

Detroit Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) FY 21 Action Plan

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Executive summary

The Detroit Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) project focuses on Detroit Police Department (DPD)'s Tenth Precinct (PCT), which occupies 10.4 square miles of the City of Detroit's 143 square miles. The 10th PCT is an ideal location for the BCJI project given the prevalence of crime, including violent crime, and established community partnerships. DPD serves as the primary awardee of the BCJI project, which includes project management. Life Remodeled serves as the primary community partner for the project. Life Remodeled is a Detroit non-profit with a mission to remodel lives – one neighborhood at a time. The non-profit organization has renovated and repurposed the formerly vacant Durfee Elementary-Middle School building as the Durfee Innovation Society, which is located in Detroit's 10th Precinct and serves as the space for various project activities. Michigan State University (MSU) serves as the research partner for this initiative.

This Action Plan serves as a blueprint for the implementation phase of Detroit BCJI and is divided into two overarching sections: 1) the planning phase and 2) the implementation phase. The planning phase section describes the overarching goals of the project, key stakeholders/partnerships, the identification/verification of the hotspots, and community perceptions of crime, safety, and disorder. This is complemented by an overview of data collection and analysis efforts and the communication of results that were instrumental in informing the implementation phase. This section concludes by highlighting place-based approaches and community measures that were used in planning. The implementation phase section describes specific strategies that BCJI will employ to address crime, disorder, and safety in the 10th PCT, how community members will be engaged throughout the implementation phase, mechanisms through which information will be shared, and how progress will be assessed. This section concludes with a discussion of challenges that arose during the planning stage, anticipated challenges, and plans for sustainability. The Action Plan is accompanied by a budget and budget narrative. Detroit's Action Plan is data driven, utilizing both official crime data and resident perception information. Both planning and implementation followed a community-oriented approach with local residents, organizations, and businesses engaged at each major step of the project. The team incorporated a place-based approach given the concentrated nature of crime and disorder. Finally, the project was enriched by a variety of community partnerships.

Data Driven

The project takes a data driven approach throughout. During the planning process three types of data were utilized in assessing crime, safety, and disorder: 1) official crime incident and calls for service data provided by DPD; 2) resident perception data collected through a variety of surveys/exercises and; 3) residential and commercial property data provided by the Detroit Land Bank Authority (DLBA) to assess the prevalence of abandoned properties in the target areas. All three sources of data were used to confirm the selection of the micro-hotspots, identify and select

key quality of life and crime issues experienced by residents, and select strategies to address these issues which are outlined in this Action Plan. The MSU research team collected resident perception information across four focal areas: 1) neighborhood perceptions of crime, safety, disorder, and law enforcement; 2) physical locations where residents felt both safe and unsafe; 3) issues affecting quality of life and crime, specifically at the micro-hotspots and; 4) and feedback and input on both innovative and evidence-based strategies for addressing previously identified crime and quality of life issues.¹ The MSU research team conducted all data collection, management, and analysis. Overall crime incident data are analyzed on a monthly schedule, providing a comprehensive overview of progress and trends. Crime analysis is supported by a DPD crime analyst. Additionally, hotspot analysis in key areas is performed biweekly to closely monitor the impact of targeted patrolling and other interventions in specific problematic locations.

During the planning phase, the research team shared project data and findings with stakeholders through three community engagement events, providing direct interaction opportunities. Additionally, a dedicated online website is utilized for real-time updates, milestones, and dissemination of analytical findings. This multi-faceted approach seeks to maximize inclusivity and transparency, ensuring stakeholders are informed and engaged throughout the project. Similar strategies will be employed to share information with stakeholders moving into implementation.

To assess progress towards goals and objectives, the research team will conduct a process and outcome evaluation. The process evaluation will determine whether program activities have been implemented as intended and results in anticipated outputs. This will provide routine and systematic monitoring as it relates to implementation and provides a mechanism to identify implementation challenges and an opportunity to address them. The outcome evaluation will focus on changes in residents' perceptions of crime, safety, disorder, and law enforcement. This will also include asking residents about their thoughts on the project (e.g., whether it was successful, what they might do differently in the future, etc.). This will be complemented by assessing changes in both violent and property crime using official crime incident data from DPD. There is a focus on specific gas stations that have been identified as having high calls for service. Changes in calls for service at these locations will also be assessed over time.

Community-Oriented

The community was consistently involved throughout the planning phase. The BCJI team employed diverse strategies to facilitate community engagement, including regular stakeholder meetings, surveys, interactive exercises, and in-person community events at a local community hub. More specifically, community input was gathered through a community survey and a three-meeting community meeting series held in summer 2023. The survey was available from February 2023 to August 2023 and at in-person community meeting series. The survey was distributed at community-based meetings by the research team and during outreach efforts by the project manager. During the community meetings, resident input was collected through four sources: 1) a survey asking their perceptions of crime, safety, neighborhood characteristics, and law enforcement; 2) a mapping exercise where residents indicated where they felt both safe and

¹ All data collection efforts were approved by Michigan State University Institutional Review Board (IRB) Study ID: STUDY00008563.

unsafe within the 10th Precinct (PCT); 3) an exercise where residents indicated the primary crimes and/or quality of life issues occurring at each micro-hotspot and; 4) a survey and focus group discussion on both innovative and evidence-based strategies for addressing previously identified crime and quality of life issues.

Meetings were held at the Durfee Innovation Society – Life Remodeled, centrally located in the 10th PCT. Meetings were co-hosted with the Life Remodeled Community Advisory Council (LRCAC), which is comprised of local residents. The meetings were held in April, May, and August of 2023. During the first meeting, block club leaders were formally introduced to the project, participated in the survey and mapping exercise, and were presented results from a 13-year group-based trajectory modeling analysis of violent and property crime. The second meeting included residents from various block groups. Residents were invited to complete the survey, participated in the mapping exercise, and completed the crime/quality of life issues exercise. At the third meeting, the research team presented a proposed implementation plan and collected resident feedback on specific strategies for addressing crime and quality of life issues. The implementation plan was then constructed to reflect the goals and perceptions of residents and community-based organizations and law enforcement capabilities.

The community will be thoroughly involved in the implementation process, primarily through regular convenings of the Cross-Sector Partnership. The Cross-Sector Partnership includes representation from Life Remodeled, LRCAC, Faith and Blue 10, Russell Woods Association, Sullivan Area Association, Oakman Blvd Association, Historic Boston Edison Association, Boys and Girls Club of Southeast Michigan, along with several pastors and business owners from the area. The Partnership will convene monthly and discuss the progress of implementation. Their discussions will be informed by regular updates from the project manager and presentation of findings from the research team.

Place-Based

The project focuses on five intersections with a 1-block radius in the 10th PCT. To actively contribute to neighborhood development, the BCJI team has planned separate community engagement events in 2024. One of these events is specifically designed to address neighborhood development, providing a platform for open discussions with the community. We intend to engage key stakeholders such as the DLBA, Detroit Building, Safety Engineering and Environmental Department (BSEED), Detroit Health Department, and Detroit Fire Department, and others to ensure a collaborative approach. Actively engaged community development and neighborhood associations include Life Remodeled, LRCAC, Faith and Blue 10, Russell Woods Association, Sullivan Area Association, Oakman Blvd Association, Historic Boston Edison Association, Boys and Girls Club of Southeast Michigan, along with several pastors and business owners from the area.

Furthermore, as part of our commitment to community involvement, the BCJI team is in the process of developing social programs that will culminate in a volunteer event. This initiative aims to empower community members to actively participate in making positive changes to the neighborhood. Through these deliberate efforts, we aim to foster a sense of community ownership and collaboration in the development and enhancement of the neighborhood. This includes engaging with DLBA regarding abandoned properties in the target areas.

Builds Partnerships

The planning phase has been enriched by partnerships within the community which assisted in the planning and execution of events, participated in community events, and helped distribute surveys. The continued engagement of community-based partnerships is essential to the implementation phase. Partner organizations will be engaged throughout the duration of the project through representation at the Cross-Sector Partnership. The Cross-Sector Partnership includes a representative from each organization listed above. The Cross-Sector Partnership will meet monthly to discuss progress towards goals, challenges, and next steps.

