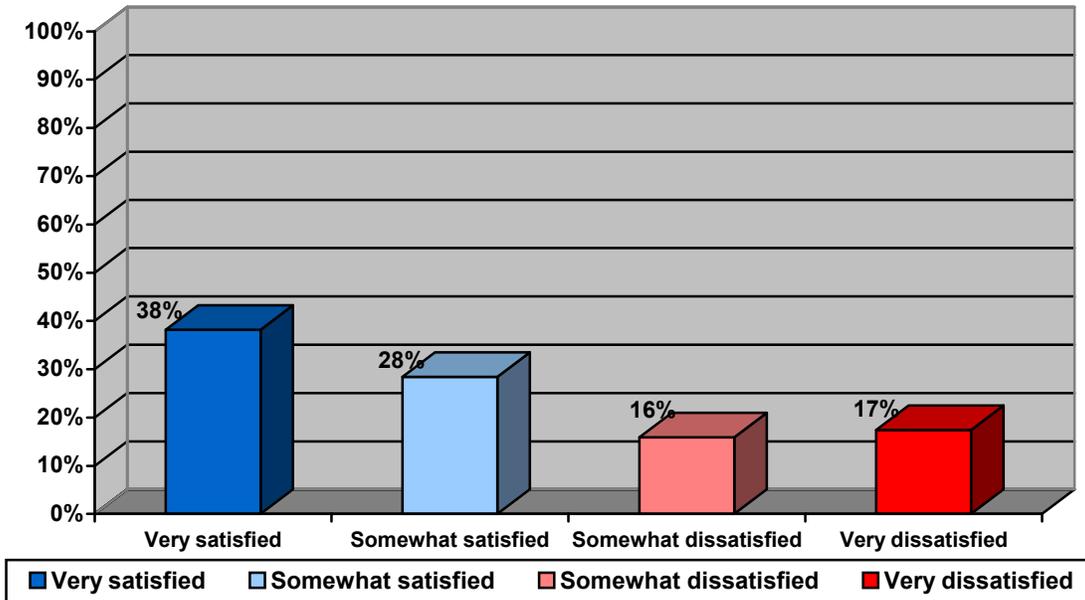
Figure 14b: Experience with police officers in involuntary contacts



Note: Respondents who answered “Don’t know” represented less than one percent and are not included.

Overall, two in three people who had an involuntary encounter with police were very satisfied or satisfied with the encounter, while one in three was dissatisfied or very dissatisfied (see Figure 15).

Figure 15: Satisfaction with how involuntary encounter was handled

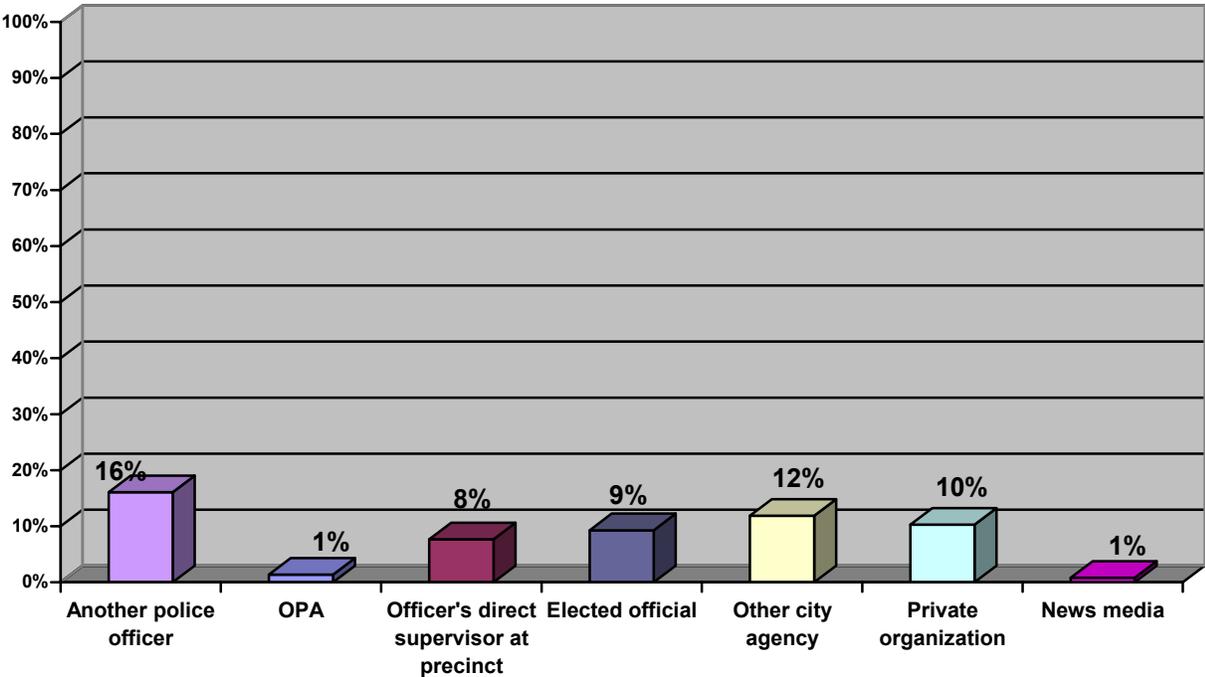


Note: Respondents who answered “Don’t know” represented less than one percent and are not included.

Respondents who were dissatisfied with how their involuntary encounter was handled were asked to recommend how the department’s handling of similar situations could be improved. The most frequent suggestion, made by 28 percent of dissatisfied respondents, was that the police take complaints seriously or do more to help. Other common suggestions included that officers should communicate better with citizens who are stopped (22 percent) or show them greater respect (15 percent).

A third of those who were dissatisfied with their involuntary encounter protested the officer’s action to someone else (see Figure 16). The most common response of those who did was to complain to another police officer or to complain to a private organization. Only one percent of all dissatisfied respondents who protested to someone else filed a complaint with the Office of Professional Accountability (OPA), which is responsible for handling citizens’ complaints about the police.

Figure 16: Percentage of dissatisfied respondents who said they complained to different people and organizations



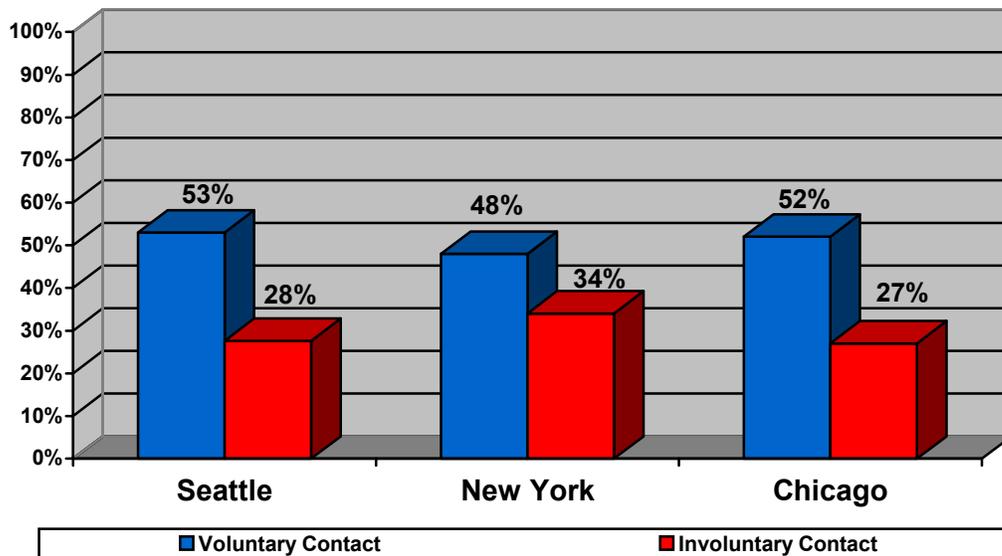
Of 26 respondents who had complained to another police officer, the OPA, or the officer’s direct supervisor at the precinct, most were not satisfied with how their complaint was received. Eighteen reported being very dissatisfied with how the department handled their complaint, four reported being somewhat dissatisfied, and just four were somewhat satisfied or very satisfied.

How Seattle Compares with Some Other U.S. Cities

In this section, we compare our survey results from Seattle with results from several other major cities. The surveys for the other cities were not conducted at the same time as our survey of Seattle, nor were sampling methods identical. Questions and response options were similar, but not all identical to those used in Seattle. Therefore, the comparisons should be viewed only as a rough index of where Seattle stands in relation to other U.S. cities.

The proportion of respondents who had either a voluntary or involuntary contact with the police was substantially larger in this survey than in some others (53 percent and 28 percent, respectively) (see Figure 13). For example, a previous survey in Seattle by the Northwest Survey Group found that just 24 percent of respondents reported any contact with the police. In a national survey by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 21 percent of respondents reported having had contact with the police. The most likely explanation for the higher rate of contact in our survey is that we used multiple items to assess contact (six items for voluntary contact and five for involuntary contact). We have found in previous work that using multiple indicators leads to higher rates of reported contact. The figures we arrived at for Seattle agree closely with rates in Chicago and New York using similar methods (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Comparison of contact rates in Seattle, New York, and Chicago



The questions used to assess public opinion about police effectiveness and police misconduct were drawn largely from questions used by Wes Skogan in his survey work

in Chicago and Washington, D.C. In addition, some of the same questions were used in our survey work in New York several years ago.

When compared with other cities on measures of police effectiveness, Seattle respondents were quite positive (see Table I.5). Seattle respondents had the most favorable opinions of the police on four of the five items common to the various city surveys. Seattle respondents were most notably different from those in other cities in terms of their opinions of whether the police are doing a good job preventing crime and helping victims.

Table I.5: Percentage of respondents in Seattle and other cities who agreed with statements about police effectiveness

	New York 1997	Washington 1999	Chicago 2003	Seattle 2003
Agree or strongly agree that police:	%			
Do a good job of preventing crime	50	53	60	76
Are helpful to crime victims	38	36	50	57
Are effective in dealing with problems that concern people	48	57	62	65
Work together with residents to solve local problems	35	49	54	51

Note: na=not asked

On items about police misconduct, Seattle residents were not remarkably high or low compared with residents of New York, Chicago, or Washington (see Table I.6). Seattle residents were the most likely of all city respondents to say that the police stopped people without good reason. However, they were far less likely than New Yorkers to say that their police used offensive language. Seattle residents were more likely than residents of Washington or Chicago, but less likely than New Yorkers, to say that the police were verbally or physically abusive.

Table I.6: Percentage of respondents in Seattle and other cities who perceived problems with police misconduct

	New York 1997	Washington 1999	Chicago 2003	Seattle 2003
Perceive major or minor problems with the police:	%			
Stopping people without good reason	45	20	33	50
Using offensive language	53	na	na	27
Being verbally or physically abusive	52	20	33	42

Note: na=not asked

II. Results by Race and Ethnicity

In this section, we examine how opinions of the police and experiences with the police vary by race and ethnicity. We found little difference among racial and ethnic groups in opinions of police effectiveness. As mentioned in the previous section, half to three-quarters of respondents felt that the police did a good job of preventing crime, responded promptly to calls for assistance, were helpful to crime victims, were effective in dealing with problems that concern Seattle residents, work together with residents to solve local problems, and deal with residents in a fair and courteous manner. Positive ratings in each of these areas were spread fairly evenly across ethnic groups (see Table II.1). There were no consistent patterns across the items of one ethnic group scoring higher or lower than the others. The lone exception was the question about whether the police are responsive to the respondent's racial or ethnic group. Compared with Latinos and Asians, a significantly larger number of whites and a significantly smaller number of blacks agreed with this item.

Table II.1: Percentage of respondents who agreed with statements about police effectiveness, by race and ethnicity (all respondents, N=1,607)

	Asian	Black	White	Latino	Statistical significance	Overall
Agree or strongly agree that police:	%					%
Do a good job of preventing crime	78	69	78	69	p<.01	73
Promptly respond to non-emergency calls	57	52	54	62	p<.05	56
Promptly respond to emergency calls	72	76	73	75	ns	74
Are helpful to crime victims	62	53	55	57	ns	57
Are effective in dealing with problems that concern people	68	56	65	63	p<.01	63
Work together with residents to solve local problems	56	51	49	53	ns	52
Deal with residents in fair and courteous manner	75	64	80	72	p<.01	73
Are responsive to concerns of their racial group	67	53	85	66	p<.01	68

Note: ns=not statistically significant.

In contrast to the similarity between racial and ethnic groups on measures of police effectiveness, we noted significant differences by race or ethnicity on questions about police misconduct (see Table II.2). When asked about police stopping people without good reason, engaging in racial profiling, using offensive language, or being verbally or physically abusive, Latinos, Asians, and whites were about equally likely to agree that these were problem areas. However, for each of these items, blacks were about 50 percent more likely than the other ethnic groups to believe that problems existed. Indeed, about three in four blacks believed that stopping people without good reason, engaging in racial profiling, and being verbally or physically abusive were problems in Seattle.

Table II.2: Percentage of respondents who perceived problems with police misconduct, by race and ethnicity (all respondents, N=1607)

	Asian	Black	White	Latino	Statistical significance	Overall
Perceive major or minor problems with police:	%					%
Stopping people without good reason	53	76	47	45	p<.01	55
Engaging in racial profiling	56	78	51	47	p<.01	57
Using offensive language	36	48	22	26	p<.01	33
Being verbally or physically abusive	47	66	39	37	p<.01	47

The survey found substantial differences among racial and ethnic groups in the proportion of persons who had had some form of voluntary contact with the police during the past year. Blacks were the most likely to call the police and Asians the least likely (see Table II.3). This pattern held up across each of the six items that were used to assess voluntary contact, but was largest for participation in anti-crime activities. Participation among blacks was twice that of Asians and Latinos.

Table II.3: Percentage of respondents who reported different types of voluntary contact with the police, by race and ethnicity (all respondents, N=1,605)

	Asian N=400	Black N=400	White N=409	Latino N=398
In the last 12 months have you...	%			
reported a crime to the police?	20	29	29	22
reported other non-crime emergencies such as a traffic accident or medical emergency to the police?	22	31	22	25
reported a suspicious person or noises to police?	18	27	27	28
contacted police about neighborhood problems or concerns?	19	34	25	22
participated in block watch or other anti-crime programs WITH police?	16	37	30	17
approached police for something else?	18	30	30	22

There were some differences—though not major or consistent—according to race and ethnicity in assessments of police encounters among persons who had had voluntary contact with the police (see Table II.4). The four groups were very similar in the proportion who responded positively to questions about whether responding officers treated them professionally, explained to them where to get help, and kept them informed of the status of their case. There was variation across the groups in responses to questions about whether the police responded promptly to the call for assistance and whether they handled the situation satisfactorily. Again, a significantly smaller proportion of black respondents responded affirmatively to these items relative to the other three ethnic groups. There were virtually no differences between Latinos, Asians, and whites on these items.

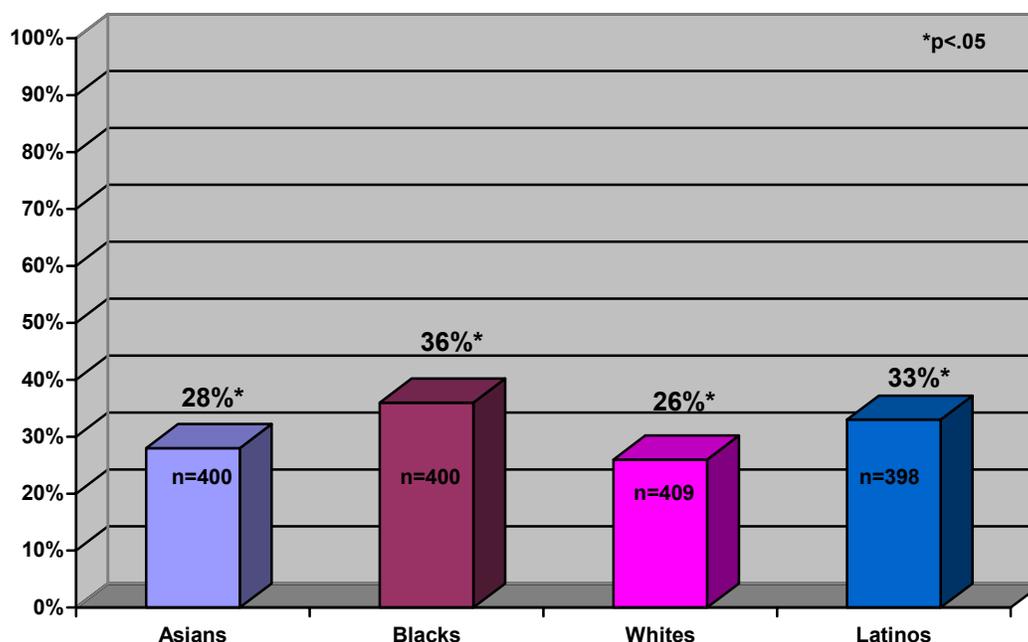
Table II.4: Percentage of people who reported recent voluntary contacts with the police who agreed with statements about how police treated them (N=605)

	Asian	Black	White	Latino	Statistical significance	Overall
agree or strongly agree that police officers:	%					%
Treated them professionally	85	80	89	87	ns	85
Explained where to get help	65	60	64	61	ns	62
Responded promptly	72	63	77	77	p<.05	72
Kept them informed of case status	31	34	33	39	ns	34
Handled situation satisfactorily†	76	63	75	71	p<.05	71

†N=824. Note: ns=not statistically significant.

