

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

SEATTLE - CITYWIDE

Summary results of top public safety concerns, most prominent themes, and community perceptions from the 2017 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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2017 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 the 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



TOP PUBLIC SAFETY CONCERNS

- 1- Lack of Police Capacity
- 2- Car Prowls
- 3- Residential Burglary
- 4- Property Crime
- 5- Littering/Dumping

MOST PROMINENT THEMES

- 1- Lack of Police Capacity
- 2- Public Order Crime
- 3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Concern
- 4- Property Crime
- 5- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking



Introduction and Overview

Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans

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 can be 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 resident 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 resident perceptions at the micro-community level provide a more accurate picture of the reality of crime and public safety than does official crime data alone. This utilization of resident 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 that was first administered 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 – Susan Nembhard (East Precinct), Michael Sowby (North Precinct), Mon-Cheri Barnes (South Precinct), Puao Savusa (Southwest Precinct), Matthew Todd (West Precinct), and Haley Gilford (Undergrad RA) assisting with tasks associated with the MCPP.

The 2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey

The Seattle Public Safety survey is a non-probability survey designed to collect data from residents 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, and crime victimization. The purpose of the survey is to collect data on what matters to residents regarding public safety, neighborhoods and communities, and the police to better understand the priorities of residents in conjunction with official crime statistics collected by SPD and other avenues used by SPD to identify community-level public safety concerns. The 2017 survey was administered online and on paper October 15, 2017-November 30, 2017 in Amharic, Arabic, Chinese, English, Korean, Oromo Somali, Spanish, Tagalog, Tigrinya, 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 residents 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 resident 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 residents 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 Seattle Public Safety Survey includes 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 resident 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 residents 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 resident views of aspects of communities related to public safety. Ideally, a healthy community with positive police-resident 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.



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). Resident’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 residents’ 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 residents, as well as whether residents should obey orders and accept decisions made by law enforcement. In the 2017 version of the survey, two additional questions were added in light of the national discourse around police-resident 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

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



statements when thinking about your law enforcement agency and how they are treated. Finally, there are also questions related to trust and residents' perceived obligation to obey law enforcement officers. Questions in the Seattle Public Safety Survey that measure the 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 resident'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 residents 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

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survey designed to measure the construct of informal social control through resident 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. Fear of crime can have a negative impact not only on the individual but also on communities. Fear of crime can influence residents' 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

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crime on individuals and communities (Warr, 2000). The items utilized in the survey mirror the fear of crime scale developed by Gray, Jackson, & Farrall (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. Beginning in 2016, 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 6454 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 6454 citywide responses, 2999 respondents offered narrative comments. Narrative comments were analyzed for themes and 43 distinct themes were identified.

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Seattle Public Safety Survey
CITYWIDE Demographics - 2017

Variable	Responses	2017 Unweighted		2017 Weighted		
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	
Connection	Live	29.5	1902	28.8	1858	
	Work	3.3	213	3.9	250	
	Live/Work	67.2	4330	67.3	4345	
Age	< 20	.5	32	.6	36	
	20-29	9.0	582	9.7	626	
	30-39	21.0	1352	21.9	1412	
	40-49	21.4	1382	21.8	1406	
	50-59	19.2	1237	18.5	1196	
	60-69	18.6	1198	17.4	1123	
	70-79	8.7	562	8.4	539	
	80-89	1.5	94	1.7	108	
Race*	> 90	.1	6	.1	7	
	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1.5	97	2.5	162	
	Asian	7.8	501	13.0	837	
	Black/ African American	2.4	153	4.0	256	
	Pacific Islander	.7	44	1.1	73	
	White	86.6	5582	77.8	5018	
	Ethnicity	Hispanic	3.4	219	5.5	352
		Female	62.5	4018	50.1	3222
Gender*	Male	36.0	2323	47.6	3074	
	Transgender	.4	26	.5	35	
Marital Status	Other	.4	29	.6	39	
	Divorced	7.6	485	6.9	441	
	Married/ Domestic Partnership	65.0	4169	65.4	4201	
	Single	24.1	1547	24.5	1570	
Education	Widowed	2.6	167	2.5	163	
	No High School Diploma	.9	56	1.5	93	
	High School Diploma	2.3	146	2.7	172	
	Some College	11.1	716	11.9	765	
	Associate's Degree	5.4	349	5.7	366	
	Bachelor's Degree	41.6	2670	41.2	2645	
	Graduate Degree	38.7	2487	37.1	2386	
Household Income	\$0- \$39,999	12.4	760	13.5	828	
	\$40,000- \$79,999	21.8	1332	21.1	1300	
	\$80,000- \$119,999	22.1	1357	21.3	1309	
	\$120,000- \$159,999	15.9	972	16.1	992	
	\$160,000- \$199,999	10.5	644	10.2	625	
	\$200,000 or higher	17.4	1066	17.8	1092	

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



<p style="margin: 0;"><i>43 Themes</i></p> <p style="margin: 0;">Identified in Seattle Public Safety Survey Narrative Comments</p>				
Underpolicing/More Police Presence*	More Foot-Bike-Out-of-Car Patrol*	Lack of Trust in Police Generally	Lack of Trust in Police Specifically	Police Public Violent/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 Residents	More CPTED/Situation/Environmental Crime Prevention Strategies and Resident Training	Overpolicing/Police at Scenes too Long
Issues with 911/Dispatch	Slow or No Police Response*	Opportunities to Report Non-Emergencies Limited and Cumbersome and Discourage Resident	More Police Community Outreach Needed	More Police Community Outreach to Identity-Based Groups
Police Initiatives 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 Best They Can w/ Limited Resources	SPD Doing a Great Job	Better City Coordination of Services Needed to Increase Public Safety	CJS/Lack of Prosecution are Returning Offenders to Street	Nextdoor – Positive for Community Public Safety
Nextdoor – Negative for Community/Creates Hysteria	Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue	Mental Illness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue	More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed	Public Policy is not Appropriately Addressing Homelessness
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	Traffic Issues- Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking	Police Need More Training
Police Are Being Prevented From Doing Their Job	Other	Other-Explained		

*Item coded with related items as "Lack of Police Capacity"

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

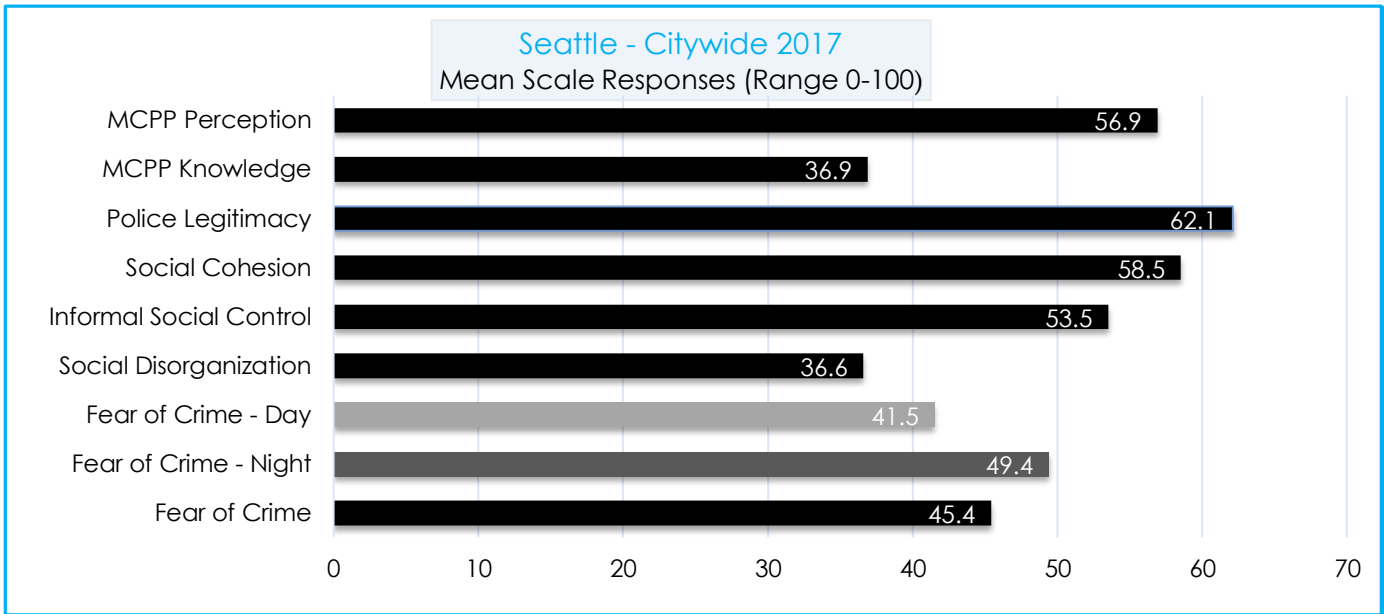
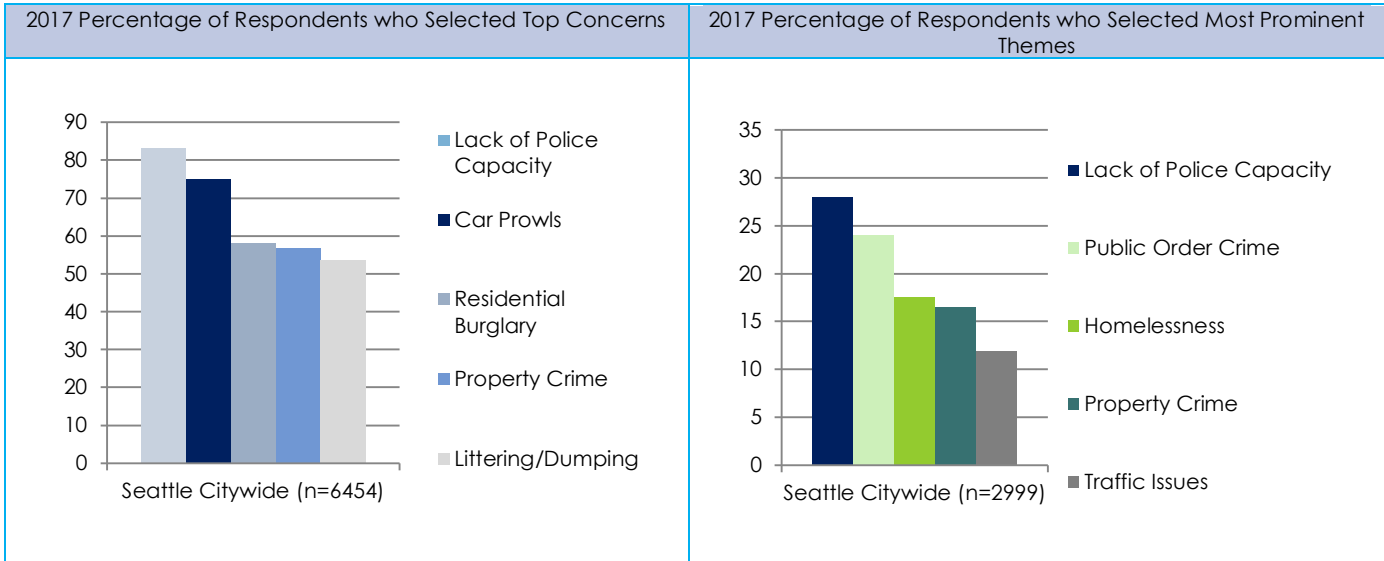
Top Public Safety Concerns, Most Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of public safety are presented for the city as a whole, for each of the five Seattle Police Precincts, and for Precinct Micro-Communities.

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

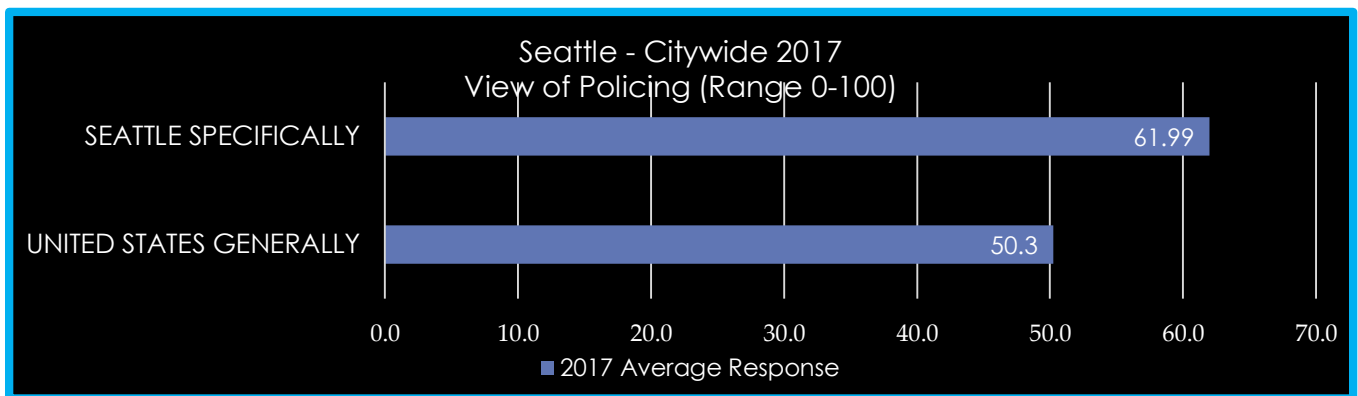
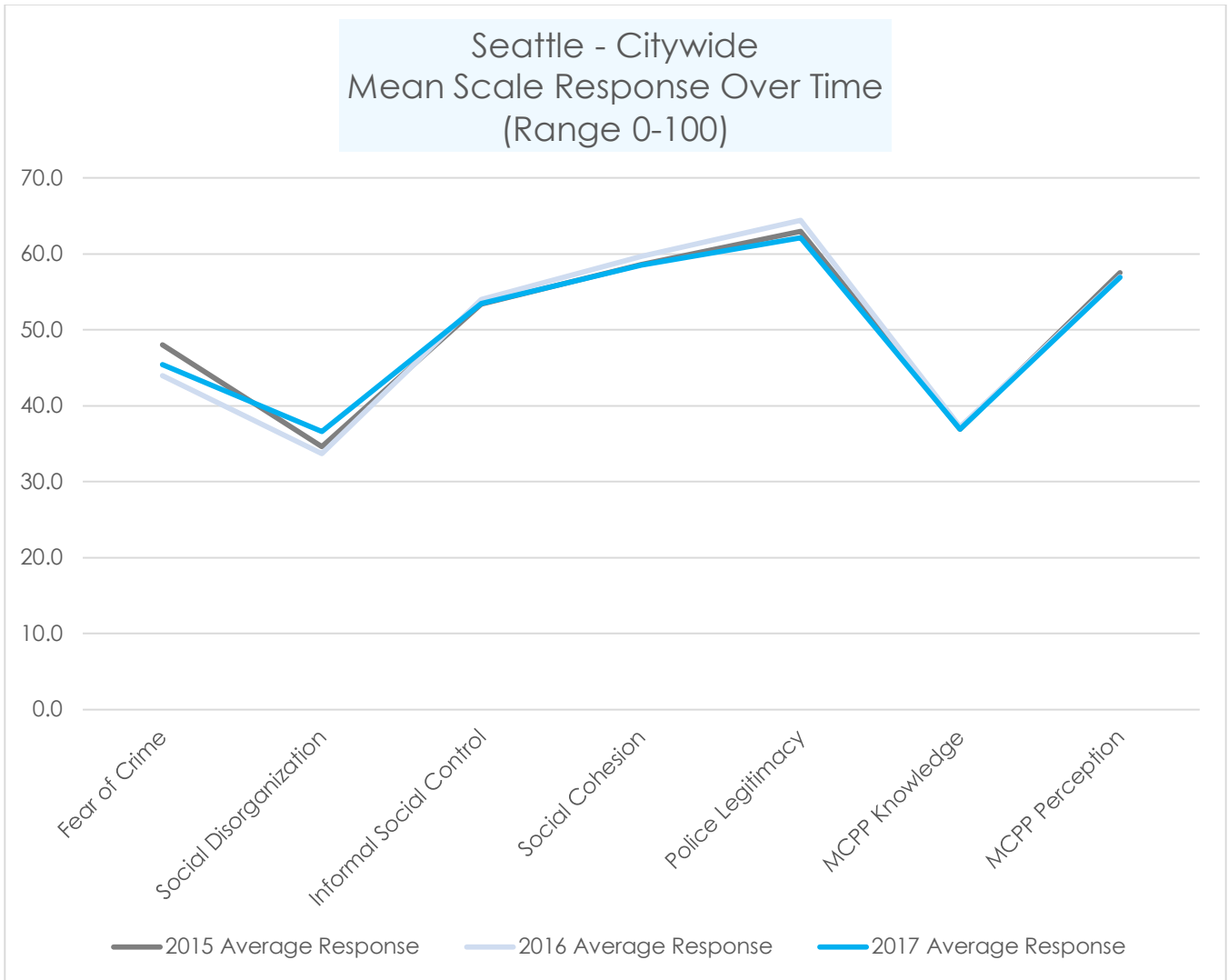


Seattle – Citywide (2017 N= 6454)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Crime -Public Order
3- Residential Burglary	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4- Property Crime	4- Crime-Property
5- Littering/Dumping	5- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking



2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Precinct Survey Results

East Precinct Survey Results Overview

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Results for East Precinct 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 2017- N= 1174 completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live and/or work in the City of Seattle East Precinct. Of the total 2017- N= 1174 East Precinct responses, 2017- N= 358 respondents offered narrative comments.

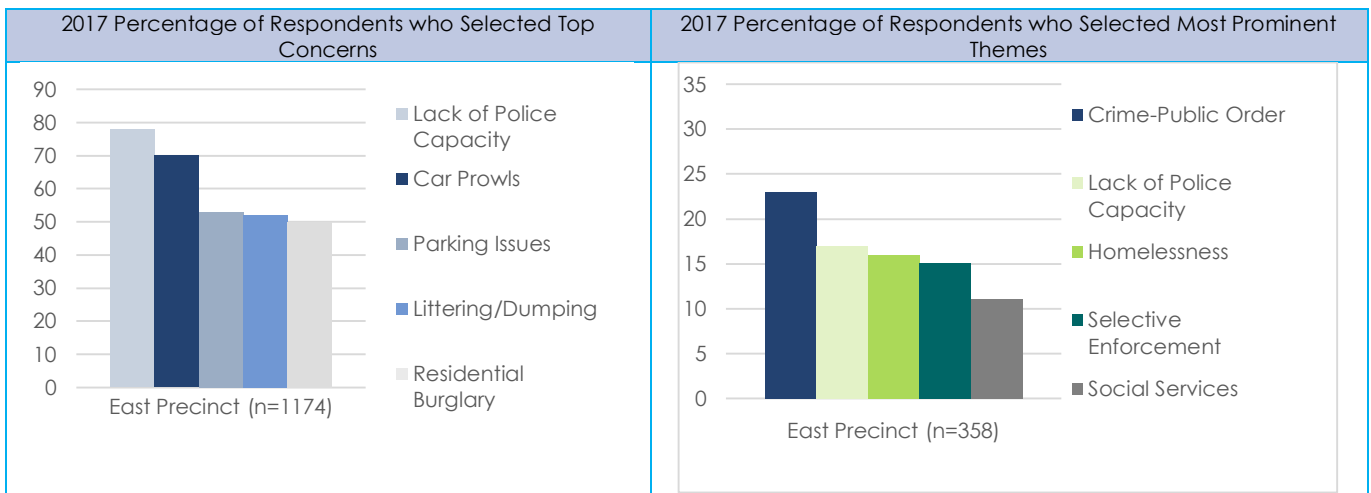
<i>Seattle Public Safety Survey</i> EAST PRECINCT Demographics - 2017						
Variable	Responses	2017 Unweighted		2017 Weighted		
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N	
Connection	Live	25.8	288	25	293	
	Work	3.1	35	3.3	39	
	Live/Work	71.1	793	71.1	842	
Age	< 20	.7	8	.5	6	
	20-29	14	156	14.9	175	
	30-39	23.2	259	24	282	
	40-49	17.7	197	17.9	210	
	50-59	16.2	181	15.6	183	
	60-69	16	179	15	176	
	70-79	10	112	9.7	114	
	80-89	2.1	23	2.3	27	
Race*	> 90	.1	1	0	1	
	American Indian	.8	9	1.3	15	
	Alaskan Native	.2	3	1.2	14	
	Asian	10.6	119	17.4	205	
	Black/ African American	4	44	6.1	72	
	Pacific Islander	.5	6	.7	9	
	White	81.4	909	70.2	825	
	Other	7.2	81	11.7	138	
	Ethnicity	Hispanic	3.7	42	5.6	66
	Gender*	Female	60.1	669	47.8	559
Male		38.2	425	49.9	584	
Transgender		.7	8	.9	11	
Other		1	11	1.4	15	
Marital Status	Divorced	7.7	85	6.8	79	
	Married/ Domestic Partnership	59.2	656	59	687	
	Single	30.5	338	31	361	
	Widowed	2.3	26	2.7	32	
Education	No High School Diploma	1.9	21	2.9	34	
	High School Diploma	2.2	25	3.3	38	
	Some College	10	111	10.9	127	
	Associate's Degree	4.5	50	4.7	55	
	Bachelor's Degree	40.2	447	40.2	470	
Household Income	Graduate Degree	41.2	459	38.1	445	
	\$0- \$39,999	16.5	177	18.4	208	
	\$40,000- \$79,999	20.9	224	21.1	238	
	\$80,000- \$119,999	19.1	206	18.3	207	
	\$120,000- \$159,999	15.6	167	15.4	174	
	\$160,000- \$199,999	9.7	104	9.1	103	
	\$200,000 or higher	18.3	196	17.8	201	



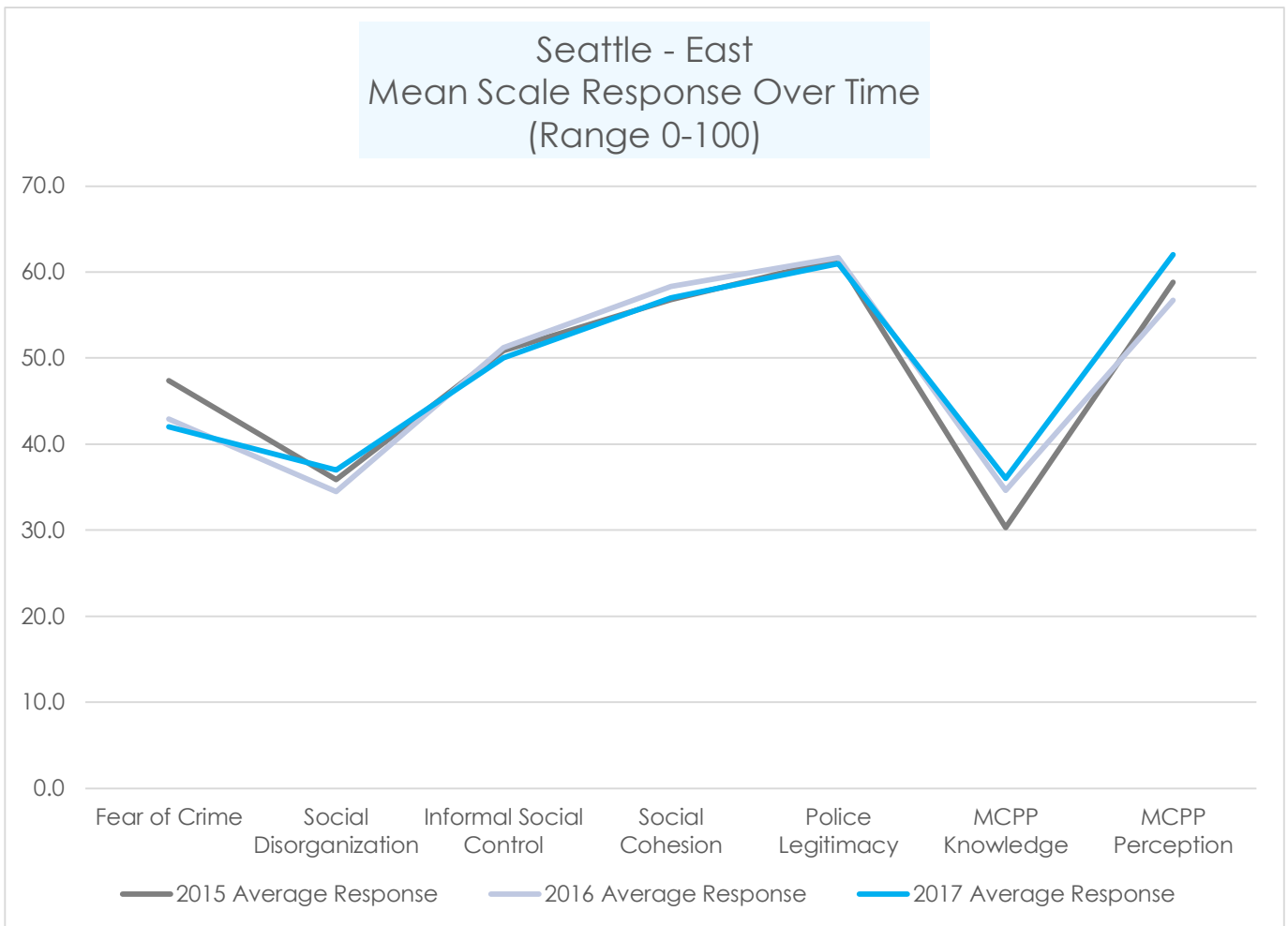
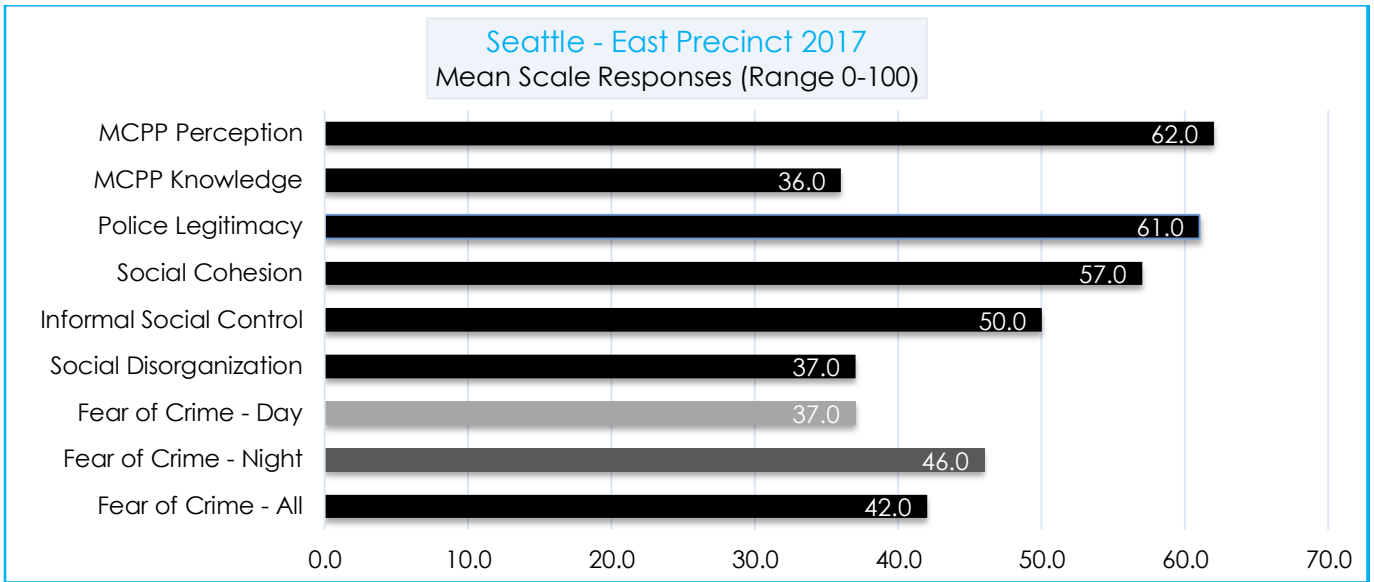
Top Public Safety Concerns, Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of Public Safety for East Precinct and East Precinct Micro-Communities

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

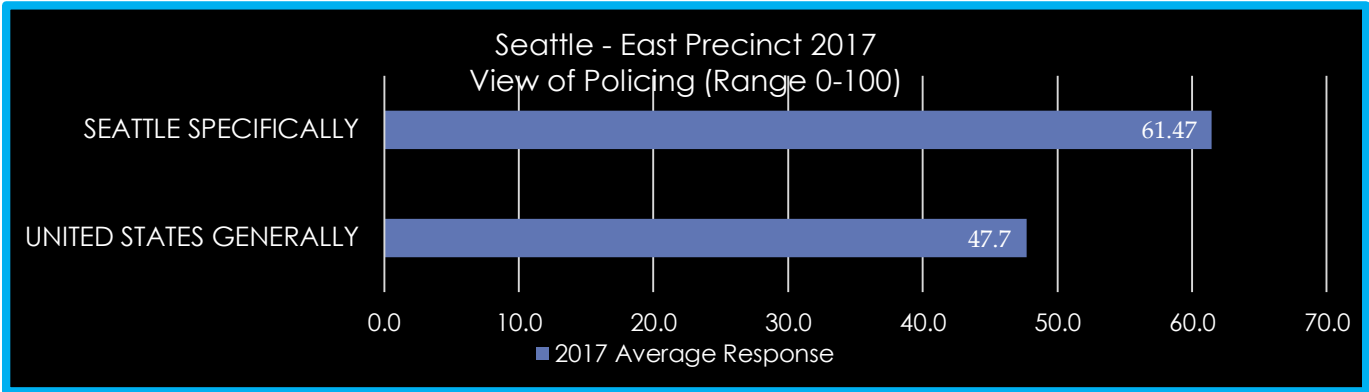
Seattle – East Precinct (2017 N=1174)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime-Public Order
2- Car Prowls	2- Lack of Police Capacity
3- Parking Issues	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4- Littering/Dumping	4- Concerns about Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias
5- Residential Burglary	5- More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed



2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

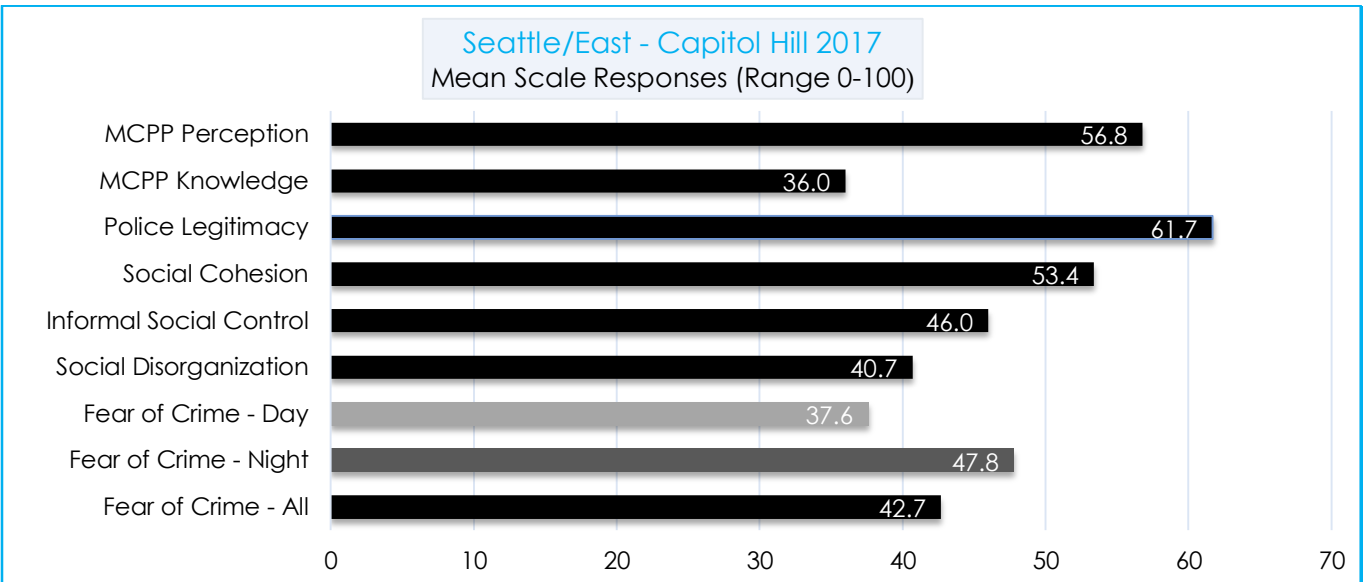


2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/East – Capitol Hill (2017 N=389)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime-Public Order
2- Car Prowls	2- Concerns About Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias
3- Parking Issues	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4- Littering/Dumping	4- Lack of Police Capacity
5- Property Crime – General	5- More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed

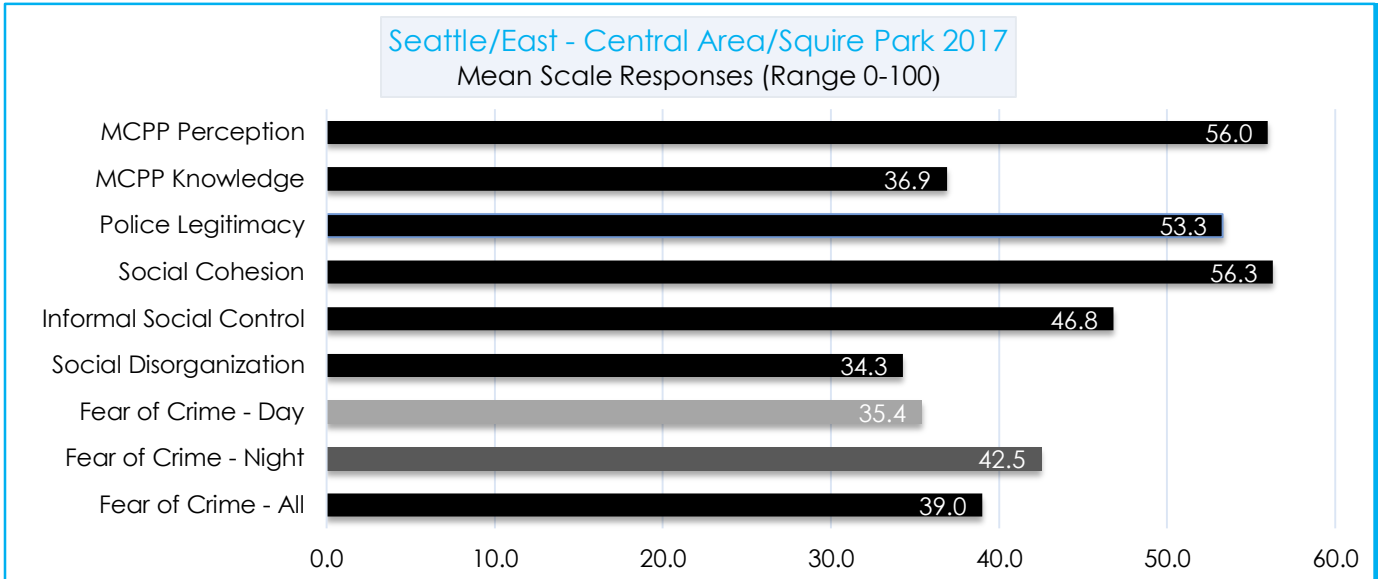


Seattle/East – Central Area/Squire Park (2017 N=223)

