

Ypsilanti Community Survey

REPORT OF RESULTS

Prepared for

**The Community Oriented Policing Action Council
Ypsilanti Police Department**

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Submitted by

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P.W. B.L.W. J.B.

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Ypsilanti Community Survey

Executive Summary

Introduction

A total of 296 residents of Ypsilanti were interviewed by telephone between September 22 and November 27, 2000. Citizens were asked about their perceptions and attitudes about crime, crime prevention and the police in the community. Some results are compared to the findings obtained by the Justice Department in twelve other cities. Some results are analyzed by areas within the city.

A more complete discussion of the study objectives and findings are presented in the full report following this summary. A brief overview of the findings is presented below.

Major Study Findings

- **PERCEPTION OF NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME IS LOW**

Overall, few respondents knew of any serious crime in their neighborhood in the previous year. The percent who reported knowing of any serious crime was lower than it was in any of the twelve cities included in the survey conducted in 1998 by the Justice Department.

When residents were asked about any specific neighborhood condition that made them concerned about their safety, seventy-five percent had no concerns. This was about the middle of the range reported by the other cities studied.

- **FEELINGS ABOUT NEIGHBORHOOD ARE POSITIVE**

The vast majority of respondents reported being very satisfied or satisfied with the quality of life in their neighborhood. Almost three-fourths reported little or no fear of crime in their neighborhood. This was a better rate than almost all the other cities reported.

More residents reported they had a fear of crime at the city level than in their own neighborhood. This pattern was consistent with the pattern found in the study of the twelve other U.S. cities. However, fear of crime was still reported less by Ypsilanti residents than by residents of almost all the other cities studied.

- **ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE AND COMMUNITY POLICING ARE POSITIVE**

Almost half of the respondents reported they had some contact with the Ypsilanti police in the previous twelve months. This was higher than the rate of contact reported by respondents in any of the other cities studied.

Respondents indicated very positive evaluations of the police. Almost ninety percent of respondents reported satisfaction with the Ypsilanti police. Almost everyone indicated respect for the police in general. Overall, there were strong positive reactions to police behavior in the community. Items eliciting the highest percentage of negative responses about the police pertained to unequal treatment by police due to class or neighborhood.

About half of the respondents were familiar with the term “community policing.” Respondents in most of the other U.S. cities studied indicated a higher level of familiarity with the term. After they were given a definition of community policing, however, over eighty percent of the Ypsilanti residents indicated that either community policing is currently practiced in Ypsilanti (60%) or they wished that it was (24%). The percent of Ypsilanti respondents who indicated that community policing is currently being practiced was higher than ten of the twelve other cities studied.

- **POLICE VISIBILITY AND WORKING WITH NEIGHBORS ARE MOST IMPORTANT FOR PREVENTING CRIME**

Over ninety percent of respondents feel that police visibility in the neighborhood is important for crime prevention. Furthermore, they report that police visibility is high. Ypsilanti residents reported more frequent contact with the police in the neighborhood than residents in any of the other cities studied.

Almost ninety percent of residents also feel that neighborhood groups such as neighborhood watch and neighborhood associations are important for preventing crime. Their behavior is consistent with this belief. Over three-fourths reported that they had agreed with neighbors to watch out for each other’s property in the past year and almost half had added outside or automatic lighting in their homes. These were much greater percentages than those reported by respondents in the other twelve cities. A greater percentage of Ypsilanti residents also reported going to neighborhood watch meetings in the past year than the percent of respondents in the other cities.

Section I

Study Description

Introduction

In January 2000, the Community Oriented Policing Action Council (COPAC) of the Ypsilanti Police Department commissioned the Institute for the Study of Children, Families and Communities (ISCFC) at Eastern Michigan University to conduct a telephone survey of Ypsilanti residents. The purpose of this study is to learn more about how Ypsilanti residents perceive crime, crime prevention efforts, and police in the community. The results of the survey provide COPAC with feedback from the community as well as providing residents with a mechanism for community participation. Both of these channels are essential for successful implementation of the community policing philosophy that the city has adopted.

The results of the survey also provide benchmarks for evaluation at two levels. First, they can help to assess the impact of activities and programs on community perceptions of crime and neighborhood conditions as well as on community satisfaction levels.

Secondly, these findings can be compared to survey results in other communities. To promote this opportunity, many of the items in the Ypsilanti survey are replications of questions included in a study¹ conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (BJS/COPS). The BJS/COPS study was conducted in twelve cities across the country in 1998. Comparisons between patterns indicated in the two studies are included in this report when we present responses to questions in the Ypsilanti survey that were also included in BJS/COPS study.

Methodology

To obtain this information, we interviewed a sample of 296 respondents who were randomly selected from households in Ypsilanti with listed telephone numbers. The interviews were conducted between September 22 and November 27, 2000. When an adult resident was not available at the first telephone contact, up to four additional callbacks were made in an attempt to conduct the interview. Interviews were conducted with any adult resident of the household.

Because the sample was drawn from a roster that included only listed telephone numbers, some caution should be used in interpretation of the results. The patterns of responses may disproportionately reflect the experiences and perceptions of residents who have listed telephone numbers as compared to those with unlisted telephone numbers or no phones.

In addition, largely for reasons related to the sensitivity of issues and the length of the survey, a relatively high percentage of the interviews were only partially completed. Although 296 respondents answered the initial survey questions, only 197 respondents continued responding to the end of the interview. Thus, as the interview progressed, about one-third of the respondents gradually dropped out of the interview.

We compared some characteristics of the sample distribution with the distribution of some characteristics of the population of households in the census tracts included in the survey. The results of these comparisons strengthens confidence in the degree to which the sample represents households in Ypsilanti. Table 1 presents a comparison of the distribution of the sample with the

¹ U.S. Department of Justice, 1998. *Criminal Victimization and Perceptions of Community Safety in 12 Cities, 1998* (Washington D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics).

distribution of households indicated in the 1990 census for census tracts included in the survey.² The distribution of sample households in these tracts approximates the distribution indicated in the census data. In addition, both the 1990 census data and the sample contain about a 70% white and 30% minority distribution for the area included in this study.

TABLE 1
Comparison of census tract household distribution in sample
with household population indicated in 1990 census data

Census Tract Number	Percent of Population indicated in 1990 Census Data	Percent of Sample
4102	14	17
4103	23	25
4106	11	10
4107	10	9
4108	9	8
4109	8	10
4110	14	13
4112	10	7

Survey Instrument

Survey items for the study were designed by ISCFC research staff in consultation with COPAC members who solicited input from citizens in neighborhoods across the city. This survey also contains some items that were included in the BJS/COPS survey. A copy of the Ypsilanti Community Survey instrument is presented in Appendix II.³

² The location of the tracts included in this study are illustrated on the map presented in Appendix I.

³ In addition to items related to crime, crime prevention and the police that are presented in this report, we also included questions pertaining to other community relationships and assets. The results of these additional items are described in a report to be distributed under separate cover later this year. All questions in the survey are included in the instrument presented in Appendix II.

Description of the Sample

Table 2 presents a demographic description of the respondents who participated in the survey. Demographic items were the last questions asked in the survey. Therefore, they reflect responses from only about two-thirds of the respondents who answered the initial questions in the survey.

TABLE 2
Description of Sample

		Percent of Respondents (n = 197)
Gender	Male	45%
	Female	55
Age	19 – 24	32%
	25 – 34	20
	35 – 44	19
	45 – 54	18
	55 – 64	9
	65 – 74	9
	75 – 92	8
Length of Residency in Ypsilanti	Median Age	41.0 Years
	Less than 3 years	17%
	3 to 6 years	19
	6 to 9 years	8
	9 years or more	56
Children Living in Household	Age 5 through 17	24%
	Age 4 or younger	13
Ethnic Background	Caucasian/White	69%
	African American/Black	17
	Other (Includes Asian, Hispanic—any race, Native American, and mixed race)	14
Marital Status	Married	48%
	Never Married	29
	Divorced/Widowed/Separated	18
	Other/Refuse to answer	5
Educational Status	Full time college student	14%
	Part time college student	11
	Not enrolled in college	75
Employment Status	Employed Full Time	52%
	Employed Part Time	20
	Unemployed—Not Looking for Work	22
	Unemployed—Looking for Work	5

TABLE 2 (continued)
Description of Sample

Income	Percent of Respondents (n = 197)
\$10,000 or less	10%
\$10,001 – 20,000	14
\$20,001 – 30,000	13
\$30,001 – 40,000	12
\$40,001 – 50,000	8
\$50,001 – 60,000	11
\$60,001 – 70,000	10
\$70,001 – 100,000	10
\$100,001 – or more	9
Refused to answer	4

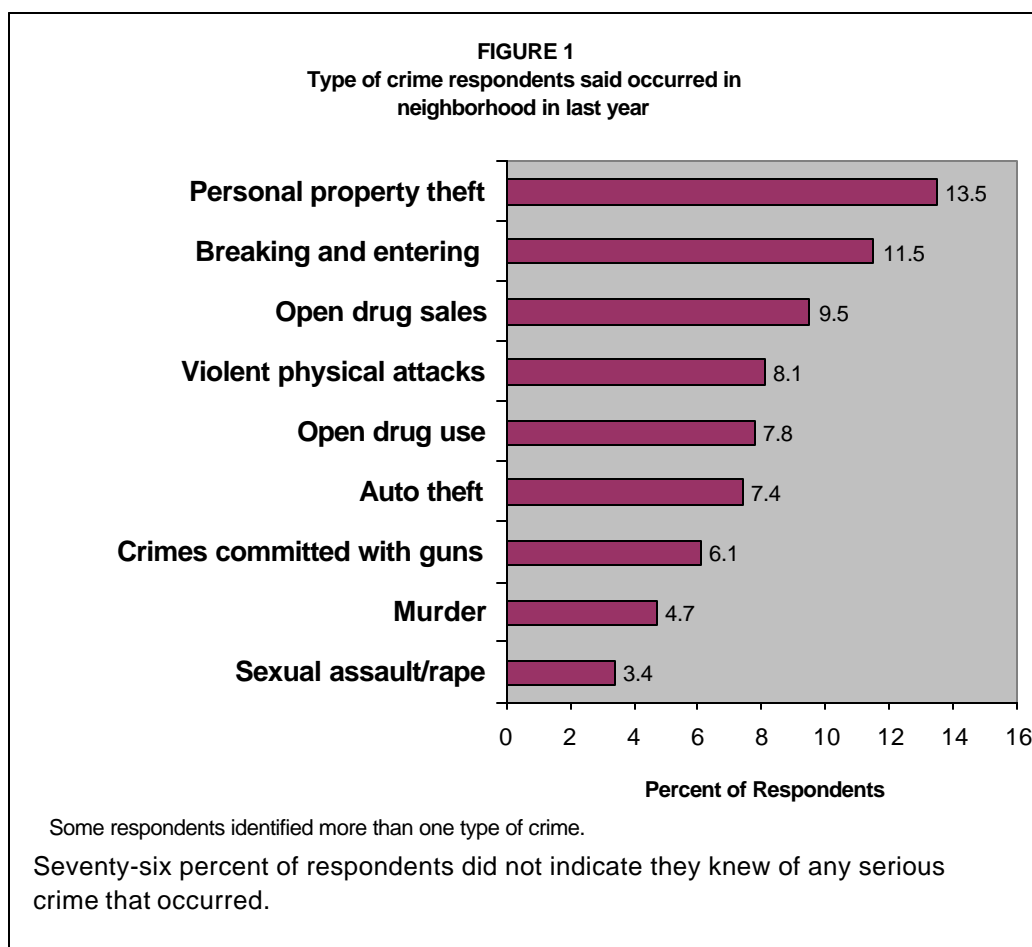
- A little over half of the respondents are female.
- The median age of respondents is about 41 years. Almost one- third are under 25 years and over one-fourth are 55 or older.
- Over half the respondents reported living in Ypsilanti for 9 years or more.
- About one-quarter of the respondents have school-aged children. Thirteen percent have children under 5 years old.
- Over two-thirds of the respondents reported their race as Caucasian or white.
- Almost half the respondents were married.
- Three-quarters of the respondents were not enrolled in college indicating that the sample is not predominantly a student population.
- Almost three-fourths of the respondents were employed, while only five percent were unemployed and looking for work.
- Respondents indicated a diverse and relatively evenly dispersed income pattern. Eight to fourteen percent of respondents indicated incomes in each \$10,000 bracket to \$70,000. About another 10 percent were in the \$70,000 to \$100,000 bracket and in the over \$100,000 bracket.

SECTION II

Perceptions of the Neighborhood

Neighborhood Crime

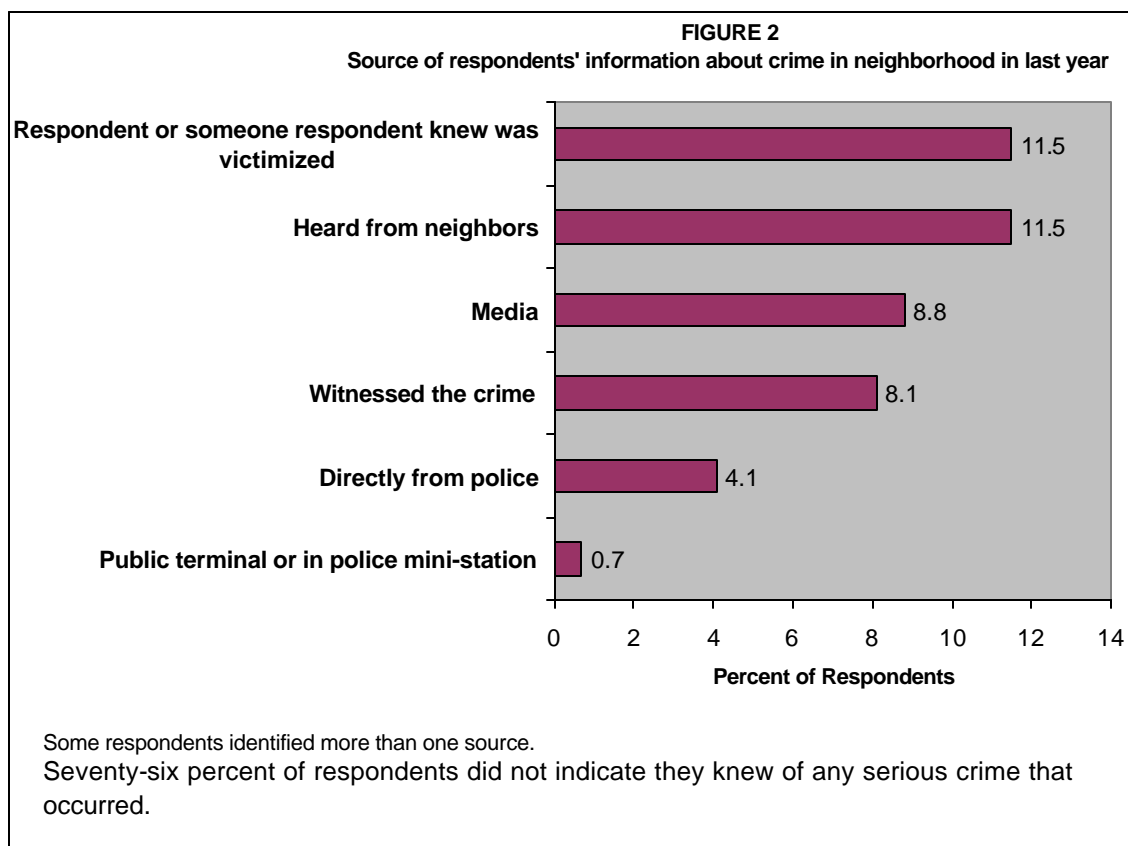
Respondents were asked separate questions about crime in the city and crime in their specific neighborhoods. The survey began by asking about the neighborhood. Respondents were asked “Did any serious crime occur in your neighborhood in the last twelve months?” Almost one-fourth (24%) responded that it had. Respondents who indicated that any serious crime had occurred were then asked to identify the type(s) of crime that had occurred. Respondents were read a series of crime types and asked if those types of crimes had occurred in their neighborhoods in the past year. Figure 1 presents the results of those responses.