Partnerships include a rich collaboration with the research partner, Michigan State University (MSU). MSU holds bi-weekly meetings with the project manager and key stakeholders, conducted robust historical crime analysis to validate selection of micro-hot spots, coordinated data collection at the summer meeting series to assess residents' perceptions of crime/disorder/safety, presented findings to the community, and assisted in drafting the Action Plan. The research partner will remain involved throughout the implementation phase to advise on evidence-based practices, routinely assess fidelity of implementation practices, provide information on crime statistics, and collect additional data that will be used in the final evaluation.

Project Narrative

Planning Phase

The planning phase occurred from October 2022 – December 2023. The start of the planning phase coincides with the hire of the project manager. The planning phase followed the SARA model (Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment). This section of the plan focuses on “scanning” and “analysis” components. The scanning section provides a summary of the planning process and overarching goals that were developed. The analysis section provides an overview of data collection and analysis efforts, a presentation of findings, and highlights community measures and place-based approaches.

Scanning

When first applying for the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) project, Detroit had the following goals:

1. Create a BCJI Implementation Plan
2. Place-Based and Physical and Economic Revitalization
3. Build community capacity, connectivity and support
4. Connect residents to workforce development opportunities

These goals were updated based on a series of community events, data collection and analysis, and community-based relationship building that occurred throughout the planning phase. These efforts included engagement from Michigan State University (MSU) (the research partner), Detroit Police Department (DPD) (the primary awardee), Life Remodeled (the primary community partner), the Life Remodeled Community Advisory Council (LRCAC), Faith and Blue 10, Russel Woods Association, local block group leaders, and residents within the 10th Precinct (PCT). Please note that an array of community-based agencies are housed within Life Remodeled’s headquarters and participated throughout the planning period. The list of partnerships continuously expands as the project moves toward the implementation phase. This includes a recent partnership with the Boys and Girls Club and the Chaldean Chamber of Commerce, and Dexter Business Association.

Five chronic crime hotspots were identified in the original grant proposal. As illustrated in Figure 1, this consisted of the following intersections: (1) West Davison Street & Linwood Street; (2) Dexter Avenue and West Grand Boulevard; (3) Dexter Avenue and Waverly Street; (4) Dexter Boulevard and Joy Road; (5) Dexter Avenue & Fenkell Avenue.

Figure 1. Chronic Crime HotSpots in Detroit's 10th Precinct



These intersections were prioritized throughout the planning phase. First, the hotspots were validated through a group-based trajectory model analysis of historic violent and property crime within the 10th PCT. Results were utilized to identify micro-places for implementation activities. The research team utilized 13 years of data (2010 – 2022) on Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part I violent and property offenses to identify crime trends at the street segment-level. The goal of this analysis was to identify the most problematic locations within the 10th PCT to either verify the original selection of micro-hotspots and/or update the locations so that resources and activities conducted during the implementation phase were being allocated to chronically problematic areas. Results supported the five previously identified micro-hotspots. Second, the project manager conducted regular visits to the micro-hotspots to engage with business owners, request business owner involvement in the BCJI program, and advertise the summer community meeting series. Third, the research team conducted analyses of calls for service data to identify “problematic” businesses in and around (467ft buffer) the five target areas. Results identified 10 businesses/locations which received the highest volume of calls for service (additional information on the analytical procedure is discussed in subsequent sections of the Action Plan). The majority of these problematic locations were gas stations. Fourth, the research team utilized these findings to conduct informal, in-person crime prevention through environment design (CPTED) assessments at “problematic” businesses in the target areas to assess the feasibility of code enforcement strategies during implementation. Fifth, the micro-hotspots were used as the

foundation for an analysis of abandoned properties. This analysis examined the prevalence of Detroit Land Bank Authority (DLBA)-owned abandoned properties in and around (467ft buffer) the micro-hotspots. These results will be used to inform physical revitalization efforts within and around the micro-hotspot areas during implementation. Finally, DPD implemented additional patrols in the micro-hotspots where officers were required to physically leave their vehicle and check-in with business owners throughout the target area.

Community members were engaged in identifying problems and developing response strategies throughout the planning phase. First, the research team conducted a community survey from February 2023 to August 2023 to better understand resident perceptions of crime, safety, neighborhood characteristics, quality of life, and law enforcement. Please see Appendix A for a copy of the survey. Convenience sampling was utilized with the community survey. The survey was distributed to residents within the 10th PCT through flyers in public locations (e.g., Durfee Innovation Society), during community engagement efforts by the project manager, and during community events. Both digital and paper copies of the survey were available. Next, the project manager, Life Remodeled, and DPD hosted a summer meeting series for residents, business owners, and community organizations to learn more about the project and systematically engaged them in problem identification and the development of response strategies. Participants were also presented the results from aforementioned crime analyses. The research team facilitated an exercise where residents identified locations where they felt safe and unsafe on a map of the 10th PCT. Finally, the research team compiled information from: 1) the community survey, 2) group-based trajectory modeling of crime, 3) analysis of abandoned properties, 4) analysis of problematic locations defined by calls for service, 5) information CPTED assessments, and 6) geographic distribution of safe and unsafe places identified by residents. This informed the development of potential strategies for addressing crime and disorder within the target areas. At the final summer meeting, residents were presented the list of response strategies and submitted a survey on their support for each strategy and were welcome to provide additional strategies or suggestions.

Based on the aforementioned data collection and analysis efforts, the research team identified five key issues to be addressed during the implementation stage: loitering, speeding, gas stations, blight/abandoned homes, and violent crime. The planning period culminated in the refinement of the original goals of the grant proposal. Each goal is related to the overall mission of reducing crime and increasing safety in the target area. These goals are outlined below:

- Goal 1. Create Cross-Sector Partnership which will guide implementation
- Goal 2. Place-based physical and economic revitalization
- Goal 3. Build community capacity, connectivity and support
- Goal 4. Increase safety through targeted enforcement

A summary of activities that occurred during the planning period is presented in Table 1. These are organized by on type of activity including programmatic activities (e.g., hiring a project manager), data collection/analysis effort (e.g., community survey), and community engagement event (e.g., summer meeting series).

Table 1. Summary of Activities that Occurred During the Planning Period

Activity Type	Date Accomplished
Programmatic Activity	
Hire project manager	October 2022
Establish contract with research partner	Jan to April 2023
Identified five key issues to be addressed during the implementation stage: loitering, speeding, gas stations, blight/abandoned homes, and violent crime	July 2023
Finalize strategies for addressing five key issues	October 2023
Update BCJI goals based on official crime data and resident survey data	November 2023
Identification of Cross-Sector Partnership representatives	December 2023
Data Collection/Analysis Effort	
Community survey assessing resident perceptions of crime, safety, disorder, and law enforcement	February 2023 – August 2023
Group-based trajectory model analysis of violent and property crimes at the street segment level to identify high crime areas within the 10 th PCT to inform allocation of resources and validate the previous selection of hotspots	May 2023
Geographic identification of safe and unsafe spaces by residents	May 2023
Analysis using calls for service data on UCR Part I violent and property crimes to identify “problematic” commercial areas in the target areas	August 2023
Conducted informal CPTED assessments at previously identified “problematic” businesses	August 2023
Conducted analysis of DLBA-owned residential and commercial properties to identify and assess the prevalence of abandoned properties in the target areas	July 2023
Surveyed residents’ support for strategies to address five key issues during implementation	August 2023
Community Engagement Event	
Community Meeting #1: Introducing BCJI	April 2023
Community Meeting #2: Problem Identification	May 2023
Community Meeting #3: Strategy Identification	August 2023

Note: BCJI = Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation; PCT = Precinct; UCR = Uniform Crime Report; CPTED = Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design; DLBA = Detroit Land Bank Authority.

Analysis

The current Action Plan is informed by three primary sources of data to assess crime, safety, and disorder: 1) official crime incident and calls for service data provide by the Detroit Police Department (DPD); 2) resident perception data collected through a variety of surveys/exercises and; 3) residential and commercial property data provided by the Detroit Land Bank Authority (DLBA). Official crime incident data were used to identify historically problematic street segments in the 10th PCT and inform selection/revisions to the target area. Official calls for service data were used to identify locations with the highest frequency of calls for service within the target area. Resident perception data were collected via a community survey to assess crime, disorder, safety, and perceptions of law enforcement among residents. A place-based exercise was conducted among community members where they identified safe and unsafe locations. Finally, DLBA data were used to identify and assess the prevalence of abandoned properties in the target areas. All three sources of data were used to confirm the selection of the micro-hotspots, identify and select key quality of life and crime issues experienced by residents, select strategies to address quality of life and crime issues outlined in this Action Plan.