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

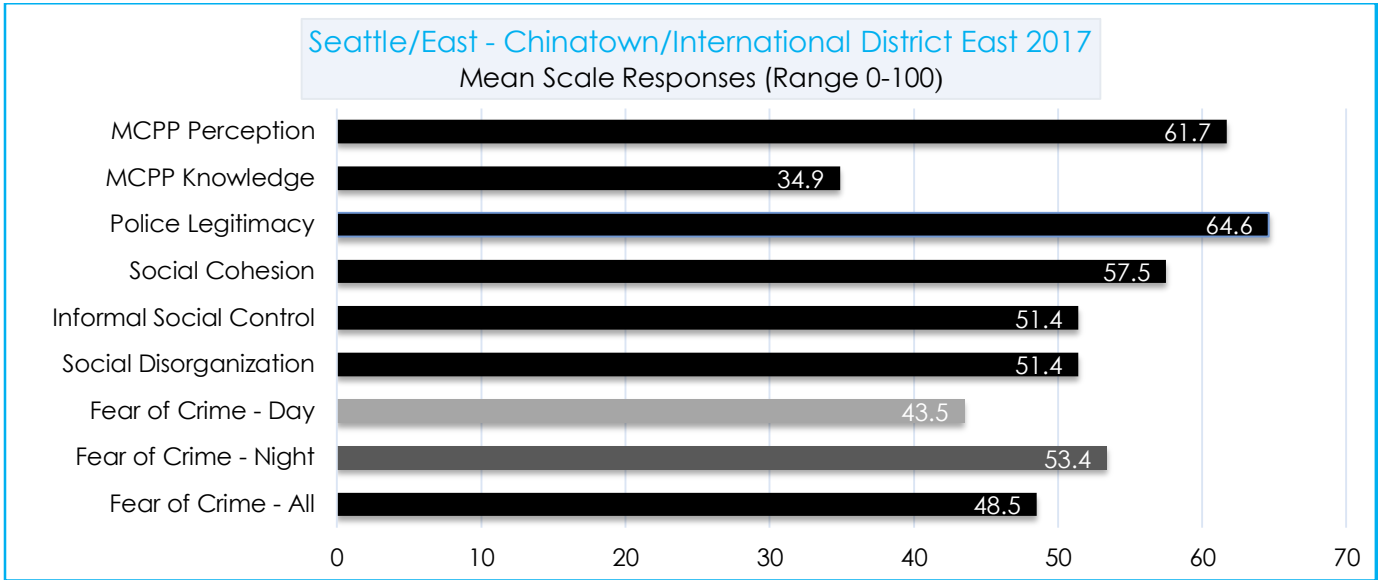


2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime-Public Order
2- Car Prowls	2- Lack of Police Capacity
3- Shots Fired	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4- Littering/Dumping	4- Concerns About Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias
5- Unsafe Driving/Speeding	5- Lack of Police Professionalism/Police Demeanor/Respect of Residents



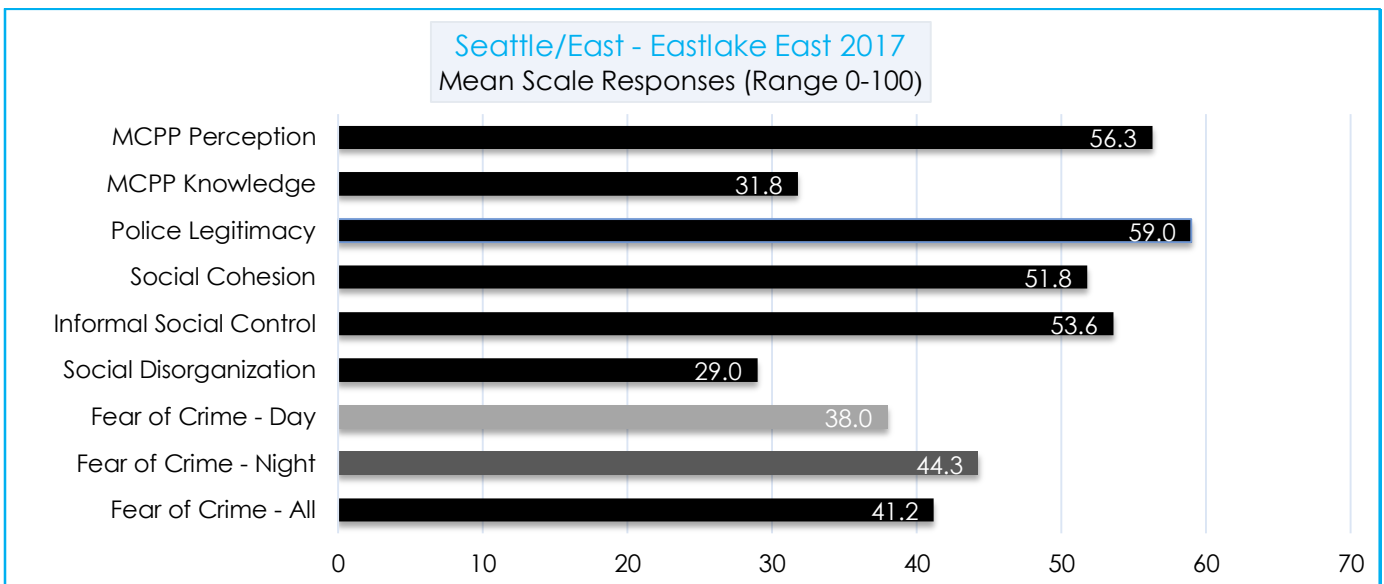
Seattle/East – Chinatown/International District-East (2017 N=87)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2- Littering/Dumping	2- Public Order Crime
3- Homeless Encampments	3- Lack of Police Capacity
4- Public Intoxication	4- More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed
5- Robbery	--

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/East – Eastlake East (2017 N=28)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Parking Issues	2- Police Need More Training
3- Car Prowls	3- Better City Coordination of Services Needed to Increase Public Safety
4- Auto Thefts	4- SPD Doing the Best They Can w/ Limited Resources
5- Property Crime	5- Opportunities to Report Non-Emergencies Limited and Cumbersome and Discourage Resident Reporting to Police

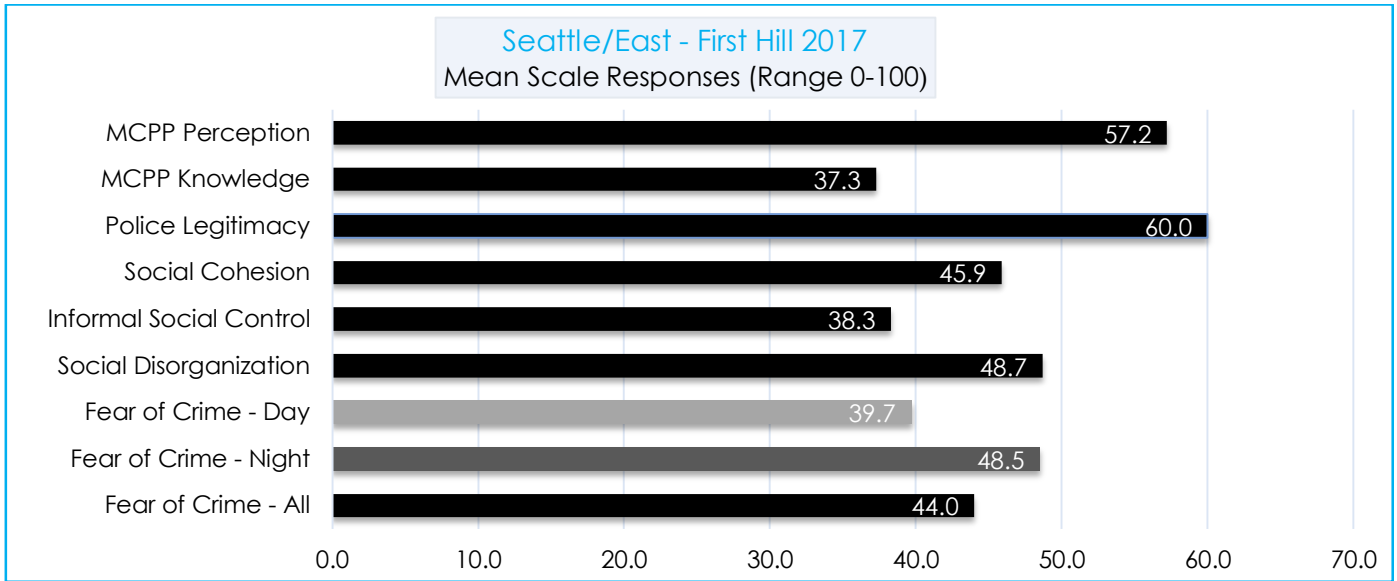


2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/East – First Hill (2017 N=94)

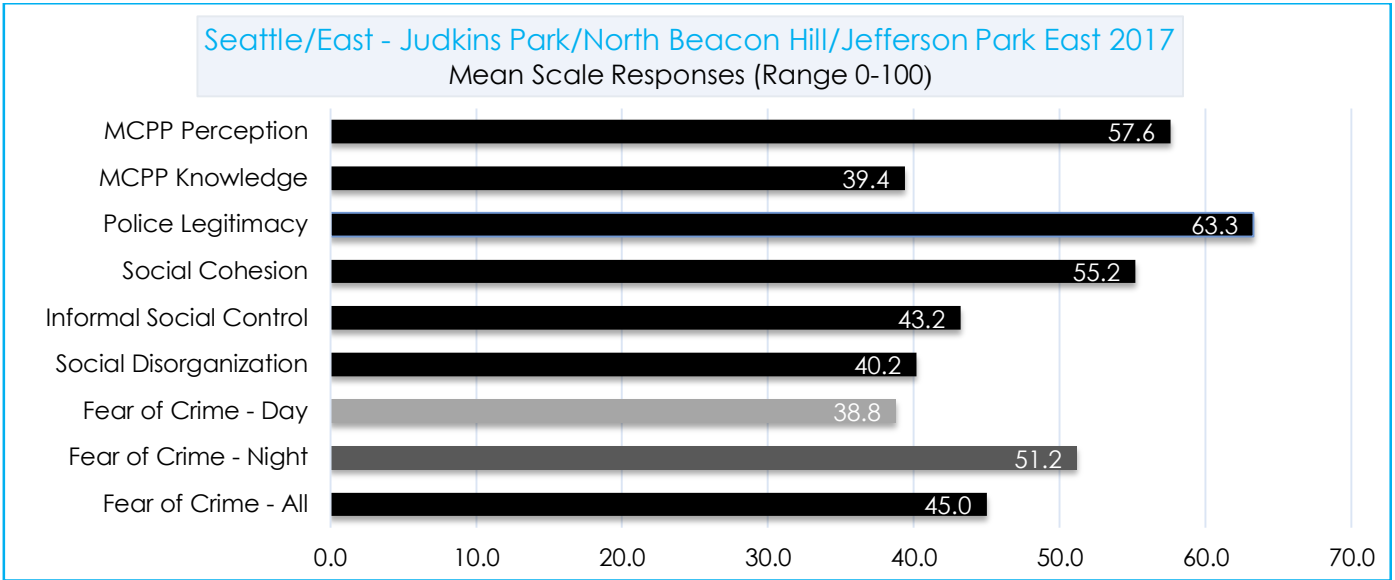
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Public Order Crime
3- Civility Issues – General	3- Concerns About Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias
4- Lack of Resources for Individuals with Mental Illness	4- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5- Parking Issues	5- Mental Illness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue



Seattle/East – Judkins Park/North Beacon Hill/Jefferson Park (2017 N=78)

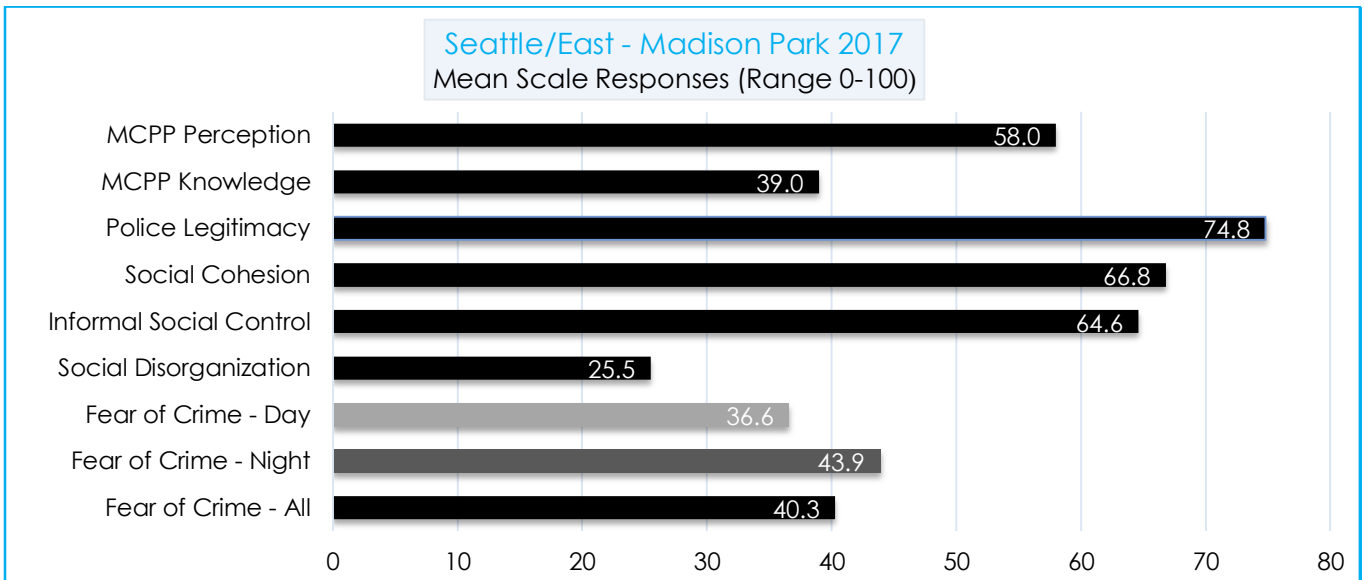
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime – Public Order
2- Car Prowls	2- Concerns About Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias
3- Property Crime	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4- Littering/Dumping	4- Public Policy is not Appropriately Addressing Homelessness
5- Shots Fired	5- More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/East- Madison Park (2017 N=63)

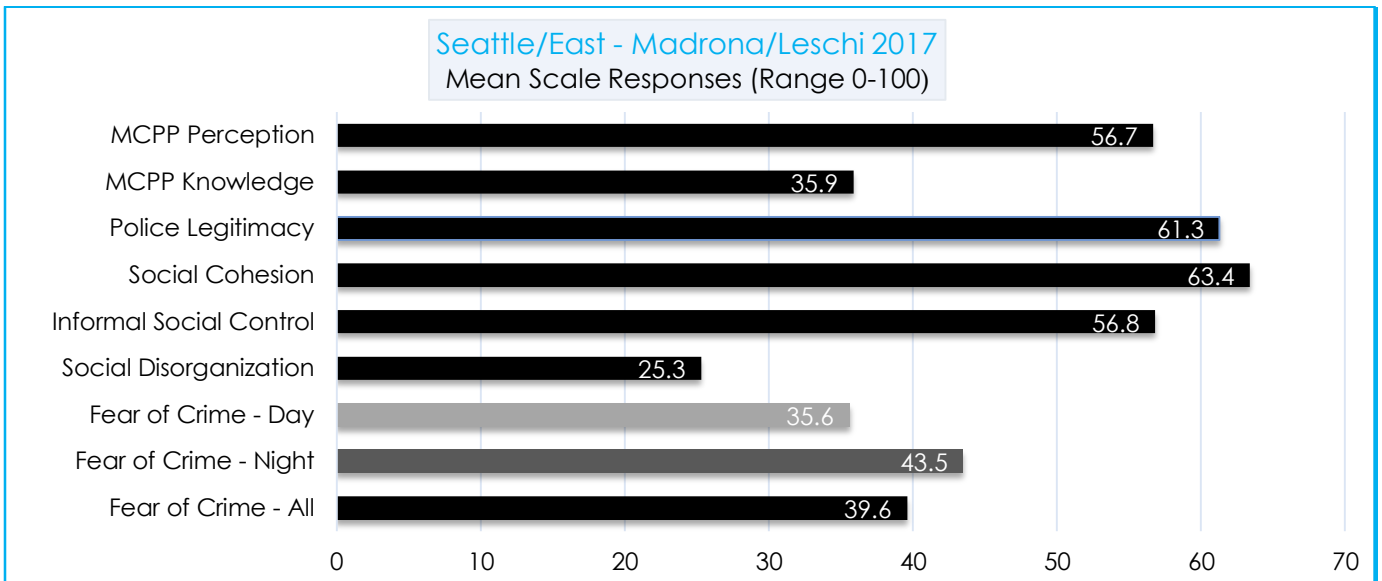
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Car Prowls	1- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2- Lack of Police Capacity	2- Crime – Property
3- Residential Burglary	3- Crime – Public Order
4- Property Crime	4- SPD Doing the Best They Can with Limited Resources
5- Auto Theft	5- Lack of Police Capacity





Seattle/East – Madrona/Leschi (2017 N=113)

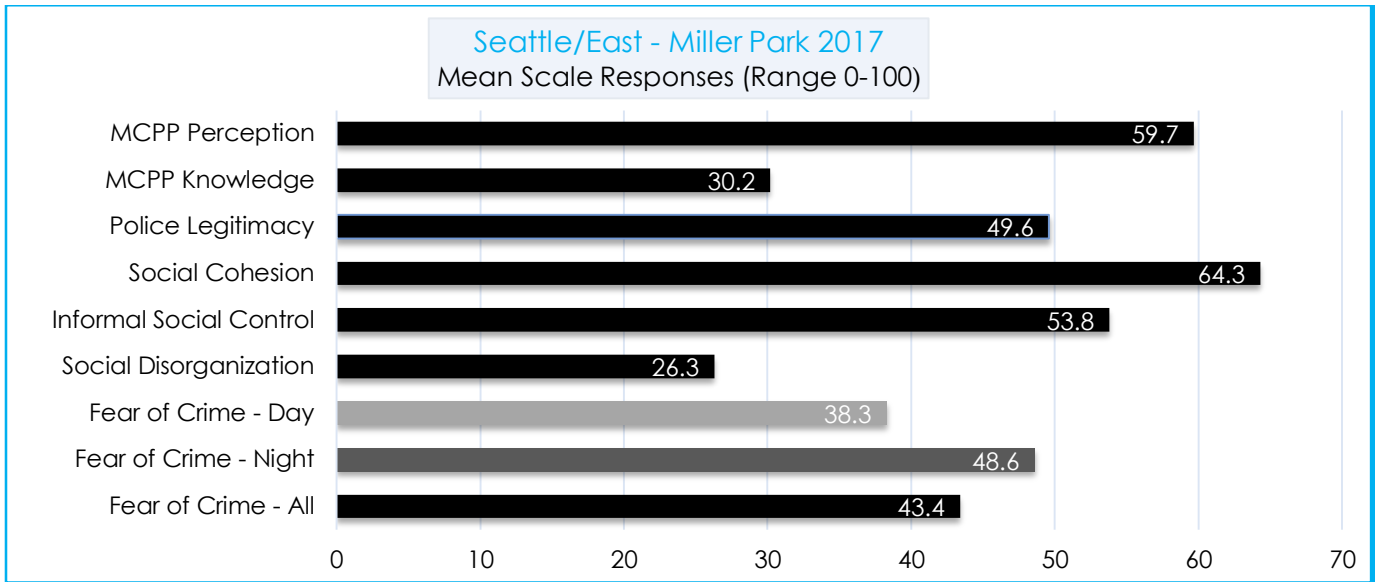
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime-Property
2- Car Prowls	2- Crime-Violent
3- Residential Burglary	3- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
4- Property Crime	4- Concerns About Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias
5- Unsafe Driving/Speeding	5- Concerns About Police Use of Force



Seattle/East – Miller Park (2017 N=15)

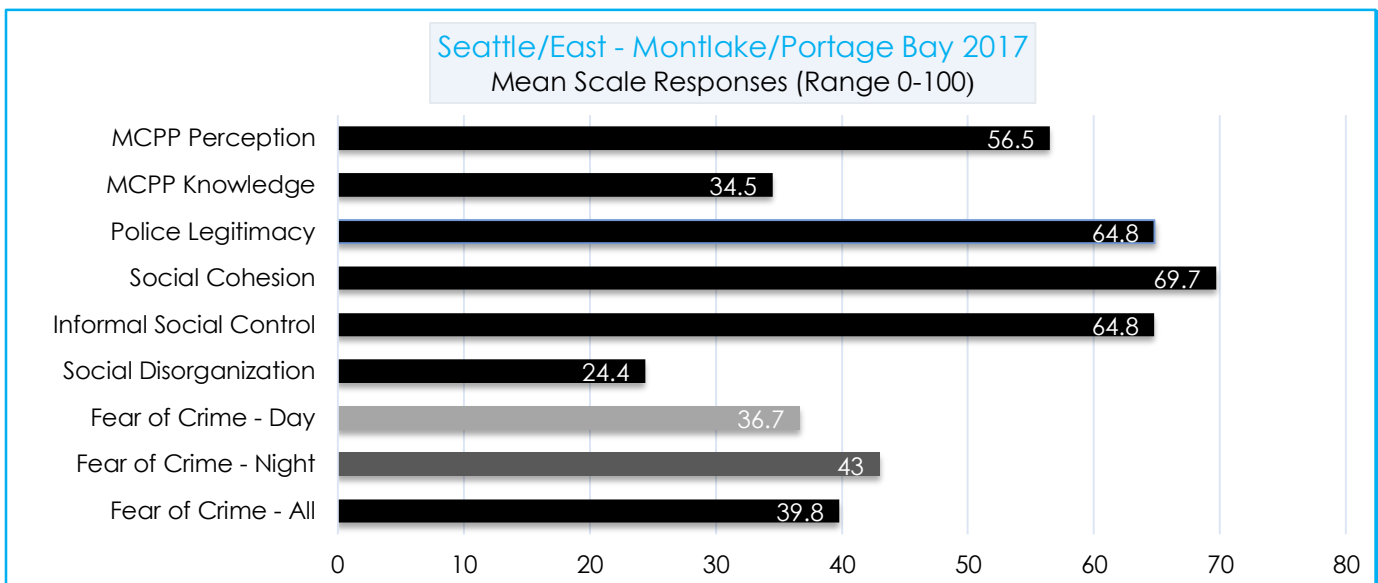
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Residential Burglary	1- SPD Organization, Culture, Stability in Leadership Needs to Change
2- Parking Issues	2- SPD Organization, Lack of Police Accountability
3- Car Prowls	3- Police Need More Training
4- Bicycle Safety	4- Lack of Trust in Seattle Police Specifically
5- Unsafe Driving/Speeding	5- Concerns About Police Use of Force

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/East – Montlake/Portage Bay (2017 N=83)

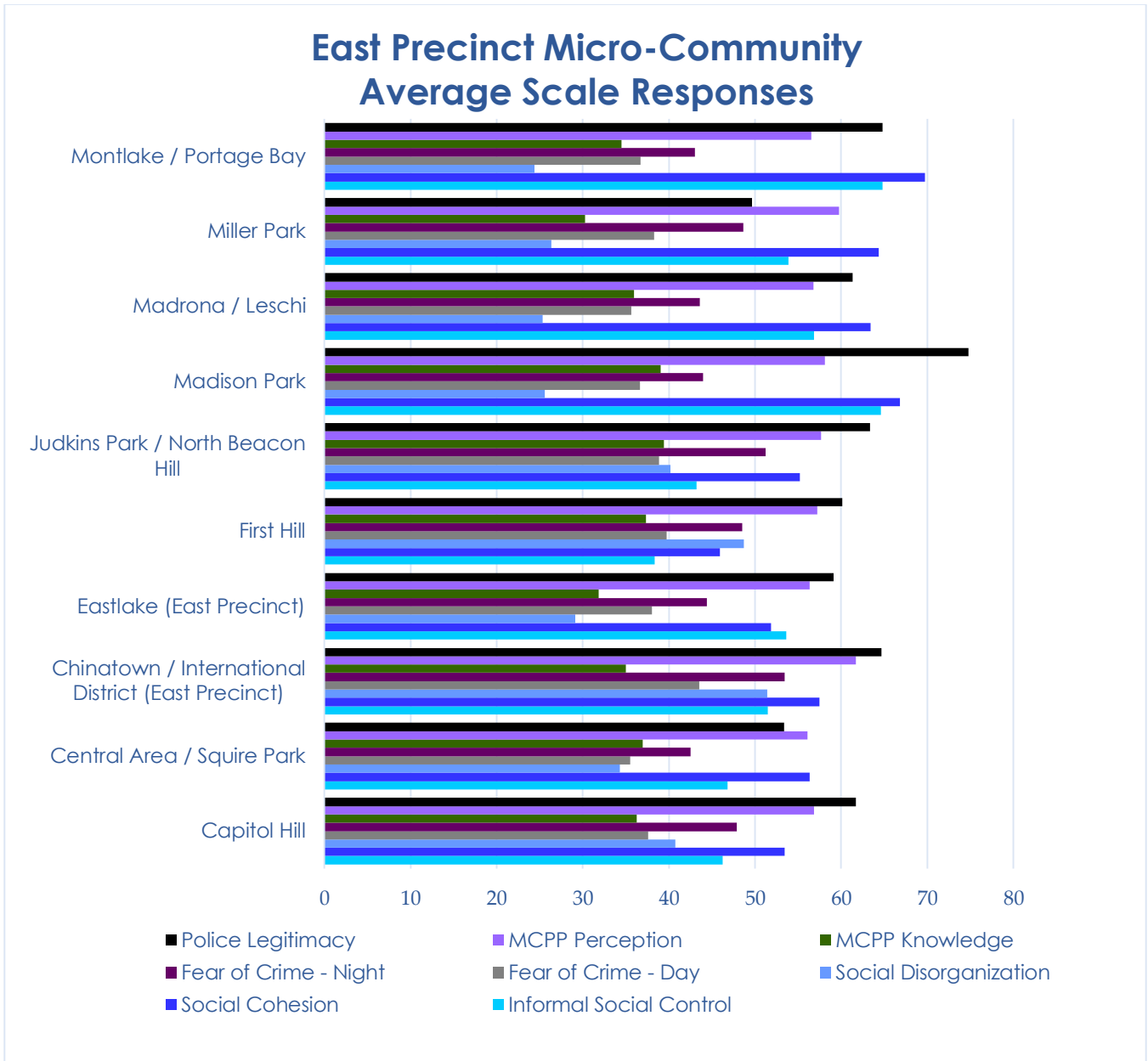
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime-Property
2- Car Prowls	2- Lack of Police Capacity
3- Unsafe Driving/Speeding	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4- Residential Burglary	4- Concerns About Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias
5- Auto Theft	5- Lack of Trust in Seattle Police Specifically





Summary of Findings for East Precinct

The top public safety concerns for the East Precinct are Lack of Police Capacity, Car Prowls, Parking Issues, Littering/Dumping, and Residential Burglary. In comparison with the top public safety concerns citywide, in the East Precinct Parking Issues rose to the top five concerns (replacing Property Crime). The most prominent themes East Precinct residents noted in their narrative responses were Crime-Public Order, Lack of Police Capacity, Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue, Concerns about Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias, and More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed. In comparison with the themes noted by residents citywide, in the East Precinct Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias and More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed rose to the top (replacing Lack of Police Capacity and general Traffic Issues-Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking). 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. shots fired rose to the top concerns in Central Area/Squire Park, unsafe driving/speeding rose to a top concern in Montlake/Portage bay). The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety suggest that the East Precinct community as a whole is similar to scale results citywide with scale ratings of moderate-high (61%) Police Legitimacy, moderate (57%) Social Cohesion, moderate (50%) Informal Social Control, low (37%) Social Disorganization, and low-moderate (42%) Fear of Crime (37%-Day, 46%-Night). Ratings on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety differ from the precinct as a whole in some micro-communities (e.g., very high police legitimacy in Madison Park with very low social disorganization, lower police legitimacy in Central Area/Squire Park, low Informal Social Control in First Hill).



Precinct Survey Results

North Precinct Survey Results Overview

Results for the North Precinct 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 2017- N= completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live and/or work in the City

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



of Seattle North Precinct. Of the total 2017- N=2803 North Precinct responses, 2017- N= 1064 respondents offered narrative comments.

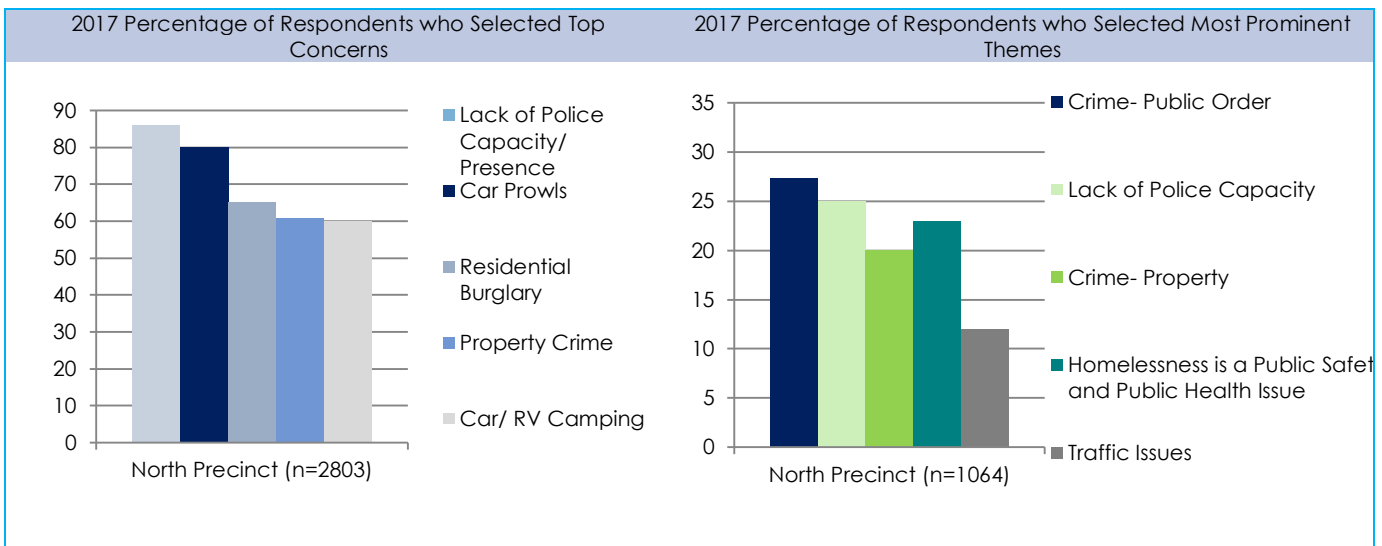
<i>Seattle Public Safety Survey</i> NORTH PRECINCT Demographics - 2017					
Variable	Responses	2017 Unweighted		2017 Weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	32.0	926	31.4	881
	Work	1.2	36	1.6	45
	Live/Work	66.8	1935	67	1877
Age	< 20	0.3	9	0.4	10
	20-29	7.3	211	7.7	215
	30-39	19.2	556	20.2	565
	40-49	22.5	651	22.8	639
	50-59	19.9	577	19.3	542
	60-69	20.8	603	19.7	552
	70-79	8.7	253	8.7	243
	80-89	1.2	36	1.3	36
Race*	> 90	0.0	1	0.0	1
	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1.2	35	2.2	61
	Asian	6.4	185	10.9	305
	Black/ African American	1.3	39	2.3	65
	Pacific Islander	0.4	13	0.7	21
Ethnicity	White	89.4	2591	81.9	2295
	Hispanic	3.1	88	5.1	142
Gender*	Female	64.6	1869	52.0	1455
	Male	34.3	993	46.2	1293
	Transgender	.2	6	.3	7
	Other	.9	25	1.5	43
Marital Status	Divorced	7.9	228	7.2	201
	Married/ Domestic Partnership	67.7	1951	69.2	1928
	Single	20.8	600	20.3	567
Education	Widowed	2.8	82	2.7	75
	No High School Diploma	0.2	6	0.4	10
	High School Diploma	1.9	55	2.1	60
	Some College	10.2	295	11.2	312
	Associate's Degree	5.5	158	5.7	159
	Bachelor's Degree	41.9	1210	40.8	1140
Household Income	Graduate Degree	40.3	1166	39.9	1114
	\$0- \$39,999	11.2	307	11.6	309
	\$40,000- \$79,999	22.5	617	21.3	566
	\$80,000- \$119,999	22.2	609	21.4	569
	\$120,000- \$159,999	15.8	435	16.5	438
	\$160,000- \$199,999	11.1	305	11	292
	\$200,000 or higher	17.1	469	18.1	480



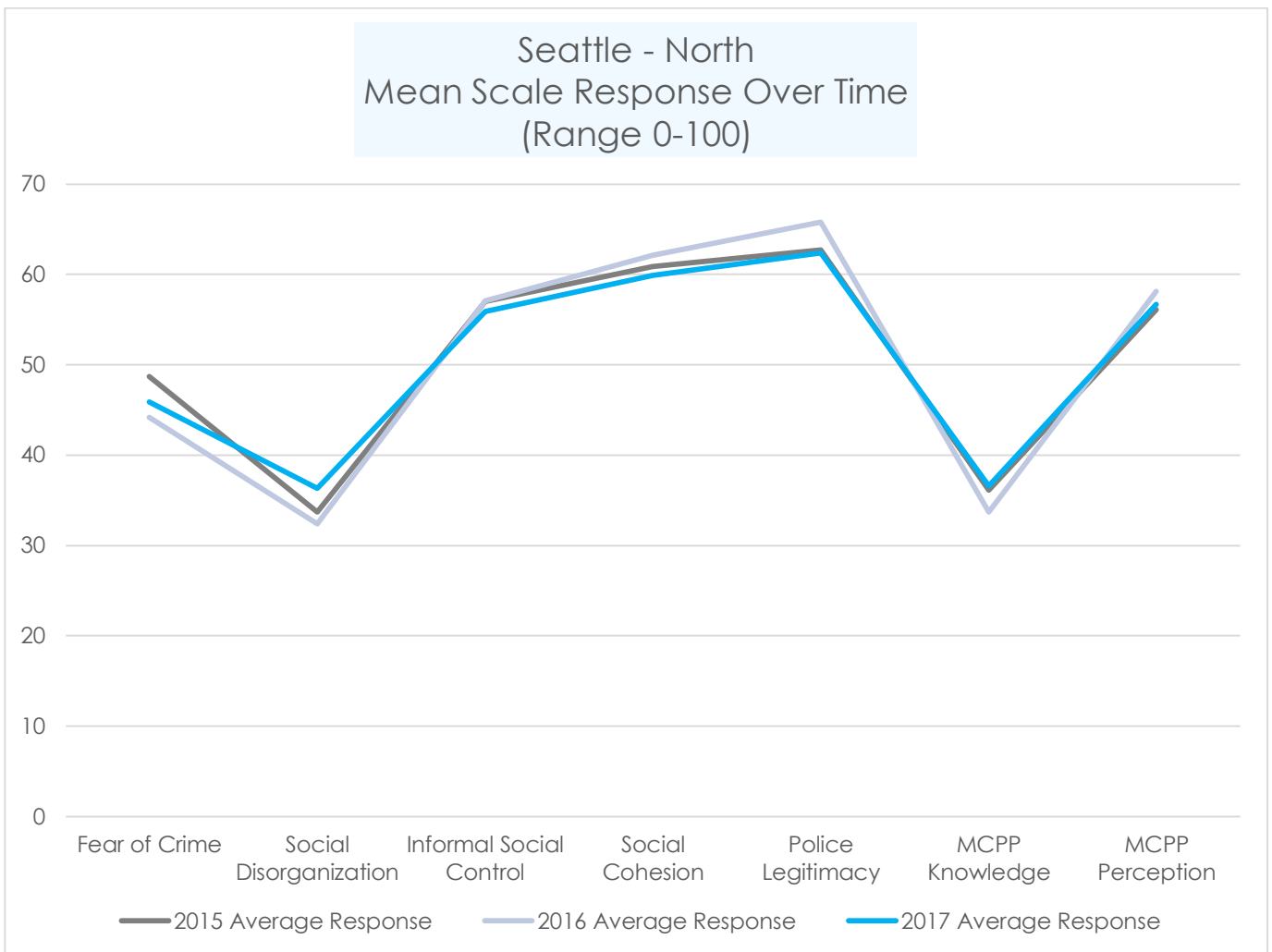
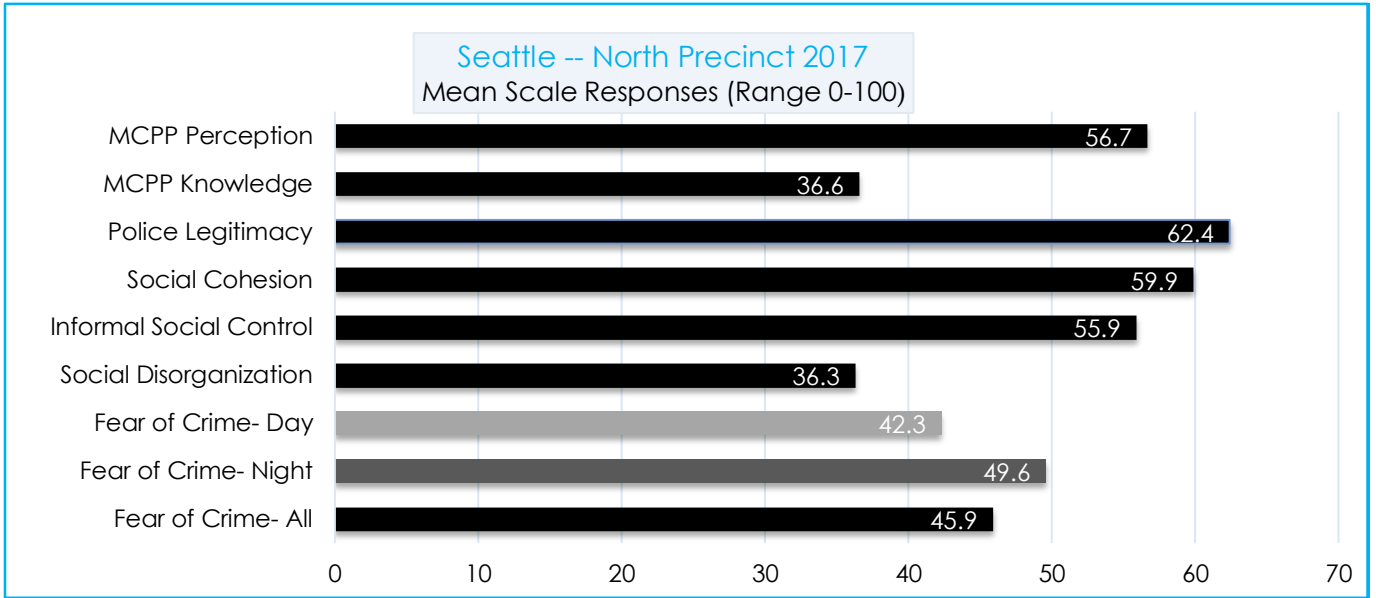
Top Public Safety Concerns, Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of Public Safety for North Precinct and North Precinct Micro-Communities

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.