- The most frequently reported type of serious crime, theft of personal property, was reported by less than 14% of the respondents.
- The two most frequently reported types of serious crimes were property offenses.

- The top two-thirds of serious crimes reported contained one violent crime and five non-violent crimes.
- Violent crimes committed in the neighborhood in the last year were reported by eight percent or less of the respondents.
- Drug related crimes were reported by less than ten percent of the respondents.
- Murder was reported to have occurred in the neighborhood in the last twelve months by about five percent of the respondents.

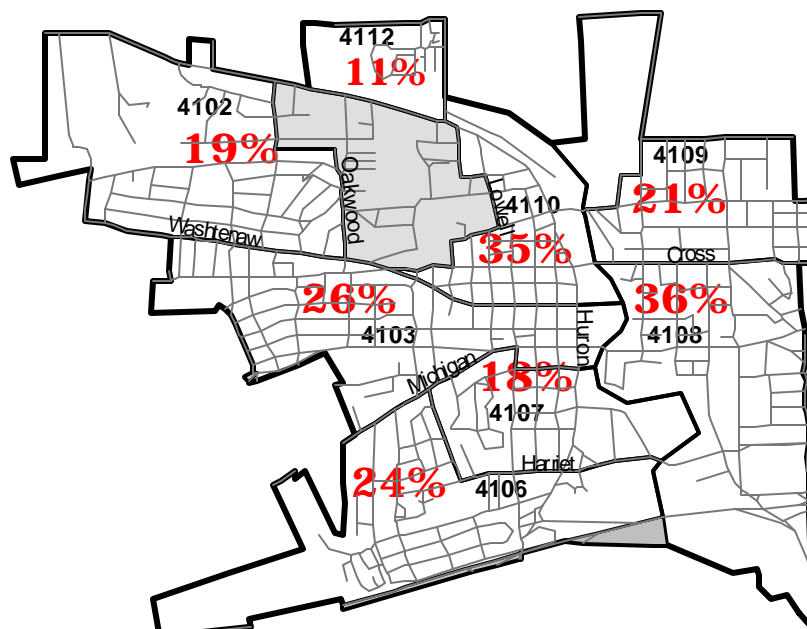
Respondents who indicated that a serious crime had occurred in the neighborhood in the past twelve months were then asked how they had learned about the crime. Respondents were given a list of choices and could select more than one source if it was appropriate. Figure 2 illustrates how the respondents indicated they learned about serious crimes in their neighborhood.



- The most frequent source of information about serious crime in the neighborhood came as the result of direct knowledge about a specific victimization or hearing about it from neighbors.
- Of those respondents who stated that they knew about a serious crime that occurred in the neighborhood in the past year, most knew about the crime from one of these two sources.
- Less than 10% of the respondents indicated that they knew about any serious crimes in their neighborhoods as a result of information from the media or directly witnessing a crime that did not victimize them.
- A very small number of respondents learned of serious crimes in their neighborhoods from the police.

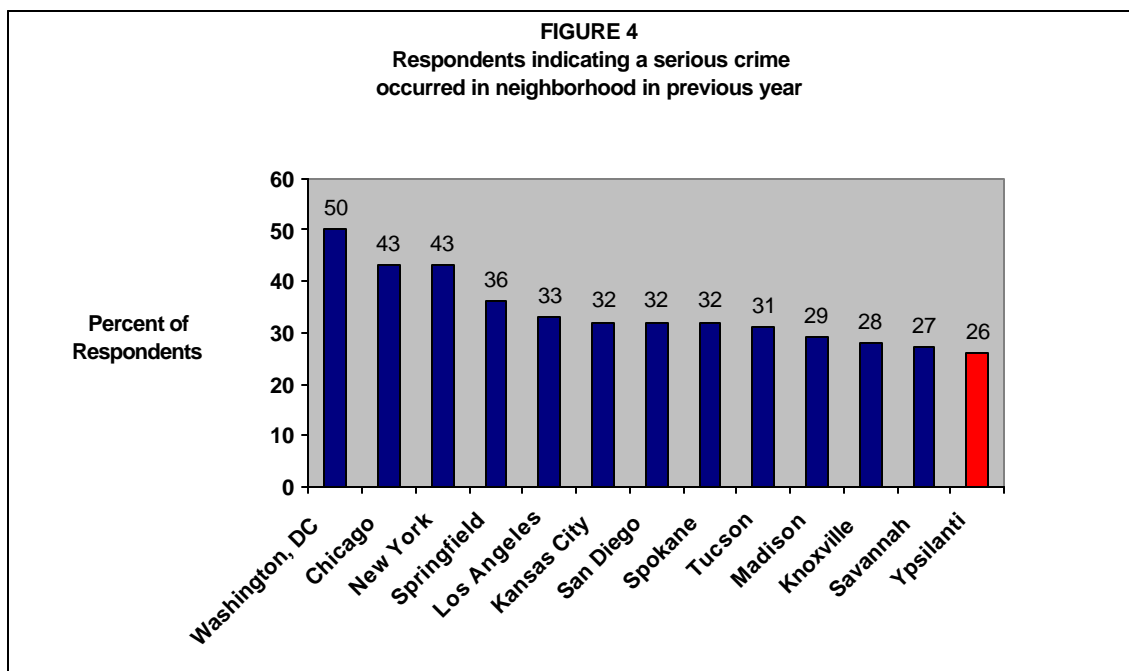
Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of reported serious crime in the past year by respondents in each area of Ypsilanti.

FIGURE 3
Percent of respondents in area indicating a serious crime
occurred in neighborhood in previous year
(Map is divided into census tracts)



- The areas with the two greatest percentages of respondents indicating the occurrence of crime in the past year are over three times greater than the area with the lowest percentage.
- Respondents in tract 4108 reported the greatest frequency of crime while respondents in tract 4112 reported the least.

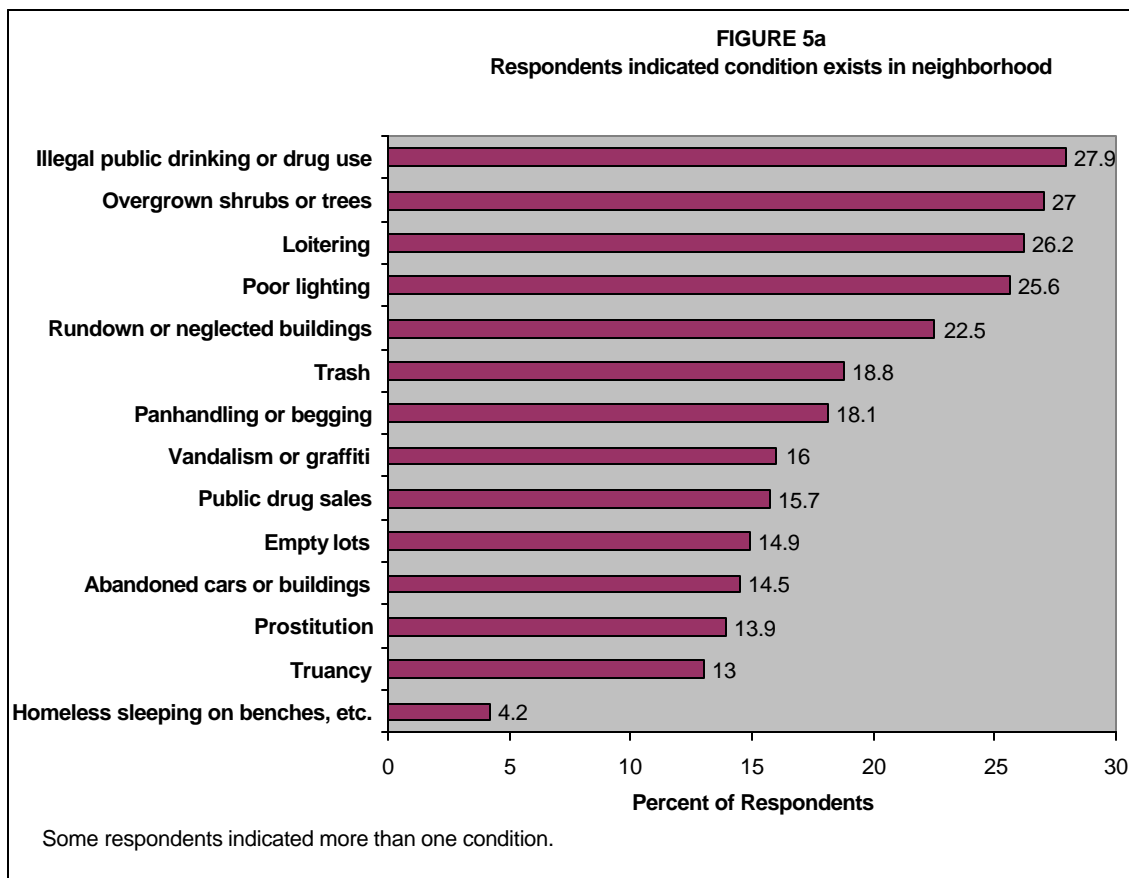
Figure 4 compares the reported occurrence of neighborhood crime from the Ypsilanti study with crime reported in surveys that were conducted by BJS/COPS in 1998 in twelve other cities across the country.



- Respondents in the Ypsilanti study indicated a lower percentage of serious crime in their neighborhoods than respondents from any of the twelve cities studied in the BJS/COPS study.
- The lowest percentages of neighborhood crime indicated in the 1998 study were from respondents in Knoxville, Madison and Savannah. This may indicate that respondents are less likely to indicate crimes in their neighborhoods in smaller cities. Of course, Ypsilanti is much smaller than any of the cities included in the BJS/COPS 1998 study. However, the frequency levels do not follow a city size pattern exclusively. For example, the highest percentage of respondents indicating that a serious neighborhood crime occurred in the 1998 study were in Washington, D.C., which is not the largest city included in the study. This would indicate that factors other than size of the city also influence the response patterns.

Neighborhood Conditions

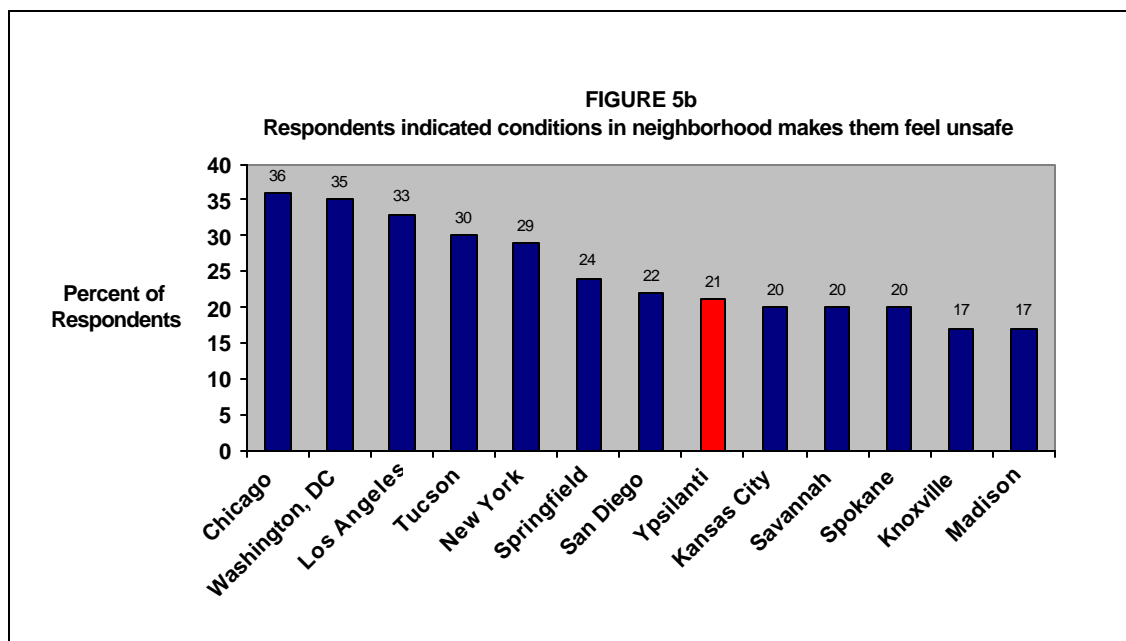
Interviewers read a list of conditions, and respondents identified which ones, if any, existed in their neighborhood. The patterns respondents indicated are presented in Figure 5a.



- The four most frequently identified conditions were identified by over one-quarter of the respondents as existing in the neighborhood.
- These top four conditions consisted of two areas related to specific behaviors (drinking /drug use and loitering) and two environmental conditions (overgrown shrubs/trees and poor lighting).
- Over twenty percent of respondents perceived rundown or neglected buildings in their neighborhoods while less than fifteen percent identified abandoned cars or buildings there. This would imply that residents perceive buildings in substandard condition in the neighborhood to be occupied buildings more often than unoccupied.

- Less than five percent of respondents identified a visible homeless population in their neighborhood.

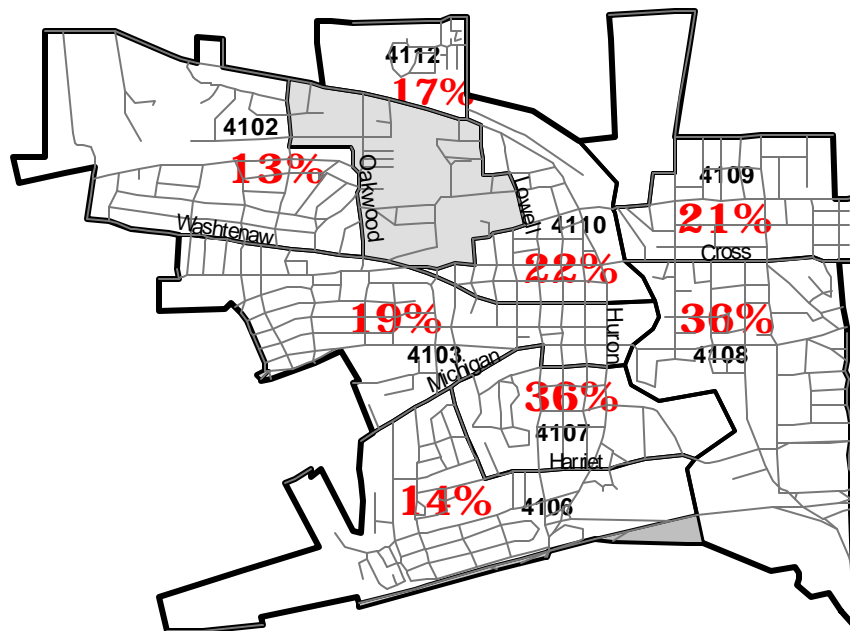
Respondents were then asked if any of these conditions made them feel less safe in the neighborhood. Twenty-one percent of the respondents indicated that the conditions did make them feel less safe. Figure 5b illustrates how this perception compares to the perceptions of the respondents in the twelve cities surveyed in 1998.



- Ypsilanti respondents were almost in the middle of the distribution of the percent who reported feeling unsafe in their neighborhoods due to one or more of the conditions asked about in the survey.
- Again there is some clustering in the distribution according to city size, but size alone does not determine the distribution. For example, Ypsilanti is by far the smallest of these cities, but it is eighth out of thirteen in percentage of respondents reporting feeling unsafe.
- Though Ypsilanti is near the middle of the distribution, it had only four percent more respondents who indicated feeling unsafe in the neighborhood than the city with the lowest percentage giving this response (Knoxville) and fifteen percent less than the city with the highest percent (Chicago).