The proportion of blacks who had involuntary contacts with the police was somewhat, but not substantially, higher than other ethnic groups (see Figure 22). Latinos were next most likely to have an involuntary contact, followed by Asians and whites.

Figure 22: Involuntary contact with police by race/ethnicity



Strong racial and ethnic differences were evident in the assessments of the experiences of respondents who were stopped by the police (see Table II.5). Consistent with our other results, blacks evaluated their experiences differently than others. Black

respondents were significantly less likely than whites, Asians, or Latinos to agree that police officers treated them professionally, explained the reasons for the stop, had a valid reason for the stop, detained them for a reasonable amount of time, explained any subsequent obligations resulting from the stop, or overall handled the situation satisfactorily. There were no consistent or large differences among the other three groups.

Table II.5: Percentage of respondents who reported having recently been stopped by the police who agreed with statements about how they were treated by police (N=379)

	Asian	Black	White	Latino	Statistical significance	Overall
agree or strongly agree that police officers:	%					%
Treated them professionally	76	56	74	74	p<.01	69
Explained reasons for stop	79	63	81	80	p<.01	75
Explained obligations	65	62	75	70	ns	68
Had valid reason for stop	67	44	68	60	p<.01	59
Took reasonable time	69	53	82	82	p<.01	71
Handled situation satisfactorily	73	48	68	66	p<.01	63

Note: ns=not statistically significant.

In part, the lesser satisfaction of blacks who were stopped may stem from differences in the actions taken by officers during the encounter (see Table II.6). Blacks who were stopped were more than twice as **likely as** members of any other ethnic group to report being arrested, to be searched or frisked, to be asked what they were doing in the area, or to have property seized. (Differences in the latter three items were statistically significant.) Differences among whites, Asians, and Latinos were minimal.¹

¹ We considered that the differences among racial and ethnic groups might be attributable to differences in types of stops. That is, blacks might be more likely to be stopped on foot, while others might be more likely to be stopped while driving. Pedestrian stops might be more likely to produce actions like arrest or search and seizure than traffic stops. However, the survey found little difference by race or ethnicity in whether respondents were stopped while walking or driving.

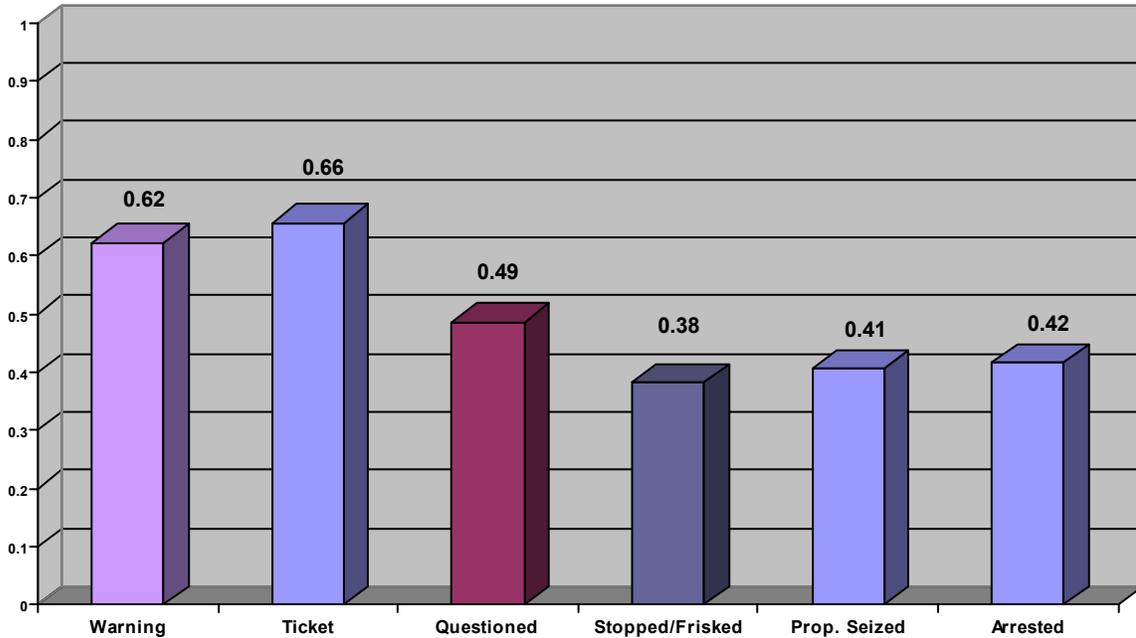
Table II.6: Action taken during involuntary contact with the police, by race and ethnicity (all respondents)

Action taken (%)	Asian (n=82)	Black (n=109)	White (n=78)	Latino (n=109)	Statistical significance
Given warning	50	42	44	39	ns
Issued citation	38	49	47	57	ns
Questioned about why in the area	22	48	26	23	.001
Searched or frisked	6	22	11	13	.01
Property seized	1	11	4	6	.05
Arrested	4	9	4	3	ns

Note: ns=not statistically significant.

The kinds of actions that were more often reported by blacks were also actions that resulted in less satisfactory evaluations of involuntary encounters. Figure 23 shows that arrests, searches, and questions about what the respondent was doing in the area—exactly those actions more likely to be experienced by blacks—resulted in the lowest levels of satisfaction with the stop. (The overall satisfaction scale used here is a composite of the individual items assessing experience with stops. The scale, ranging from 0 to 1, is described in detail in Appendix C.)

Figure 23: Satisfaction with Involuntary Contacts by Action Taken



III. Results by Precinct

In this section we analyze differences in opinions of the police and experience with the police among Seattle's five precincts. In all precincts, at least one in two and as many as nine in 10 respondents held favorable views on all items pertaining to police effectiveness (see Table III.1). We found statistically significant differences among the precincts on five of the eight questions about police effectiveness, including whether the police do a good job of preventing crime, respond promptly to emergency calls, are effective in dealing with problems that concern neighborhood residents, deal with residents in a fair and courteous manner, and are responsive to the concerns of specific racial and ethnic groups. The Southwest precinct had the highest ratings on this set of questions, leading the other precincts in seven of the eight categories. No precinct emerged consistently with the lowest ratings on questions about police effectiveness.

Table III.1: Percentage of respondents who agree with statements about police effectiveness, by precinct (N=1,478)

	North	Southeast	Southwest	West	East	Statistical significance	Overall
agree or strongly agree that police:	%						%
Do a good job of preventing crime	79	72	82	76	75	p<.05	77
Promptly respond to non-emergency calls	57	51	57	47	55	ns	55
Promptly respond to emergency calls	71	81	83	70	74	p<.01	74
Are helpful to crime victims	59	54	68	49	54	ns	57
Are effective in dealing with problems that concern people	68	61	75	68	57	p<.01	66
Work together with residents to solve local problems	49	50	63	59	45	ns	51
Deal with residents in fair and courteous manner	83	73	87	79	67	p<.01	78
Are responsive to concerns of their racial group	81	71	84	85	76	p<.05	79

Note: ns=not statistically significant.

Precinct differences were sharper in the set of questions about police misconduct (see Table III.2). Among the five precincts, the North and Southwest precincts had the fewest respondents who believed that the police engaged in misconduct. The East and Southeast precincts had the most respondents who believed that police misconduct was a problem: In these precincts about six in 10 respondents believed that the police stop citizens without good reason and engage in racial profiling.

Table III.2: Percentage of respondents who perceive problems with police misconduct, by precinct (N=1,478)

	North	Southeast	Southwest	West	East	Statistical significance	Overall
perceive major or minor problem with police:	%						%
Stopping people without good reason	41	59	48	55	58	p<.01	50
Engaging in racial profiling	44	63	51	54	67	p<.01	54
Using offensive language	22	36	17	30	31	p<.01	26
Being verbally or physically abusive	34	48	43	38	57	p<.01	43

There were not consistent differences among precincts on citizens’ reactions to voluntary contacts with police (see Table III.3). For four of the five items, sizeable majorities of respondents in all precincts believed that the responding officer had done a good job. By contrast, just one precinct had a majority of citizens who were satisfied with police officer follow-up on the status of their case. The two items where differences between precincts reached statistical significance were treating citizens in a professional manner (where the West and Southwest precincts led the others) and responding promptly to the call for assistance (led by the Southwest and North precincts).

Table III.3: Among people who reported recent voluntary contact with the police, the percentage who agreed with statements about how the police treated them, by precinct (N=569)

	North	Southeast	Southwest	West	East	Statistical significance	Overall
agree or strongly agree that police officers:	%						%
Treated them professionally	89	88	93	95	86	p<.01	90
Explained where to get help	64	61	84	56	59	ns	64
Responded promptly	81	75	82	76	66	p<.05	76
Kept them informed of case status	33	27	54	32	34	ns	35
Handled situation satisfactorily†	72	71	83	77	76	ns	75

†N=779. Note: ns=not statistically significant.

Table III.4 displays precinct differences in the reactions of respondents who had had involuntary contacts with the police. For all items, between six in 10 and nine in 10 respondents rated the police favorably in each precinct. The only item for which statistically significant differences between precincts emerged was in the amount of time citizens were detained. Detention times were seen as most reasonable in the Southwest precinct and as least reasonable in the Southeast precinct.

Table III.4: Percentage of respondents who reported having recently been stopped by the police who agreed with statements about how they were treated by police (N=290)

	North	Southeast	Southwest	West	East	Statistical significance	Overall
agree or strongly agree that police officers:	%						%
Treated them professionally	81	63	89	61	73	ns	74
Explained reasons for stop	84	63	91	72	80	ns	78
Explained obligations	90	63	89	70	58	ns	73
Had valid reason for stop	68	60	66	61	65	ns	65
Took reasonable time	81	61	91	69	80	p<.01	77
Handled situation satisfactorily	68	57	80	61	67	ns	66

Note: ns=not statistically significant.

IV. Results by Neighborhood

In this section, we break down perceptions and opinions of the police by the neighborhood in which respondents live. On many of the neighborhood perceptions, differences were minimal. In all neighborhoods, at least seven in 10 respondents felt that their neighborhood was a good place to live (see Table IV.1). Positive responses ranged as high as 94 percent in Queen Anne/Magnolia and as low as 72 percent in Southeast Seattle.

There was some variation among neighborhoods in perceptions of whether crime is increasing. The proportion of respondents who believed crime was on the rise clustered within a band from nine percent in Ballard to 35 percent in downtown Seattle. Similarly, perceptions of some forms of crime and social disorder varied across neighborhoods. Violent crime and social disorder were seen as a problem by about one-fourth of residents in all neighborhoods across the city. Capitol Hill had the largest proportion of residents (four in 10) who said violent crime was a problem, and around two-thirds of Downtown residents said social disorder was a problem.

We also observed substantial variation in perceptions of property crime. In Downtown Seattle, this was perceived as a problem by just 26 percent of respondents, but in Lake Union, 61 percent of respondents believed that property crime was a problem. Some of the largest variations across neighborhoods were in perceptions of auto theft and drugs. In Ballard, car theft was seen as a problem by 20 percent of those responding to the survey, but that figure jumped to 49 percent in Lake Union. Drugs were seen as a problem by just 16 percent of residents in the Queen Anne/Magnolia neighborhood, but by 70 percent in the Downtown area.

On a scale we created from seven questionnaire items measuring police effectiveness (see Appendix C for details on creation of the scale), we observed little variation across neighborhoods. On the scale ranging from 0 to 1, neighborhoods were clustered between 0.60 and 0.70, although the Downtown area was an outlier with a score of 0.54 (see Table IV.2). But neighborhood variation was far greater on a scale of police misconduct derived from three questionnaire items (again, see Appendix C for details of how the scale was constructed). The score for Duwamish, where residents perceived the highest levels of misconduct, was nearly twice as high as the score for Northeast Seattle, where residents perceived the lowest levels of misconduct.

**Table IV.1: Percentage of respondents who said ‘yes’
to questions about their neighborhoods, by neighborhood (N=1,607)**

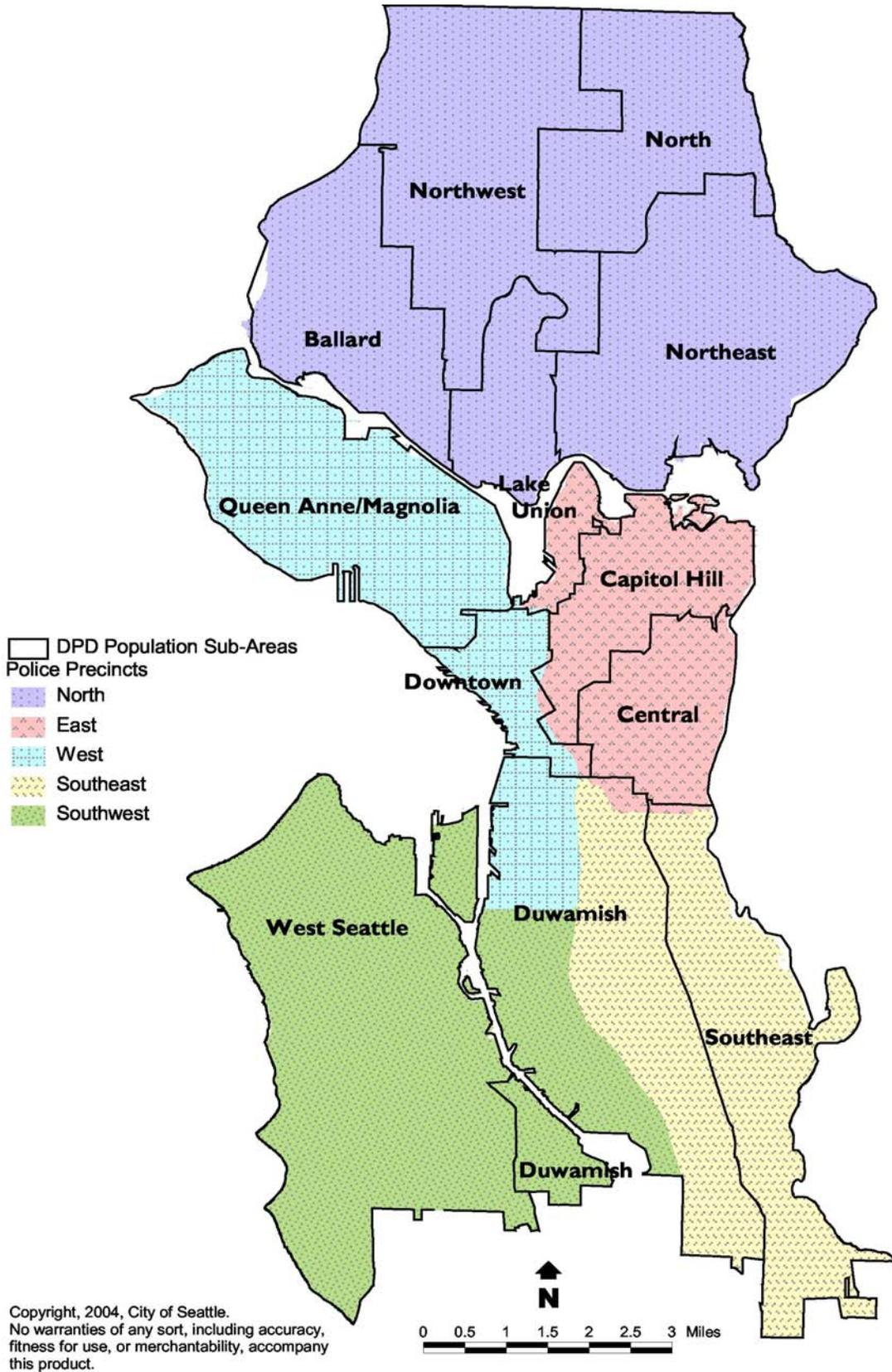
Question	Ballard	Capitol Hill	Central	Down-Town	Duwamish	Lake Union	North	North-east	North-west	Queen Anne/Mag	South-east	West Seattle
Crime increased?	9	17	17	35	13	21	14	12	16	12	17	13
Good place to live?	90	83	75	74	75	93	79	87	84	94	72	85
Auto theft a problem?	20	36	23	26	30	49	36	20	29	38	21	47
Property crime a problem?	31	40	38	26	43	61	49	41	33	39	35	58
Violent crime a problem?	17	42	20	26	15	12	32	23	23	18	24	26
Drugs a problem?	19	52	54	70	25	29	42	27	31	16	41	33
Social disorder a problem?	28	49	27	61	21	38	29	25	34	31	21	25

Table IV.2: Scores on scales of police effectiveness and misconduct, by neighborhood

Scale	Ballard	Capitol Hill	Central	Down-Town	Duwamish	Lake Union	North	North-east	North-west	Queen Anne/Mag	South-east	West Seattle
Police effectiveness†	0.69	0.64	0.62	0.54	0.62	0.67	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.62	0.70
Police misconduct††	0.28	0.40	0.50	0.42	0.53	0.30	0.30	0.26	0.27	0.36	0.43	0.34

†N=1,287. ††N=1,368

Figure 24: Map of Seattle Neighborhoods



V. Multivariate Analyses

In the previous sections, we found that many indicators of public opinion of the police and satisfaction with police encounters are affected by both race and ethnicity and precinct. However, it is possible that the apparent effects are misleading. For example, different racial and ethnic groups and precincts likely vary according to socioeconomic indicators such as educational attainment and home ownership and that such factors could be the reason for variations among groups and precincts. In this section, we ask the question whether, once such confounding variables are controlled, evaluations of the police are still affected by race and ethnicity and precinct.

