2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

SEATTLE - CITYWIDE

Summary results of top public safety concerns, most prominent themes, and community perceptions from the 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey for the City of Seattle and Seattle Police Department's Five Precincts and Micro-Communities

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DEPARTMENT OF **CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

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2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

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Top Public Safety Concerns

The top public safety concerns for the City of Seattle and Seattle Police Department's five precincts and micro-communities are reported based on quantitative results from the Seattle Public Safety Survey in response to the question "What, if any, are current public safety and security concerns in the neighborhood where you live and/or work? Select all that apply."

Most Prominent Themes

The most prominent themes for the City of Seattle and Seattle Police Department's five precincts and micro-communities were identified from narrative comments in survey responses to questions "Do you have any additional thoughts on public safety and security issues in Seattle, generally, or your neighborhood, specifically, that you would like to share?" and "Do you have any thoughts on the Micro-Community Policing Plan Initiative that you would like to share?"

Measures of Community Perceptions of Public Safety

The survey included question sets that make up distinct scales that measure community perceptions of police, neighborhood features, and crime as related to public safety. Results are reported for question sets measuring Police Legitimacy, Collective Efficacy-Informal Social Control, Collective Efficacy-Social Cohesion, Fear of Crime, Social Disorganization, and MCPP Perception for the East Precinct and East Precinct micro-communities.

Top Public Safety Concerns and Prominent Themes for Seattle Citywide

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TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS

1- Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2- Car Prowl
3- Residential Burglary
4- Property Crime
5- Auto Theft

MOST PROMINENT THEMES

1- Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3- Public Order Crime
4- Property Crime
5- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

Introduction and Overview

Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans

The SPD Micro-Community Policing Plans (MCPP) The Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans were implemented in January 2015. The SPD MCPP is based on the notion that public safety can be enhanced and crime reduced through collaborative police-community attention to distinctive needs of Seattle neighborhoods with focused crime control, crime prevention and quality of life strategies on neighborhood-specific priorities. The SPD MCPP recognizes that no two Seattle neighborhoods are the alike and that citizen perceptions of crime and public safety at the micro-community level matter. The MCPPs take a three-prong approach to bring together community engagement, crime data, and police services. MCPPs are tailored to meet the individual needs of each micro-community with a unique approach owned by the community. When used in conjunction with crime data, information gathered through community engagement to develop the MCPPs that take into account citizen perceptions at the micro-community level provide a much more accurate picture of the reality of crime and public safety than does official crime data alone. This utilization of citizen feedback and community perception of crime and public safety used in conjunction with official crime data to understand and address the reality of crime in communities makes the MCPP strategy unique and unprecedented. A central component of the MCPP is the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey which was first administered in October-November 2015. The Seattle Public Safety Survey is independently conducted by a research team from Seattle University Department of Criminal Justice including Dr. Jacqueline Helfgott (Principal Investigator), Dr. William Parkin (Co-Investigator), and graduate student research assistant/analysts who work in each of the SPD precincts --Jennifer Burbridge/Joseph Singer (Southwest Precinct), Brooke Bray (South Precinct), Shannon Ro (East Precinct), Jessica Chandler (North Precinct), and Chase Yap (West Precinct) assisting with tasks associated with the MCPP.

The 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey

The Seattle Public Safety survey is a non-probability survey designed as part of the SPD MCPP evaluation to collect data from citizens at city, precinct, and micro-community levels regarding public safety issues, perceptions of police and neighborhood features, and crime as related to public safety, fear of crime, crime victimization. The purpose of the survey is to collect data regarding what matters to citizens regarding public safety, neighborhoods and communities, and the police to better understand the priorities of citizens in conjunction with official crime statistics collected by SPD and other avenues used by SPD to identify community-level public safety concerns. The 2016 survey was administered online and on paper October 15, 2016- November 30, 2016 in Amharic, Chinese, English, Korean, Somali, Spanish and Vietnamese through multiple channels including Nextdoor.com, Seattle Police Department, Seattle Mayor's Office, Seattle University, Community Groups, Flyer and business card distribution, and tablet administration at community centers, libraries, and public areas with attempt to target underrepresented communities.

How the Seattle Public Safety Survey Results Inform the Seattle Police Micro-Community Policing Plans

The Seattle Public Safety Survey results offer SPD comprehensive data reflecting the views of citizens at city, precinct, and micro-community levels to inform the SPD MCPP priorities and strategies. The specific goal of the survey is to collect data that captures citywide citizen concerns about public safety, police, and neighborhoods to inform the SPD MCPPs. The survey findings supplement official crime statistics and traditional precinct-level methods of identifying community concerns (e.g., police-community meetings, ad-hoc precinct surveys) to ensure that the MCPP priorities and strategies are closely aligned with the public safety concerns of all citizens within the city, precincts, and micro-communities.

Description of Scales included in the Seattle Public Safety Survey

Measures of Community Perceptions of Public Safety

The 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey included question sets that make up distinct scales that measure community perceptions of police, neighborhood features, and crime as related to public safety based on prior research on aspects of communities that impact citizen perceptions of public safety. This document is a supplement to the Precinct Reports on the 2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey findings describing the scales and associated questions included in the survey to measure community perceptions of public safety. The scales included in the survey focus on seven areas of interest: **MCPP Perception, MCPP Knowledge, Police Legitimacy, Collective Efficacy-Informal Social Control, Collective Efficacy-Social Cohesion, Social Disorganization, and Fear of Crime.**

How Scale Data Can Be Used to Improve Public Safety

The scale data can be used in conjunction with the top concerns and prominent themes to better understand the nature of communities and micro-communities and their unique public safety issues. Concerns of citizens within any given micro-community may differ in terms of perceptions of public safety with respect to police legitimacy, informal social control, social cohesion, fear of crime, and social disorganization, perceptions of the SPD Micro-Community Policing Plans, and knowledge of the SPD Micro-Community Policing Plans. The survey findings on the scales can be used in conjunction with the top concerns and prominent themes at the community and micro-community levels to inform and guide law enforcement in developing priorities and to guide strategies in response to distinct community concerns providing a snapshot of the nature of the precinct as a whole and the individual micro-communities regarding citizen views of aspects of communities related to public safety. Ideally, a healthy community with positive police-citizen relations will have positive perception and high knowledge of the SPD MCPP, high police legitimacy, high informal social control, high social cohesion, low social disorganization, and low fear of crime. Survey findings can assist communities to target areas of improvement with respect to areas that stray from the ideal and negatively impact public safety.

	Average Response
MCPP PERCEPTION	100
MCPP KNOWLEDGE	100
POLICE LEGITIMACY	100
SOCIAL COHESION	100
INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL	100
SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION	0
FEAR OF CRIME	0

Law Enforcement Trust & Legitimacy.

Police legitimacy is an important concept relevant to public safety as it has been consistently found that law enforcement relies on police legitimacy in order for individuals to cooperate/comply with and support their departments. Gau (2014) defines police legitimacy as "an acceptance of the rules, laws, and precepts that define the police role in society, and a willingness to grant deference to police as a consequence of the belief that they are the authorized representatives who dutifully carry out the rules and laws that make society function smoothly" (p. 189). Police legitimacy is an important concept to public safety as it has been consistently found that law enforcement relies on police

legitimacy in order for individuals to cooperate/comply with and support their departments (Gau, 2014; Reisig et al., 2007; Tyler, 2006; Tankebe, 2013). The questions in the Seattle Public Safety survey build on scales developed by Sunshine and Tyler (2003) as well as other research (Gau, 2014 and Reisig et al., 2007, Tyler, 2006; and Tankebe, 2013). In addition, research shows that procedural justice presents an important indicator of levels of police legitimacy within a community and thus questions related to procedural justice were included in the survey (Gau, 2014; Reisig et al., 2007). Citizen's perception of procedural justice can be informed by sources that go beyond ones' personal experience, including experiences of friends/family, as well as the presentation of police actions in the media (Gau, 2014). The concept is operationalized by asking respondents to what extent they agree with certain statements when thinking about law enforcement and how they are treated. Finally, there questions were included related to trust and citizens' perceived obligation to obey law enforcement officers. While the concept of trust is defined as "people's beliefs that legal authorities are fair, are honest, and uphold people's rights" (Tyler & Huo, 2002, p. 78-79), perceived obligation to obey is defined as the extent to which people feel "they should comply with directives from police officers … irrespective of their personal feelings" (Tyler, 2006, p. 45). In the effort to assess residents' trust and the obligation to obey, a series of questions that ask about how much respondents agree that SPD officers are honest and protect the rights of the citizens, as well as whether citizens should obey orders and accept decisions made by law enforcement. In the 2016 version of the survey, two additional questions were added in light of the national discourse around police-citizen engagement soliciting responses to a question regarding personal interactions with a Seattle police officer in the past year as well as a question asking about views of police at the local and national levels.

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

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

- Seattle police officers protect people's basic rights in the neighborhood.
- Seattle police officers are honest.
- Seattle police officers do their jobs well.
- Seattle police officers can be trusted to do the right thing for my neighborhood.
- I am proud of Seattle police officers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Collective Efficacy: Informal Social Control & Social Cohesion.

Collective efficacy has been defined as the connection between mutual trust and willingness to intervene for the common good. The concept is most often conceptualized as a combination of informal social control and social cohesion. Collective efficacy is "the linkage of mutual trust and the willingness to intervene for the common good that defines the neighborhood context of collective efficacy" (Sampson, Raudenbush, & Earls, 1997, p. 919). The concept is most often conceptualized as a combination of informal social control and social cohesion. Both scales, informal social control and social cohesion, are built on the work of Uchida, et al. (2014), which represents a modified version of a scale developed by Sampson, Raudenbush, & Earl (1997) and Sampson & Raudenbush (1999). To assess resident's willingness to react to crime and deviancy, participants were asked to indicate how likely it is that one of their neighbors would do something about specific incidences, such as break-ins, parking infractions, suspicious people hanging around, loud arguments on the street, underage drinking, juvenile spray-painting graffiti, someone being beaten/threatened in front of their house, disrespectful behavior by juveniles, juveniles skipping school, loud music/noise on their block, gun shots fired, and drug selling. Social cohesion was assessed by asking participants to indicate to what extent they agree with specific statements about their community/neighborhood (e.g. "this neighborhood is a good area to raise children" or "people that live in my neighborhood are generally friendly"). Questions included in the survey designed to measure the construct of informal social control through citizen willingness to react to a range of crime and deviancy events include:

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

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

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

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

Social cohesion, the second component of collective efficacy, is assessed in the survey by asking participants to indicate to what extent they agree with specific statements about their community/ neighborhood:

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

    The neighborhood is a good area to raise children.

    People in the neighborhood are generally friendly.

    I am happy I live/work in the neighborhood.

    People in the neighborhood take care of each other.

    People in the neighborhood can be trusted.

    People in the neighborhood are willing to help each other.

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

    The neighborhood is close-knit.

    People in the neighborhood generally don't get along with each other.

    People in the neighborhood do not share the same values.

    I regularly stop and talk with people in the neighborhood.

    I know the names of people in the neighborhood.

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

    I share responsibility for the quality of life and safety in the neighborhood

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

Fear of Crime.

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

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

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

    Somebody breaking into your home/work and stealing or damaging things?

    Somebody stealing your vehicle, things from or off it, or damaging it?

    Somebody stealing from you in a public space?

    You or somebody you know being sexually assaulted?

    You or somebody you know being physically attacked?

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

    Somebody breaking into your home/work and stealing or damaging things?

    Somebody stealing your vehicle, things from or off it, or damaging it?

    Somebody stealing from you in a public space?

    You or somebody you know being sexually assaulted?

    You or somebody you know being physically attacked?

Social Disorganization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Perception and Knowledge of MCPP.

A question item was included to measure perception and knowledge of the SPD MCPP:

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

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

Seattle - Citywide Survey Results

Seattle Citywide Survey Results Overview

Results are presented from 8524 completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live and/or work in the City of Seattle. Compared to Seattle demographics, survey respondents were disproportionately more likely to be non-minority and female. Quantitative responses were weighted based on gender and race/ethnicity to better represent the Seattle population. Of the total

8524 citywide responses, 3471 respondents offered narrative comments. Narrative comments were analyzed for themes and 39 distinct themes were identified.

Variable	Responses	2016 Unweighted		2016 Weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	27.8	2373	26.2	2269
	Work	4.2	355	4.8	413
	Live/Work	68	5796	68.6	5850
Age	< 20	0.3	23	0.3	27
	20-29	7.7	649	8.5	721
	30-39	23.0	1952	24.7	2093
	40-49	24.2	2054	24.5	2074
	50-59	19.6	1659	18.9	1598
	60-69	18.1	1534	16.7	1409
	70-79	6.4	539	5.5	462
	80-89	0.8	67	0.8	65
	> 90	0.1	6	0.1	9
Race*	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1.8	157	3.8	324
	Asian	7.8	662	16.2	1382
	Black/ African American	2.4	207	4.8	413
	Pacific Islander	0.7	63	1.5	131
	White	86.3	7356	75.4	6430
Ethnicity	Hispanic	3.1	266	6.5	549
Citizenship	Foreign Born Non- U.S. Citizen	2.7	233	3.9	330
	Foreign Born U.S. Citizen	5.9	501	8.6	729
	U.S. Born Citizen	91.4	7774	87.6	7453
Gender*	Female	62.5	5326	49.7	4236
	Male	36.2	3085	48.6	4148
	Transgender	0.3	28	0.4	35
	Other	1.1	98	1.4	124
Marital Status	Divorced	7.6	644	6.9	591
	Married/ Domestic Partnership	67.8	5764	67.8	5762
	Single	22.6	1921	23.5	2004
	Widowed	2.0	169	1.7	148
Education	No High School Diploma	0.7	57	1.2	102
	High School Diploma	2.0	171	2.6	217
	Some College	11.2	954	12.0	1025
	Associate's Degree	5.2	444	5.4	460
	Bachelor's Degree	42.0	3574	41.6	3540
	Graduate Degree	38.8	3303	37.2	3165
Household Income	$0- $39,999	11.1	906	11.9	968
	$40,000- $79,999	21.9	1775	21.4	1749
	$80,000- $119,999	21.8	1770	22.0	1793
	$120,000- $159,999	16.1	1308	15.7	1283
	$160,000- $199,999	10.6	862	10.6	864
	$200,000 or higher	18.6	1508	18.2	1504

Seattle Public Safety Survey
CITYWIDE Demographics - 2016

Respondents could select multiple categories

39 Themes				
Identified in Seattle Public Safety Survey Narrative Comments				
Lack of Police Capacity/Presence	Lack of Trust in Police Generally	Lack of Trust in Police Specifically	Police public Violence/ Fatal Encounters -Black Lives Matter Movement	Concerns About Police Use of Force
Concerns About Selective Enforcement/ Racial Bias	Lack of Police Professionalism/ Police Demeanor/ Respect of Citizens	More CPTED/ Situational/ Environmental Crime Prevention Strategies and Citizen Training	Overpolicing/ Police at Scenes Too Long	Issues with 9/11 Distract
Opportunities to Report Non-Emergencies Limited and Cumbersome and Discourage Citizen Reporting to Police	More Police Community Outreach Needed	More Police Community Outreach to Identity-Based Groups	Police Initiative Displace Rather Than Reduce/ Deter Crime	SPD Organization, Culture, Stability in Leadership Needs to Change
SPD Organization, Lack of Police Accountability	Consent Decree - Positive Impact on SPD	Consent Decree - Negative Impact on SPD	SPD Doing the Best They Can w/Limited Resources	SPD Doing a Great Job
Better city coordination needed to increase public safety	CJS/Lack Prosecution are Returning Offenders to Street	*NextDoor* - Positive for Community/ Public Safety	*NextDoor* - Negative for Community/ Creates Hysteria	Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
Mental Illness was is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue	More Social Services Needed in City to Respond to People in Social and Behavioral Crisis	Neighborhood Name Designation Incorrect or Missing	Moving Out of Seattle Due to Crime and Public Safety	Survey/ SU Issues
Crime is on the Rise	Crime - Violent	Crime - Property	Crime - Public Order	Crime - Sex
Crime - Traffic/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit	Crime - Other	Other	Other - Explained	

Survey results are presented for top public safety concerns, most prominent themes, and measures of community perceptions for the precinct as a whole and for each precinct micro-community.

Top Public Safety Concerns, Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of Public Safety -- Citywide, Precinct, Micro-Communities Findings

Top Public Safety Concerns, Most Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of public safety are presented for the city as a whole, for each of the five Seattle Police Precincts, and for Precinct Micro-Communities.

Seattle – Citywide (2016 *N*=8524)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Car Prowl	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Residential Burglary	3-Public Order Crime
4-Property Crime	4-Property Crime
5-Auto Theft	5- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

2016 Percentage of Respondents who Selected Top Concerns

2016 Percentage of Respondents who Selected Most Prominent Themes

Seattle Citywide (n=8524)

Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
Car Prowl
Residential Burglary
Property Crime
Auto Theft

Seattle Citywide (n=3471)

Lack of Police Capacity/Presence
Homelessness
Public Order Crime
Property Crime
Better City Coordination Needed to Increase Public Safety

Seattle - Citywide 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

MCPP Perception	57
MCPP Knowledge	37.2
Police Legitimacy	64.4
Social Cohesion	59.7
Informal Social Control	54
Social Disorganization	33.7
Fear of Crime	44

Seattle - Citywide 2016
View of Policing (Range 0-100)

Precinct Survey Results

East Precinct Survey Results Overview

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

Seattle Public Safety Survey
EAST PRECINCT Demographics - 2016

Variable	Responses	2016 Unweighted		2016 Weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	25.3	365	24.3	364
	Work	3.1	45	3.5	53
	Live/Work	71.5	1030	72.2	1082
Age	< 20	0.6	8	0.7	11
	20-29	12.5	180	14.4	216
	30-39	25.7	369	27.0	404
	40-49	21.5	309	21.7	325
	50-59	17.6	253	16.8	252
	60-69	15.1	217	13.4	200
	70-79	6.1	87	4.9	74
	80-89	1.0	14	0.9	13
	> 90	0.1	1	0.1	1
Race*	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1.1	16	2.4	36
	Asian	10.6	153	21.5	322
	Black/ African American	2.7	39	4.9	73
	Pacific Islander	0.5	7	1.0	15
	White	83.0	1195	69.5	1042
Ethnicity	Hispanic	3.7	53	7.2	108
Citizenship	Foreign Born Non- U.S. Citizen	3.5	51	5.5	82
	Foreign Born U.S. Citizen	6.0	86	8.8	132
	U.S. Born Citizen	90.5	1301	85.7	1283
Gender*	Female	61.9	892	49.6	743
	Male	36.0	519	48.6	729

2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

	Transgender	0.8	12	0.7	10
	Other	1.6	23	1.6	24
Marital Status	Divorced	6.8	97	6.3	94
	Married/ Domestic Partnership	59.7	858	58.6	877
	Single	31.7	456	33.5	502
	Widowed	1.8	26	1.5	23
Education	No High School Diploma	0.6	9	1.3	20
	High School Diploma	1.1	16	1.7	26
	Some College	10.6	153	11.8	177
	Associate's Degree	4.2	60	4.7	70
	Bachelor's Degree	41.1	591	41.0	613
	Graduate Degree	42.3	608	39.4	590
Household Income	$0- $39,999	13.6	186	14.9	214
	$40,000- $79,999	22.8	212	23.3	236
	$80,000- $119,999	19.4	256	19.6	283
	$120,000- $159,999	15.2	207	15	285
	$160,000- $199,999	8.7	151	7.8	113
	$200,000 or higher	20.3	277	19.3	278

Respondents could select multiple categories

Survey results are presented for top public safety concerns, most prominent themes, and measures of community perceptions for the precinct as a whole and for each precinct micro-community.

Top Public Safety Concerns, Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of Public Safety for East Precinct and East Precinct Micro-Communities

Top Public Safety Concerns, Most Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of public safety are presented for the East Precinct as a whole and for each East Precinct Micro-Community.

Seattle – East Precinct (2016 *N*=1440)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Car Prowl	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
3-Residential Burglary	3-Public Order Crime
4-Littering/ Dumping	4-Property Crime
5-Property Crime	5- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

2016 Percentage of Respondents who Selected Top Concerns

East Precinct (n=1440)

- Car Prowl
- Lack of Police Capacity/Presence
- Residential Burglary
- Littering/Dumping
- Property Crime

2016 Percentage of Respondents who Selected Most Prominent Themes

East Precinct (n=537)

- Homelessness
- Lack of Police Capacity/Presence
- Public Order Crime
- Property Crime
- Better City Coordination Needed to Increase Public Safety

Seattle - East Precinct 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	56.7
MCPP Knowledge	34.6
Police Legitimacy	61.7
Social Cohesion	58.3
Informal Social Control	51.2
Social Disorganization	34.5
Fear of Crime	42.9

Seattle - East Precinct 2016
View of Policing (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
SEATTLE SPECIFICALLY	60.7
UNITED STATES GENERALLY	46.9

■ 2016 Average Response

Seattle/East – Capitol Hill (2016 *N*=444)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and a Public Health Issue
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Public Order Crime
3-Lack of Resources for Individuals with Mental Illness	3-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
4-Parking Issues	4- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety public safety
5-Littering/ Dumping	5-Mental Illness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue

Seattle/East - Capitol Hill 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	60.4
MCPP Knowledge	31.9
Police Legitimacy	60.8
Social Cohesion	53.3
Informal Social Control	45.5
Social Disorganization	41.4
Fear of Crime	44.8
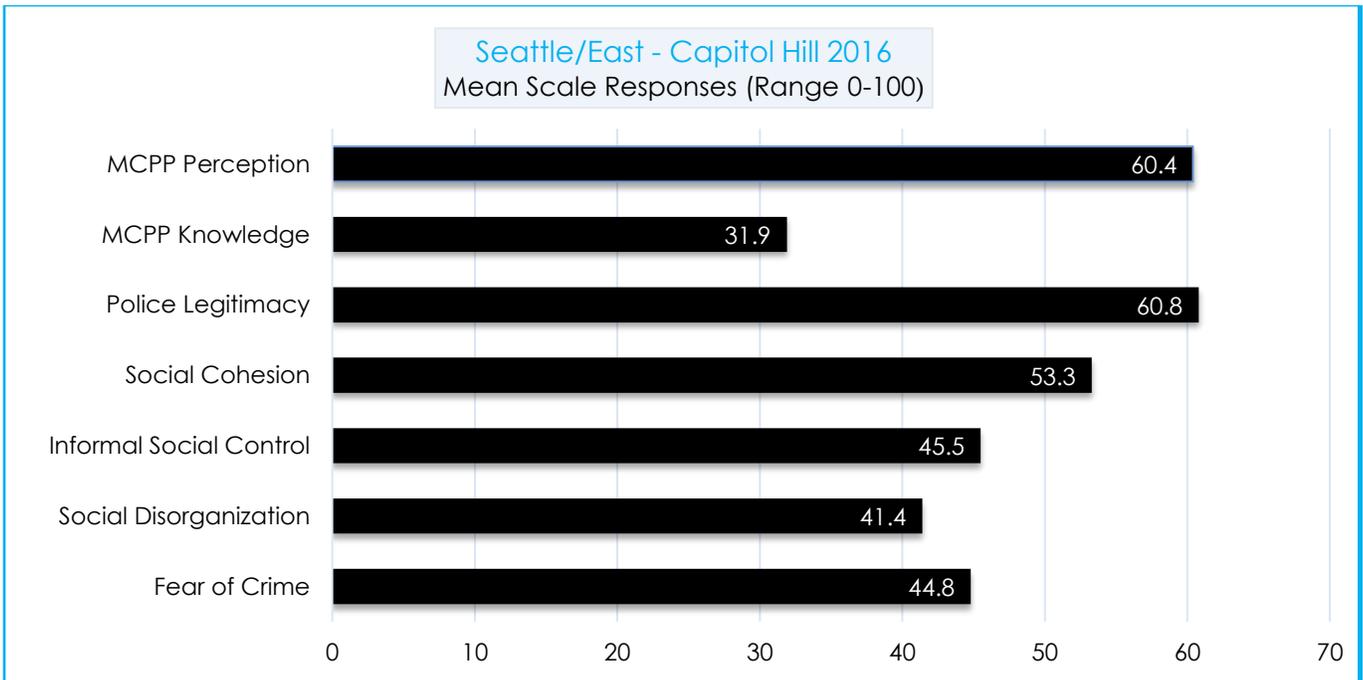
Seattle/East – Central Area/Squire Park (2016 *N*=237)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Public Order Crime
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
3-Shots Fired	3-Concerns about Selective Enforcement/ Racial Bias
4-Residential Burglary	4-Homelessness is a Public Safety and a Public Health Issue
5-Littering/ Dumping	5-Traffic/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit

Seattle/East - Central Area/Squire Park 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	58.1
MCPP Knowledge	41.6
Police Legitimacy	55.3
Social Cohesion	54.5
Informal Social Control	46.2
Social Disorganization	33.7
Fear of Crime	40.8
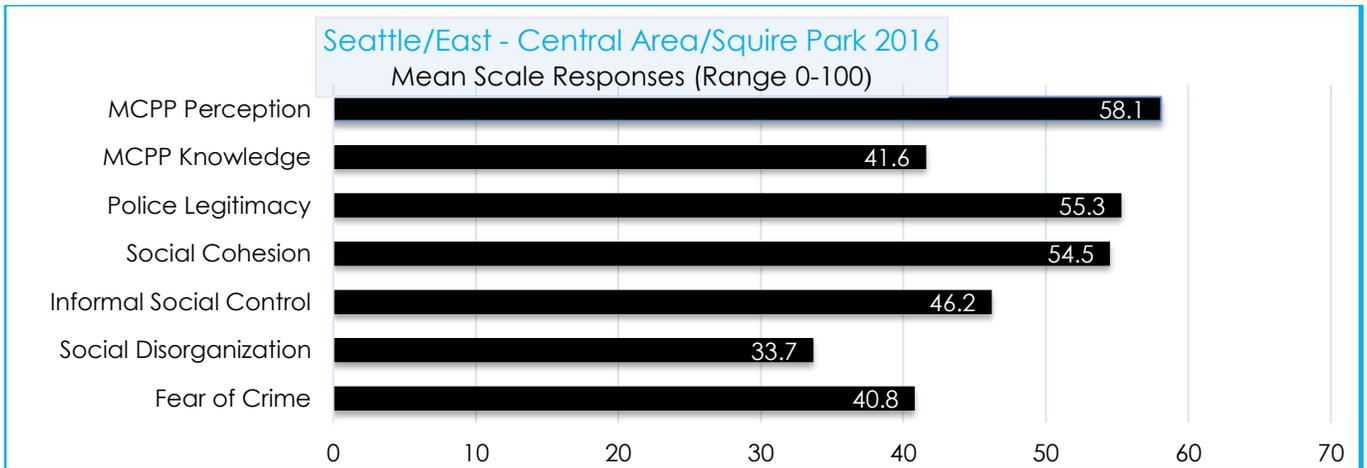
Seattle/East – Eastlake East (2016 *N*=44)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-More Police Community Outreach Needed
3-Parking Issues	3-Property Crime
4-Bicycle Safety	4-Mental Illness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5-Homeless Encampments (Non- Regulated)	5-Public Order Crime

Seattle/East - Eastlake-East 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	56.3
MCPP Knowledge	28.9
Police Legitimacy	60.7
Social Cohesion	58.3
Informal Social Control	55.6
Social Disorganization	30.8
Fear of Crime	46
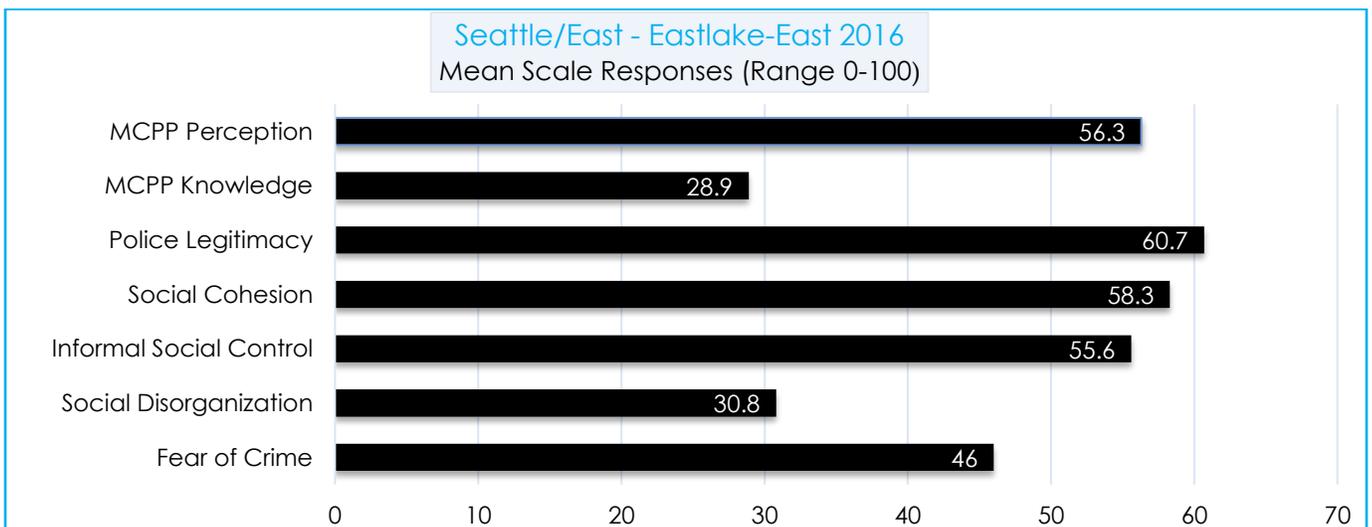
Seattle/East – First Hill (2016 *N*=87)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Littering/ Dumping	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Civility Issues	3-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit
4-Drug Use in Pubic	4-Mental Illness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5-Loitering	5- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