The research team incorporated a place-based approach to assessing crime and disorder through both official crime data and resident perception data. First, street segments were utilized in group-based modeling to identify areas within the 10th PCT with the highest rates of violent and property crimes. Second, calls for service data were used to identify specific “problematic” locations which will be prioritized during the implementation phase. Third, abandon properties were geographically identified within the target areas. Finally, residents were asked to geographically identify places where they feel both safe and unsafe which will inform implementation activities. Initial results are presented by topical area below.

Summary of Crime Results: The research team conducted a group-based trajectory model (GBTM) analysis to identify micro-places for BCJI implementation activities. This approach considered the historical trends of crime in the 10th precinct, with crime locations appended to the nearest intersection. Our analysis is supported by 13 years of data (2010 – 2022) on Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part I violent and property crimes across 1,958 intersections. Figures 2 and 3 show the trajectories identified from our analysis of Part 1 violent and property crimes, respectively. We identified a four-trajectory model solution for violent crime and a 3-trajectory model solution for property crime. Trajectory four was the highest crime trajectory for violent crime. This trajectory represented less than 1% of intersections and contributed to nearly 9% of the violent crime in the 10th precinct over the evaluation period. Furthermore, trajectory three was the highest crime trajectory for property crime. This trajectory represented nearly 29% of intersections and contributed to 62% of the property crime in the 10th precinct over the evaluation period. Given their contributions to crime in the 10th precinct, intersections with group membership in both trajectories were identified and further considered for BCJI implementation activities. Fifteen intersections met this criterion.

Figure 2. Property Crime Trajectories

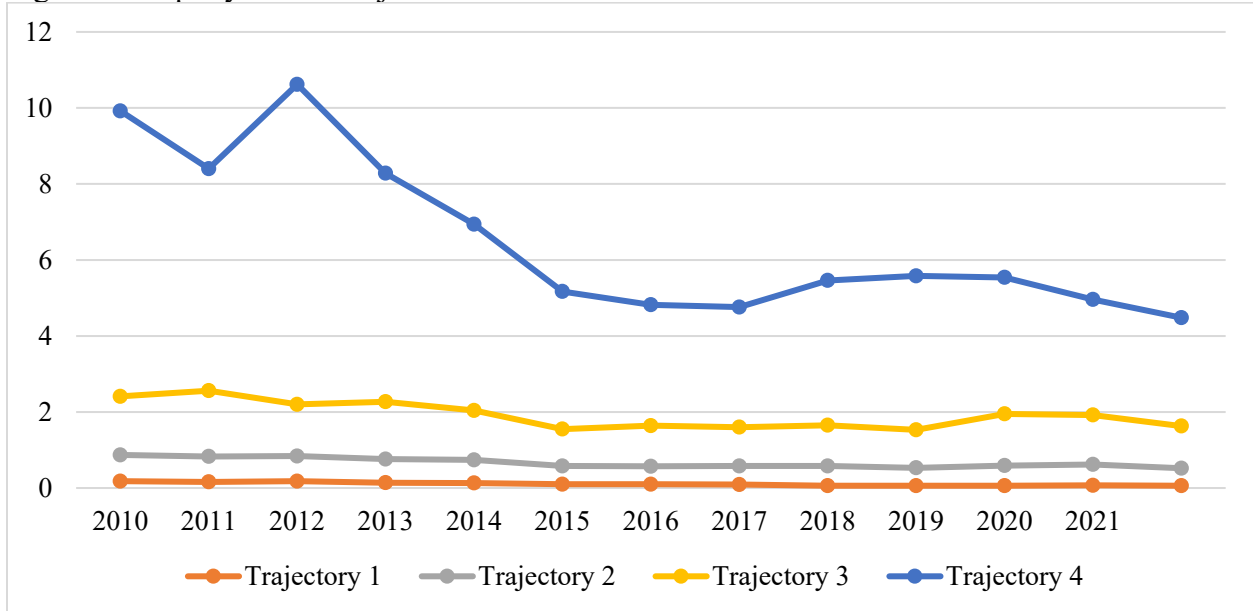
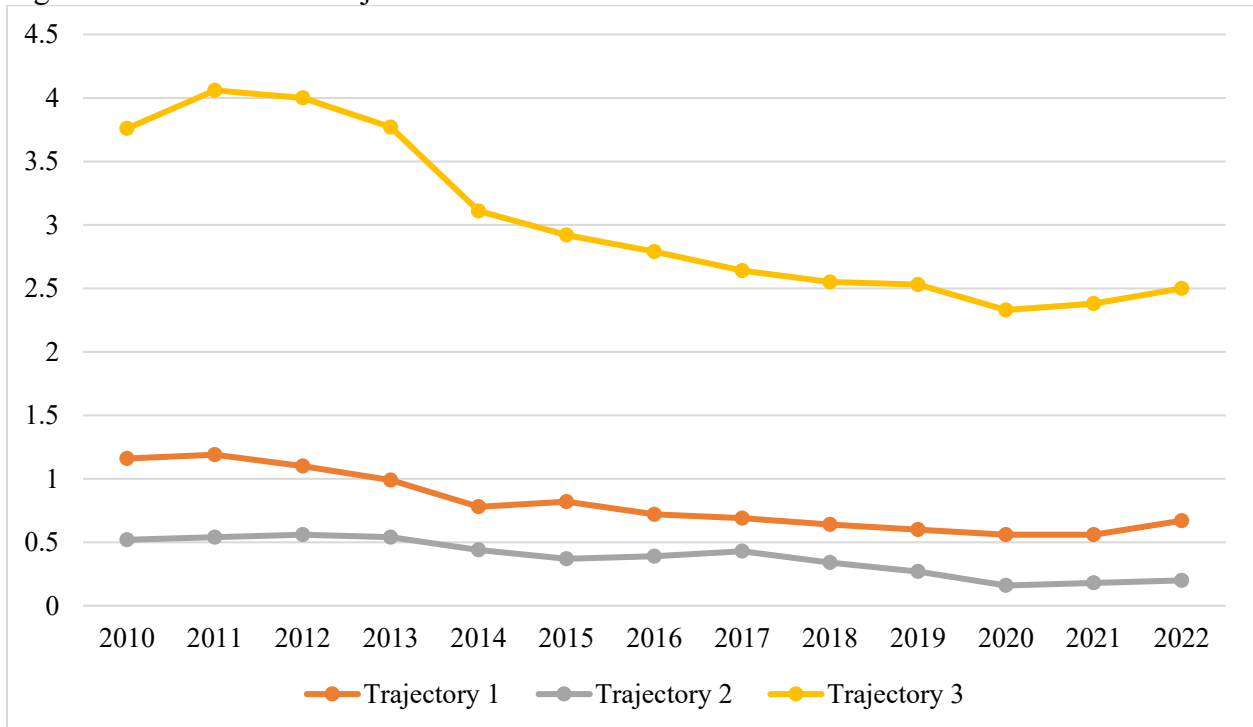


Figure 3. Violent Crime Trajectories



Furthermore, the fifteen intersections were considered in light of their recent criminal activity and intelligence gathered from police operations. Based upon this review, we selected five intersections for BCJI implementation activities: (1) West Davison Street & Linwood Street; (2) Dexter Ave and West Grand Boulevard; (3) Dexter Ave and Waverly Street; (4) Dexter Boulevard and Joy Road; (5) Dexter Ave & Fenkell. The blocks immediately North, South, East, and West

of each intersection created each focus area, capturing the locations of implementation activities. These results align with the original selection of micro-hotspots. Therefore, no changes were made to the selection of hotspots for implementation.