To facilitate these analyses, we have distilled the multiple indicators for opinions of police effectiveness, opinions of police misconduct, satisfaction with voluntary police contacts, and satisfaction with involuntary police contacts into single scales. These scales were created essentially by adding responses to the survey items in each of the four categories. Appendix C provides detail on how the four scales were created.

Demographic Variations in Public Opinion and Satisfaction with Police Interactions

We begin by examining how the four constructed summary measures vary with each of the demographic measures. As we saw in the last sections, opinions of the police and satisfaction with police-citizen interactions vary according to both race and ethnicity and precinct (see Table V.1). Race and ethnicity is related to all four scales created from individual questionnaire items: In each case, blacks give police more negative ratings than Latinos, Asians, or whites. Precinct is significantly related to opinions about police effectiveness and misconduct and satisfaction with voluntary (but not involuntary) police contacts. In general, residents of the North, West, and Southwest precincts rate the police more positively than residents of the Southeast and East precincts.

The table also indicates that age and country of origin affect public opinion of the police and satisfaction with police contacts. Older Seattle residents were more likely than younger residents to believe that the police were effective and less likely to believe that they engaged in misconduct. Older residents also tended to be more satisfied with voluntary police contacts than younger residents. Seattle residents born outside the United States were more likely than native-born respondents to believe that the police were effective and less likely to believe that the police engaged in misconduct. Foreign-born respondents also tended to be more satisfied with how the police handled stops than respondents who were born in the United States.

The remaining demographic items in the table exerted little effect upon what respondents thought of the police. Home ownership affected only satisfaction with

voluntary contacts (homeowners were more satisfied than renters); educational attainment affected only satisfaction with involuntary contacts (but there was no ordered relationship); and sex affected only opinions about police misconduct (women were more likely to see it as a problem than men).

Table V.1: Mean scores on scales of police effectiveness, police misconduct, voluntary contact satisfaction, and involuntary contact satisfaction by respondent demographic characteristics

Demographic characteristic	Effectiveness (N=1,400)	Misconduct (N=1,485)	Voluntary Satisfaction (N=584)	Involuntary Satisfaction (N=379)
Race/Ethnicity	**	**	**	**
White	0.68	0.32	0.76	0.69
Asian	0.67	0.40	0.66	0.65
Latino	0.65	0.34	0.65	0.65
Black	0.57	0.64	0.60	0.51
Precinct	**	**	**	
North	0.68	0.32	0.70	0.68
West	0.67	0.35	0.73	0.65
Southwest	0.68	0.33	0.72	0.63
Southeast	0.60	0.51	0.66	0.59
East	0.60	0.51	0.60	0.59
Age	**	**	**	
18-24	0.61	0.46	0.59	0.60
25-34	0.63	0.43	0.67	0.62
35-44	0.64	0.43	0.66	0.65
45-54	0.64	0.49	0.67	0.63
55-64	0.65	0.40	0.70	0.59
65 or above	0.70	0.30	0.77	0.75
Education				**
Vocational degree or below	0.65	0.41	0.63	0.63
Some college	0.62	0.47	0.65	0.54
College degree	0.63	0.40	0.68	0.68
Graduate or professional degree	0.66	0.42	0.70	0.62
U.S.-born	**	**		**
Yes	0.62	0.47	0.66	0.58
No	0.69	0.34	0.69	0.68
Sex		**		**
Male	0.64	0.39	0.66	0.65
Female	0.64	0.46	0.67	0.58
Homeowner			**	
Yes	0.65	0.43	0.69	0.64
No	0.64	0.42	0.64	0.60

**p<.01 (based on ANOVA tests).

Modeling Determinants of Public Opinion

In this section, we examine the effects of demographic characteristics on opinions of the police and satisfaction with police encounters using multivariate models. In these models, the effect of each demographic factor is assessed while holding constant the effects of the other factors. Thus, if socioeconomic status and race and ethnicity are confounded, this form of analysis will permit us to determine whether race and ethnicity influence opinions of the police across levels of socioeconomic status. We present our findings in Table V.2.

Table V.2: Analysis of covariance models of survey respondents' perceptions of police effectiveness and misconduct and voluntary and involuntary consumer satisfaction, according to demographic characteristics and precinct

Demographic characteristic	Effectiveness (N=1,400)	Misconduct (N=1,485)	Voluntary Satisfaction (N=584)	Involuntary Satisfaction (N=379)
Race/Ethnicity (compared with white)	**	**	**	*
Asian	-0.04*	0.11**	-0.12**	-0.08
Latino	-0.05**	0.04	-0.11**	-0.06
Black	-0.09**	0.28**	-0.14**	-0.16**
Age	0.00**	-0.00**	0.00**	0.00*
Education	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Precinct (compared with North)	**	**	*	
West	-0.01	0.03	0.05	-0.04
Southwest	0.00	0.02	0.04	-0.03
Southeast	-0.06**	0.09**	0.01	-0.05
East	-0.06**	0.10**	-0.06	-0.04
U.S.-born (compared with foreign-born)	-0.08**	0.10**	-0.08**	-0.09*
Male (compared with female)	-0.01	-0.05**	-0.02	0.06*
Homeowner (compared with non-homeowner)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02

*p<.05,**p<.01. Note: all reference categories were coded 0. Codes for education were: 1 - high school/GED or below, 2 - some college, 3 - college degree, and 4 - graduate or professional degree.

The table shows that even when other demographic factors are controlled, race and ethnicity remain significant determinants of all four police rating scales, as does age. Precinct also remains significantly related to three of the rating scales. Country of origin and age are significant predictors of all four evaluations of the police, while sex affects opinions about misconduct and satisfaction with involuntary contacts. Socioeconomic

factors (educational attainment and home ownership) exert little influence on ratings of the police in the multivariate model.

Do Contacts with the Police Account for Race and Ethnicity and Precinct Effects?

It is clear from our analysis that both ethnicity and precinct exert significant influences on respondents’ opinions of the police and their evaluations of police encounters. Some researchers have argued that racial and ethnic differences in opinions of the police are the result of differential experience with the police. The argument runs that racial and ethnic minorities (blacks, in particular) have more negative encounters with the police than whites and that it is these encounters that produce less favorable opinions of the police.

To test this idea, we first ask whether respondents’ evaluations of police contacts affect their opinions of police effectiveness and misconduct. If we find that this is true, then it is worth adding variables representing experience with the police to our multivariate models explaining variation in opinions of the police. Table V.3 presents the simple bivariate relationship between respondents’ experience with the police and their opinions of the police. The table shows that respondents who had a police contact that they evaluated as negative were far less likely to perceive the police as effective and more likely to believe that police misconduct was a problem than respondents who had had no recent contact with the police or who evaluated their contact as positive. This was true both for voluntary and involuntary contacts.

Table V.3: Mean scores for scales of police effectiveness and misconduct, according to type of contact and satisfaction with contact

Type of and satisfaction with contact	Effectiveness (N=1,400)	Misconduct (N=1,485)
Voluntary	**	**
Negative (somewhat or very dissatisfied)	0.43	0.60
Neutral (no opinion or no contact)	0.68	0.40
Positive (somewhat or very satisfied)	0.67	0.41
Involuntary	**	**
Negative (somewhat or very dissatisfied)	0.46	0.69
Neutral (no opinion or no contact)	0.66	0.40
Positive (somewhat or very satisfied)	0.64	0.38

**p<.01.

In Table V.4 we introduce the police contact variables to the analysis of factors affecting opinions of police effectiveness and police misconduct. The results indicate

that both negatively valued voluntary and negatively valued involuntary police contacts affect opinions about police effectiveness and misconduct in the multivariate model. But even with the police contact variables in the model, both ethnicity and precinct remain significant predictors of opinions of the police. Also, age and country of origin remain significant predictors of both police effectiveness and misconduct. Sex continues to be significantly associated with opinions about misconduct.

Table V.4: Analysis of covariance models of survey respondents’ perceptions of police effectiveness and misconduct, according to type and nature of contact with police, demographic characteristics, and precinct

Demographic characteristic	Effectiveness (N=1,400)	Misconduct (N=1,485)
Race/Ethnicity (compared with white)	**	**
Asian	-0.04**	0.11**
Latino	-0.04**	0.03
Black	-0.06**	0.26**
Age	0.00**	-0.00**
Education	-0.00	0.01
Precinct (compared with North)	**	**
West	-0.02	0.03
Southwest	-0.00	0.01
Southeast	-0.06**	0.08**
East	-0.05**	0.09**
U.S.-born (compared with foreign-born)	-0.06**	0.08**
Male (compared with female)	-0.01	-0.05**
Homeowner (compared with non-homeowner)	0.01	0.01
Negative voluntary contact (compared with positive/neutral voluntary contact)	-0.20**	0.09**
Negative involuntary contact (compared with positive/neutral involuntary contact)	-0.10**	0.16**

*p<.05,**p<.01. Note: all reference categories were coded 0. Codes for education were: 1 - high school/GED or below, 2 - some college, 3 - college degree, and 4 - graduate or professional degree.

This final model suggests that the effects of ethnicity and precinct are not due primarily to different experiences with the police. Rather, the significance of these factors may reflect social norms in different geographical and racial and ethnic communities in Seattle.

VI. Interpretation and Recommendations

Seattle residents were very positive in their opinions of police effectiveness. They were especially complimentary about the job the police were doing in preventing crime, in dealing with residents in a fair and courteous manner, and in dealing with problems of concern to Seattle residents. When compared with three other major cities that have included similar survey measures, Seattle came out at or near the top on five measures of police effectiveness.

In spite of their favorable views on police effectiveness, many Seattle residents also suspect that the police engage in misconduct, especially racial profiling and stopping people without good reason. The proportion of Seattle residents who believe that the police stop people without good reason and engage in verbal or physical abuse is higher than what has been found in some other U.S. cities.

Satisfaction with police contacts was high both among respondents who had summoned the police for assistance and respondents who had been stopped by the police while driving or walking. Three in four respondents who had requested help from the police expressed satisfaction with the way that the situation was handled. Even among those who encountered the police involuntarily, two in three respondents expressed satisfaction with the way that the interaction was handled. The Seattle results are consistent with consumer survey data from New York using a number of the same questionnaire items. The biggest issue with those who were stopped was thinking that the stop was not justified. Four in 10 respondents did not believe that the officer had a valid reason for the stop (in spite of the fact that nearly three-quarters said that the officer had adequately explained the reasons for the stop).

When we broke down perceptions of the police by race and ethnicity, we found statistically significant differences in several of the questionnaire items having to do with police effectiveness. Although a majority of respondents from each group were positive on all police effectiveness items, in general, black residents were the least positive. This pattern was far more pronounced in questionnaire items concerning police misconduct. Large majorities of black residents said there were problems with the police on three of the four misconduct items. Relative to Latino, Asian, or white respondents, a far larger proportion of black respondents were likely to believe that the police engaged in stopping people without a good reason, engaged in racial profiling, used offensive language, or inflicted verbal or physical abuse upon citizens.

A lower opinion of the police among black respondents is not a surprising finding: Surveys in the United States have consistently found that black respondents have less positive attitudes toward the police than others. Many scholars believe that such

disparate opinions of the police among racial and ethnic groups reflect the experiences of particular groups with police officials. This idea has been supported by recent research which demonstrated that negative encounters play an important role in shaping community opinion of the police. The Seattle survey did not find evidence that black residents were more likely than others to have involuntary encounters with the police. However, it did find that those black residents who were stopped reported being subject to different actions than other ethnic groups: Compared with the other three groups, they were more likely to be questioned about their presence in the neighborhood, to be searched, and to be arrested. Black respondents also reported less satisfaction than others with their encounters with the police. This finding is consistent with a national study by the Bureau of Justice Statistics which found that among people stopped by the police, blacks were more likely than whites to be searched, ticketed, and arrested.

Precinct and neighborhood also helped to shape respondents' views of the police, especially police misconduct. Residents of the East and Southeast precincts and the Southeast and Duwamish neighborhoods were most likely to believe that misconduct problems existed. The effects of place on attitudes toward the police held up after controlling for ethnicity and demographic factors. So, although these areas of Seattle are relatively low-income, demographics alone do not explain the higher rates of perceived police misconduct. Which precinct people lived in had little effect upon their satisfaction with how they were treated by the police after calling for assistance or after being stopped. This is consistent with results from the New York City consumer surveys, which also showed a high degree of uniformity across precincts in respondents' evaluations of their treatment by police.

Recommendations

We recommend that further investigation of public perceptions of misconduct be undertaken as part of the city's second phase of its project on assessing the state of police-community relations. That investigation could begin with a series of focus groups held with different racial and ethnic communities. Leaders of the focus groups could ask respondents their beliefs about police misconduct and elicit the sources of these beliefs, including personal experience, experiences of friends and family, stories told in their community, news media, and so forth.

We also recommend that the second phase of work include a more detailed examination of treatment of different racial and ethnic groups in both traffic and pedestrian stops. One way to get more information on this issue would be to examine police reports on stops to see if the actions taken (for example, searches, arrests, types of questions asked) vary according to race and ethnicity, as we found in the survey. If the results replicate findings of the survey, then individual reports could be examined to

determine whether actions taken appear justified by the circumstances described on the report. Useful information about equality of treatment toward different racial and ethnic groups could also be gathered in a survey of persons stopped by the police. This survey could ask pointed questions about whether the behavior of any officers who made the stops constituted any of the specific forms of misconduct that are defined in Seattle as constituting grounds for a citizen complaint by the Office of Professional Accountability. The survey could be quite brief and focused, and would not have to be very costly (possibly in the range of \$10-20,000). The results of both the analysis of records and survey of persons stopped would go a long way toward determining whether there are differences in the ways that police interact with citizens of different races and ethnicities.

Finally, we recommend that public surveys be conducted at regular intervals. Because of the large disparities between black residents and others, we believe that it is important that any future surveys continue to distinguish perceptions of the police among different racial and ethnic groups. With the present survey as a baseline, future surveys could provide a gauge to assess progress in police-community relations among Seattle residents as a whole and specifically among black residents. If surveys were specifically timed to follow implementation of initiatives aimed at improving police-community relations, they could also provide a measure of the success of those efforts.

Appendix A: Methodology

Interviews were conducted with adult (i.e., aged 18+) residents of Seattle, Washington from May 9 through July 22, 2003. Sampling quotas were established by ethnicity. The sample plan called for 400 interviews to be conducted in each of the 4 target ethnic groups: Caucasian, African-American, Asian and Latino.

The sampling plan was conducted in two phases, over a three month period. The first phase included random-digit-dialing, where respondents were drawn at random from Seattle, Washington zip codes. In order to achieve the target of 400 completed interviews per ethnic quota in phase 2, secondary samples of African-American, Asian and Latino respondents were used. Asian and Latino respondents were selected at random from a targeted listing of Seattle residents with appropriate surnames. African-American respondents were selected at random from a listing of Seattle zip code areas with high-density African-American populations.

The project started interviewing on 5/9/03 using Random Telephone numbers generated by Marketing Systems Group GENESYS Sampling System based on zip codes located in Seattle, WA. In order to identify a random person in the household, the adult whose name comes first in the alphabet was asked for. If that person was not home, a call back was set for the number. On 5/20/03 the quota for white respondents was filled and the ethnic screening questions were moved to the front of the survey. At that point, the number of interviews in the other ethnic groups was very low and, therefore, target samples were bought. A listed sample based on Latino surnames was purchased from Marketing System Group (MSG) for all Seattle zip codes for the Hispanic/Latino quota. Listed sample based on Asian surnames was purchased from MSG for all Seattle zip codes for the Asian quota. Listed sample from zip codes with a high percentage of black households according to the 2000 U.S. Census was purchased from MSG for the Black quota. The targeted sample was exhausted on 6/25; at that time the requirement to speak with the adult household member whose name comes first in the alphabet was removed and any adult that lived in the household and met the ethnic criteria was interviewed. Interviewing concluded on 7/24/03 when all quotas were met.

Each household in the sample was tried up to nine times unless the household became ineligible because an interview was completed, the number was out of service, the respondent refused, the quota for that ethnic group had been reached, the household was found to be outside Seattle city limits, business, or no English or Spanish speakers lived in the household. Households were called at different times of the day on different days, depending on the call result. For example, a household where there was no answer was called back on the same day during a later shift, about four hours later. If there was no answer at that household again, it was called back on the following day during a different shift.

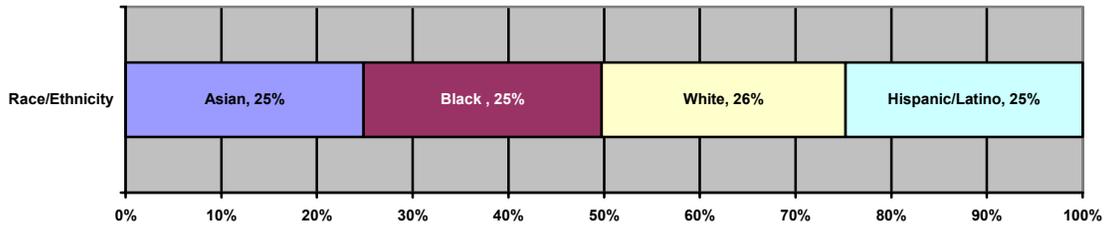
Precautions were made in the survey design to screen out households that were outside of Seattle city limits, and to capture both the respondent street address and cross streets. Nonetheless, 54 replacement calls were necessary upon completion of the study to replace respondents who indicated that they lived within the Seattle city limits, but the street addresses they gave at the end of the survey did not fall within the city limits.