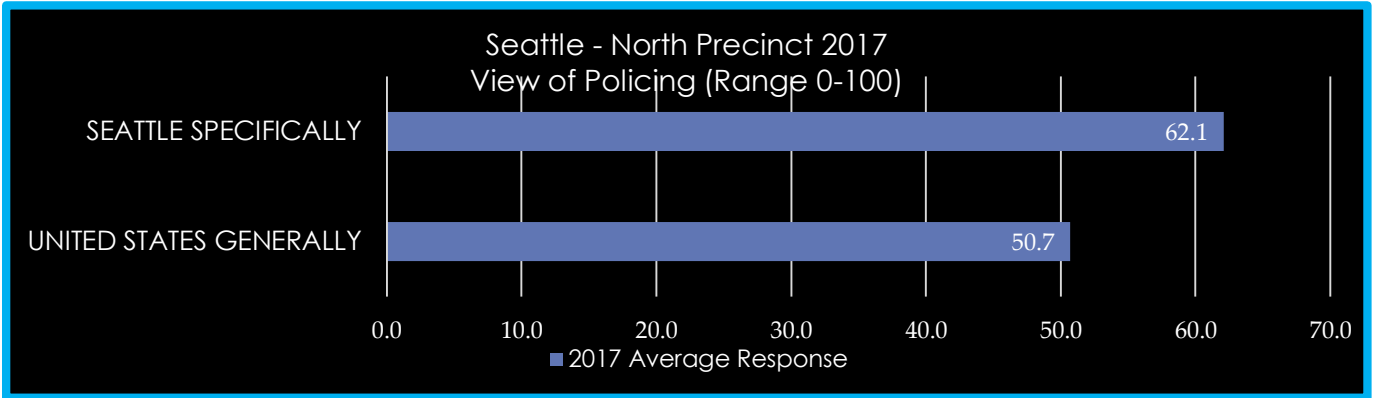
Seattle – North Precinct (2017 N= 2803)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime- Public Order
2- Car Prowls	2- Lack of Police Capacity
3- Residential Burglary	3- Crime- Property
4- Property Crime- General	4- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5- Car/RV camping	5- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking



2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

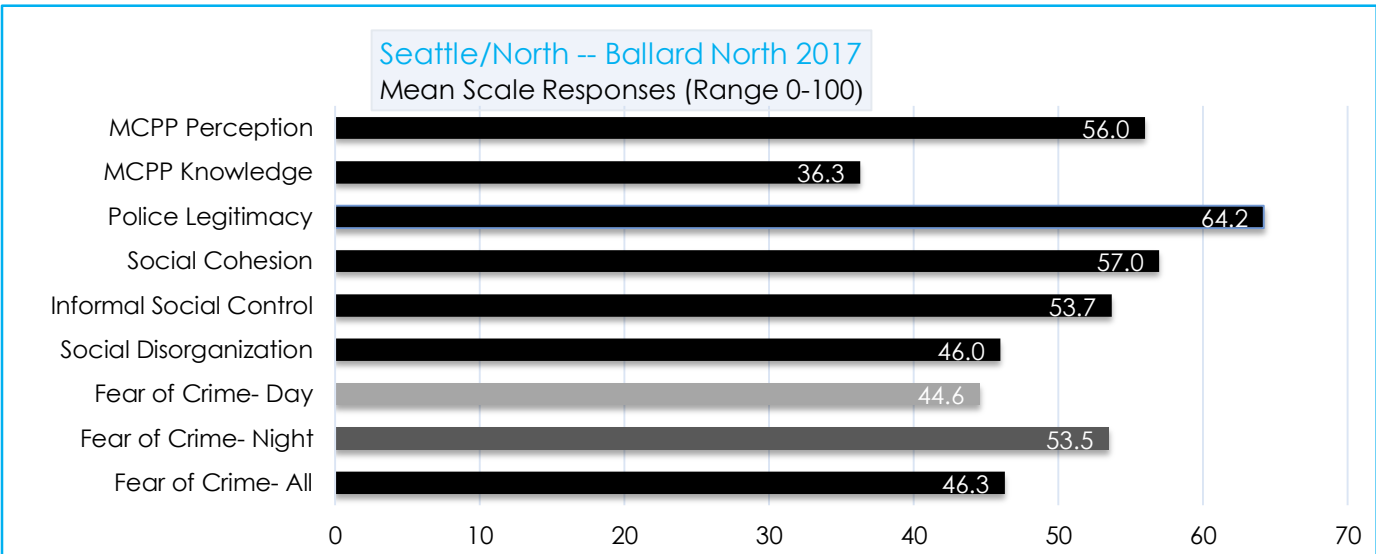


2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/North – Ballard North (2017 N=392)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowl	2- Crime-Public Order
3- Car/RV Camping	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4- Residential Burglary	4- Crime- Property
5- Property Crime- General	5- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking

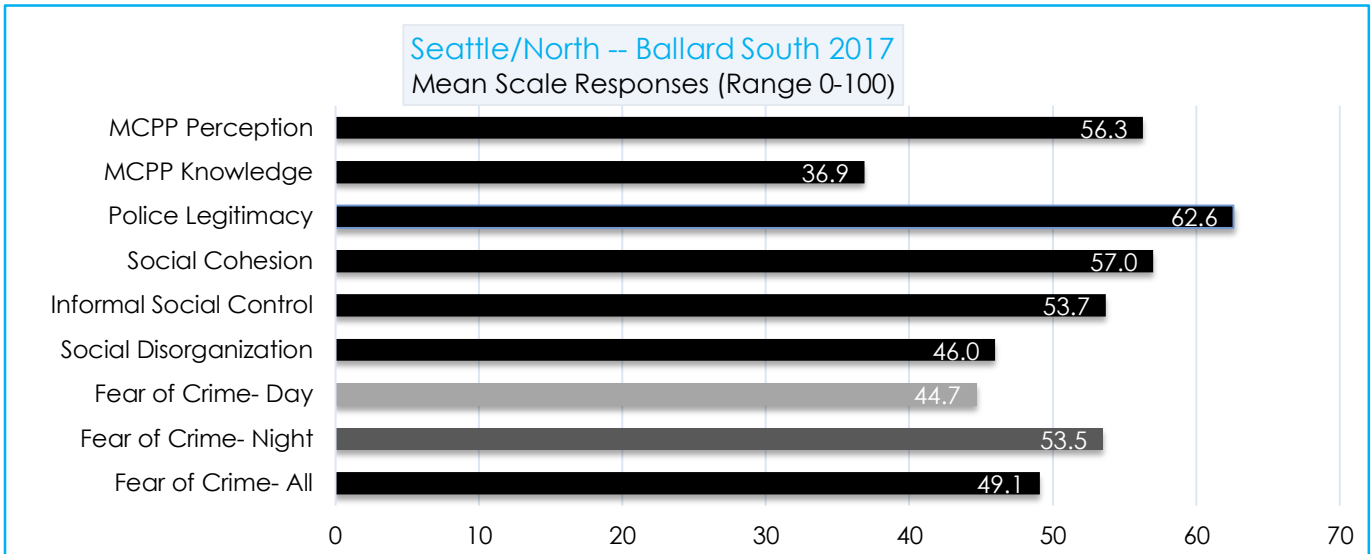


Seattle/North – Ballard South (2017 N=247)

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

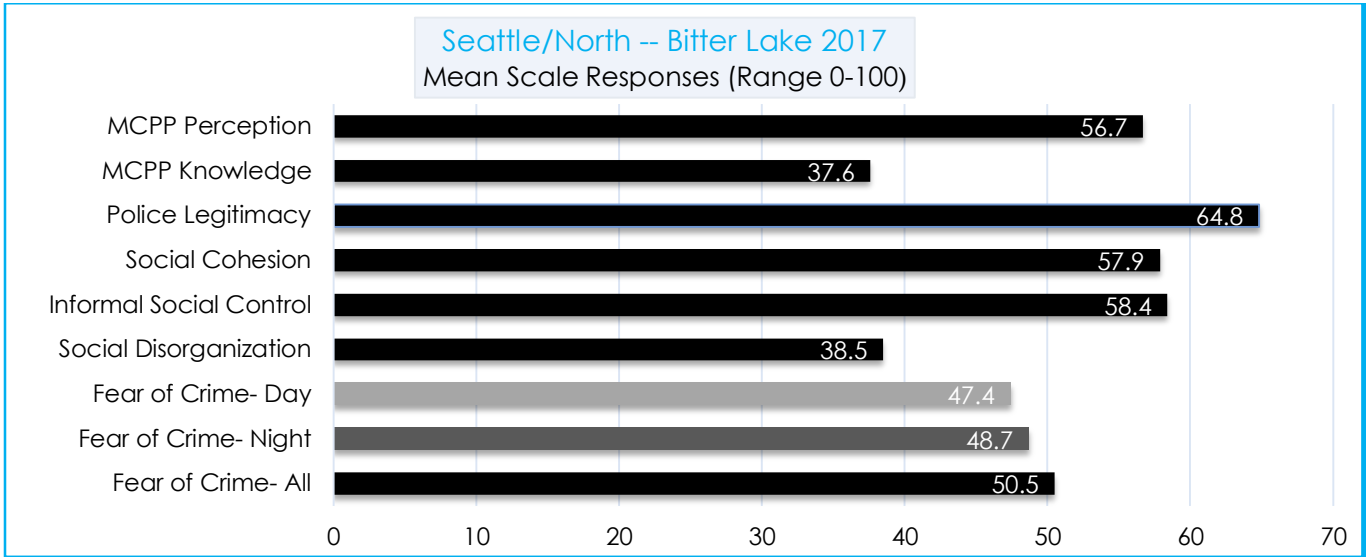


2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowl	2- Crime- Public Order
3- Car/RV Camping	3- Crime-Property
4- Homeless Encampments (Non-Regulated)	4- Crime is on the Rise
5- Littering/Dumping	5- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking



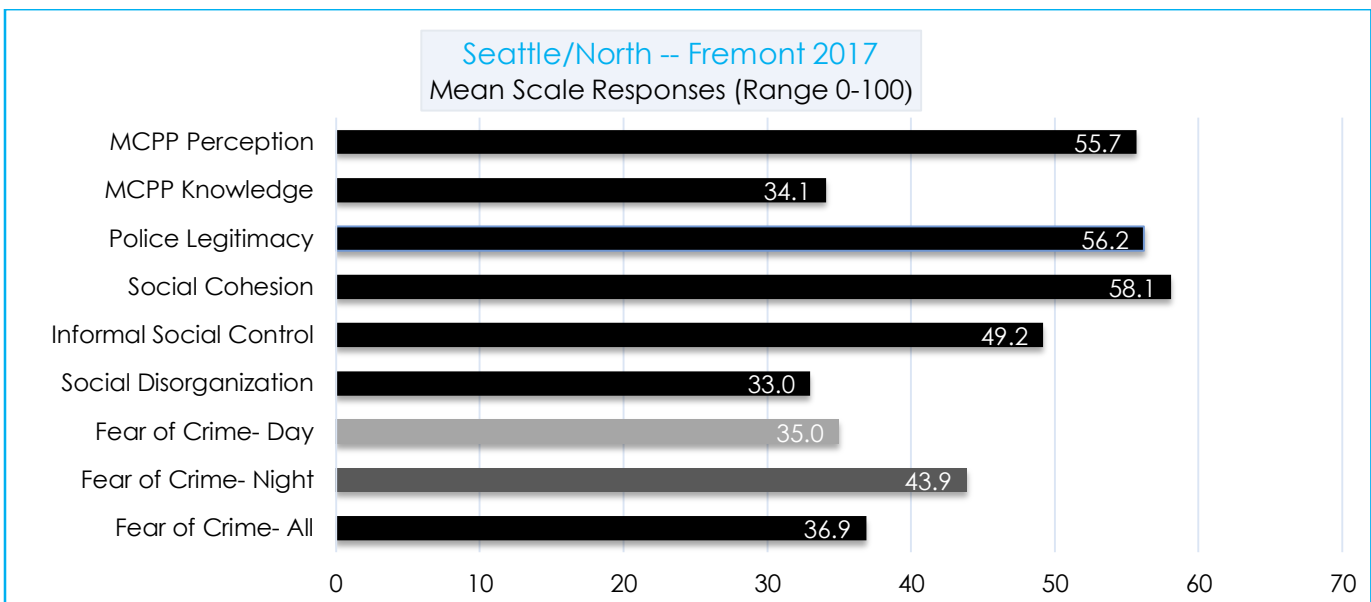
Seattle/North – Bitter Lake (2017 N=173)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Car Prowls	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Lack of Police Capacity	2- Crime- Public Order
3- Residential Burglary	3- Crime- Property
4- Car/RV Camping	4- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5- Littering/Dumping	5- Crime is on the Rise

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



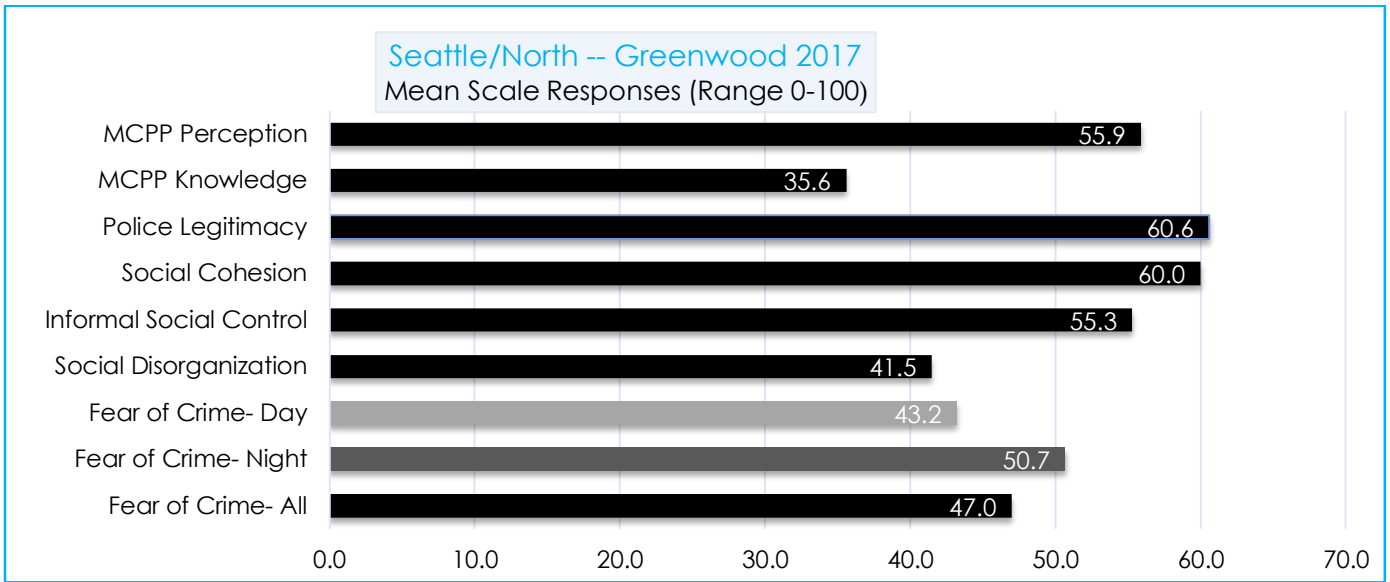
Seattle/North – Fremont (2017 N=95)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
2- Car Prowls	2- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3- Parking Issues	3- Crime- Public Order
4- Littering/Dumping	4- Crime- Property
5- Graffiti	5- Lack of Police Capacity



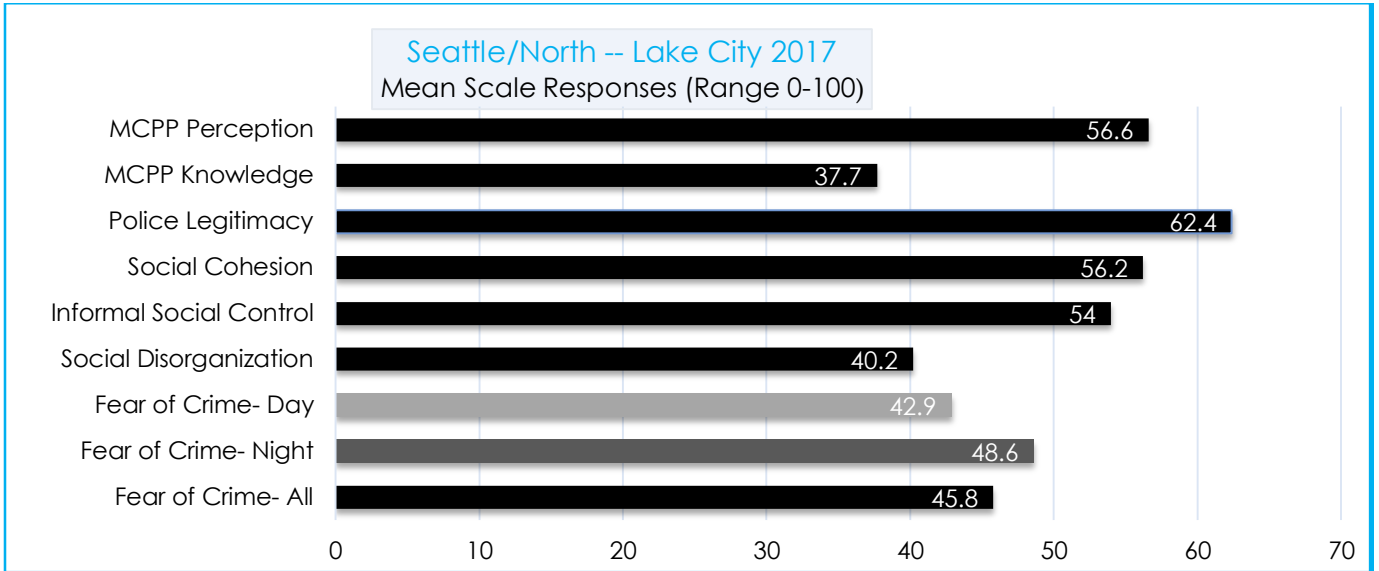


Seattle/North – Greenwood (2017 N=362)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime- Public Order
2- Car Prowls	2- Lack of Police Capacity
3- Car/RV Camping	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4- Property Crime- General	4- Crime- Property
5- Residential Burglary	5- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking



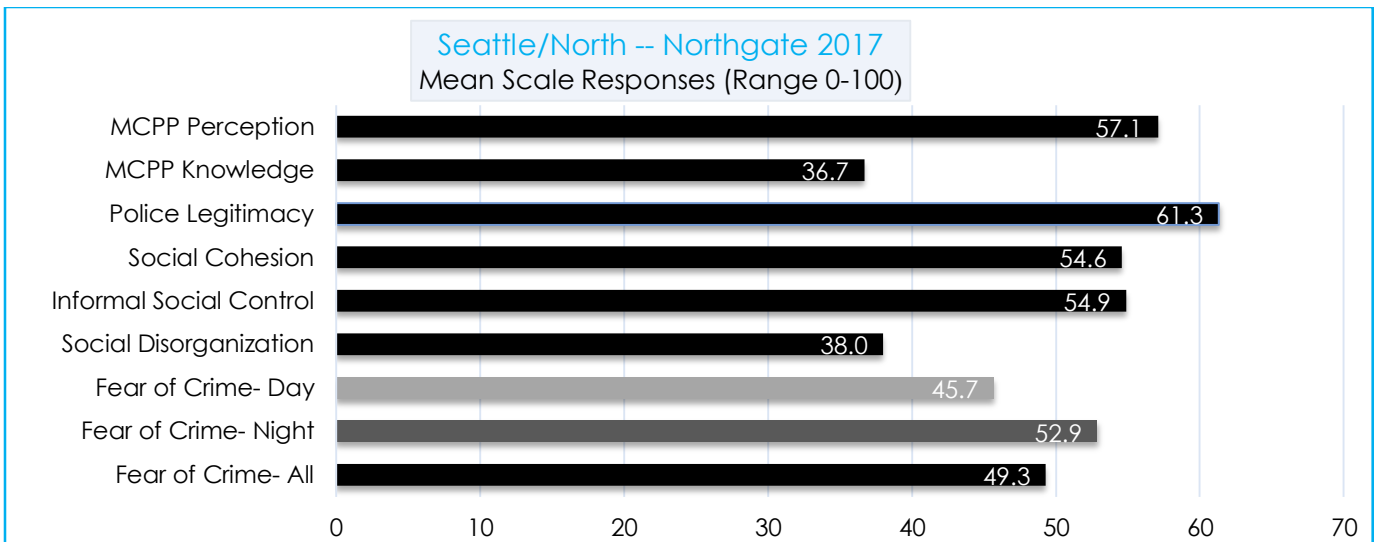
Seattle/North – Lake City (2017 N=284)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowl	2- Crime- Public Order
3- Residential Burglary	3- Crime- Property
4- Car/RV Camping	4- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5- Littering/Dumping	5- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/North – Northgate (2017 N=283)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime- Property
2- Car Prowl	2- Crime- Public Order
3- Property Crime- General	3- Lack of Police Capacity
4- Residential Burglary	4- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5- Littering/Dumping	5- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking

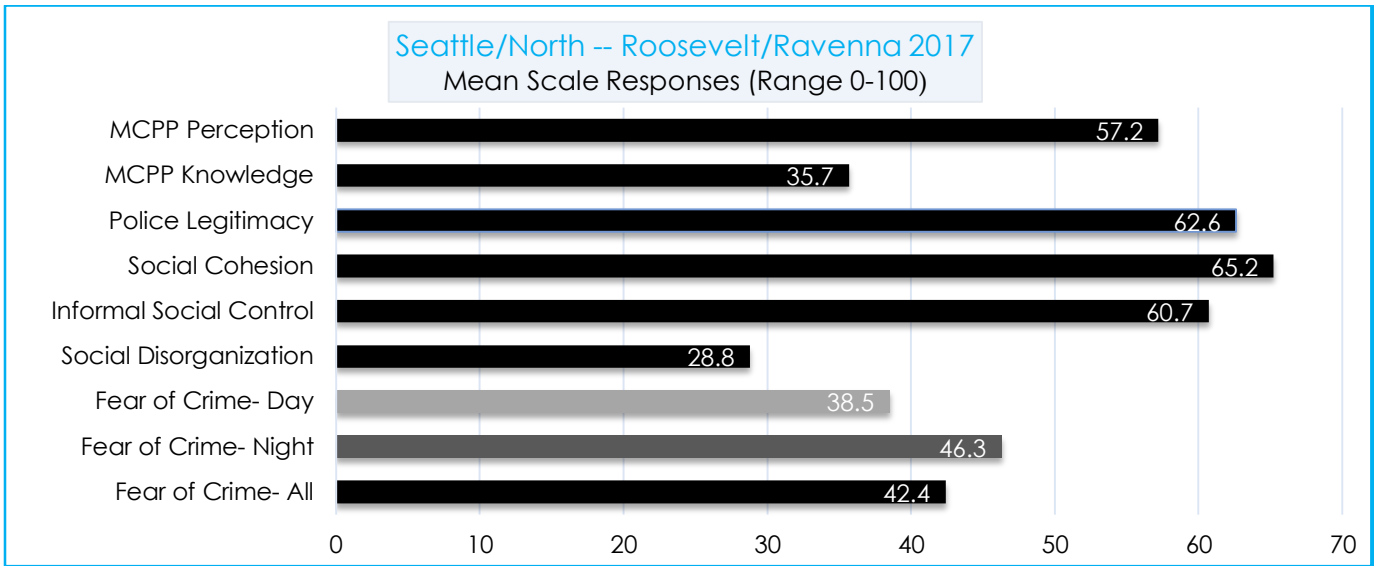


Seattle/North – Roosevelt/Ravenna (2017 N=300)

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

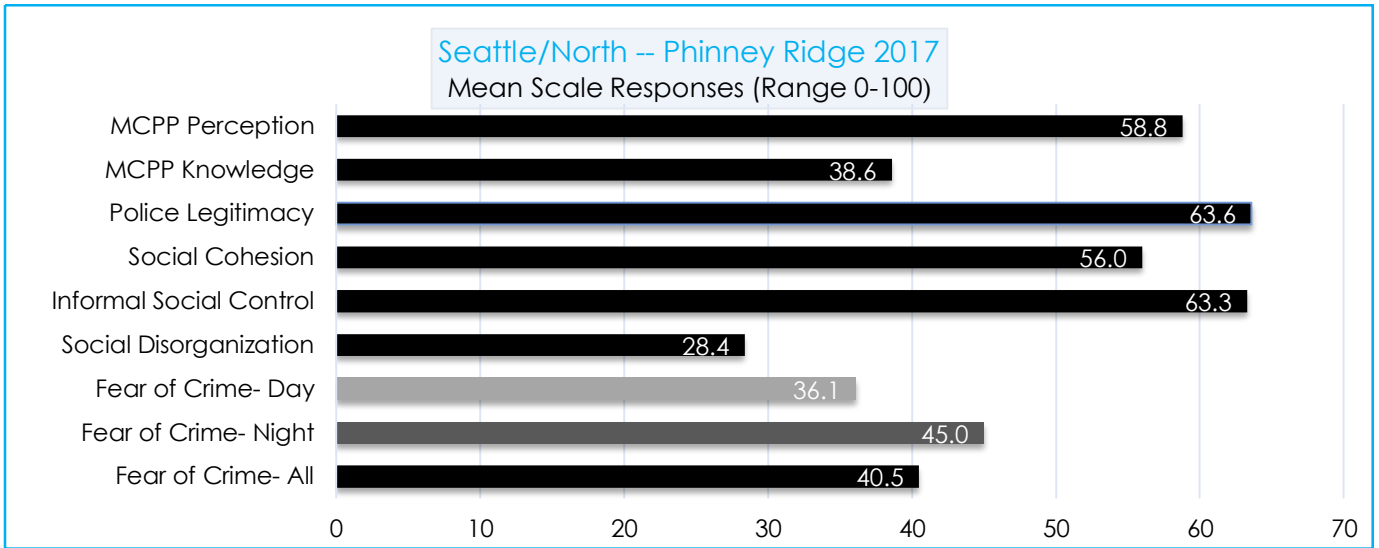


2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Crime- Public Order
3- Residential Burglary	3- Crime- Property
4- Homelessness Encampments (non-regulated)	4- Crime- Violent
5- Property Crime- General	5- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue

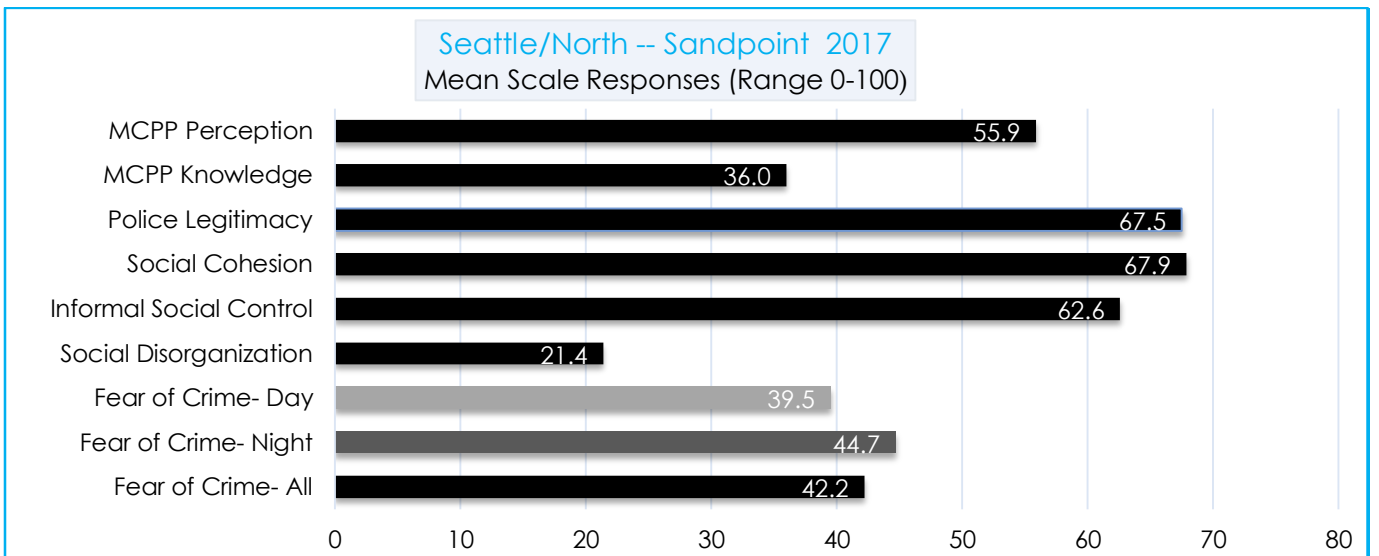


Seattle/North – Phinney Ridge (2017 N=129)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Car Prowls	1- Crime- Public Order
2- Lack of Police Capacity	2- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3- Residential Burglary	3- Lack of Police Capacity
4- Property Crime- General	4- Better City Coordination of Services Needed to Increase Public Safety
5- Car/RV Parking	5- Crime- Property

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/North – Sandpoint (2017 N=215)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Crime- Public Order
3- Residential Burglary	3- Crime- Property
4- Unsafe Driving/Speeding	4- Better City Coordination of Services Needed to Increase Public Safety
5- Property Crime- General	5- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue

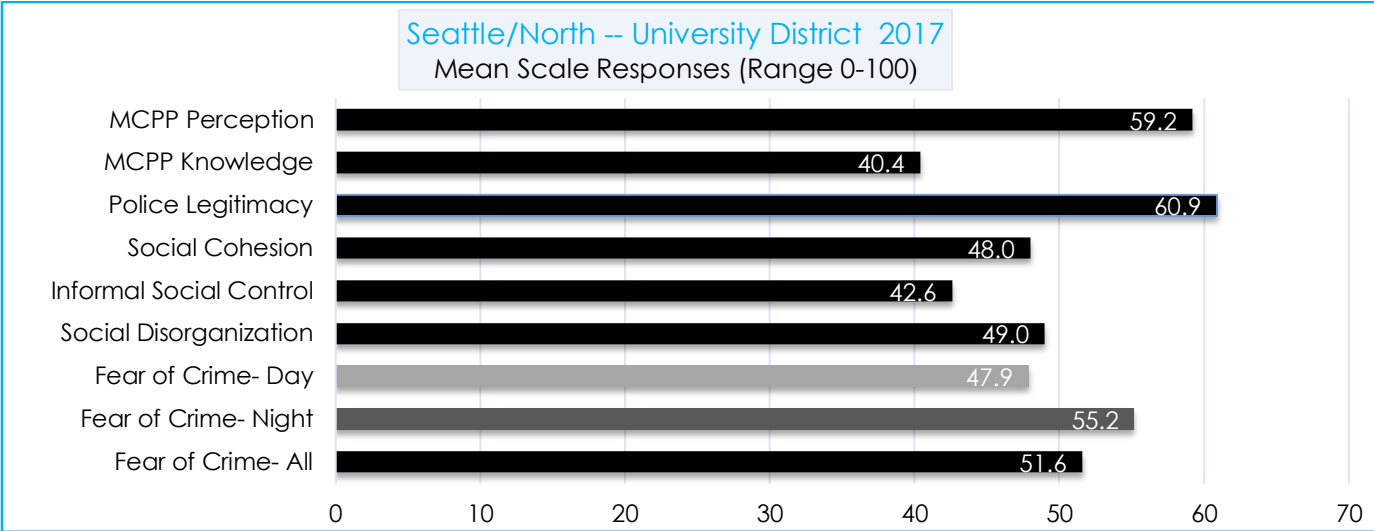


2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



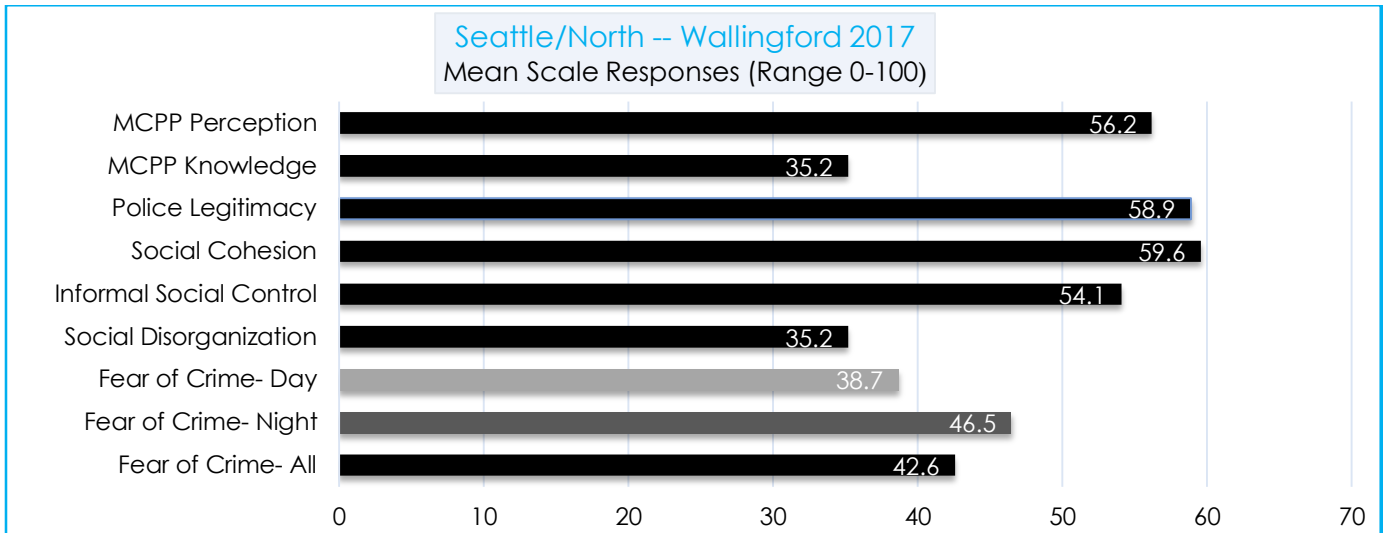
Seattle/North – University District (2017 N=142)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Homeless Encampments (non-regulated)	2- Crime- Public Order
3- Car Prowls	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4- Littering/Dumping	4- Public Policy is not Appropriately Addressing Homelessness
5- Transient Camps	5- More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed



Seattle/North – Wallingford (2017 N=195)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Crime- Public Order
3- Homeless Encampments (non-regulated)	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4- Residential Burglary	4- Crime- Property
5- Car/RV Camping	5- Concerns about Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias

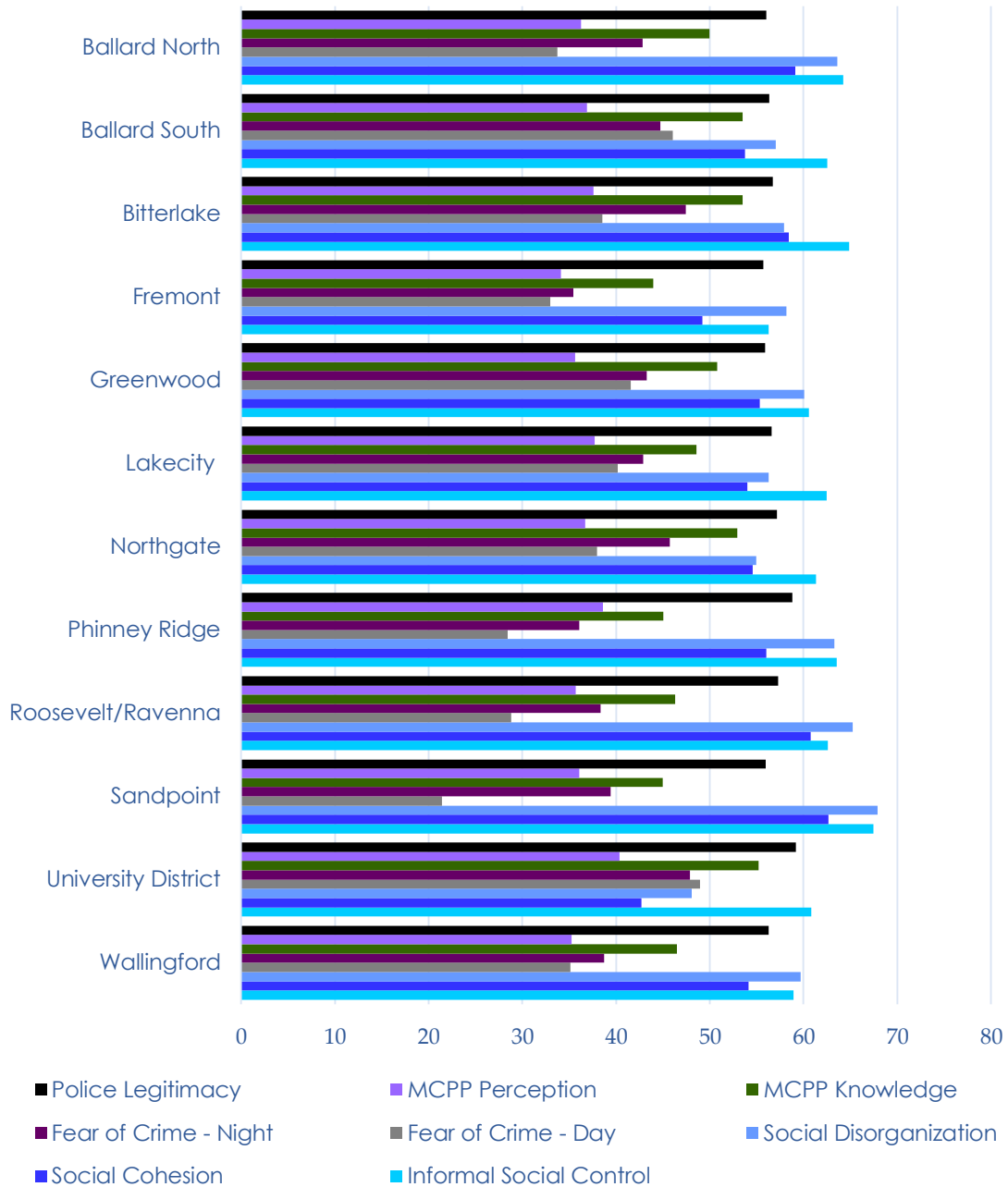


Summary of Findings for North Precinct

The top public safety concerns for the North Precinct are Lack of Police Capacity, Car Prowls, Residential Burglary, Property Crime, and Car/RV Camping. In comparison with the top public safety concerns citywide, in the North Precinct, Car/RV Camping rose to the top five concerns (replacing Littering/Dumping). The most prominent themes residents in the North Precinct noted in narrative responses were Crime-Public Order, Lack of Police Capacity, Crime- Property, Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue, and Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking. The most prominent themes in the North Precinct were the same as the most prominent themes noted citywide. 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 (e.g., graffiti is a top concern in Fremont and Better City Coordination of Services Needed to Increase Public Safety is noted as a theme in Sandpoint and Phinney Ridge). The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety suggest that the North Precinct scale ratings show moderate-high (62.4%) Police Legitimacy, moderate (59.9%) Social Cohesion, Moderate (55.9%) Informal Social control, low (36.3%) Social Disorganization, and low-moderate (45.9%) fear of crime (42.3%-Day, 49.6%-Night). At the micro-community level, results on the scales differ depending on the micro-community with some similar to the North Precinct as a whole (e.g., Sandpoint, Roosevelt/Ravenna) while others differ (e.g., higher social disorganization and fear of crime at night in the University District, and Ballard South) reflecting heterogeneous micro-communities on measures of community perception of public safety within the precinct.



North Precinct Micro-Community Average Scale Responses



Precinct Survey Results



South Precinct Survey Results Overview

Results for East Precinct as 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 2017- N=606 completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live and/or work in the City of Seattle South Precinct. Of the total 2017- N=606 South Precinct responses, 2017- N=227 respondents offered narrative comments.

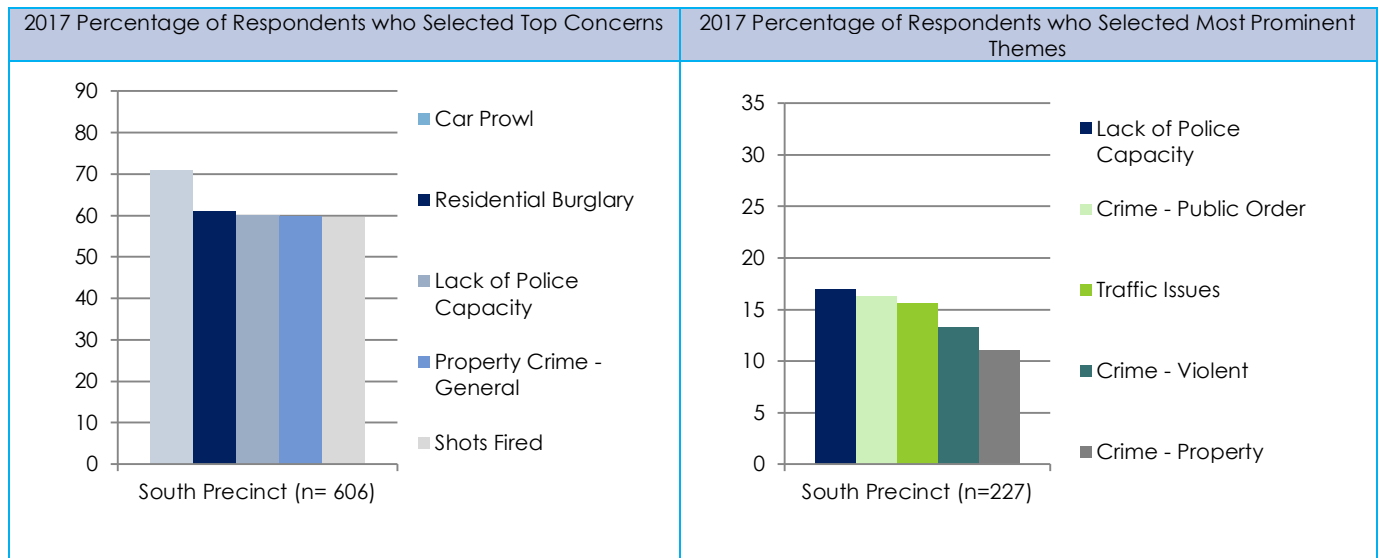
Seattle Public Safety Survey SOUTH PRECINCT Demographics - 2017					
Variable	Responses	2017 Unweighted		2017 Weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	27.7%	157	27.1%	164
	Work	6.7%	38	7.1%	43
	Live/Work	65.5%	371	65.8%	399
Age	< 20	0.9%	5	1.3%	8
	20-29	8.3%	47	9.6%	58
	30-39	26%	147	26.6%	161
	40-49	20.8%	118	21%	127
	50-59	18.6%	105	12.3%	111
	60-69	18.4%	104	17%	103
	70-79	6.5%	37	5.8%	35
	80-89	2%	2	0.3%	2
	> 90	0.2%	1	0.2%	1
Race*	American Indian	1.5%	9	2.4%	15
	Alaskan Native	0.7%	4	0.9%	6
	Asian	12%	68	18.4%	112
	Black/ African American	6.8%	39	11%	67
	Pacific Islander	1.4%	8	2.1%	13
	White	79.6%	451	68.6%	416
Ethnicity	Hispanic	4.2%	24	6.6%	40
	Other	5.3%	30	8.4%	51
Gender*	Female	63.7%	359	50.9%	316
	Male	34.3%	193	47.5%	269
	Transgender	0.7%	4	0.8%	5
Marital Status	Divorced	6.9%	39	6.5%	39
	Married/ Domestic Partnership	66%	373	64.8%	391
	Single	23.9%	135	25.9%	156
	Widowed	1.9%	11	1.8%	11
Education	No High School Diploma	0.5%	3	0.8%	5
	High School Diploma	3.7%	21	4.1%	25
	Some College	13.3%	75	14.5%	88
	Associate's Degree	5%	28	5.5%	33
	Bachelor's Degree	40%	226	40.2%	243
	Graduate Degree	37.5%	212	34.9%	211
Household Income	\$0- \$39,999	11%	62	11.7%	69
	\$40,000- \$79,999	22.7%	125	24.2%	143
	\$80,000- \$119,999	23%	129	22.2%	131
	\$120,000- \$159,999	18%	100	17.4%	103
	\$160,000- \$199,999	10%	56	10.8%	64
	\$200,000 or higher	13%	75	13.4%	79



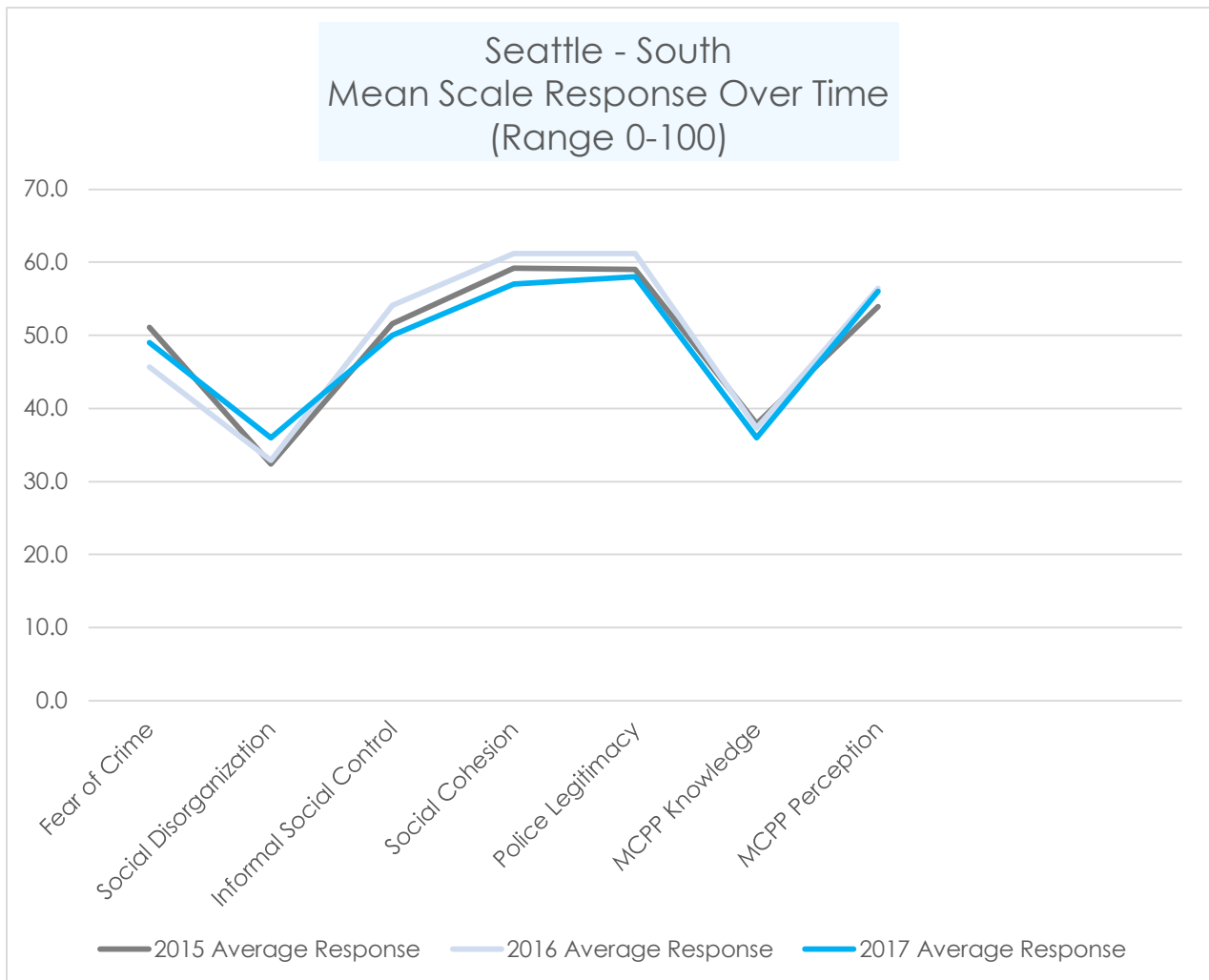
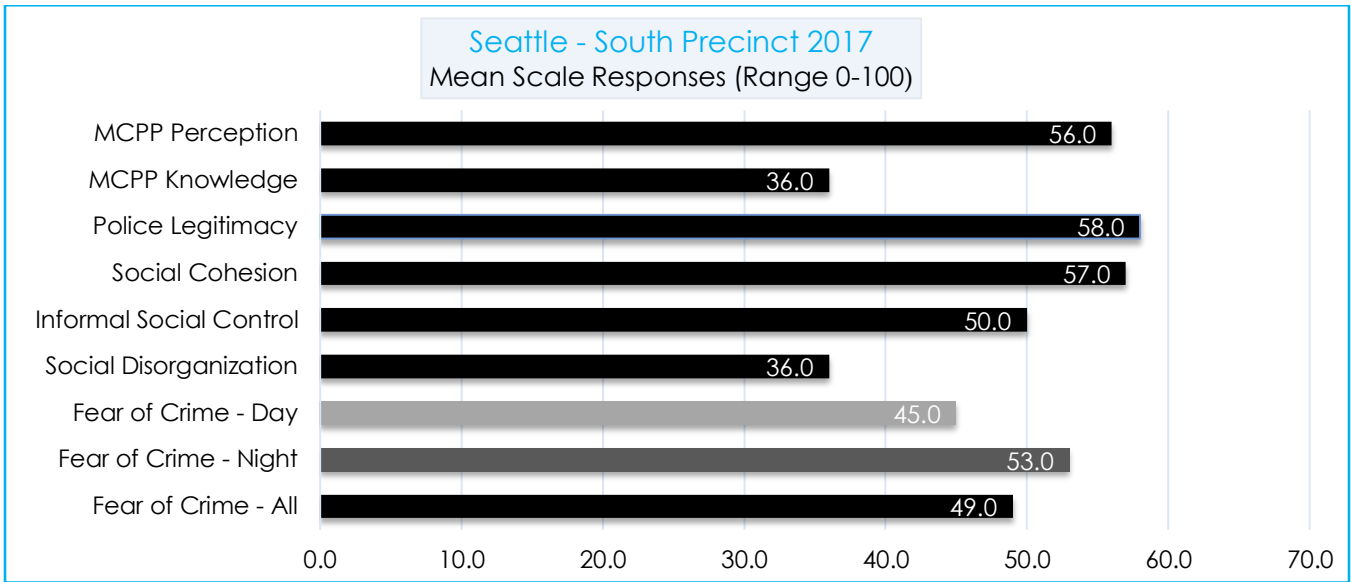
Top Public Safety Concerns, Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of Public Safety for South Precinct and South Precinct Micro-Communities

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.

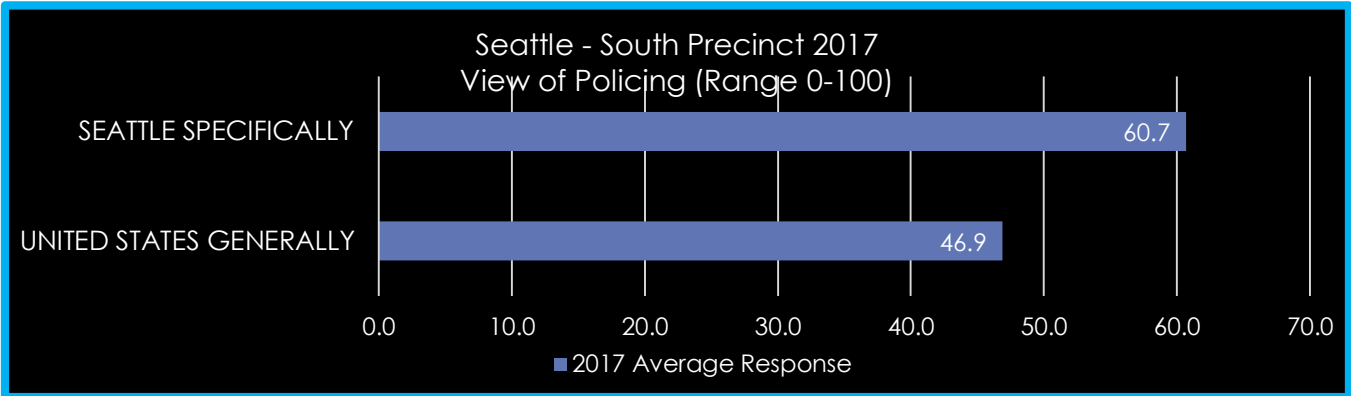
Seattle –South Precinct (2017 N= 606)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Crime – Public Order
3- Residential Burglary	3- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
4- Littering/Dumping	4- Crime – Violent
5- Property Crime - General	5- Crime - Property



2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

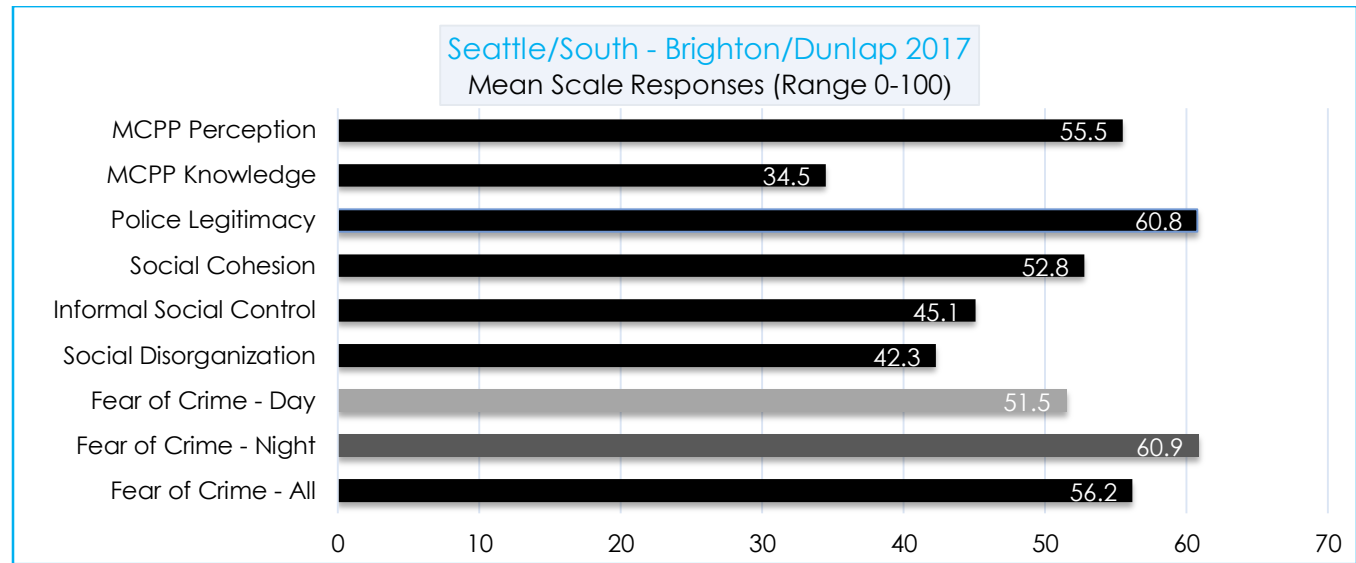


2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/South – Brighton/Dunlap (2017 N= 21)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Shots Fired	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Lack of Police Capacity	2- More Police Community Outreach Needed
3- Residential Burglary	3- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
4- Gun Violence	4- Better City Coordination of Services Needed to Increase Public Safety
5- Theft	5- Crime – Violent



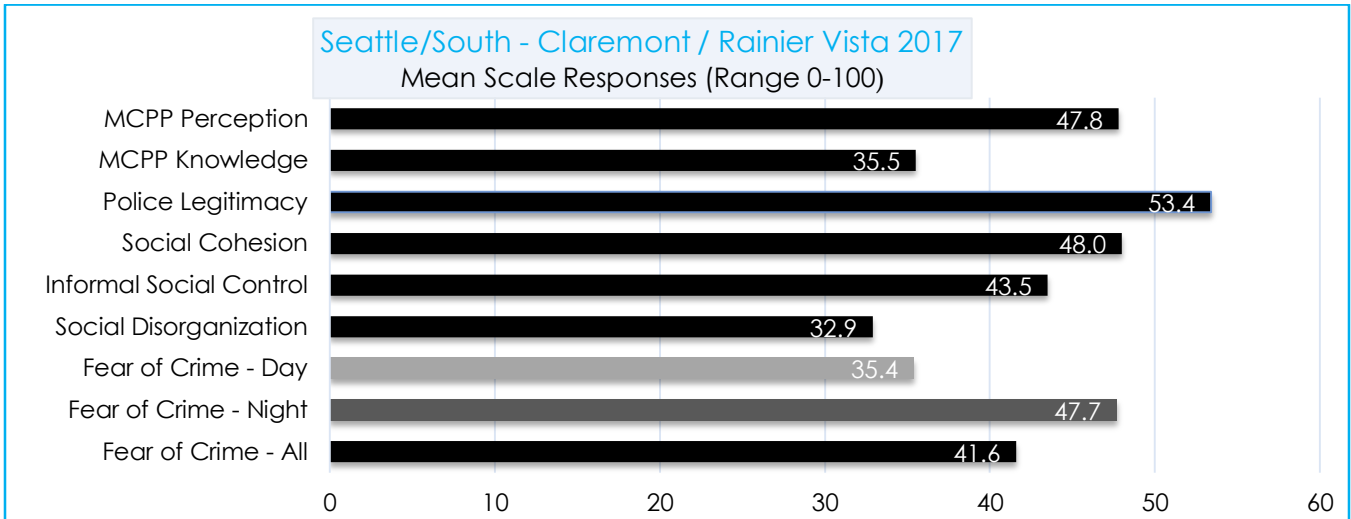
Seattle/South – Claremont/Rainier Vista (2017 N= 9)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime – Violent

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

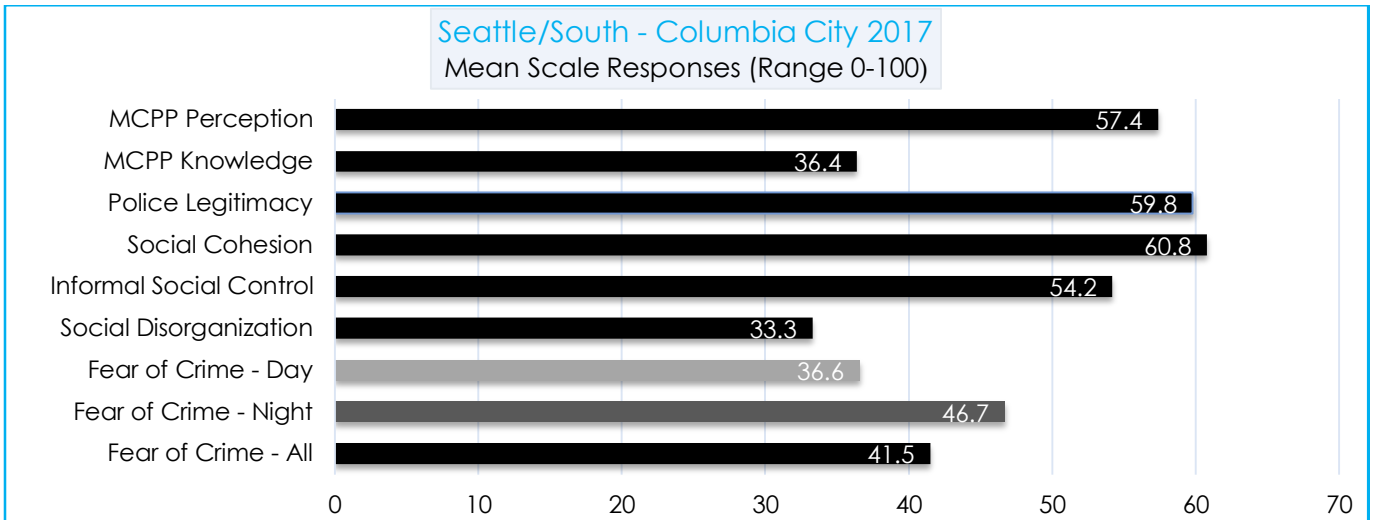


2- Shots Fired	2- Crime – Public Order
3- Gun Violence	3- Mayor/City Council/City Not Dealing Appropriately with Homelessness
4- Fireworks	4- Police Are Being Prevented from Doing Their Job
5- Unsafe Driving/Speeding	5- Lack of Police Capacity



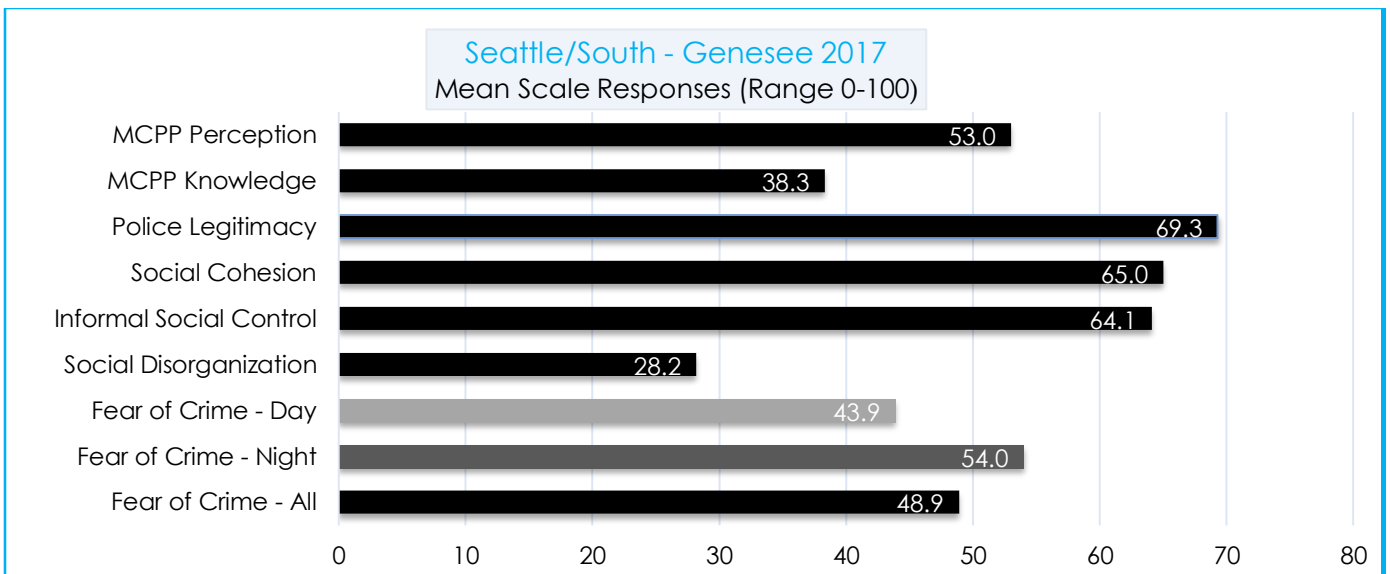
Seattle/South – Columbia City (2017 N= 98)	
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime – Violent
2- Shots Fired	2- Lack of Police Capacity
3- Gun Violence	3- Crime is on the Rise
4- Gang Activity	4- Crime - Property
5- Unsafe Driving/Speeding	5- Homelessness is a Public Safety & Public Health Issue

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/South - Genesee (2017 N= 30)

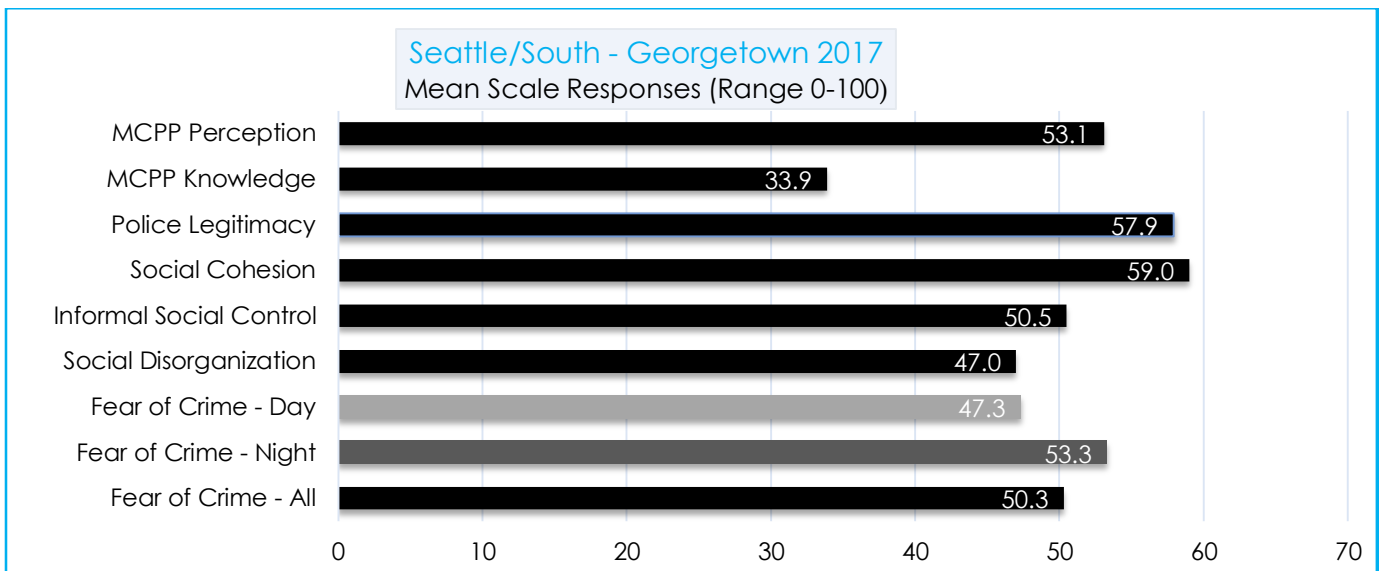
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime – Public Order
2- Car Prowls	2- Homelessness is a Public Safety & Public Health Issue
3- Property Crime – General	3- Mayor/City Council/City not dealing appropriately with Homeless
4- Auto Theft	4- SPD Organization Culture, Stability in leadership needs to change
5- Unsafe Driving/Speeding	5- More Social Services needed to City to respond to people & Public Health Issue





Seattle/South – Georgetown (2017 N=35)