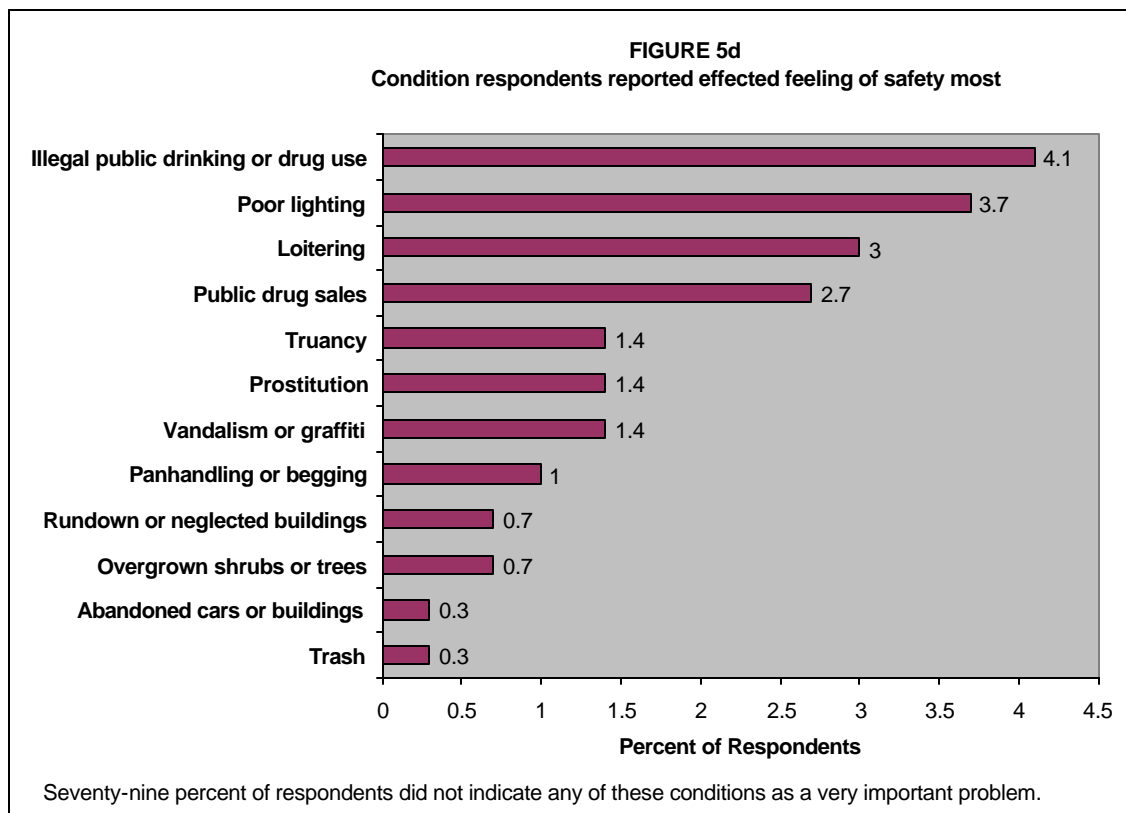
Figure 5c illustrates the distribution of the percent of respondents who reported feeling unsafe due to neighborhood conditions for each area in the city.

FIGURE 5c
Percent of respondents in who indicated feeling unsafe
due to conditions in neighborhood
(Map is divided into census tracts)



- Respondents in tracts 4107 and 4108 presented a substantially higher percentage reporting that conditions made them feel unsafe. The areas in this corner each present thirty-six percent of respondents who indicated such a response. However, for all the other areas in the city, only thirteen to twenty-two percent of respondents reported this feeling.

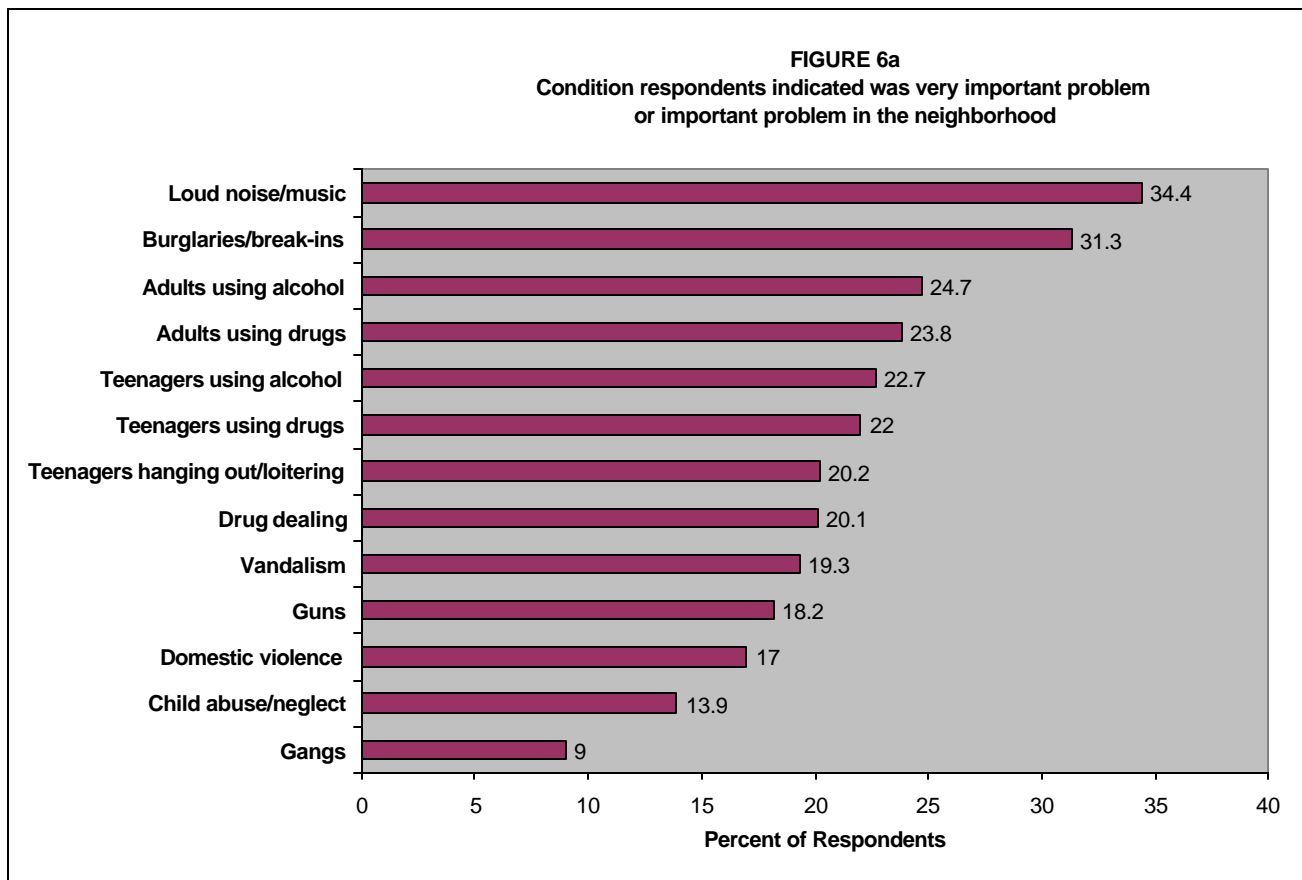
Respondents who indicated that any of these conditions existed in the neighborhood were then asked which condition affected their feelings of safety the most. Their responses are illustrated in Figure 5d.



- The conditions most frequently identified as the one affecting the feeling of safety the most were drinking/drug use and poor lighting. Each of these was identified by about four percent of the respondents.
- Conditions reported next most frequently to have the most affect on feelings about safety were loitering and public drug sales. About three percent of respondents identified each of these.
- Empty lots and visible homeless populations were not identified by any respondents as the condition affecting feelings about safety the most.
- For some conditions, there are substantial differences in the proportion of respondents who identified them as existing in the neighborhood and the proportion who reported they affect their feeling of safety the most. These include overgrown shrubs/trees, rundown/neglected buildings, trash, and abandoned buildings. About fifteen to over twenty-five percent of respondents indicated that these conditions exist in their neighborhoods (see Figure 5a). However, less than one percent identified them as the condition that affects their feelings of safety the most.

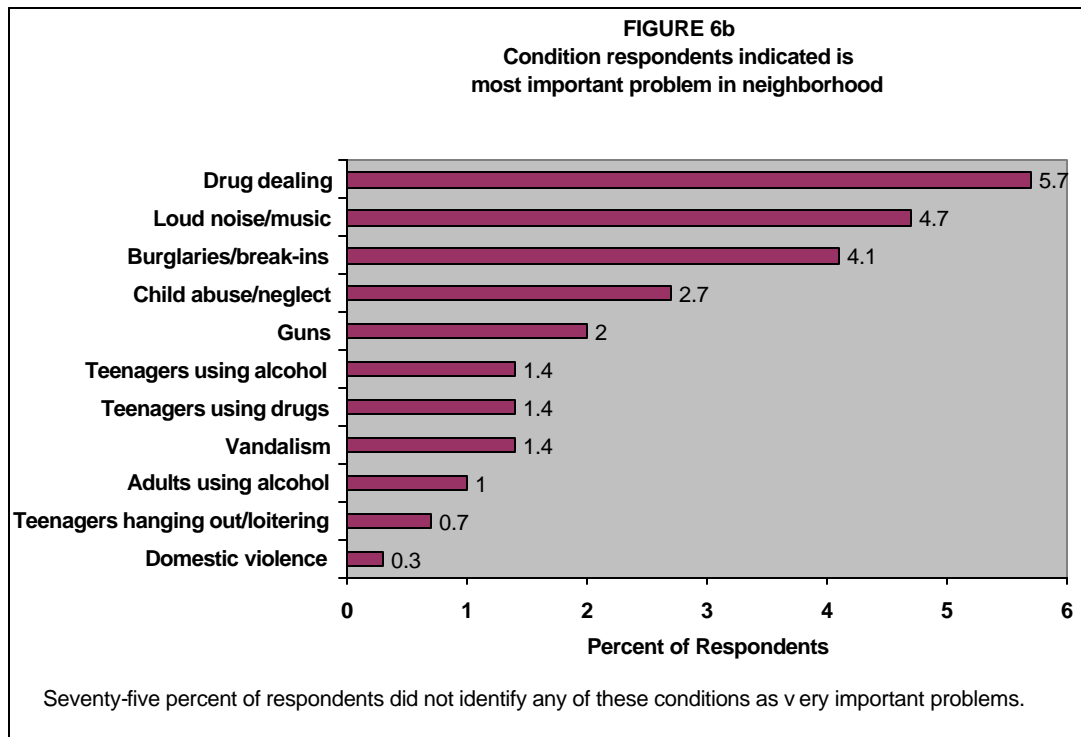
Interviewers also read a series of conditions that may be perceived as some of the most debilitating types of neighborhood problems. Respondents were asked to indicate whether each condition was a very important problem, important

problem, or not a problem in the neighborhood. Figure 6a illustrates the percentage of respondents who indicated that each condition in the list was either very important or important.



- Loud noise/music was most frequently identified as an important or very important problem in the neighborhood, followed by burglaries/break-ins.
- The next four most frequently identified very important or important problems were related to drug/alcohol use. Use by adults was identified more frequently than use by teens and alcohol was identified more frequently for both groups.
- The conditions identified least frequently as very important or important problems in the neighborhood were those related to violence (guns, domestic violence and child abuse/neglect) and gangs.

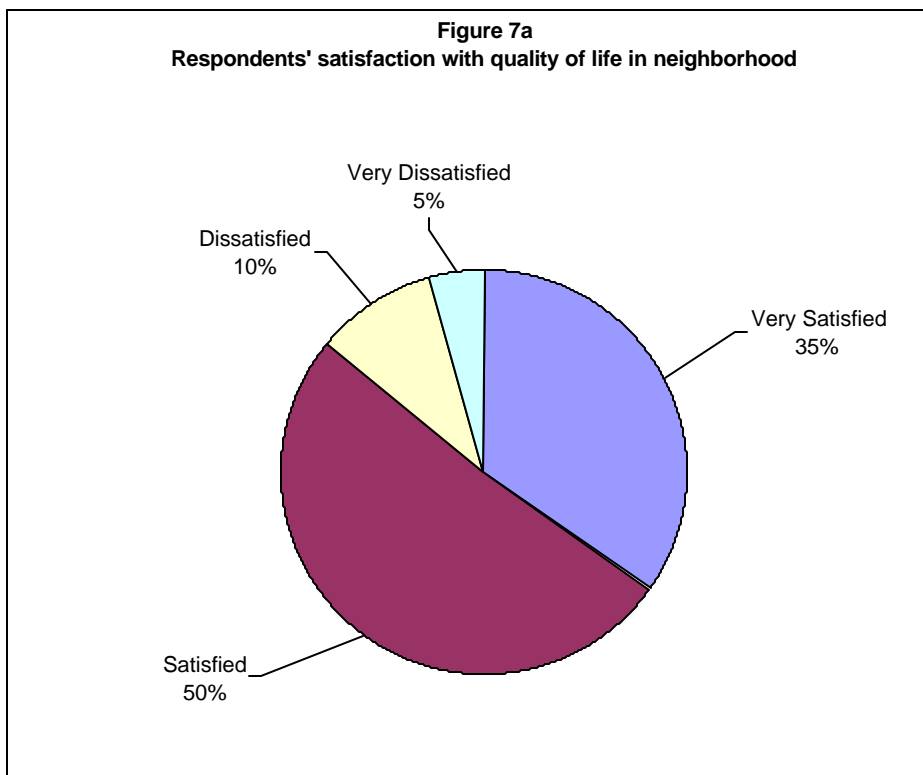
Respondents who indicated that any of these conditions were very important problems in the neighborhood were then asked to identify which was the most important problem. The results are presented in Figure 6b.



- The most frequent condition indicated as the most important problem in the neighborhood was drug dealing.
- This was followed by loud noise/music and burglaries/break-ins which were also two conditions most frequently identified as either very important or important problems in the neighborhood.
- Less than two percent identified alcohol/drug use, vandalism, teenagers loitering or domestic violence as the most important problem in the neighborhood. Neither adults using drugs nor gangs were identified as the most important problem by any respondent.

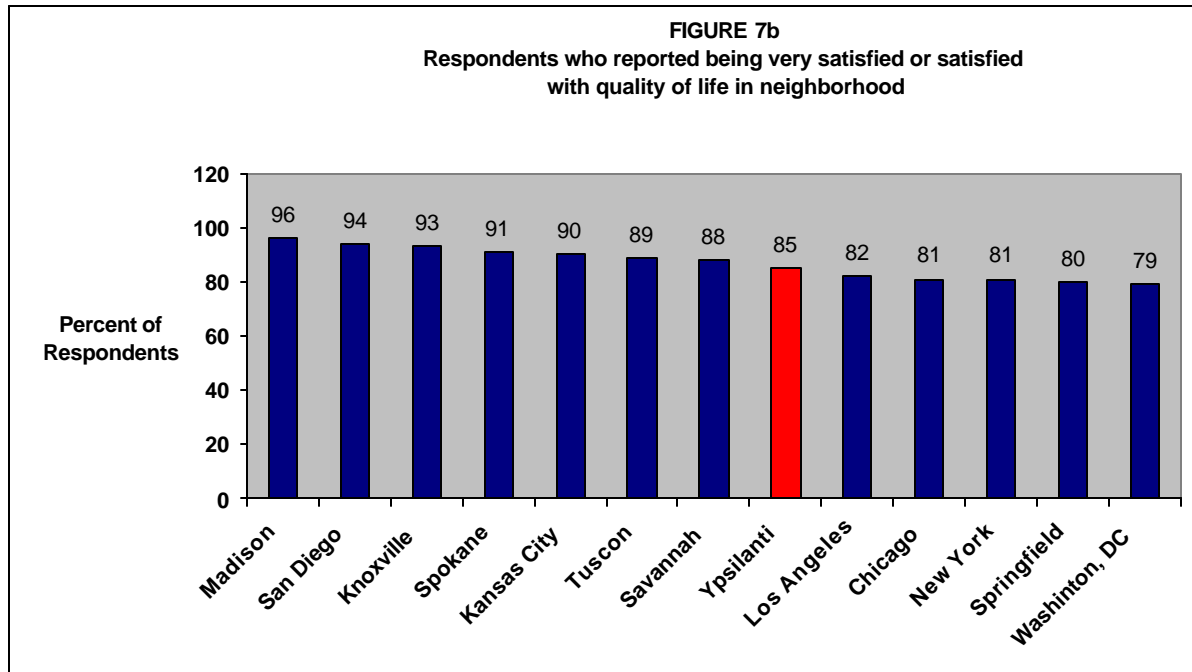
Feelings about the Neighborhood

Respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with the quality of life in the neighborhood. Their responses are presented in Figure 7a.