Appendix B: Sample Demographics and Weighting

Sample Demographics

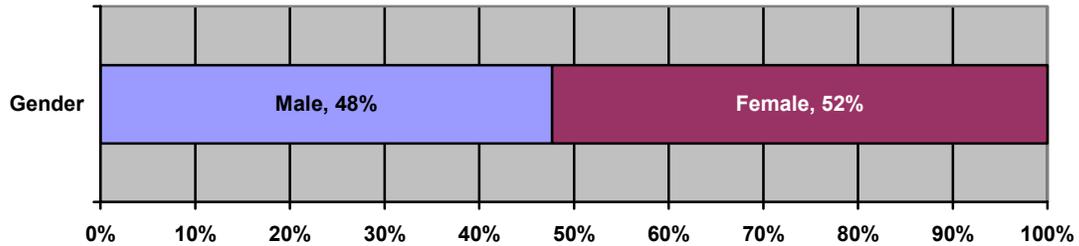
The ethnic makeup of the sample was intentionally stratified so that we could compare the opinions of Seattle’s four major racial groups. Figure B.1 illustrates that the sample was, in fact, evenly distributed with each group representing a quarter.

Figure B.1: Ethnicity of Respondents



The sample was also nearly equally split between men and women (see figure B.2)

Figure B.2: Respondents’ Gender



The sample was fairly evenly distributed in terms of age, with people between the ages of 25 and 34 representing the largest group (figure B.3).

Figure B.3: Age group

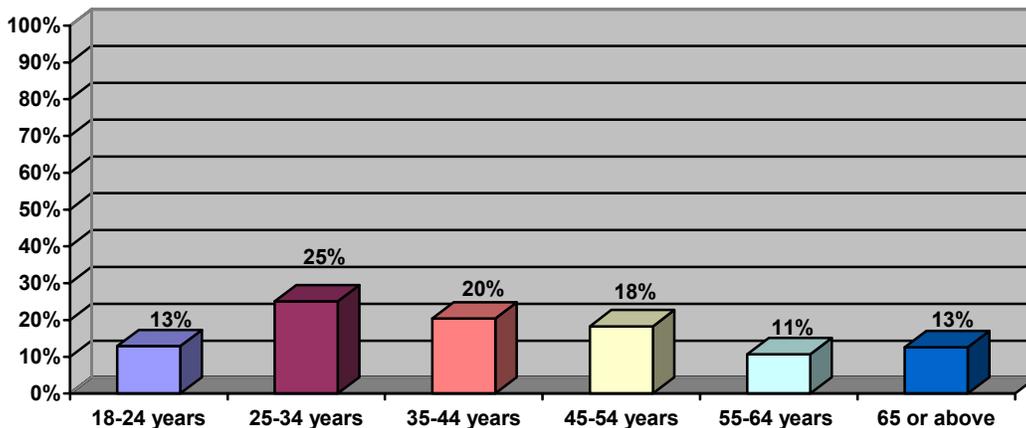
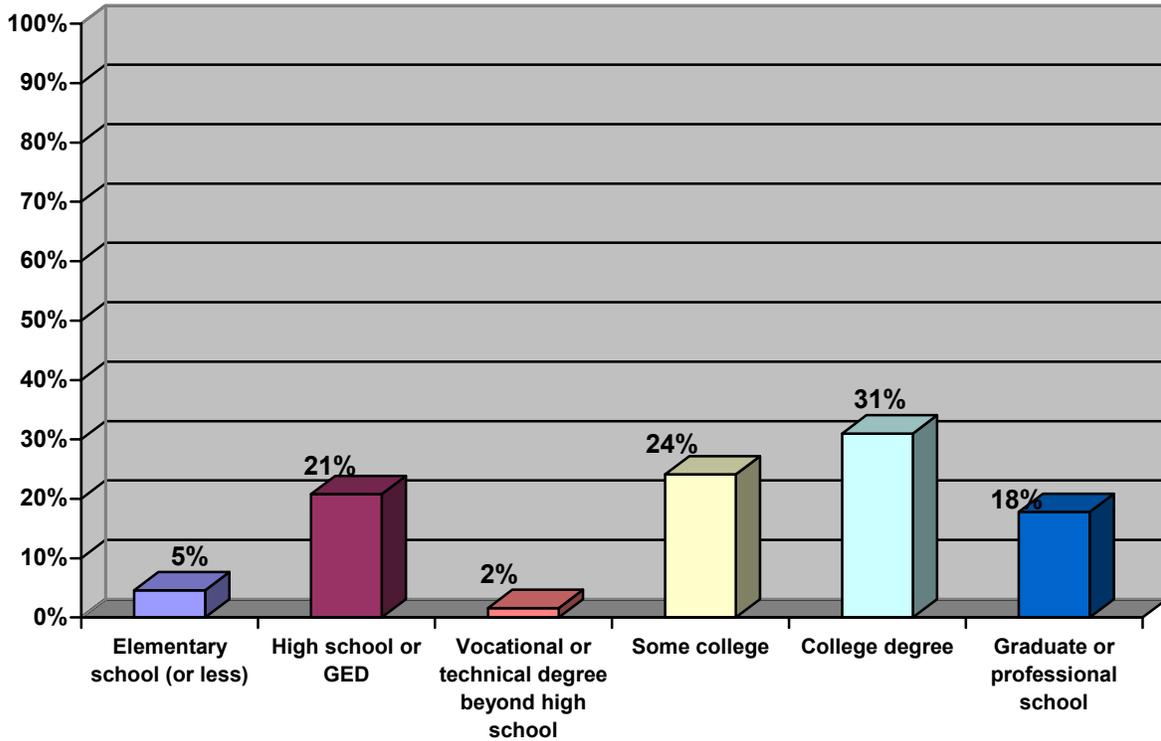


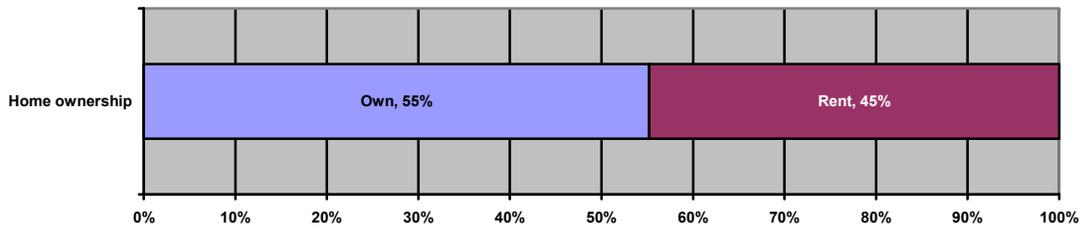
Figure B.4 shows that most people surveyed graduated from high school and had some college or an advanced degree. The people surveyed represent a fairly highly educated group, with close to 73 percent of the sample having some kind of higher education.

Figure B.4: Highest grade or year of school attained



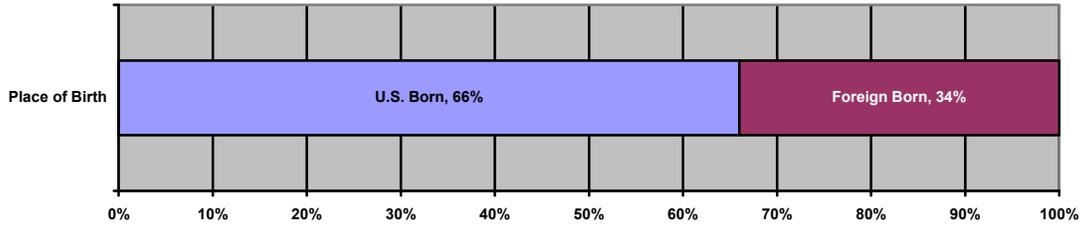
The level of home ownership was evenly split, as figure B.5 shows that a little more than half of the respondents own their home.

Figure B.5. Percentage of respondents who own homes



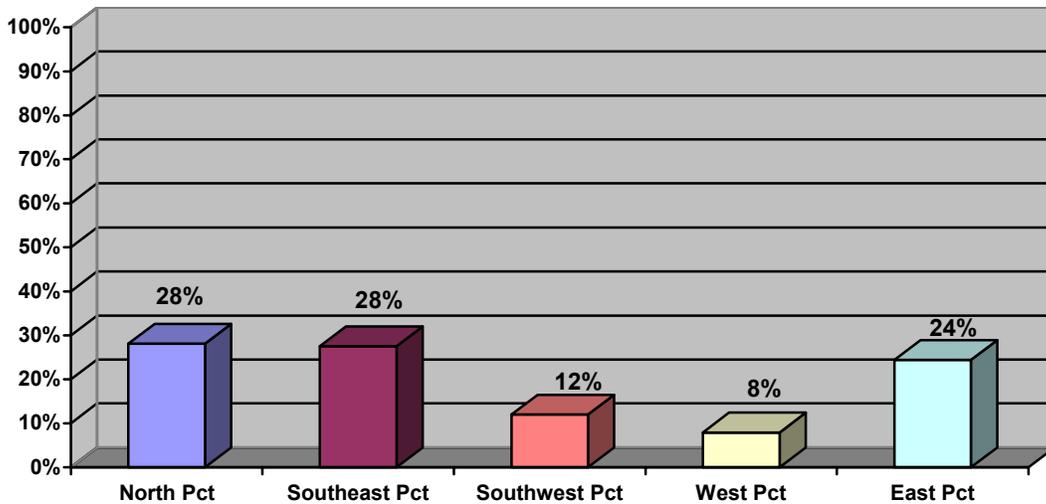
About two thirds of respondents in the sample reported their country of birth as the United States (figure B.6).

Figure B.6. Percentage of respondents foreign born



Finally, one in four respondents came from each of the North, Southeast, and East precincts. Smaller numbers lived in the West or Southwest precincts (See Figure B7).

Figure B.7: Precinct associated with respondents address



Weighting the Data

Because the sample was stratified by ethnicity, it was not representative of the city’s population. In terms of age, gender, education, and home ownership, the original sample was actually quite close to the Seattle population as measured by the 2000 Census (see Table B.8 below). However, the ethnic breakdown and the foreign-born percentage of the sample were quite far off the Census statistics. Therefore, to ensure that sample results were representative of the views of the city as a whole, we weighted the sample based on Census ethnic proportions when presenting frequencies on attitudes and experiences with the police and when presenting breakdowns of these data by precinct and by neighborhood.

The weighted sample shows closer concordance with the census results on the proportion of foreign-born residents (refer back to Table B.8). The weighted sample demographics continue to match the Census well. Home ownership, in particular, becomes somewhat more skewed towards home owners and under represents renters after

the weighting process. In all, however, the weighted sample represents a good approximation to Seattle demographics.

Table B.8: Demographic Comparison of Samples Used

Source	Raw Sample		Weighted Sample		Census Data	
Year	(2003)		(2003)		(2000)	
Sample size (N)	1607		1609		563,374	
	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>%</i>
Race/Ethnicity						
White (Non-Hispanic)	409	26	1153	72	382,170	72
Black (Non-Hispanic)	400	25	140	9	45,948	9
Hispanic/Latino	398	25	92	6	29,655	6
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	400	25	224	14	73,543	14
Gender						
Male	767	48	726	45	280,973	50
Female	840	52	883	55	282,401	50
Age						
18 to 24 years	200	13	151	10	N/A	N/A
25 to 34 years	390	25	374	24	122,282	22
35 to 44 years	317	20	319	21	95,077	17
45 to 54 years	284	18	281	18	81,453	15
55 to 64 years	167	10	203	13	41,994	7
65 years and over	196	12	214	14	67,807	12
Educational Attainment						
Elementary school or less	73	5	38	2	17,565	4
High school or GED	330	21	235	15	88,084	22
Some college	383	24	338	21	84,218	21
College degree	491	31	590	37	148,822	36
Graduate or professional school	283	18	354	23	70,893	17
Vocational or technical degree beyond high school	26	2	22	1	N/A	N/A
Home ownership						
Owner occupied	882	55	947	59	125,165	48
Rent	716	45	654	41	133,334	52
Nativity and Place of Birth						
Born in the United States	1058	66	1301	81	458,764	81
Foreign Born	540	34	297	19	94,952	17

We considered weighting by ethnicity separately within precincts and neighborhoods. After weighting the entire database by ethnicity, we compared it to census data at the precinct and neighborhood level provided to us by the City’s Department of Planning and Development (see Tables B.9 & B.10). Since weighting the entire database by ethnicity results in a dataset that closely reflects census data at the precinct and neighborhood level, we deemed it unnecessary to weight by ethnicity at the precinct and neighborhood levels. (There are several cases in which the proportions are not as close, but that appears

to be due to the small sample sizes in these neighborhoods with N's less than 60; See Table B.10, percentage white, residing in Downtown Seattle).

Table B.9: Comparison of Race and Ethnicity Precinct Data

Sources: (1) Raw survey data unweighted (2) Survey data weighted by race (3) Census data from 2000												
Race/Ethnicity	% White alone			% Black or African American alone			% Asian alone			% Hispanic or Latino (any race)		
Precinct	Raw	Weight	Census	Raw	Weight	Census	Raw	Weight	Census	Raw	Weight	Census
East	21	67	69	44	18	16	16	10	8	19	5	6
North	42	84	81	4	1	3	29	11	9	25	4	4
Southeast	5	28	27	42	28	23	34	36	38	19	8	7
Southwest	28	78	72	9	3	6	14	8	10	49	11	8
West	43	85	81	7	2	6	25	9	7	25	4	4
Citywide	25	71	70	25	9	8	25	14	13	25	6	5

Table B.10: Comparison of Race and Ethnicity DCLU Population Sub-Area Data

Sources: (1) Raw survey data unweighted (2) Survey data weighted by race (3) Census data from 2000												
Race/Ethnicity	% White alone			% Black or African American alone			% Asian alone			% Hispanic or Latino (any race)		
DCLU Population Sub-Area*	Raw	Weight	Census	Raw	Weight	Census	Raw	Weight	Census	Raw	Weight	Census
Ballard (n=76)	54	91	89	1	0	2	13	5	4	32	5	4
Capitol Hill (n=100)	38	83	78	10	3	9	20	9	7	32	5	4
Central (n=244)	13	53	51	59	31	30	14	11	9	15	5	7
Downtown (n=34)	12	50	65	21	9	11	38	32	14	29	9	6
Duwamish (n=151)	3	20	24	24	18	16	38	45	45	34	17	11
Lake Union (n=49)	53	89	88	4	1	2	22	7	5	20	2	3
North (n=78)	40	81	72	3	1	5	32	13	14	26	5	5
Northeast (n=110)	38	79	81	5	1	2	42	17	11	16	3	3
Northwest (n=120)	37	82	79	6	1	3	28	12	10	30	5	5
Q. Anne/Mag. (n=85)	55	90	88	2	1	2	19	6	5	24	3	3
Southeast (n=282)	6	33	33	50	32	27	29	29	28	15	7	6
West Seattle (n=160)	29	79	74	9	3	6	16	8	10	46	10	6
Citywide (n=1607)	26	72	70	25	9	8	25	14	13	25	6	5

*N's reported for DCLU Population Sub-area are for raw survey data.

Appendix C: Scale Construction

Factor analysis was conducted on the four sets of questions comprising opinions of police effectiveness and misconduct and satisfaction with voluntary and involuntary police contacts (see tables below for items comprising each domain). Each of the four analyses substantiated a single dominant factor (i.e., eigen values for any additional factors extracted were under 1.0). We therefore produced four scales by simply summing together scores across the items in each domain.² We then standardized these to produce scales with scores ranging from 0 to 1. Reliability coefficients for the four scales were 0.90 for police effectiveness, 0.88 for police misconduct, 0.80 for satisfaction with voluntary encounters, and 0.88 for satisfaction with involuntary encounters.

Table C.1: Components of the Police Effectiveness Scale

X16	"The police in your neighborhood do a good job of preventing crime."
X17	"The police in your neighborhood promptly respond to non-emergency calls for assistance."
X18	"The police in your neighborhood promptly respond to emergency calls for assistance."
X19	"The police in your neighborhood are helpful to people who have been victims of crime."
X20	"Overall, the police are effective in dealing with the problems that really concern people in your neighborhood."
X21	"The police in your neighborhood are doing a good job working together with residents to solve local problems."
X22	"Overall, the police in your neighborhood are doing a good job dealing with residents in a fair and courteous manner."

Table C.2: Components of the Police Misconduct Scale

X23	"Stopping people in cars or on the street without good reason is..."
X24	"Police engaging in racial profiling is..."
X25	"Police using offensive language is..."
X26	"Police using excessive force, for example, being verbally or physically abusive is..."

Table C.3: Items Comprising Satisfaction with Voluntary Police Encounters

X47	"For this (most serious) incident, the officer treated you professionally and respectfully."
X48	"The officer(s) clearly explained where you could get help for problems you might have had as a result of the incident."
X49	"The police promptly responded to your situation"
X50	"You were kept informed of the status of your case"

² If a respondent failed to answer more than half the items comprising a particular scale, no summary measure was computed. If half or more (but not all) items were completed, missing values were interpolated from the other items comprising the scale.

Table C.4: Items Comprising Satisfaction with Involuntary Police Encounters

X82	"On that occasion when you were approached by the police, the officer/s treated you professionally and respectfully."
X83	"The officer(s) clearly explained the reason you were stopped."
X84	"The officer(s) clearly explained whether you needed to do anything after the encounter was over. For example, an officer may have informed you that you needed to go to court."
X85	"You believe the officer had a valid reason for stopping you."
X86	"The time that you were detained during this encounter was reasonable."