Summary of Community Survey Results: The research team conducted a community survey between February 2023 and August 2023. A total of 93 residents and business owners from the 10th Precinct (PCT) responded. About 58% of respondents reported that they don't feel safe walking alone *in* their neighborhood at night. When specifically asked about being concerned about crime in their neighborhood, about 72% agreed that they were concerned or extremely concerned about crime. In the same survey, the respondents were presented with a list of six factors known to contribute to crime and disorder and asked whether these were issues within their neighborhood. Responses were as follows: 1) 94% agreed that vacant, deserted houses or storefronts were problematic, 2) 93% agreed that litter, broken glass, or trash on sidewalks and streets, 4) 78% agreed that people selling or using drugs contributed to crime, 5) 73% agreed that teenagers or adults hang out in the neighborhood and causing trouble, 5) 65% agreed that drinking in public is a problem, and 6) 60% agreed that graffiti on buildings and walls also contributes to problems in their neighborhood.

When the community was asked to list the most important problem facing their neighborhood, the following problems were listed as the top priorities: gang violence, employment opportunities, access to healthcare, blight and abandoned properties, trash and debris, car break-ins, access to quality grocery stores, access to art and recreation, access to education, access to affordable housing, access to food, lack of community gardens, and speeding.

The majority of respondents were employed (65%) and about 16% were searching for work. Years living in the neighborhood ranged from 6-10 years (13%), 11-30 years (32%), 31-50 years (9%), and over 50 years (24%). The majority of respondents were homeowners (74%) and approximately 26% were renters. Approximately, 17% had a high school degree (or equivalent) or less, 26% had some college, and 40% had a Bachelor's or Master's degree. The majority of the respondents were Black or African Americans (83%), 9% reported being White, followed by Asian (3%), and other races (5%). Fifty-seven percent of the respondents were female and 42% male.

Related to perception of their community, at the first community meeting in April 2023, residents were asked to describe their community now using one word. Responses included:

- Leaders
- Intact block
- Apathetic
- Desolate
- Opportunity
- Lovely

They were also asked to describe their community in 20 years. Responses included:

- Vibrant
- Stable

- Prosperous
- Close-knit
- Unified
- Sustainability

Summary of Mapping Results: In May 2023, the research team conducted a mapping exercise in which residents identified places they felt both safe and unsafe within the 10th PCT. Each table was given a map of the 10th PCT and green and red circular stickers. Residents were instructed to place green stickers where they felt safe and red stickers where they felt unsafe (Figure 4 & 5). There were a total of 38 community members in attendance. As seen in Figure 5, a number of unsafe locations identified by community members overlap with the micro-hotspots identified by official crime data. This is most prominent for the Dexter Ave and Waverly St intersection, followed by Dexter Blvd and Joy Rd. The research team was interested in better understanding the types of locations where residents felt unsafe. The research team geocoded each sticker placed by community members to identify the type of location, illustrated in Table 6. As seen in Figure 7, the majority of perceived unsafe locations were an abandoned property or lot (48%), followed by gas stations (27%). Other locations included convenience stores (9%), liquor store (2%), hardware store (2%), and hotel (2%).

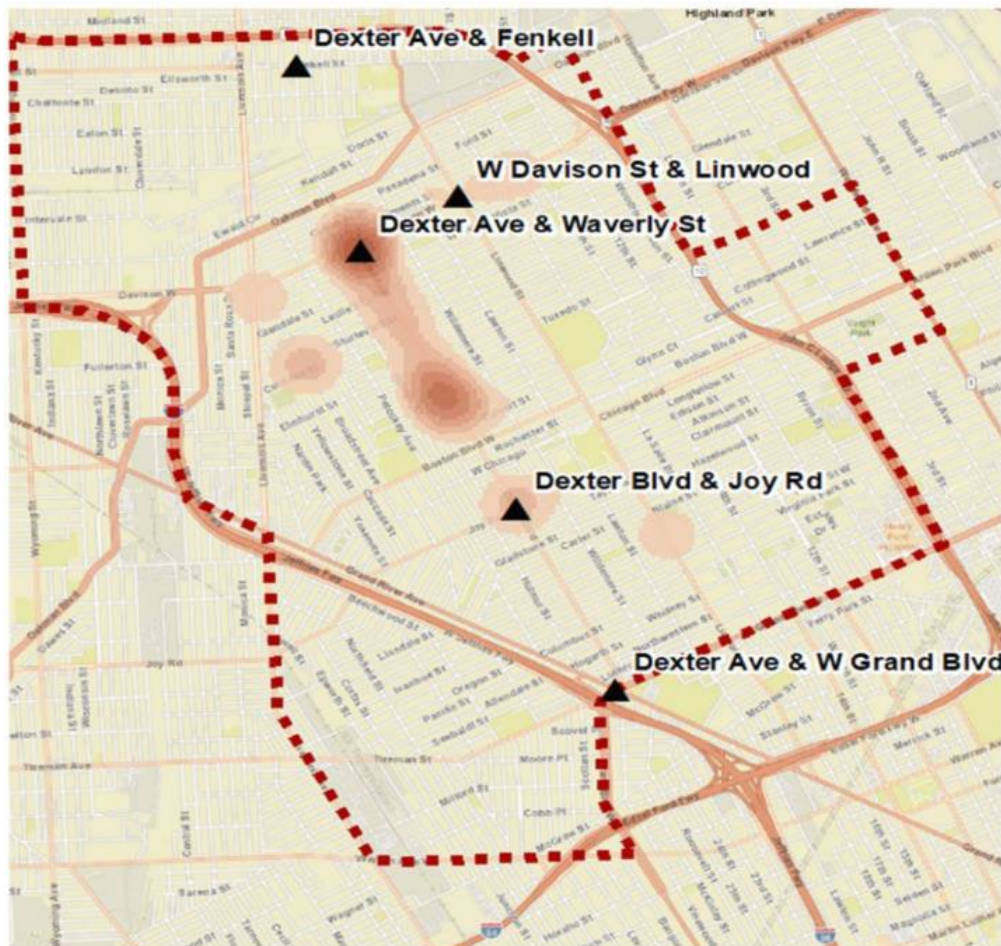
Figure 4. Photo representing community members working on the mapping exercise



- Fenkell Gospel Temple, CDGIC, Safe and friendly environment, safe haven.
- This corridor has a business that encourages crime or allows it outside their premises
- large fields do not provide hiding for shenanigans
- Linwood Market, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, safe place
- Along Dexter, too much loitering/ drug deals
- Just always felt safe as a child. The comfort of quietness!
- I feel very safe by the church but not the gas station next door
- Historic Boston Edison, very safe
- The gas station across is bad and feels unsafe but across by the church it feels safer
- Trap houses, loitering/ liquor stores, Gas Stations
- I feel fairly safe but I do realize when I am in an unsafe environment and act accordingly
- Lots of empty buildings we feel unsafe

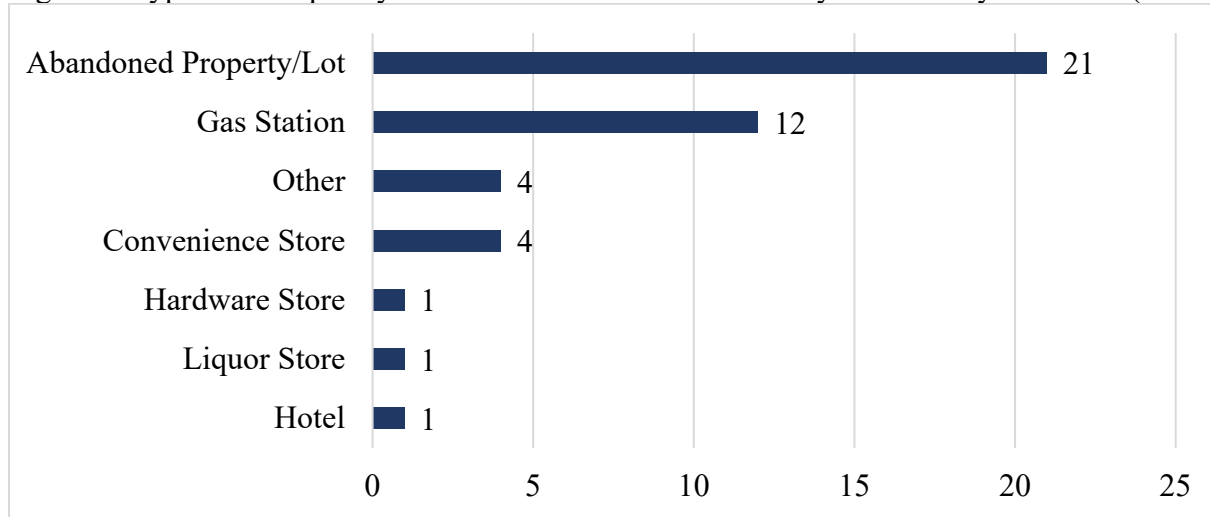
- I feel safe at Linwood Fresh Market, and all gas stations are unsafe
- Fenkell Gospel Temple 2600 Fenkell Safe Place
- 3232 Joy Rd. Mt Charity MBC Safe Spot
- Gas station (Dexter/Joy) totally unsafe, loitering all the time. People won't let you in the building.
- Congregation coffee shop + Gordon Park makes neighborhood feel welcoming. 12th & Atkinson
- Dexter between Duane + Elmhurst has a coffee shop. It is becoming a community hub. In Harmony Cafe.
- All the corners of safety are due to loiterers
- (Hearts) The drug runners from the BP+Shamrock who distribute to those loitering and people parking next to park night (Dex-Wav)
- The Gas station
- Davison and Linwood: I choose this area because homeless people are there asking for money. It be men a lot of time asking for money.
- Tyler is a rough block, Buena Vista too

Figure 6. Distribution Map of Unsafe Places Identified by Community Members



Note: Triangles represent BCJI micro-hotspots. Darker areas represent higher concentration.