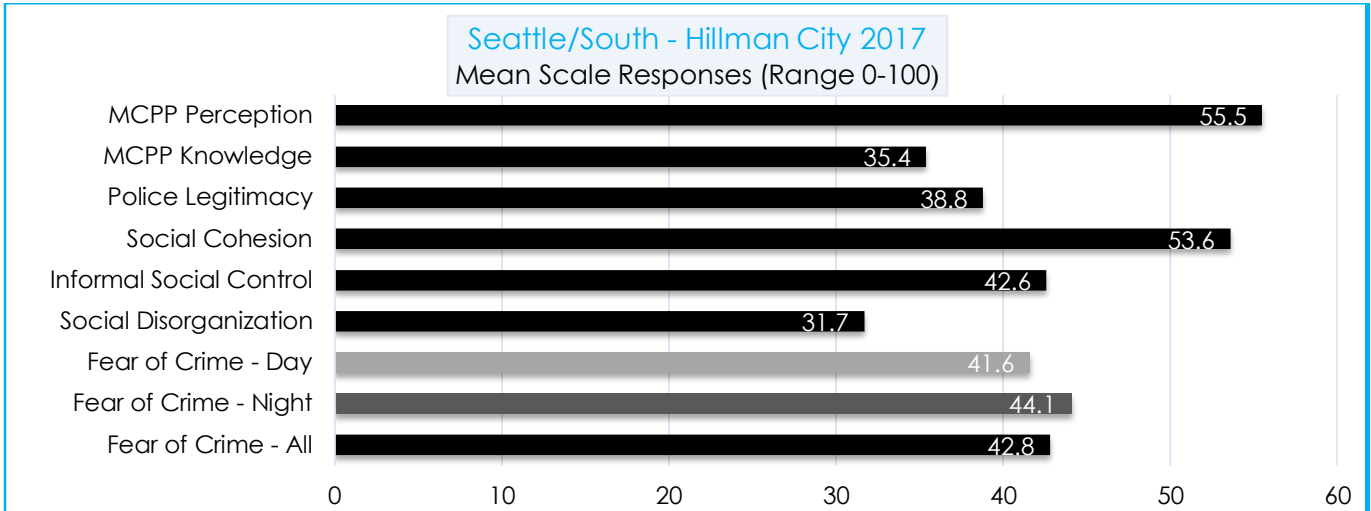
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Crime – Public Order
3- Car/RV Camping	3- Lack of Police Professionalism/Police Demeanor/Respect of Residents
4- Auto Theft	4- SPD Organization Culture Stability in Leadership Needs to Change
5- Property Damage	5- Better City Coordination of Services Needed to Increase Public Safety



Seattle/South – Hillman City (2017 N=24)

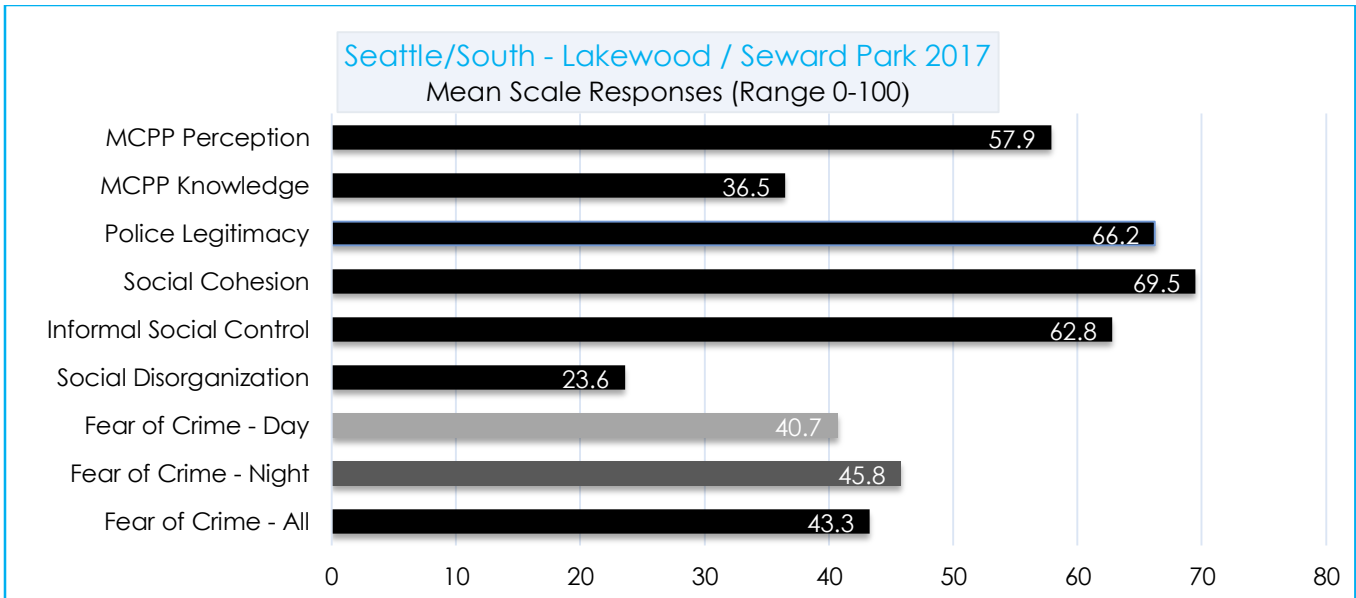
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
2- Shots Fired	2- Lack of Police Professionalism/Police Demeanor/Respect of Residents
3- Littering/Dumping	3- Lack of Police Capacity
4- Lack of resources for individuals with mental illness	4- Concerns about Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias
5- Not enough public safety resources in the neighborhood	5- More CPTED /Situational/Environmental Crime Prevention Strategies and Resident Training

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/South – Lakewood / Seward Park (2017 N=43)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime – Violent
2- Car Prowls	2- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
3- Unsafe Driving/Speeding	3- Lack of Trust in Police – Specifically
4- Property Crime – General	4- Concerns about Selective Enforcement Bias
5- Residential Burglary	5- Crime – Public Order

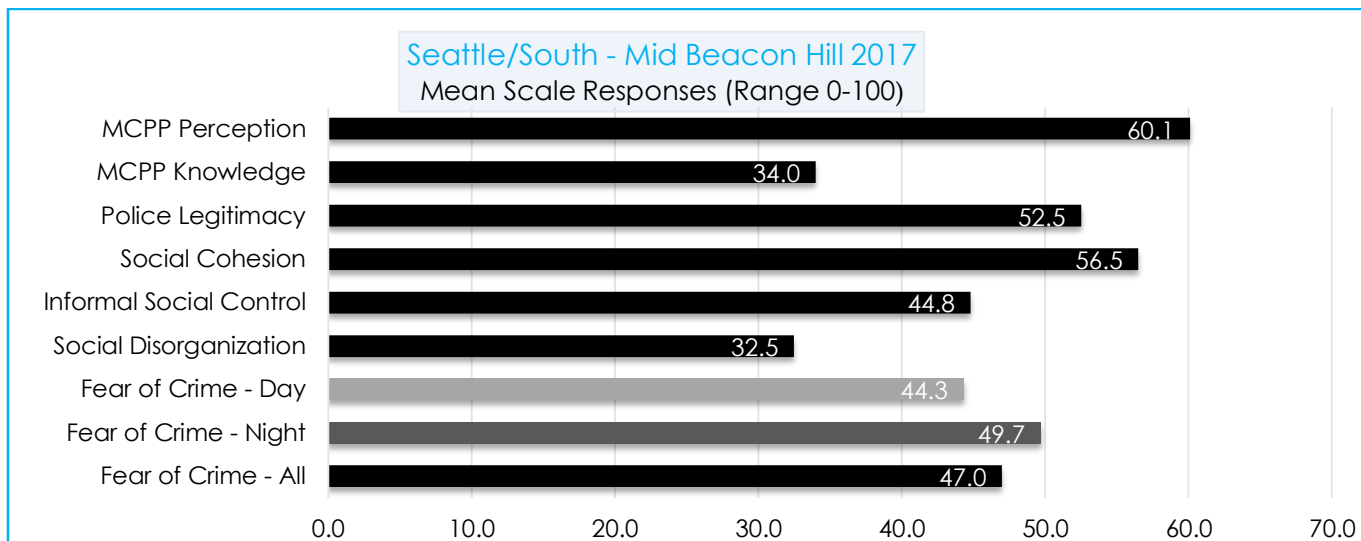


Seattle/South – Mid Beacon Hill (2017 N=34)

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

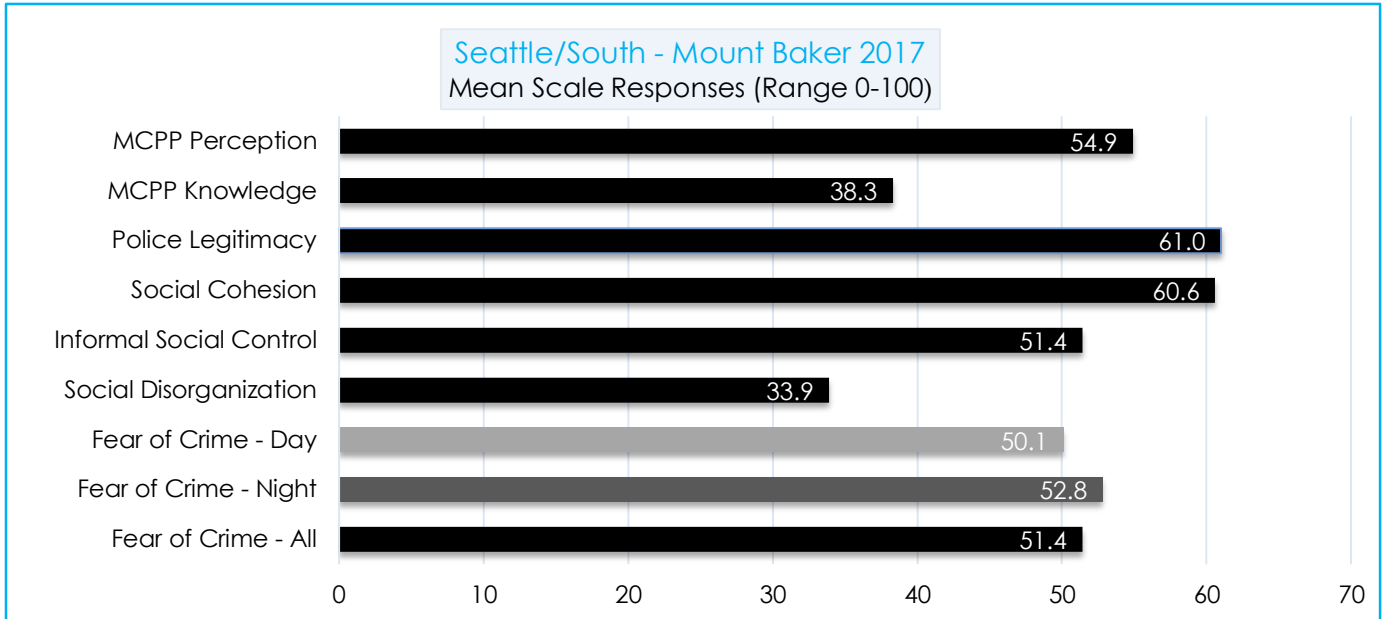


2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Concerns about Selective Enforcement /Racial Bias
2- Residential Burglary	2- More CEPTED/Situational/Environmental Crime Prevention Strategies and Resident Training
3- Car Prowls	3- Crime – Property
4- Homeless Encampments	4- Crime – Violent
5- Littering/Dumping	5- More Police Community Outreach Needed



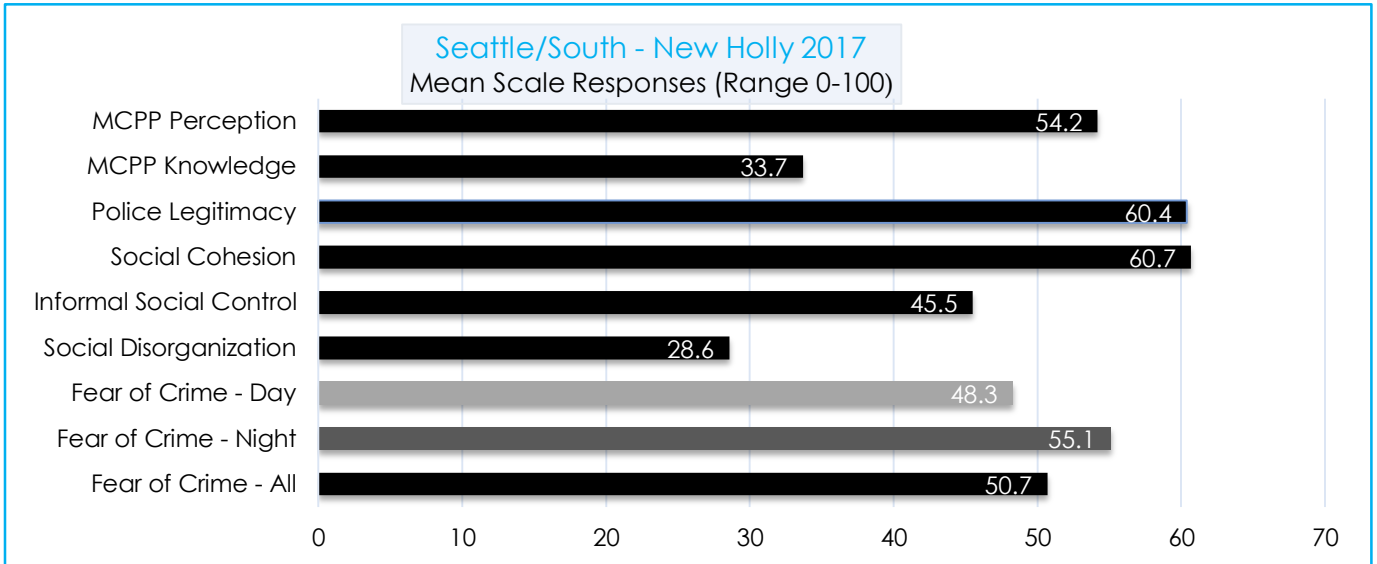
Seattle/South – Mount Baker (2017 N=47)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Car Prowls	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Lack of Police Capacity	2- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
3- Property Crime - General	3- Crime - Public Order
4- Residential Burglary	4- SPD Doing Best They Can w/ Limited Resources
5- Auto Theft	5- Better City Coordination of Services Needed to Increase Public Safety

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

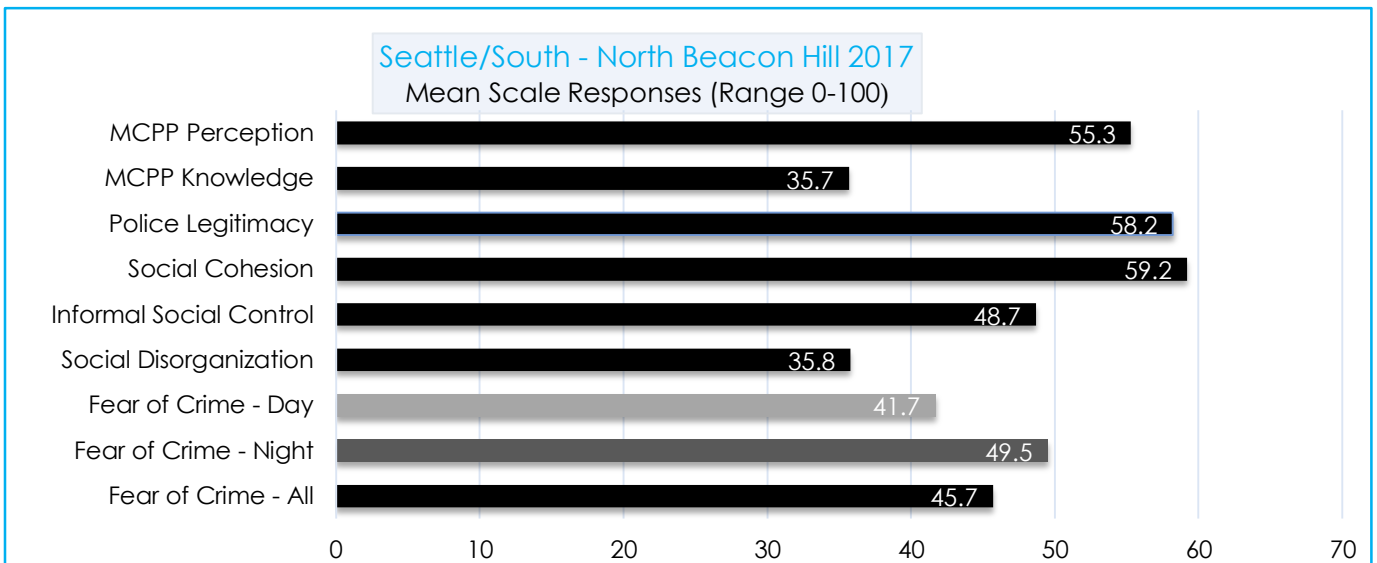


Seattle/South – New Holly (2017 N=11)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Littering/Dumping	1- More CEPTED/Situational/ Environmental/ Crime Prevention Strategies & Resident Training
2- Theft	2- SPD Doing Best Job they can w/ Limited Resources
3- Lack of Police Capacity	3- Crime – Property
4- Car Prowls	4- Lack of Police Capacity
5- Gun Violence	5- Lack of Trust in Police – Specifically

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



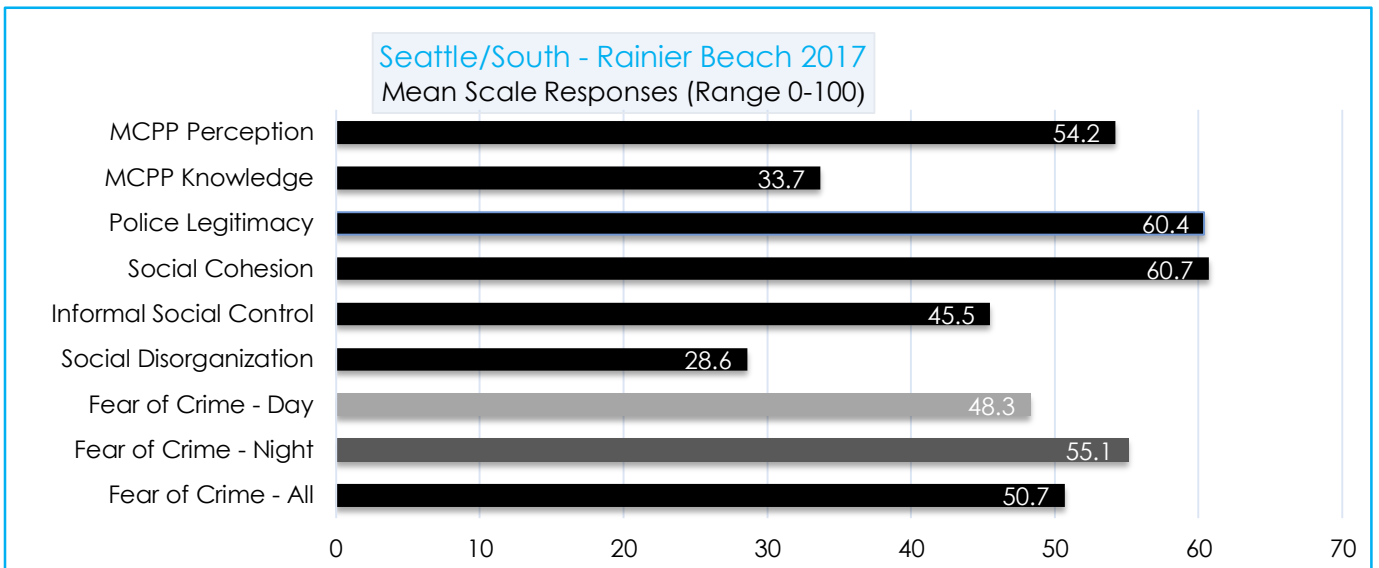
Seattle/South – North Beacon Hill (2017 N=)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime – Public Order
2- Car Prowls	2- Crime – Property
3- Unsafe Driving/Speeding	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Concern
4- Residential Burglary	4- Lack of Police Capacity
5- Littering/Dumping	5- More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed



2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

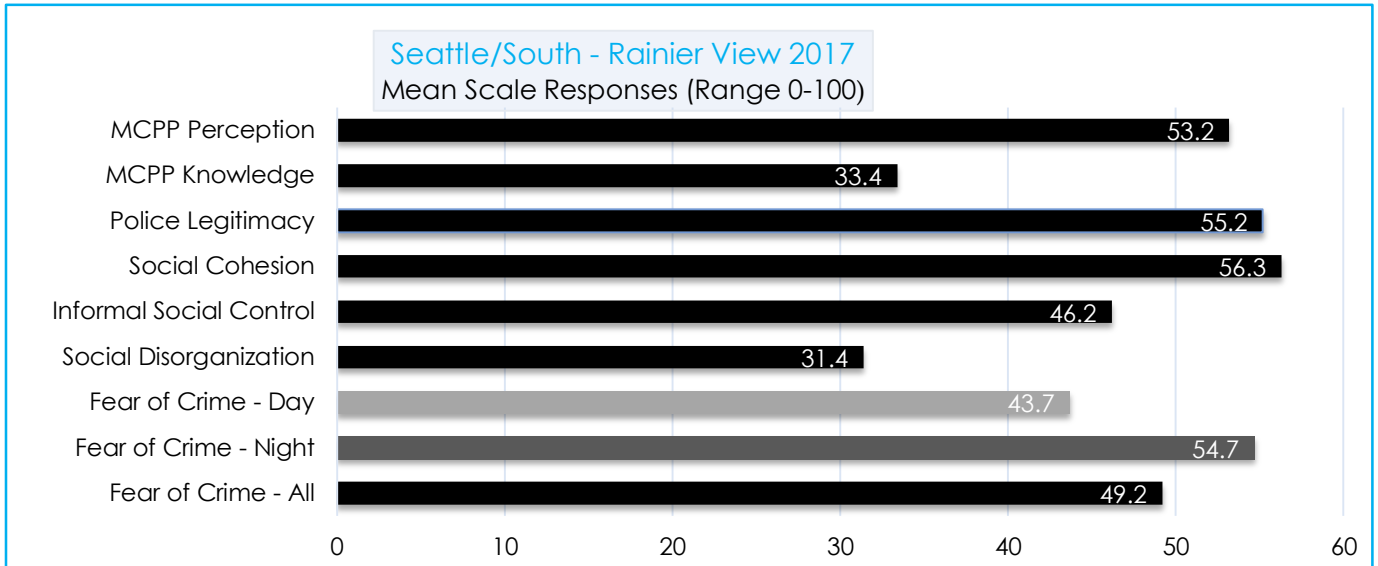


Seattle/South – Rainier Beach (2017 N=100)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
3- Shots Fired	3- Crime – Public Order
4- Residential Burglary	4- Concerns about Selective Enforcement / Racial Bias
5- Gun Violence	5- Crime - Property

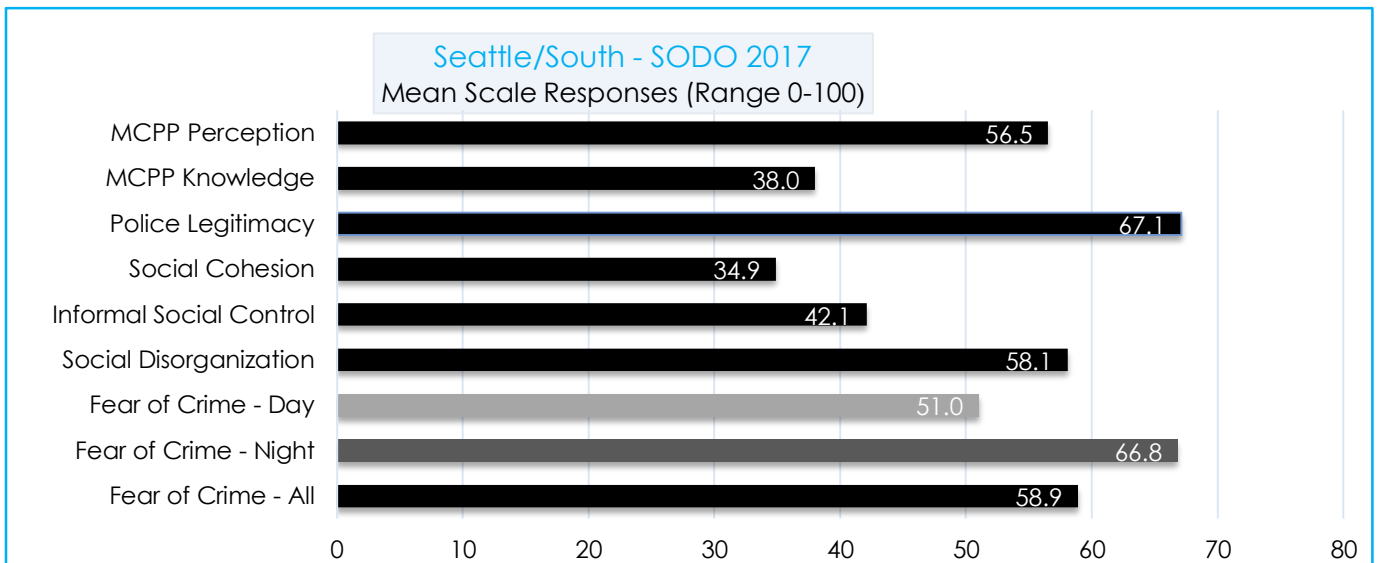


Seattle/South – Rainier View (2017 N=34)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime-Property
2- Car Prowls	2- Lack of Police Capacity
3- Residential Burglary	3- Concerns about Selective Enforcement Bias
4- Unsafe Driving/Speeding	4- More Police Community Outreach Needed
5- Shots Fired	5- Crime – Public Order

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

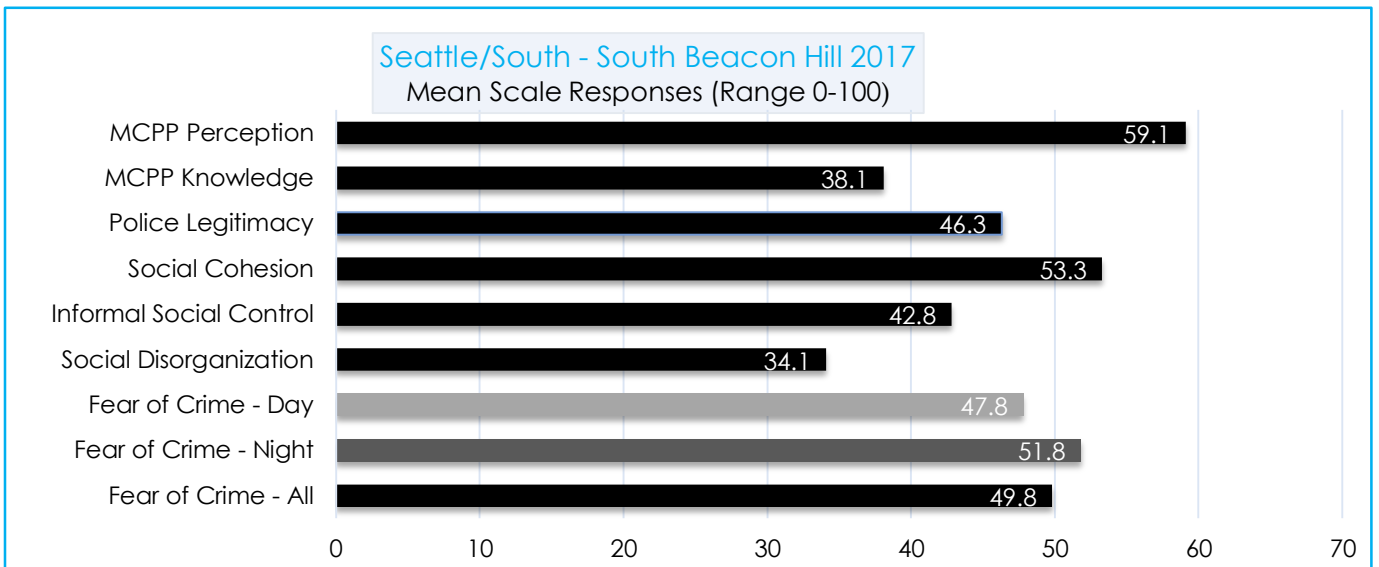


Seattle/South – SODO (2017 N=35)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime - Public Order
2- Car Prowls	2- SPD Doing Best They Can w/ Limited Resources
3- Homeless Encampments	3- Better City Coordination of Services Needed to Increase Public Safety
4- Littering/Dumping	4- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5- Car/RV Dumping	5- More CPTED/Situational/Environmental/Crime Prevention Strategies and Resident Training





Seattle/South – South Beacon Hill (2017 N=38)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime on the Rise
2- Littering/Dumping	2- Crime – Violent
3- Residential Burglary	3- Crime – Property
4- Car Prowls	4- Crime – Public Order
5- Property Crime - General	5- More Social Service needed in City to respond to people in Social & Behavior Crisis

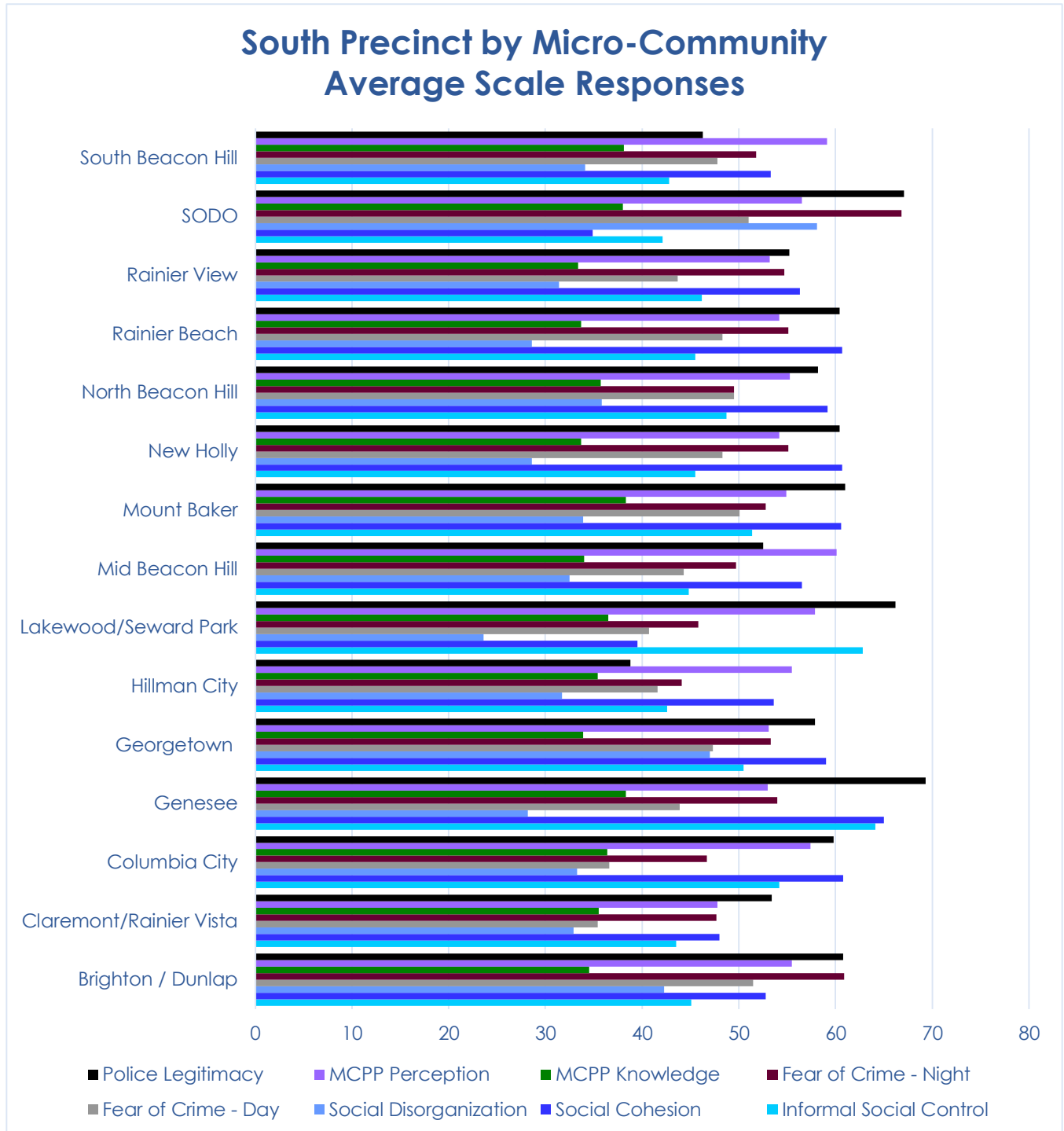


Summary of Findings for South Precinct

The top public safety concerns for the South Precinct are Lack of Police Capacity, Car Prowls, Residential Burglary, Littering/Dumping, and Property Crime – General. The South precinct top concerns were the same as the citywide concerns. The most prominent themes residents in the South Precinct commented on in their narrative responses were Lack of Police Capacity, Crime-Public Order, Traffic Issues - Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking, Crime-Violent, and Crime-Property. In comparison with the themes noted by residents citywide, Violent Crime was a most prominent theme in the South Precinct replacing Homelessness as a Public Safety and Public Health Issue. 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., Shots Fired and Unsafe Driving/Speeding was a top concern in Rainier View and Gun Violence was a top concern in Rainier Beach). The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety show scale ratings of moderate (58%) Police Legitimacy, moderate (57%) Social Cohesion, moderate (50%) Informal Social Control, low (36%) Social Disorganization and moderate (49%) Fear of Crime (45%-Day, 53%-Night). At the micro-community level, results on the scales differ depending on the micro-community with some very similar to the South



Precinct as a whole (e.g., Lower Police Legitimacy in South Beacon Hill as compared to a high view of police legitimacy in Genesee and SODO, and high view of fear of crime at night in SODO as compared to Columbia City) reflecting heterogeneous micro-communities on measures of community perception.





Southwest Precinct Survey Results Overview

Results for Southwest Precinct as whole and the 14 Southwest Precinct Micro-communities: Alaska Junction, Alki, Commercial Duwamish, Commercial Harbor Island, Fautleroy, High Point, Highland Park, Morgan Junction, North Admiral, North Delridge, Pigeon Point, South Delridge, South Park and Westwood/Roxhill/Arbor Heights are presented from 2017- N = 766 completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live and/or work in the City of Seattle Southwest Precinct. Of the total 2017- N= 766 Southwest Precinct responses, 2017- N= 257 respondents offered narrative comments.