Appendix D: Multivariate Analysis Techniques

The multivariate *analyses of covariance* allow for an assessment of the relationship between individual predictors of opinions of the police and experience with the police. These models isolate the effects of each predictor while holding constant the effects of other predictors. The standardized coefficients presented in the tables represent a measure of the strength of association between each predictor and the dependent measures. Coefficients can range from 0 to 1 or 0 to -1 . The larger the coefficient is (in either a positive or negative direction), the stronger the association.

Appendix E: Survey Instrument and Frequencies

This appendix presents the raw sample results. Numbers here have not been weighted according to the ethnic make-up of the city, as are sections 1, 3, and 4 of the report.

1:	INTRO
Hello. My name is ___ and I'm calling to ask Seattle residents about their views of the Seattle Police Department. This project is funded by the City, and your answers will help city officials to make decisions about police services. For this survey we need to talk with people who are 18 or over and: Asian, Hispanic/Latino, or Black.	
	(1 / 52)
01.....(Continue)	1 D
02.....(Note: ethnic screening statement added 5/23 by ABS with RD's consent)	2 N
2:	LANG
<i>(Added per ABS 5/9)</i>	
(Respondent language)	
	(1 / 53)
01.....(English)	1
02.....(Spanish)	2
3:	INTR2
Information that you provide will be used to develop a general idea of people's opinions of police services. Your identity will be kept completely confidential.	
	(1 / 54)
01.....(Continue)	1 D
4:	CITY
=> +1 if 1>0	
(Imported city)	
	(1 / 55)
5:	IMPO1
=> +1 if 1>0	
(Imported dummy 1)	
	(1 / 65)
6:	IMPO2
=> +1 if 1>0	
(Imported dummy 2)	
	(1 / 67)

7:

SOURC

=> +1 if 1>0

(Imported sample source)

(1/ 69)

- 01..... Genesys unpurged 1
- 02..... Genesys purged 2
- 03.....(new one?) 3
- 04..... (Targeted: Black) 7
- 05..... (Targeted: Asian) 8
- 06..... (Targeted: Latino/Hispanic) 9

8:

SAMPL

=> +1 if 1>0

(Imported sample field)

(1/ 70)

- 01..... 1
- 02..... 2
- 03..... 3
- 04..... 4

9:

SCRE1

First of all, is your household within the Seattle city limits?

(1/ 72)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02..... No (Screenout: SC) 2 => INT
- 03..... (Refused: screenout SC) 7 => INT
- 04..... (Don't know: screenout SC) 9 => INT

SCRE1 First of all, is your household within the Seattle city limits?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Yes	1607	100.0	100.0	100.0

10:

X1

How many adults are there in your household that are 18 years and older?

(1/ 73)

\$E 1 8

- 01.....(None) 0
- 02.....(Refused) 9

K1 How many adults are there in your household that are 18 years and older?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0	7	.4	.4	.4
1	521	32.4	32.6	33.0
2	771	48.0	48.2	81.2
3	167	10.4	10.4	91.7
4	91	5.7	5.7	97.4
5	28	1.7	1.8	99.1
6	12	.7	.8	99.9
7	2	.1	.1	100.0
Total	1599	99.5	100.0	
Missing 9 refused	8	.5		
Total	1607	100.0		

11:

NAME

(Question revised per RD: 6/25/03)

What is your first name only, please? (Question previously asked for the name of the name of the adult household member whose name comes first alphabetically.)

(1/ 74)

12:

X2

=> +1 if 1>0

(Question no longer asked per ABS: 6/25/03)

Is <name > available right now, to answer some survey questions? It will take about 8 minutes.

(1/ 109)

- 01.....(Yes: continue) 1
- 02.....(No: make appointment) 2 => INT

13:

INTR3

=> +1 if 1>0

(Question no longer asked per ABS: 6/25/03)

(Re-introduce if necessary) Hello. My name is ___ and I'm calling to ask Seattle residents about their views of the Seattle Police Department. This project is funded by the City, and your answers will help city officials to make decisions about police services.

(1/ 110)

- 01.....(Continue) 1 D

14:

INTR4

=> +1 if 1>0

(Question no longer asked per ABS: 6/25/03)

(Re-introduce if necessary) I need to ask you a couple of questions to select someone from your household to participate in the survey. Information that you provide will be used to develop a general idea of people's opinions of police services. Your identity will be kept completely confidential.

(1/ 111)

01..... (Continue) 1 D

15:

DUM1

In answering the questions, please refer only to your thoughts and experiences with the SEATTLE Police Department, NOT the Washington State Patrol, King County Sheriff's Office or any other law enforcement agency.

(1/ 112)

01..... (Continue) 1 D

16:

X3

First, we want to make sure we talk to people with different backgrounds, so I'd like to ask you a few questions about yourself. In addition to being an American, we would like to know what ethnic group you identify with. For example, do you consider yourself to be Hispanic/Latino?

(1/ 113)

01..... Yes 1

02.....No 2 => X5

03..... (Refused: screenout S1) 7 => INT

04..... (Don't know: screenout S1) 9 => INT

X3 Do you consider yourself to be Hispanic/Latino?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	398	24.8	24.8	24.8
	2 No	1209	75.2	75.2	100.0
	Total	1607	100.0	100.0	

17:

X4

(Hispanic/Latino)

What is your country of origin?

(1 / 114)

- 01..... Mexican 01
- 02..... Caribbean (example: Cuban, Puerto Rican) 02
- 03..... Central American 03
- 04..... South American 04
- 05..... Spanish 05
- 06..... (Other: specify) 98 O

- 07..... (Refused: screenout S1) 97 => INT
- 08..... (Don't know: screenout S1) 99 => INT

X4 What is your country of origin?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Mexican	190	11.8	47.7	47.7
	2 Caribbean (example: Cuban, Puerto Rican)	26	1.6	6.5	54.3
	3 Central American	39	2.4	9.8	64.1
	4 South American	44	2.7	11.1	75.1
	5 Spanish	28	1.7	7.0	82.2
	6 American/USA	55	3.4	13.8	96.0
	7 Filipino	4	.2	1.0	97.0
	8 Asia	3	.2	.8	97.7
	9 Europe	4	.2	1.0	98.7
	10 Black	4	.2	1.0	99.7
	98 Other (specify)	1	.1	.3	100.0
	Total	398	24.8	100.0	
Missing	System	1209	75.2		
Total		1607	100.0		

18:

X5

=> X6 if X3=1

(Not Hispanic/Latino)

Which ethnic group do you identify with MOST strongly?

(1 / 116)

- 01.....Asian: Cambodian 01
 - 02..... Asian: Chinese 02
 - 03..... Asian: East Asian 03
 - 04..... Asian: Filipino 04
 - 05..... Asian: Japanese 05
 - 06..... Asian: Korean 06
 - 07..... Asian: Laotian 07
 - 08..... Asian: Vietnamese 08
 - 09..... Asian: Middle Eastern 09
 - 10..... Asian (other) 10
 - 11..... Black: African 11
 - 12..... Black: African American 12
 - 13..... Black: Caribbean/West Indian 13
 - 14..... Black (other) 14
 - 15..... White/caucasian: non-Hispanic 15
 - 16.....(Other: specify screenout S1) 98 O => INT
-
- 17.....(None: screenout S1) 96 => INT
 - 18..... (Refused: screenout S1) 97 => INT
 - 19.....(Don't know: screenout S1) 99 => INT

X5 Which ethnic group do you identify with MOST strongly?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Asian: Cambodian	9	.6	.7	.7
	2 Asian: Chinese	95	5.9	7.9	8.6
	3 Asian: East Asian	9	.6	.7	9.3
	4 Asian: Filipino	85	5.3	7.0	16.4
	5 Asian: Japanese	69	4.3	5.7	22.1
	6 Asian: Korean	21	1.3	1.7	23.8
	7 Asian: Laotian	4	.2	.3	24.2
	8 Asian: Vietnamese	40	2.5	3.3	27.5
	9 Asian: Middle Eastern	8	.5	.7	28.1
	10 Asian (other)	60	3.7	5.0	33.1
	11 Black: African	48	3.0	4.0	37.1
	12 Black: African American	292	18.2	24.2	61.2
	13 Black: Caribbean/West Indian	2	.1	.2	61.4
	14 Black (other)	58	3.6	4.8	66.2
	15 White/caucasian: non-Hispanic	409	25.5	33.8	100.0
	Total	1209	75.2	100.0	
Missing	System	398	24.8		
Total		1607	100.0		

19:

X6

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

Now I'm going to ask you some general questions about your views of your neighborhood. How safe do you feel or would you feel being alone outside in your neighborhood at night? Would you say: (If respondent says "I don't go out at night," probe:) Answer it as if you did.

(Read choices)

(1/ 118)

- 01..... Very safe 4
- 02..... Somewhat safe 3
- 03..... Somewhat unsafe OR 2
- 04..... Very unsafe 1
- 05..... (Respondent doesn't go out at night) 6
- 06..... (No coded response applicable) 8
- 07..... (Refused) 7
- 08..... (Don't know) 9

20:

DUM2

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

How serious are the following problems in YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?

(1/ 119)

- 01..... (Continue) 1 D

21:

X7

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

Auto theft? Do you consider that a:

(Read choices)

(1/ 120)

- 01..... Serious problem 4
- 02..... Somewhat serious problem 3
- 03..... Not very serious problem OR 2
- 04..... Not a problem 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

22:

X8

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

Property crime, like burglary, theft, shoplifting, property damage, or arson, but EXCLUDING auto theft? Do you consider that a:

(Read choices)

(1/ 121)

- 01..... Serious problem 4
- 02..... Somewhat serious problem 3
- 03..... Not very serious problem OR 2
- 04..... Not a problem 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

23: **X9**

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

Violent crime like assault, robbery or homicide? Do you consider that a:
(Read choices)

(1/ 122)

- 01 Serious problem 4
- 02 Somewhat serious problem 3
- 03 Not very serious problem OR 2
- 04 Not a problem 1
- 05 (Refused) 7
- 06 (Don't know) 9

24: **X10**

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

Domestic violence? Do you consider that a:
(Read choices)

(1/ 123)

- 01 Serious problem 4
- 02 Somewhat serious problem 3
- 03 Not very serious problem OR 2
- 04 Not a problem 1
- 05 (Refused) 7
- 06 (Don't know) 9

25: **X11**

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

Sexual assault like rape or child molestation? Do you consider that a:
(Read choices)

(1/ 124)

- 01 Serious problem 4
 - 02 Somewhat serious problem 3
 - 03 Not very serious problem OR 2
 - 04 Not a problem 1
 - 05 (Refused) 7
 - 06 (Don't know) 9
-
-

26:

X12

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

Drug crime like dealing or use of drugs on the street, in parks, schools, etc.? Do you consider that a:

(Read choices)

(1/ 125)

- 01..... Serious problem 4
- 02..... Somewhat serious problem 3
- 03..... Not very serious problem OR 2
- 04..... Not a problem 1
- 05.....(Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

27:

X13

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

Social disorder like public drinking, loitering, littering, panhandling, graffiti, youths congregating or homelessness? Do you consider that a:

(Read choices)

(1/ 126)

- 01..... Serious problem 4
- 02..... Somewhat serious problem 3
- 03..... Not very serious problem OR 2
- 04..... Not a problem 1
- 05.....(Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

28:

X13A

(New question per BS 5/9)

What are the most serious crime problems in your neighborhood?

(1/ 127 - 129 - 131 - 133 - 135 - 137)

- 01..... Auto theft 01
- 02Property crime (burglary, theft, shoplifting, property damage, arson, etc. EXCLUDING AUTO THEFT)02
- 03..... Violent crime (assault, robbery, domestic violence, sexual assault, homicide) 03
- 04..... Drug crime (dealing, use of drugs on the street, in parks, schools, etc.) 04
- 05Social disorder (public drinking, loitering, panhandling, graffiti, youths congregating, homelessness) 05
- 06..... (Other: specify) 98 O
- 07.....(Refused) 97
- 08..... (Don't know) 99
- 09..... 09

AUTF_DMY Auto theft is among one of the most serious crimes in my neighborhood.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 0 No	1215	75.6	75.6	75.6
1 Yes	392	24.4	24.4	100.0
Total	1607	100.0	100.0	

PROP_DMY Property crime is among one of the most serious crimes in my neighborhood.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 No	1041	64.8	64.8	64.8
	1 Yes	566	35.2	35.2	100.0
	Total	1607	100.0	100.0	

VIOL_DMY Violent crime is among one of the most serious crimes in my neighborhood.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 No	1324	82.4	82.4	82.4
	1 Yes	283	17.6	17.6	100.0
	Total	1607	100.0	100.0	

DRUG_DMY Drug crime is among one of the most serious crimes in my neighborhood.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 No	1124	69.9	69.9	69.9
	1 Yes	483	30.1	30.1	100.0
	Total	1607	100.0	100.0	

SODI_DMY Social disorder is among one of the most serious crimes in my neighborhood.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0 No	1270	79.0	79.0	79.0
	1 Yes	337	21.0	21.0	100.0
	Total	1607	100.0	100.0	

29:

X14

In general, in the last two years would you say the overall level of crime in your neighborhood has:

(1/ 139)

- 01.....Gone up 1
- 02..... Gone down OR 2
- 03..... Stayed about the same 3
- 04.....(Refused) 7
- 05..... (Don't know) 9

X14 In general, in the last two years would you say the overall level of crime in your neighborhood has: (READ LIST)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Gone up	253	15.7	17.8	17.8
	2 Gone down, OR	291	18.1	20.4	38.2
	3 Stayed about the same	880	54.8	61.8	100.0
	Total	1424	88.6	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	2	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	181	11.3		
	Total	183	11.4		
Total		1607	100.0		

30:

X15

In general how would you rate your neighborhood as a place to live? Is it:
(Read choices)

(1/ 140)

- 01..... Excellent 4
- 02..... Good 3
- 03..... Fair OR 2
- 04..... Poor 1
- 05.....(Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X15 In general how would you rate your neighborhood as a place to live? Is it: (READ LIST)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Poor	64	4.0	4.0	4.0
	2 Fair	291	18.1	18.2	22.2
	3 Good	762	47.4	47.7	69.9
	4 Excellent	481	29.9	30.1	100.0
	Total	1598	99.4	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	1	.1		
	9 Don't Know	8	.5		
	Total	9	.6		
Total		1607	100.0		

31:

DUM3

Now I'll read some statements about police effectiveness. For each statement, please tell me whether you: "strongly agree," "agree," "disagree," or "strongly disagree."

(1/ 141)

01 (Continue) 1 D

32:

X16

The police in your neighborhood do a good job of preventing crime.
(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 142)

01 Strongly agree 4
 02 Agree 3
 03 Disagree 2
 04 Strongly disagree 1
 05 (Refused) 7
 06 (Don't know) 9

X16 "The police in your neighborhood do a good job of preventing crime."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	55	3.4	3.8	3.8
	2 Disagree	217	13.5	15.0	18.7
	3 Agree	975	60.7	67.2	85.9
	4 Strongly agree	204	12.7	14.1	100.0
	Total	1451	90.3	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	1	.1		
	9 Don't Know	155	9.6		
	Total	156	9.7		
Total		1607	100.0		

33:

X17

The police in your neighborhood promptly respond to non-emergency calls for assistance.

(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 143)

- 01 Strongly agree 4
- 02 Agree 3
- 03 Disagree 2
- 04 Strongly disagree 1
- 05 (Refused) 7
- 06 (Don't know) 9

X17 "The police in your neighborhood promptly respond to non-emergency calls for assistance."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	100	6.2	8.0	8.0
	2 Disagree	254	15.8	20.2	28.2
	3 Agree	681	42.4	54.3	82.5
	4 Strongly agree	220	13.7	17.5	100.0
	Total	1255	78.1	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	3	.2		
	9 Don't Know	349	21.7		
	Total	352	21.9		
Total	1607	100.0			

34:

X18

The police in your neighborhood promptly respond to emergency calls for assistance.

(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 144)

- 01 Strongly agree 4
- 02 Agree 3
- 03 Disagree 2
- 04 Strongly disagree 1
- 05 (Refused) 7
- 06 (Don't know) 9

X18 "The police in your neighborhood promptly respond to emergency calls for assistance."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	37	2.3	2.8	2.8
	2 Disagree	80	5.0	6.1	9.0
	3 Agree	775	48.2	59.4	68.4
	4 Strongly agree	412	25.6	31.6	100.0
	Total	1304	81.1	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	3	.2		
	9 Don't Know	300	18.7		
	Total	303	18.9		
Total	1607	100.0			

35:

X19

The police in your neighborhood are helpful to people who have been victims of crime.

(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 145)

- 01..... Strongly agree 4
- 02..... Agree 3
- 03..... Disagree 2
- 04..... Strongly disagree 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X19 "The police in your neighborhood are helpful to people who have been victims of crime."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	54	3.4	4.8	4.8
	2 Disagree	169	10.5	14.9	19.7
	3 Agree	699	43.5	61.7	81.4
	4 Strongly agree	211	13.1	18.6	100.0
	Total	1133	70.5	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	2	.1		
	9 Don't Know	472	29.4		
	Total	474	29.5		
Total	1607	100.0			

36:

X20

Overall, the police are effective in dealing with the problems that really concern people in your neighborhood.