Seattle/East - First Hill 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	57.3
MCPP Knowledge	34.7
Police Legitimacy	62.2
Social Cohesion	48.7
Informal Social Control	44
Social Disorganization	44.3
Fear of Crime	40.9
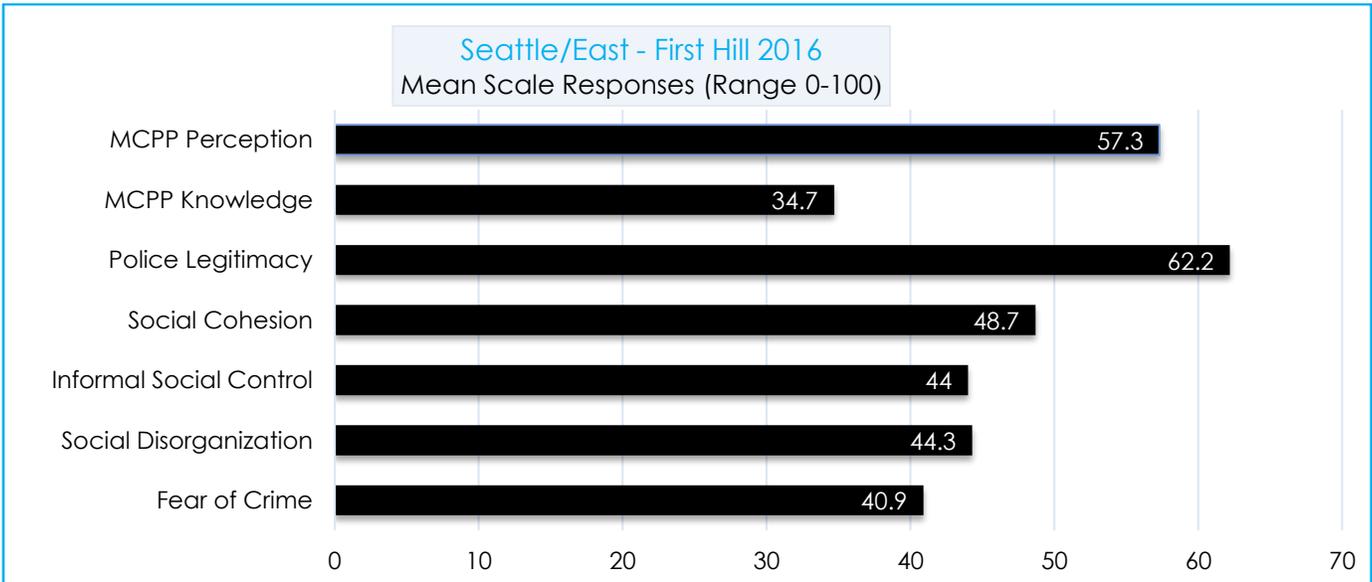
Seattle/East – International District-East (2016 *N*=54)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Aggressive Panhandling	2-Mental Illness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Car Prowl	3-Traffic/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit
4-Homeless Encampment (Non- Regulated)	4-More Social Services Needed in City to Respond to People in Social and Behavior Crisis
5-Parking Issues	5-More Police Community Outreach Needed

Seattle/East - International District 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	55.4
MCPP Knowledge	16.2
Police Legitimacy	62.9
Social Cohesion	48.6
Informal Social Control	50.8
Social Disorganization	51.5
Fear of Crime	50.5
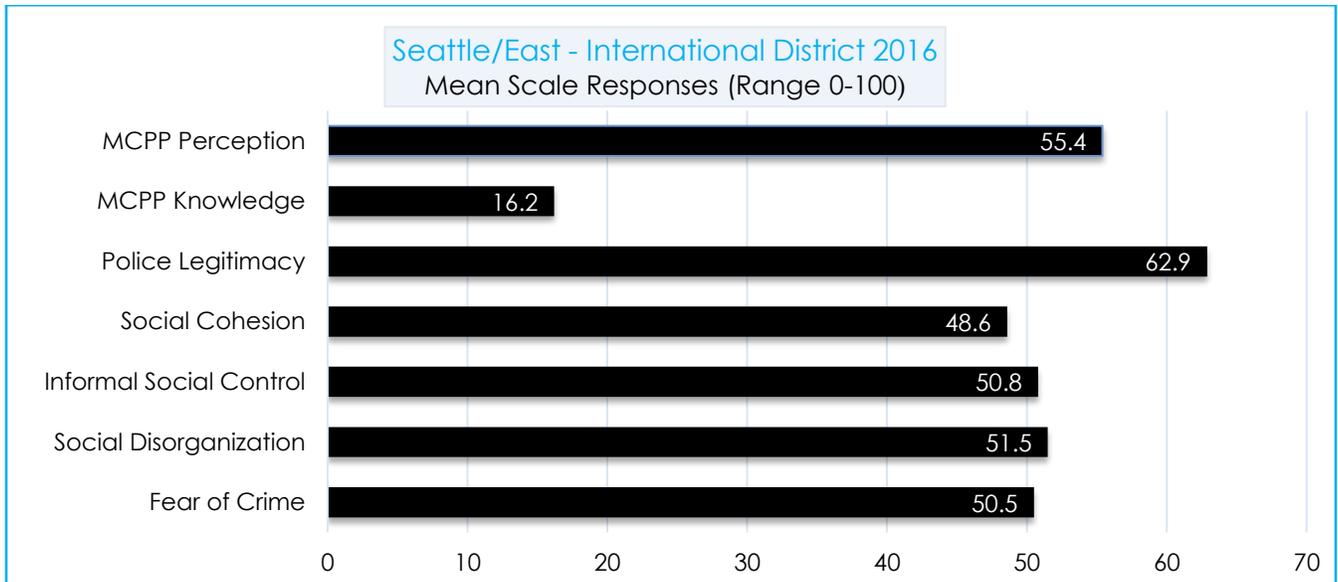
Seattle/East – Judkins Park/North Beacon Hill/Jefferson Park (2016 *N*=111)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Residential Burglary	2-Property Crime
3-Car Prowl	3-Public Order Crime
4-Littering/ Dumping	4-Traffic/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit
5-Disorderly Behavior	5-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue

Seattle/East - Judkins Park/North Beacon Hill/Jefferson Park 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	46.1
MCPP Knowledge	38.4
Police Legitimacy	58.9
Social Cohesion	59.5
Informal Social Control	48.1
Social Disorganization	34.2
Fear of Crime	50.5

■ 2016 Average Response
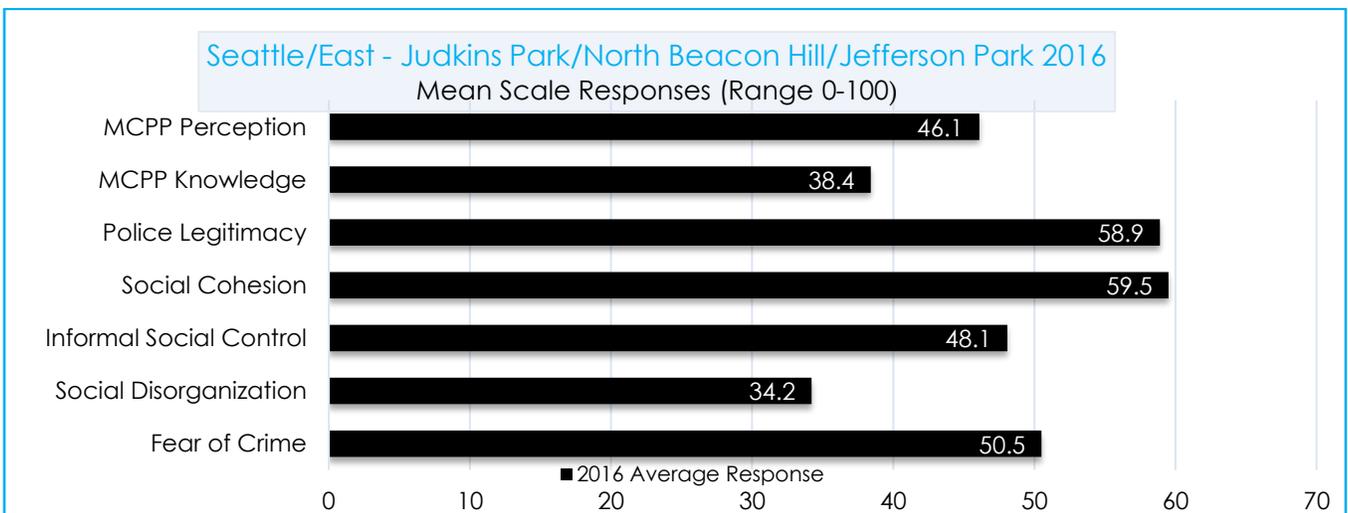
Seattle/East– Madison Park (2016 *N*=93)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Property Crime
2-Residential Burglary	2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
3-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4-Property Crime	4-Public Order Crime
5-Auto Theft	5- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

Seattle/East - Madison Park 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	54.1
MCPP Knowledge	33.9
Police Legitimacy	72.9
Social Cohesion	69.5
Informal Social Control	65.6
Social Disorganization	23.7
Fear of Crime	42.4
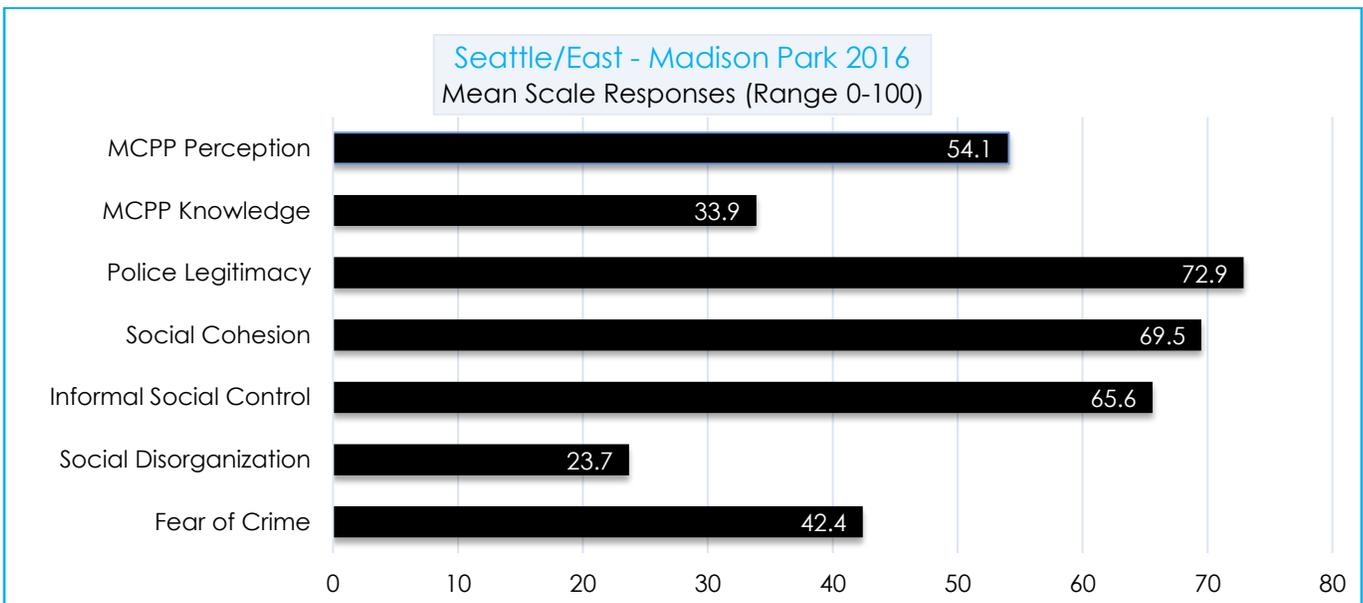
Seattle/East – Madrona/Leschi (2016 *N*=128)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Property Crime
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Public Order Crime
3-Residential Burglary	3-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
4-Auto Theft	4-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5-Property Crime	5-Violent Crime

Seattle/East - Madrona/Leschi 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	58.1
MCPP Knowledge	34.3
Police Legitimacy	66.7
Social Cohesion	64.3
Informal Social Control	57.3
Social Disorganization	24.6
Fear of Crime	37.5

■2016 Average Response
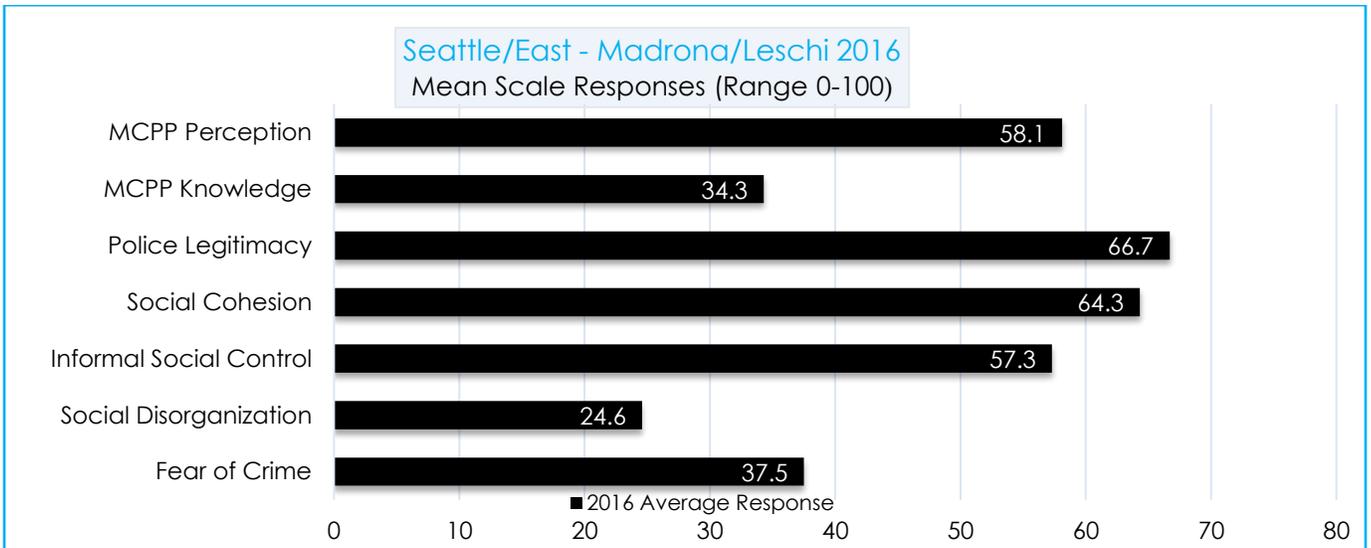
Seattle/East – Miller Park (2016 *N*=11)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Residential Burglary	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Vandalism	3-Public Order Crime
4-Squatting	4-Property Crime
5-Drug Use in Public	5- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

Seattle/East - Miller Park 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	63.4
MCPP Knowledge	36
Police Legitimacy	61.3
Social Cohesion	64.6
Informal Social Control	56
Social Disorganization	21.1
Fear of Crime	35.4
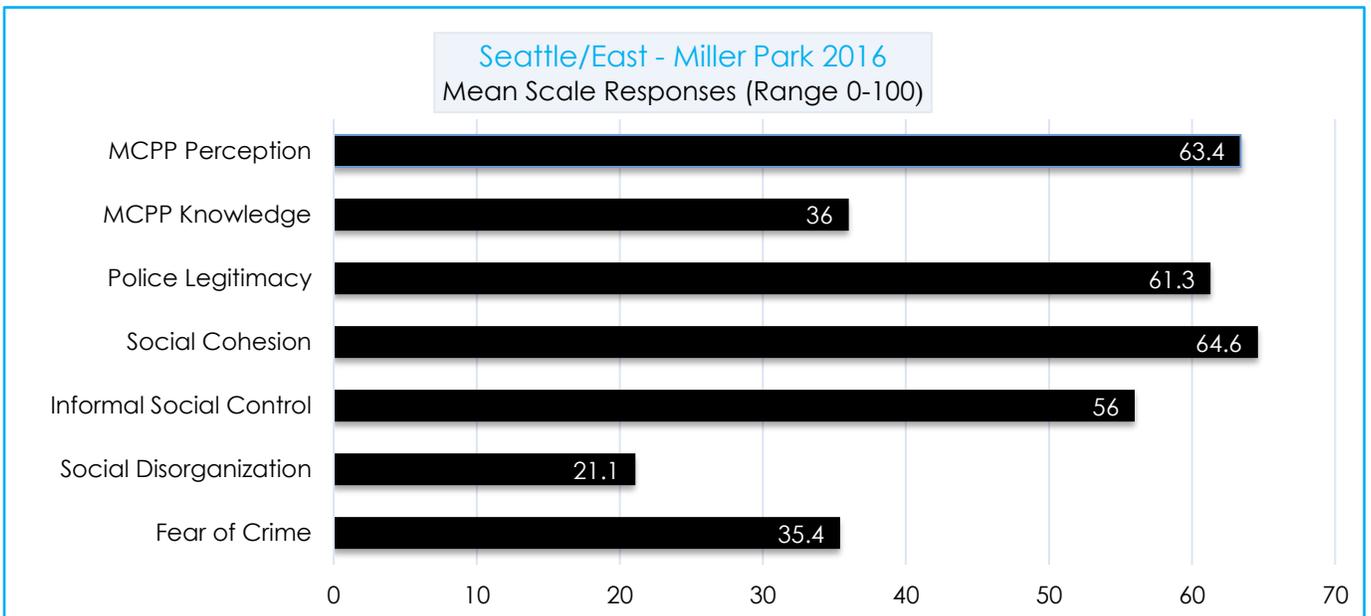
Seattle/East – Montlake/Portage Bay (2016 *N*=126)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Car Prowl	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Property Crime
3-Residential Burglary	3-Public Order Crime
4-Auto Theft	4-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit
5-Unsafe Driving/ Speeding	5-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence

Seattle/East - Montlake/Portage Bay 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Scale	Value
MCPP Perception	58.9
MCPP Knowledge	23.7
Police Legitimacy	68.5
Social Cohesion	69.2
Informal Social Control	64.6
Social Disorganization	23.5
Fear of Crime	41
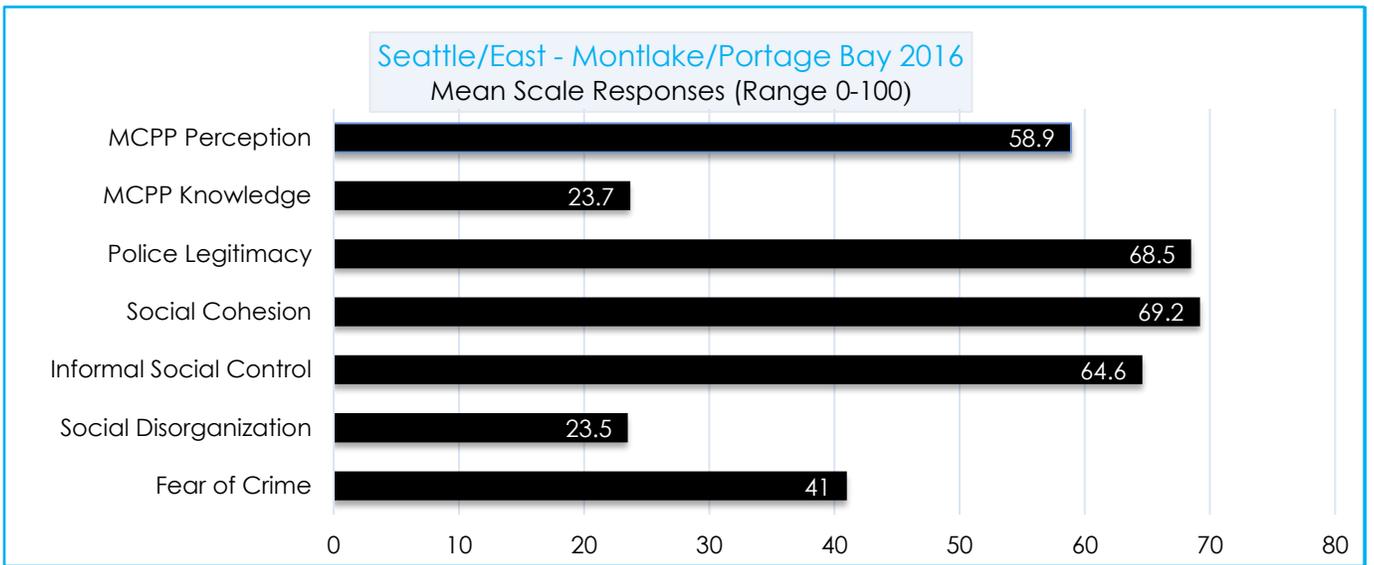
Summary of Findings for East Precinct

The top public safety concerns for the East Precinct are car prowls, lack of police capacity/ presence, residential burglary, littering/ dumping and property crime. The most prominent themes citizens in the East Precinct commented on in their narrative responses were homelessness is a public safety and public health issue, lack of police capacity/ presence, public order crime, property crime and city coordination are decreasing public safety. At the micro-community level, top public safety concerns, prominent themes, and perceptions of public safety differ from the precinct as a whole in some micro-communities (e.g. squatting and drug use in public in Miller Park, homeless encampments (non-regulated in the International District, civility issues in First Hill and shots fired in the Central Area/Squire Park). The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety suggest that the East Precinct as a whole shows relatively high police legitimacy and social cohesion, average social control, low fear of crime in the day, average fear of crime in the night and low social disorganization, positive perception though low knowledge of the SPD MCPP. At the micro-community level, results on the scales are different depending on the micro-community with some very similar to the East Precinct as a whole (e.g., North Capitol Hill) while others different (e.g. International District) reflecting heterogeneous micro-communities on measures of community perception.

East Precinct by Micro-Community Average Scale Responses

Legend: MCPP Perception, MCPP Knowledge, Police Legitimacy, Social Cohesion, Informal Social Control, Social Disorganization, Fear of Crime - Day, Fear of Crime - Night
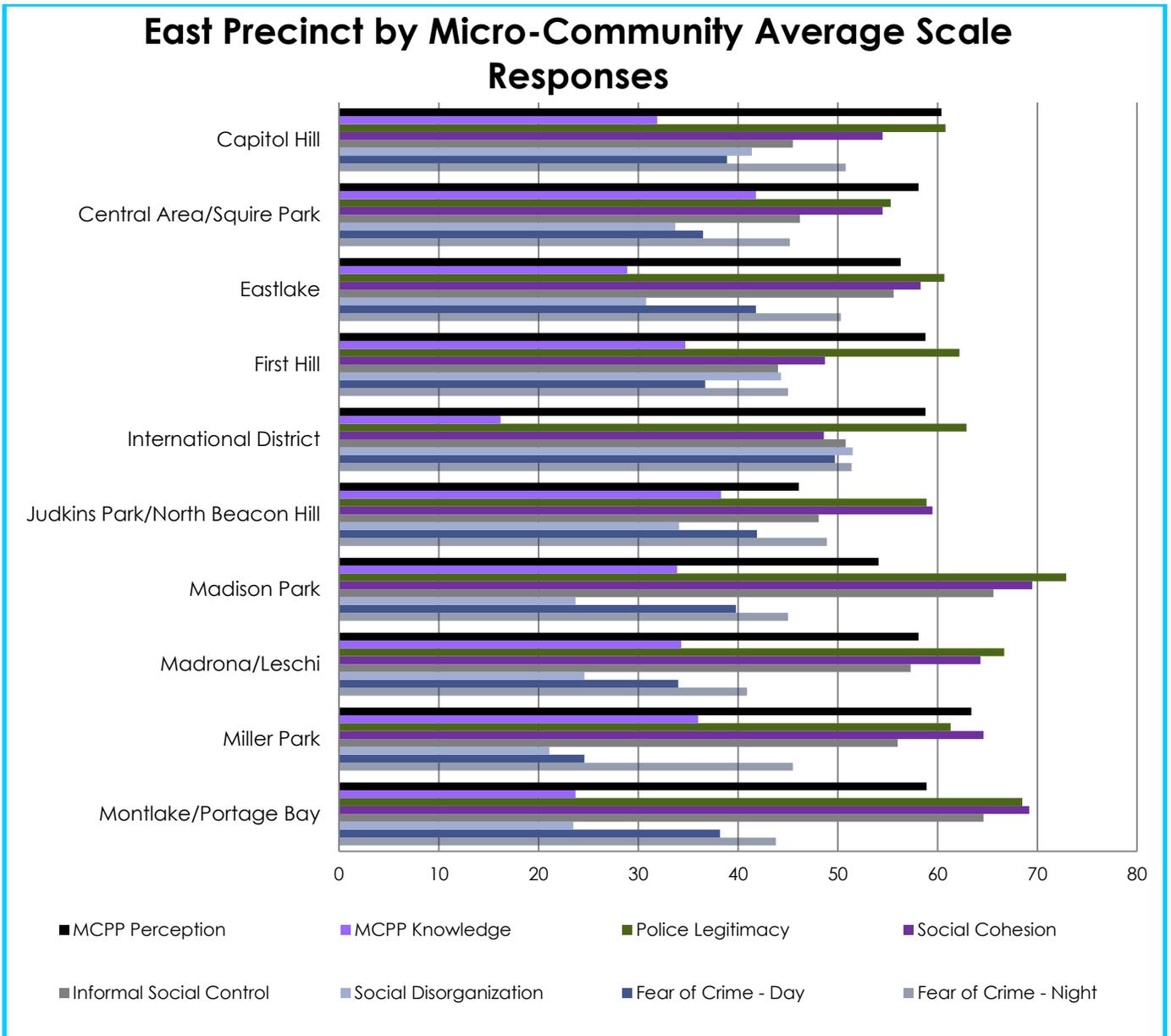
North Precinct Survey Results Overview

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

Seattle Public Safety Survey NORTH PRECINCT Demographics - 2016					
Variable	**Responses**	**2016 Unweighted**		**2016 Weighted**	
		% Valid	**N**	**% Valid**	**N**
Connection	Live	30.0	1084	29.1	1004
	Work	1.9	69	2.1	73
	Live/Work	68.1	2456	68.8	2377
Age	< 20	0.2	6	0.1	5
	20-29	5.9	213	6.2	214
	30-39	21.6	776	23.1	793
	40-49	24.8	891	25.4	871
	50-59	19.2	692	18.7	642
	60-69	20.7	745	19.4	665
	70-79	6.8	244	6.1	210
	80-89	0.7	25	0.7	13
	> 90	0.1	3	0.1	4
Race*	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1.8	66	3.9	135
	Asian	6.7	240	14.4	498
	Black/ African American	1.4	51	3.0	104
	Pacific Islander	0.7	25	1.5	52
	White	89.1	3216	80.5	2779
Ethnicity	Hispanic	2.6	93	5.5	188
Citizenship	Foreign Born Non- U.S. Citizen	2.8	101	5.5	82
	Foreign Born U.S. Citizen	6.0	215	8.5	293
	U.S. Born Citizen	91.2	3285	87.5	3012
Gender*	Female	64.1	2314	51.4	1775
	Male	34.7	1253	47.0	1624
	Transgender	0.1	5	0.2	8
	Other	1.1	40	1.5	51
Marital Status	Divorced	7.6	275	6.9	237
	Married/ Domestic Partnership	71.3	2569	72.2	2488
	Single	19	686	19.2	661
	Widowed	2.0	71	1.7	58
Education	No High School Diploma	0.5	18	0.9	30
	High School Diploma	1.6	58	2.1	72
	Some College	9.6	345	10.0	345
	Associate's Degree	5.1	184	5.0	172
	Bachelor's Degree	41.1	1481	41.2	1418
	Graduate Degree	42.1	1515	40.9	1408
Household Income	$0- $39,999	10.2	250	10.2	326
	$40,000- $79,999	21.4	740	20.9	691
	$80,000- $119,999	21.7	749	21.4	707
	$120,000- $159,999	17.1	591	16.8	559
	$160,000- $199,999	10.3	389	11.8	389
	$200,000 or higher	18.5	638	19.1	628

Respondents could select multiple categories

Top Public Safety Concerns, Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of Public Safety for North Precinct and North Precinct Micro-Communities

Top Public Safety Concerns, Most Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of public safety are presented for the North Precinct as a whole and for each North Precinct Micro-Community.