Figure 7. Type and Frequency of Unsafe Locations Identified by Community Members ($n = 44$)



Community members were also asked to mark locations where they felt safe, these results are illustrated in Figure 8.

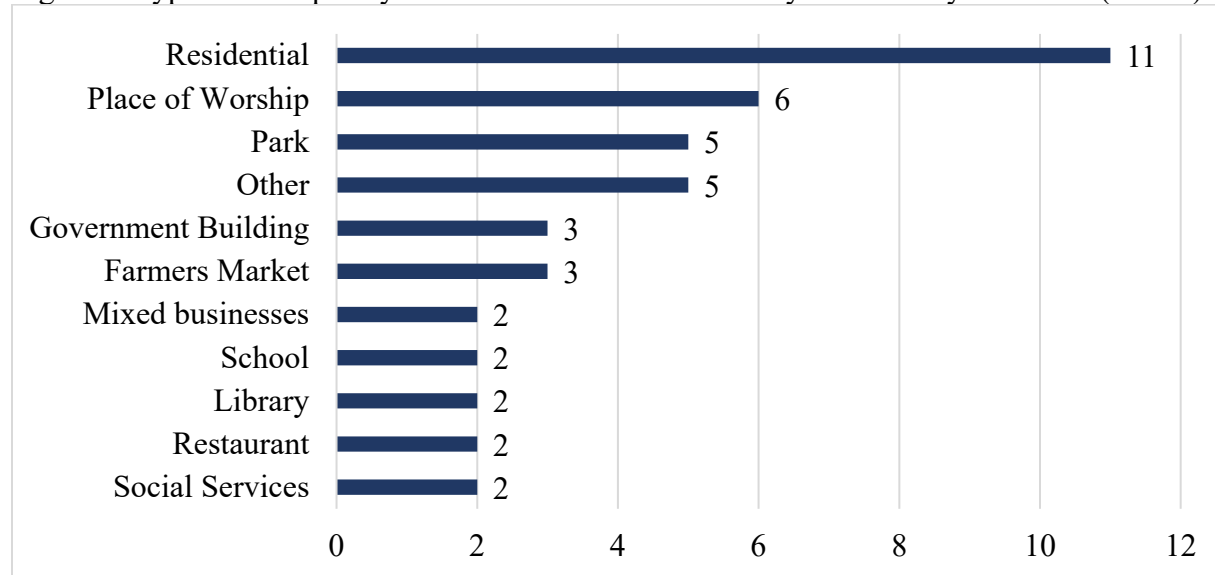
Figure 8. Distribution Map of Safe Places Identified by Community Members



Note: Triangles represent BCJI micro-hotspots. Darker areas represent higher concentration.

Figure 9 shows the type and frequency of safe locations identified by community members. The most frequently identified safe space was some type of residential area (26%), followed by a place of worship (14%). Compared to unsafe spaces, there was higher frequency of types of spaces that were considered safe. This included parks (12%), government buildings such as a post office or fire department (7%), farmers market (7%), schools (5%), and libraries (5%).

Figure 9. Type and Frequency of Safe Locations Identified by Community Members ($n = 43$)



Summary of Abandon Property Results: Given the concern over abandon properties voiced by community members and the prevalence of abandoned properties in the City and 10th PCT, the research team conducted an analysis of the prevalence of Detroit Land Bank Authority (DLBA)-owned properties in and around the target areas. Data were provided by DLBA and encompassed information from 2011-2023. A 467ft buffer area around each of the five micro-hotspot locations was employed. Table 2 shows the number of properties located within a focus area or surrounding buffer area by the year they were acquired by the DLBA. A total of 457 properties were acquired by the DLBA, with the majority acquired in 2014. Most recently, 11 properties were acquired by the DLBA in 2023. Five of these properties are in the Dexter Ave & Waverly St. focus area, another 5 in the Dexter Blvd & Joy Rd focus area, and 1 in the Dexter Ave & Fenkell focus area.

Table 2. Number of DLBA Properties by Year Acquired

Year Acquired	Frequency	Percent	Cum. Precent
2014	178	38.95%	38.95%
2015	122	26.7%	65.65%
2016	59	12.91%	78.56%
2017	40	8.75%	87.31%
2018	7	1.53%	88.84%
2019	7	1.53%	90.37%

Table 2 (continued)

2021	15	3.28%	93.65%
2022	18	3.94%	97.59%
2023	11	2.41%	100%
Total:	457	100%	

Summary of Perceptions of Implementation Strategies: Based on findings from the aforementioned analyses, the research team identified five key issues to be addressed during the implementation stage: loitering, speeding, gas stations, blight/abandoned homes, and violent crime. To inform the community, the research team presented findings from the survey, mapping exercise, and official crime data to residents during the community events to explain how the team arrived at these five issues.

Subsequently, the research team presented the five keys areas which the BCJI project would focus on (i.e., loitering, problematic gas stations, blight and abandoned buildings, speeding, and violent offending/offenders) and potential strategies for addressing each respective issue. Residents were asked to complete a survey regarding their agreement with each strategy and were welcome to offer additional feedback via open-ended questions. The presentation of strategies led to a rich discussion among residents. The research team took notes on points residents raised during this discussion. The percentage agreement for each strategy is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Resident Agreement for Strategies to Address Crime and Disorder ($n = 12-14$)

Response Strategy	Percentage Agreement
Loitering	
Positive Loitering Events	100%
Loitering Signs	93%
Opera Music	43%
Speeding	
Traffic Calmers	100%
Elevated Levels of Enforcement	100%
Gas Stations	
CPTED Ordinance	92%
Enforcing Signabge	92%
Enhance interior/exterior lighting	100%
Enforcing multiple CPTED components	100%
Blight and Abandoned Buildings	
Volunteer Clean-up Programs	93%
Prioritize Blight Remedy	100%
Targeted Policing Around Abandoned Homes	100%
Transforming Vacant Lots into Community Gardens	100%
Creating Art in these Spaces	92%
Violent Crime	
Bicycle Patrols	83%

Table 3 (continued)

Enhanced Police Presence	100%
Increased Community Policing	100%
Additional Car Patrols	100%

Qualitative comments from residents are discussed by strategy. Several residents noted that current measures to address speeding are not currently working. One resident noted that there should be “speed bumps at least on every street/block”. During open discussion residents noted that racing and speeding often happen at night. Several residents mentioned that they simply don’t feel safe getting gasoline in the city and that many of the gas stations in target areas are not safe. Regarding blight and abandoned homes, it was noted that cameras or surveillance might be helpful in discouraging dumping. Comments were generally positive in relation to converting vacant lots into community gardens and using art to enhance areas of the neighborhood. When asked about community policing and other police-based strategies for addressing violent crime, residents were quite receptive and noted the need for more police officers in the community.

To summarize, our analytical approach to assessing crime and disorder included both community measures and a place-based approach. We collected the following community-based measures: 1) resident perceptions of crime, safety, and law enforcement; 2) physical locations where residents felt both safe and unsafe; 3) issues affecting quality of life and crime, specifically at the micro-hotspots and; 4) and feedback and input on both innovative and evidence-based strategies for addressing previously identified crime and quality of life issues.