(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 146)

- 01..... Strongly agree 4
- 02..... Agree 3
- 03..... Disagree 2
- 04..... Strongly disagree 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X20 "Overall, the police are effective in dealing with the problems that really concern people in your neighborhood."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	71	4.4	5.2	5.2
	2 Disagree	279	17.4	20.4	25.6
	3 Agree	817	50.8	59.9	85.5
	4 Strongly agree	198	12.3	14.5	100.0
	Total	1365	84.9	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	3	.2		
	9 Don't Know	239	14.9		
	Total	242	15.1		
Total		1607	100.0		

37:

X21

The police in your neighborhood are doing a good job working together with residents to solve local problems.

(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 147)

- 01..... Strongly agree 4
- 02..... Agree 3
- 03..... Disagree 2
- 04..... Strongly disagree 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X21 "The police in your neighborhood are doing a good job working together with residents to solve local problems."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	74	4.6	6.1	6.1
	2 Disagree	309	19.2	25.3	31.4
	3 Agree	675	42.0	55.3	86.7
	4 Strongly agree	163	10.1	13.3	100.0
	Total	1221	76.0	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	3	.2		
	9 Don't Know	383	23.8		
	Total	386	24.0		
Total	1607	100.0			

38:

X22

Overall, the police in your neighborhood are doing a good job dealing with residents in a fair and courteous manner.

(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 148)

- 01..... Strongly agree 4
- 02..... Agree 3
- 03..... Disagree 2
- 04..... Strongly disagree 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X22 "Overall, the police in your neighborhood are doing a good job dealing with residents in a fair and courteous manner."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	53	3.3	3.8	3.8
	2 Disagree	183	11.4	13.0	16.8
	3 Agree	931	57.9	66.4	83.2
	4 Strongly agree	236	14.7	16.8	100.0
	Total	1403	87.3	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	4	.2		
	9 Don't Know	200	12.4		
	Total	204	12.7		
Total	1607	100.0			

39:

DUM4

Now I'll read some descriptions of how the Seattle Police Department might behave toward citizens. For each behavior, please tell me whether you think it is CURRENTLY a: "major problem," "minor problem," or "not a problem."

(1/ 149)

- 01..... (Continue) 1 D

40:

X23

Stopping people in cars or on the street without good reason is:
(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 150)

- 01 A major problem 1
- 02 A minor problem OR 2
- 03 Not a problem 3
- 04 (Refused) 7
- 05 (Don't know) 9

X23 "Stopping people in cars or on the street without good reason is..."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 A major problem	428	26.6	29.8	29.8
	2 A minor problem, OR	459	28.6	32.0	61.8
	3 Not a problem	548	34.1	38.2	100.0
	Total	1435	89.3	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	4	.2		
	9 (Don't know)	168	10.5		
	Total	172	10.7		
Total		1607	100.0		

41:

X24

Police engaging in racial profiling is:
(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 151)

- 01 A major problem 1
- 02 A minor problem OR 2
- 03 Not a problem 3
- 04 (Refused) 7
- 05 (Don't know) 9

X24 "Police engaging in racial profiling is..."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 A major problem	543	33.8	39.5	39.5
	2 A minor problem, OR	383	23.8	27.9	67.3
	3 Not a problem	449	27.9	32.7	100.0
	Total	1375	85.6	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	2	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	230	14.3		
	Total	232	14.4		
Total		1607	100.0		

42:

X25

Police using offensive language is:
(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 152)

- 01 A major problem 1
- 02 A minor problem OR 2
- 03 Not a problem 3
- 04 (Refused) 7
- 05 (Don't know) 9

X25 "Police using offensive language is..."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 A major problem	221	13.8	16.8	16.8
	2 A minor problem, OR	309	19.2	23.4	40.2
	3 Not a problem	788	49.0	59.8	100.0
	Total	1318	82.0	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	1	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	288	17.9		
	Total	289	18.0		
Total		1607	100.0		

43:

X26

Police using excessive force, for example, being verbally or physically abusive is:
(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 153)

- 01 A major problem 1
- 02 A minor problem OR 2
- 03 Not a problem 3
- 04 (Refused) 7
- 05 (Don't know) 9

X26 "Police using excessive force, for example, being verbally or physically abusive is..."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 A major problem	404	25.1	29.1	29.1
	2 A minor problem, OR	353	22.0	25.4	54.5
	3 Not a problem	632	39.3	45.5	100.0
	Total	1389	86.4	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	2	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	216	13.4		
	Total	218	13.6		
Total		1607	100.0		

44:

DUM5

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

Next I have some questions about how responsive the police are to the concerns of several racial groups. Please tell me whether you think the police are: "very responsive," "somewhat responsive," "somewhat unresponsive," or "not responsive," to the following racial groups. How responsive are the police to these racial groups:

(1/ 154)

01..... (Continue) 1 D

45:

X27

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

White?

(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 155)

- 01..... Very responsive 4
- 02..... Somewhat responsive 3
- 03..... Somewhat unresponsive OR 2
- 04..... Not responsive 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

46:

X28

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

Black?

(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 156)

- 01..... Very responsive 4
- 02..... Somewhat responsive 3
- 03..... Somewhat unresponsive OR 2
- 04..... Not responsive 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

47:

X29

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

Latino/Hispanic?

(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 157)

- 01..... Very responsive 4
- 02..... Somewhat responsive 3
- 03..... Somewhat unresponsive OR 2
- 04..... Not responsive 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

48:

X30

=> +1 if 1>0

(Deleted per BS 5/9)

Asian?

(If necessary read choices)

(1/ 158)

- 01..... Very responsive 4
- 02..... Somewhat responsive 3
- 03..... Somewhat unresponsive OR 2
- 04..... Not responsive 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

49:

X30A

(New question per BS 5/9)

Which of the following best describes how responsive the police are to the concerns of YOUR racial group: "very responsive," "somewhat responsive," "somewhat unresponsive," or "not responsive."

(1/ 159)

- 01..... Very responsive 4
- 02..... Somewhat responsive 3
- 03..... Somewhat unresponsive OR 2
- 04..... Not responsive 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

RESASIAN How responsive are the police to your ethnic group (ASIAN)?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Not responsive	21	1.3	6.5	6.5
	2 Somewhat unresponsive OR	34	2.1	10.5	16.9
	3 Somewhat responsive	196	12.2	60.3	77.2
	4 Very responsive	74	4.6	22.8	100.0
	Total	325	20.2	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	1	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	74	4.6		
	System	1207	75.1		
	Total	1282	79.8		
Total		1607	100.0		

RESBLACK How responsive are the police to your ethnic group (BLACK)?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Not responsive	75	4.7	20.4	20.4
	2 Somewhat unresponsive OR	81	5.0	22.0	42.4
	3 Somewhat responsive	169	10.5	45.9	88.3
	4 Very responsive	43	2.7	11.7	100.0
	Total	368	22.9	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	1	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	31	1.9		
	System	1207	75.1		
Total	1239	77.1			
Total	1607	100.0			

RESWHITE How responsive are the police to your ethnic group (WHITE)?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2 Somewhat unresponsive OR	1	.1	.3	.3
	3 Somewhat responsive	132	8.2	37.7	38.0
	4 Very responsive	217	13.5	62.0	100.0
	Total	350	21.8	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	1	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	58	3.6		
	System	1198	74.5		
Total	1257	78.2			
Total	1607	100.0			

RESLATIN How responsive are the police to your ethnic group (LATINO)?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Not responsive	26	1.6	7.6	7.6
	2 Somewhat unresponsive OR	53	3.3	15.5	23.1
	3 Somewhat responsive	198	12.3	57.9	81.0
	4 Very responsive	65	4.0	19.0	100.0
	Total	342	21.3	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	1	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	55	3.4		
	System	1209	75.2		
Total	1265	78.7			
Total	1607	100.0			

50:

DUM6

I'm going to read some questions about experiences you may have had seeking help or assistance from the police in your community. In the last 12 months, have you:

(1/ 160)

01..... (Continue) 1 D

51:

X31

Reported a crime to the police?

(1/ 161)

01..... Yes 1
02.....No 2
03.....(Refused) 7
04..... (Don't know) 9

X31 In the last 12 months, have you reported a crime to the police?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	406	25.3	25.4	25.4
	2 No	1195	74.4	74.6	100.0
	Total	1601	99.6	100.0	
Missing	7 (Don't know)	1	.1		
	9 (Refused)	5	.3		
	Total	6	.4		
Total		1607	100.0		

52:

X32

Reported other non-crime emergencies such as a traffic accident or medical emergency to the police?

(1/ 162)

01..... Yes 1
02.....No 2
03.....(Refused) 7
04..... (Don't know) 9

X32 In the last 12 months, have you reported other non-crime emergencies such as a traffic accident or medical emergency to the police?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	370	23.0	23.1	23.1
	2 No	1233	76.7	76.9	100.0
	Total	1603	99.8	100.0	
Missing	9 (Refused)	4	.2		
Total		1607	100.0		

53:

X33

Reported a suspicious person or noises to police?

(1/ 163)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X33 In the last 12 months, have you reported a suspicious person or noises to police?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	292	18.2	18.2	18.2
	2 No	1313	81.7	81.8	100.0
	Total	1605	99.9	100.0	
Missing	9 (Refused)	2	.1		
Total		1607	100.0		

54:

X34

Contacted police about neighborhood concerns or problems?

(1/ 164)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X34 In the last 12 months, have you contacted police about neighborhood concerns or problems?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	287	17.9	17.9	17.9
	2 No	1317	82.0	82.1	100.0
	Total	1604	99.8	100.0	
Missing	7 (Don't know)	1	.1		
	9 (Refused)	2	.1		
	Total	3	.2		
Total		1607	100.0		

55:

X35

Participated in block watch or other anti-crime programs WITH police?

(1/ 165)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X35 In the last 12 months, have you participated in block watch or other anti-crime programs WITH police?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	196	12.2	12.3	12.3
	2 No	1396	86.9	87.7	100.0
	Total	1592	99.1	100.0	
Missing	9 (Refused)	15	.9		
Total		1607	100.0		

56:

X36

Approached or sought help from the police in the last 12 months for something I didn't mention?

(1/ 166)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2 => X38
- 03.....(Refused) 7 => X38
- 04..... (Don't know) 9 => X38

X36 Have you approached or sought help from the police in the last 12 months for something I didn't mention?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	177	11.0	11.1	11.1
	2 No	1421	88.4	88.9	100.0
	Total	1598	99.4	100.0	
Missing	9 (Refused)	9	.6		
Total		1607	100.0		

57:

X37

(Contacted police for something else)

Please briefly describe your experience.
(Develop codes)

(1/ 167)

01.....(Other: specify) 98 O

02.....(Refused) 97

03.....(Don't know) 99

X37 Please briefly describe your experience.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Reported a crime to police	38	2.4	21.6	21.6
	2 Reported other non-crime emergencies such as a traffic accid	10	.6	5.7	27.3
	3 Reported a suspicious person or noises to police	14	.9	8.0	35.2
	4 Contacted police about neighborhood concerns or problems	22	1.4	12.5	47.7
	5 Participated in block watch or other anti-crime program with	4	.2	2.3	50.0
	6 Asked police for help or directions	43	2.7	24.4	74.4
	7 Reported domestic problems to the police	19	1.2	10.8	85.2
	8 Reported traffic situation/abandoned auto	17	1.1	9.7	94.9
	9 Concerning police harrassment	3	.2	1.7	96.6
	98 Other (SPECIFY)	6	.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	176	11.0	100.0	
Missing	97 (Refused)	5	.3		
	99 (Don't know)	2	.1		
	System	1424	88.6		
	Total	1431	89.0		
Total		1607	100.0		

58:

X38

=> +1 if X31=1 OR X32=1 OR X33=1 OR X34=1 OR X35=1 OR X36=1

(Did not mention contacting police)

Have you EVER approached or sought help from the police in the last 12 months?

(1/ 169)

01..... Yes 1
 02.....No 2 => DUM11
 03.....(Refused) 7 => DUM11
 04..... (Don't know) 9 => DUM11

X38 Have you EVER approached or sought help from the police in the last 12 months?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	52	3.2	5.9	5.9
	2 No	826	51.4	94.1	100.0
	Total	878	54.6	100.0	
Missing	System	729	45.4		
Total		1607	100.0		

59:

X39

(Contact with police)

Of those, which was your most serious contact with the police in the last 12 months?

(1/ 170)

- 01 Reported crime to police 01
 - 02 Reported other non-crime emergencies 02
 - 03 Reported suspicious person or noises 03
 - 04 Contacted police about neighborhood concerns 04
 - 05 Participated in block watch 05
 - 06 (Other: specify) 98 O
-
- 07 (Refused) 97
 - 08 (Don't know) 99

X39 Of those, which was your most serious contact with the police in the last 12 months?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Reported crime to police	301	18.7	38.7	38.7
	2 Reported other non-crime emergencies	185	11.5	23.8	62.5
	3 Reported suspicious person or noises	119	7.4	15.3	77.8
	4 Contacted police about neighborhood concerns	56	3.5	7.2	85.0
	5 Participated in block watch	61	3.8	7.8	92.8
	6 Asked for assistance/directions	16	1.0	2.1	94.9
	7 Domestic problem	10	.6	1.3	96.1
	8 Traffic problem	12	.7	1.5	97.7
	9 Concerning police harrassment	4	.2	.5	98.2
	98 (Other: specify)	14	.9	1.8	100.0
	Total	778	48.4	100.0	
Missing	97 (Refused)	10	.6		
	99 (Don't know)	54	3.4		
	System	765	47.6		
	Total	829	51.6		
Total		1607	100.0		

60:

X40

(Contact with police)

Regarding THAT contact with the police, were you a victim of a crime?

(1/ 172)

01..... Yes 1
 02.....No 2 => DUM7
 03.....(Refused) 7 => DUM7
 04..... (Don't know) 9 => DUM7

X40 Regarding THAT contact with the police, were you a victim of a crime?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	249	15.5	30.6	30.6
	2 No	566	35.2	69.4	100.0
	Total	815	50.7	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	3	.2		
	9 (Don't know)	19	1.2		
	System Total	770	47.9		
Total		792	49.3		
Total		1607	100.0		

61:

X41

(Victim)

What type of crime were you a victim of?

(1 / 173)

- 01..... Assault (non-sexual) 01
 - 02..... Burglary 02
 - 03..... Domestic violence 03
 - 04..... Robbery 04
 - 05..... Sexual assault 05
 - 06..... Theft/vandalism 06
 - 07..... (Other: specify) 98 O
-
- 08.....(Refused) 97
 - 09..... (Don't know) 99

X41 What type of crime were you a victim of?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Assault (non-sexual)	19	1.2	7.8	7.8
	2 Burglary	55	3.4	22.4	30.2
	3 Domestic violence	9	.6	3.7	33.9
	4 Robbery	10	.6	4.1	38.0
	5 Sexual assault	1	.1	.4	38.4
	6 Theft/vandalism	92	5.7	37.6	75.9
	7 Police harrassment/Racial Profiling	7	.4	2.9	78.8
	8 Traffic accident/Hit and run	29	1.8	11.8	90.6
	9 Trespassing	1	.1	.4	91.0
	10 Fraud	1	.1	.4	91.4
	98 Other (SPECIFY)	21	1.3	8.6	100.0
	Total	245	15.2	100.0	
	Missing	97 (Refused)	2	.1	
99 (Don't know)		4	.2		
System Total		1356	84.4		
Total		1362	84.8		
Total		1607	100.0		

62:

DUM7

Of the following, who in the Seattle Police Department was involved in the contact?

(1 / 175)

- 01.....(Continue) 1 D

63:

X42

(Contact with police)

A uniformed Seattle Police officer?

(1/ 176)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X42 Was a uniformed Seattle Police officer involved?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	607	37.8	77.6	77.6
	2 No	175	10.9	22.4	100.0
	Total	782	48.7	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	2	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	47	2.9		
	System	776	48.3		
Total		825	51.3		
Total		1607	100.0		

64:

X43

(Contact with police)

A Seattle detective, for example, someone typically not in uniform?

(1/ 177)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X43 Was a Seattle detective, for example, someone typically not in uniform involved?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	64	4.0	8.3	8.3
	2 No	705	43.9	91.7	100.0
	Total	769	47.9	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	2	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	59	3.7		
	System	777	48.4		
Total		838	52.1		
Total		1607	100.0		

65:

X44

(Contact with police)

A 911 operator?

(1/ 178)

01..... Yes 1
 02.....No 2
 03.....(Refused) 7
 04..... (Don't know) 9

X44 Was a 911 operator involved?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	442	27.5	56.4	56.4
	2 No	342	21.3	43.6	100.0
	Total	784	48.8	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	4	.2		
	9 (Don't know)	42	2.6		
	System	777	48.4		
	Total	823	51.2		
Total		1607	100.0		

66:

X45

(Contact with police)

Another Police Department employee?