- Half of the respondents reported that they are satisfied with the quality of life in their neighborhoods.
- When respondents indicating they are very satisfied and satisfied are combined, there is overwhelming satisfaction with the quality of life in the neighborhood indicated by the respondents (85%).

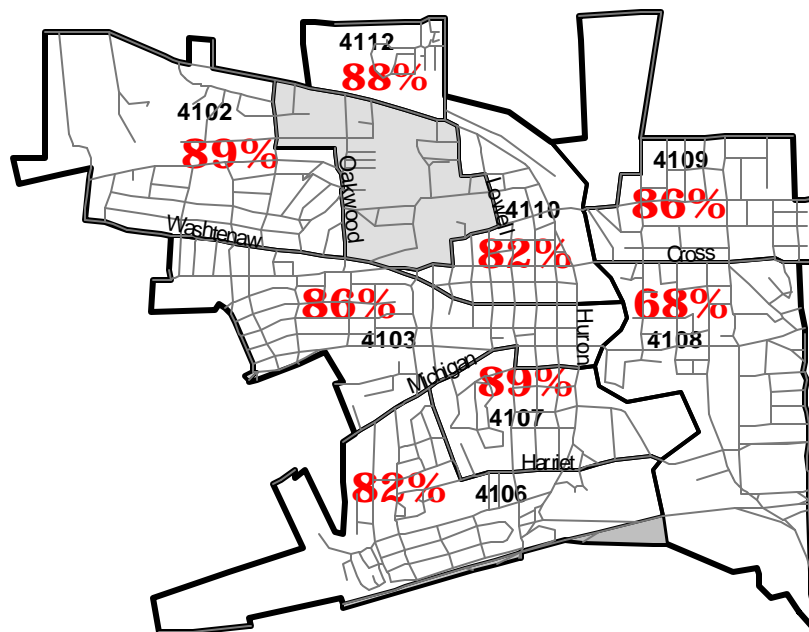
Figure 7b illustrates the comparison of Ypsilanti respondents' evaluation of their neighborhood quality of life with the respondents from the twelve cities surveyed in 1998.



- When Ypsilanti respondents who reported being very satisfied or satisfied with the quality of life in the neighborhood are compared with respondents in the twelve cities studied in the 1998 survey, Ypsilanti places about in the middle of the distribution.

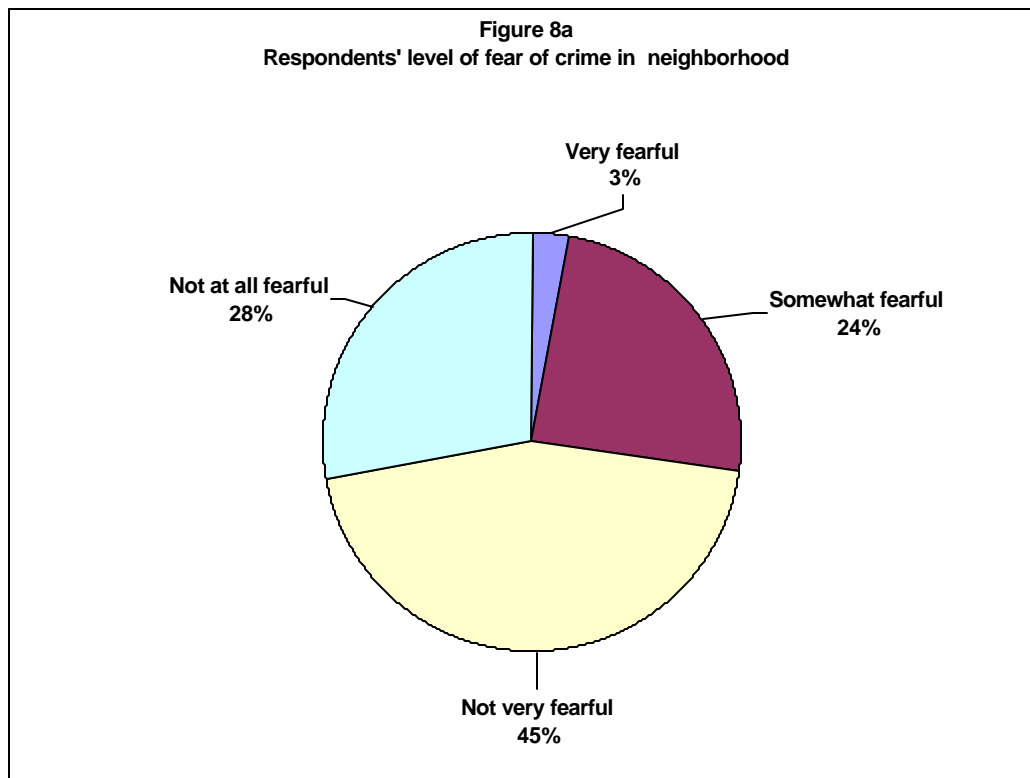
Figure 7c demonstrates the distribution of quality of life satisfaction for areas in Ypsilanti.

FIGURE 7c
Percent of respondents in area who indicated they were very satisfied or satisfied with the quality of life in the neighborhood
(Map is divided into census tracts)



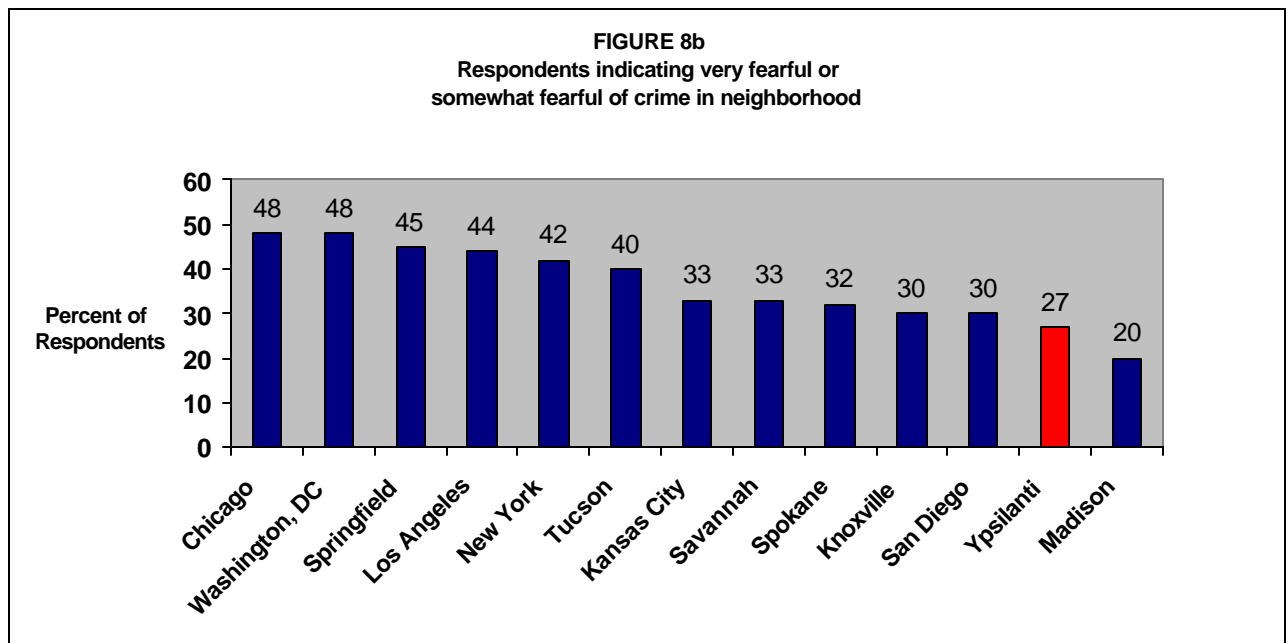
- There is a substantial difference in the satisfaction level reported for quality of life in the neighborhood among the areas in the city. The area reporting the highest level of satisfaction is twenty-one points higher than the area reporting the lowest satisfaction level.
- The lowest level of satisfaction is indicated in tract 4108. The highest levels of satisfaction are indicated in tracts 4107 and 4102.

Respondents were asked to rate their level of fearfulness of crime in their neighborhoods. Their responses are illustrated in Figure 8a.



- About three-fourths of the respondents indicated they were not very fearful or not at all fearful of crime in the neighborhood.
- Over one-fourth reported that they were not fearful at all of crime in the neighborhood.

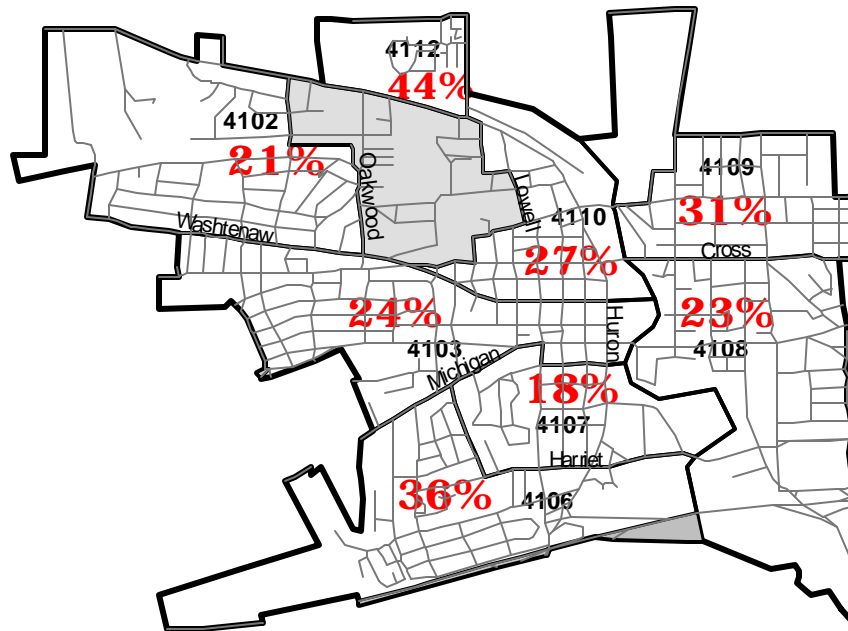
Ypsilanti respondents' reported level of fear of neighborhood crime is compared to the respondents surveyed in twelve cities in 1998 in Figure 8b.



- Comparing Ypsilanti respondents with the other twelve cities indicates that Ypsilanti residents' fear of neighborhood crime was lower than every city except Madison.

Figure 8c illustrates the distribution of reported level of fear of neighborhood crime for each area in Ypsilanti.

FIGURE 8c
Percent of respondents in area who indicated they were very fearful or somewhat fearful of crime in the neighborhood
(Map is divided into census tracts)



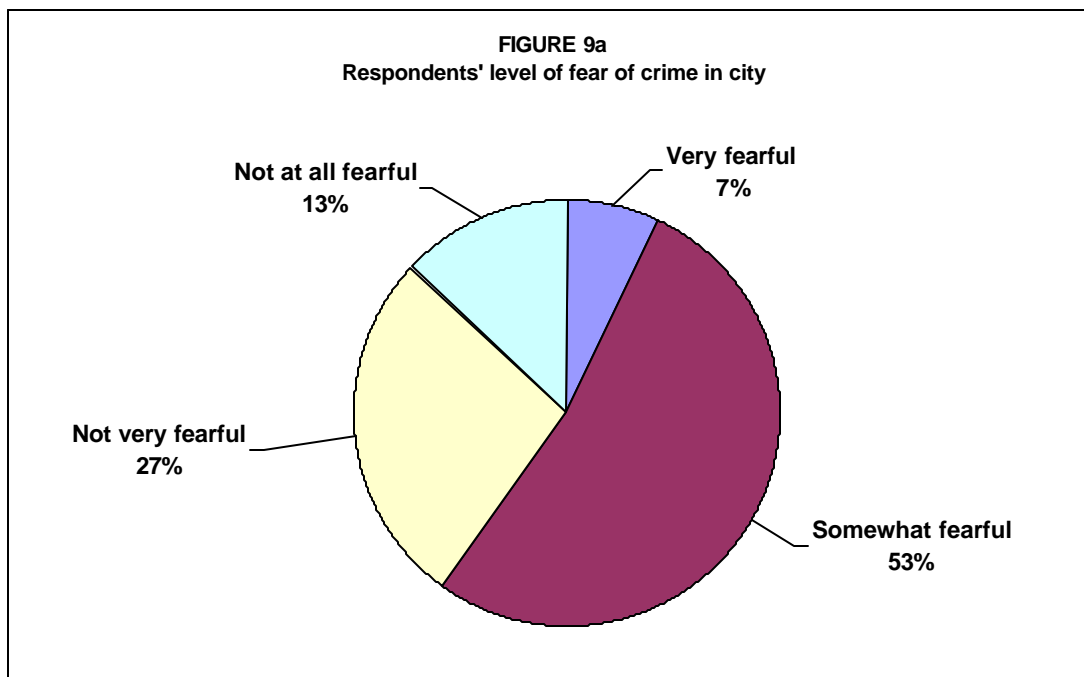
- There is a twenty-one point spread among the areas in the percent reporting higher levels of fear of neighborhood crime.
- The area with the highest percentage of respondents reporting fear of crime in the neighborhood is in tract 4112.

SECTION III

Perceptions of the City

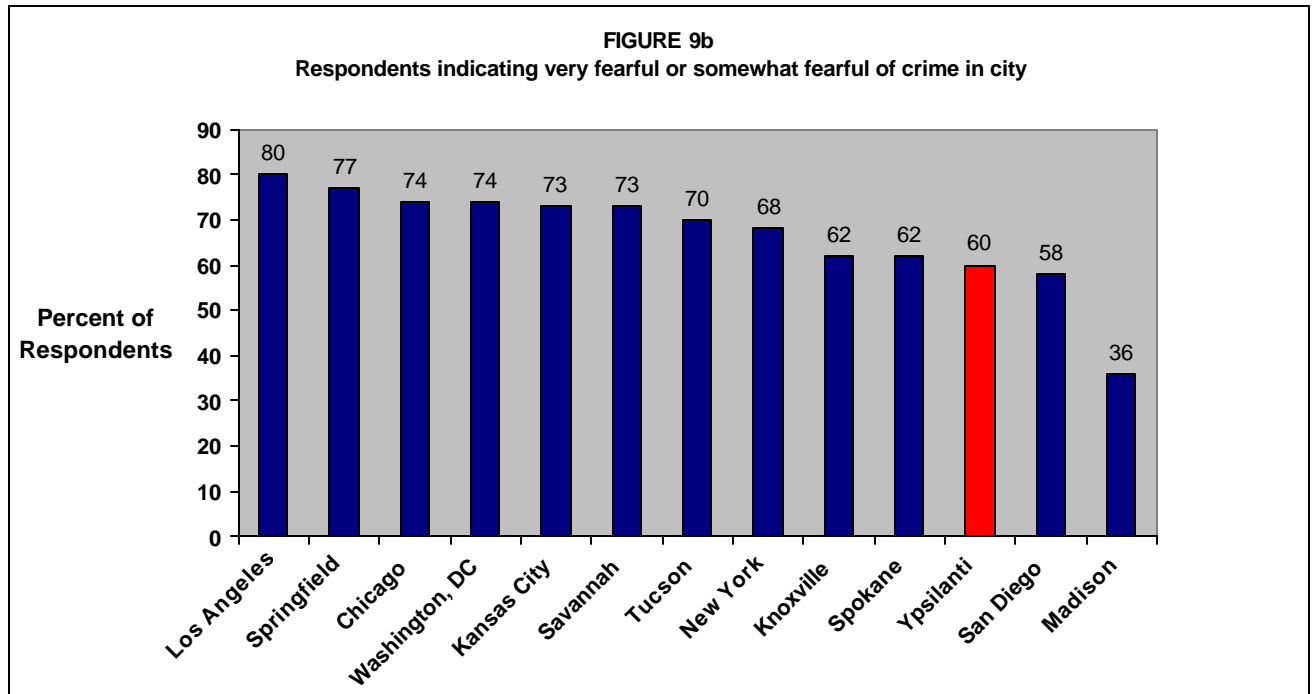
Feelings About the City

Respondents were also asked to look beyond the neighborhood and rate their level of fear of crime in Ypsilanti. The pattern of responses is presented in Figure 9a.