Seattle Public Safety Survey SOUTHWEST PRECINCT Demographics - 2017					
Variable	Responses	2017 Unweighted		2017 Weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	33.0%	255	32.1%	246
	Work	1.4%	11	1.6%	12
	Live/Work	65.6%	507	66.3%	508
Age	< 20	0.8%	6	1.0%	8
	20-29	5.2%	40	5.5%	42
	30-39	21.5%	166	22.7%	174
	40-49	20.7%	160	21.7%	166
	50-59	21.5%	166	20.8%	159
	60-69	18.9%	146	17.0%	130
	70-79	8.9%	69	8.4%	64
	80-89	2.2%	17	2.3%	18
Race*	> 90	0.4%	3	0.7%	5
	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1.8%	14	2.9%	22
	Asian	6.0%	47	10.3%	79
	Black/ African American	2.0%	16	3.5%	27
	Pacific Islander	0.8%	6	1.3%	10
	White	88%	679	80%	609
	Hispanic	3.1%	24	5.2%	40
Ethnicity	Female	60.6%	467	47.6%	363
	Male	38.1%	293	50.1%	381
Gender*	Transgender	0.5%	4	0.7%	5
	Divorced	8.1%	62	7.4%	56
	Married/ Domestic Partnership	65.8%	506	66.4%	505
	Single	21.7%	167	21.9%	167
Marital Status	Widowed	3.8%	29	3.5%	27
	No High School Diploma	1.0%	8	2.0%	15
	High School Diploma	3.1%	24	3.4%	26
	Some College	14.7%	113	14.8%	112
	Associate's Degree	7.0%	54	7.5%	57
	Bachelor's Degree	39.6%	304	40.1%	304
Education	Graduate Degree	34.5%	265	32.3%	245
	\$0- \$39,999	13.0%	100	14.3%	110
Household Income	\$40,000- \$79,999	20.8%	161	19.1%	147
	\$80,000- \$119,999	22.5%	174	22.3%	171
	\$120,000- \$159,999	16.0%	123	16.3%	125
	\$160,000- \$199,999	10.8%	84	10.4%	80
	\$200,000 or higher	11.2%	87	11.6%	89

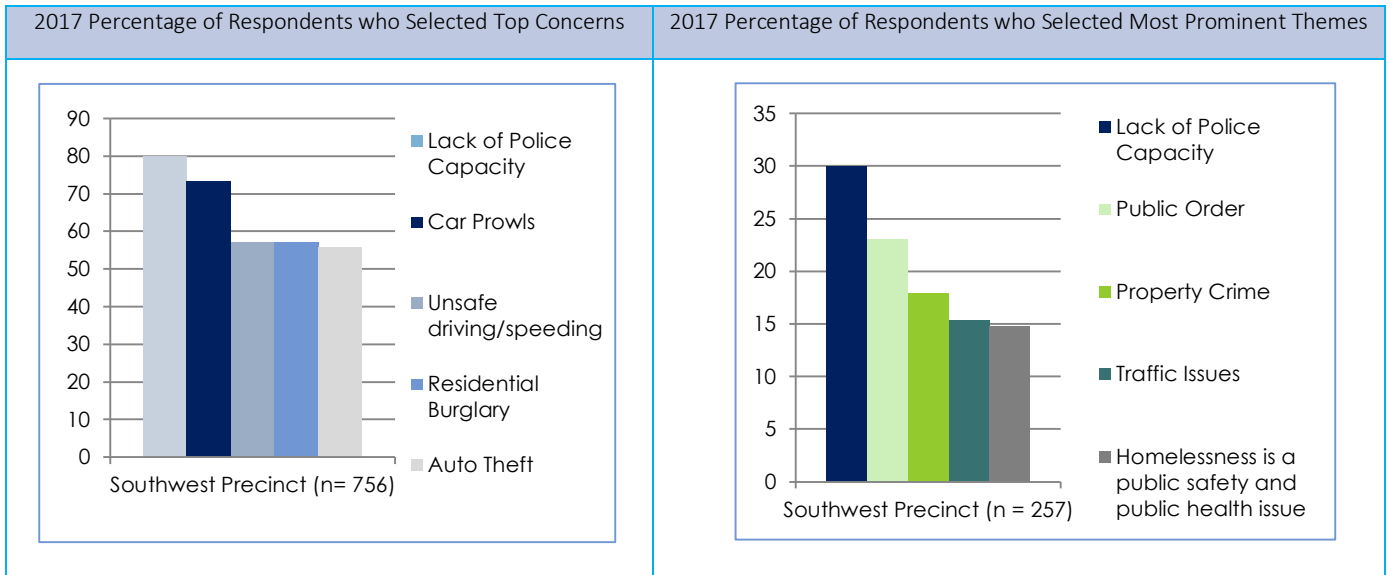
*Respondents could select multiple categories



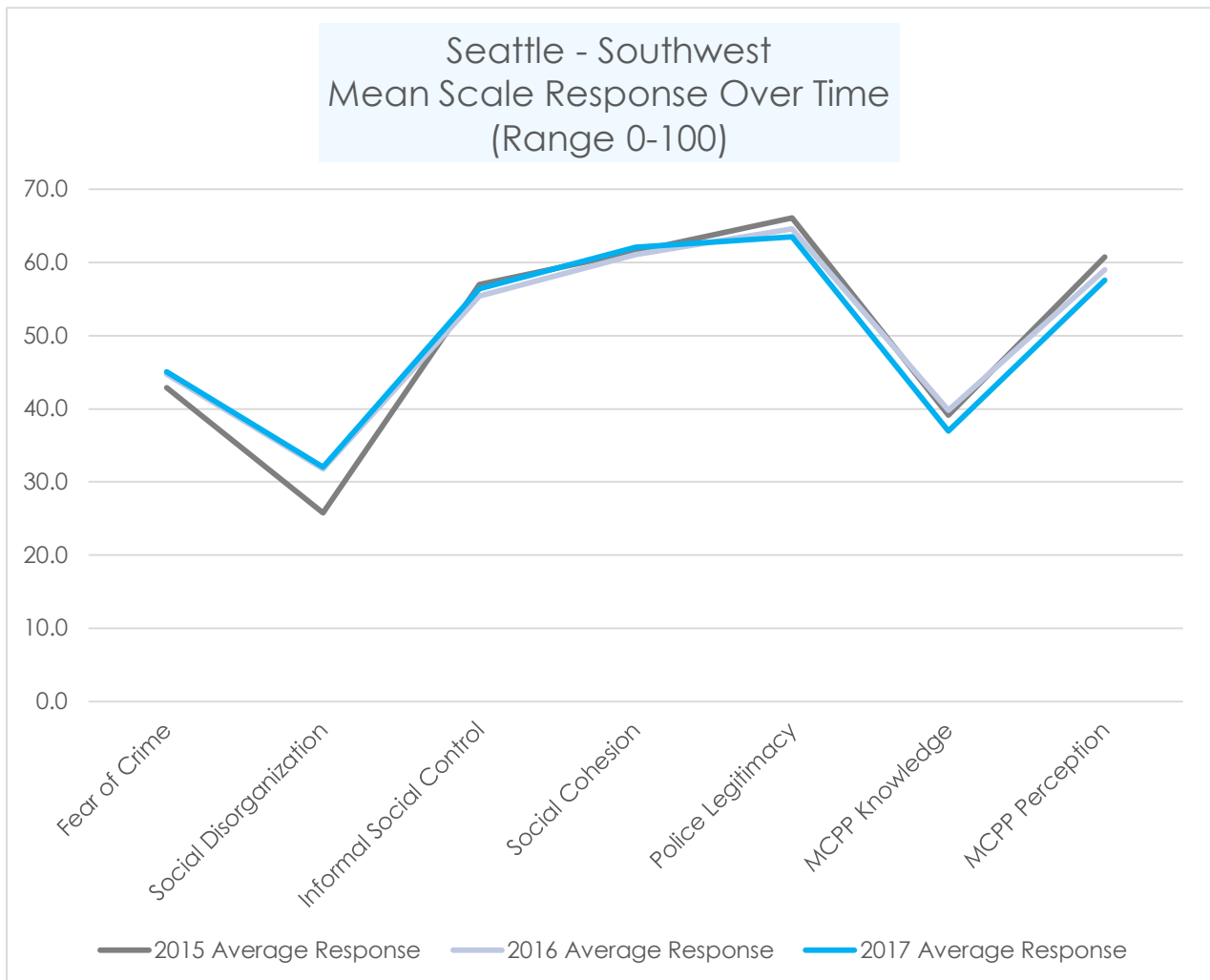
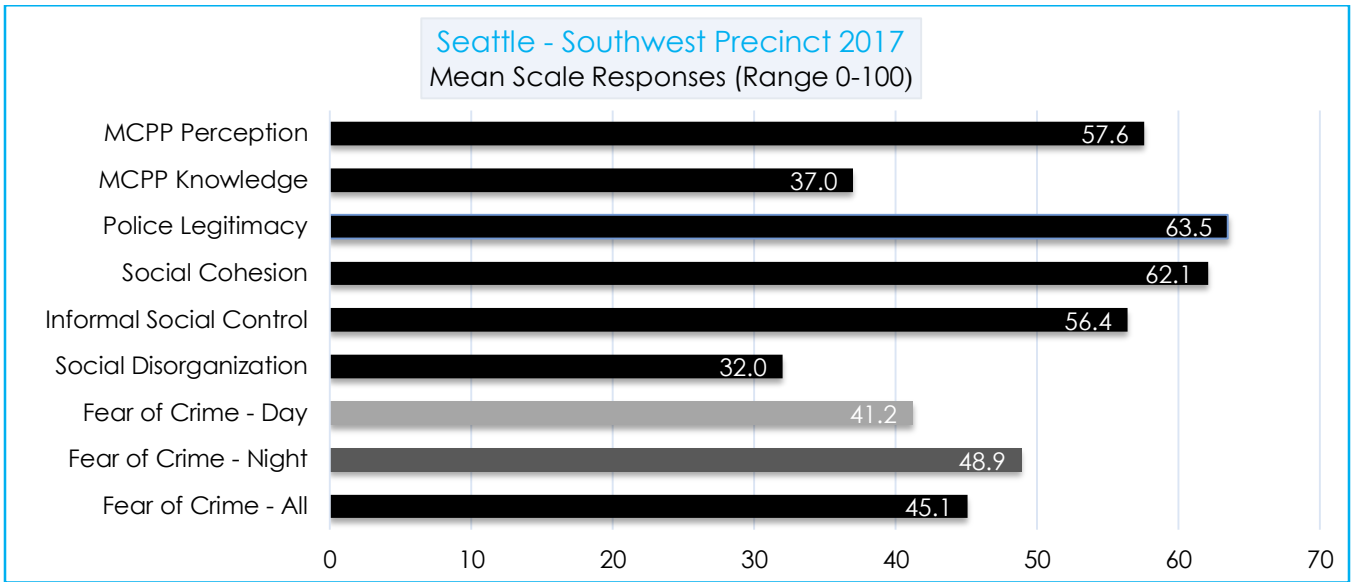
Top Public Safety Concerns, Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of Public Safety for Southwest Precinct and Southwest Precinct Micro-Communities

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.

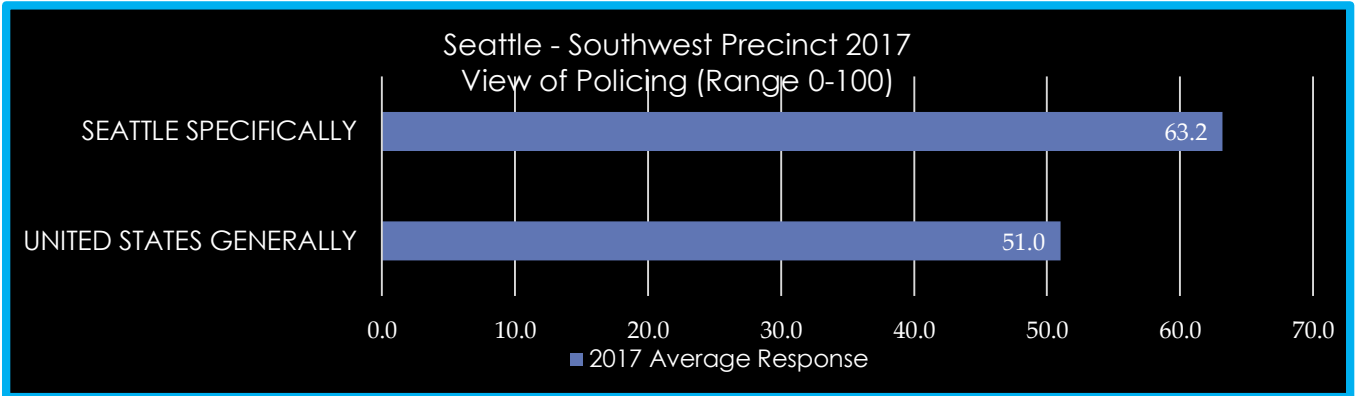
Seattle – Southwest Precinct (2017 N= 766)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Public Order
3- Unsafe driving/speeding	3- Property Crime
4- Residential Burglary	4- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
5- Auto Theft	5- Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue



2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

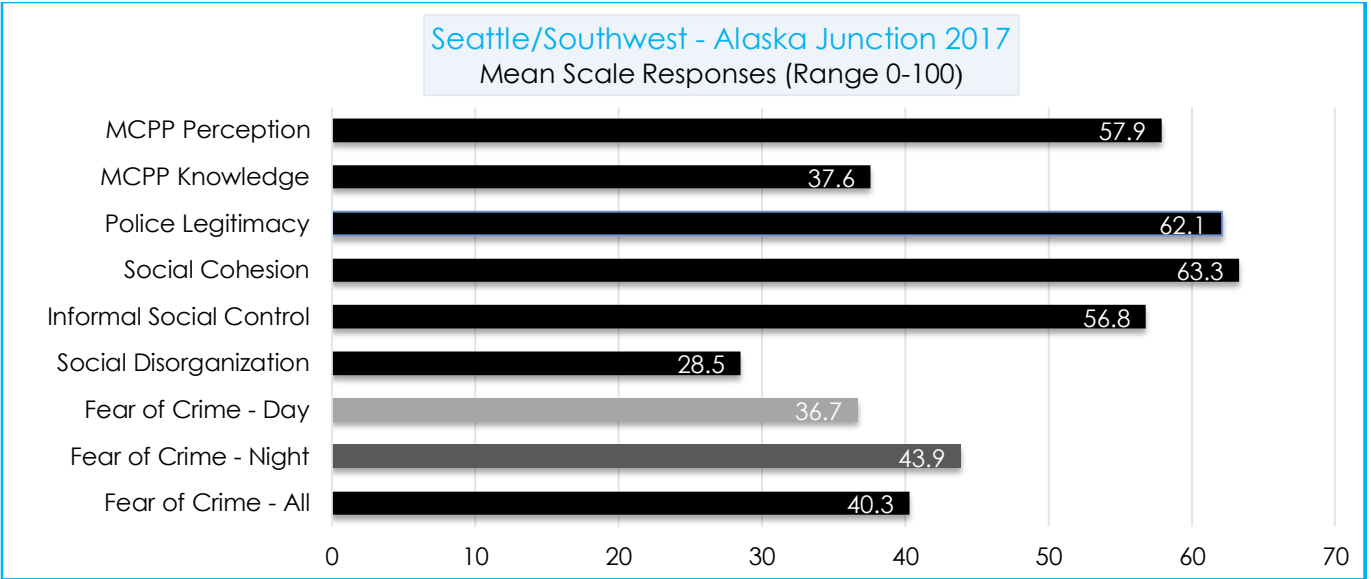


2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle – Alaska Junction (2017 N= 119)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Crime – Public Order
3- Unsafe driving/speeding	3- Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
4- Parking Issues	4- Concerns about selective enforcement/racial bias
5- Property crime - general	5- Concerns about police use of force



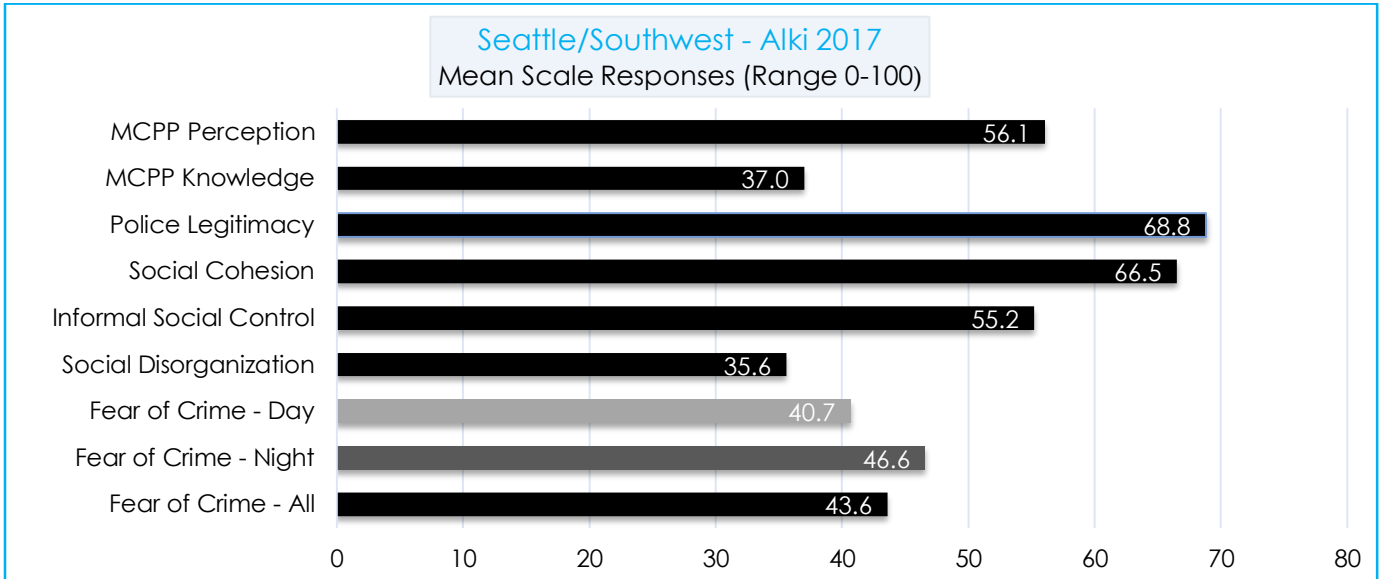
Seattle/Southwest – Alki (2017 N= 75)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
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2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

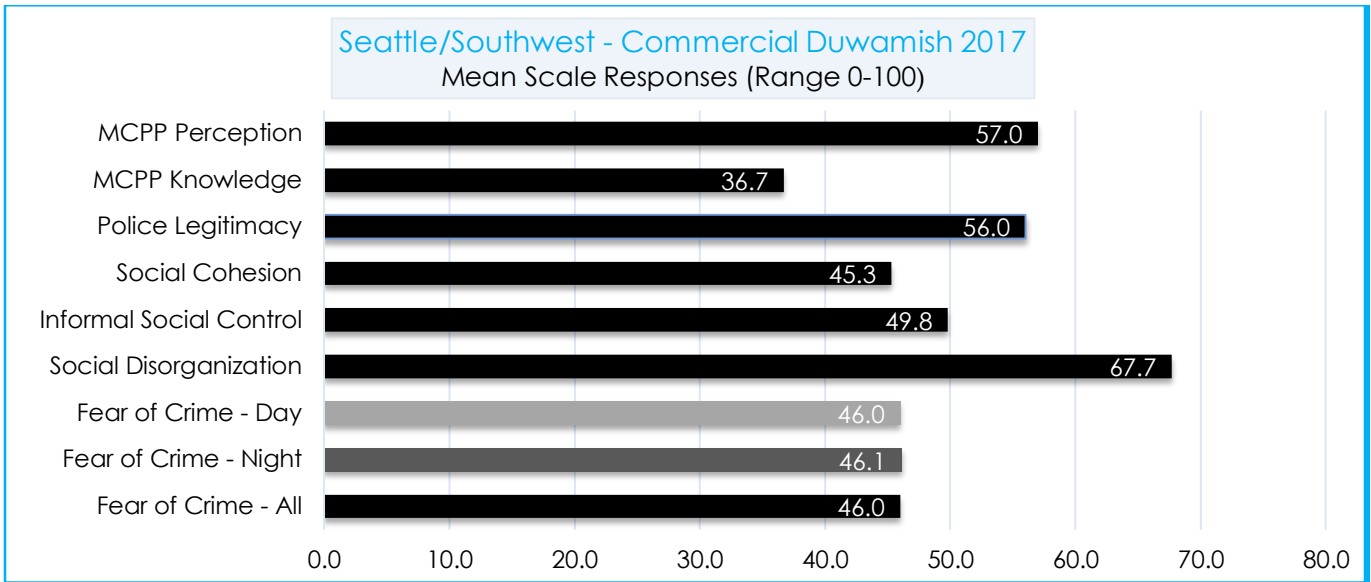


1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Crime – Public Order
3- Unsafe driving/speeding	3- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
4- Car/RV Camping	4- Crime – Property
5- Noise Levels	5- Mayor/City Council/City not dealing appropriately with homelessness

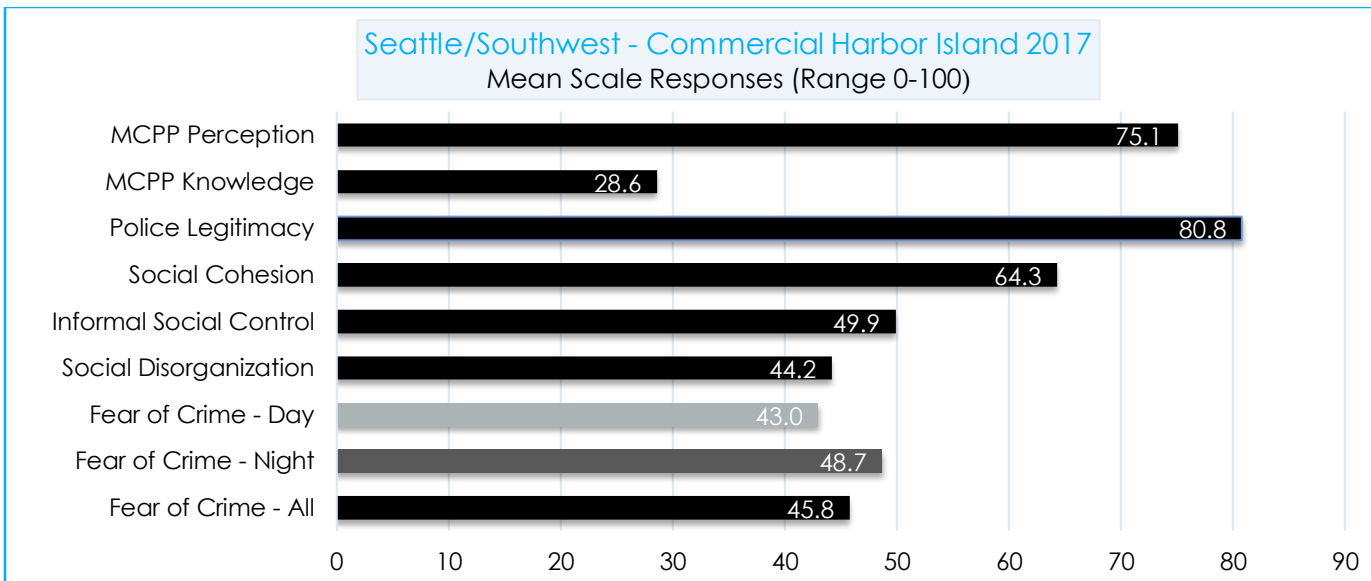


Seattle – Commercial Duwamish (2017 N= 4)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Homelessness encampments	1- Homelessness is a public safety and public health issue
2- Transient Camps	
3- Auto Theft	2- Crime – Public Order
4- Car Prowls	
5- Commercial Burglary	3- More police community outreach needed
6- Vandalism	4- More police community outreach needed to identity-based groups
7- Lack of Police Capacity	5- Lack of Police Capacity

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



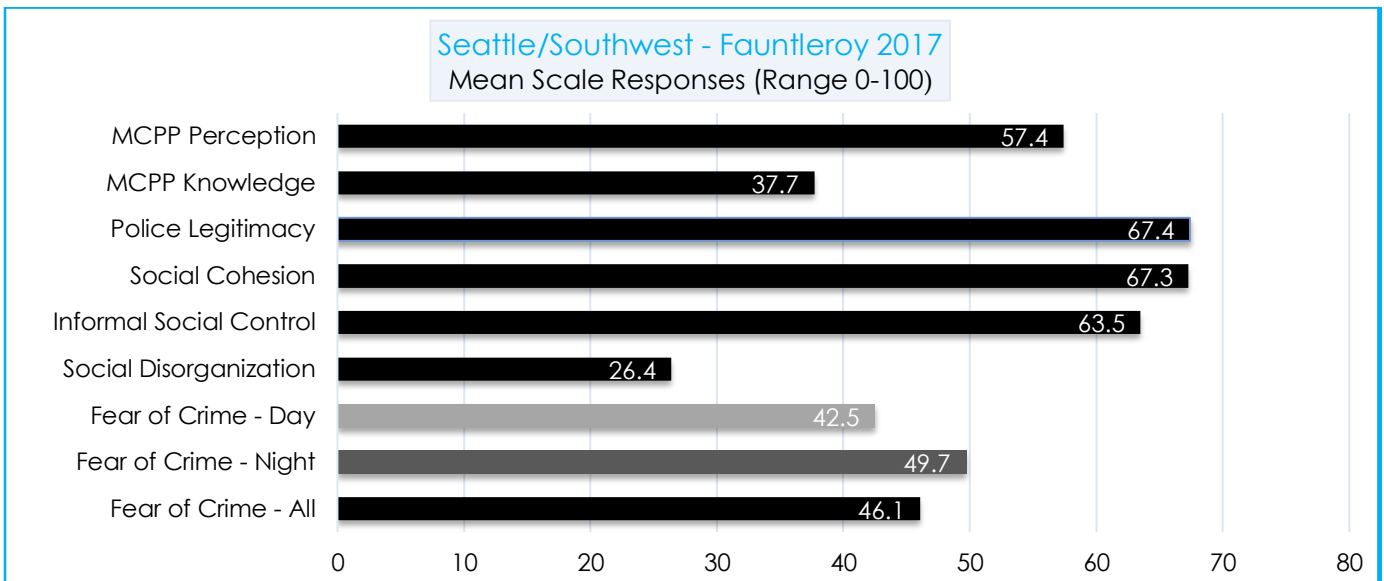
Seattle – Commercial Harbor Island (2017 N= 19)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	(Participants from this micro-community did not participate in the qualitative comments)
2- General community safety and quality of life issues	
3- Littering/dumping	--
4- Robbery	--
5- Auto Theft	--
6- Car Prowls	--





Seattle/Southwest – Fauntleroy (2017 N= 93)

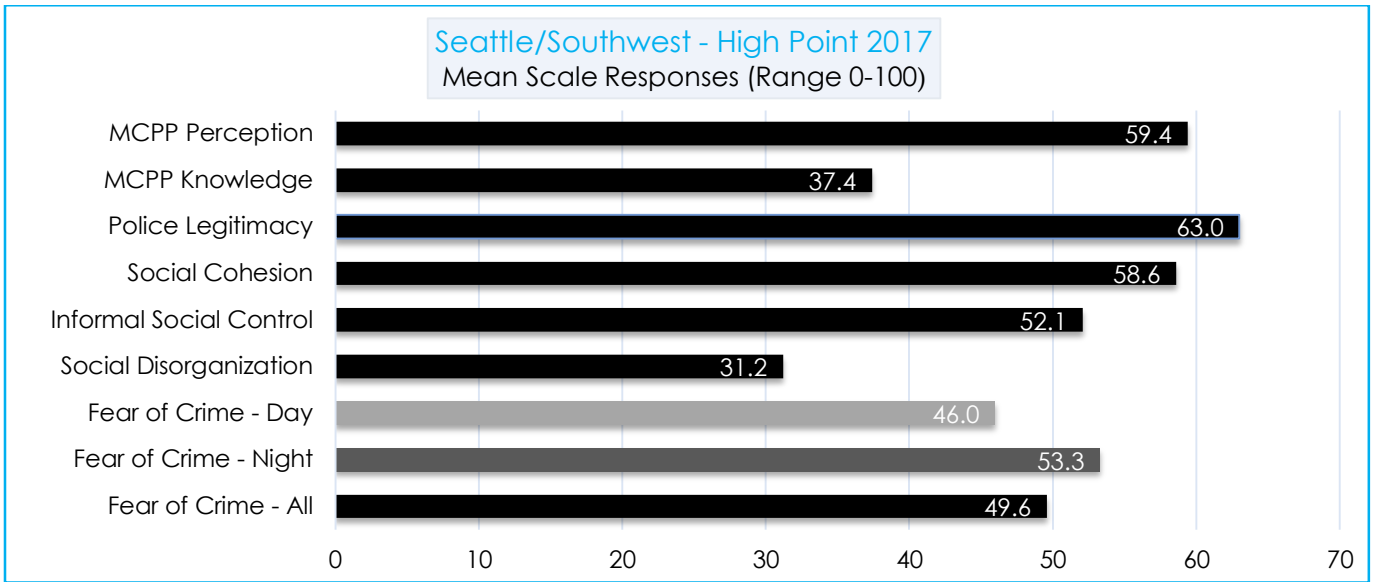
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Car Prowls	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Lack of Police Capacity	2- Crime – Public Order
3- Residential Burglary	3- Better City Coordination of Services Needed to Increase Public Safety
4- Auto Theft	4- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
5- Property crime – general	5- Crime – Property



Seattle – High Point (2017 N= 42)

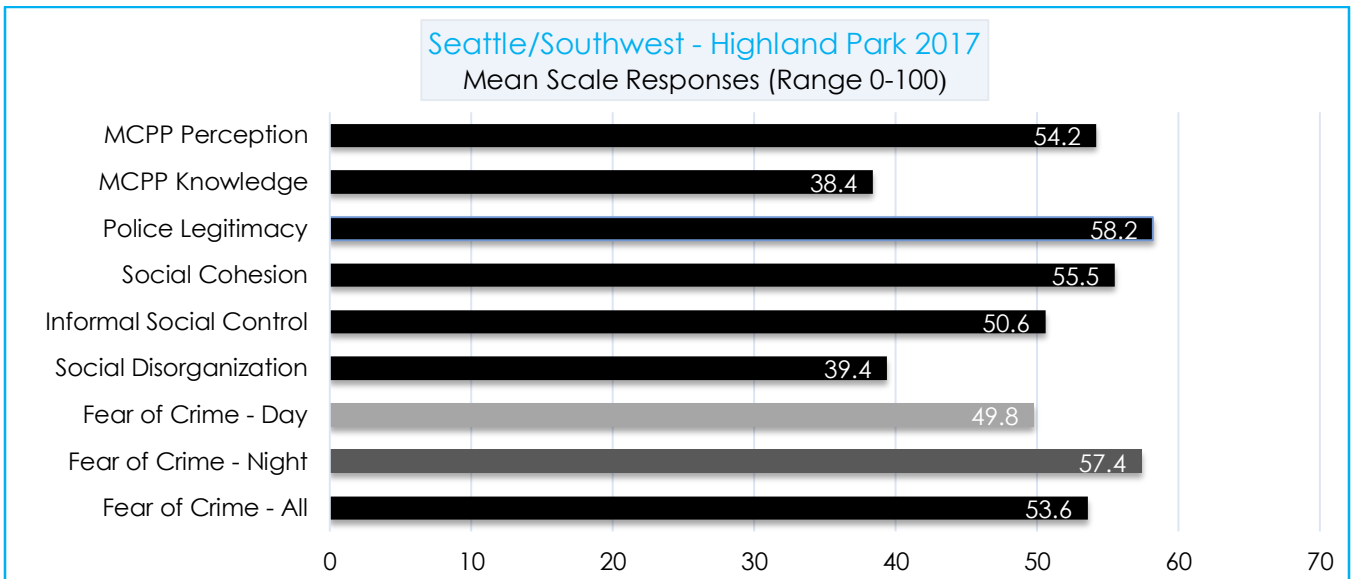
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- More CPTED/Situational/Environmental Crime Prevention Strategies and Resident Training
3- Residential Burglary	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4- Unsafe driving/speeding	4- Crime – Property
5- Property crime – general	5- Crime is on the rise

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/Southwest – Highland Park (2017 N= 75)

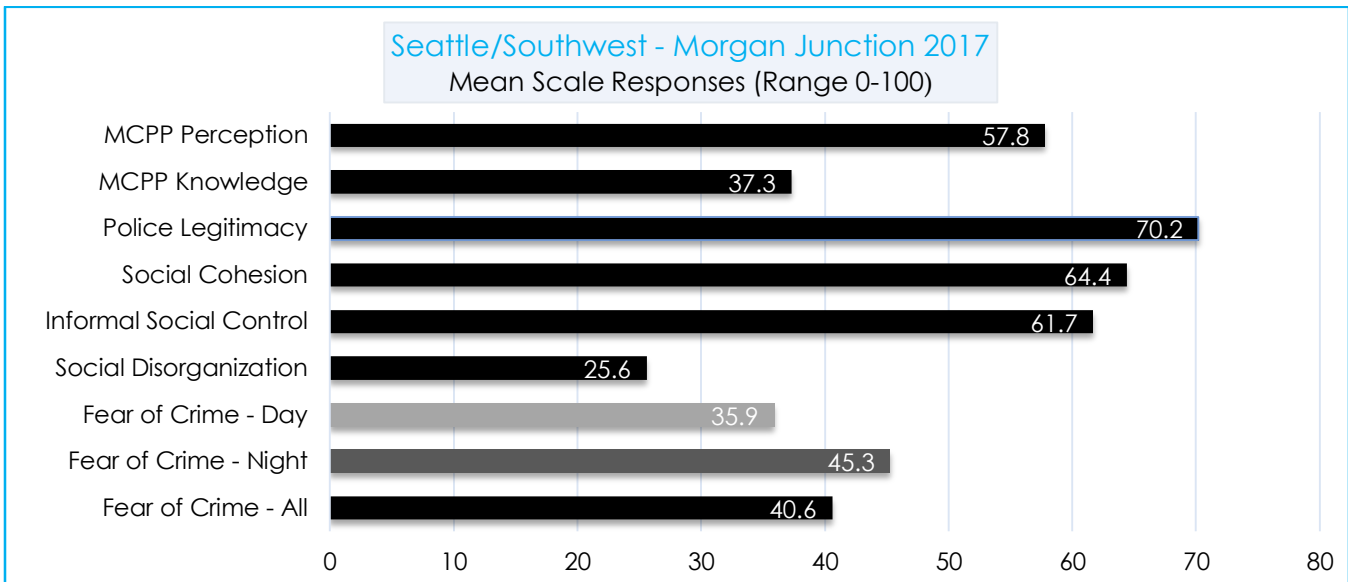
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2- Car Prowls	2- Crime – Property
3- Shots Fired	3- Crime – Public Order
4- Littering/Dumping	4- Lack of police professionalism/police demeanor/respect of residents
5- Unsafe driving/speeding	5- More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed



2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

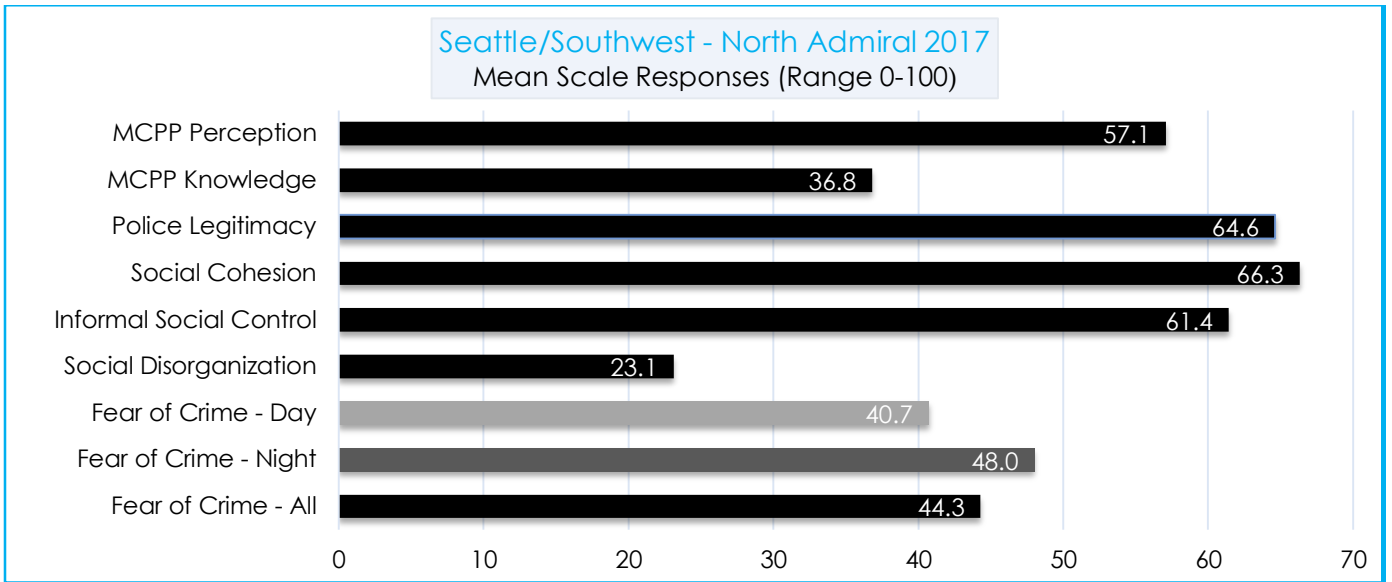


Seattle – Morgan Junction (2017 N= 40)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
3- Residential Burglary	3- Lack of trust in police – specifically
4- Auto Theft	4- SPD doing a great job
5- Property Crime – General	5- Crime – Property