Regarding place-based approaches, focal areas of concern within the 10th PCT were originally identified using Part I violent crime data from 2018-2020. The research team conducted additional crime analysis to better understand neighborhood crime patterns, identify intersections with historically elevated levels of violent and property crimes, and better inform proactive enforcement activities and resource allocation. Group-based trajectory modeling of 10th PCT intersections ($n = 1,958$) using crime incident data from 2010-2022 was completed. Models of violent crime (i.e., aggravated assault, homicide, robbery, sexual assault) and property crime (i.e., arson, burglary/other burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, stolen property) were completed independently to better identify high crime areas by type of crime. Results identified four violent crime trajectories and three property crime trajectories. Comparing the highest violent crime trajectory and highest property crime trajectory resulted in the identification of 15 high-crime intersections. These high crime areas correspond with the five original target areas identified in the proposal: 1) W. Davison St & Linwood St; 2) Dexter Ave & W. Grand Blvd; 3) Dexter Ave & Fenkell; 4) Dexter Ave & Waverly St. and; 5) Dexter Blvd & Joy Rd.

The composition of neighborhoods within the target areas was also examined. The target area contains portions of zip codes 48204, 48206 and 48238. The 10th PCT also includes five Qualified Opportunity Zones. This boundary is comprised of 89.4% Black or African American, 4.4% White, 3.9% of two or more races. There are a total of 36,583 housing units with approximately 46% of residents living in poverty and 39% of properties designated as long-term vacancy.

Implementation Phase

The planning phase focusing on “scanning” and “analysis” was pivotal in the development of the Action Plan and guiding implementation. This section of the action plan focuses on “response” and “assessment” activities. The response section provides an overview of the selection of interventions/strategies for addressing crime and disorder, program goals and objectives, and the role of key stakeholders including the Detroit Police Department, community members and organizations, and the research partner. The assessment section provides an overview of expected results, the evaluation strategy including performance metrics, communication of findings, and sustainability plans.

Response

Importantly, the scanning and analysis stages resulted in revisions to project goals to not only be aligned with official crime data but also represent the views of community members, which had not been thoroughly assessed when drafting the original proposal.

The revised program goals are below with associated objectives.

Goal 1. Create Cross-Sector Partnership which will guide implementation

Convene the Cross-Sector Partnership which will include representatives from: Church leaders; Life Remodeled; Boys and Girls Club; Detroit Police Department; Oakman Blvd Association; Boston Edison Historic District Association; Faith and Blue & 10th PCT; several pastors and business owners. The Cross-Sector Partnership will welcome additional members who seek to support the mission of the project. The Cross-Sector Partnership will meet on a monthly basis to assess program activities, provide feedback on challenges and improvements, and guide the implementation of the project.

Goal 2. Place-Based Physical and Economic Revitalization

- A. Identify opportunities to redevelop underused commercial properties and housing development opportunities.
- B. Connect residents in the target area with existing city physical improvement programs and resources, including:
 - a. The City of Detroit’s 0% Home Repair Loan Program
 - b. Detroit Land Bank Authority Side Lot Sale Program
 - c. Detroit Land Bank Authority Rehabbed and Ready Program
 - d. Detroit Land Bank Authority Own It Now Program
- C. Partner with Detroit Building, Safety Engineering and Environmental Department (BSEED), Detroit Health Department, and Detroit Fire Department to enforce food safety, construction, property maintenance, environmental compliance and zoning codes, which preserve and enhance property values and promote a quality of life to make Detroit a preferred place to reside and conduct business.
- D. Utilize law enforcement to provide surveillance in the target area with the primary purpose of enforcing speeding limits. This will be complemented with discussions with city offices regarding speed calming measures.
- E. Partner with the Detroit Land Bank Authority (DLBA) to prioritize the demolition and/or revitalization of DLBA-owner vacant structures in target areas.

Goal 3. Build community capacity, connectivity and support

- A. Engage residents and business owners within the target area throughout the planning and implementation phases. A series of focused events will be planned to discuss implementation strategies for each of the identified priorities
- B. Strategically connect residents with integral city departments and agencies including:
 - a. City of Detroit Department of Neighborhoods (DON) on resident engagement
 - b. Detroit Land Bank Authority (DLBA) on targeting demolitions in the area and Rehabbed and Ready, Side Lot Sales, and Own It Now
 - c. Building, Safety, Engineering and Environment (BSEED), on code enforcement
- C. Connect, engage, and support block clubs and residents through community events. For example, community-partner Life Remodeled will host a Community Block Party Health Fair in 2024 which is open to all residents.
- D. Create and sustain resident-led neighborhood radio patrols

Goal 4. Increase safety through targeted enforcement

- A. Leverage evidence-based hot spot data analyses to strategically deploy law enforcement patrols to high crime areas
- B. Increase police-community relations through increased communication between law enforcement and business owners
- C. Implement DPD bicycle patrols in the target areas
- D. Improve upon residents' perceptions of crime/safety in target communities
- E. Reduce reported violent crime through targeted enforcement
- F. Reduce reported property crime through targeted enforcement

These goals coincide with identified crime drivers. To identify crime drivers the research team analyzed official crime incident data and resident perception data. This was complemented by the project manager conducting extensive observations in the target areas and conversations with business owners, residents, patrol officers, and law enforcement leadership who are engaged in the target areas. The project manager engaged in patrolling, observing, and engaging citizens in the five micro-hotspots at least three hours a day. Additionally, DPD officers worked out-of-service (no police runs) on a daily basis. Based on these sources the following crime drivers were identified: **loitering, speeding, gas stations, blight/abandoned buildings, and violent offenders residing in the community.**

Strategies were selected based on prior evidence supporting said strategy and resident support described in the “analysis” section. First, the aforementioned strategies were identified based on their documented effectiveness in reducing crime in other areas (see Armitage, 2018; Atlas, 2013; Cozens & Love, 2015).

Strategies to address **loitering** reflect a collaborative approach between business owners, residents, and law enforcement. Strategies include:

- Encouraging business owners to post “no loitering” signage (Casteel et al., 2000)
- Through increased patrols, Detroit Police Department will enforce no loitering policy through the target area. This includes businesses and city-owned spaces.

Strategies to address **speeding** included targeted measures to enhance traffic enforcement and promote road safety. Strategies include:

- Allocating overtime for traffic enforcement officers to increase their presence and conduct thorough monitoring of traffic in the affected areas. This strategic deployment aims to deter speeding violations and create a heightened awareness of traffic regulations.
- Additionally, we are collaborating with the City of Detroit to organize focused blitzes in the identified areas. During these blitzes, law enforcement will mobilize in full force for two consecutive days, employing intensive measures to address and rectify the speeding issues.

Strategies to address **gas stations** are grounded in crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED). Strategies include:

- Residents pursue the implementation of a city ordinance based on CPTED this includes:
 - No trespassing/no loitering signage
 - Visibility - Maintaining an unobstructed line of sight from the cash register and sales transaction area through all windows and public access doors. Windows and doors must be clear of all items that would obstruct a clear view (e.g., tinting, signage, advertisements, shelving, and merchandise).
 - Access control - Eliminating or limiting potential escape routes by using fencing or landscaping outside the business is highly recommended
 - Maintenance - A clean and well-kept store usually means clerks spend less time away from the cash registers; a store appearing dirty and disorganized is more likely to be robbed.
 - Lighting - Well distributed LED lights, well-lit signage for merchandise being sold (e.g., Ice, Milk, Beer, etc.)
 - Closed-circuit television (CCTV) - A minimum of two color digital high-resolution surveillance cameras. One camera must have an overall view of the counter/register area and the other camera a view of the main entrance/exit area and both shall display the date and time of the recording.
 - Drop safe policy - A drop safe must be bolted to the floor. A convenience store shall have a cash accountability policy mandating the maximum amounts of cash that can be kept in cash registers. Posted at all public exit and entrance signs or decals indicating that employees cannot open the safe.
 - Alarm system - A convenience store shall have a silent panic or holdup alarm system (a panic button located within reach of the cash register and out of view of the customer). This information shall be posted at all public exit and entrance signs or decals indicating that a security alarm system is in use.
 - Positive activity generators - signage to promote coffee or discounts on donuts or other “positive” items/sales rather than promoting alcohol
- Encourage gas stations and other businesses in the target area to become Greenlight locations. [Project Greenlight Detroit](#) is a public-private-community partnership blending a mix of real-time crime-fighting and community policing aimed at improving neighborhood safety, promoting the revitalization and growth of local businesses, and strengthening DPD’s efforts to deter, identify, and solve crime. Businesses installed real-time camera connections with police headquarters, where they are monitored by law enforcement.