- Sixty percent of respondents reported being very fearful or somewhat fearful of crime in Ypsilanti.
- This is over twice the percentage (27%) who indicated they were very fearful or somewhat fearful of crime in their own neighborhood (see Figure 8b).

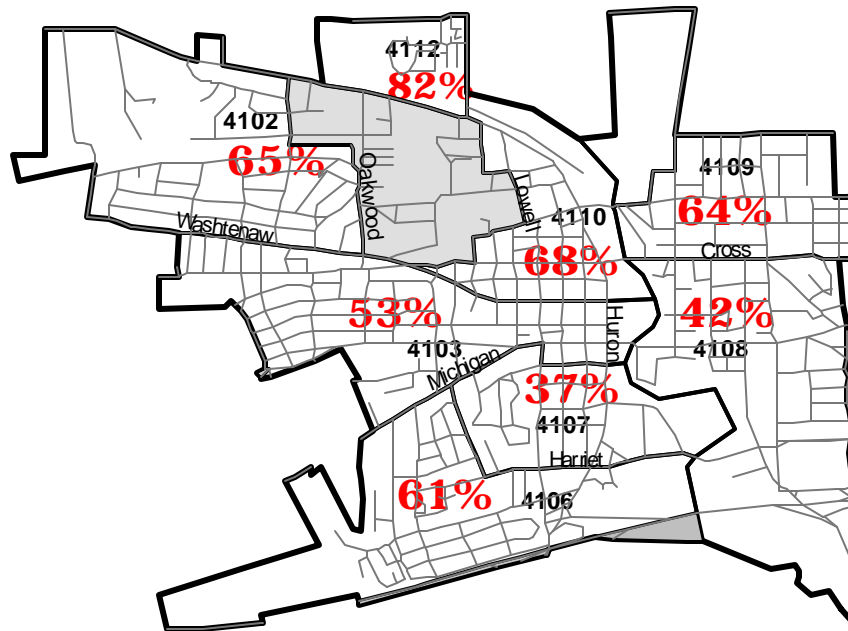
Figure 9b illustrates the comparison between the degree of fear of crime in the city reported by Ypsilanti respondents as compared to the respondents in the twelve cities surveyed in 1998.



- All cities included here reported much higher rates of fear of crime in the city than they reported in their respective neighborhoods.
- The percentage of Ypsilanti respondents reporting fear of crime in the city was lower than all but two of the cities surveyed in the 1998 study.

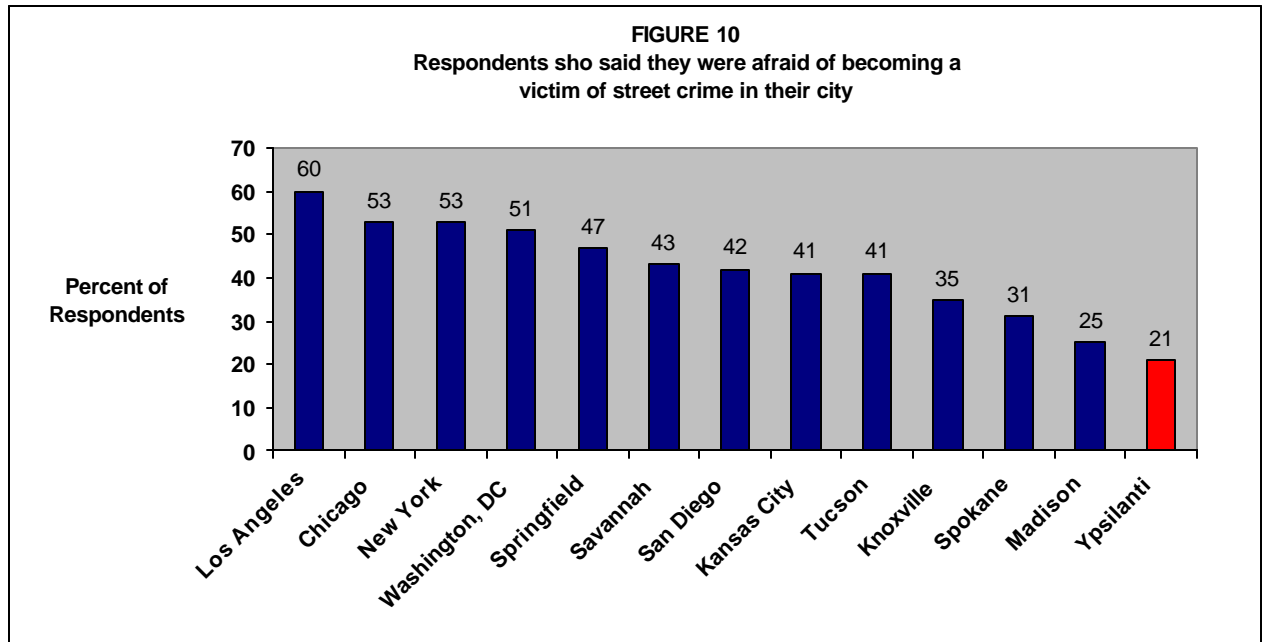
Figure 9c illustrates the distribution of the percentage of respondents who reported being very fearful or somewhat fearful of crime in the city by area.

FIGURE 9c
Percent of respondents in area who indicated they were very fearful or somewhat fearful of crime in the city
(Map is divided into census tracts)



- All areas report higher percentages who indicate fear of crime in the city than in their respective neighborhoods.
- Again tract 4112 reports by far the highest percentage of respondents fearful of crime in the city.
- Tracts 4107 and 4108 report the lowest fear of crime in the city.

Respondents were then asked if they were afraid of becoming a victim of street crime in the city of Ypsilanti. Twenty-one percent responded that they were. This is somewhat surprising given that sixty percent indicated that they were very fearful or somewhat fearful of crime in the city. Figure 10 illustrates the comparison of the percent of Ypsilanti respondents who indicated being afraid of street crime in the city to the percent of respondents in twelve cities studied in the 1998 survey.



- Respondents in all these cities reported lower percentages of fear of becoming a victim of street crime in the city than fear of crime in the city.
- However, Ypsilanti respondents had by far the greatest divergence between responses to these questions.
- Ypsilanti respondents had a lower percent reporting that they are afraid of becoming a victim of street crime in their city than any of the respondents from the twelve cities surveyed in 1998.
- Almost forty percent fewer Ypsilanti respondents indicated being afraid of becoming a victim of street crime in Ypsilanti than the percentage of respondents who indicated being afraid of becoming a victim of street crime in Los Angeles.

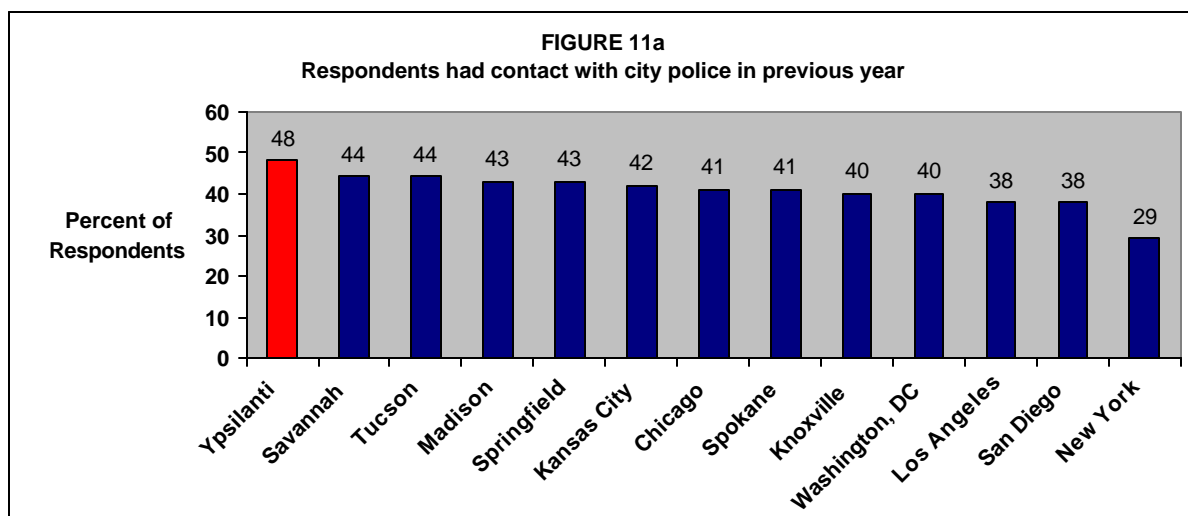
SECTION IV

Perceptions of the Police

Police Presence

Respondents were asked if they had any contact with the Ypsilanti police for any reason in the previous twelve months. Almost half (48%) of respondents indicated that they had.

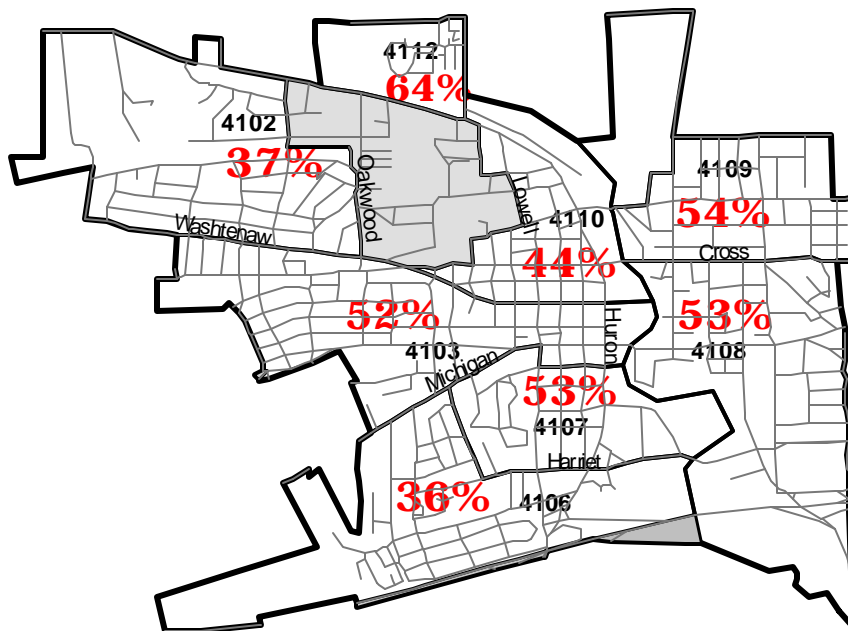
Figure 11a compares this result with of the level of contact respondents reported they had with their city police in the previous year in the twelve cities included in the BJS/COPS study.



- Of these cities, Ypsilanti respondents indicated the highest percentage reporting any contact with city police in the previous year.
- There is some tendency indicated for respondents from smaller cities to report higher rates of police contact, but again this is not completely consistent.

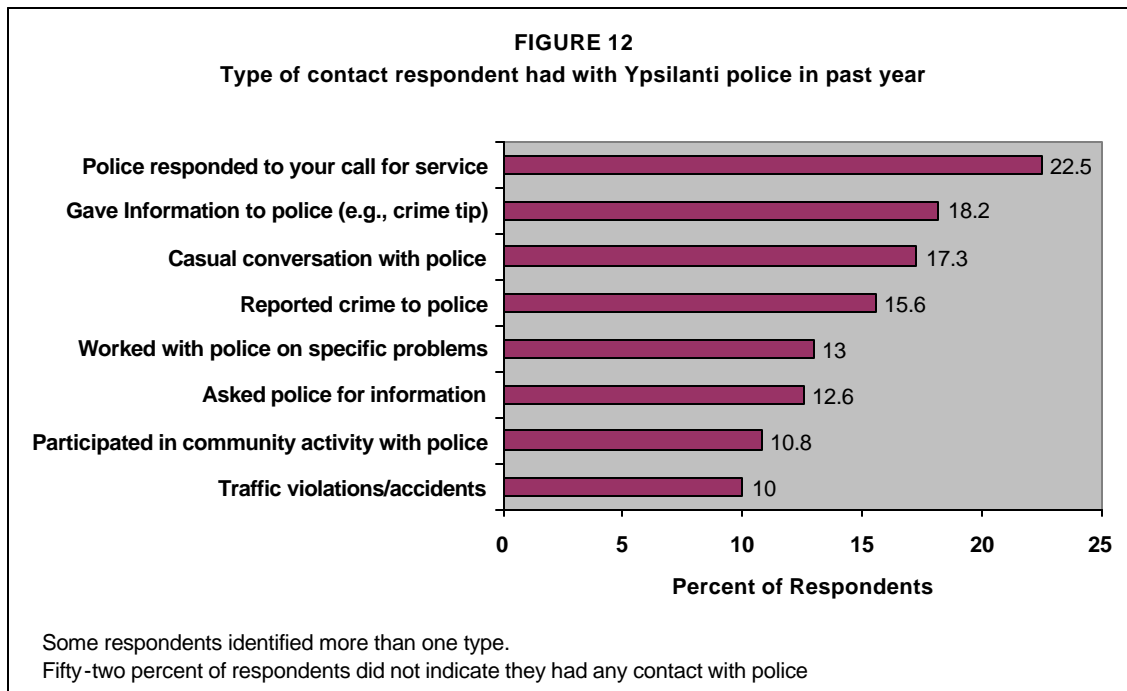
Figure 11b shows the distribution of reported police contact for respondents in each area of the city included in the survey.