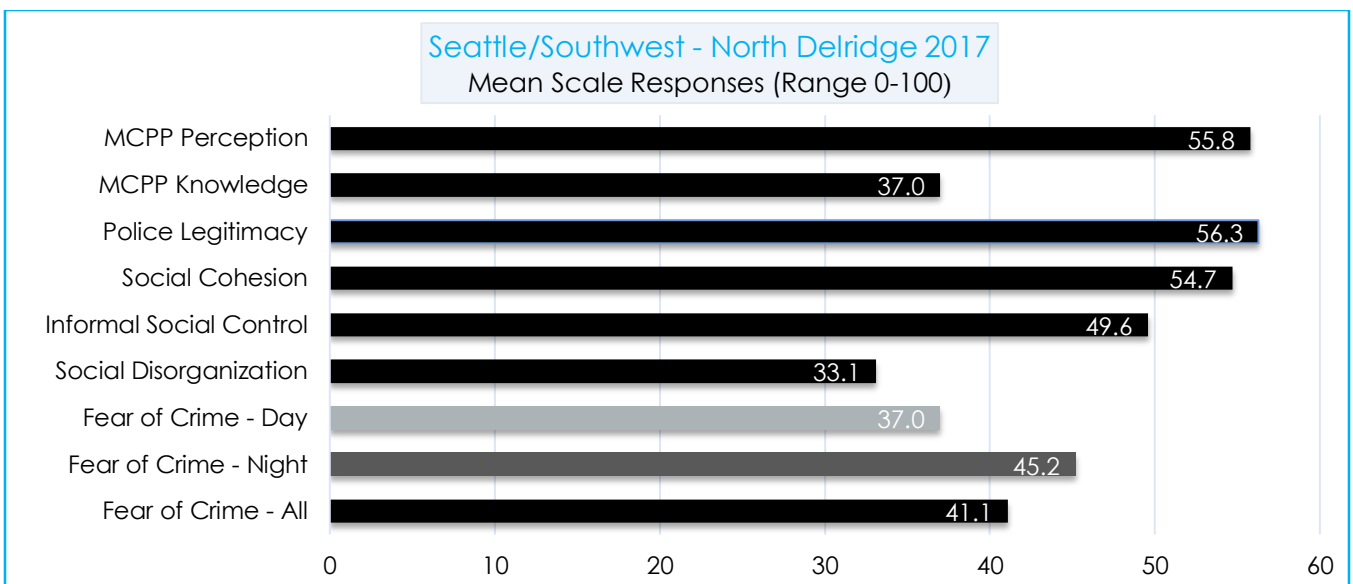
Seattle/Southwest – North Admiral (2017 N= 72)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
3- Unsafe driving/speeding	3- Crime – Public Order
4- Homeless Encampments (non-regulated)	4- Crime – Property
5- Residential Burglary	5- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/Southwest – North Delridge (2017 N= 45)

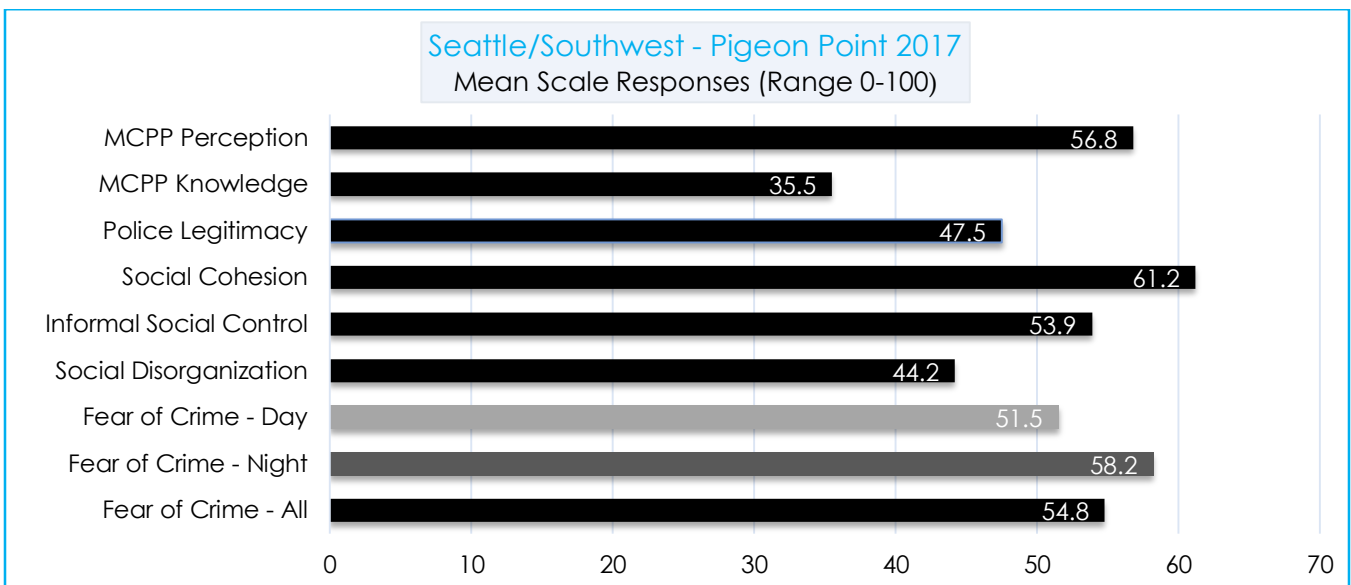
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Concerns about selective enforcement/racial bias
2- Shots Fired	2- Police need more training
3- Unsafe driving/speeding	3- Lack of professionalism/police demeanor/respect of residents
4- Parking Issues	4- More police community outreach needed
5- Car/RV Camping	5- SPD organization, culture, stability in leadership needs to change



2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

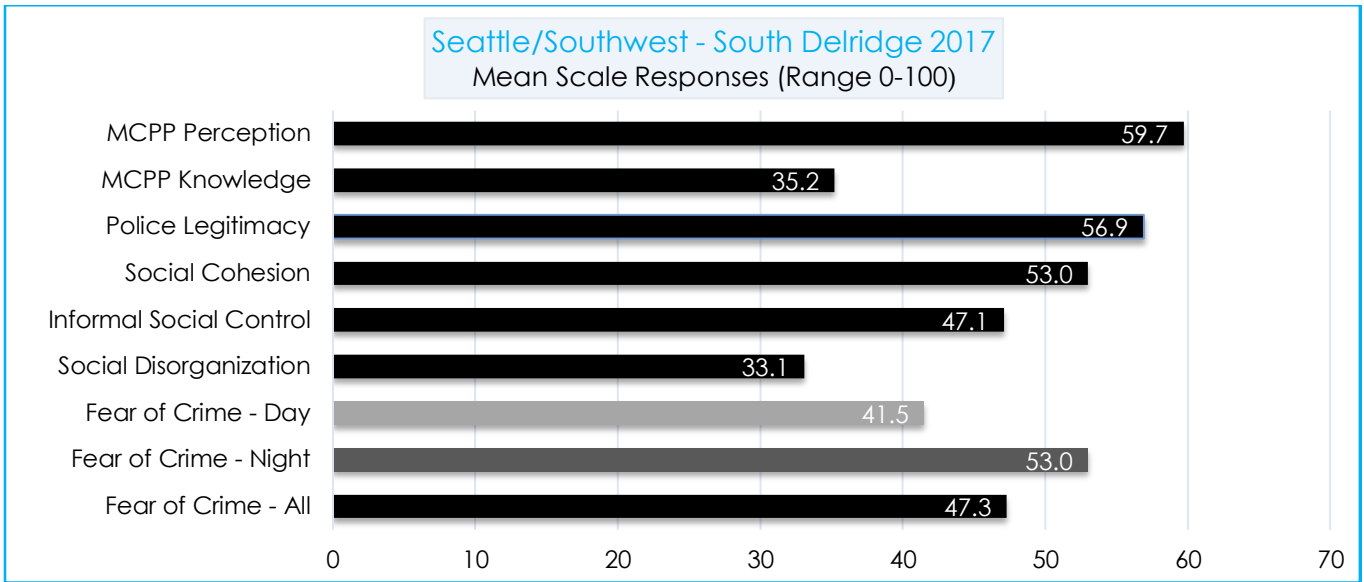


Seattle/Southwest – Pigeon Point (2017 N= 12)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
3- Littering/Dumping	3- Crime – Property
4- Car/RV camping	4- Crime – Public Order
5- Property crime – general	--



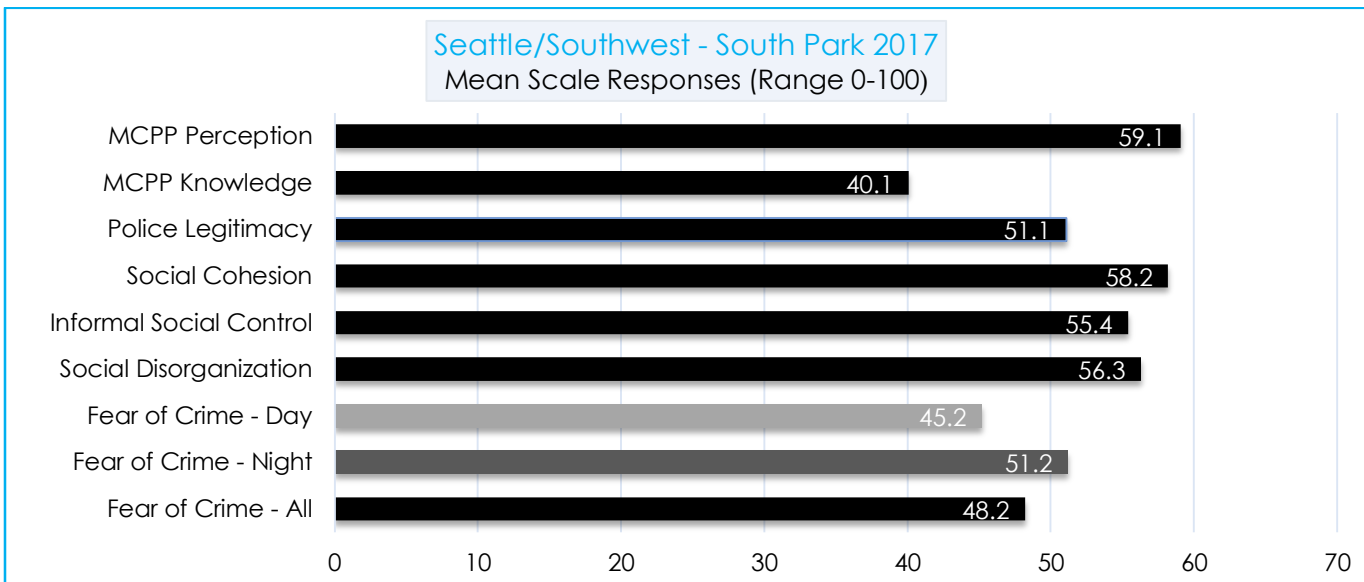
Seattle – South Delridge (2017 N= 29)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- More CPTED/Situational/Environmental Crime Prevention Strategies and Resident Training
2- Car Prowls	2- Lack of Police Capacity
3- Residential Burglary	3- Concerns about selective enforcement/racial bias
4- Shots Fired	4- Concerns about police use of force
5- Littering/Dumping	5- Crime – Public Order

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



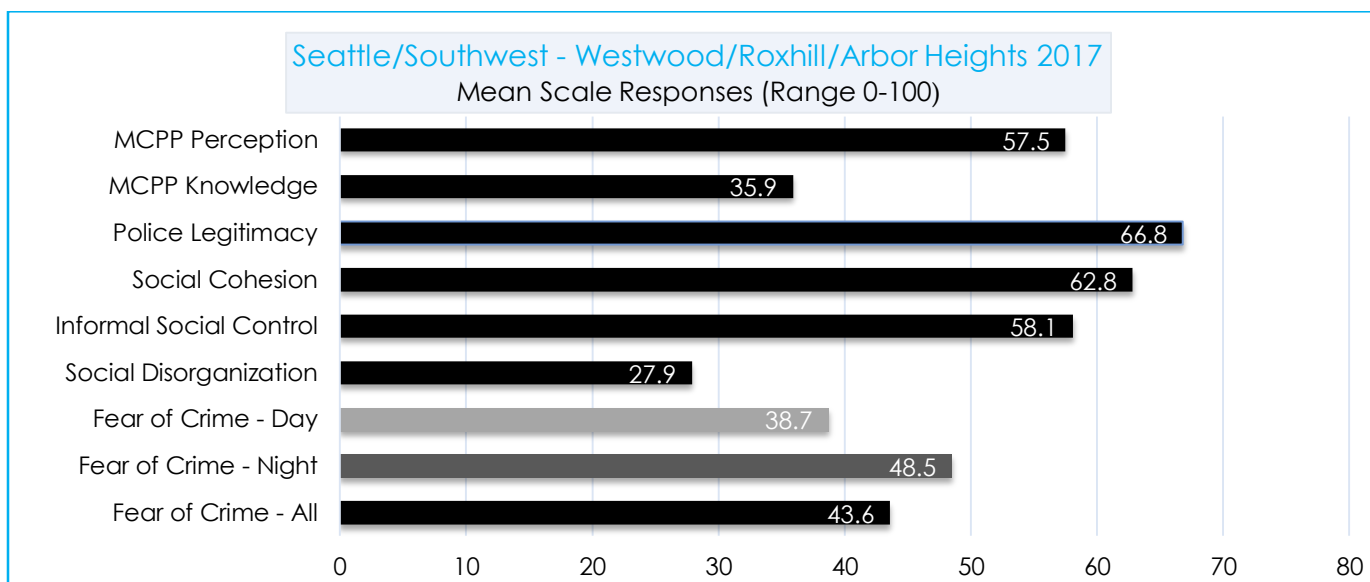
Seattle/Southwest – South Park (2017 N= 36)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Concerns about police use of force
3- Residential Burglary	3- Crime – Public Order
4- Gun Violence	4- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
5- Graffiti	5- Lack of trust in police generally





Seattle/Southwest – Westwood/Roxhill/Arbor Heights (2017 N= 105)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Crime – Property
2- Car Prowls	2- Crime – Public order
3- Residential Burglary	3- Lack of Police Capacity
4- Property crime – general	4- Mayor/City Council/City not dealing appropriately with homelessness
5- Auto Theft	5- SPD doing the best they can with limited resources

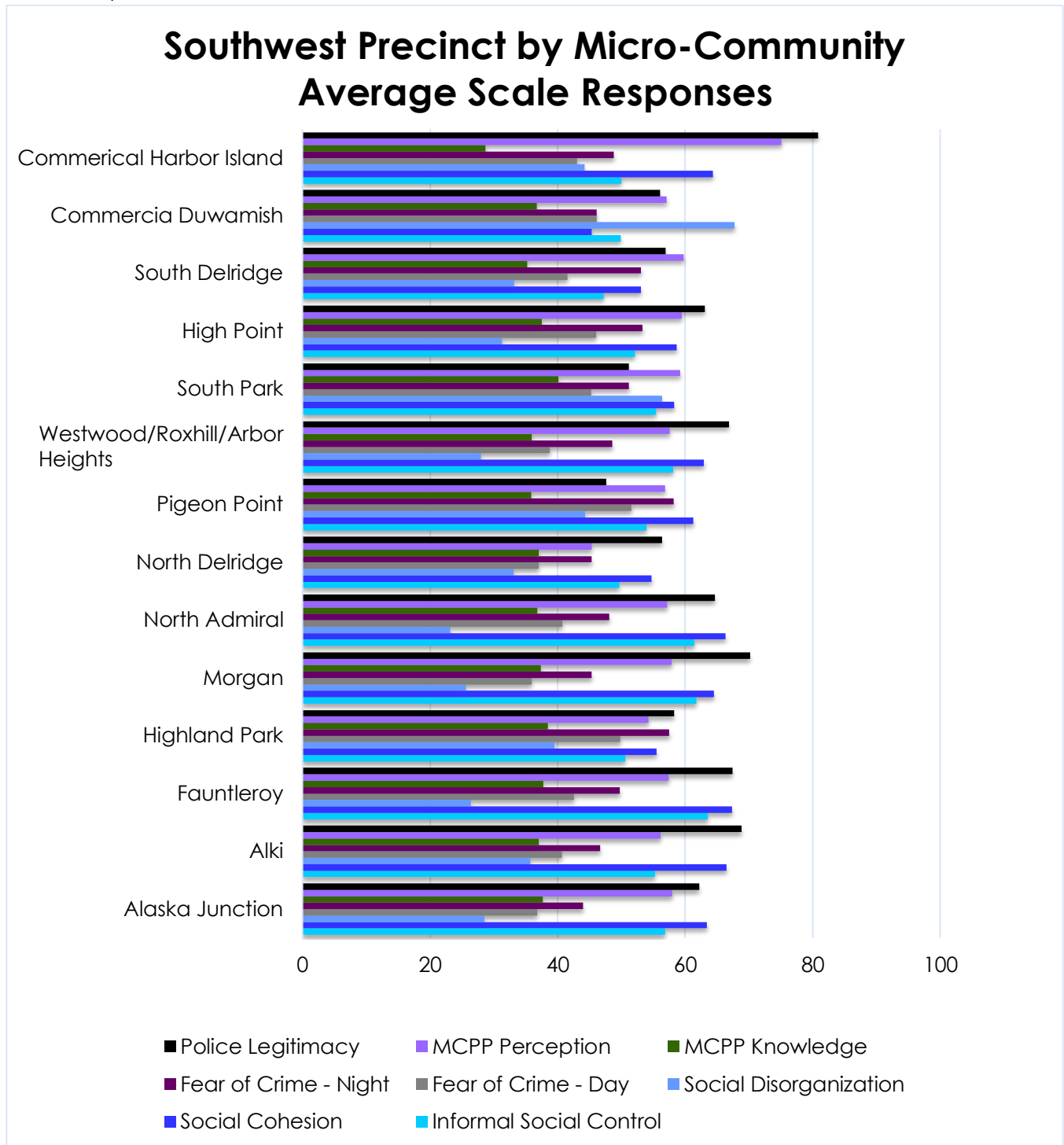


Summary of Findings for Southwest Precinct

The top public safety concerns for the Southwest Precinct are Lack of Police Capacity, Car Prowls, Unsafe driving/speeding, Residential Burglary and Auto Theft. As compared to the citywide top concerns, in the Southwest Precinct Unsafe Driving/Speeding and Auto theft rose to a top concern over Littering and Dumping and Property Crime. The most prominent themes residents in the Southwest Precinct commented on in their narrative responses were Lack of Police Capacity, Public Order, Property Crime, Traffic Issues - Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking and Homelessness as a public safety and public health issue. Southwest Precinct residents' most prominent themes were similar to those noted citywide. 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 South Park, shots fired in South Delridge or shots fired in Highland Park). The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety show scale ratings of moderate-high (63.5%) Police Legitimacy, moderate-high (62.1%) Social Cohesion, moderate (56.4%) Informal Social Control, low (32%) Social Disorganization and low-moderate (45.1) Fear of Crime (41.2%-Day, 48.9%-Night). At the



micro-community level, results on the scales differ 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) (e.g., high police legitimacy in Morgan Junction and Commercial Harbor Island as compared to South Park and Pigeon Point, higher fear of crime in Highland Park and Highpoint as compared to Fauntleroy) reflecting heterogeneous micro-communities on measures of community perception of public safety within the precinct.





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 2016- N=1222 and 2017- N=1105 completed survey responses from community members who indicated they live or work in the City of Seattle West Precinct. Of the total 2016- N=1222 and 2017-N=1105 West Precinct responses, 2016- N=491 and 2017- N=390 respondents offered narrative comments.

Seattle Public Safety Survey WEST PRECINCT Demographics - 2017					
Variable	Responses	2017 Unweighted		2017 Weighted	
		% Valid	N	% Valid	N
Connection	Live	25.3	276	24.9	275
	Work	8.5	93	10	111
	Live/Work	66.2	724	65.1	720
Age	< 20	0.4	4	0.4	4
	20-29	11.7	128	12.4	137
	30-39	20.5	224	20.8	230
	40-49	23.4	256	24	265
	50-59	19	208	18.2	201
	60-69	15.2	166	14.6	161
	70-79	8.3	91	7.5	83
	80-89	1.5	16	2.2	24
	> 90	0	0	0	0
Race*	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	1.7	19	2.8	31
	Asian	7.5	82	12.3	136
	Black/ African American	1.4	15	2	25
	Pacific Islander	1	11	1.6	18

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



	White	87.1	952	79	873
Ethnicity	Hispanic	3.8	41	5.9	65
Gender*	Female	60.1	654	48.1	529
	Male	38.5	419	49.7	547
	Transgender	0.4	4	0.5	6
Marital Status	Divorced	6.5	71	6	66
	Married/ Domestic Partnership	62.7	683	62.6	690
	Single	28.2	307	28.9	319
	Widowed	1.7	19	1.5	17
Education	No High School Diploma	1.7	18	2.6	29
	High School Diploma	1.9	21	2	22
	Some College	11.2	122	11.5	126
	Associate's Degree	5.4	59	5.7	63
	Bachelor's Degree	44.4	483	44.5	489
	Graduate Degree	35.4	385	33.7	371
Household Income	\$0- \$39,999	11	114	12.4	131
	\$40,000- \$79,999	19.7	205	19.6	207
	\$80,000- \$119,999	23	239	22	232
	\$120,000- \$159,999	14.1	147	14.5	153
	\$160,000- \$199,999	9.1	95	8.3	87
	\$200,000 or higher	23	239	23.1	244

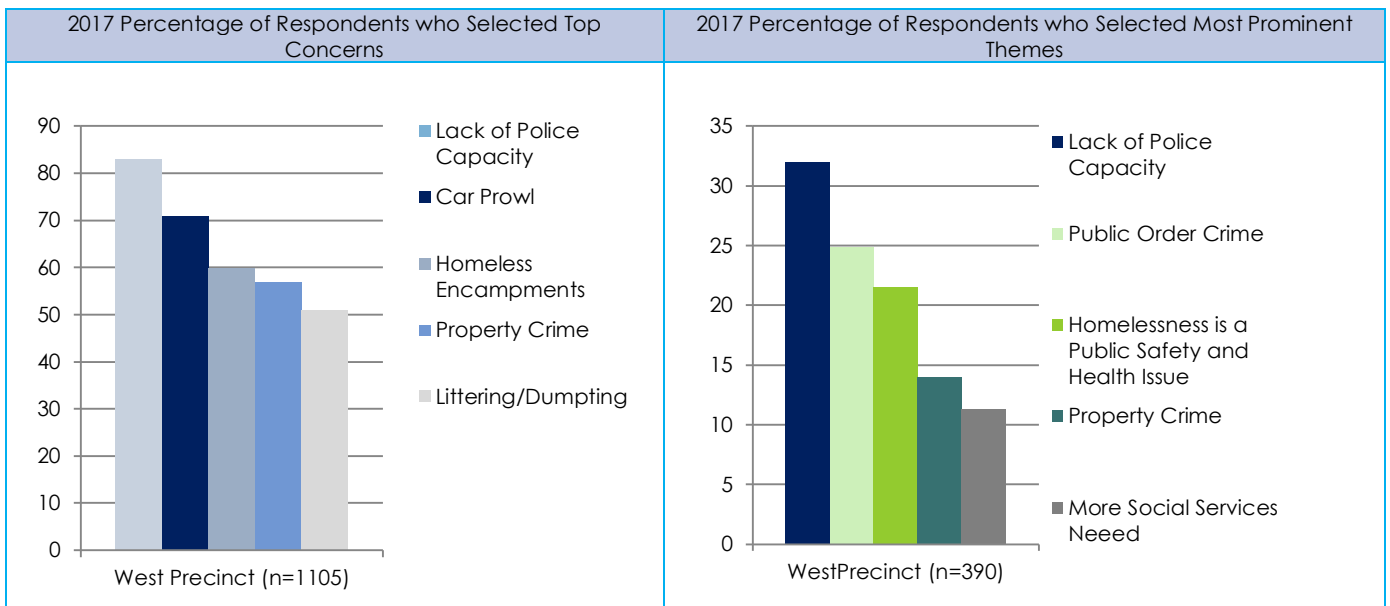
Top Public Safety Concerns, Prominent Themes, and Community Perceptions of Public Safety for West Precinct and West Precinct Micro-Communities

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.

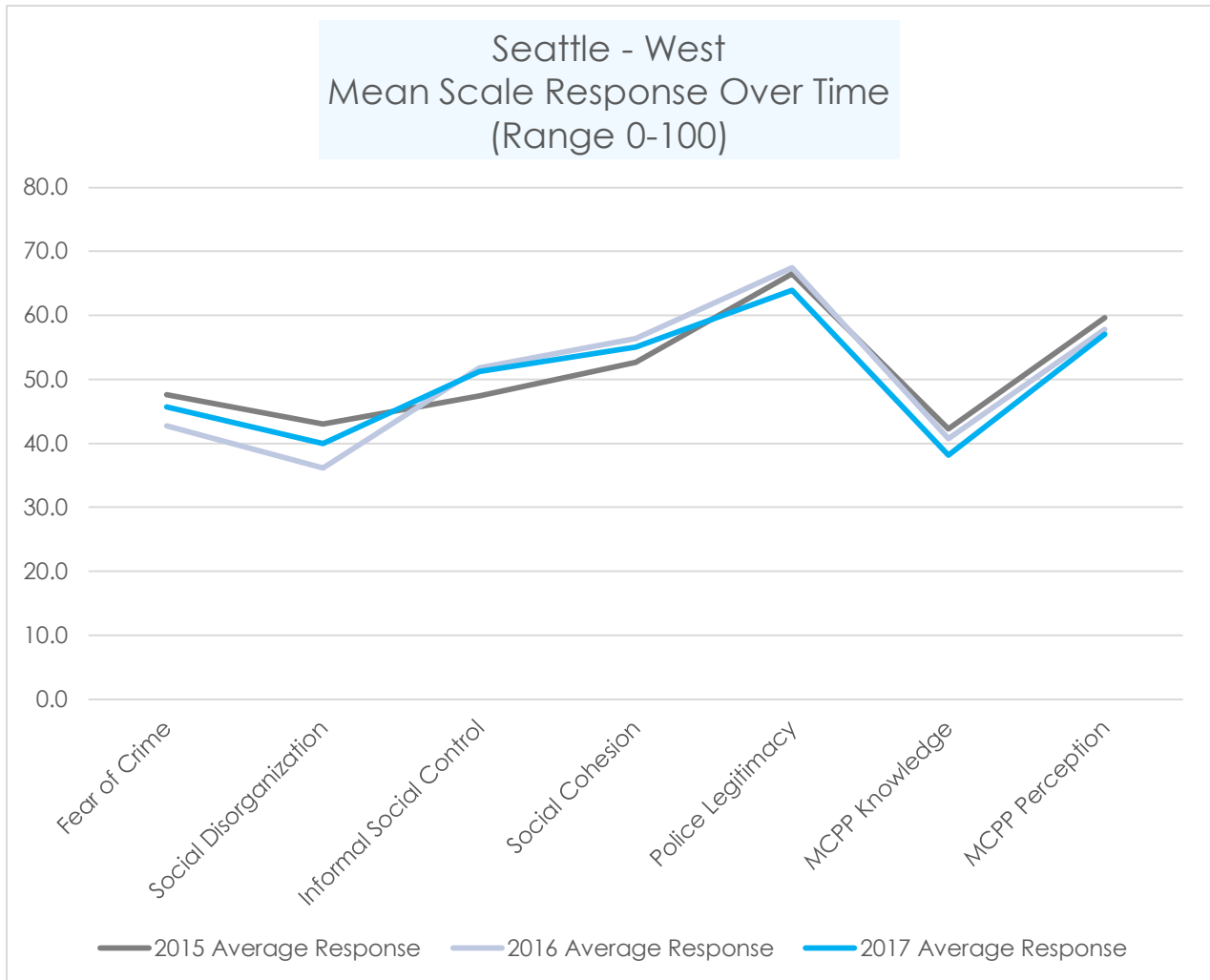
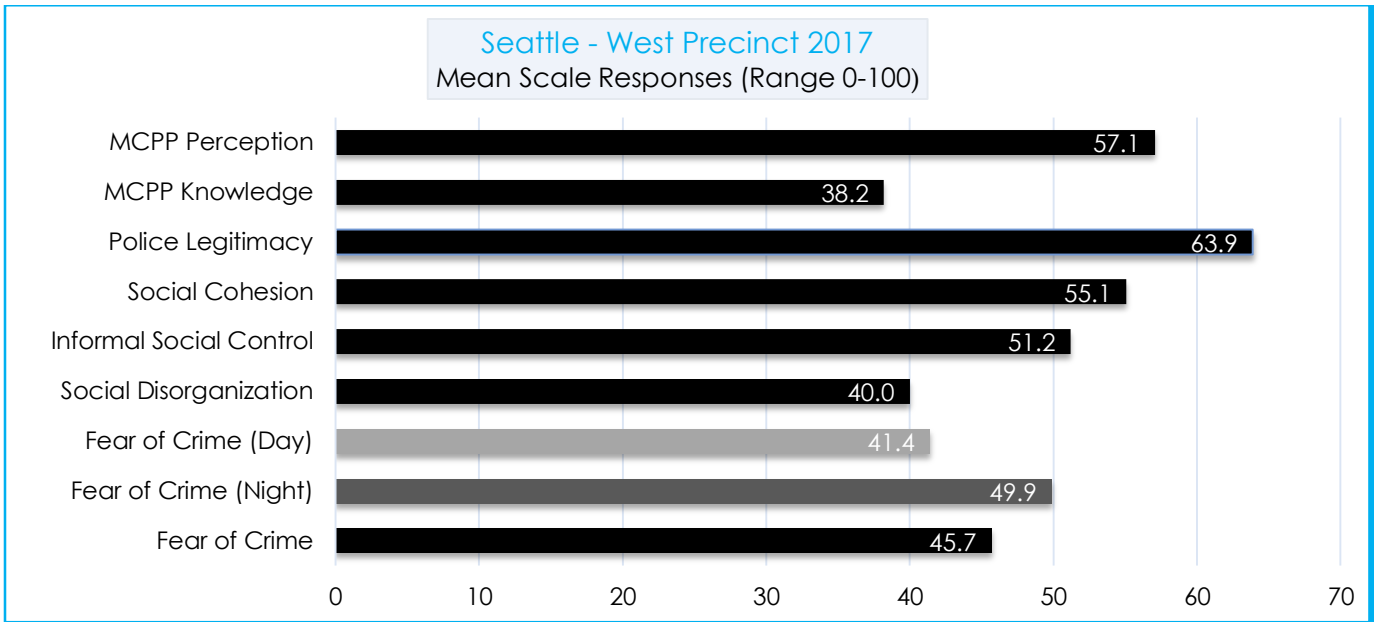
2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



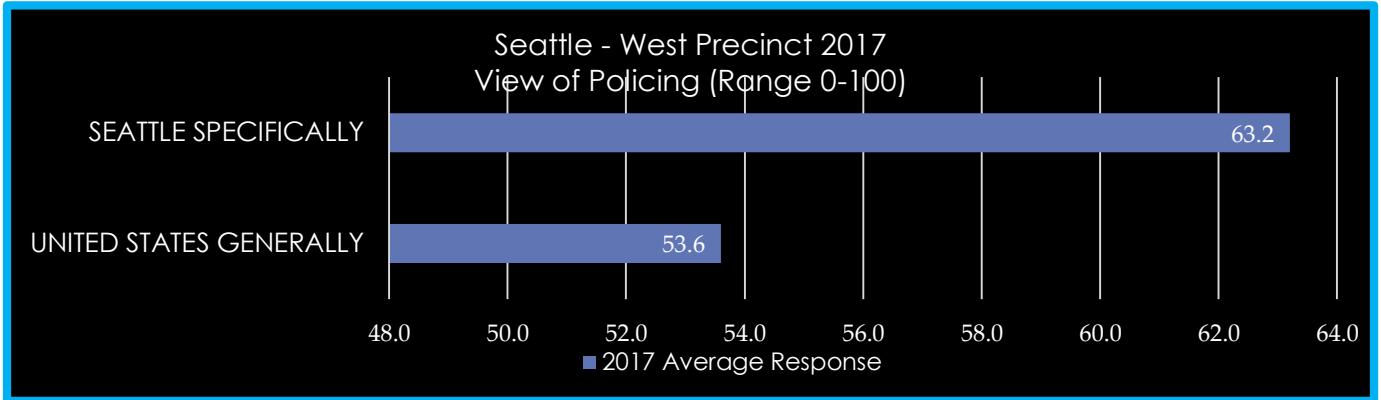
Seattle – West Precinct (2017 N= 1105)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2- Public Order Crime
3- Homeless Encampments (Non-Regulated)	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Health issue
4- Property Crime – General	4- Property Crime
5- Littering/Dumping	5- More Social Services Are Needed in the City



2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

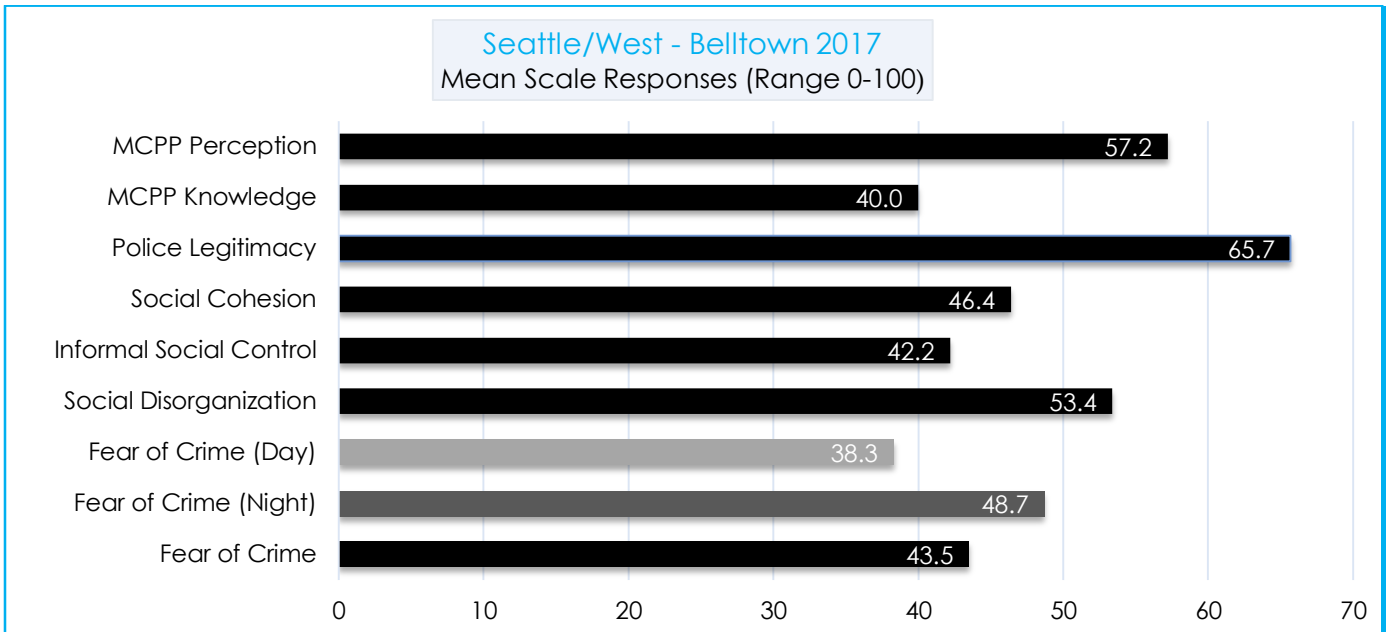


2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/West – Belltown (2017 N= 175)