Seattle – North Precinct (2016 *N*=3609)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Car Prowl	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Residential Burglary	3-Property Crime
4-Property Crime	4-Public Order Crime
5-Car/ RV Camping	5- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

2016 Percentage of Respondents who Selected Top Concerns

Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
Car Prowl
Residential Burglary
Property Crime
Car/ RV Camping

North Precinct (n=3609)

2016 Percentage of Respondents who Selected Most Prominent Themes

Lack of Police Capacity/Presence
Homelessness
Property Crime
Public Order Crime
Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

North Precinct (n=1448)

Seattle -- North Precinct 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

MCPP Perception	58.1
MCPP Knowledge	33.7
Police Legitimacy	65.8
Social Cohesion	62.1
Informal Social Control	57.1
Social Disorganization	32.4
Fear of Crime	44.2

Seattle - North Precinct 2016
View of Policing (Range 0-100)

	2016 Average Response
SEATTLE SPECIFICALLY	64.1
UNITED STATES GENERALLY	52.6

Seattle/North – Ballard North (2016 *N=489*)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Car Prowl	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Residential Burglary	3-Property Crime
4-Car/ RV Camping	4-Public Order Crime
5-Property Crime	5- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

Seattle/North -- Ballard North 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

MCPP Perception	58.2
MCPP Knowledge	33
Police Legitimacy	64.7
Social Cohesion	63.9
Informal Social Control	57.7
Social Disorganization	31.5
Fear of Crime	45.7
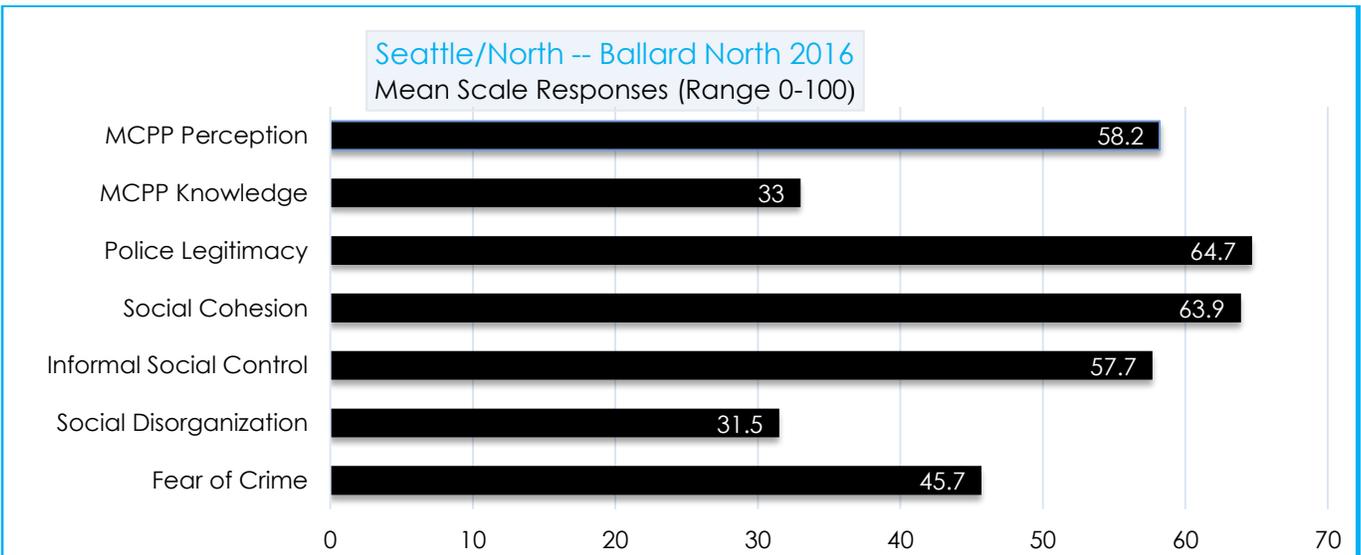
Seattle/North – Ballard South (2016 *N*=270)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Car Prowl	2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
3-Car/ RV Camping	3- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
4-Homeless Encampments (Non- Regulated)	4-Public Order Crime
5-Littering/ Dumping	5-Property Crime

Seattle/North -- Ballard South 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	55.1
MCPP Knowledge	34.9
Police Legitimacy	64.8
Social Cohesion	58.4
Informal Social Control	50.4
Social Disorganization	42.8
Fear of Crime	48.1
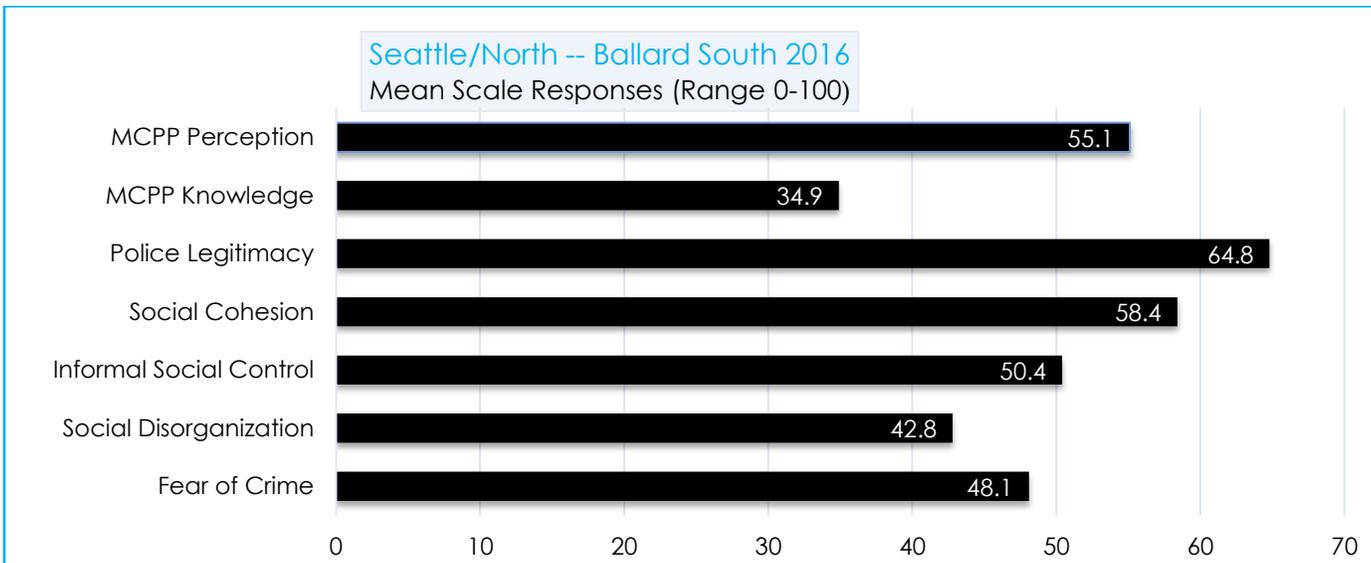
Seattle/North – Bitter Lake (2016 *N*=218)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Property Crime
3-Residential Burglary	3-Public Order Crime
4-Property Crime	4-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5-Car/ RV Camping	5- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

Seattle/North -- Bitter Lake 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	55.1
MCPP Knowledge	30.3
Police Legitimacy	69.9
Social Cohesion	57.6
Informal Social Control	54.8
Social Disorganization	33.9
Fear of Crime	46.2
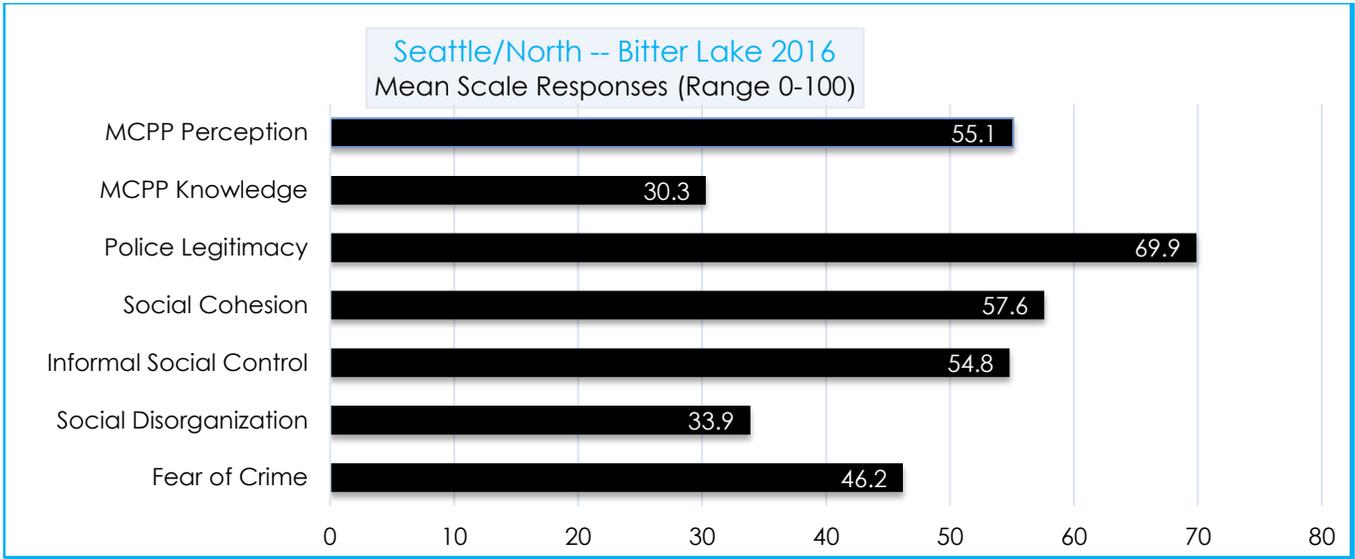
Seattle/North – Fremont (2016 *N*=117)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Public Order Crime
3-Car/ RV Camping	3-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit
4-Parking Issues	4-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
5-Auto Theft	5-Property Crime

Seattle/North -- Fremont 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	57.9
MCPP Knowledge	35.9
Police Legitimacy	60.8
Social Cohesion	58.3
Informal Social Control	50.8
Social Disorganization	33.9
Fear of Crime	42.9
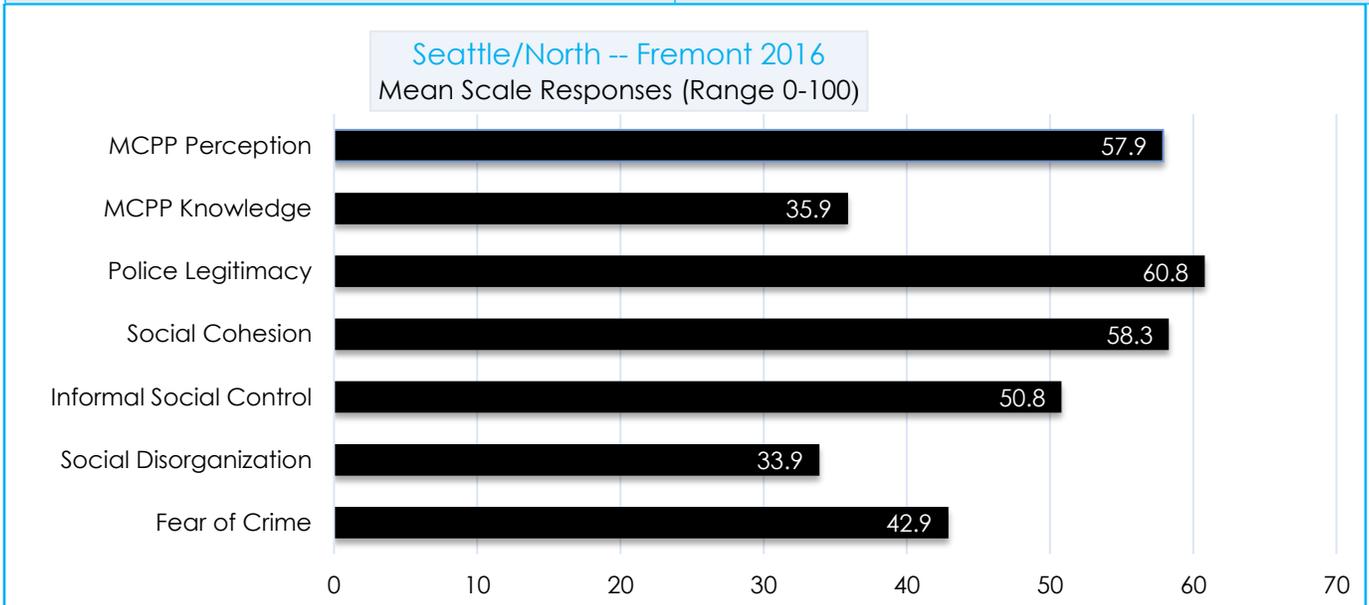
Seattle/North – Greenwood (2016 *N*=366)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Car Prowl	2-Public Order Crime
3-Car/ RV Camping	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4-Residential Burglary	4-Property Crime
5-Property Crime	5- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

Seattle/North -- Greenwood 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Scale	Value
MCPP Perception	53.9
MCPP Knowledge	33.4
Police Legitimacy	67.2
Social Cohesion	60.9
Informal Social Control	57.5
Social Disorganization	36.6
Fear of Crime	44.1
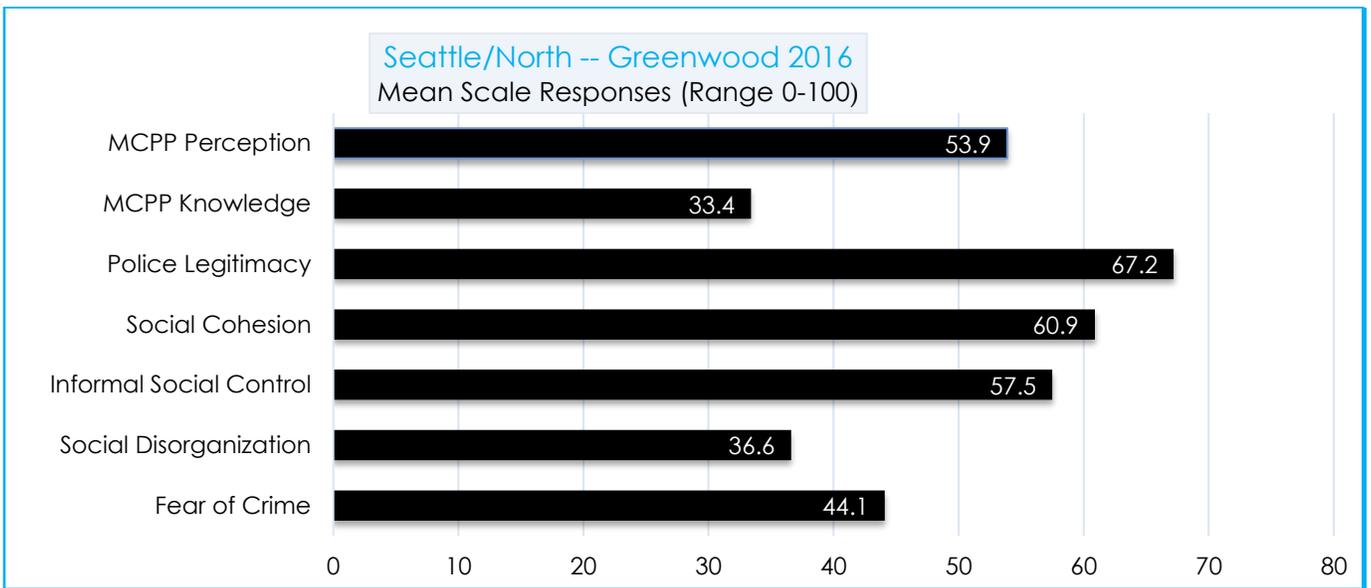
Seattle/North – Lake City (2016 *N*=355)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Car Prowl	2-Public Order Crime
3-Residential Burglary	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4-Property Crime	4-Property Crime
5-Littering/ Dumping	5-Traffic/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit

Seattle/North -- Lake City 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	55.8
MCPP Knowledge	36.7
Police Legitimacy	64.7
Social Cohesion	59.5
Informal Social Control	55.3
Social Disorganization	36.1
Fear of Crime	43.8

## Seattle/North – Northgate (2016 *N*=365)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Car Prowl	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Residential Burglary	3-Property Crime
4-Property Crime	4-Public Order Crime
5-Littering/ Dumping	5- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

Seattle/North -- Northgate 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	54.2
MCPP Knowledge	35.5
Police Legitimacy	63.8
Social Cohesion	57.4
Informal Social Control	54.4
Social Disorganization	36.7
Fear of Crime	47.1
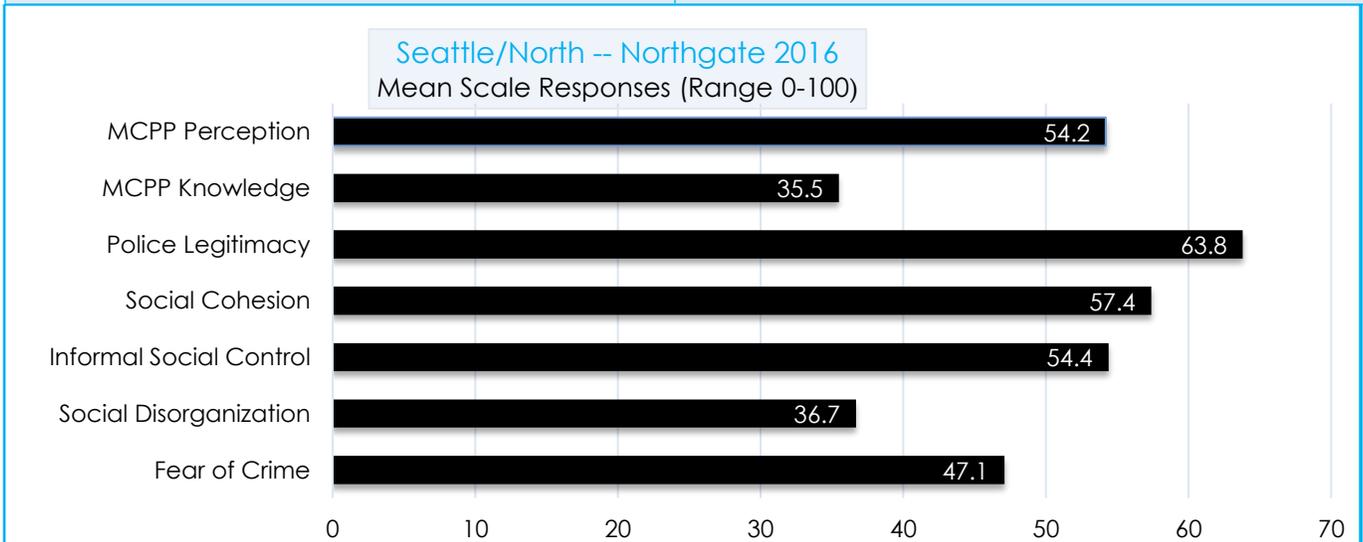
Seattle/North – Roosevelt/Ravenna (2016 *N*=367)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Residential Burglary	2-Property Crime
3-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	3-Public Order Crime
4-Property Crime	4-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5-Auto Theft	5-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit

Seattle/North -- Roosevelt/Ravenna 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

MCPP Perception	58.1
MCPP Knowledge	29.4
Police Legitimacy	66.2
Social Cohesion	65.8
Informal Social Control	61.2
Social Disorganization	25.9
Fear of Crime	42.3

Seattle/North – Phinney Ridge (2016 *N*=143)

| 2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Property Crime
2- Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Lack of Police Capacity/Presence
3-Residential Burglary	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4-Auto Theft	4- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Property Crime	5- Public Order Crime

Seattle/North -- Phinney Ridge 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	56.2
MCPP Knowledge	33.1
Police Legitimacy	63.3
Social Cohesion	68.2
Informal Social Control	59.9
Social Disorganization	26
Fear of Crime	41
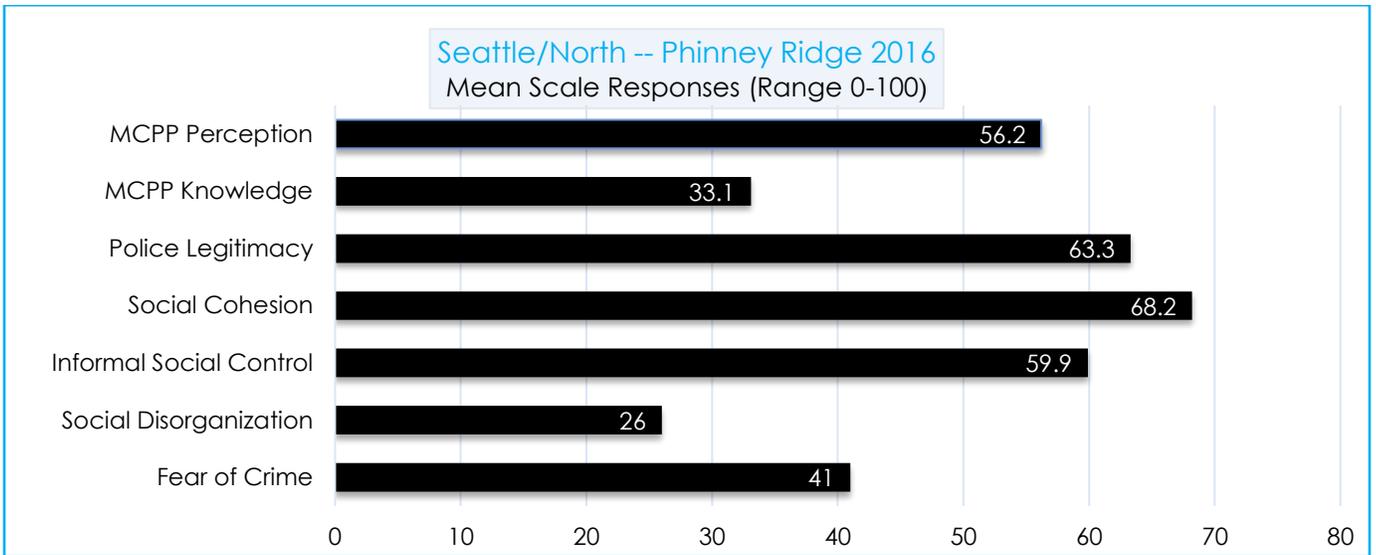
Seattle/North – Sandpoint (2016 *N*=296)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Residential Burglary	2-Property Crime
3-Car Prowl	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4-Property Crime	4- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Auto Theft	5-Crime is on the Rise

Seattle/North -- Sandpoint 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	62.9
MCPP Knowledge	32.8
Police Legitimacy	70.7
Social Cohesion	70.1
Informal Social Control	66.2
Social Disorganization	18.9
Fear of Crime	40
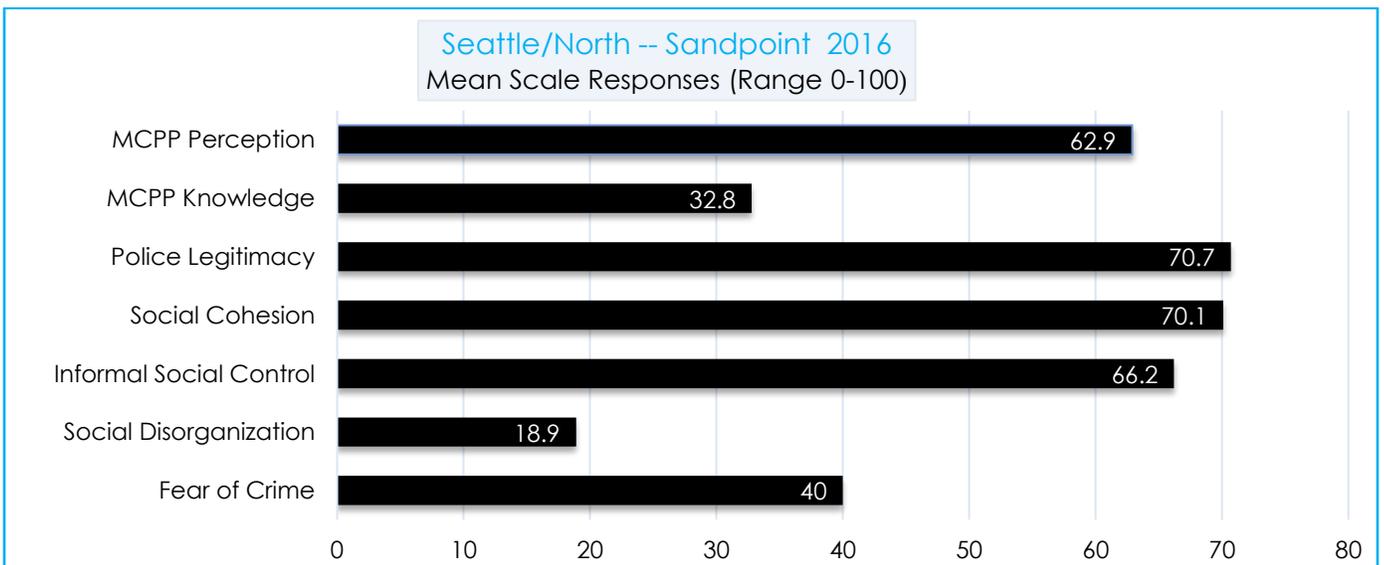
Seattle/North – University District (2016 *N*=167)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
3-Property Crime	3-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
4-Residential Burglary	4-Public Order Crime
5-Homeless Encampments (Non- Regulated)	5-Mental Illness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue

Seattle/North -- University District 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	65.8
MCPP Knowledge	42.7
Police Legitimacy	68.4
Social Cohesion	55.1
Informal Social Control	47.5
Social Disorganization	38.2
Fear of Crime	44.8
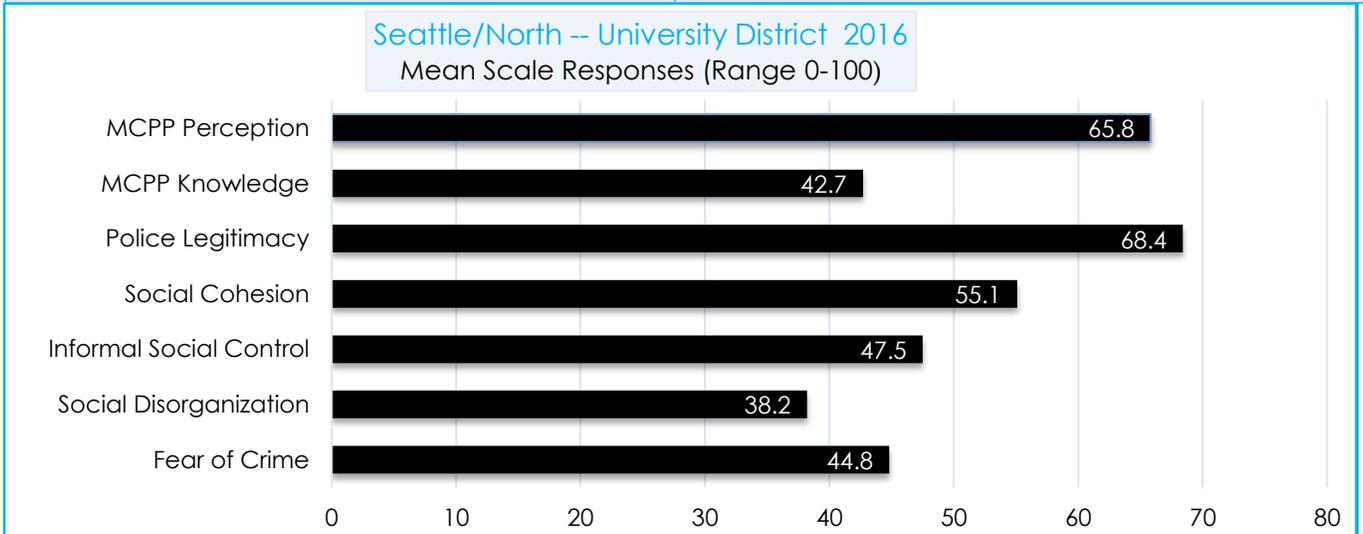
Seattle/North – Wallingford (2016 *N*=226)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Public Order Crime
3-Residential Burglary	3- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
4-Auto Theft	4-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
5-Car/ RV Camping	5-Property Crime

Seattle/North -- Wallingford 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	60.5
MCPP Knowledge	29.3
Police Legitimacy	63.2
Social Cohesion	65.1
Informal Social Control	57.3
Social Disorganization	30.9
Fear of Crime	40.1
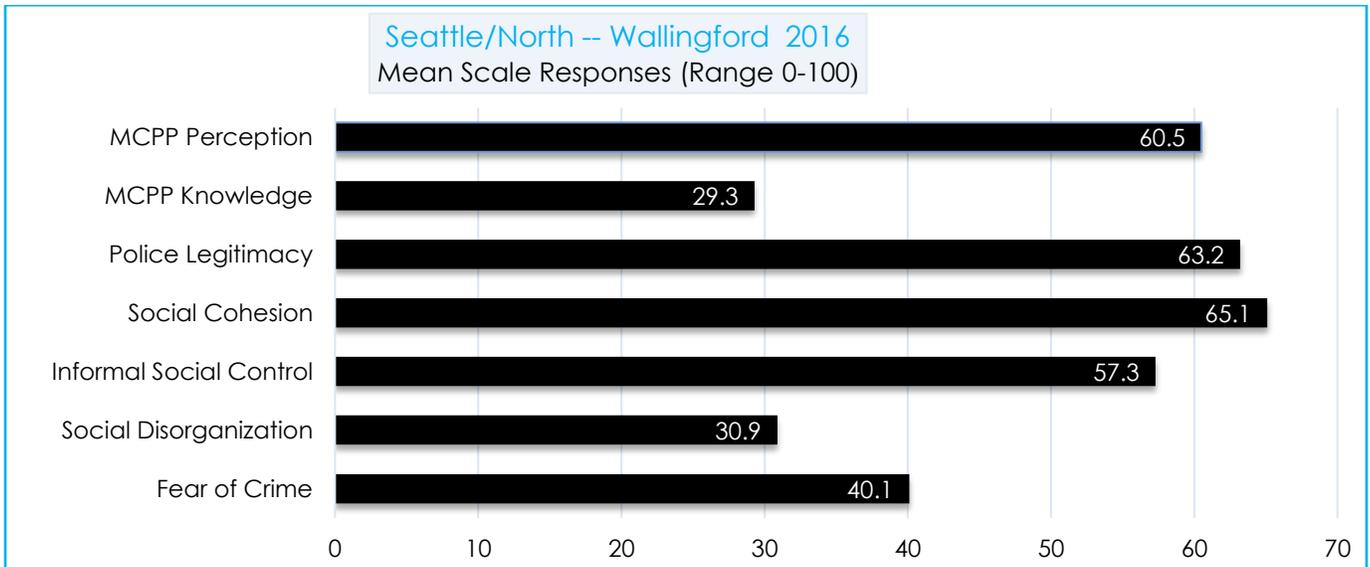
Summary of Findings for North Precinct

The top public safety concerns for the North Precinct are lack of police capacity/ presence, car prowl, residential burglary, property crime and car/ RV camping. The most prominent themes citizens in the North Precinct commented on in their narrative responses were lack of police capacity/ presence, homelessness, property crime, public order crime and city coordination are decreasing public safety. At the micro-community level, top public safety concerns, prominent themes, and perceptions of public safety differ slightly from the precinct as a whole in some micro-communities. The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety suggest that the North Precinct as a whole shows relatively high social cohesion and informal social control, high police legitimacy, average fear of crime day and night, low social disorganization, and positive perception though low knowledge of the SPD MCPP. At the micro-community level, results on the scales are different depending on the micro-community with some very similar to the North Precinct as a whole (e.g., Sandpoint, Roosevelt/Ravenna) while others different (e.g., Ballard South) reflecting heterogeneous micro-communities on measures of community perception of public safety within the precinct.