- If businesses are already apart of Greenlight, compliance officers will verify that they are meeting all program requirements such as posting external Project Green Light Detroit signage, including metal flag signs, decals at the top of their doors, and physical green lights; providing adequate lighting on all parts of their properties; and making other improvements as needed to ensure that their businesses are customer-friendly, safe, and inviting.

Strategies to address **blight and abandoned buildings** include:

- Provide support to local residents, community groups and organizations in the cleaning, maintaining, and beautifying of vacant properties
- Pursue converting vacant lots into community gardens
- Sponsor artists to transform abandoned buildings into art (e.g., painting a mural on the side of the building)
- Facade improvement to properties with blight issues
- Increase police patrol around abandoned buildings

Strategies to address **violent offenders/offending** include:

- Bicycle patrols by the Detroit Police Department
- Enhanced police presence through additional car patrols
 - Officers must leave the vehicle, enter businesses in micro hotspots, and ask how they can serve business owners and if there have been any issues
- Foot patrols in the micro hotspots with a 1-block radius
- Strategic presence of law enforcement if there are perceived or anticipated concerns in the hotspots. For example, DPD received multiple complaints of gang/group presence, “turf wars”, and multiple shootings occurring at a newly renovated park in one of the target areas. A number of known drug dealers had planned to have a large neighborhood picnic at the park. In response, the BCJI project manager, DPD officers, and community leaders attempted to collaborate with said individuals to get them a park event permit, have the street blocked off, and provide a police detail for the event to promote a safer environment. The individuals vehemently declined stating that they did not want or need any help from the police and that it was “their” park. In order to mitigate potential conflict at the park, DPD orchestrated their own Community Day on the proposed day, occupying the park from 9:00am until 10:00pm providing food, games, dancing, music, and prizes. There was a total of ten patrol cars, 19 DPD officers, several community leaders and approximately 300 residents in attendance. Residents expressed their extreme appreciation and desire to collaborate with the BCJI team to have a spring event.

Community members will be engaged throughout the implementation via the Cross-Sector Partnership. The project manager will provide regular updates on program activities and data analysis at monthly meetings. The research team will periodically attend Cross-Sector Partnership meetings to present results on crime analysis and progress on programmatic activities. The project manager will routinely solicit their feedback on how they feel things are progressing, their satisfaction with activities, challenges and how to overcome them, and adjustments that should be implemented to serve the community. There will also be a two community events per year held throughout the implementation phase to engage with community members, connect them to various resources, and solicit their participation in community-based

events, such as a community cleanup. Additional focused workshops will be planned with community leaders to discuss implementation strategies.

The research partner was deeply involved in the planning phase and will maintain a robust level of involvement throughout the implementation phase. The research team engages in participatory action research that prioritizes the value of experiential knowledge for addressing crime and disorder in the 10th PCT. The research team will continue to meet bi-weekly with the project manager and key stakeholders. The research team will support the planning and execution of program activities, assist in coordinating community events, conduct ongoing data collection, communicate findings to key stakeholders and community members on a regular basis, and conduct the final process and outcome evaluation for the project.

Assessment

In order to evaluate the project, the research team will conduct a process and outcome evaluation. The process evaluation will determine whether program activities have been implemented as intended and results in anticipated outputs. This will provide routine and systematic monitoring as it relates to implementation and provides a mechanism to identify implementation challenges and an opportunity to address them. This includes tracking information as it relates to the following areas:

- What activities has the community implemented? What activities have law enforcement implemented?
 - When did activities occur?
 - Where did the activities take place?
 - To whom/what were activities directed?
- What were the barriers/facilitators to implementation of program activities?

The outcome evaluation will focus on whether the project improved sense of safety, crime and disorder based on resident perceptions and official crime data. Specific indicators include:

- Violent and property crime in the five target areas (this includes a 467 ft buffer zone). This will be measured using official crime incident data provided by DPD.
- Residents' sense of crime, safety, disorder, and quality of life (please see Appendix A for community survey items)
- Residents' perceptions of the police
- Calls for service at problematic businesses (primarily gas stations)

Expected outcomes are organized based on the identified drivers of crime:

Blight and Abandoned Buildings:

- Supportive Community Engagement: Increased community engagement in the cleaning, maintenance, and beautification of vacant properties, fostering a sense of local ownership and pride.
- Revitalized Spaces: Conversion of vacant lots into community gardens, creating green spaces that enhance the aesthetic appeal and contribute to neighborhood revitalization.
- Artistic Transformation: Sponsorship of artists to transform abandoned buildings into art installations, such as murals, promoting community identity and reducing blight.
- Improved Aesthetics: Facade improvement initiatives addressing blight issues, leading to visually enhanced and attractive properties.
- Enhanced Safety: Increased police patrol around abandoned buildings, creating a safer environment and deterring criminal activities in these areas.

Violent Offenders/Offending:

- Community Policing: Bicycle patrols and enhanced police presence through additional car patrols, fostering a proactive and visible police presence to deter violent offenses.
- Increased Safety: Reduced incidents of violent offenses through the active presence and quick response of law enforcement.

Gas Stations and Loitering:

- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED): Implementation of CPTED strategies at gas stations, leading to a safer and more secure environment.
- Collaborative Approach: Joint efforts between business owners, residents, and law enforcement to discourage loitering.
- Effective Enforcement: Posting "no loitering" signage and increased patrols by the Detroit Police Department to enforce the no loitering policy, enhancing the overall safety and perception of the target area.

Early indicators of success have been identified, particularly in areas where increased patrolling has been implemented. An initial assessment of the hotspot areas shows promising signs of reduced crime. The heightened police presence appears to have had a positive impact on community safety. It's important to note that these early indicators are based on perceived levels reported by DPD and through bi-weekly analysis of hotspots. To ensure a thorough and comprehensive evaluation, the research team has planned to conduct a more in-depth assessment of this intervention six months post-implementation. This extended evaluation will provide a more robust understanding of the sustained effectiveness and impact of our strategies over time.

The project did encounter various challenges during the planning process. This included the following:

- Establishing the primary award to begin project activities promptly
- Bureaucratic delays in establishing subawards for the research partner and community partners
- Delays in hiring a project manager
- Creating a true cross-sector partnership with representation from police, community, churches, and businesses because of everyone's busy schedule
- Working with a range of residents/groups to increase both interest and engagement in community revitalization as a collective
- Leadership turnover at DPD
- Getting community residents and groups to actively participate in research activities to systematically identify needs and challenges within the community

Bureaucratic challenges related to the execution of contracts were remedied with time. Although, the project was delayed approximately one year. The research team began their work and engagement as soon as the project manager was hired in October 2022. There has been consistent and effective leadership from the project manager, which has insulated the project from the potentially negative consequences of staff turnover at the police department. The project manager worked diligently to foster trusting relationships with residents, businesses, and organizations within the community to encourage sustained participation in project activities.

No project is without challenges. Therefore, the team anticipates there will be additional challenges during the implementation phase. This includes:

- Identifying and securing funding for Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) improvements.
- Availability of funding and prioritization for addressing blighted properties in identified hotspots.

- Consistent engagement from all members of cross sector partnership.

The BCJI team and community partners regularly discuss plans for sustainability. This will be a reoccurring conversation as the project moves into the implementation phase. During implementation, the research team will regularly assess program activities and gather feedback from residents and community partners about the programmatic activities and their perceptions. This systematic reporting will be instrumental in developing a plan for sustainability. The research team submitted a proposal to further support the BCJI project through the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Request for Proposals for Community Violence Intervention. This proposal would support the BCJI project in four key take aways: 1) Create a Blight through Art Program to address blighted properties and graffiti, 2) Setup a community clean-up days in partnership with Life Remodeled, 3) Setup a community garden program under the supervision of Michigan State University Extension Program that has the expertise to teach about cultivation, teamwork, and responsibility, 4) CPTED Implementation Program. Unfortunately, the proposal was not funded. A second proposal was submitted in February 2024 to the Michigan Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) which would fund youth violence prevention in the target areas. The BCJI team will continue to seek funding opportunities to sustain and enhance current efforts.