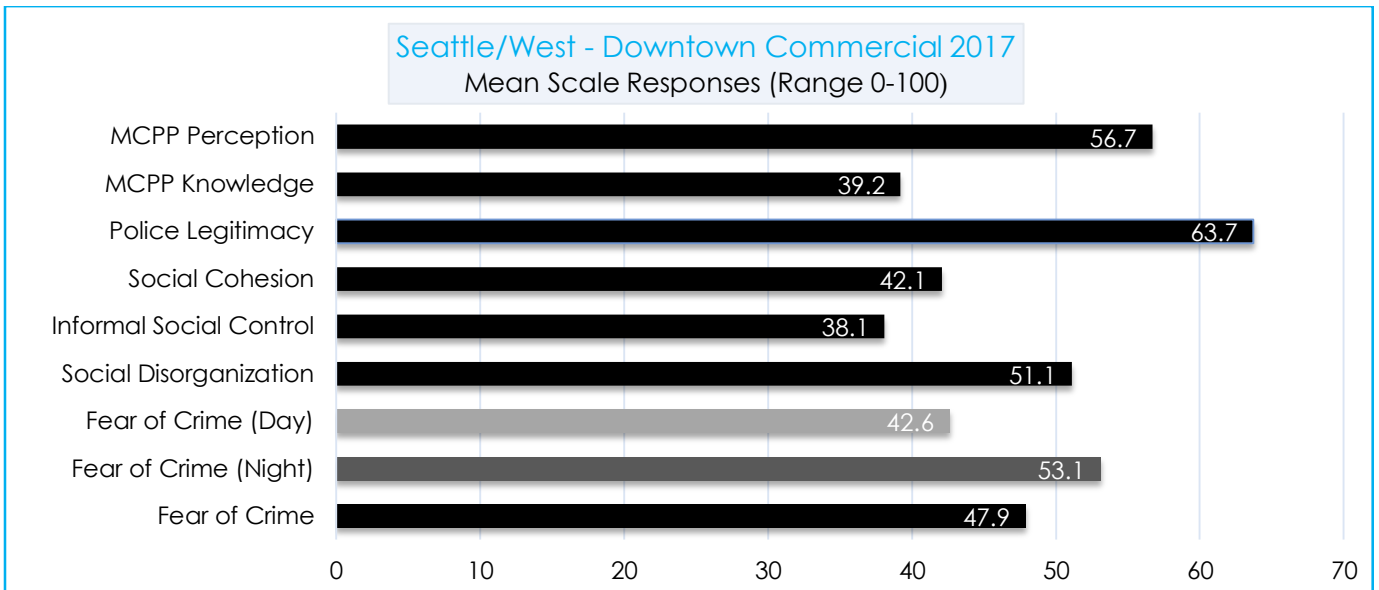
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Public Order Crime
2- Drug Use in Public	2- Lack of Police Capacity
3- Civility Issues	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4- Homeless Encampments	4- Police Need more Training
5- Loitering	5- Crime is on the Rise



2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results

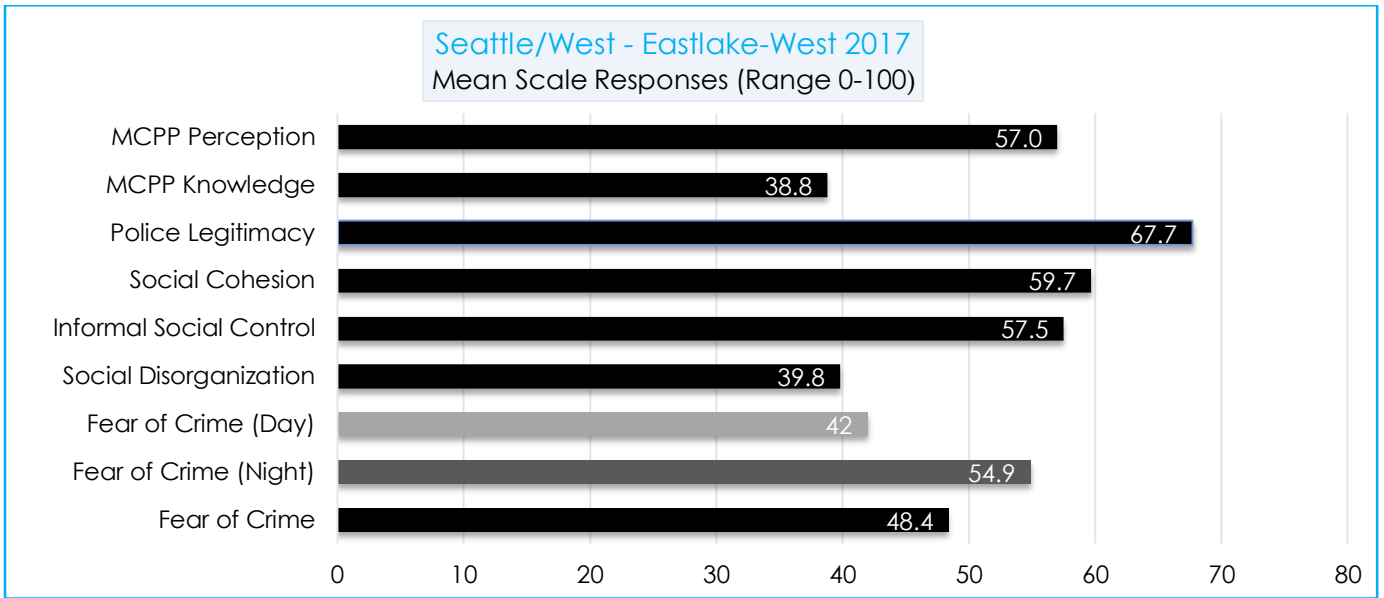


Seattle/West – Downtown Commercial (2017 N=122)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Civility Issues	2- Public Order Crime
3- Aggressive Panhandling	3- Better City Coordination of Services Needed to Increase Public Safety
4- Drug Use in Public	4- More Community Outreach Needed
5- Assault	5- More Social Services Needed



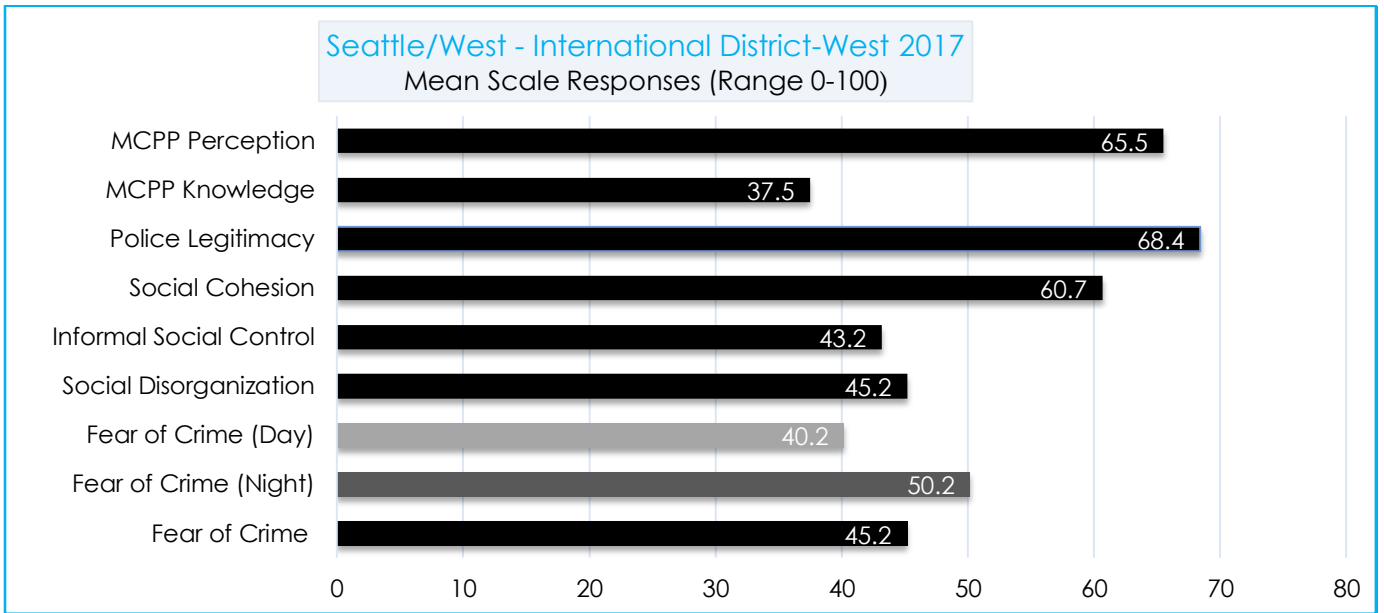
Seattle/West – Eastlake-West (2017 N= 53)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2- Car Prowls	2- Lack of Police Capacity
3- Residential Burglary	3- More CPTED and Resident Training
4- Parking Issues	4- Better City Coordination of Services Needed to Increase Public Safety
5- Homeless Encampments	5- More Police Community Outreach to Identity Based Groups

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



Seattle/West – International District-West (2017 N= 45)

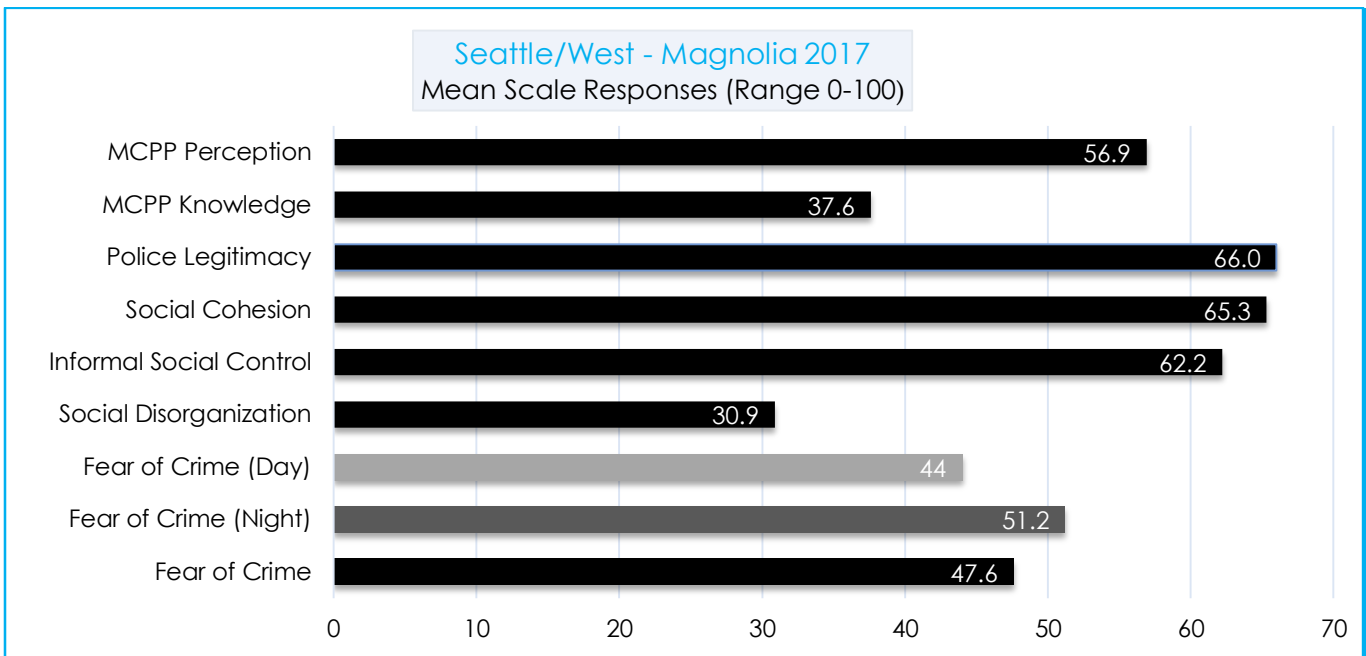
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2- Robbery	2- Mayor/City Not Dealing Appropriately With Homelessness
3- Car Prowls	3- More Social Services are Needed in the City
4- Civility Issues	4-Lack of Police Capacity
5- Public Intoxication	5- Better City Coordination of Services Needed to Increase Public Safety





Seattle/West – Magnolia (2017 N= 263)

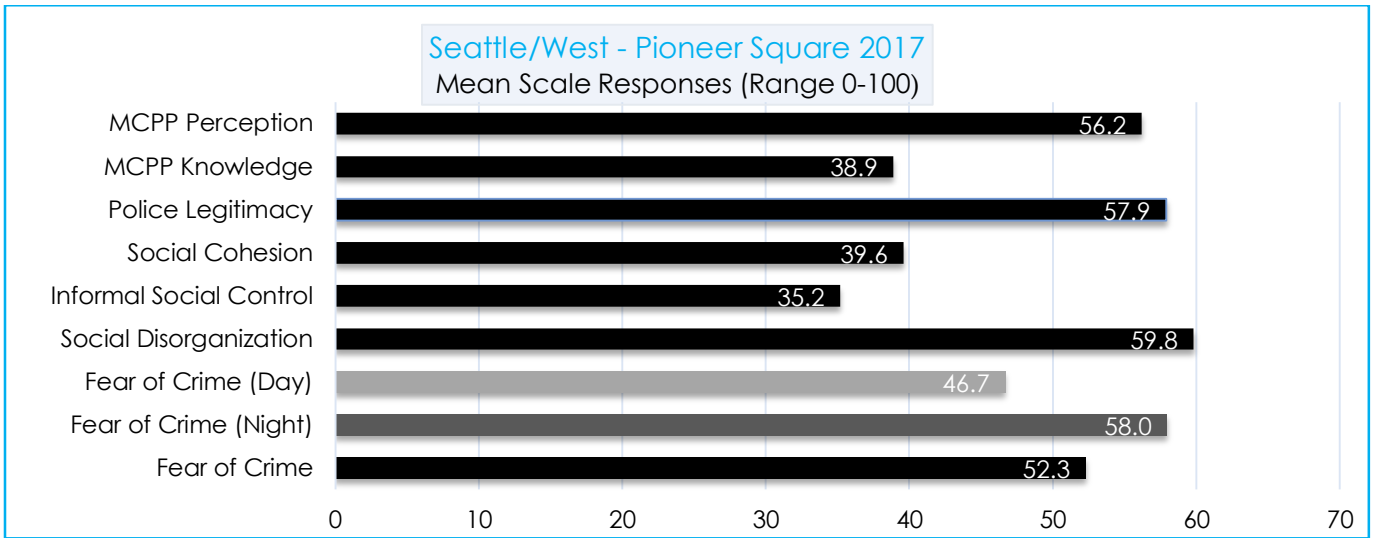
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowl	2- Public Order Crime
3- Car/RV Camping	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health issue
4- Residential Burglary	4- Property Crime
5- Homeless Encampments	5- Mayor/City Council/City not Dealing Appropriately with Homelessness



Seattle/West – Pioneer Square (2017 N= 65)

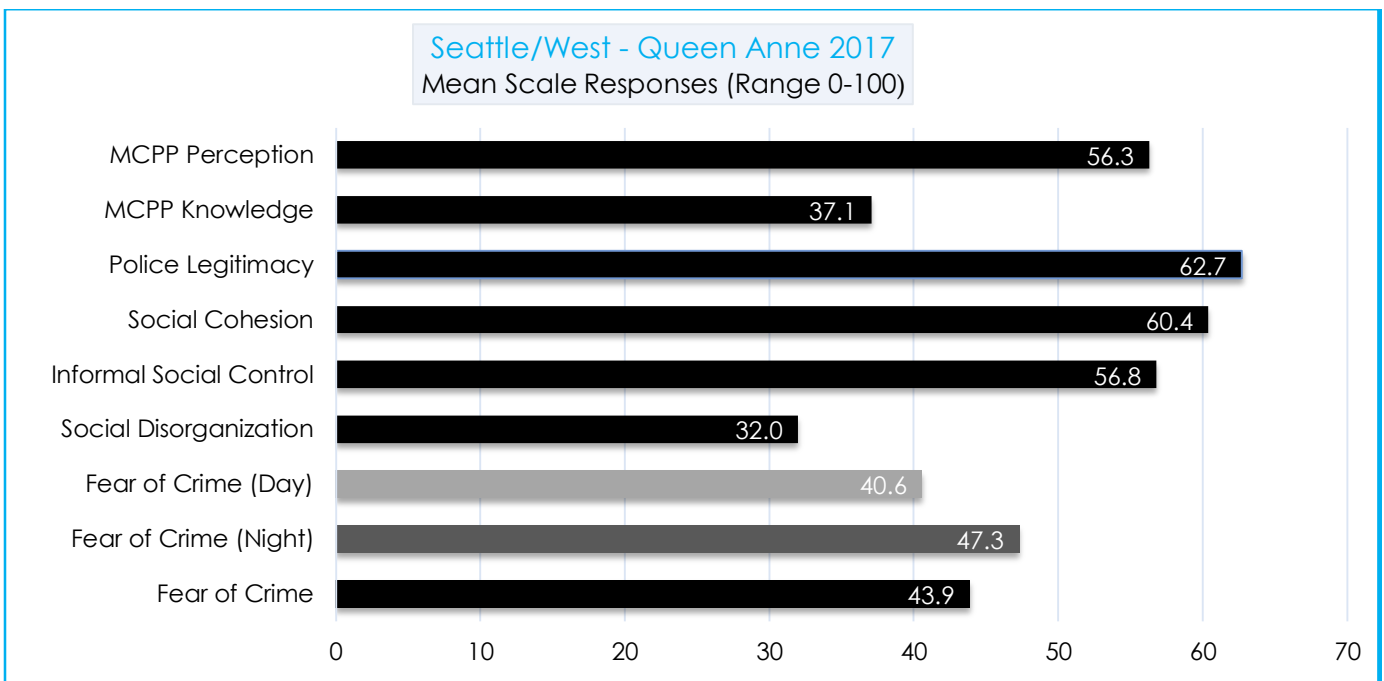
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Public Order Crime
2- Civility Issues	2- Lack of Police Capacity
3- Aggressive Panhandling	3-Mayor/City Council/City not Dealing Appropriately with Homelessness
4- Lack of Resources for Individuals with Mental Illness	4- SPD Doing the Best they can with Limited Resources
5- Public Intoxication	5- Violent Crime

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



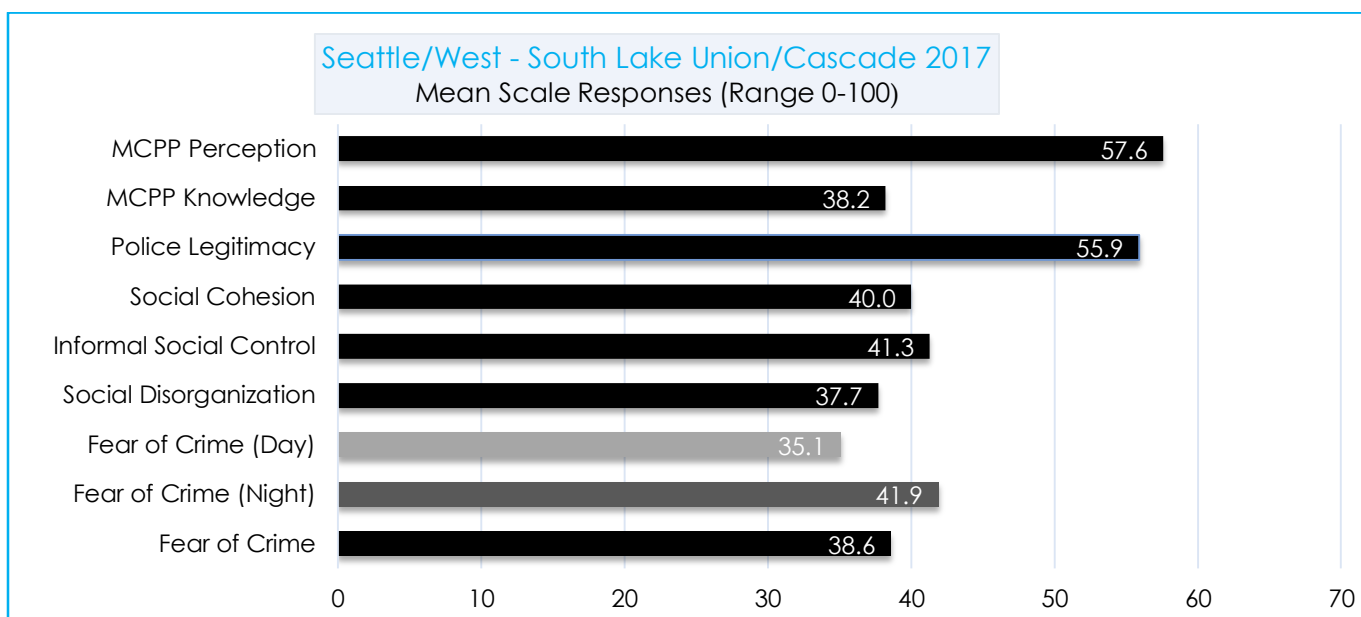
Seattle/West – Queen Anne (2017 N= 327)

2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Lack of Police Capacity
2- Car Prowls	2-Property Crime
3- Homeless Encampments	3- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
4- Property Crime	4- Public Order Crime
5- Residential Burglary	5- More Social Services are Needed in the City





Seattle/West – South Lake Union/Cascade (2017 N= 55)	
2017 Top Public Safety Concerns	2017 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1- Lack of Police Capacity	1- Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue
2- Parking Issues	2- Public Order Crime
3- Car Prowls	3- Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking
4- Aggressive Panhandling	4- Lack of Police Capacity
5- Lack of Resources for Individuals with Mental Illness	5- Concerns about Police Use of Force

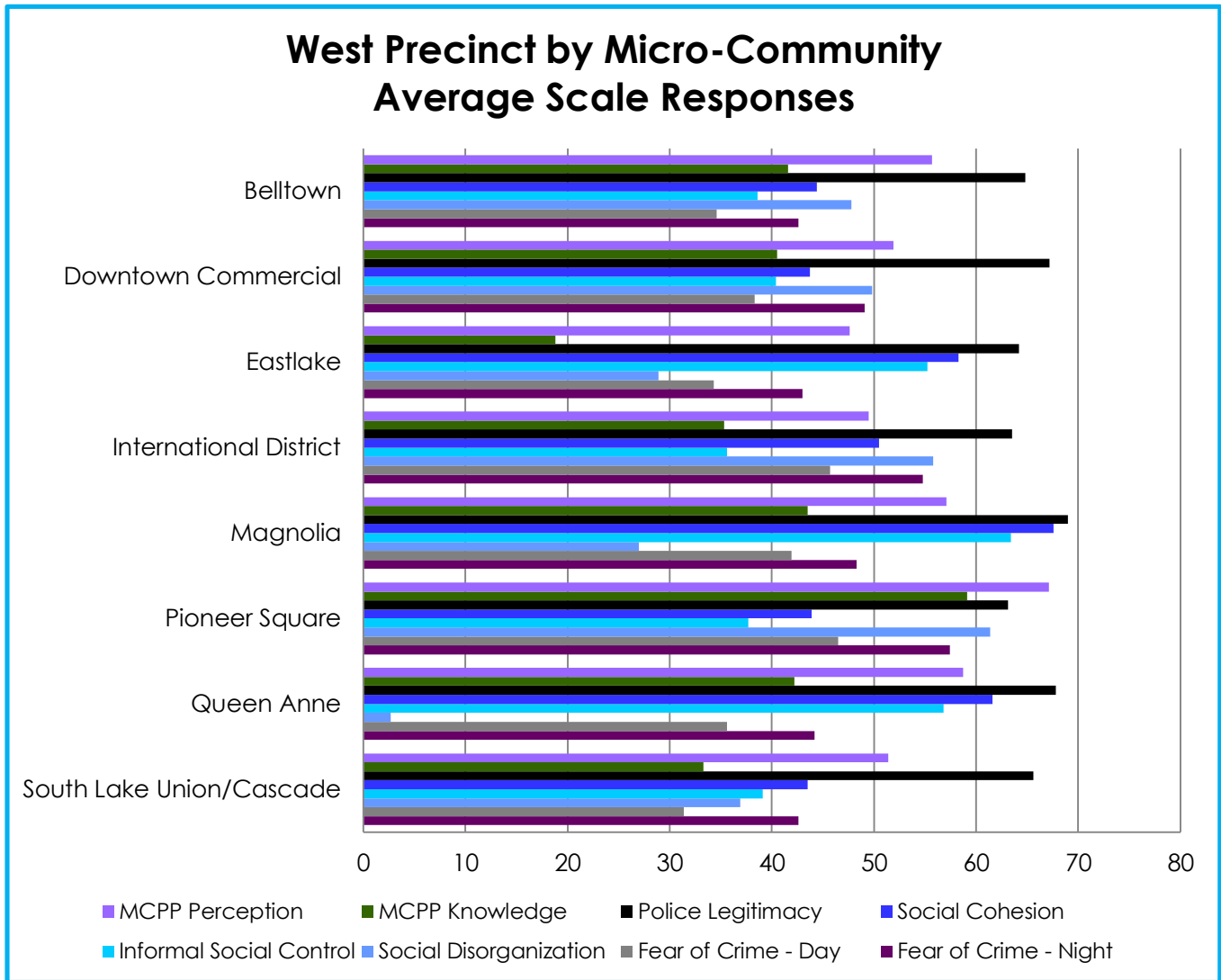


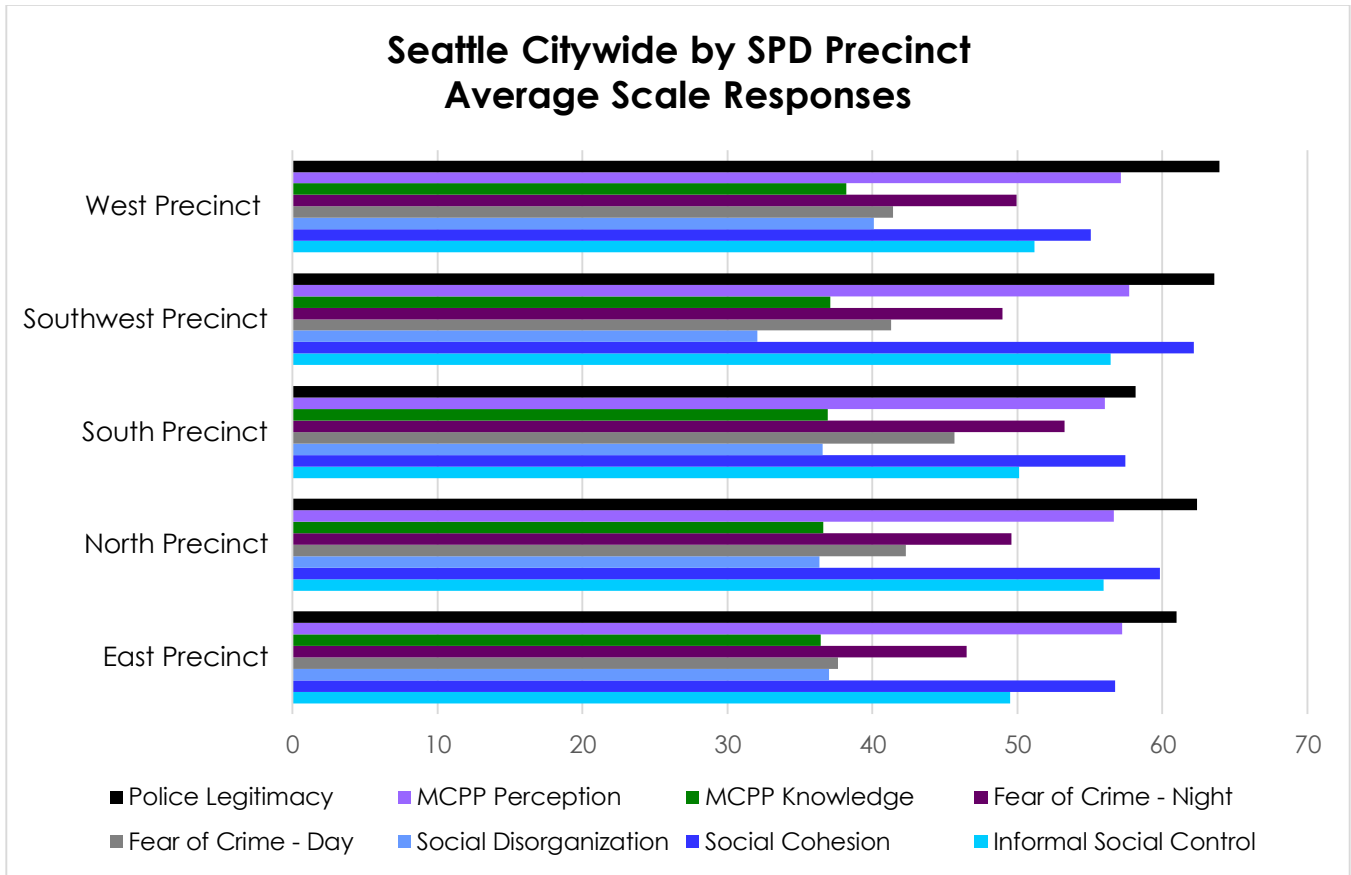
Summary of Findings for West Precinct

The top public safety concerns for the West Precinct are Lack of Police Capacity, Car Prowls, Homeless Encampments, Property Crime - General, and Littering/Dumping. For the West Precinct, Homeless Encampments rose to the top concern as compared to citywide replacing Residential Burglary. The most prominent themes residents in the West Precinct commented on in their narrative responses are Lack of Police Capacity, Public Order Crime, Homelessness as a Public Safety and Health Issue, Property Crime, and More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed. In comparison with the themes noted by residents citywide, More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed replaced Traffic Issues as a prominent theme. 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, loitering in Belltown and public intoxication in Pioneer Square were noted as top concerns). The results on the scales measuring community perceptions of public safety suggest that West Precinct scale ratings of moderate-high (63.9%) Police Legitimacy, moderate (55.1%) Social Cohesion, moderate (51.2%) Informal Social Control, low-moderate (40%) Social Disorganization and low-moderate (45.7% Fear of Crime (41.4%-Day, 49.9%-Night)). 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 South Lake Union/Cascade) reflecting heterogeneous micro-communities on measures of community perception of public safety (e.g., high fear of crime at night and low social control in the Downtown and high Police Legitimacy and Social Cohesion in Queen Anne and Magnolia as compared to Pioneer Square).





Summary of Findings Citywide

Citywide, residents who live and work in Seattle view Lack of Police Capacity, Car Prowls, Residential Burglary, Property Crime, and Littering/Dumping as top public safety concerns in 2017 and note Lack of Police Capacity, Public Order Crime, Homelessness as a Public Safety and Public Health Issue, Property Crime, and crime concerning Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking as most prominent themes in their narrative comments. On the scales measuring aspects of micro-community public safety, citywide scale ratings show moderate-high (62.1%) Police Legitimacy, moderate (58%) Social Cohesion, moderate (53.5%) Informal Social Control, low (36.6%) Social Disorganization, and low-moderate (41.5%) Fear of Crime (41.5%-Day, 45.4%-Night)

By precinct and micro-community, top concerns and prominent themes differ. East Precinct residents view Lack of Police Capacity, Car Prowls, Parking Issues, Littering/Dumping, and Residential Burglary as their top concerns and Crime-Public Order, Lack of Police Capacity, Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue, Concerns about Selective Enforcement/Racial Bias, and More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed as their top themes with scale ratings of moderate-high (61%) Police Legitimacy, moderate (57%) Social Cohesion, moderate (50%) Informal Social Control, low (37%) Social Disorganization, and low-moderate (42%) Fear of Crime (37%-Day, 46%-Night). North precinct residents view Lack of Police Capacity, Car Prowls, Residential Burglary, Property Crime, and Car/RV Camping as their top concerns and Crime- Public Order, Lack of Police Capacity, Crime- Property, Homelessness is a Public Safety and Public Health Issue, and Traffic Issues – Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking as their top



themes with scale ratings of moderate-high (62.4%) Police Legitimacy, moderate (59.9%) Social Cohesion, Moderate (55.9%) Informal Social control, low (36.3%) Social Disorganization, and low-moderate (45.9%) fear of crime (42.3%-Day, 49.6%-Night). South Precinct residents view Lack of Police Capacity, Car Prowls, Residential Burglary, Littering/Dumping, and Property Crime – General as their top concerns and Lack of Police Capacity, Crime-Public Order, Traffic Issues - Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking, Crime-Violent, and Crime-Property as their top themes with scale ratings of moderate (58%) Police Legitimacy, moderate (57%) Social Cohesion, moderate (50%) Informal Social Control, low (36%) Social Disorganization and moderate (49%) Fear of Crime (45%-Day, 53%-Night). Southwest Precinct residents view Lack of Police Capacity, Car Prowls, Unsafe driving/speeding, Residential Burglary and Auto Theft as their top concerns and Lack of Police Capacity, Public Order, Property Crime, Traffic Issues - Pedestrian/Bike/Transit/Parking and Homelessness as a public safety and public health issue as their top themes with scale ratings of moderate-high (63.5%) Police Legitimacy, moderate-high (62.1%) Social Cohesion, moderate (56.4%) Informal Social Control, low (32%) Social Disorganization and low-moderate (45.1) Fear of Crime (41.2%-Day, 48.9%-Night). West Precinct residents view Lack of Police Capacity, Car Prowls, Homeless Encampments, Property Crime - General, and Littering/Dumping as their top concerns and Lack of Police Capacity, Public Order Crime, Homelessness as a Public Safety and Health Issue, Property Crime, and More Behavioral Crisis Services Needed as their top themes with scale ratings of moderate-high (63.9%) Police Legitimacy, moderate (55.1%) Social Cohesion, moderate (51.2%) Informal Social Control, low-moderate (40%) Social Disorganization and low-moderate (45.7% Fear of Crime (41.4%-Day, 49.9%-Night).

Taken as a whole, the results offer a picture of the public safety concerns and prominent themes of residents who live and work in Seattle at the city, precinct, and micro-community levels. At the precinct and micro-community levels, top public safety concerns, prominent themes, and scale ratings of perceptions of public safety vary citywide by precinct and micro-community. 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 top concerns, most prominent themes, and scale ratings of features of the community that impact public safety can be used at the citywide, precinct, and micro-community levels to inform and guide law enforcement in developing priorities and to guide strategies in response to distinct community concerns. The results presented provide an annual snapshot of the nature of perceptions of public safety citywide, by precinct, and by micro-community. Ideally, a healthy community with positive police-community engagement will have high Police Legitimacy, low Social Disorganization, high Informal Social Control, high Social Cohesion, low Fear of Crime, and positive perception and high knowledge of the SPD MCPP initiative. Survey findings can assist communities to target areas of improvement with respect to areas that stray from the ideal and negatively impact public safety.

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

2017 Seattle Public Safety Survey Results



comprehensive information based on survey findings from 6454 respondents who live and/or work in Seattle. The information can be used to inform and guide the SPD MCPP priorities to ensure that resident 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 residents within micro-communities and the nature of the community and distinct neighborhoods. Concerns of residents within any given community differ with respect to concerns about crime and public safety and perceptions of public safety as measured by the survey scales 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 residents. 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 resident 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 resident 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-resident 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 resident perceptions of community public safety areas that stray from the ideal and negatively impact public safety.