(1/ 179)

01..... Yes 1
 02.....No 2 => SKP1
 03.....(Refused) 7 => SKP1
 04..... (Don't know) 9 => SKP1

X45 Was another Police Department employee involved?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	131	8.2	16.8	16.8
	2 No	647	40.3	83.2	100.0
	Total	778	48.4	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	3	.2		
	9 (Don't know)	48	3.0		
	System	778	48.4		
	Total	829	51.6		
Total		1607	100.0		

67:

X46

(Another SPD employee involved)

What was the position of that other Police Department employee?
(Develop codes)

(1/ 180)

01.....(Other: specify) 98 O

02.....(Refused) 97

03.....(Don't know) 99

X46 What was the position of that other Police Department employee?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Uniformed Seattle Police Officer	12	.7	12.4	12.4
2 A Seattle dectective	3	.2	3.1	15.5
3 A 911 Operator	14	.9	14.4	29.9
4 An office employee	14	.9	14.4	44.3
5 Fire/rescue personnel	1	.1	1.0	45.4
6 A supervisor	1	.1	1.0	46.4
7 Probation officer	1	.1	1.0	47.4
10 Ranking police officer	9	.6	9.3	56.7
11 Attorney with SPD	1	.1	1.0	57.7
12 Non 911 operator/who ever answered the phone	22	1.4	22.7	80.4
13 Desk Sergeant/Receptionist	11	.7	11.3	91.8
98 Other (SPECIFY)	8	.5	8.2	100.0
Total	97	6.0	100.0	
Missing 99 (Don't know)	35	2.2		
System	1475	91.8		
Total	1510	94.0		
Total	1607	100.0		

68:

SKP1

=> DUM8 else => SKP2 if X42=1

(Compute skip pattern)

(1/ 182)

69:

DUM8

(Encountered uniformed officer)

Now I'll read some statements about how the police officer treated you during the incident. For each statement, please tell me whether you: "strongly agree," "agree," "disagree," or "strongly disagree."

(1/ 183)

01.....(Continue) 1 D

70:

X47

(Encountered uniformed officer)

For this (most serious) incident, the officer treated you professionally and respectfully.

(1/ 184)

- 01 Strongly agree 4
- 02 Agree 3
- 03 Disagree 2
- 04 Strongly disagree 1
- 05 (Refused) 7
- 06 (Don't know) 9

X47 "For this (most serious) incident, the officer treated you professionally and respectfully."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	29	1.8	4.9	4.9
	2 Disagree	40	2.5	6.8	11.8
	3 Agree	234	14.6	39.9	51.7
	4 Strongly agree	283	17.6	48.3	100.0
	Total	586	36.5	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	1	.1		
	9 Don't Know	20	1.2		
	System	1000	62.2		
	Total	1021	63.5		
Total		1607	100.0		

71:

X48

(Encountered uniformed officer)

The officer/s clearly explained where you could get help for problems you might have had as a result of the incident.

(1/ 185)

- 01..... Strongly agree 4
- 02..... Agree 3
- 03..... Disagree 2
- 04..... Strongly disagree 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X48 "The officer(s) clearly explained where you could get help for problems you might have had as a result of the incident."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	50	3.1	9.6	9.6
	2 Disagree	98	6.1	18.8	28.5
	3 Agree	195	12.1	37.5	66.0
	4 Strongly agree	177	11.0	34.0	100.0
	Total	520	32.4	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	8	.5		
	9 Don't Know	79	4.9		
	System	1000	62.2		
Total	Total	1087	67.6		
Total		1607	100.0		

72:

X49

(Encountered uniformed officer)

The police promptly responded to your situation.

(1/ 186)

- 01..... Strongly agree 4
- 02..... Agree 3
- 03..... Disagree 2
- 04..... Strongly disagree 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X49 "The police promptly responded to your situation."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	51	3.2	9.0	9.0
	2 Disagree	84	5.2	14.8	23.7
	3 Agree	224	13.9	39.4	63.1
	4 Strongly agree	210	13.1	36.9	100.0
	Total	569	35.4	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	2	.1		
	9 Don't Know	36	2.2		
	System	1000	62.2		
Total	Total	1038	64.6		
Total		1607	100.0		

73:

X50

(Encountered uniformed officer)

You were kept informed of the status of your case.

(1/ 187)

- 01..... Strongly agree 4
- 02..... Agree 3
- 03..... Disagree 2
- 04..... Strongly disagree 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X50 "You were kept informed of the status of your case."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	98	6.1	21.6	21.6
	2 Disagree	151	9.4	33.3	55.0
	3 Agree	123	7.7	27.2	82.1
	4 Strongly agree	81	5.0	17.9	100.0
	Total	453	28.2	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	11	.7		
	9 Don't Know	143	8.9		
	System	1000	62.2		
Total	1154	71.8			
Total		1607	100.0		

74:

SKP2

=> DUM9 else => SKP3 if X43=1

(Compute skip pattern)

(1/ 188)

75:

DUM9

(Encountered detective)

Now I'll read some statements about how the detective treated you during the incident. For each statement, please tell me whether you: "strongly agree," "agree," "disagree," or "strongly disagree."

- 01..... (Continue) 1 D

(1/ 189)

76:

X51

(Encountered detective)

For this (most serious) incident, the detective treated you professionally and respectfully.

(1/ 190)

- 01 Strongly agree 4
- 02 Agree 3
- 03 Disagree 2
- 04 Strongly disagree 1
- 05 (Refused) 7
- 06 (Don't know) 9

X51 "For this (most serious) incident, the detective treated you professionally and respectfully."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	1	.1	1.6	1.6
	2 Disagree	3	.2	4.8	6.5
	3 Agree	23	1.4	37.1	43.5
	4 Strongly agree	35	2.2	56.5	100.0
	Total	62	3.9	100.0	
Missing	9 Don't Know	3	.2		
	System	1542	96.0		
	Total	1545	96.1		
Total		1607	100.0		

77:

X62

(Encountered detective)

The detective/s clearly explained where you could get help for problems you might have had as a result of the incident.

(1 / 191)

- 01 Strongly agree 4
- 02 Agree 3
- 03 Disagree 2
- 04 Strongly disagree 1
- 05 (Refused) 7
- 06 (Don't know) 9

X62 "The detective/s clearly explained where you could get help for problems you might have had as a result of the incident."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	4	.2	6.8	6.8
	2 Disagree	10	.6	16.9	23.7
	3 Agree	27	1.7	45.8	69.5
	4 Strongly agree	18	1.1	30.5	100.0
	Total	59	3.7	100.0	
Missing	9 Don't Know	5	.3		
	System	1543	96.0		
	Total	1548	96.3		
Total		1607	100.0		

78:

X63

(Encountered detective)

The detective promptly responded to your situation.

(1 / 192)

- 01 Strongly agree 4
- 02 Agree 3
- 03 Disagree 2
- 04 Strongly disagree 1
- 05 (Refused) 7
- 06 (Don't know) 9

X63 "The detective promptly responded to your situation."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	6	.4	10.0	10.0
	2 Disagree	7	.4	11.7	21.7
	3 Agree	25	1.6	41.7	63.3
	4 Strongly agree	22	1.4	36.7	100.0
	Total	60	3.7	100.0	
Missing	9 Don't Know	4	.2		
	System	1543	96.0		
	Total	1547	96.3		
Total		1607	100.0		

79:

X64

(Encountered detective)

You were kept informed of the status of your case.

(1/ 193)

- 01..... Strongly agree 4
- 02..... Agree 3
- 03..... Disagree 2
- 04..... Strongly disagree 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X64 "You were kept informed of the status of your case."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	10	.6	17.9	17.9
	2 Disagree	16	1.0	28.6	46.4
	3 Agree	22	1.4	39.3	85.7
	4 Strongly agree	8	.5	14.3	100.0
	Total	56	3.5	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	2	.1		
	9 Don't Know	6	.4		
	System	1543	96.0		
	Total	1551	96.5		
Total		1607	100.0		

80:

SKP3

=> DUM10 else => X67 if X44=1

(Compute skip pattern)

(1/ 194)

81:

DUM10

(Encountered 911 operator)

Now I'll read some statements about how the 911 operator treated you during the incident. For each statement, please tell me whether you: "strongly agree," "agree," "disagree," or "strongly disagree."

(1/ 195)

- 01..... (Continue) 1 D

82:

X65

(Encountered 911 operator)

For this most serious incident, the 911 operator treated you professionally and respectfully.

(1/ 196)

- 01 Strongly agree 4
- 02 Agree 3
- 03 Disagree 2
- 04 Strongly disagree 1
- 05 (Refused) 7
- 06 (Don't know) 9

X65 "For this most serious incident, the 911 operator treated you professionally and respectfully."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	11	.7	2.5	2.5
	2 Disagree	20	1.2	4.6	7.2
	3 Agree	172	10.7	39.8	47.0
	4 Strongly agree	229	14.3	53.0	100.0
	Total	432	26.9	100.0	
Missing	9 Don't Know	13	.8		
	System	1162	72.3		
	Total	1175	73.1		
Total		1607	100.0		

83:

X66

(Encountered 911 operator)

The 911 operator clearly answered any questions you had.

(1/ 197)

- 01 Strongly agree 4
- 02 Agree 3
- 03 Disagree 2
- 04 Strongly disagree 1
- 05 (Refused) 7
- 06 (Don't know) 9

X66 "The 911 operator clearly answered any questions you had."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	12	.7	2.9	2.9
	2 Disagree	34	2.1	8.2	11.1
	3 Agree	174	10.8	42.1	53.3
	4 Strongly agree	193	12.0	46.7	100.0
	Total	413	25.7	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	2	.1		
	9 Don't Know	30	1.9		
	System	1162	72.3		
Total		1194	74.3		
Total		1607	100.0		

84:

X67

(Contact with police)

Overall, how satisfied are you with how the police department handled your situation? Are you:

(Read choices)

(1/ 198)

01..... Very satisfied 4 => DUM11
 02..... Somewhat satisfied 3 => DUM11
 03..... Somewhat dissatisfied OR 2
 04..... Very dissatisfied 1
 05.....(Refused) 7 => DUM11
 06..... (Don't know) 9 => DUM11

**X67 Overall, how satisfied are you with how the police department handled your situation?
 Are you...**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very dissatisfied	100	6.2	12.7	12.7
	2 Somewhat dissatisfied	103	6.4	13.1	25.8
	3 Somewhat satisfied	232	14.4	29.5	55.3
	4 Very satisfied	351	21.8	44.7	100.0
	Total	786	48.9	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	4	.2		
	9 Don't Know	38	2.4		
	System	779	48.5		
	Total	821	51.1		
Total		1607	100.0		

85:

X68

(Dissatisfied)

How would you recommend that the department's handling of similiar situations be improved?

(Develop codes)

(1/ 199)

01.....(Other: specify) 98 O

02.....(Refused) 97

03.....(Don't know) 99

X68 How would you recommend that the department's handling of similiar situations be improved?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Better communication	39	2.4	20.0	20.0
	2 Take complaints seriously/help more/do something	55	3.4	28.2	48.2
	3 Show respect to all/be fair/no "attitude"	30	1.9	15.4	63.6
	4 More police involvement in the community	15	.9	7.7	71.3
	5 Respond more quickly	28	1.7	14.4	85.6
	7 Leave people alone	2	.1	1.0	86.7
	8 Concentrate on major crime	1	.1	.5	87.2
	9 Better training	7	.4	3.6	90.8
	98 Other (SPECIFY)	18	1.1	9.2	100.0
	Total	195	12.1	100.0	
Missing	97 (Don't know)	4	.2		
	99 (Refused)	4	.2		
	System	1404	87.4		
	Total	1412	87.9		
Total		1607	100.0		

86:

DUM11

Now I'll ask some questions about any experience you may have had involving a police officer stopping you while you were driving or walking. In the last 12 months, have you:

(1/ 201)

01 (Continue) 1 D

87:

X69

Been stopped by the police while walking?

(1/ 202)

01 Yes 1
 02 No 2
 03 (Refused) 7
 04 (Don't know) 9

X69 In the last 12 months, have you been stopped by the police while walking?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Yes	69	4.3	4.3	4.3
2 No	1538	95.7	95.7	100.0
Total	1607	100.0	100.0	

88:

X70

Been stopped by the police while driving?

(1/ 203)

01 Yes 1
 02 No 2
 03 (Refused) 7
 04 (Don't know) 9

X70 In the last 12 months, have you been stopped by the police while driving?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Yes	311	19.4	19.4	19.4
2 No	1293	80.5	80.6	100.0
Total	1604	99.8	100.0	
Missing 9	3	.2		
Total	1607	100.0		

89:

X71

Been involved in a traffic accident that was reported to the police?

(1/ 204)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X71 In the last 12 months, have you been involved in a traffic accident that was reported to the police?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	133	8.3	8.3	8.3
	2 No	1473	91.7	91.7	100.0
	Total	1606	99.9	100.0	
Missing	9 (Don't know)	1	.1		
Total		1607	100.0		

90:

X72

Been stopped and frisked?

(1/ 205)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X72 In the last 12 months, have you been stopped and frisked?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	44	2.7	2.7	2.7
	2 No	1561	97.1	97.3	100.0
	Total	1605	99.9	100.0	
Missing	9 (Don't know)	2	.1		
Total		1607	100.0		

91:

X73

Been arrested?

(1/ 206)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X73 In the last 12 months, have you been arrested?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	32	2.0	2.0	2.0
	2 No	1573	97.9	98.0	100.0
	Total	1605	99.9	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	2	.1		
Total		1607	100.0		

92:

X74

=> +1 if X69=1 OR X70=1 OR X71=1 OR X72=1 OR X73=1

(Mentioned no involuntary contact with police)

Have you EVER been stopped or approached by the police in the last 12 months?

(1 / 207)

01..... Yes 1
 02.....No 2 => X99
 03.....(Refused) 7 => X99
 04..... (Don't know) 9 => X99

X74 Have you EVER been stopped or approached by the police in the last 12 months?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	32	2.0	2.8	2.8
	2 No	1115	69.4	97.2	100.0
	Total	1147	71.4	100.0	
Missing	9 (Don't know)	1	.1		
	System	459	28.6		
	Total	460	28.6		
Total		1607	100.0		

93:

X75

(Involuntary contact with police)

How many times have you been stopped by the Seattle Police in the last 12 months?

(1/ 208)

\$E 1 90

01.....(None) 00 => X99
 02.....(Refused) 97 => X99
 03.....(Don't know) 99

X75 How many times have you been stopped by the Seattle Police in the last 12 months?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	115	7.2	23.4	23.4
	1	262	16.3	53.3	76.6
	2	76	4.7	15.4	92.1
	3	21	1.3	4.3	96.3
	4	3	.2	.6	97.0
	5	5	.3	1.0	98.0
	6	1	.1	.2	98.2
	7	1	.1	.2	98.4
	8	1	.1	.2	98.6
	10	2	.1	.4	99.0
	12	3	.2	.6	99.6
	15	1	.1	.2	99.8
	25	1	.1	.2	100.0
	Total	492	30.6	100.0	
Missing	97 Refused	1	.1		
	99 Don't know	2	.1		
	System	1112	69.2		
	Total	1115	69.4		
Total		1607	100.0		

94:

DUM12

During the most serious of these incidents, were you:

(1/ 210)

01.....(Continue) 1 D

95:

X76

(Involuntary contact with police)

Arrested?

(1/ 211)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X76 During the most serious of these incidents, were you arrested?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	19	1.2	5.0	5.0
	2 No	359	22.3	95.0	100.0
	Total	378	23.5	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	2	.1		
	System	1227	76.4		
	Total	1229	76.5		
Total		1607	100.0		

96:

X77

(Involuntary contact with police)

Given a warning?

(1/ 212)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X77 During the most serious of these incidents, were you given a warning?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	162	10.1	43.0	43.0
	2 No	215	13.4	57.0	100.0
	Total	377	23.5	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	1	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	2	.1		
	System	1227	76.4		
Total		1230	76.5		
Total		1607	100.0		

97:

X78

(Involuntary contact with police)

Given a traffic ticket?

(1/ 213)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X78 During the most serious of these incidents, were you given a traffic ticket?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	182	11.3	48.4	48.4
	2 No	194	12.1	51.6	100.0
	Total	376	23.4	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	1	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	2	.1		
	System	1228	76.4		
	Total	1231	76.6		
Total		1607	100.0		

98:

X79

(Involuntary contact with police)

Questioned about what you were doing in the area?

(1/ 214)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X79 During the most serious of these incidents, were you questioned about what you were doing in the area?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	115	7.2	30.6	30.6
	2 No	261	16.2	69.4	100.0
	Total	376	23.4	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	1	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	2	.1		
	System	1228	76.4		
	Total	1231	76.6		
Total		1607	100.0		

99:

X80

(Involuntary contact with police)

Searched or frisked?

(1/ 215)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X80 During the most serious of these incidents, were you searched or frisked?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	52	3.2	13.8	13.8
	2 No	325	20.2	86.2	100.0
	Total	377	23.5	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	1	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	1	.1		
	System	1228	76.4		
Total		1230	76.5		
Total		1607	100.0		

100:

X81

(Involuntary contact with police)

Did you have property seized?

(1/ 216)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X81 During the most serious of these incidents, did you have property seized?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	22	1.4	5.8	5.8
	2 No	357	22.2	94.2	100.0
	Total	379	23.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1228	76.4		
Total		1607	100.0		

101:

DUM13

Now I'm going to read some statements about how the police might have treated you during the most serious incident that you mentioned. For each statement, tell me whether you: "strongly agree," "agree," "disagree," or "strongly disagree."

(1/ 217)

- 01..... (Continue) 1 D

102:

X82

(Involuntary contact with police)

On that occasion when you were approached by the police, the officer/s treated you professionally and respectfully.

(1 / 218)

- 01..... Strongly agree 4
- 02..... Agree 3
- 03..... Disagree 2
- 04..... Strongly disagree 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X82 "On that occasion when you were approached by the police, the officer/s treated you professionally and respectfully."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	54	3.4	14.3	14.3
	2 Disagree	60	3.7	15.9	30.2
	3 Agree	140	8.7	37.0	67.2
	4 Strongly agree	124	7.7	32.8	100.0
	Total	378	23.5	100.0	
Missing	9 Don't Know	1	.1		
	System	1228	76.4		
	Total	1229	76.5		
Total		1607	100.0		

103:

X83

(Involuntary contact with police)

The officer/s clearly explained the reason you were stopped.