Budget and Narrative

References

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Appendix A

The Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation (BCJI) GRANT

Detroit 10TH PRECINCT

COMMUNITY SURVEY 1

BRIEF SUMMARY You are being asked to participate in a research study. Researchers are required to provide a consent form to inform you about the research study, to convey that participation is voluntary, to explain risks and benefits of participation including why you might or might not want to participate, and to empower you to make an informed decision. You should feel free to discuss and ask the researchers any questions you may have.

PURPOSE OF RESEARCH The results of this survey may be used to inform program goals and objectives, and to improve neighborhood conditions and public safety in your neighborhood and Detroit. These surveys are being conducted by Michigan State University (MSU) in collaboration with the Detroit Police Department (DPD) and is funded through the Bureau of Justice Assistance. You must be 18 years of age or older to participate in this study.

WHAT YOU WILL BE ASKED TO DO You are being asked to participate in a research study to better understand your neighborhood, experiences with crime/safety, perceptions of the police in the city of Detroit, employment/job readiness, and perceptions of how the current initiative might benefit your community. Your participation in this study will take about 10 minutes.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS Through there is no direct benefit to you, the results of the study may provide information to improve neighborhood conditions, public safety, and policing.

POTENTIAL RISKS Answering these questions may make some people uncomfortable, especially if they have previously been the victim of a crime. If you wish to talk to professionals who work with victims of crime, please visit the following website for a list of crime victim services providers in Wayne County: <https://detroitmi.gov/departments/police-department/victims-assistance>

PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY Your confidentiality is important to us. Your confidentiality and privacy will be protected to the maximum extent allowed by local, state, and federal law. You will not be asked to give your name or any other information that would allow you to be identified. Results of the study are

strictly confidential and all results will be reported in summary form. Persons who may view research records are limited to members of the research team, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and/or MSU Institutional Review Board (IRB). Research records will be stored on encrypted, password protected MSU computers or on campus for at least three years after the close of the study. When the study is complete, the sponsor requires the MSU study team to provide a de-identified data set to the National Archive of Criminal Justice. The results of this study may be published or presented at professional meetings, but the identifies of all research participants will remain anonymous.

YOUR RIGHTS TO PARTICIPATE, SAY NO, OR WITHDRAW Participation in this study is voluntary. You may choose not to participate, to skip any question that you do not want to answer, and you can end your participation at any time. Refusal to participate or discontinue participation will involve no penalty or loss of benefits to which a subject is otherwise entitled.

RESEARCH RESULTS A summary of research findings will be available to all participants and distributed to community stakeholders.

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have concerns or questions about this study, such as scientific issues, how to do any part of it, or to report an injury, please contact the researcher Linda Nubani, Principle Investigator, by phone at (517) 432-2330, email at nubanili@msu.edu or regular mail at 552 W. Circle Dr., Human Ecology, MSU, Lansing, MI 48912

If you have questions or concerns about your role and rights as a research participant, would like to obtain information or offer input, or would like to register a complaint about this study, you may contact, anonymously if you wish, the Michigan State University's Human Research Protection Program at 517-355-2180, Fax 517-432-4503, or e-mail irb@msu.edu or regular mail at 4000 Collins Rd, Suite 136, Lansing, MI 48910.

Do you voluntarily agree to participate in this research study.

☐ Yes

☐ No

1. How would you describe your relationship to your neighborhood? (check all that apply)

- ☐ I live in the neighborhood
- ☐ I work in the neighborhood
- ☐ I have family/friends in the neighborhood
- ☐ I shop and/or dine in the neighborhood
- ☐ I walk/exercise in the neighborhood
- ☐ I am a business owner in the neighborhood

2. Are you active in a neighborhood block group or other neighborhood organization?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

3. In general, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

- ☐ Very Safe
- ☐ Safe
- ☐ Neither Safe nor Unsafe
- ☐ Unsafe
- ☐ Very Unsafe

4. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood during the DAYTIME?

- ☐ Very Safe
- ☐ Safe
- ☐ Neither Safe nor Unsafe
- ☐ Unsafe
- ☐ Very Unsafe

5. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighborhood at NIGHT?

- ☐ Very Safe
- ☐ Safe
- ☐ Neither Safe nor Unsafe
- ☐ Unsafe
- ☐ Very Unsafe

6. How concerned are you about crime in your neighborhood?

- ☐ Not at all concerned
- ☐ Slightly concerned
- ☐ Somewhat concerned
- ☐ Moderately concerned

- ☐ Extremely concerned

7. How would you rate your overall quality of life in your neighborhood?

- ☐ Very poor
☐ Poor
☐ Average
☐ Good
☐ Very Good

8. How much of a problem are the following factors in your neighborhood?

	A big problem	Somewhat of a problem	Not a problem	I don't know
Litter, broken glass or trash on the sidewalks and streets	☐	☐	☐	☐
Graffiti on buildings and walls	☐	☐	☐	☐
Vacant or deserted houses or storefronts	☐	☐	☐	☐
Drinking in public	☐	☐	☐	☐
People selling or using drugs	☐	☐	☐	☐
Teenagers or adults hanging out in the neighborhood and causing trouble	☐	☐	☐	☐

9. What do you think DPD can do to improve the quality of life in your area?

10. What would you say is the most important problem facing your neighborhood? (such as, access to healthcare, employment opportunities, gang violence, etc.)

11. To what extent do you trust DPD?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ A lot
- ☐ To a great extent

12. To what extent is DPD responsive to the concerns of community members?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ A lot
- ☐ To a great extent

13. To what extent do DPD officers treat people fairly?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ A lot
- ☐ To a great extent

14. To what extent do DPD officers show concern for community members?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ A lot
- ☐ To a great extent

15. To what extent are DPD officers respectful?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ A lot
- ☐ To a great extent

16. To what extent are you satisfied with the overall performance of the police?

- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ A little
- ☐ Somewhat
- ☐ A lot
- ☐ To a great extent

17. During the past 12 months, have you had contact with the police?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If you answered yes to “you had contact with the police, please respond to the following:

17.a Considering your most recent encounter, to what extent were you satisfied with DPD?

- ☐ Very Dissatisfied
- ☐ Dissatisfied
- ☐ Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied
- ☐ Satisfied
- ☐ Very Satisfied

18. Are you currently employed?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

If you are not currently employed, please respond to the following question

18. a Are you currently searching for work?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

19. How many years have you lived in your neighborhood?

20. How many years have you lived at your current address?

21. Do you/your family own or rent your house?

- ☐ Own
- ☐ Rent

22. What is your age?

23. What is the highest level of education you have obtained?

- ☐ Less than a high school diploma
- ☐ High school degree or equivalent (e.g. GED)
- ☐ Some college, no degree
- ☐ Associate degree (e.g. AA, AS)
- ☐ Bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, BS)
- ☐ Master's degree (e.g. MA, MS, MEd)
- ☐ Professional degree (e.g. MD, DDS, DVM)
- ☐ Doctorate (e.g. PhD, EdD)

24. Race

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
- ☐ White
- ☐ Some other race

25. Sex

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male
- ☐ Other

26. Please tell me how much you agree with the following statements about your neighborhood.

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
This is a close-knit neighborhood.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
People around here are willing to help their neighbors.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
People in this neighborhood generally don't get along with each other.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
People in this neighborhood do not share the same values.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
People in this neighborhood can be trusted.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

27. Please tell me how likely it is that people in your neighborhood would act in the following ways.

	Very Likely	Likely	Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Unlikely	Very Unlikely
If a group of neighborhood children were skipping school and hanging out on a street corner, how likely is it that your neighbors would do something about it?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
If some children were spray-painting graffiti on a local building, how likely is it that your neighbors would do something about it?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
If a child was showing disrespect to an adult, how likely is it that people in your neighborhood would scold that child?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
If there was a fight in front of your house and someone was being beaten or threatened, how likely is it that your neighbor would break it up?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Suppose that because of budget cuts the fire station closest to your home was going to be closed down by the city. How likely is it that neighborhood residents would organize to try to do something to keep the fire station open?