FIGURE 11b
Percent of respondents in area who had any contact with
Ypsilanti Police in previous year
(Map is divided into census tracts)



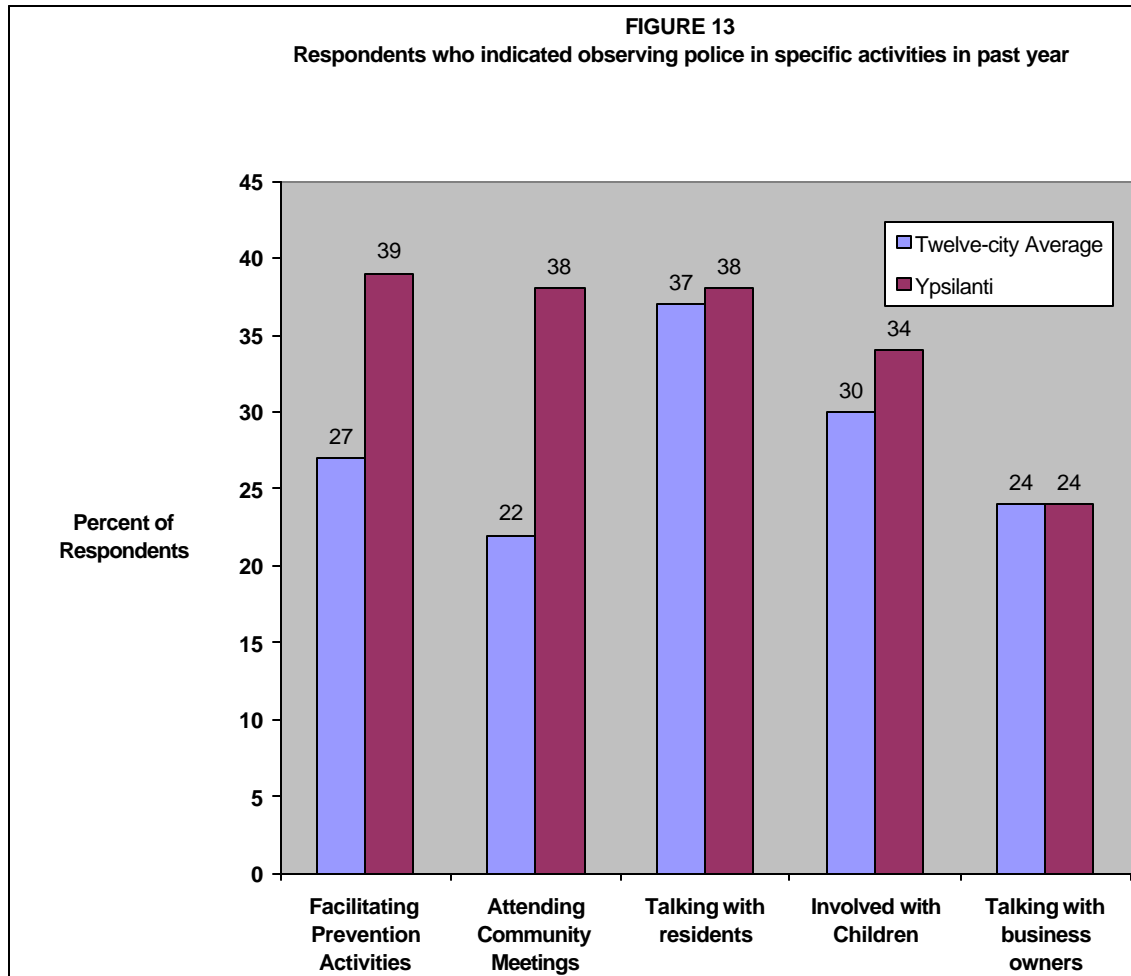
- There is a twenty-eight point difference between the areas with the highest and lowest percent of respondents who reported having contact with the police in the last year.
- Tracts 4106 and 4102 reported the lowest percentages of respondents with contact.
- Tract 4112 reported by far the highest percentage of contact with the police. This area reported by far the lowest percentage of respondents who knew of any serious crime that had occurred (see Figure 3).

Respondents who had any contact with the police in the past year were then asked about the nature of the contact. The pattern of their responses is indicated in Figure 12.



- Most respondents who had contact with the police reported that police had responded to a call for service they made.
- Three of the top four types of contacts with police involved police in an official law enforcement activity.
- Seventeen percent of respondents indicated they had a casual conversation with police, and almost eleven percent participated in some community activity with police in the previous year.

Interviewers then read respondents several activities in which police could engage. Respondents were asked if they had observed any Ypsilanti police officers involved in each of these activities in the previous twelve months. Figure 13 presents the pattern of those responses. It also compares the percent of Ypsilanti respondents who indicated observing each of these activities with the average percent of respondents from the twelve cities studied by the BJS/COPS who reported observation of these activities in their communities.

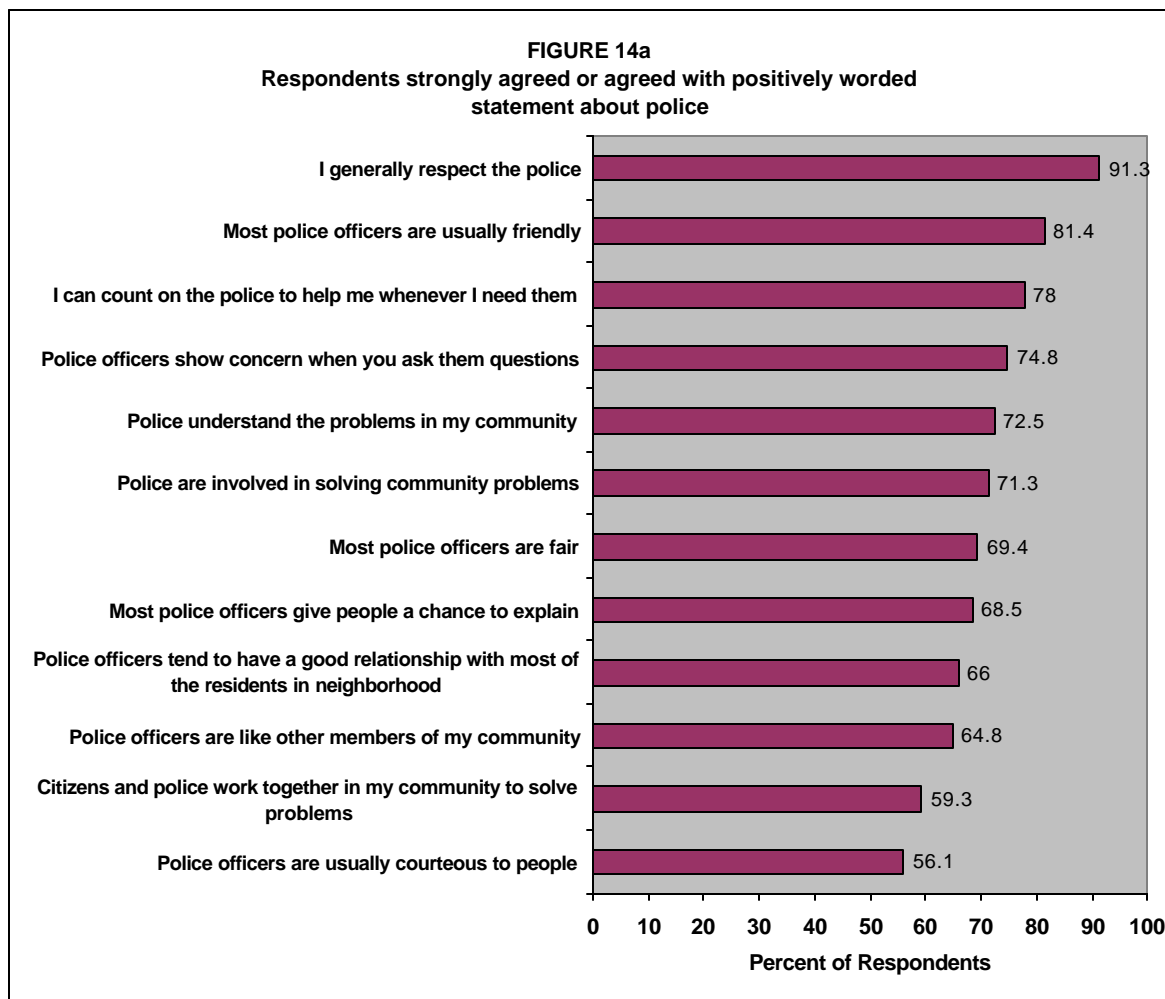


- The four activities Ypsilanti respondents most frequently reported seeing police engage in are reported by between thirty-four and thirty-nine percent of respondents.
- Ypsilanti respondents indicate more frequent observation of all activities except talking with business owners than the average percentage reported by the twelve cities studied in 1998.
- Ypsilanti respondents reported substantially higher rates of observing police attending community meetings (sixteen percent greater) and facilitating prevention activities (twelve percent more).

Evaluation of Police

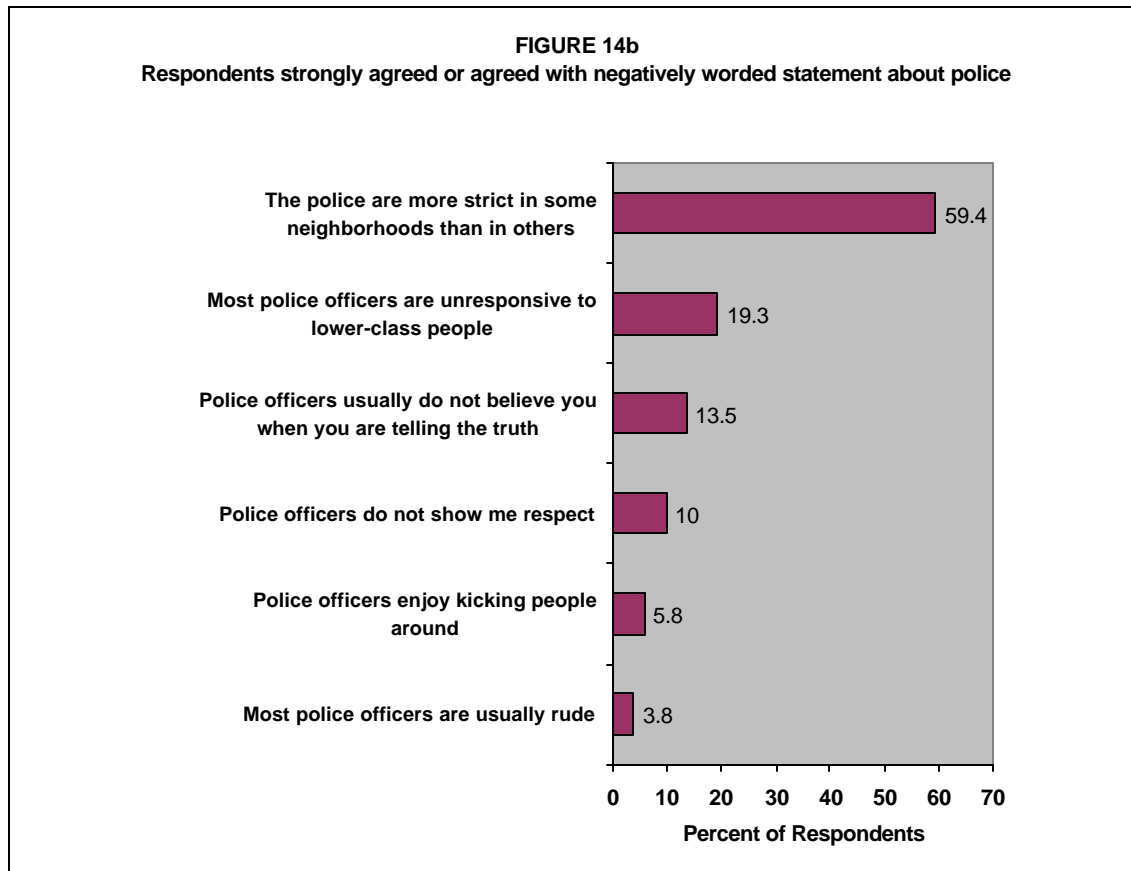
Interviewers read a series of statements about police in the community and asked the respondent if he or she strongly agreed, agreed, neither agreed nor disagreed, disagreed, or strongly disagreed with the statement.

Figure 14a illustrates the percent of agreement to positively worded statements interviewers read to respondents.



- Respondents overwhelmingly strongly agreed or agreed that they generally respect the police.
- The lowest percentage of agreement to a positively worded statement about the police pertained to police generally being courteous.
- The positively worded statement that had the lowest level of agreement still received agreement from over half of the respondents.

Figure 14b presents the percent of responses to the negatively worded statements interviewers read about the police.

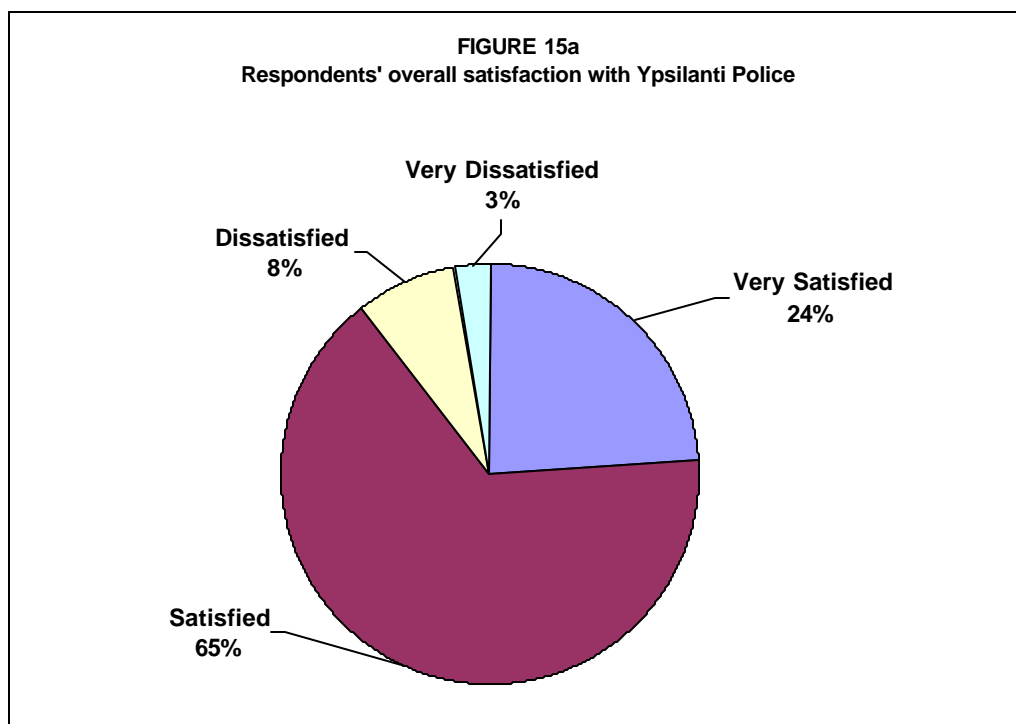


- Agreement with the statement indicating that police are more strict in some neighborhoods than others is far greater than the percent of agreement with any other negatively worded statement about the police.
- Almost sixty percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with that statement.
- The negatively worded statement with which respondents showed the next most agreement indicated that police are unresponsive to lower-class people.
- The two negatively worded statements with the highest percentage of agreement both pertain to unequal treatment by police due to class or neighborhood.
- Less than fourteen percent of respondents indicated agreement with any of the other negatively worded statements about the police.

- Although only fifty-six percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that police are generally courteous (the lowest percentage of agreement with the positively worded statements—see Figure 14a), less than four percent strongly agreed or agreed that police are usually rude. It appears that a little over half of the respondents perceive the police to generally be courteous, about four percent perceive them to generally be rude and the rest see them as more “neutral” in social manner.

Respondents were asked to assess the Ypsilanti police on two criteria. They were asked to rate their overall satisfaction with the police and to assess the amount of work the police are doing with neighborhood residents to prevent crime.

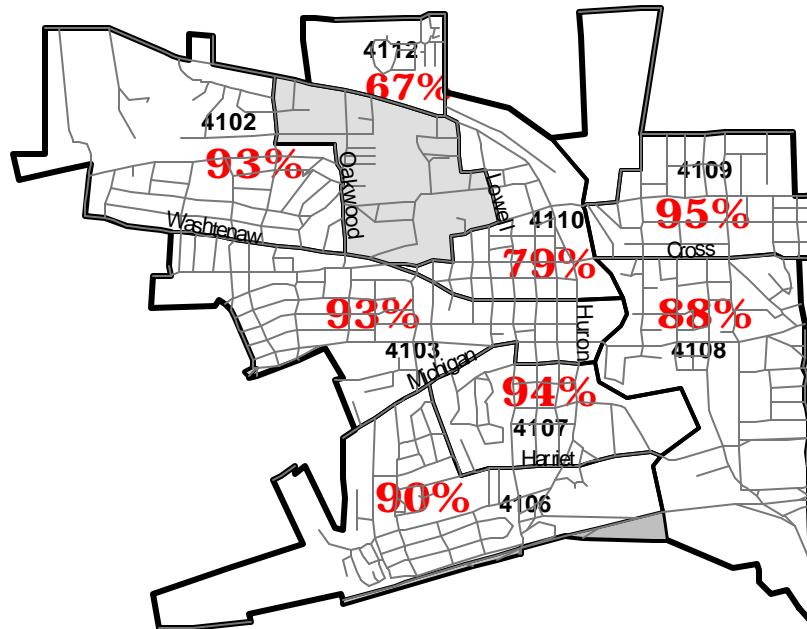
Figure 15a presents the respondents’ ratings for satisfaction with the police.