North Precinct by Micro-Community Average Scale Responses

Legend:
- ■ MCPP Perception
- ■ MCPP Knowledge
- ■ Police Legitimacy
- ■ Social Cohesion
- ■ Informal Social Control
- ■ Social Disorganization
- ■ Fear of Crime - Day
- ■ Fear of Crime - Night
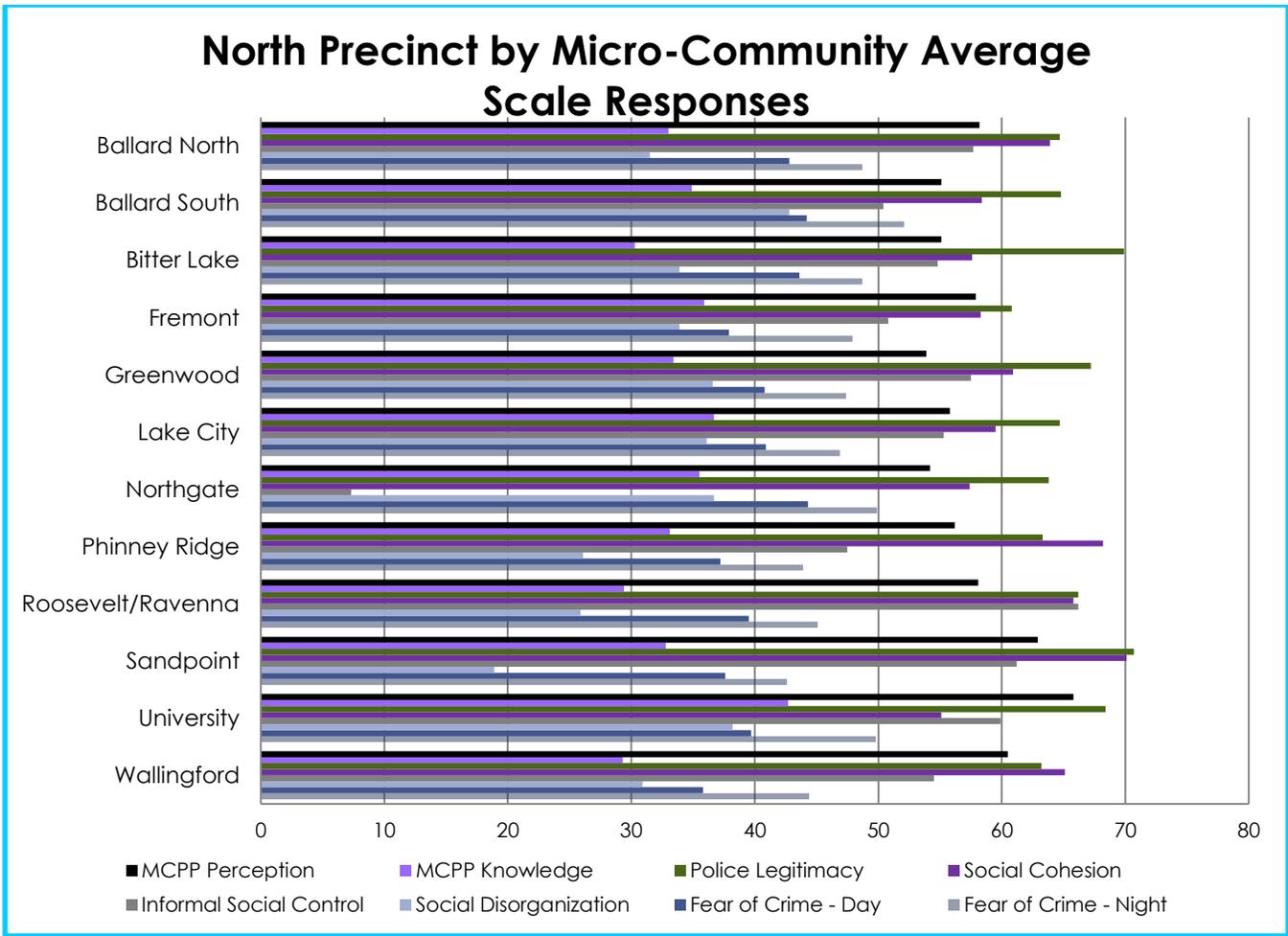
South Precinct Survey Results Overview

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

		Seattle Public Safety Survey SOUTH PRECINCT Demographics - 2015 and 2016							
Variable	**Responses**	**2015 Unweighted**		**2015 Weighted**		**2016 Unweighted**		**2016 Weighted**	
		% Valid	**N**	**% Valid**	**N**	**% Valid**	**N**	**% Valid**	**N**
Connection	Live	26.7	296	27.7	352	27.3	224	27.2	246
	Work	3.2	36	4.5	57	6.8	56	7.9	72
	Live/Work	70.1	778	67.8	861	65.9	540	64.9	588
Age	< 20	0.2	2	0.5	6	0.1	1	0.2	2
	20-29	6.7	74	7.4	94	5.2	42	6.1	54
	30-39	23.5	260	21.9	277	25.6	206	28.0	246
	40-49	25.9	287	26.9	341	24.4	197	24.0	211

	50-59	21.7	240	22.1	280	20.3	164	19.3	170
	60-69	16.8	186	15.2	192	17.5	141	16.3	143
	70-79	4.4	49	4.8	61	6.0	48	4.8	42
	80-89	0.6	7	0.9	12	0.9	7	1.3	11
	> 90	1	1	0.2	3	0	0	0	0
Race*	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1.4	15	2.9	37	2.0	17	3.6	33
	Asian	10.3	113	20.9	263	12.1	99	23.3	211
	Black/ African American	9.5	104	19.0	239	5.7	47	10.2	92
	Pacific Islander	0.5	6	1.3	16	2.1	17	3.6	33
	White	80.2	882	61.4	774	77.8	638	62.0	561
Ethnicity	Hispanic	2.9	32	6.2	78	3.9	32	7.3	66
Citizenship	Foreign Born Non- U.S. Citizen	2.6	29	3.3	42	2.1	17	2.1	19
	Foreign Born U.S. Citizen	8.8	97	14.9	189	7.6	62	11	100
	U.S. Born Citizen	88.6	981	81.8	1036	90.4	740	86.9	786
Gender*	Female	63.5	703	49.4	625	64.3	527	50.8	460
	Male	36.0	398	50.2	636	34.3	281	47.2	427
	Transgender	0.5	5	0.4	5	0.6	5	0.6	5
	Other	0.5	5	0.7	9	0.6	5	1.1	10
Marital Status	Divorced	7.3	81	6.8	86	7.9	64	7.0	63
	Married/ Domestic Partnership	67.4	745	66.8	846	69.2	563	70.0	629
	Single	23.4	259	24.6	312	20.8	170	21.5	193
	Widowed	1.9	21	1.7	22	2.1	17	1.6	14
Education	No High School Diploma	1.4	16	2.5	32	1.7	14	2.9	26
	High School Diploma	3.7	41	5.4	68	2.1	17	2.9	26
	Some College	12.0	133	13.8	175	11.8	96	12.6	114
	Associate's Degree	7.5	83	8.1	103	5.1	42	5.7	51
	Bachelor's Degree	38.6	427	36.8	465	40.6	331	40.4	364
	Graduate Degree	36.7	405	33.3	421	38.7	316	35.6	321
Household Income	$0- $39,999	15.0	162	18.1	225	11.3	87	13	111
	$40,000- $79,999	24.9	269	24.4	302	23.4	180	22.8	196
	$80,000- $119,999	24.7	267	23.9	296	25	193	24.4	209
	$120,000- $159,999	15.6	168	14.2	176	13.4	104	12.7	109
	$160,000- $199,999	9.1	98	9.4	116	11.8	91	11.6	99
	$200,000 or higher	10.7	116	10.1	125	15	117	15.4	132

Respondents could select multiple categories

Top Public Safety Concerns, Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of Public Safety for South Precinct and South Precinct Micro-Communities

Top Public Safety Concerns, Most Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of public safety are presented for the South Precinct as a whole and for each South Precinct Micro-Community.

Seattle – South Precinct (2016 *N*=820)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/Presence
2-Car Prowl	2-Property Crime
3-Residential Burglary	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4-Littering/ Dumping	4-Public Order Crime
5-Auto Theft	5-Concerns about Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias

2016 Percentage of Respondents who Selected Top Concerns	2016 Percentage of Respondents who Selected Most Prominent Themes

Seattle - South Precinct 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

	Value
MCPP Perception	56.4
MCPP Knowledge	37.3
Police Legitimacy	61.2
Social Cohesion	61.2
Informal Social Control	54.1
Social Disorganization	32.9
Fear of Crime	45.7

Seattle - South Precinct 2016
View of Policing (Range 0-100)

	2016 Average Response
SEATTLE SPECIFICALLY	60.4
UNITED STATES GENERALLY	47.2

Seattle/South – Brighton/Dunlap (2016 *N*=66)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/Presence
2-Littering/Dumping	2-Public Order Crime
3-Car Prowl	3-Traffic/Bike/Pedestrian/ Transit
4-Shots Fired	4-Concerns about Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias
5-Residential Burglary	5-Violent Crime

Seattle/South - Brighton/Dunlap 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

MCPP Perception	61.3
MCPP Knowledge	38.9
Police Legitimacy	57.9
Social Cohesion	58.8
Informal Social Control	48.6
Social Disorganization	32.7
Fear of Crime	43.8
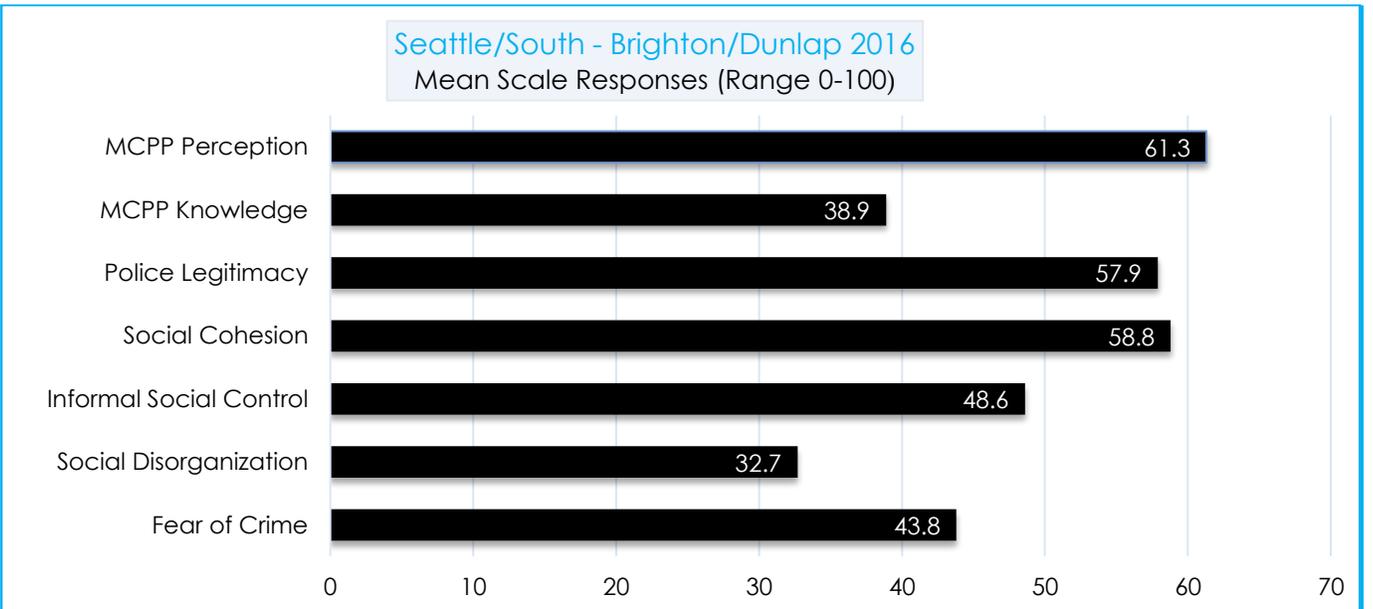
Seattle/South – Claremont/Rainier Vista (2016 *N*=6)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Shots Fired	1-Lack of Trust in Police Specifically
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Lack of Police Professionalism/ Police Demeanor/ Respect for Citizens
3-Littering/ Dumping	3-SPD Organization, Lack of Police Accountability
4-Car Prowl	4-Survey/ SU Issues
5-Unsafe Driving/ Speeding	--

Seattle/South - Claremont/Rainier Vista 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	43.7
MCPP Knowledge	53.3
Police Legitimacy	51.9
Social Cohesion	69.3
Informal Social Control	56.3
Social Disorganization	45.1
Fear of Crime	57.9
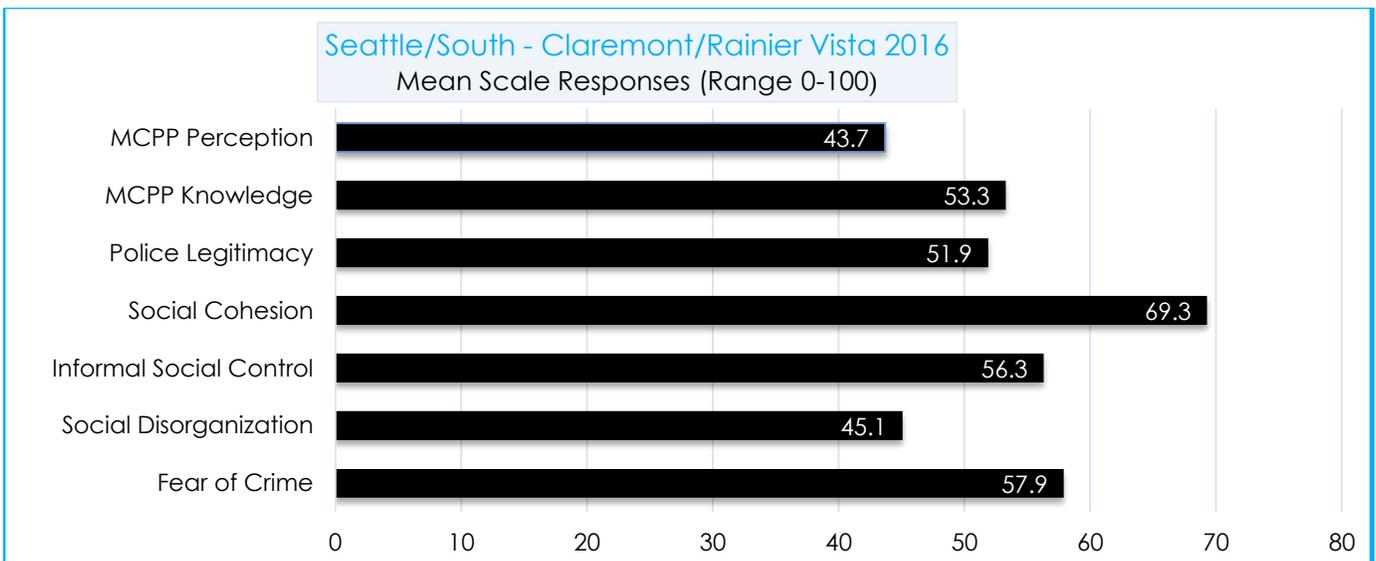
Seattle/South – Columbia City (2016 *N*=206)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Car Prowl	2-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit
3-Unsafe Driving/ Speeding	3-Concerns about Selective Enforcement/ Racial Bias
4-Residential Burglary	4-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5-Littering/ Dumping	5-Public Order Crime

Seattle/South - Columbia City 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	47.6
MCPP Knowledge	39.7
Police Legitimacy	56
Social Cohesion	59.8
Informal Social Control	52.4
Social Disorganization	31.1
Fear of Crime	41.1
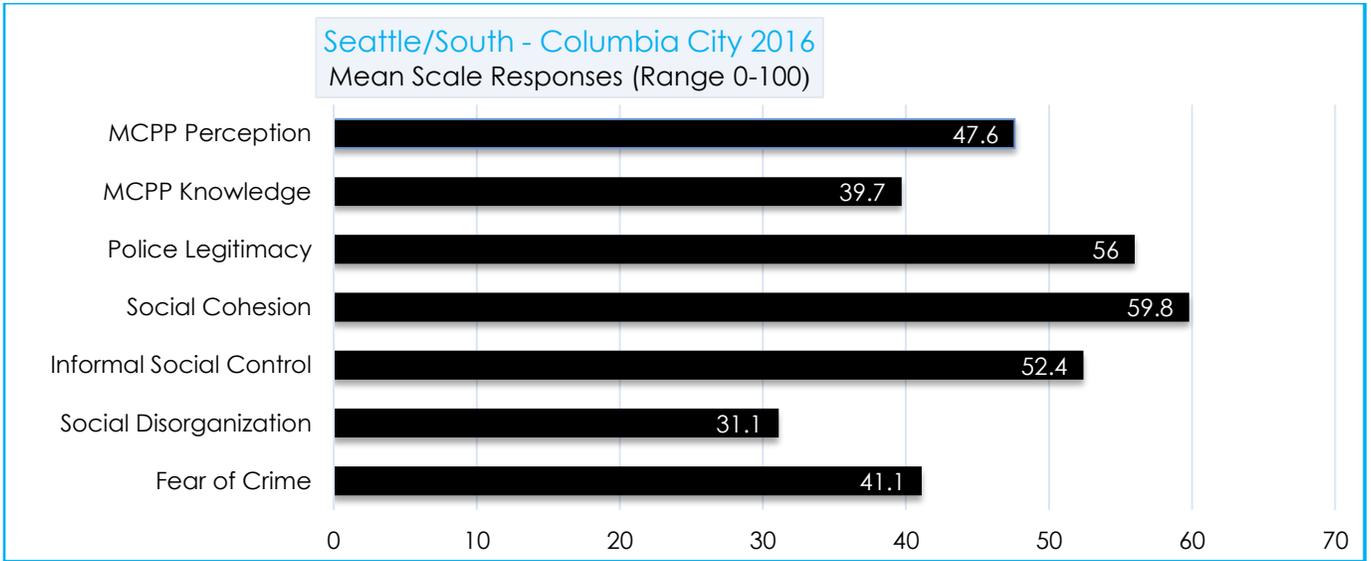
Seattle/South – Genesee (2016 N=50)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Property Crime
2-Car Prowl	2-More Social Services Needed in City to Respond to People in Social and Behavioral Crisis
3-Auto Theft	3-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
4-Property Crime	4-CJS/ Lack Prosecution are Returning Offenders to Streets
5-Residential Burglary	5-Traffic/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit

Seattle/South - Genesee 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

| Category	Value
MCPP Perception	72.9
MCPP Knowledge	51
Police Legitimacy	67.9
Social Cohesion	62.9
Informal Social Control	57
Social Disorganization	25.9
Fear of Crime	37.9
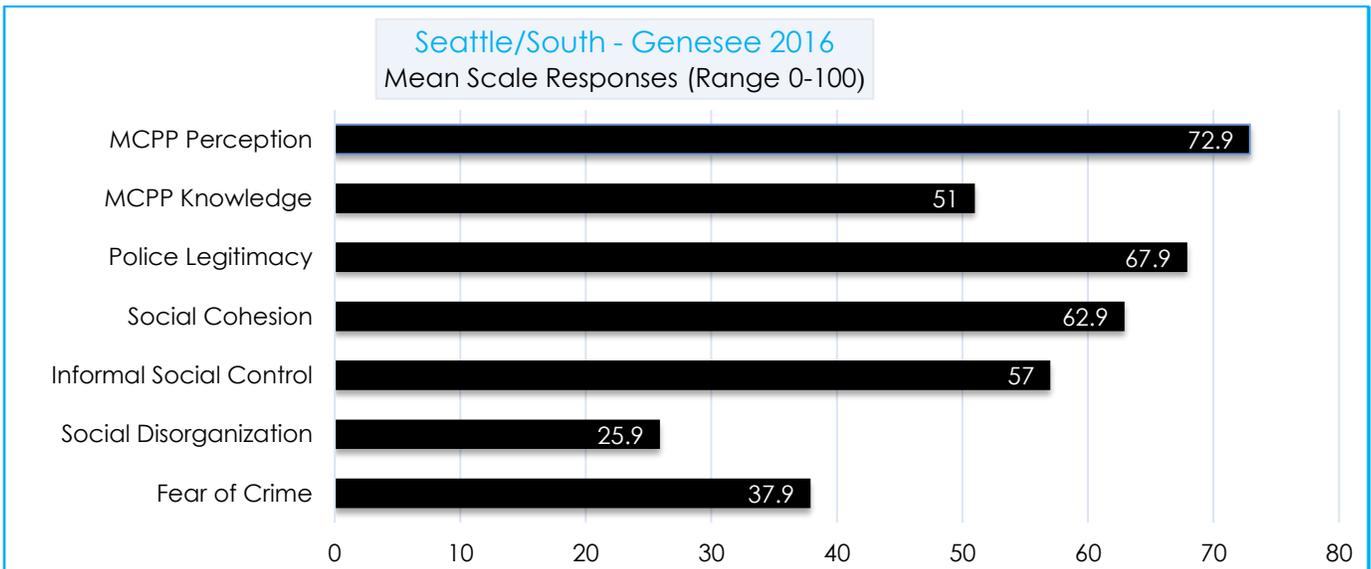
Seattle/South – Georgetown (2016 *N*=44)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Car/ RV Camping	2-Concerns About Selective Enforcement/ Racial Bias
3-Graffiti	3-More Police Community Outreach Needed
4-Auto Theft	4-Property Crime
5-Littering/ Dumping	5-Public Order Crime

Seattle/South - Georgetown 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	63.5
MCPP Knowledge	48.4
Police Legitimacy	63.5
Social Cohesion	59.8
Informal Social Control	53.1
Social Disorganization	42.7
Fear of Crime	45.5
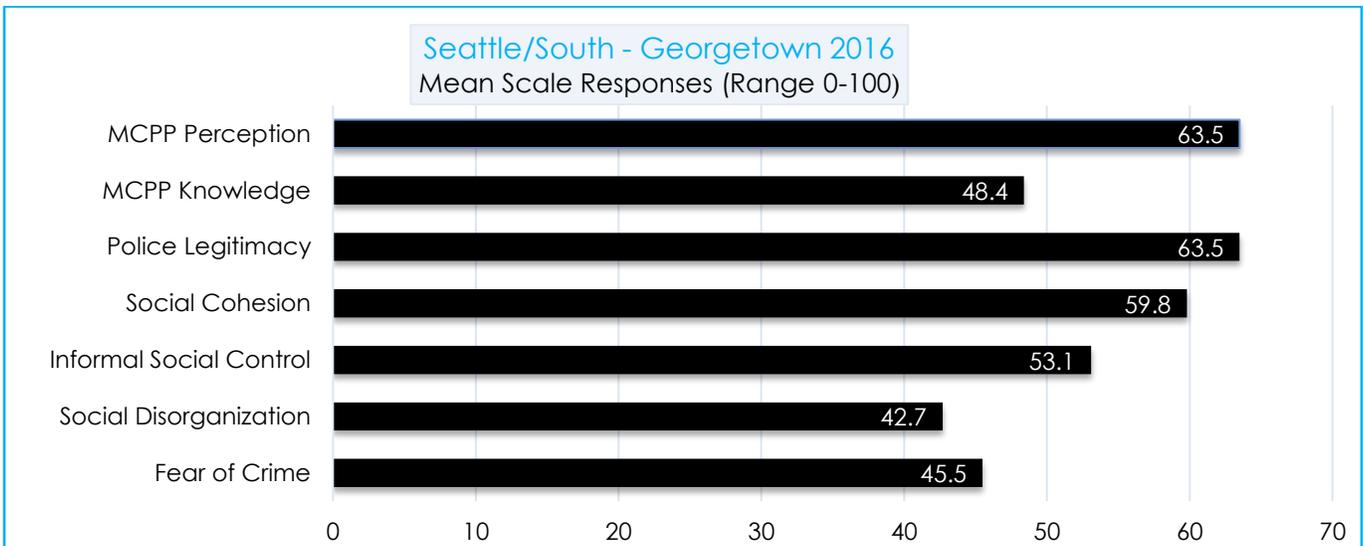
Seattle/South – Hillman City (2016 *N*=63)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Concerns about Selective Enforcement/ Racial Bias
2-Shots Fired	2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
3-Car Prowl	3-More Police Community Outreach Needed
4-Residential Burglary	4-Violent Crime
5-Unsafe Driving/ Speeding	5-Concerns about Police Use of Force

Seattle/South - Hillman City 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	45.9
MCPP Knowledge	28.1
Police Legitimacy	57.1
Social Cohesion	61.2
Informal Social Control	49.4
Social Disorganization	37.3
Fear of Crime	47.8
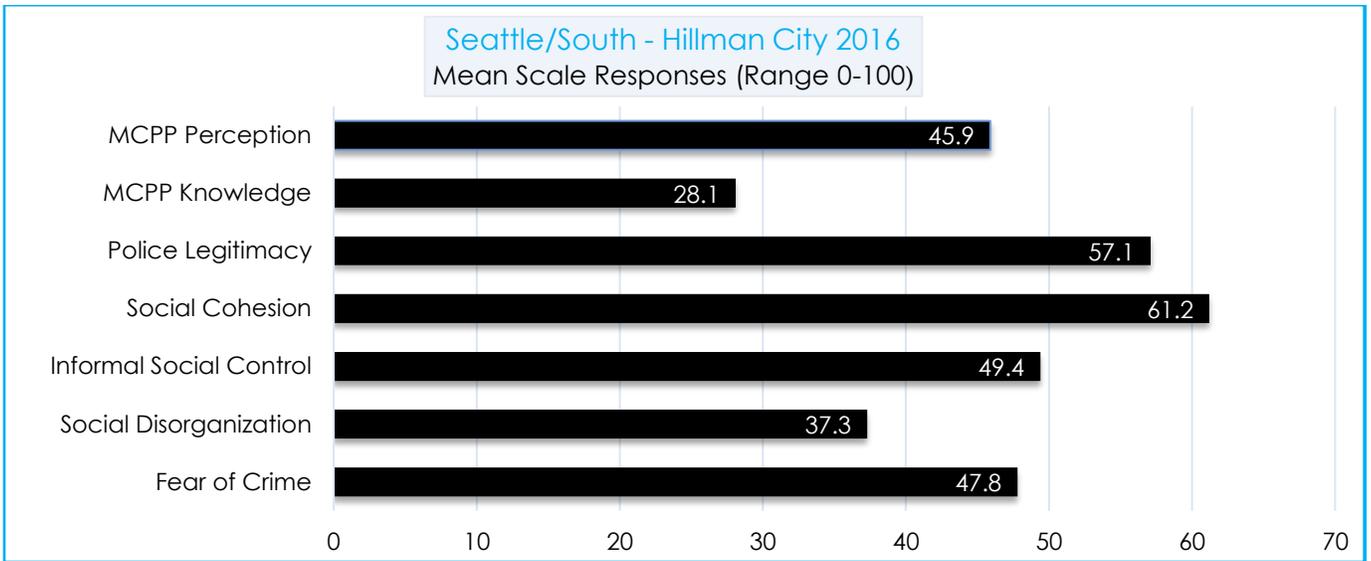
Seattle/South – Lakewood/Seward Park (2016 *N*=94)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Concerns about Selective Enforcement/ Racial Bias
3-Residential Burglary	3-Property Crime
4-Shots Fired	4-Concerns about Police Use of Force
5-Theft	5-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit

Seattle/South - Lakewood/Seward Park 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	58.7
MCPP Knowledge	36.9
Police Legitimacy	64.8
Social Cohesion	65.6
Informal Social Control	61.7
Social Disorganization	27.2
Fear of Crime	53.4
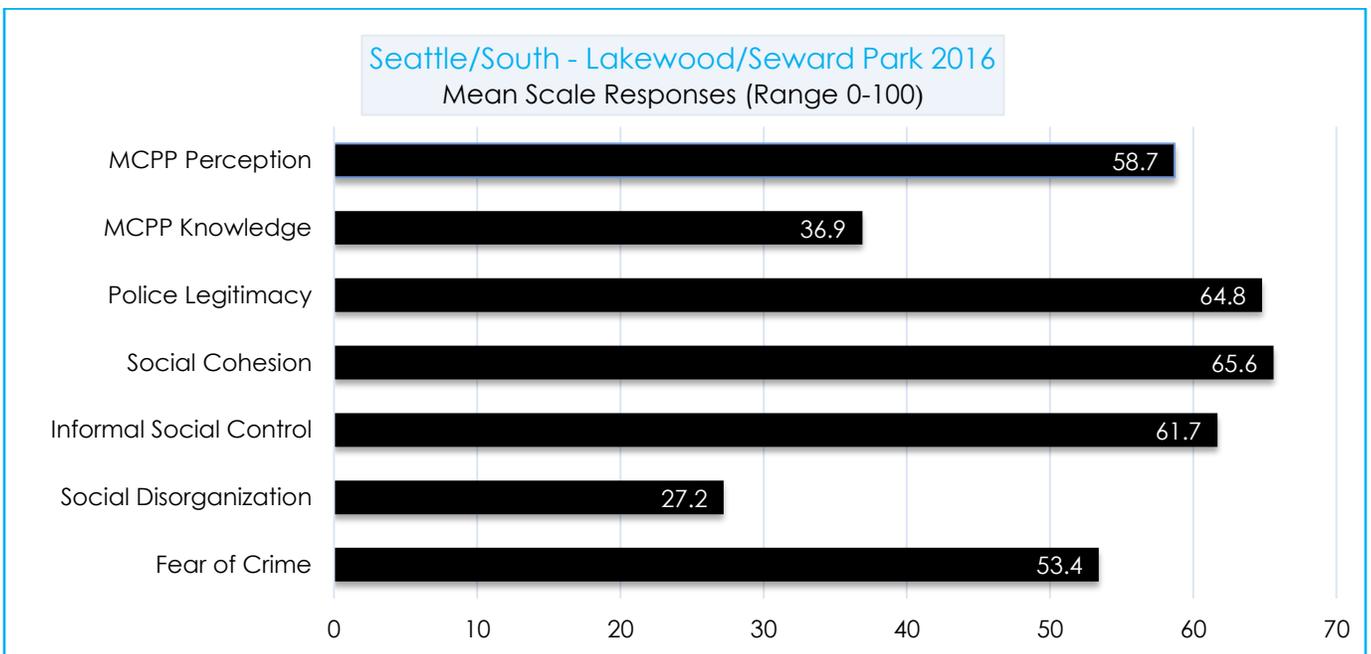
Seattle/South – Mid-Beacon Hill (2016 N=99)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Residential Burglary	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Property Crime
3-Car Prowl	3-Public Order Crime
4-Littering Dumping	4- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Property Crime	5-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence

Seattle/South - Mid-Beacon Hill 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