(1 / 219)

- 01..... Strongly agree 4
- 02..... Agree 3
- 03..... Disagree 2
- 04..... Strongly disagree 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X83 "The officer(s) clearly explained the reason you were stopped."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	44	2.7	11.8	11.8
	2 Disagree	46	2.9	12.3	24.1
	3 Agree	156	9.7	41.7	65.8
	4 Strongly agree	128	8.0	34.2	100.0
	Total	374	23.3	100.0	
Missing	9 Don't Know	5	.3		
	System	1228	76.4		
	Total	1233	76.7		
Total		1607	100.0		

104:

X84

(Involuntary contact with police)

The officer/s clearly explained whether you needed to do anything after the encounter was over. For example, an officer may have informed you that you needed to go to court.

(1 / 220)

- 01..... Strongly agree 4
- 02..... Agree 3
- 03..... Disagree 2
- 04..... Strongly disagree 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X84 "The officer(s) clearly explained whether you needed to do anything after the encounter was over. For example, an officer may have informed you that you needed to go to court."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	39	2.4	11.2	11.2
	2 Disagree	53	3.3	15.2	26.4
	3 Agree	155	9.6	44.5	71.0
	4 Strongly agree	101	6.3	29.0	100.0
	Total	348	21.7	100.0	
Missing	7 Refused	3	.2		
	9 Don't Know	28	1.7		
	System	1228	76.4		
	Total	1259	78.3		
Total		1607	100.0		

105:

X85

(Involuntary contact with police)

You believe the officer had a valid reason for stopping you.

(1 / 221)

- 01..... Strongly agree 4
- 02..... Agree 3
- 03..... Disagree 2
- 04..... Strongly disagree 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X85 "You believe the officer had a valid reason for stopping you."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	77	4.8	20.6	20.6
	2 Disagree	73	4.5	19.6	40.2
	3 Agree	127	7.9	34.0	74.3
	4 Strongly agree	95	5.9	25.5	99.7
	7 Refused	1	.1	.3	100.0
	Total	373	23.2	100.0	
Missing	9 Don't Know	6	.4		
	System	1228	76.4		
	Total	1234	76.8		
Total		1607	100.0		

106:

X86

(Involuntary contact with police)

The time that you were detained during this encounter was reasonable.

(1 / 222)

- 01..... Strongly agree 4
- 02..... Agree 3
- 03..... Disagree 2
- 04..... Strongly disagree 1
- 05..... (Refused) 7
- 06..... (Don't know) 9

X86 "The time that you were detained during this encounter was reasonable."

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Strongly Disagree	52	3.2	14.0	14.0
	2 Disagree	51	3.2	13.7	27.8
	3 Agree	172	10.7	46.4	74.1
	4 Strongly agree	96	6.0	25.9	100.0
	Total	371	23.1	100.0	
Missing	9 Don't Know	8	.5		
	System	1228	76.4		
	Total	1236	76.9		
Total		1607	100.0		

107:

X87

(Involuntary contact with police)

During this/the most recent incident, did the police officer/s, for ANY reason, use or threaten to use physical force against you, other than handcuffing you, such as grabbing you, striking you, pulling a weapon or threatening to hit you?

(1 / 223)

01 Yes 1
 02No 2 => X89
 03(Refused) 7 => X89
 04 (Don't know) 9 => X89

X87 During this/the most recent incident, did the police officer(s), for ANY reason, use or threaten to use physical force against you, other than handcuffing you, such as grabbing you, striking you, pulling a weapon or threatening to hit you?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	26	1.6	6.9	6.9
	2 No	350	21.8	93.1	100.0
	Total	376	23.4	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	1	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	2	.1		
	System	1228	76.4		
	Total	1231	76.6		
Total		1607	100.0		

108:

X88

(Used/threatened to use force)

I want to ask you about the amount of force the officer/s used to detain you, if they used force of any kind at all. Would you say:

(Read choices)

(1/ 224)

- 01 No force of any kind was used 1
- 02 The amount of force was very appropriate 2
- 03 The amount of force was somewhat appropriate 3
- 04 The amount of force was somewhat inappropriate OR 4
- 05 The amount of force was very inappropriate 5
- 06 (Refused) 7
- 07 (Don't know) 9

X88 I want to ask you about the amount of force the officer(s) used to detain you, if they used force of any kind at all. Would you say...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 No force of any kind was used	4	.2	15.4	15.4
	3 The amount of force was somewhat appropriate	1	.1	3.8	19.2
	4 The amount of force was somewhat inappropriate OR	4	.2	15.4	34.6
	5 The amount of force was very inappropriate	17	1.1	65.4	100.0
	Total	26	1.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1581	98.4		
Total		1607	100.0		

109:

X89

(Involuntary contact with police)

Overall, how satisfied are you with how the officer/s handled your situation? Are you:

01.....	Very satisfied	4	(1/ 225)
02.....	Somewhat satisfied	3	=> X99
03.....	Somewhat dissatisfied OR	2	
04.....	Very dissatisfied	1	
05.....	(Refused)	7	=> X99
06.....	(Don't know)	9	=> X99

X89 Overall, how satisfied are you with how the officer/s handled your situation? Are you...

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Very dissatisfied	79	4.9	21.1	21.1
	2 Somewhat dissatisfied OR	59	3.7	15.8	36.9
	3 Somewhat satisfied	106	6.6	28.3	65.2
	4 Very satisfied	130	8.1	34.8	100.0
	Total	374	23.3	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	2	.1		
	9 (Don't know)	2	.1		
	System Total	1229	76.5		
Total		1233	76.7		
Total		1607	100.0		

110:

X90

(Dissatisfied)

How would you recommend that the department's handling of similar situations be improved?

(Develop codes)

(1 / 226)

01.....(Other: specify) 98 O

02.....(Refused) 97

03.....(Don't know) 99

X90 How would you recommend that the department's handling of similar situations be improved?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Better communication	29	1.8	22.3	22.3
	3 Show respect/Be fair/Don't profile	35	2.2	26.9	49.2
	4 More Police involvement in community	2	.1	1.5	50.8
	5 Process more quickly	6	.4	4.6	55.4
	6 Don't touch people	1	.1	.8	56.2
	7 Leave people alone	1	.1	.8	56.9
	8 Concentrate on major crime	3	.2	2.3	59.2
	9 Provide better training	11	.7	8.5	67.7
	98 Other (SPECIFY)	42	2.6	32.3	100.0
	Total	130	8.1	100.0	
Missing	97 (Refused)	1	.1		
	99 (Don't know)	7	.4		
	System	1469	91.4		
	Total	1477	91.9		
Total		1607	100.0		

111:

DUM14

(Dissatisfied)

Did you take any steps to complain at any of the following agencies:

(1 / 228)

01.....(Continue) 1 D

112:

X91

(Dissatisfied)

Another police officer?

(1/ 229)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X91 Did you take any steps to complain to another police officer?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	23	1.4	16.7	16.7
	2 No	115	7.2	83.3	100.0
	Total	138	8.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1469	91.4		
Total		1607	100.0		

113:

X92

(Dissatisfied)

Office of Professional Accountability or OPA?

(1/ 230)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X92 Did you take any steps to complain to the Office of Professional Accountability or OPA?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	5	.3	3.6	3.6
	2 No	132	8.2	96.4	100.0
	Total	137	8.5	100.0	
Missing	9 (Don't know)	1	.1		
	System	1469	91.4		
	Total	1470	91.5		
Total		1607	100.0		

114:

X93

(Dissatisfied)

Officer's direct supervisor at the precinct?

(1/ 231)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X93 Did you take any steps to complain to the officer's direct supervisor at the precinct?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	11	.7	8.0	8.0
	2 No	126	7.8	92.0	100.0
	Total	137	8.5	100.0	
Missing	9 (Don't know)	1	.1		
	System	1469	91.4		
	Total	1470	91.5		
Total		1607	100.0		

115:

X94

(Dissatisfied)

Elected official?

(1/ 232)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X94 Did you take any steps to complain to an Elected official?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	8	.5	5.8	5.8
	2 No	130	8.1	94.2	100.0
	Total	138	8.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1469	91.4		
Total		1607	100.0		

116:

X95

(Dissatisfied)

Other city agency?

(1/ 233)

- 01 Yes 1
- 02 No 2
- 03 (Refused) 7
- 04 (Don't know) 9

X95 Did you take any steps to complain to any other city agency?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	16	1.0	11.6	11.6
	2 No	122	7.6	88.4	100.0
	Total	138	8.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1469	91.4		
Total		1607	100.0		

117:

X96

(Dissatisfied)

Other private organization, for example, ACLU, NAACP, law firm?

(1/ 234)

- 01 Yes 1
- 02 No 2
- 03 (Refused) 7
- 04 (Don't know) 9

X96 Did you take any steps to complain to any other private organization, for example, ACLU, NAACP, law firm?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	18	1.1	13.0	13.0
	2 No	120	7.5	87.0	100.0
	Total	138	8.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1469	91.4		
Total		1607	100.0		

118:

X97

(Dissatisfied)

News media?

(1/ 235)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X97 Did you take any steps to complain to the news media?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	2	.1	1.4	1.4
	2 No	136	8.5	98.6	100.0
	Total	138	8.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1469	91.4		
Total		1607	100.0		

119:

SKP4

=> X98 else => X99 if X91=1 OR X92=1 OR X93=1

(Compute skip pattern)

(1/ 236)

120:

X98

(Complained to police department)

If you made a complaint to the police department, overall, how satisfied are you with how the department handled your complaint? Are you:

(Read choices)

(1/ 237)

- 01 Very satisfied 4
- 02 Somewhat satisfied 3
- 03 Somewhat dissatisfied OR 2
- 04 Very dissatisfied 1
- 05 (Refused) 7
- 06 (Don't know) 9

X98 If you made a complaint to the police department, overall, how satisfied are you with how the department handled your complaint? Are you...

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 Very dissatisfied	18	1.1	72.0	72.0
2 Somewhat dissatisfied OR	4	.2	16.0	88.0
3 Somewhat satisfied	1	.1	4.0	92.0
4 Very satisfied	1	.1	4.0	96.0
9 (Don't know)	1	.1	4.0	100.0
Total	25	1.6	100.0	
Missing 7 (Refused)	1	.1		
System	1581	98.4		
Total	1582	98.4		
Total	1607	100.0		

121:

X99

Your responses to the remaining questions will only be used for statistical purposes and will be kept strictly confidential. If you are uncomfortable giving a response to any of these questions, please let me know. First of all, how old were you on your last birthday?

(1/ 238)

\$E 18 98

- 01(Refused) 99

122:

X100

What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed?

(2/ 1)

- 01.....Elementary school (or less) 1
 - 02.....High school or GED 2
 - 03.....Some college 3
 - 04.....College degree 4
 - 05.....Graduate or professional school 5
 - 06.....Vocational or technical degree beyond high school 6
 - 07.....(Other: specify) 8 O
-
- 08.....(Refused) 7
 - 09.....(Don't know) 9

X100 What is the highest grade or year of school you have completed?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Elementary school (or less)	73	4.5	4.6	4.6
	2 High school or GED	330	20.5	20.8	25.4
	3 Some college	383	23.8	24.1	49.6
	4 College degree	491	30.6	31.0	80.5
	5 Graduate or professional school	283	17.6	17.8	98.4
	6 Vocational or technical degree beyond high school	26	1.6	1.6	100.0
	Total	1586	98.7	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	19	1.2		
	9 (Don't know)	2	.1		
	Total	21	1.3		
Total		1607	100.0		

123:

X101

Were you born in the United States?

(2/ 2)

=> X103

- 01.....Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04.....(Don't know) 9

X101 Were you born in the United States?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	1058	65.8	66.2	66.2
	2 No	540	33.6	33.8	100.0
	Total	1598	99.4	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	9	.6		
Total		1607	100.0		

124:

X102

(Born outside U.S.)

How many years have you lived in the United States?

(2/ 3)

\$E 1 96

- 01 (Under 1 year) 00
- 02 (Refused) 97
- 03 (Don't know) 99

Years lived in the United States

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Under 1 Year	3	.2	.6	.6
	1 to 15 Years	302	18.8	56.1	56.7
	16 to 30 Years	155	9.6	28.8	85.5
	31 to 45 Years	56	3.5	10.4	95.9
	46 to 60 Years	16	1.0	3.0	98.9
	61 Years or More	6	.4	1.1	100.0
	Total	538	33.5	100.0	
Missing	System	1069	66.5		
Total		1607	100.0		

125:

X103

How many years have you lived in the City of Seattle?

(2/ 5)

\$E 1 96

- 01 (Under 1 year) 00
- 02 (Refused) 97
- 03 (Don't know) 99

Years lived in Seattle

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Under 1 Year	16	1.0	1.0	1.0
	1 to 15 Years	784	48.8	49.4	50.4
	16 to 30 Years	378	23.5	23.8	74.2
	31 to 45 Years	232	14.4	14.6	88.8
	46 to 60 Years	144	9.0	9.1	97.9
	61 Years or More	34	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	1588	98.8	100.0	
Missing	System	19	1.2		
Total		1607	100.0		

126:

X104

Do you or your family own the home in which you live?

(2/ 7)

- 01..... Yes 1
- 02.....No 2
- 03.....(Refused) 7
- 04..... (Don't know) 9

X104 Do you or your family own the home in which you live?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Yes	882	54.9	55.2	55.2
	2 No	716	44.6	44.8	100.0
	Total	1598	99.4	100.0	
Missing	7 (Refused)	8	.5		
	9 (Don't know)	1	.1		
	Total	9	.6		
Total		1607	100.0		

127:

X105

Because we need to know the general area where you live, would you please tell me the name of the street that you live on?

(2/ 8)

- 01..... (Other: specify) 998 O
- 02.....(Refused) 997
- 03..... (Don't know) 999

128:

X106

And would you please tell me the name of the street that crosses that street at the corner nearest your home?

(2/ 11)

- 01..... (Other: specify) 998 O
- 02.....(Refused) 997
- 03..... (Don't know) 999

129:

SEX

(Gender)

(2/ 14)

- 01.....(Male) 1
- 02.....(Female) 2

SEX (RECORD GENDER FROM OBSERVATION)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Male	767	47.7	47.7	47.7
	2 Female	840	52.3	52.3	100.0
Total		1607	100.0	100.0	

130:

DNAME

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

(2/ 15)

01 (Continue) 1 D

131:

FACT1

(Were there any extenuating circumstances which may have affected this interview?)

(2/ 16)

01(Specify) 8 O

02(None) 9

132:

INT

End of interview elapsed:\$T \$D \$H

Those are all of our questions. Thank you very much. (Note: If respondent speaks Spanish, select "LS" for disposition. "LB" is the appropriate disposition for all NON-Spanish language barriers.)
(Disposition: note reason)

(2/ 17 - 19 - 21 - 23 - 25 - 27 - 29 - 31 - 33)

01.....	Completed	CO	C	=>	END
02.....	No answer	NA	R	=>	END
03.....	Answering machine	AN	R	=>	END
04.....	Busy signal	BU	R	=>	END
05.....	Absent (delay 1 day)	AB	R	=>	END
06.....	Absent (delay 1 shift)	A1	R	=>	END
07.....	Absent (delay 2 shifts)	A2	R	=>	END
08.....	Absent (delay 2 hours)	A3	R	=>	END
09.....	Moved	MO	N	=>	END
10.....	Quota filled: ethnic	QU		=>	END
11.....	Screenout: outside Seattle city limits	SC		=>	END
12.....	Screenout: will not declare ethnic group/origin	S1		=>	END
13.....	Screenout:	S2	N	=>	END
14.....	Language barrier	LB		=>	END
15.....	Language barrier: SPANISH	LS	R	=>	END
16.....	Non-comprehension	NC		=>	END
17.....	Refusal	RE		=>	END
18.....	Mid-survey termination	R1		=>	END
19.....	Refusal: machine-generated	RM		=>	END
20.....	Interrupted -> call back	IN	R	=>	NAME2
21.....	Partially complete -> call back	PC	R	=>	NAME2
22.....	New number	NN	N	=>	TEL01
23.....	Wrong number	WR	N	=>	END
24.....	Not residential (business, fax, mobile, etc)	NR		=>	END
25.....	Out of service	OS		=>	END
26.....	Illness: too sick to EVER respond	IL		=>	END
27.....	Hearing impaired	HI		=>	END
28.....	Deceased	DE	N	=>	END
29.....	Gone more than 8 weeks	GO		=>	END
30.....	Other (specify)	OT	O	=>	END
<hr/>					
31.....	No answer	P1	N	=>	END
32.....	Busy	P2	N	=>	END
33.....	Out of service	P3	N	=>	END
34.....	Dropped call	P4	N	=>	END
35.....	Answering machine	P5	N	=>	END
36.....	Non-residential (fax, modem, etc.)	P6	N	=>	END
37.....	Out of service	P7	N	=>	END
38.....	Dummy	MN	N	=>	END

133:

F6

Contact: The Jackson Organization Bob Scales 800 473-1771 Policy Analyst City of Seattle (206) 684-8050

(2/ 35)

01.....	(Continue)	1	D		
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134:

Enter new number like this: 2062851771

TEL01

(2/ 36)

135:

For whom should I ask?

NAME2

(2/ 46)

136:

=> END if \$A>9

CB

(Today is \$D It is \$H Questionnaire:\$Q) When can I call back?

(2/ 81)

\$CHS