- About one-quarter of respondents reported they were very satisfied with the overall job the police were doing.
- Almost ninety percent of respondents indicated that they are very satisfied or satisfied with it.

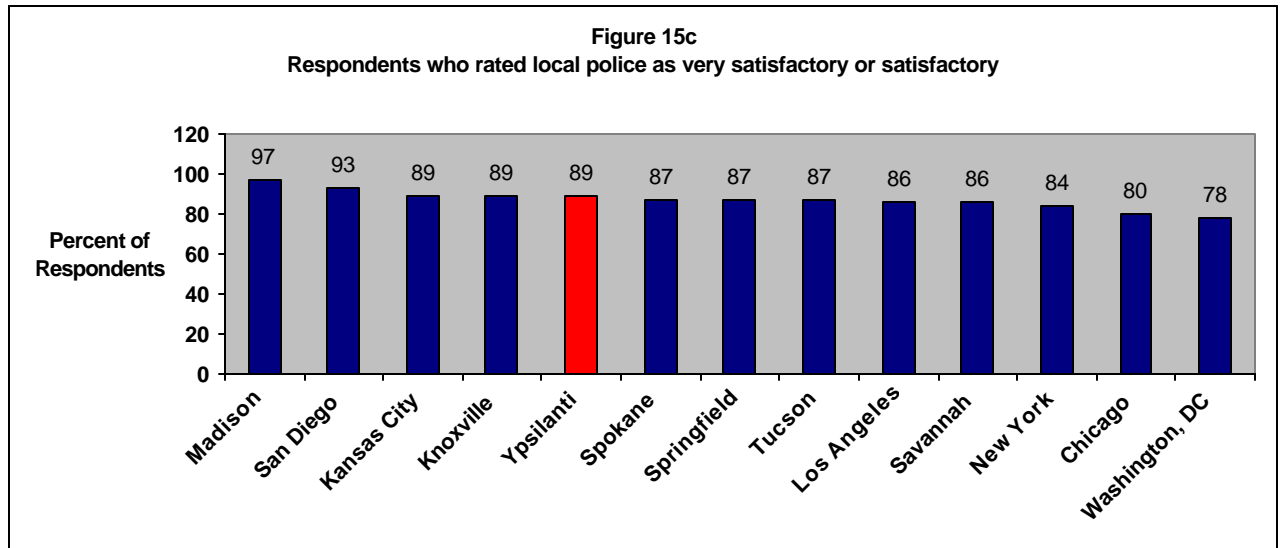
Figure 15b demonstrates how this distribution is dispersed among the areas in the city.

FIGURE 15b
Percent of respondents who rated overall job Ypsilanti Police
are doing as very satisfactory or satisfactory
(Map is divided into census tracts)



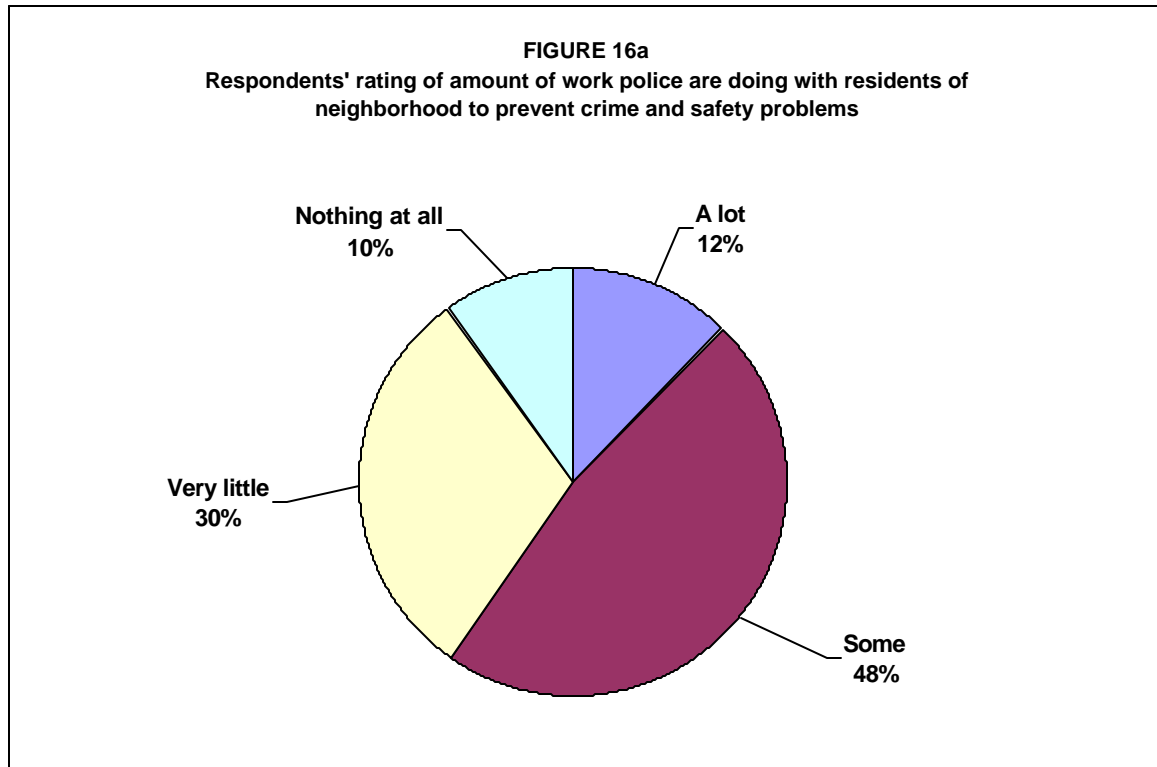
- Tracts 4112 and 4110 present great variation from the other areas in the percentage of respondents who rate the Ypsilanti police satisfactorily. Tract 4109 has the highest percentage of satisfactory ratings of all the areas.
- There is almost a thirty point spread between the highest and lowest percents of respondents who indicate satisfactory performance from the police.
- Respondents' satisfaction rating for the police in tract 4112 stands in sharp contrast to the pattern of responses in the rest of the city. Only two-thirds of the respondents here indicated that the police are doing a satisfactory job as compared to about eighty-nine percent who rated the police satisfactorily in the sample as a whole.

Figure 15c illustrates the comparison of Ypsilanti respondents' satisfaction rating for the police with ratings given by the respondents in the twelve other cities surveyed in 1998.



- The percent of respondents who gave local police a satisfactory rating in the Ypsilanti survey is greater than eight of the thirteen cities surveyed in the BJS/COPS study.
- There is about a twenty-point spread from most to least percent reporting satisfaction with the police. Ypsilanti respondents are about in the middle of that range.

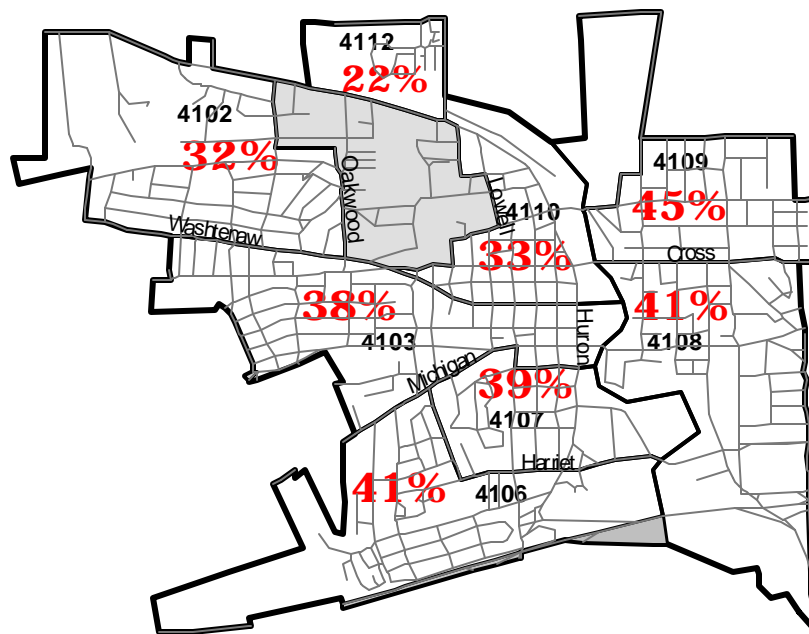
Respondents' assessment of the amount of work the Ypsilanti police are doing with neighborhood residents to prevent crime is presented in Figure 16a.



- The greatest percentage of respondents reported that police are doing some work with neighborhood residents to prevent crime. Almost half of the respondents gave this rating.
- Almost a third indicated that the police are doing very little in this regard.
- The rest were about evenly split between police doing nothing at all and doing a lot.

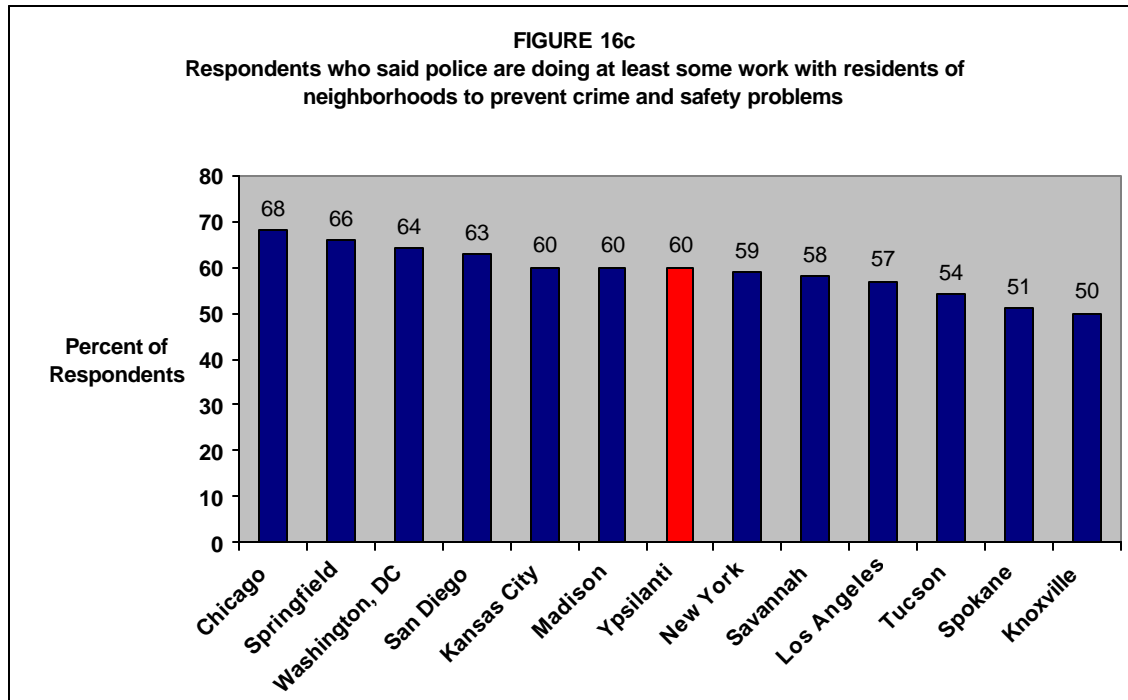
Figure 16b illustrates the distribution of respondents who indicated that police are doing a lot or some work with neighborhood residents to prevent crime in each area of the city.

FIGURE 16b
Percent of respondents who Indicated that police are doing a lot or some work with residents to prevent neighborhood crime and safety problems
(Map is divided into census tracts)



- There is a twenty-three point difference between the highest percent who assessed that the police were doing at least some work with residents to prevent crime and the lowest percent.
- The highest percentage is in tract 4109. This pattern indicates that respondents in different neighborhoods had very different perceptions of the amount of work police were doing with residents to prevent crime in their particular neighborhoods.

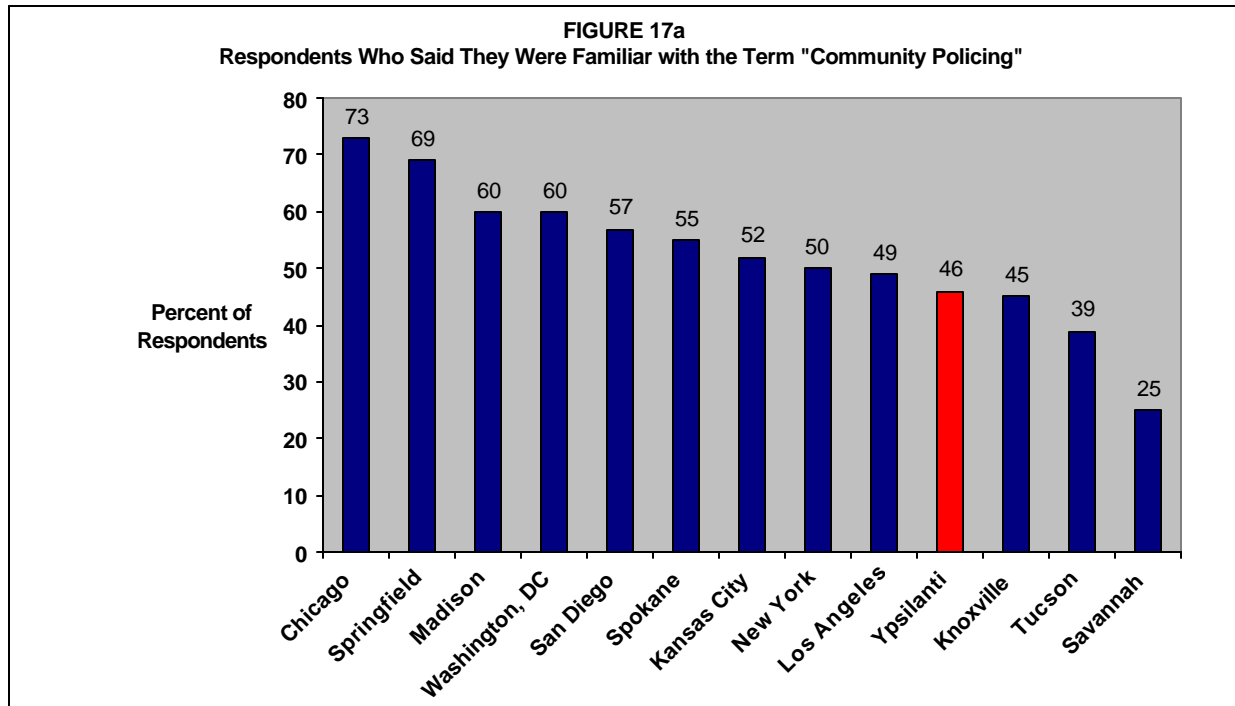
Figure 16c compares the amount of work respondents report the police do in their neighborhood to prevent crime between Ypsilanti and the other twelve cities included in the BJS/COPS survey.



- Between half and two thirds of respondents in each of the cities surveyed indicated that police are doing at least some work with neighborhood residents to prevent crime.
- The percent of Ypsilanti residents who made this assessment was equal to the middle of the distribution of the respondents in the twelve cities surveyed in 1998.