- MCPP Perception: 60.6
- MCPP Knowledge: 33.3
- Police Legitimacy: 57.9
- Social Cohesion: 61.2
- Informal Social Control: 53.7
- Social Disorganization: 32.5
- Fear of Crime: 46.1
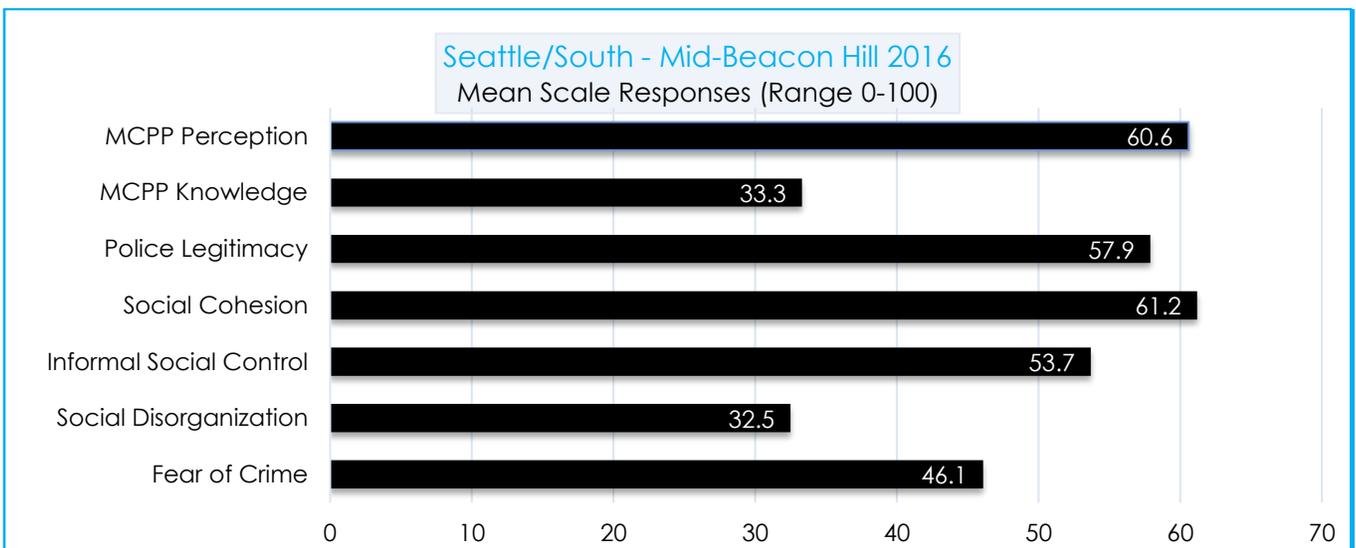
Seattle/South – Mount Baker (2016 N=178)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Property Crime
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
3-Residential Burglary	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4-Shots Fired	4-Public Order Crime
5-Auto Theft	5-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit

Seattle/South - Mount Baker 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	55.1
MCPP Knowledge	35.3
Police Legitimacy	63.9
Social Cohesion	65.1
Informal Social Control	58.2
Social Disorganization	30.1
Fear of Crime	47.1
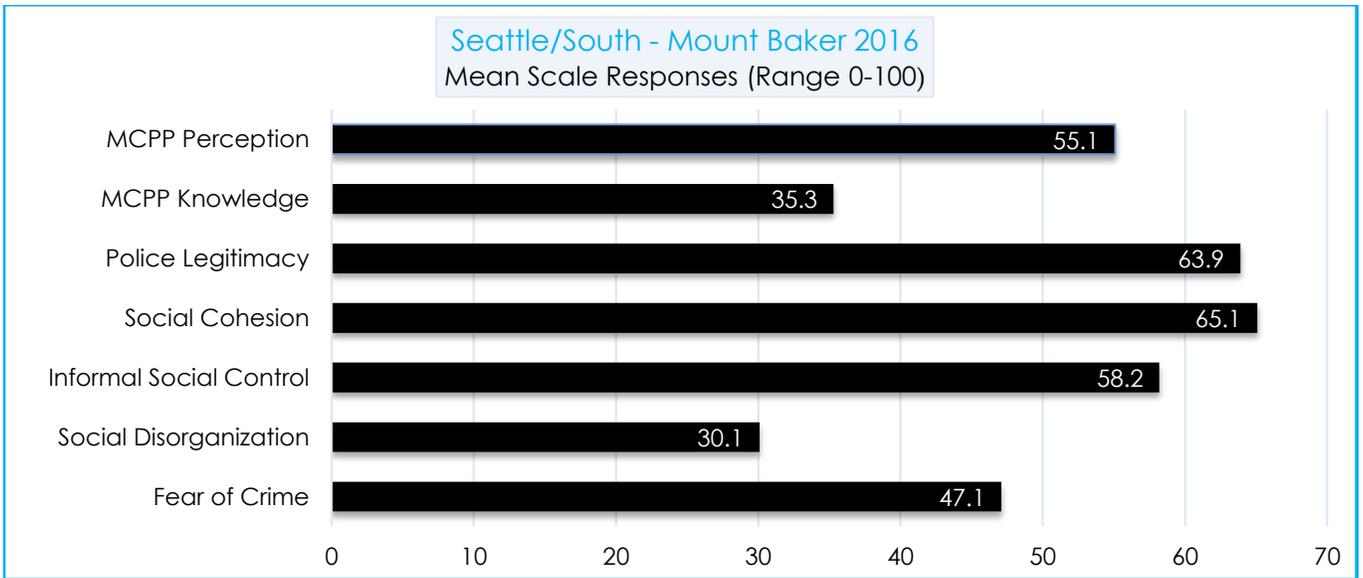
Seattle/South – New Holly (2016 *N*=40)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Shots Fired	1-Public Order Crime
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
3-Unsafe Driving/ Speeding	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4-Littering/ Dumping	4-SPD Doing a Great Job
5-Car Prowl	5-Violent Crime

Seattle/South - New Holly 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	56.3
MCPP Knowledge	41.3
Police Legitimacy	57.7
Social Cohesion	49
Informal Social Control	41.9
Social Disorganization	36.9
Fear of Crime	41.1
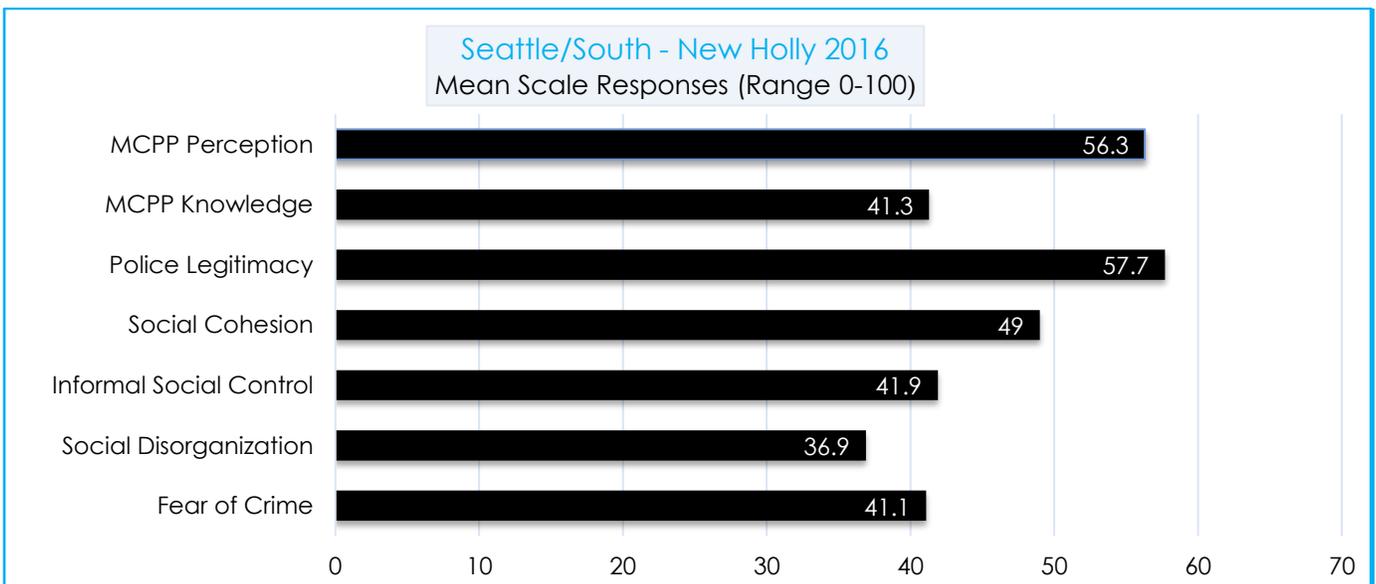
Seattle/South – North Beacon Hill (2016 *N*=165)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Residential Burglary	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	3-Public Order Crime
4-Littering/Dumping	4-More Police Community Outreach Needed
5-Property Crime	5-Property Crime

Seattle/South - North Beacon Hill 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Scale	Value
MCPP Perception	48.4
MCPP Knowledge	40.3
Police Legitimacy	58.5
Social Cohesion	58.4
Informal Social Control	47.3
Social Disorganization	33.2
Fear of Crime	42.8
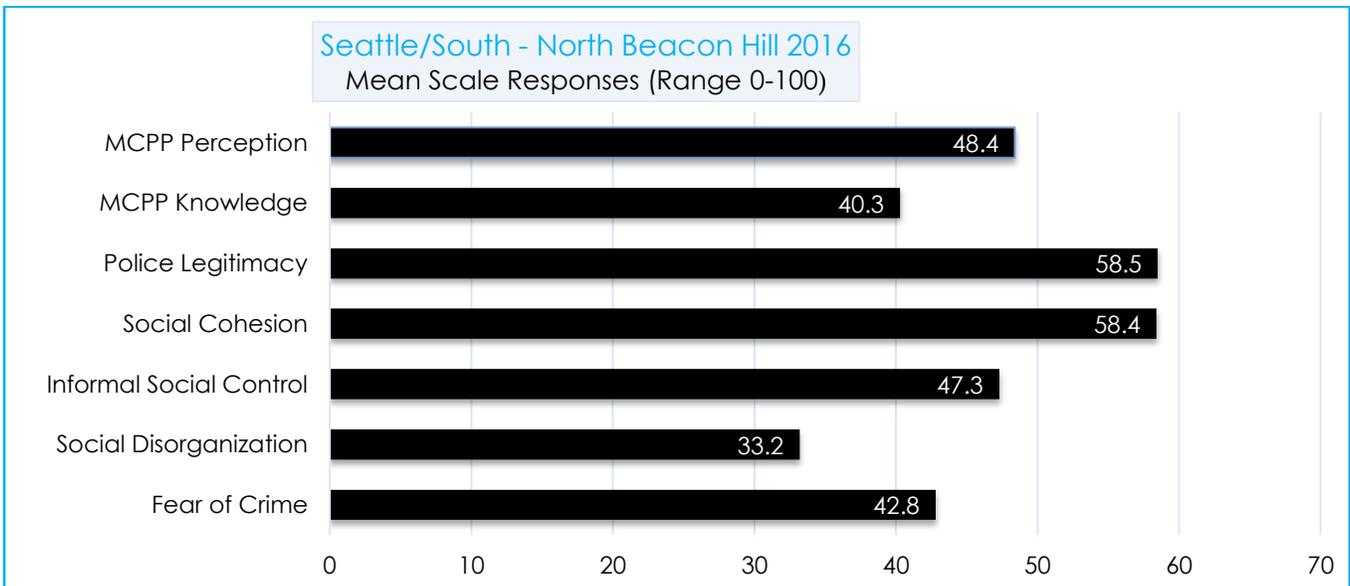
Seattle/South – Rainier Beach (2016 *N*=220)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Shots Fired	2-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit
3-Car Prowl	3-Public Order Crime
4-Littering/ Dumping	4-More Police Community Outreach Needed
5-Gun Violence	5-Property Crime

Seattle/South - Rainier Beach 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	61.2
MCPP Knowledge	48.1
Police Legitimacy	61.9
Social Cohesion	53.9
Informal Social Control	48.6
Social Disorganization	38.6
Fear of Crime	48.5
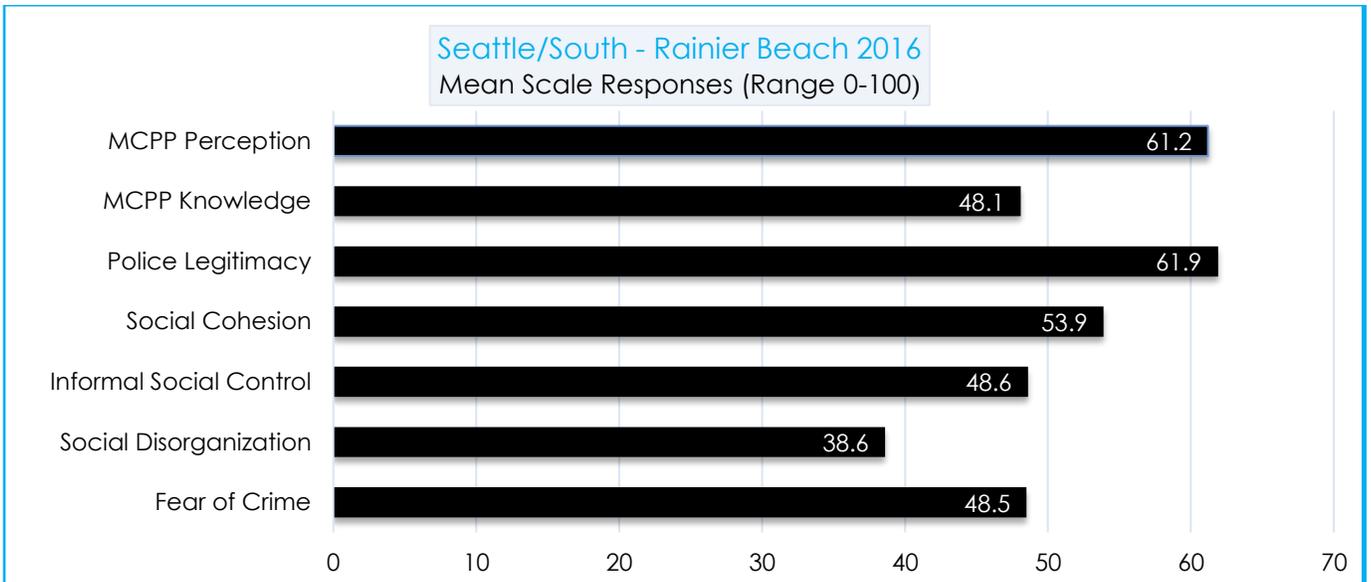
### Seattle/South – Rainier View (2016 *N*=47)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Unsafe Driving/ Speeding	2-Property Crime
3-Car Prowl	3-Survey/ SU Issues
4-Littering/ Dumping	4-Violent Crime
5-Residential Burglary	5-More CPTED/ Situational/ Environmental Crime Prevention Strategies and Citizen Training

Seattle/South - Rainier View 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	42.5
MCPP Knowledge	43.5
Police Legitimacy	61.3
Social Cohesion	57.5
Informal Social Control	51.2
Social Disorganization	30.7
Fear of Crime	50.9
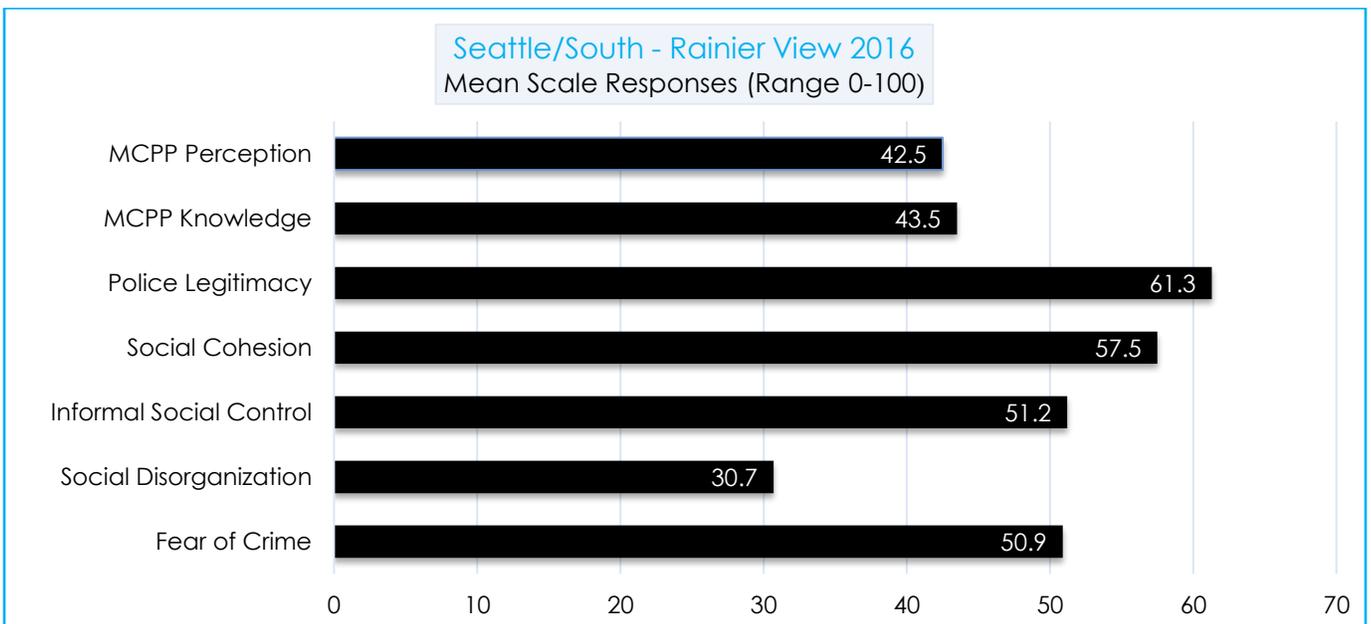
Seattle/South – SODO (2016 *N*=58)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Homeless Encampment (Non- Regulated)	1- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
2-Littering/ Dumping	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Car Prowl	3-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
4-Car/ RV Camping	4-Public Order Crime
5-Transient Camps	5-SPD Doing Best They Can w/Limited Resources

Seattle/South - SODO 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	59.8
MCPP Knowledge	44.8
Police Legitimacy	74.9
Social Cohesion	43.7
Informal Social Control	50.1
Social Disorganization	54.5
Fear of Crime	53.3
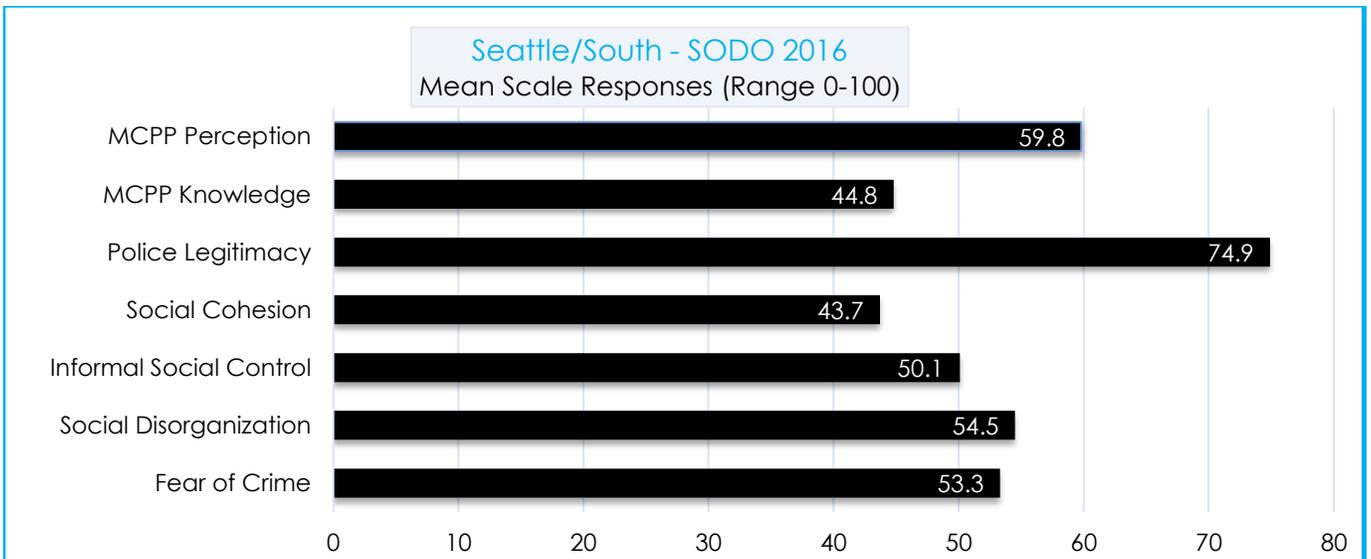
| Seattle/South – South Beacon Hill (2016 *N*=97)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Litterng/ Dumping	2- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
3-Residential Burglary	3-More Police Community Outreach Needed
4-Car Prowl	4-Property Crime
5-Theft	5-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue

Seattle/South - South Beacon Hill 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Scale	Value
MCPP Perception	61.6
MCPP Knowledge	48.3
Police Legitimacy	58.6
Social Cohesion	52.6
Informal Social Control	45.6
Social Disorganization	31.4
Fear of Crime	46.7
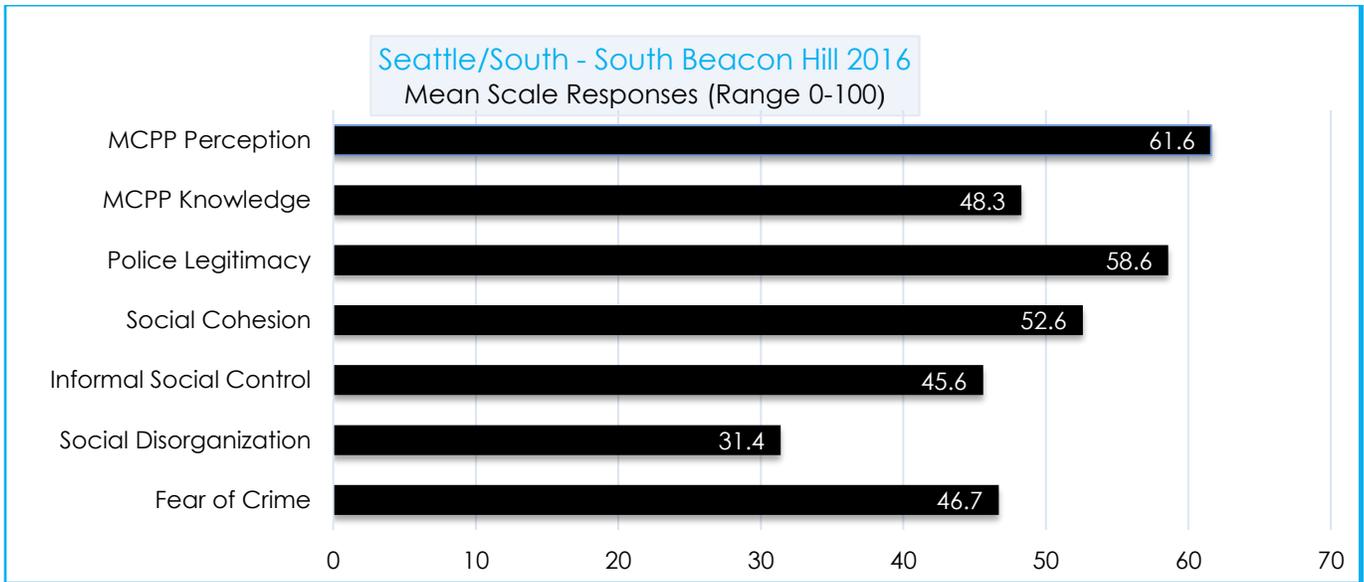
Summary of Findings for South Precinct

The top public safety concerns for the South Precinct are lack of police capacity/ presence, car prowl, residential burglary, littering/ dumping and auto theft. The most prominent themes citizens in the South Precinct commented on in their narrative responses were lack of police capacity/ presence, property crime, homelessness is a public safety and public health issue, public order crime and concerns about selective enforcement/ racial bias. At the micro-community level, top public safety concerns, prominent themes, and perceptions of public safety differ from the precinct as a whole in some micro-communities (e.g. gun violence in Rainier Beach, shots fired in New Holly and graffiti in Georgetown). The results on scales measuring community perceptions of public safety suggest that the South Precinct as a whole shows relatively high police legitimacy and social cohesion, average social control and fear of crime day and night, low social disorganization, and average perception and low knowledge of the SPD MCPP. At the micro-community level, results on the scales are different depending on the micro-community with some very similar to the South Precinct as a whole (e.g., Columbia City) while others very different (e.g. Claremont/ Rainier Vista) reflecting heterogeneous micro-communities on measures of community perception of public safety within the precinct.

South Precinct by Micro-Community Average Scale Responses

Legend:
- ■ MCPP Perception
- ■ MCPP Knowledge
- ■ Police Legitimacy
- ■ Social Cohesion
- ■ Informal Social Control
- ■ Social Disorganization
- ■ Fear of Crime - Day
- ■ Fear of Crime - Night
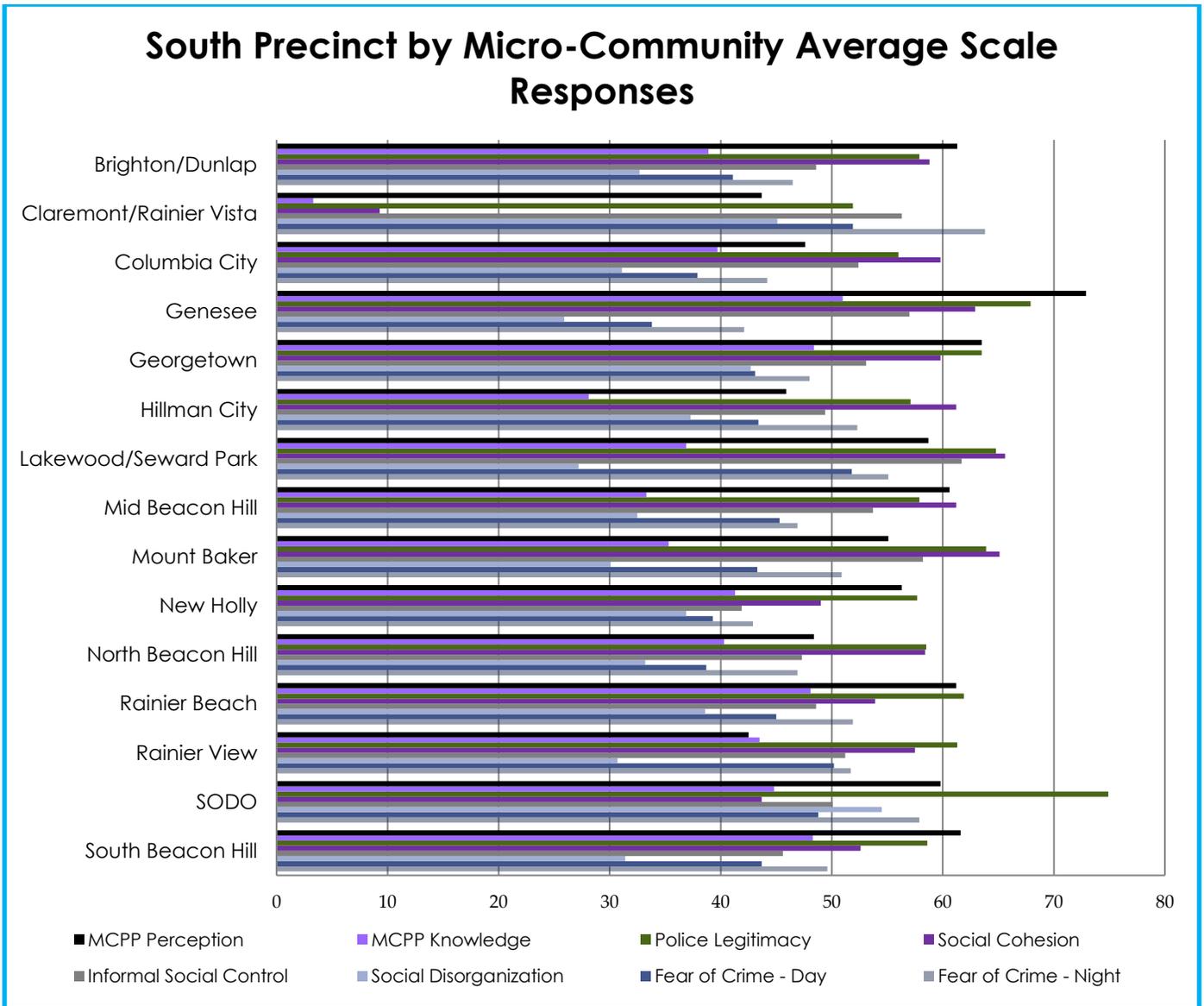
Southwest Precinct Survey Results Overview

Results are presented from 1433 completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live or work in the City of Seattle Southwest Precinct. Compared to Seattle demographics, survey respondents were disproportionately more likely to be non-minority and female. Quantitative responses were weighted based on gender and race/ethnicity to better represent the Seattle population. Of the total 1433 Southwest Precinct responses, 549 respondents offered narrative comments.

Seattle Public Safety Survey
### SOUTHWEST PRECINCT Demographics - 2016

Variable	Responses	2016 Unweighted		2016 Weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	29.7	425	28.0	409
	Work	2.6	37	3.6	52
	Live/Work	67.8	971	68.5	1001
Age	< 20	0.4	5	0.4	6
	20-29	6.0	86	7.3	106
	30-39	21.9	312	23.0	333
	40-49	27.3	389	27.7	401
	50-59	21.6	308	21.0	303
	60-69	16.7	238	15.4	223
	70-79	5.0	71	4.2	61
	80-89	1.0	14	0.8	12
	> 90	0.1	1	0.1	1
Race*	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	2.5	35	1.2	17
	Asian	7.2	103	14.7	215
	Black/ African American	3.5	50	7.0	102
	Pacific Islander	0.6	8	4.9	72
	White	84.4	1210	72.2	1055
Ethnicity	Hispanic	4.1	59	8.6	125
Citizenship	Foreign Born Non- U.S. Citizen	2.1	30	3.0	44
	Foreign Born U.S. Citizen	5.0	72	8.1	118
	U.S. Born Citizen	92.9	1328	88.9	1074
Gender*	Female	63.2	906	50.0	732
	Male	35.5	509	47.8	700
	Transgender	0.2	3	0.5	7
	Other	1.2	16	1.7	24
Marital Status	Divorced	7.9	113	7.2	105
	Married/ Domestic Partnership	67.1	959	65.8	792
	Single	22.4	321	23.5	343
	Widowed	2.6	37	2.5	36
Education	No High School Diploma	0.8	12	1.5	22
	High School Diploma	4.0	57	4.5	65
	Some College	15.7	225	17.2	251
	Associate's Degree	7.7	110	8.2	119
	Bachelor's Degree	42.2	604	41.3	603
	Graduate Degree	29.5	422	27.3	399
Household Income	$0- $39,999	13.1	180	14.3	204
	$40,000- $79,999	25.2	346	24.4	342
	$80,000- $119,999	24.7	339	25	252
	$120,000- $159,999	15.4	225	15.6	219
	$160,000- $199,999	8.7	120	8.9	125
	$200,000 or higher	11.8	182	11.8	166

*Respondents could select multiple categories

Top Public Safety Concerns, Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of Public Safety for Southwest Precinct and Southwest Precinct Micro-Communities

Top Public Safety Concerns, Most Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of public safety are presented for the Southwest Precinct as a whole and for each Southwest Precinct Micro-Community.

Seattle – Southwest Precinct (2016 *N*=1433)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Car Prowl	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Lack of police Capacity/ Presence	2-Public Order Crime
3-Residential Burglary	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4-Property Crime	4-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit
5-Littering/ Dumping	5-Property Crime

2016 Percentage of Respondents who Selected Top Concerns

Southwest Precinct (n=1433)

- Car Prowl
- Lack of Police Capacity/Presence
- Residential Burglary
- Property Crime
- Littering/ Dumping

2016 Percentage of Respondents who Selected Most Prominent Themes

Southwest Precinct (n=444)

- Lack of Police Capacity/Presence
- Traffic/Bike/Pedestrian/ Transit
- Public Order Crime
- Property Crime
- Homelessness

Seattle - Southwest Precinct 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Measure	Value
MCPP Perception	59
MCPP Knowledge	39.8
Police Legitimacy	64.6
Social Cohesion	61.1
Informal Social Control	55.4
Social Disorganization	31.8
Fear of Crime	44.7

Seattle - Southwest Precinct 2016
View of Policing (Range 0-100)

	2016 Average Response
SEATTLE SPECIFICALLY	63.1
UNITED STATES GENERALLY	51.4

| Seattle – Alaska Junction (2016 *N*=193)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Car Prowl	1-Public Order Crime
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Residential Burglary	3-Traffic/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit
4-Auto Theft	4-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
5-Property Crime	5-Property Crime

Seattle/Southwest - Alaska Junction 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

	2016 Average Response
MCPP Perception	60.1
MCPP Knowledge	50.2
Police Legitimacy	67.3
Social Cohesion	63.9
Informal Social Control	56.7
Social Disorganization	28.7
Fear of Crime	41
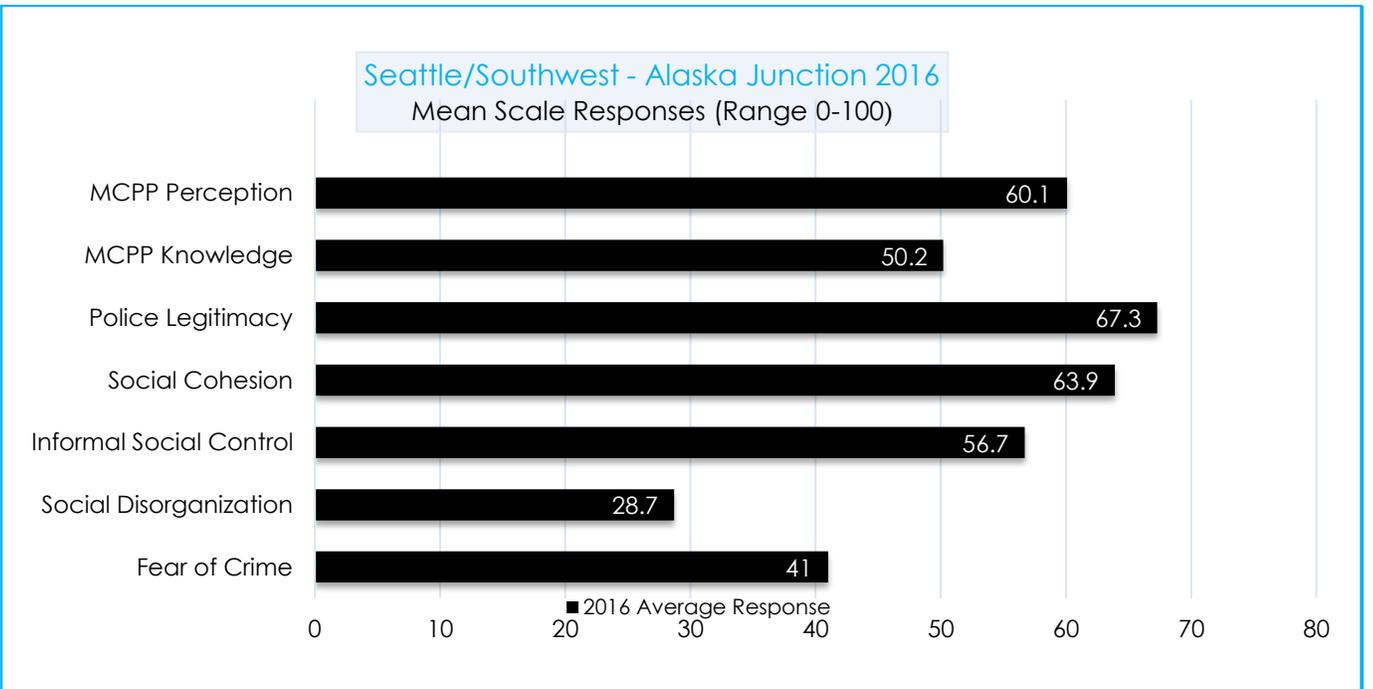
Seattle/Southwest – Alki (2016 *N*=94)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Car Prowl	2-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit
3-Unsafe Driving/ Speeding	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4-Parking Issues	4-Public Order Crime
5-Car/ RV Camping	5- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

Seattle/Southwest - 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

MCPP Perception	56.7
MCPP Knowledge	39.8
Police Legitimacy	69.4
Social Cohesion	63.1
Informal Social Control	57.5
Social Disorganization	30.4
Fear of Crime	39.9
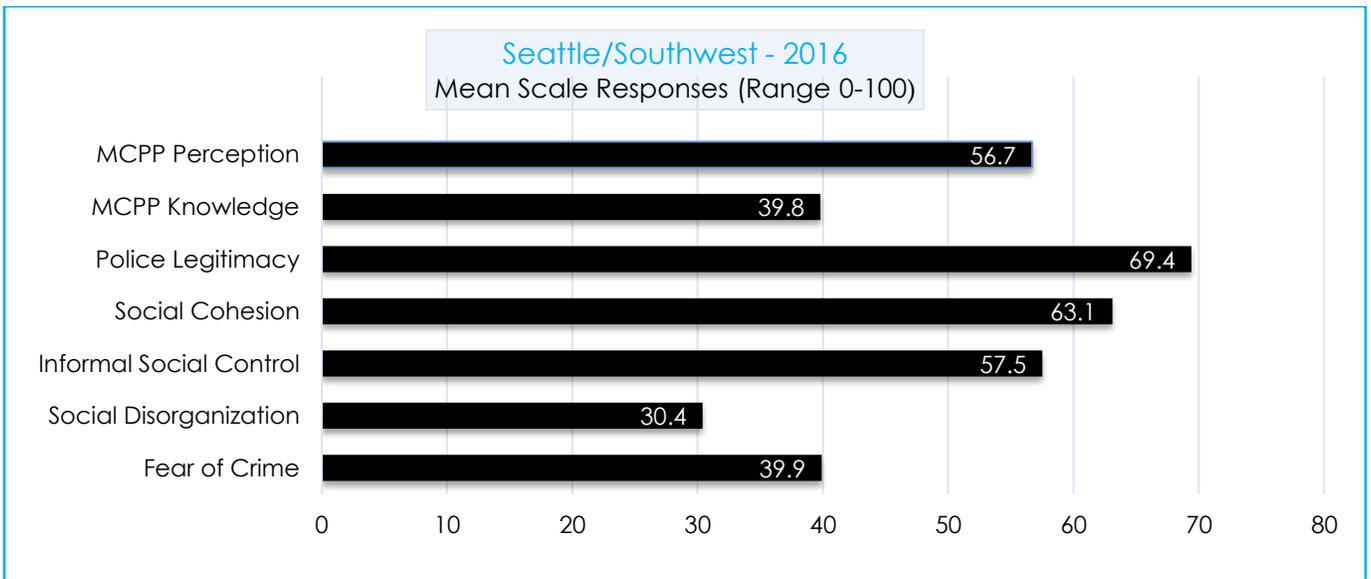
Seattle – Commercial Duwamish (2016 *N*=4)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Homeless Encampments (Non- Regulated)	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Car/ RV Camping	2-Property Crime
3-Vandalism	3-Public Order Crime
4-Littering/ Dumping	4- Traffic/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit
5-Property Damage	--

Seattle/Southwest - Commercial Duwamish 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

| Category	2016 Average Response
MCPP Perception	
MCPP Knowledge	
Police Legitimacy	76.5
Social Cohesion	64.3
Informal Social Control	61.6
Social Disorganization	35.1
Fear of Crime	36.7
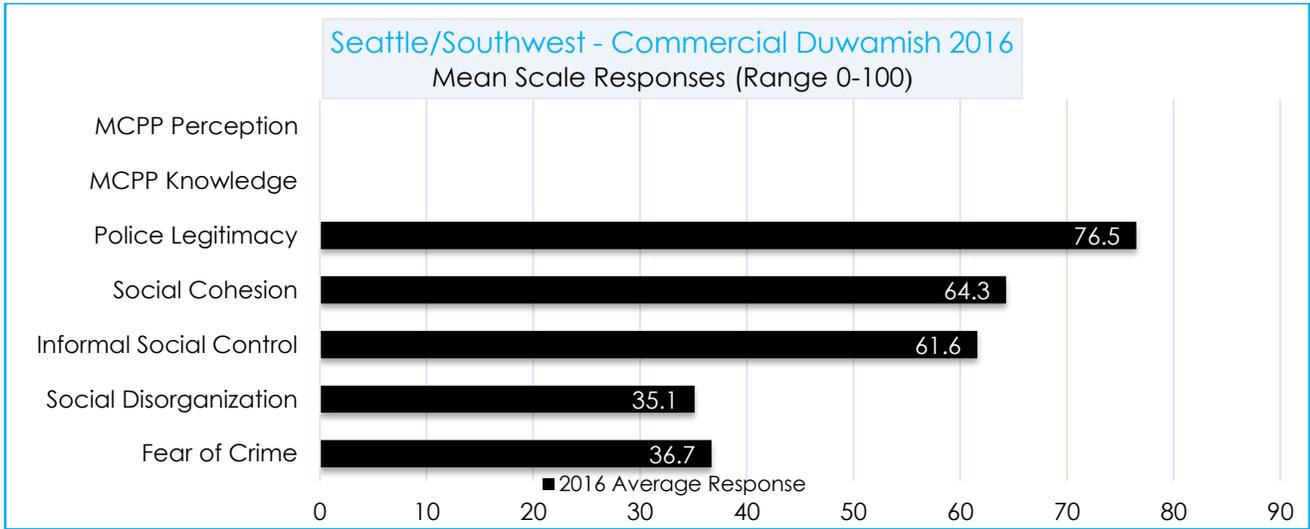
Seattle – Commercial Harbor Island (2016 *N*=11)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Homeless Encampments (Non- Regulated)	1- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Aggressive Panhandling	3-Public Order Crime
4-Littering/ Dumping	4- Traffic/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit
5-Disorderly Behavior	--

Seattle/Southwest - Commercial Harbor Island 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	2016 Average Response
MCPP Perception	
MCPP Knowledge	
Police Legitimacy	51.7
Social Cohesion	55.9
Informal Social Control	45.3
Social Disorganization	57.2
Fear of Crime	42.1
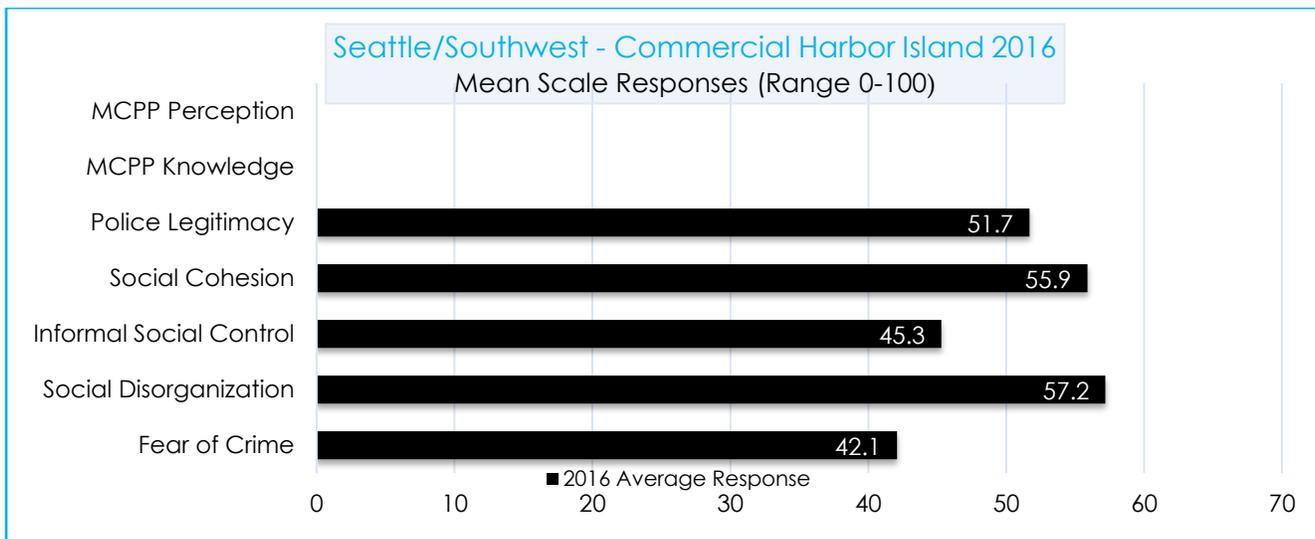
Seattle/Southwest – Fauntleroy (2016 *N*=90)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Car Prowl	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Residential Burglary	2-Property Crime
3-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	3-Public Order Crime
4-Auto Theft	4-Concerns about Police Use of Force
5-Property Crime	5-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue

Seattle/Southwest - Fauntleroy 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	49.4
MCPP Knowledge	45.6
Police Legitimacy	64.7
Social Cohesion	66.5
Informal Social Control	59.8
Social Disorganization	23.1
Fear of Crime	44
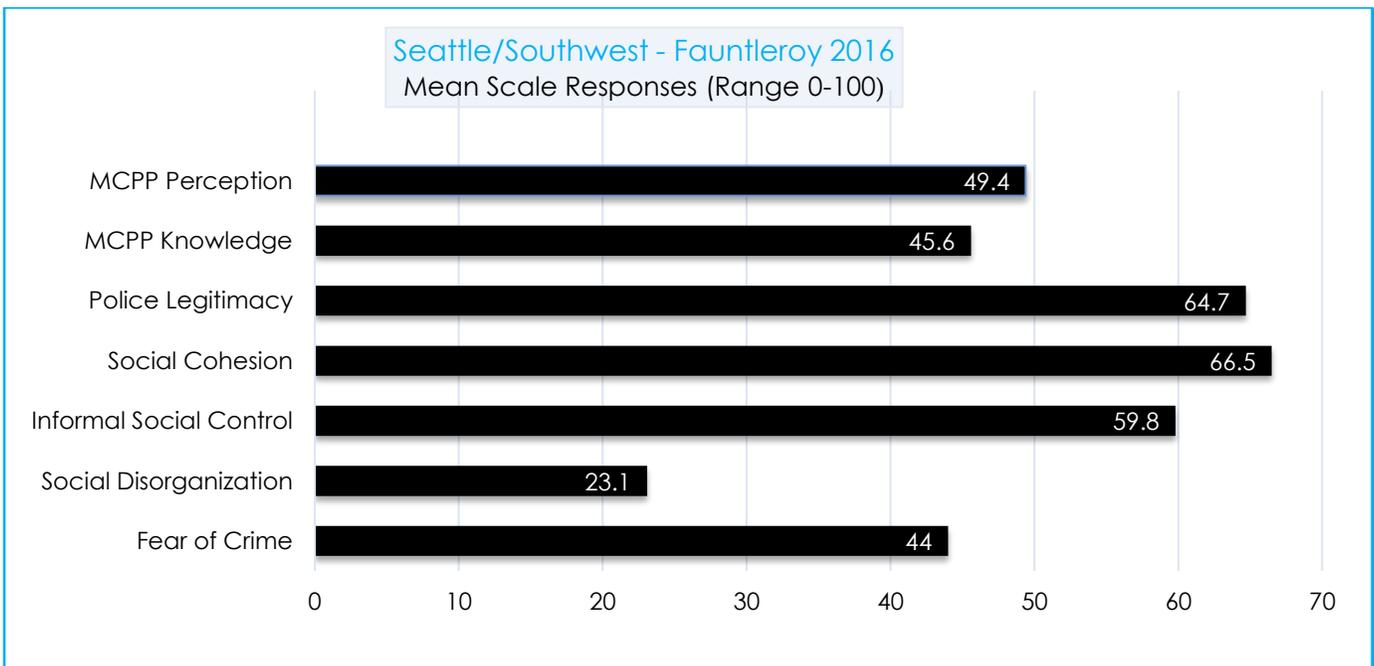
| Seattle – High Point (2016 *N*=74)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Car Prowl	1-Public Order Crime
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Traffic/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit
3-Unsafe Driving/ Speeding	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4-Residential Burglary	4- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Auto Theft	5- Concerns about Police Use of Force

Seattle/Southwest - High Point 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

| Category	Value
MCPP Perception	58.4
MCPP Knowledge	41.8
Police Legitimacy	67.3
Social Cohesion	61.2
Informal Social Control	60.4
Social Disorganization	25.2
Fear of Crime	44

■ 2016 Average Response
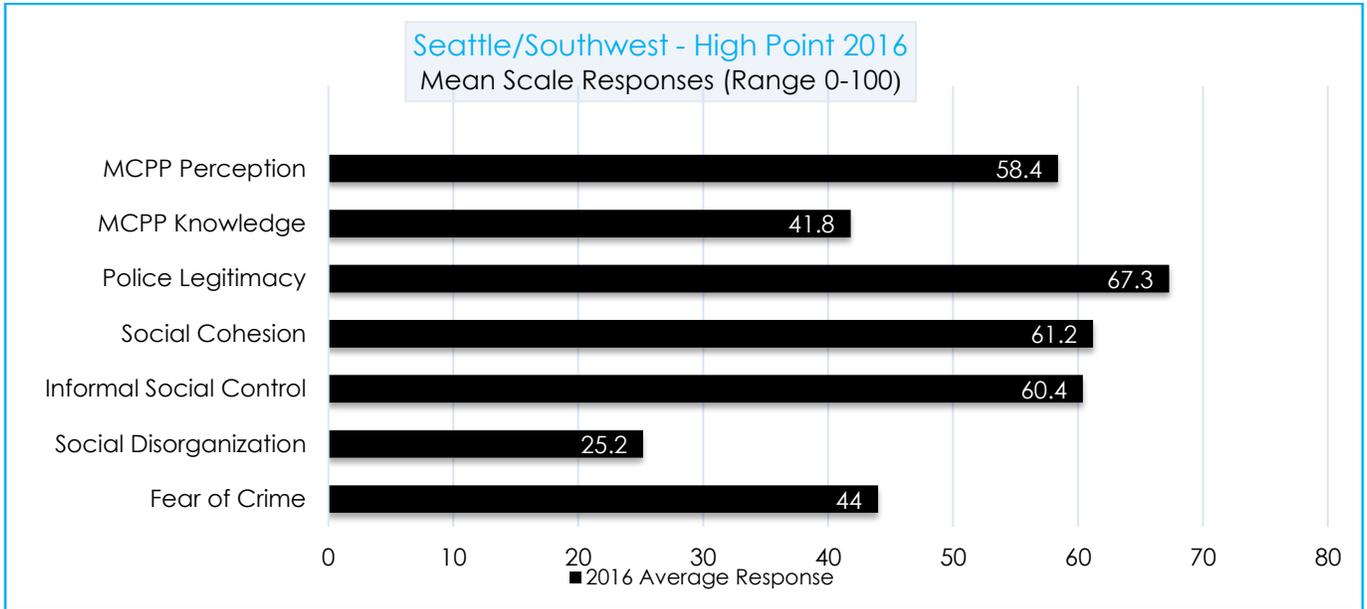
Seattle/Southwest – Highland Park (2016 *N*=290)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
3-Littering/ Dumping	3-Public Order Crime
4-Residential Burglary	4-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5-Auto Theft	5-Lack of Trust in Police Specifically

Seattle/Southwest - Highland Park 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

| Category	Value
MCPP Perception	48.2
MCPP Knowledge	38.3
Police Legitimacy	63.4
Social Cohesion	57.7
Informal Social Control	52.7
Social Disorganization	33.2
Fear of Crime	46.8
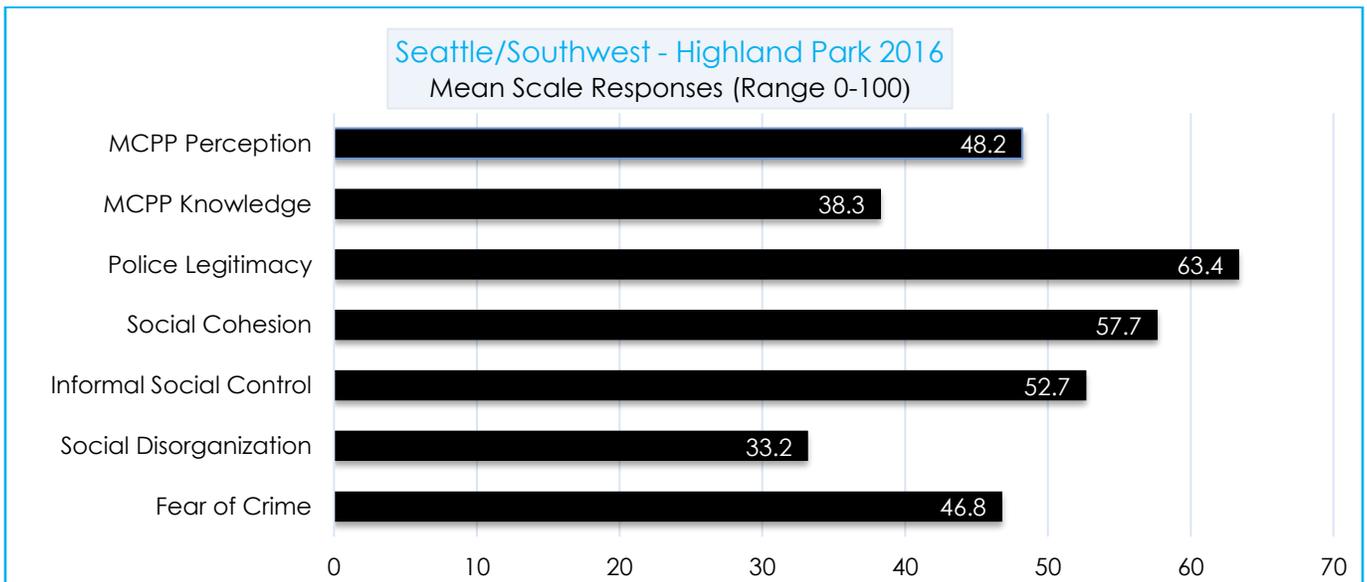
Seattle – Morgan Junction (2016 *N*=76)

| 2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Auto Theft	3-Public Order Crime
4- Residential Burglary	4- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5- Property Crime	5-Property Crime

Seattle/Southwest - Morgan Junction 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

	2016 Average Response
MCPP Perception	63.5
MCPP Knowledge	40.7
Police Legitimacy	69.4
Social Cohesion	67.3
Informal Social Control	63.1
Social Disorganization	22.9
Fear of Crime	36.2
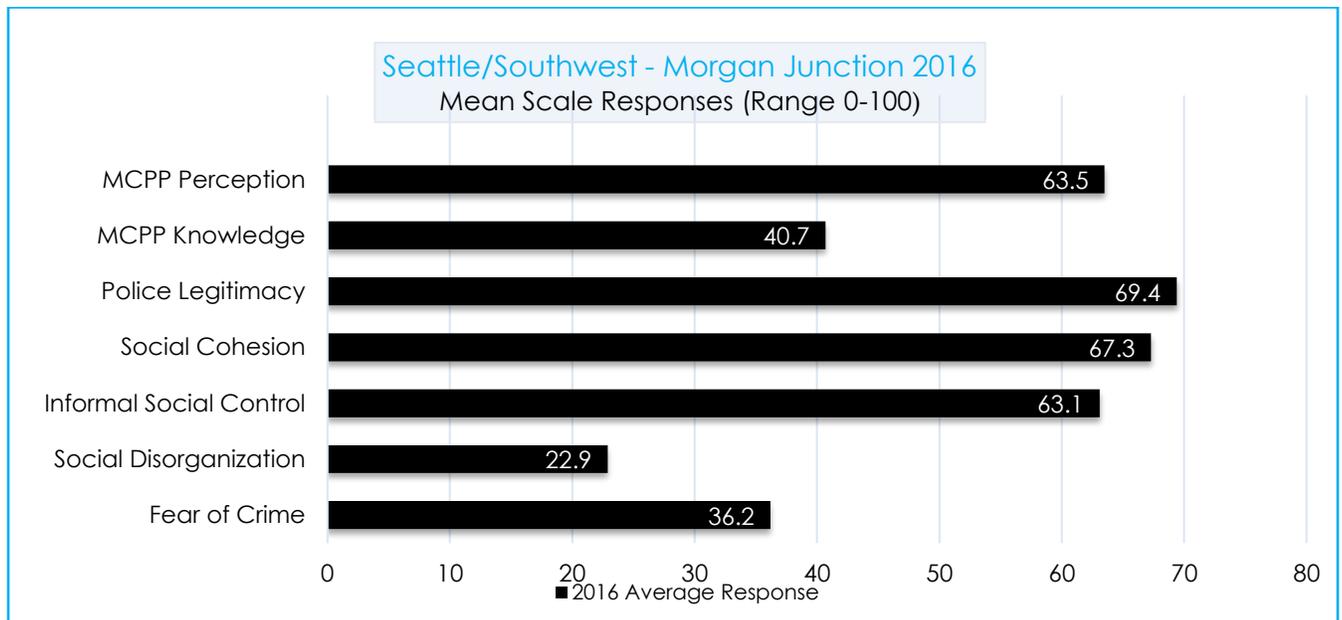
Seattle/Southwest – North Admiral (2016 *N*=91)

| 2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Unsafe Driving/ Speeding	3-Public Order Crime
4-Residential Burglary	4- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Property Crime	5-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit

Seattle/Southwest - North Admiral 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	62.7
MCPP Knowledge	35.3
Police Legitimacy	65.8
Social Cohesion	68.2
Informal Social Control	64.2
Social Disorganization	22.7
Fear of Crime	36.3
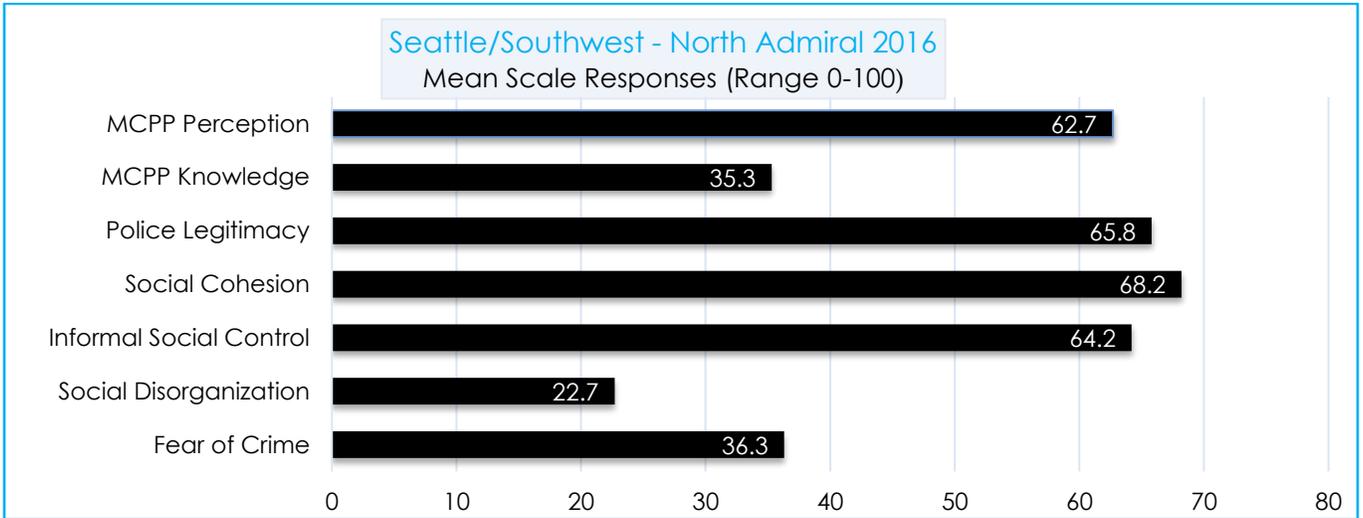
Seattle/Southwest – North Delridge (2016 *N*=90)

| 2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Public Order Crime
2-Car Prowl	2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
3-Littering/ Dumping	3-Mental Illness is a Public Safety and a Public Health Issue
4-Shots Fired	4-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit
5-Residential Burglary	5-Homelessness is a Public Safety and a Public Health Issue

Seattle/Southwest - North Delridge 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	69.8
MCPP Knowledge	31.5
Police Legitimacy	61.6
Social Cohesion	56.3
Informal Social Control	49.9
Social Disorganization	36.7
Fear of Crime	45.7
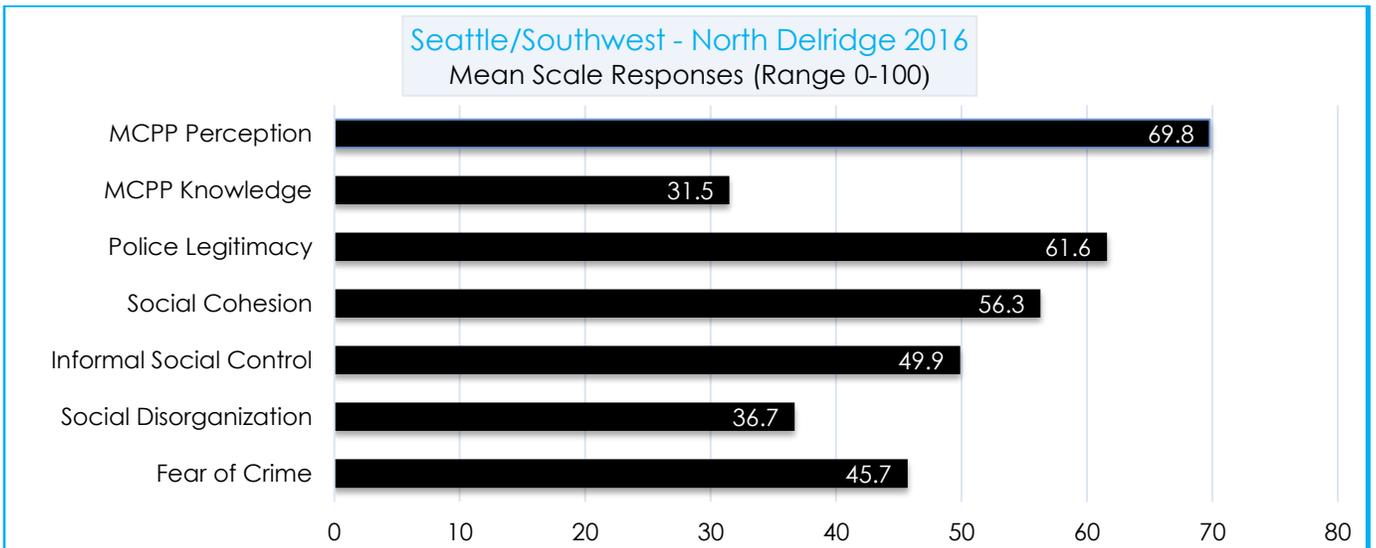
Seattle/Southwest – Pigeon Point (2016 *N*=47)

| 2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Littering/ Dumping	1-Public Order Crime
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
3-Car Prowl	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4-Property Crime	4-Property Crime
5-Unsafe Driving/ Speeding	5-Mental Illness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue

Seattle/Southwest - Pigeon Point 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	67.4
MCPP Knowledge	38
Police Legitimacy	66.7
Social Cohesion	65.5
Informal Social Control	61.9
Social Disorganization	26.3
Fear of Crime	66.7
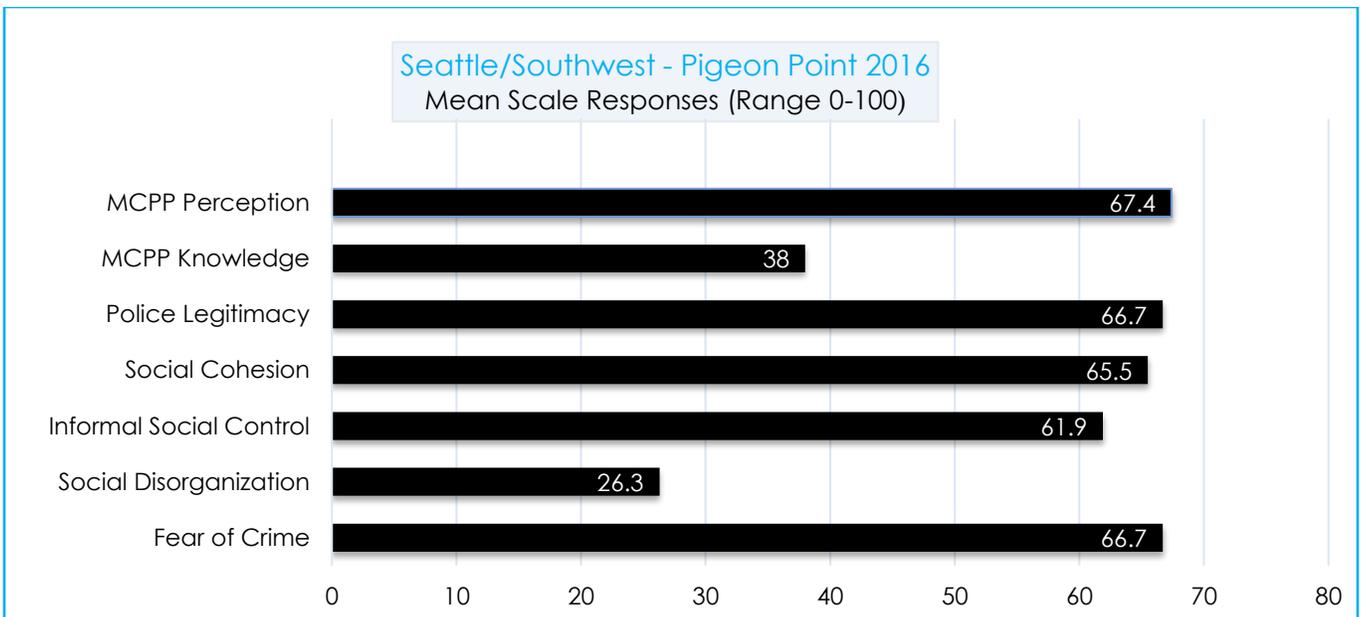
Seattle – South Delridge (2016 *N*=50)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Public Order Crime
2-Property Crime	2-Traffic/ Pedestrian/ Bike/ Transit
3-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	3-SPD Doing a Great Job
4-Residential Burglary	4- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Littering/Dumping	5-Concerns about Selective Enforcement/ Racial Bias

Seattle/Southwest - South Delridge 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	2016 Average Response
MCPP Perception	54.7
MCPP Knowledge	49.8
Police Legitimacy	64.1
Social Cohesion	51.3
Informal Social Control	47.1
Social Disorganization	42.7
Fear of Crime	50
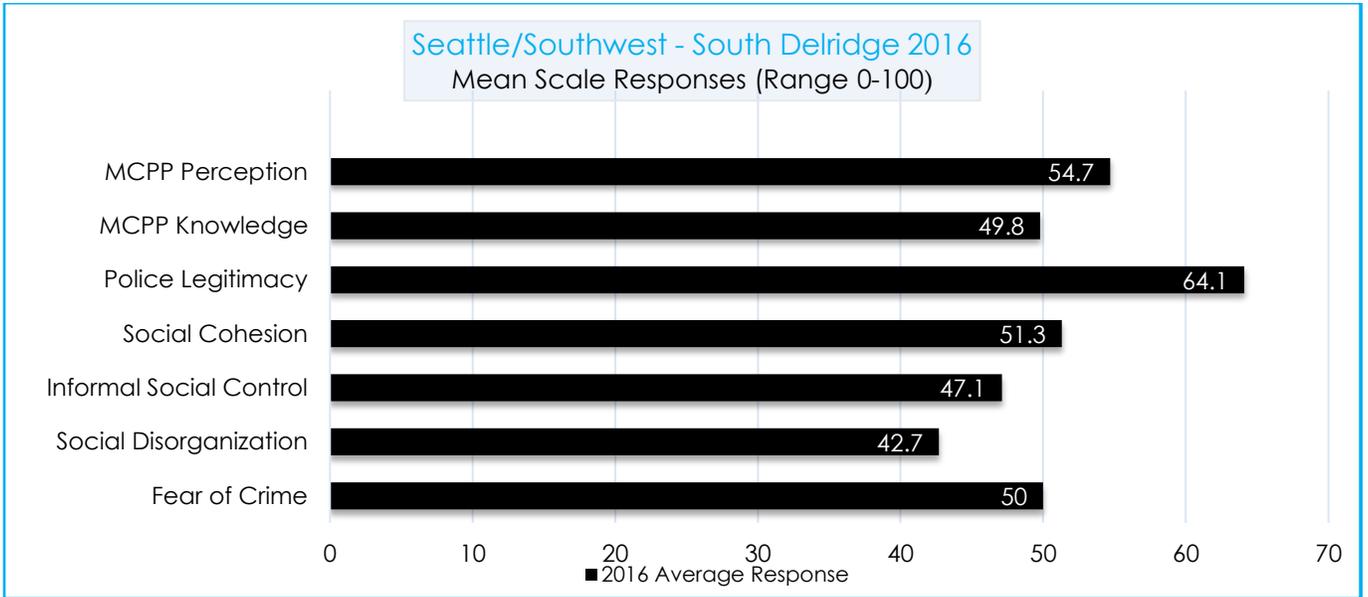
Seattle/Southwest – South Park (2016 *N*=102)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Car/ RV Camping	2-Public Order Crime
3-Littering/ Dumping	3-Property Crime
4-Shots Fired	4-Violent Crime
5-Drug Houses	5-Homelesness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue

Seattle/Southwest - South Park 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	2016 Average Response
MCPP Perception	57.1
MCPP Knowledge	42.6
Police Legitimacy	58.8
Social Cohesion	58.9
Informal Social Control	47.6
Social Disorganization	54.1
Fear of Crime	50.7
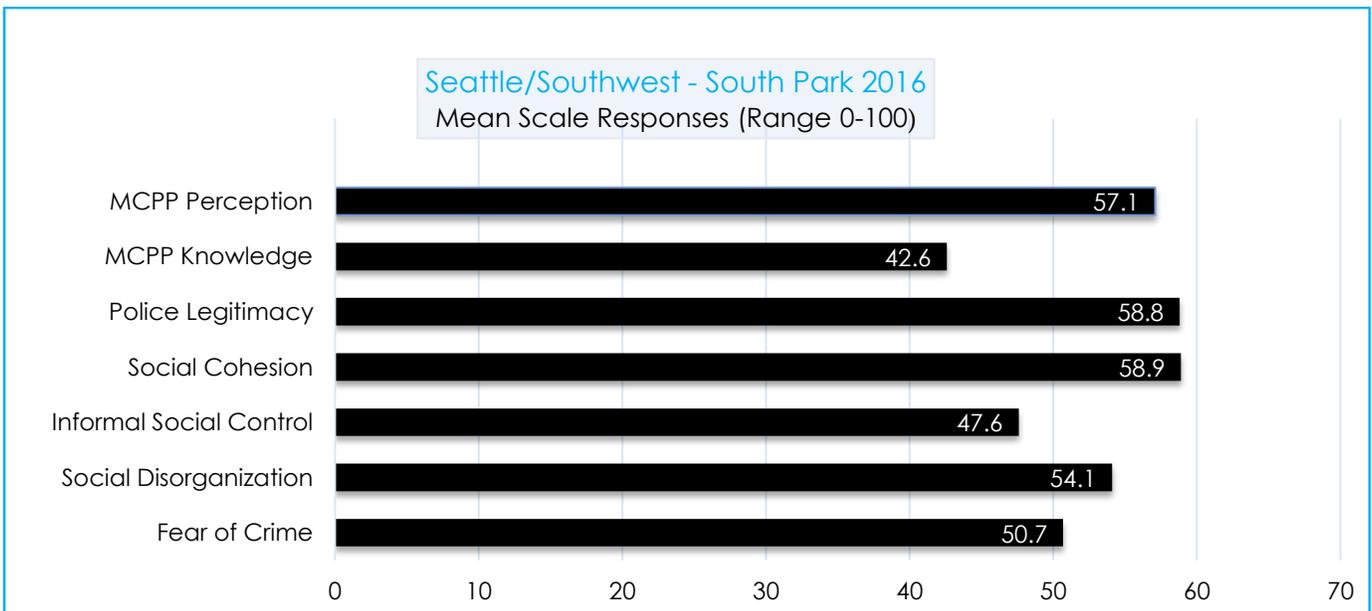
Seattle/Southwest – Westwood/Roxhill/Arbor Heights (2016 *N*=156)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Car Prowl	1-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Public Order Crime
3-Residential Burglary	3-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4-Auto Theft	4-Property Crime
5-Property Crime	5-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence

Seattle/Southwest - Westwood/Roxhill/Arbor Heights 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Scale	Value
MCPP Perception	55
MCPP Knowledge	31.2
Police Legitimacy	63.3
Social Cohesion	59.3
Informal Social Control	55.4
Social Disorganization	30.3
Fear of Crime	46.8
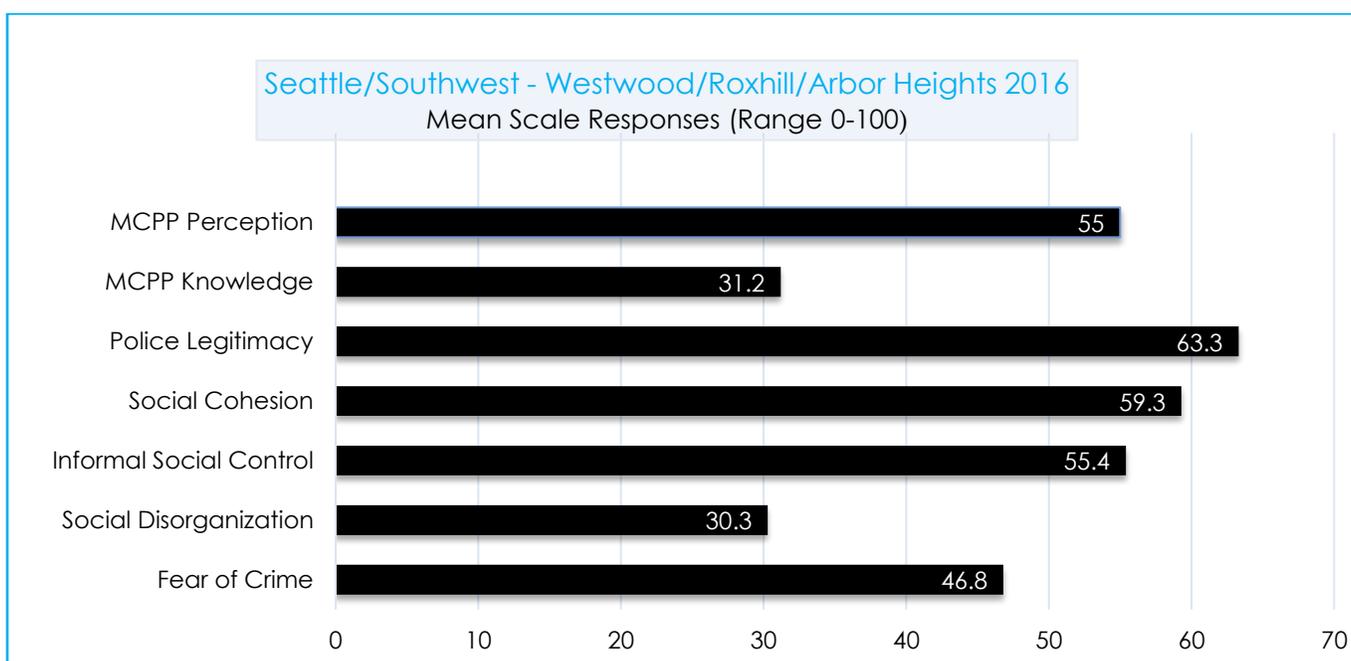
Summary of Findings for Southwest Precinct

The top public safety concerns for the Southwest Precinct are car prowls, lack of police capacity/ presence, residential burglary, property crime and littering/ dumping. The most prominent themes citizens in the Southwest Precinct commented on in their narrative responses were lack of police capacity/ presence, public order crime, homelessness is a public safety concern and public health issue, traffic/ bike/ pedestrian/ transit and property crime. At the micro-community level, top public safety concerns, prominent themes, and perceptions of public safety are similar to the precinct as a whole in some micro-communities but differ in others (e.g. shots fired and drug houses in South Park, shots fired in North Delridge, unsafe driving/speeding in High Point). The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety suggest that the Southwest Precinct as a whole shows relatively high police legitimacy, above average levels of social cohesion and informal social control, average fear of crime day and night, low social disorganization, and positive perception with average knowledge of the SPD MCPP. At the micro-community level, results on the scales are different depending on the micro-community with some very similar to the Southwest Precinct as a whole (e.g.

North Delridge) while others different (e.g. South Park) reflecting heterogeneous micro-communities on measures of community perception of public safety within the precinct.

Southwest Precinct by Micro-Community Average Scale Responses

Legend:
- ■ MCPP Perception
- ■ MCPP Knowledge
- ■ Police Legitimacy
- ■ Social Cohesion
- ■ Informal Social Control
- ■ Social Disorganization
- ■ Fear of Crime - Day
- ■ Fear of Crime - Night
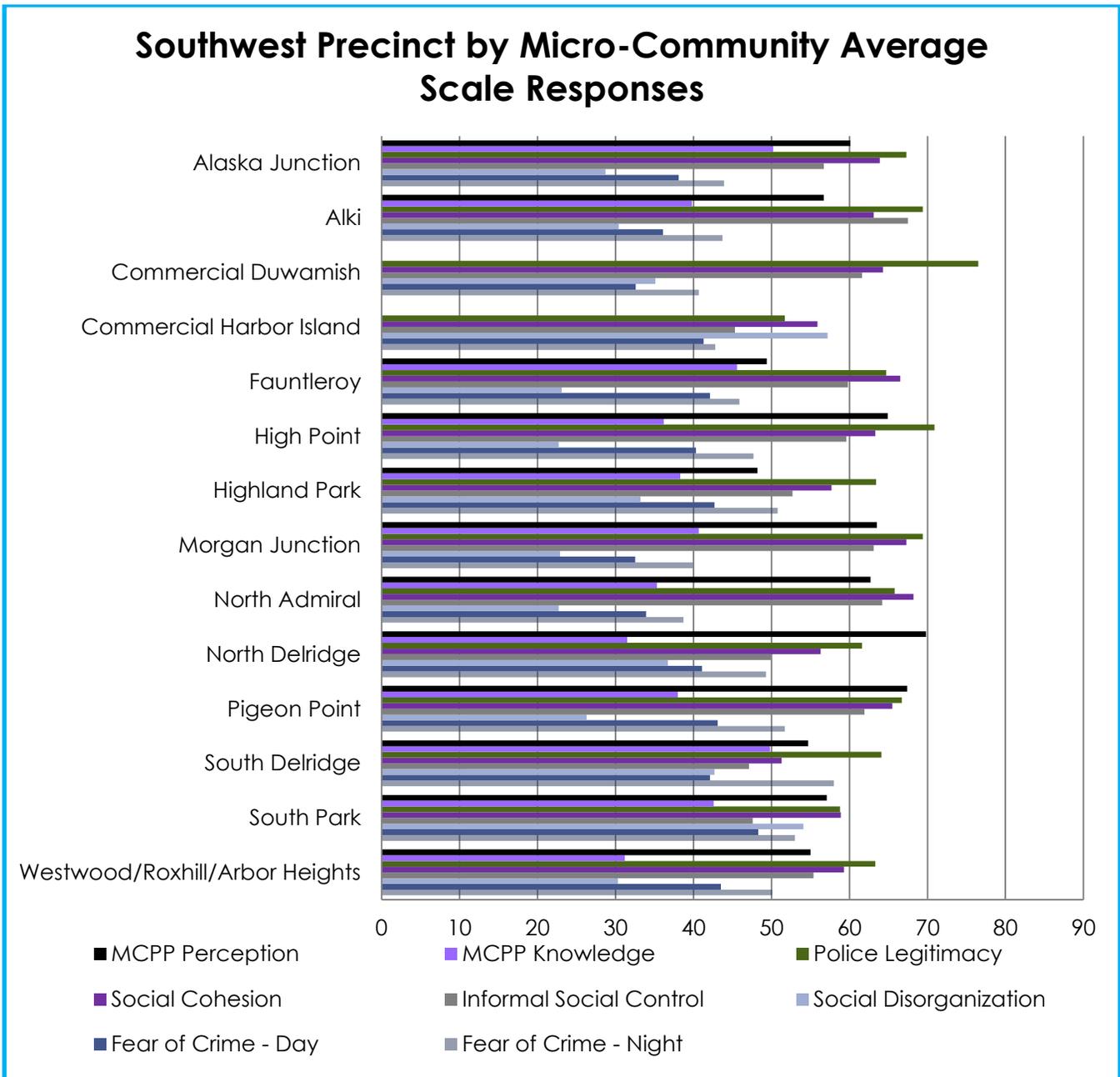
West Precinct Survey Results Overview

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

Seattle Public Safety Survey WEST PRECINCT Demographics - 2016					
Variable	**Responses**	**2016 Unweighted**		**2016 Weighted**	
		% Valid	**N**	**% Valid**	**N**
Connection	Live	22.5	275	20.2	2268
	Work	12.1	148	4.8	413
	Live/Work	65.4	799	68.6	5850
Age	< 20	0.2	3	0.2	3
	20-29	10.5	128	10.8	130
	30-39	23.7	289	26.1	316
	40-49	22.0	268	22.1	267
	50-59	19.8	242	19.0	230
	60-69	15.8	193	14.7	178
	70-79	7.3	89	6.2	75
	80-89	0.6	7	0.6	7
	> 90	0.1	1	0.2	3
Race*	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1.9	24	3.9	48
	Asian	5.5	67	11.3	137
	Black/ African American	1.6	20	3.6	43
	Pacific Islander	0.5	6	1.2	14
	White	89.8	1097	82.0	993
Ethnicity	Hispanic	2.4	29	5.2	63
Citizenship	Foreign Born Non- U.S. Citizen	2.8	34	3.9	47
	Foreign Born U.S. Citizen	5.4	66	7.2	87
	U.S. Born Citizen	91.8	1120	88.9	1074
Gender*	Female	56.2	687	43.5	527
	Male	42.8	523	55.2	668
	Transgender	0.2	3	0.5	6
	Other	1.2	14	1.3	15
Marital Status	Divorced	7.8	95	7.6	92

2016 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

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	Married/ Domestic Partnership	67.0	815	65.8	792
	Single	23.6	288	25.2	303
	Widowed	1.5	18	1.4	17
Education	No High School Diploma	0.3	4	0.4	5
	High School Diploma	1.9	23	2.3	28
	Some College	11.1	135	11.5	139
	Associate's Degree	3.9	48	4.0	48
	Bachelor's Degree	46.5	567	44.9	542
	Graduate Degree	36.3	442	36.9	446
Household Income	$0- $39,999	8.9	103	9.4	108
	$40,000- $79,999	16.9	197	15.9	183
	$80,000- $119,999	19.3	224	21.1	243
	$120,000- $159,999	15.6	181	15.5	179
	$160,000- $199,999	12.4	144	11.9	137
	$200,000 or higher	27.1	314	26.2	302

Respondents could select multiple categories

Top Public Safety Concerns, Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of Public Safety for West Precinct and West Precinct Micro-Communities

Top Public Safety Concerns, Most Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of public safety are presented for the Southwest Precinct as a whole and for each Southwest Precinct Micro-Community.

Seattle – West Precinct (2016 *N*=1222)	
2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	**2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments**
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Car Prowl	2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
3-Homeless Encampments (Non- Regulated)	3-Public Order Crime
4-Property Crime	4- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Littering/ Dumping	5-Property Crime

2016 Public Safety Survey Results • Seattle-Citywide • Seattle Police Department • 62

2016 Percentage of Respondents who Selected Top Concerns

Legend:
- Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
- Car Prowl
- Homeless Encampments (Non- Regulated)
- Property Crime
- Littering/ Dumping

West Precinct (n=1222)

2016 Percentage of Respondents who Selected Most Prominent Themes

Legend:
- Homelessness
- Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
- Public Order Crime
- Better City Coordination Needed to Increase Public Safety
- Property Crime

WestPrecinct (n=491)

Seattle - West Precinct 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	57.8
MCPP Knowledge	40.7
Police Legitimacy	67.5
Social Cohesion	56.4
Informal Social Control	51.8
Social Disorganization	36.2
Fear of Crime	42.7

Seattle - West Precinct 2016
View of Policing (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
SEATTLE SPECIFICALLY	63.6
UNITED STATES GENERALLY	47.2

■ 2016 Average Response

Seattle/West – Belltown (2016 *N*=120)

| 2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Civility Issues	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Aggressive Panhandling	3-Public Order Crime
4-Car Prowl	4-SPD Doing a Great Job
5-Drug Use in Public	5- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety

Seattle/West - Belltown 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	55.7
MCPP Knowledge	41.6
Police Legitimacy	64.8
Social Cohesion	44.4
Informal Social Control	38.6
Social Disorganization	47.8
Fear of Crime	38.6
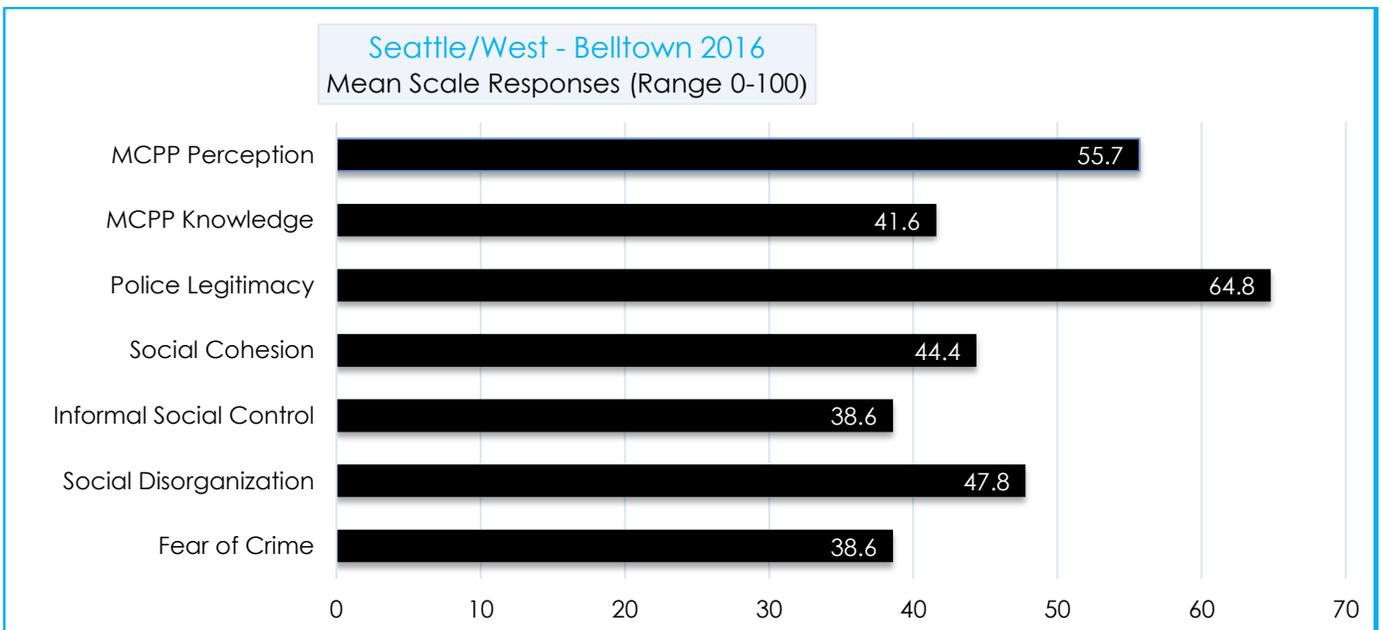
Seattle/West – Downtown Commercial (2016 *N*=206)

| 2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Aggressive Panhandling	1-Public Order Crime
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Drug Use in Public	3-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
4-Civility Issues	4- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Public Intoxication	5-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit

Seattle/West - Downtown Commercial 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	51.9
MCPP Knowledge	40.5
Police Legitimacy	67.2
Social Cohesion	43.7
Informal Social Control	40.4
Social Disorganization	49.8
Fear of Crime	43.7
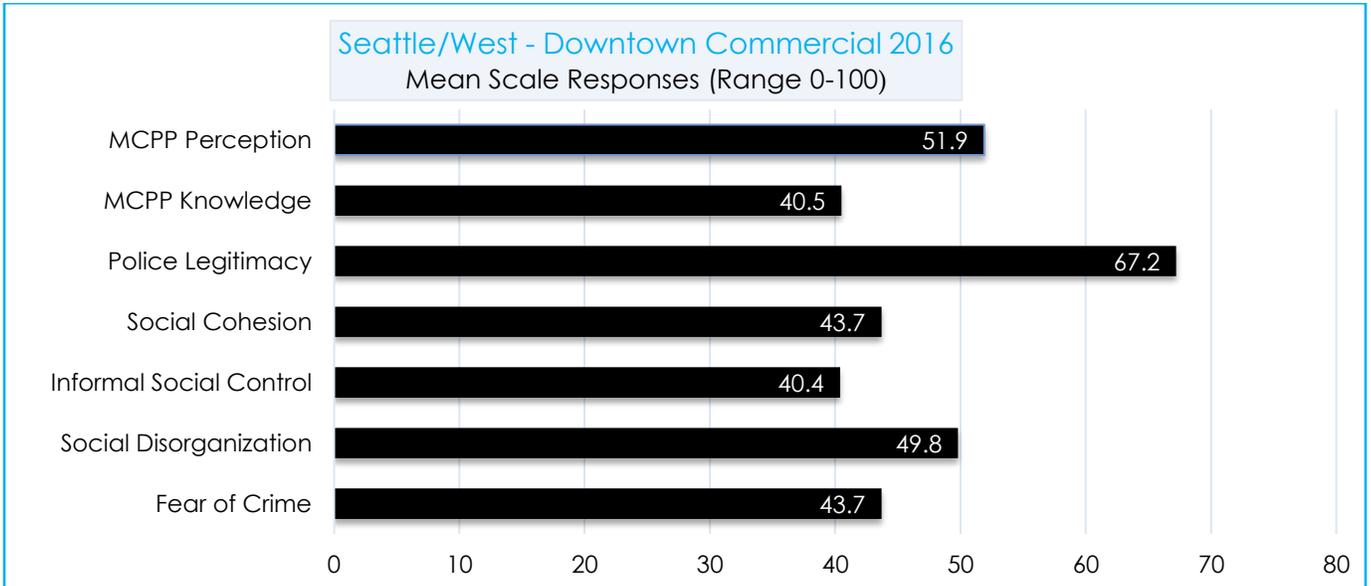
Seattle/West – Eastlake-West (2016 *N*=38)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Property Crime
3-Parking Issues	3-Public Order Crime
4-Bicycle Safety	4-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
5-Auto Theft	5-Crime is on the Rise
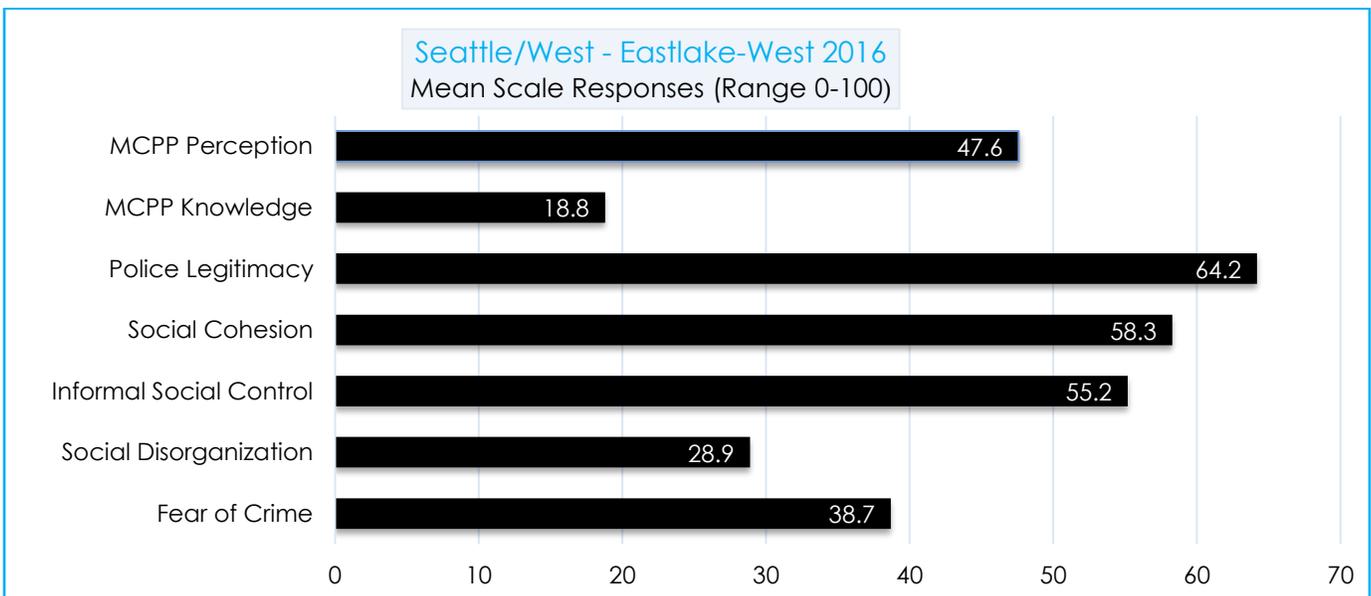
Seattle/West - Eastlake-West 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

| Category	Value
MCPP Perception	47.6
MCPP Knowledge	18.8
Police Legitimacy	64.2
Social Cohesion	58.3
Informal Social Control	55.2
Social Disorganization	28.9
Fear of Crime	38.7

Seattle/West – International District-West (2016 *N*=24)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Public Order Crime
2-Loitering	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Littering/ Dumping	3-More Social Services Needed in City to Respond to People in Social and Behavioral Crisis
4-Civility Issues	4-SPD Doing Best They Can w/Limited Resources
5-Vandalism	5-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence

Seattle/West - International District-West 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	49.5
MCPP Knowledge	35.3
Police Legitimacy	63.5
Social Cohesion	50.5
Informal Social Control	35.6
Social Disorganization	55.8
Fear of Crime	50.2
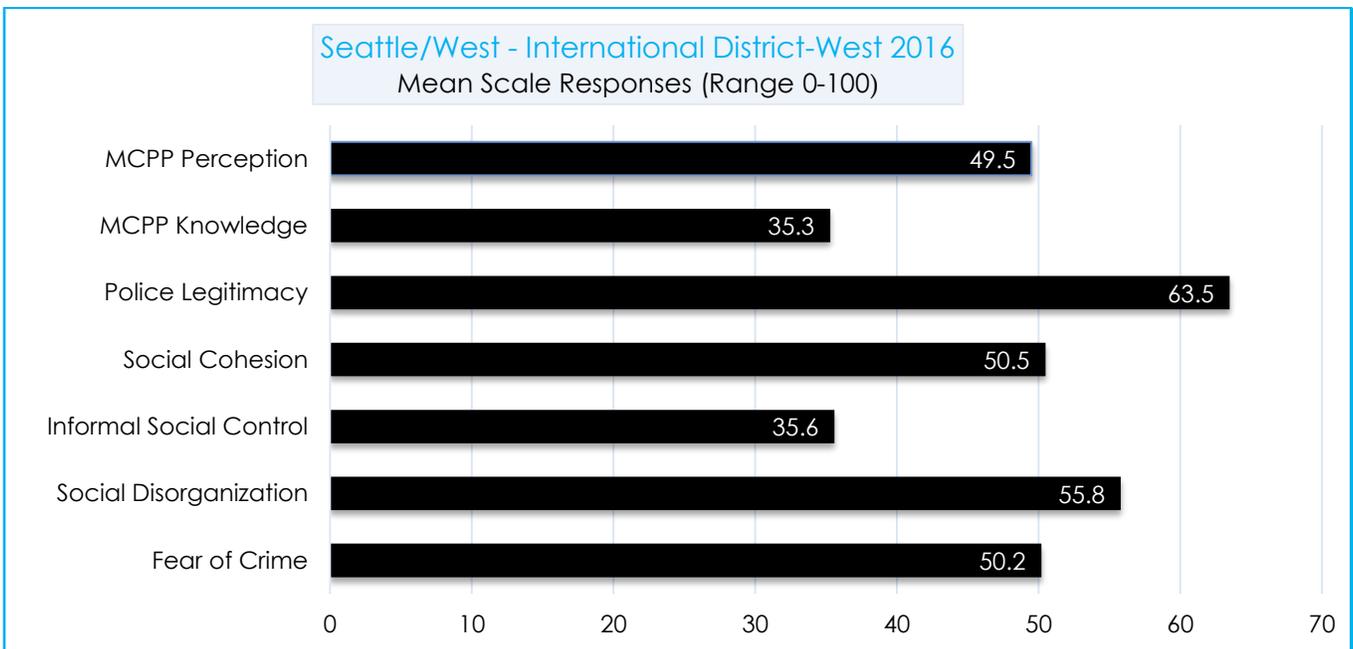
Seattle/West – Magnolia (2016 *N*=275)

| 2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Car Prowl	2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
3-Car/ RV Camping	3- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
4-Residential Burglary	4-Public Order Crime
5-Homeless Encampments (Non- Regulated)	5-Property Crime

Seattle/West - Magnolia 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

| Category	Value
MCPP Perception	57.1
MCPP Knowledge	43.5
Police Legitimacy	69
Social Cohesion	67.6
Informal Social Control	63.4
Social Disorganization	27
Fear of Crime	49
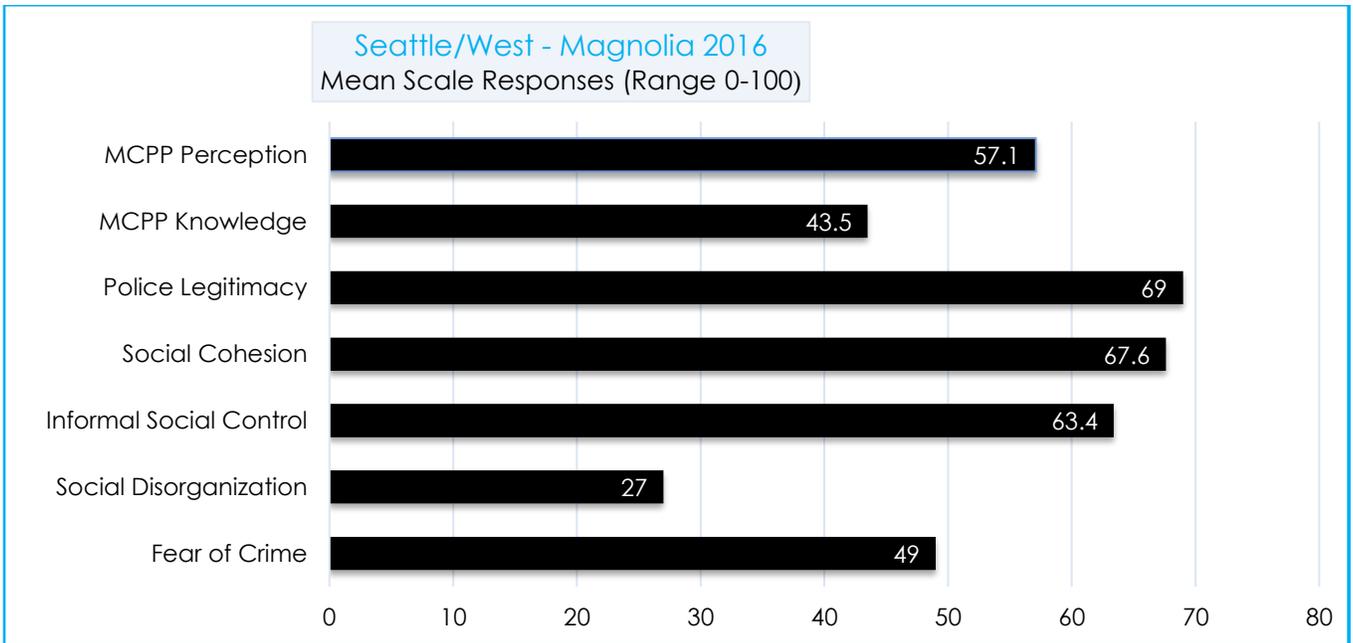
Seattle/West – Pioneer Square (2016 *N*=108)

| 2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Aggressive Panhandling	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
3-Civility Issues	3-Public Order Crime
4-Public Intoxication	4- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Car Prowl	5-Mental Illness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue

Seattle/West - Pioneer Square 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	67.1
MCPP Knowledge	59.1
Police Legitimacy	63.1
Social Cohesion	43.9
Informal Social Control	37.7
Social Disorganization	61.4
Fear of Crime	52
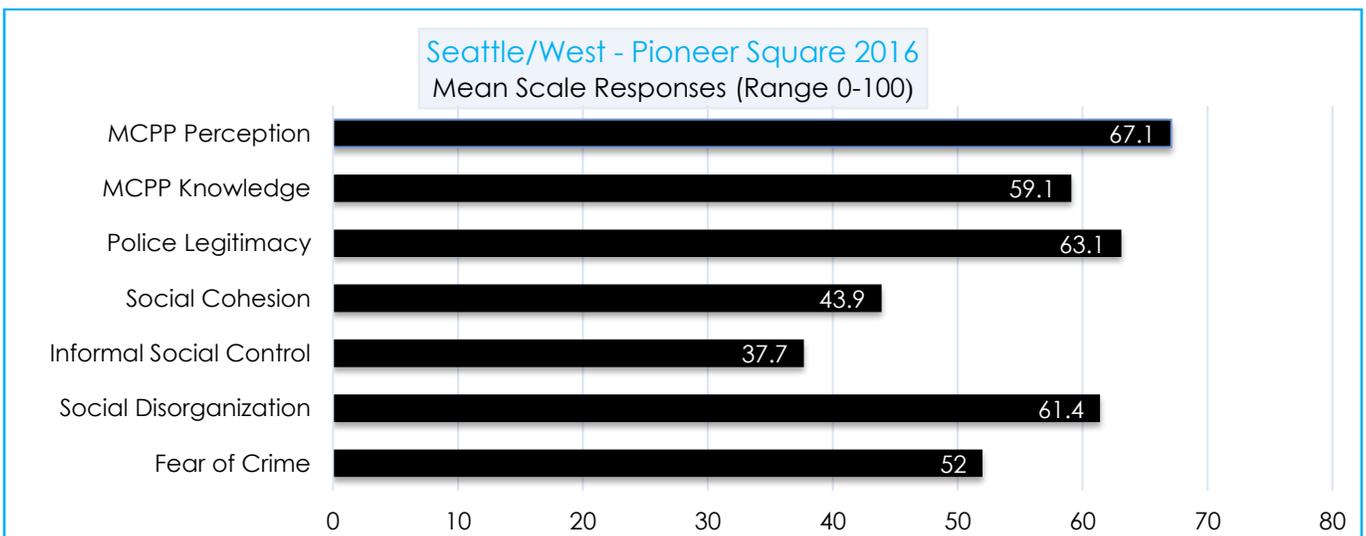
Seattle/West – Queen Anne (2016 *N*=386)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Car Prowl	1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
2-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	2-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3-Residential Burglary	3-Property Crime
4-Homeless Encampments (Non- Regulated)	4- Better city coordination needed to increase public safety
5-Property Crime	5-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit

Seattle/West - Queen Anne 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

Category	Value
MCPP Perception	58.7
MCPP Knowledge	42.2
Police Legitimacy	67.8
Social Cohesion	61.6
Informal Social Control	56.8
Social Disorganization	26.7
Fear of Crime	39.9
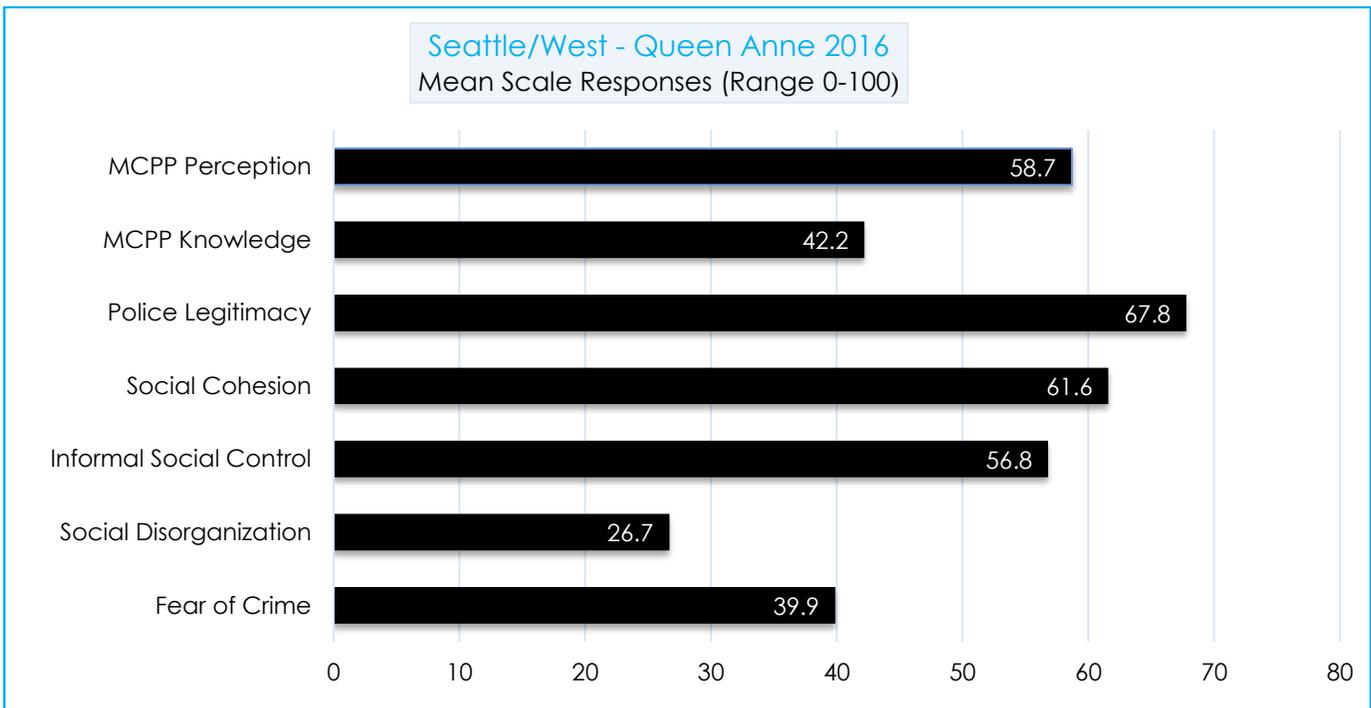
Seattle/West – South Lake Union/Cascade (2016 *N*=53)

2016 Top Public Safety Concerns	2016 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence	1-Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2-Aggressive Panhandling	2-Public Order Crime
3-Car Prowl	3-Traffic/ Bike/ Pedestrian/ Transit
4-Parking Issues	4-Lack of Police Capacity/ Presence
5-Civility Issues	5-Mental Illness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue

Seattle/West - South Lake Union/Cascade 2016
Mean Scale Responses (Range 0-100)

| Scale	Value
MCPP Perception	51.4
MCPP Knowledge	33.3
Police Legitimacy	65.6
Social Cohesion	43.5
Informal Social Control	39.1
Social Disorganization	36.9
Fear of Crime	37
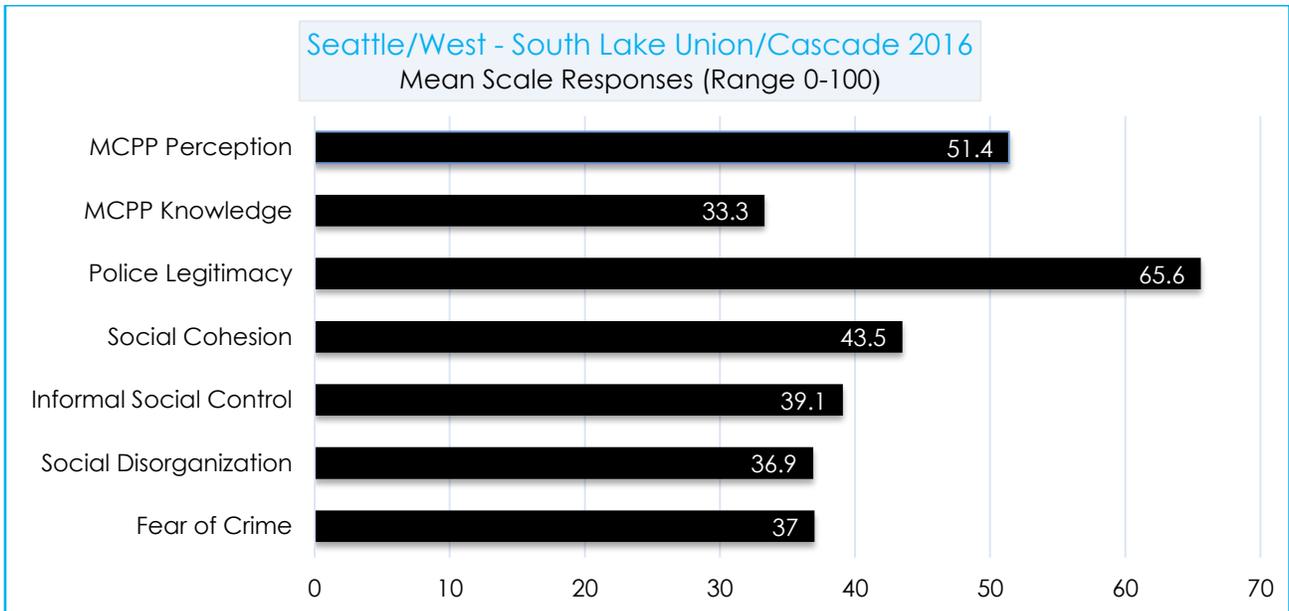
Summary of Findings for West Precinct

The top public safety concerns for the West Precinct are lack of police capacity/ presence, car prowl, homeless encampments (non-regulated), property crime and littering/ dumping. The most prominent themes citizens in the West Precinct commented on in their narrative responses are homelessness is a public safety and public health issue, lack of police capacity/ presence, public order crime, city coordination are decreasing public safety and property crime. At the micro-community level, top public safety concerns, prominent themes, and perceptions of public safety differ from the precinct as a whole in some micro-communities (e.g. car/ RV camping in Magnolia, civility issues in International District, aggressive panhandling in Belltown and public intoxication in Pioneer Square). The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety suggest that the West Precinct shows relatively high police legitimacy, average social cohesion, average social control, low fear of crime day, average fear of crime night, low social disorganization, and positive perception with average knowledge of the SPD MCPP. At the micro-community level, results differ depending on the micro-community with some similar to the Precinct as a whole (e.g. Queen Anne) while others differ (e.g. Pioneer Square and Downtown Commerical) reflecting heterogeneous micro-communities on measures of community perception of public safety.

West Precinct by Micro-Community Average Scale Responses

Legend:
- ■ MCPP Perception
- ■ MCPP Knowledge
- ■ Police Legitimacy
- ■ Social Cohesion
- ■ Informal Social Control
- ■ Social Disorganization
- ■ Fear of Crime - Day
- ■ Fear of Crime - Night
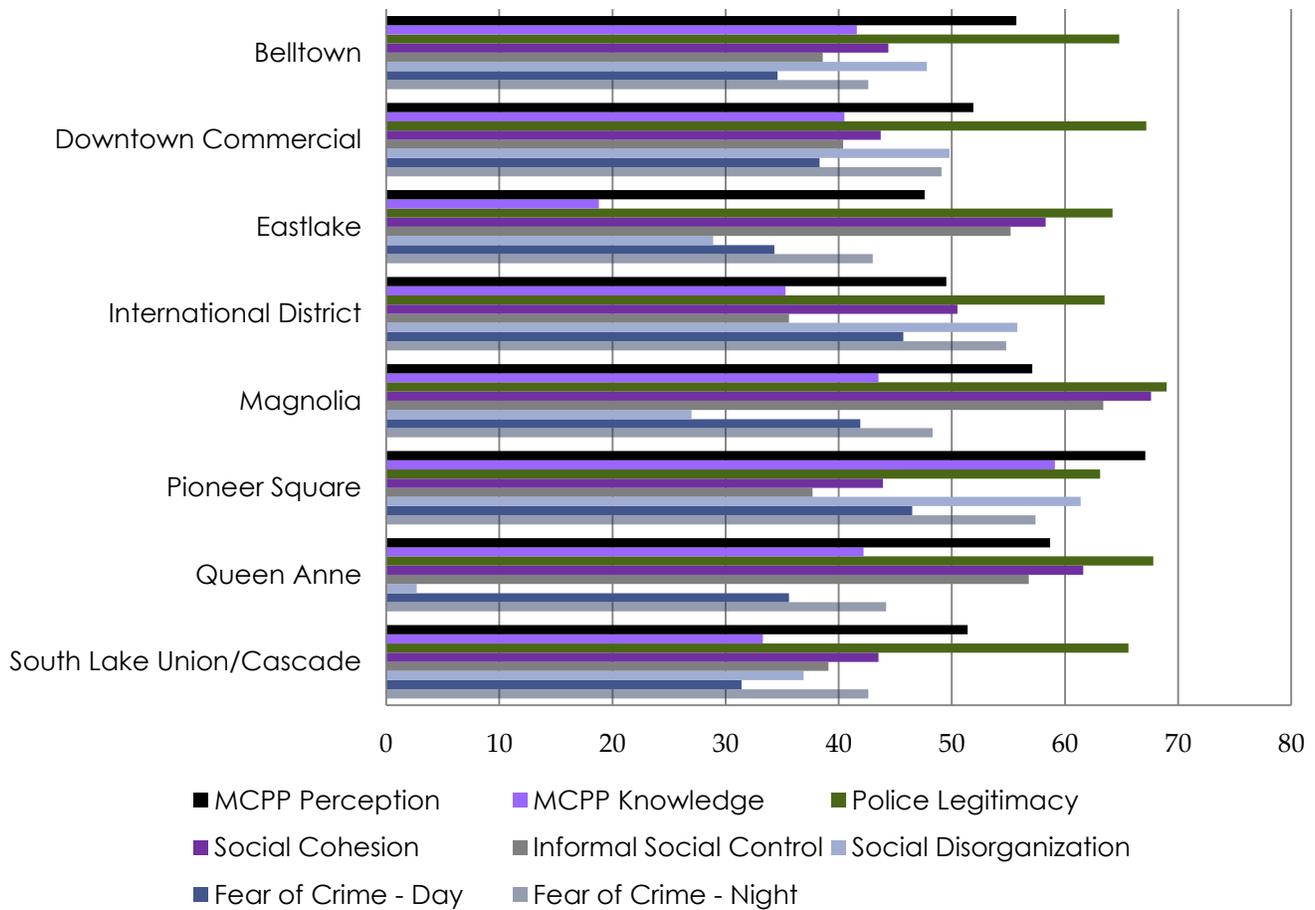
Summary of Findings Citywide

The top public safety concerns citywide are lack of police capacity/presence, car prowl, residential burglary, property crime and auto theft. The most prominent themes citizens in the city of Seattle commented on in their narrative responses are lack of police capacity/ presence, homelessness is a public safety and public health issue, public order crime, property crime and city coordination are decreasing public safety. Taken as a whole, the results offer a picture of the public safety concerns of citizens of Seattle at the city, precinct, and micro-community levels. At the precinct and micro-community levels, top public safety concerns, prominent themes, and perceptions of public safety differ from the citywide results by precinct and micro-community. The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety suggest that the city of Seattle shows relatively high police legitimacy, average levels of fear of crime day and night, above average social control, above average social cohesion, low social disorganization, somewhat positive perception with relatively high knowledge of the SPD MCPP. At the micro-community level, results on the scales differ by precinct and micro-community reflecting heterogeneous micro-communities on measures of community perception of public safety within the precinct.

Seattle Citywide by SPD Precinct Average Scale Responses

Legend:
- 2016 MCPP Perception
- 2016 MCPP Knowledge
- 2016 Police Legitimacy
- 2016 Social Cohesion
- 2016 Informal Social Control
- 2016 Social Disorganization
- 2016 Fear of Crime
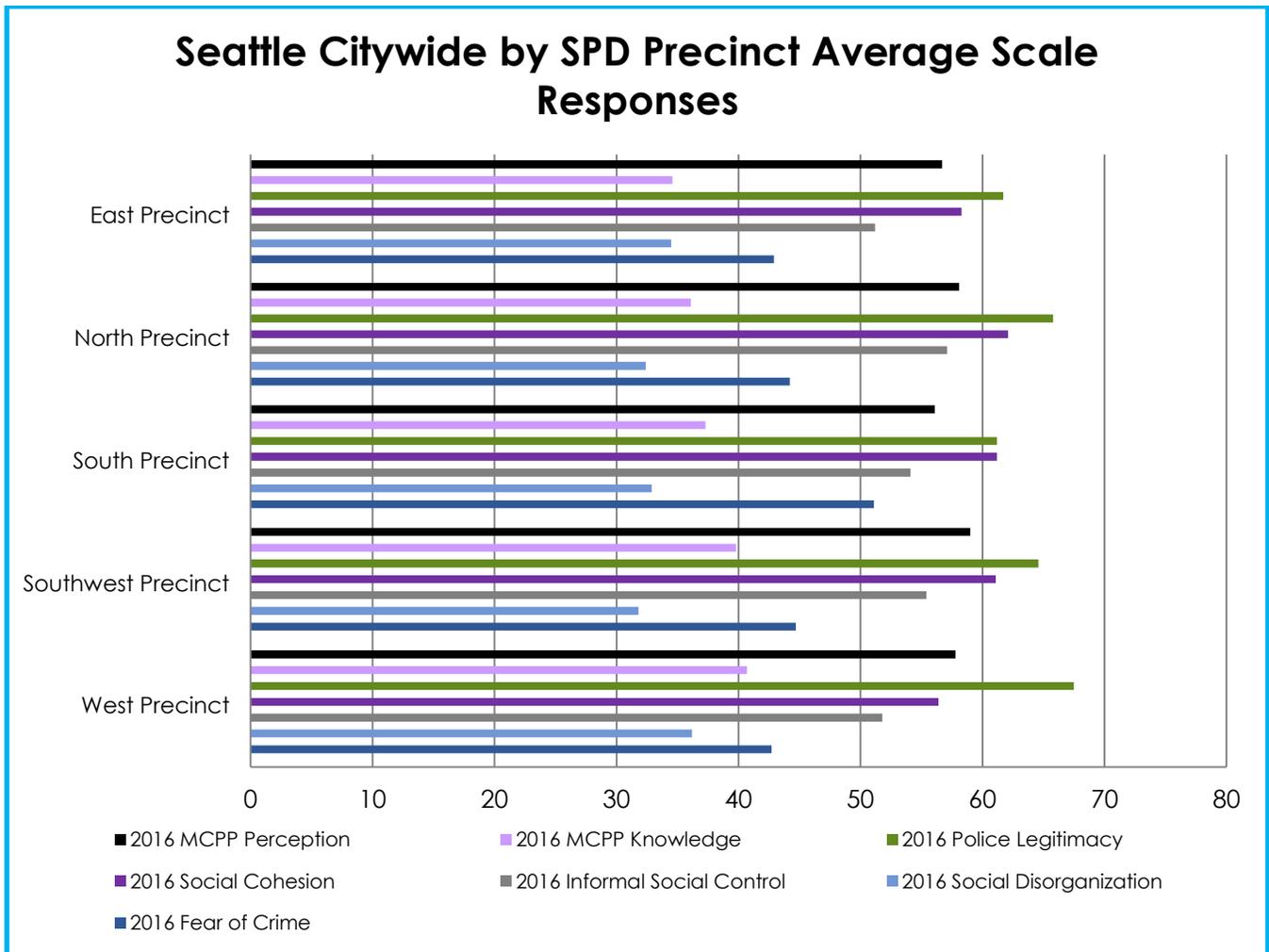
Implications for Seattle Micro-Community Policing Plans

The quantitative survey findings of the top public safety concerns, prominent themes identified in the narrative comments, and community perceptions regarding issues related to public safety offer comprehensive information based on survey findings from 8524 respondents who live and/or work in Seattle. The information can be used to inform and guide the SPD MCPP priorities to ensure that citizen concerns are taken into account in the development and evolution of the Seattle Police Department's MCPPs for the city of Seattle, SPD Precinct, and Precinct micro-communities.

The survey findings can be used to assist SPD, community leaders, and residents to better understand the distinct concerns and perceptions of public safety of citizens within micro-communities and the nature of the community and distinct neighborhoods. Concerns of citizens within any given community differ with respect to concerns about crime and public safety and perceptions of public safety as measured by the survey scales in terms of concerns about crime and public safety and perceptions of public safety with respect to police legitimacy, social cohesion, informal social control, and fear of crime. The survey findings at the community and micro-community levels can be used to inform and guide law the Seattle Police Department in developing SPD MCPP priorities at the community and micro-community levels and to guide strategies in response to distinct community concerns.

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