Community Policing

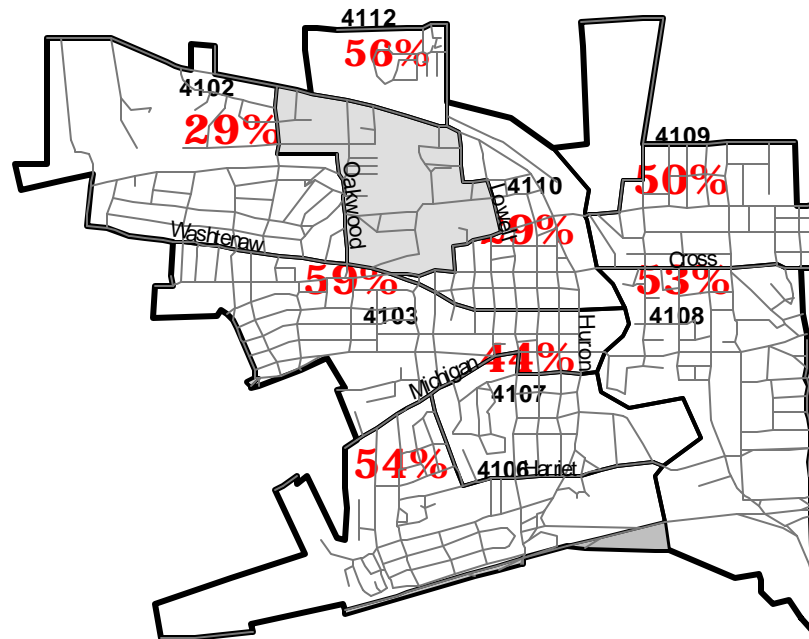
Respondents were asked if they were familiar with the term “community policing.” Almost half (46%) indicated that they were. Figure 17a illustrates how this compares to the respondents in the twelve cities surveyed in 1998.



- There was a relatively wide dispersion among cities in the percentage of respondents who indicated they were familiar with the term “community policing.” From one-quarter (Savannah) to almost three quarters (Chicago) of respondents reported that they were familiar with the term.
- Respondents in the Ypsilanti study were in the lower third of the distribution.

Figure 17b illustrates how the familiarity with the term “community policing” is distributed among the areas of the city.

FIGURE 17b
Percent of respondents who indicated that they are familiar with the term “community policing”



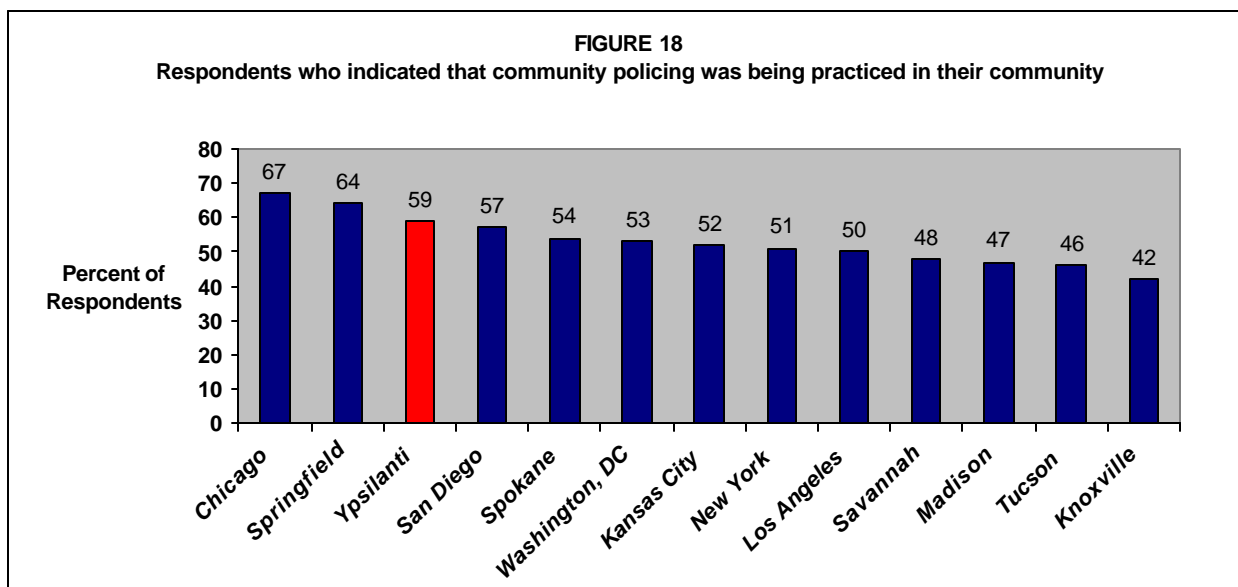
- There is relatively wide variation among the percentage of respondents who indicated that they were familiar with the term “community policing” in the areas of the city.
- In five of the eight areas, at least half of the respondents indicated that they were familiar with the term.
- In two areas, however, less than thirty percent had familiarity with it.

Whether the respondent indicated he or she was familiar with the term “community policing” or not, the interviewer then read the respondent a definition of “community policing.” The interviewer told the respondent “community policing involves police officers working with the community to address the causes of crime in an effort to reduce the problems and the associated fear through a wide range of activities.”

Respondents were then asked, based on this definition, if they thought community policing was currently being practiced in Ypsilanti. Almost sixty percent indicated they did. We then asked those who did not indicate that Ypsilanti is currently practicing community policing if they wished it were. Twenty-four percent stated that they did. **A**

total of eighty-three percent of the respondents indicated that either community policing is currently being practiced in Ypsilanti or that they wished it was.

Figure 18 illustrates the percent of respondents in Ypsilanti and the twelve cities surveyed in 1998 who indicated that community policing is currently being practiced in their communities.



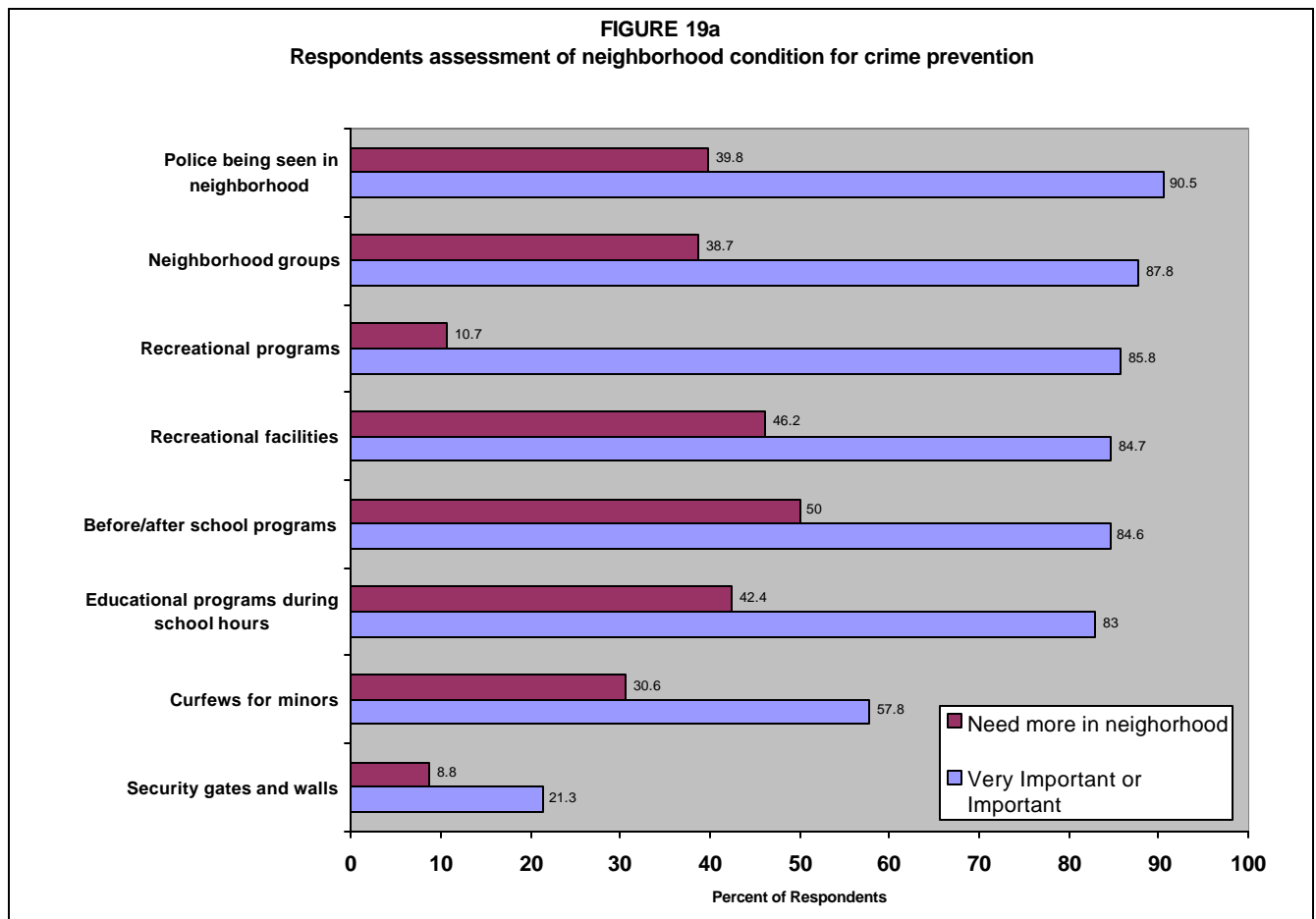
- There is a twenty-five percent variation in the percent of respondent who indicate that community policing is being practiced in their communities.
- Ten of the twelve cities surveyed in 1998 present smaller percentages than the percent of Ypsilanti respondents who indicated that community policing was occurring in their community.

SECTION V

Crime Prevention

Conditions to Prevent Crime

Interviewers read a series of conditions that may be perceived as neighborhood crime prevention methods. Respondents were asked to indicate whether each condition was very important, important, or not important for addressing problems in their neighborhood. Then respondents were read the same list of conditions and, for each one, the interviewer asked if more of it was needed in the respondent's neighborhood. Figure 19a presents the distribution of responses for the percent who indicated the condition is very important or important and compares it with the percent who indicated that more of it is needed in the neighborhood.

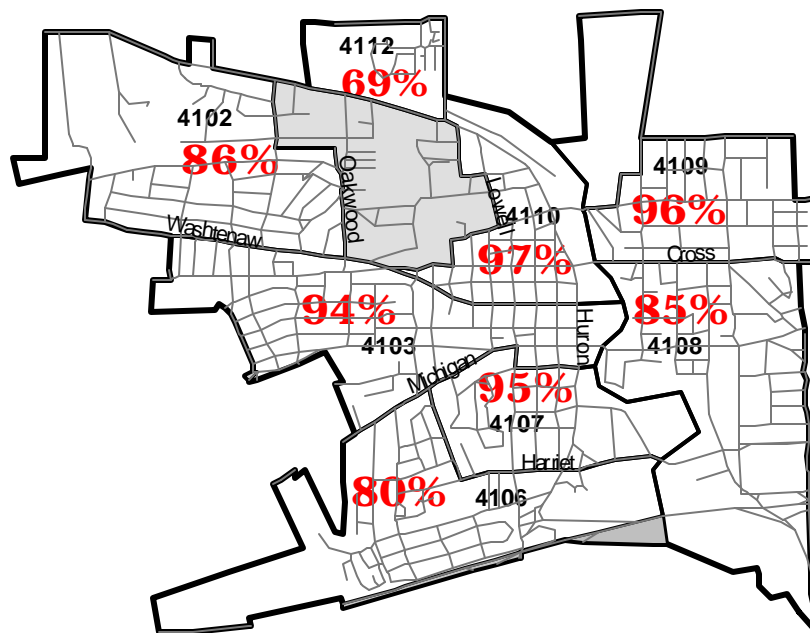


- The condition assessed as very important or important by the greatest percent of respondents was police being seen in the neighborhood.
- This was identified as very important or important by over ninety percent of respondents. It was followed by neighborhood groups which was identified by about eighty-eight percent of respondents as very important or important.

- The five conditions that followed next all related to children and each were identified by over eighty percent of respondents as very important or important.
- The three conditions with the highest frequency of respondents indicating that more of it is needed in the neighborhood were all related to children. They include before/after school programs, recreational facilities, and educational programs (such as drug prevention programs) during school hours.
- Police being seen in the neighborhood was the most frequently cited very important or important condition, and about forty percent of respondents indicated more was needed in the neighborhood.
- Security gates and walls was identified by the smallest percentage of respondents as very important or important and as a condition needed more in the neighborhood.

Figure 19b illustrates the distribution of respondents who indicated that police being seen in the neighborhood is very important or important for each area of the city.

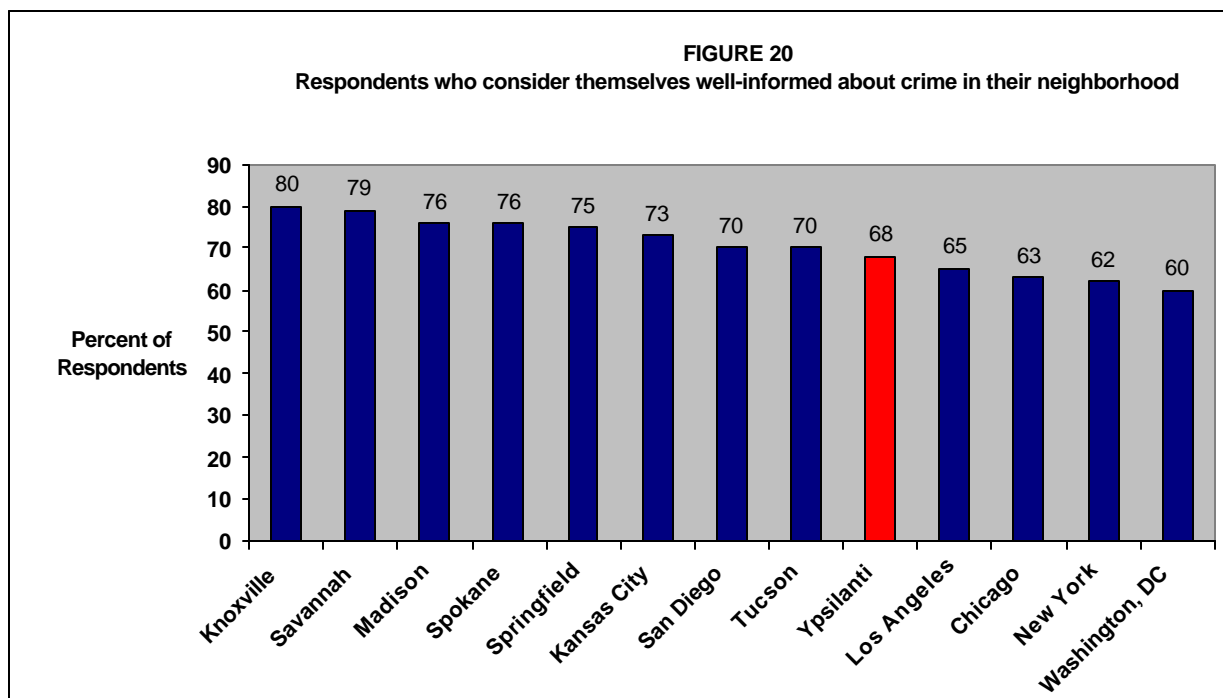
FIGURE 19b
Percent of respondents in area indicating police being
In neighborhood is very important or important



- In all but one area, at least eighty percent of respondents indicated that police visibility in the neighborhood is important.

- Tract 4112 again stands out as substantially different from the pattern indicated by the other areas. With sixty-nine percent, it has almost thirty percent fewer respondents who indicate that police visibility is important for the neighborhood than the adjacent tract.

Respondents were asked if they thought they were well-informed of crime which occurs in the neighborhood. Over two-thirds (68%) of respondents indicated that they did. Figure 20 illustrates how this compares with the responses from the twelve cities surveyed in 1998.

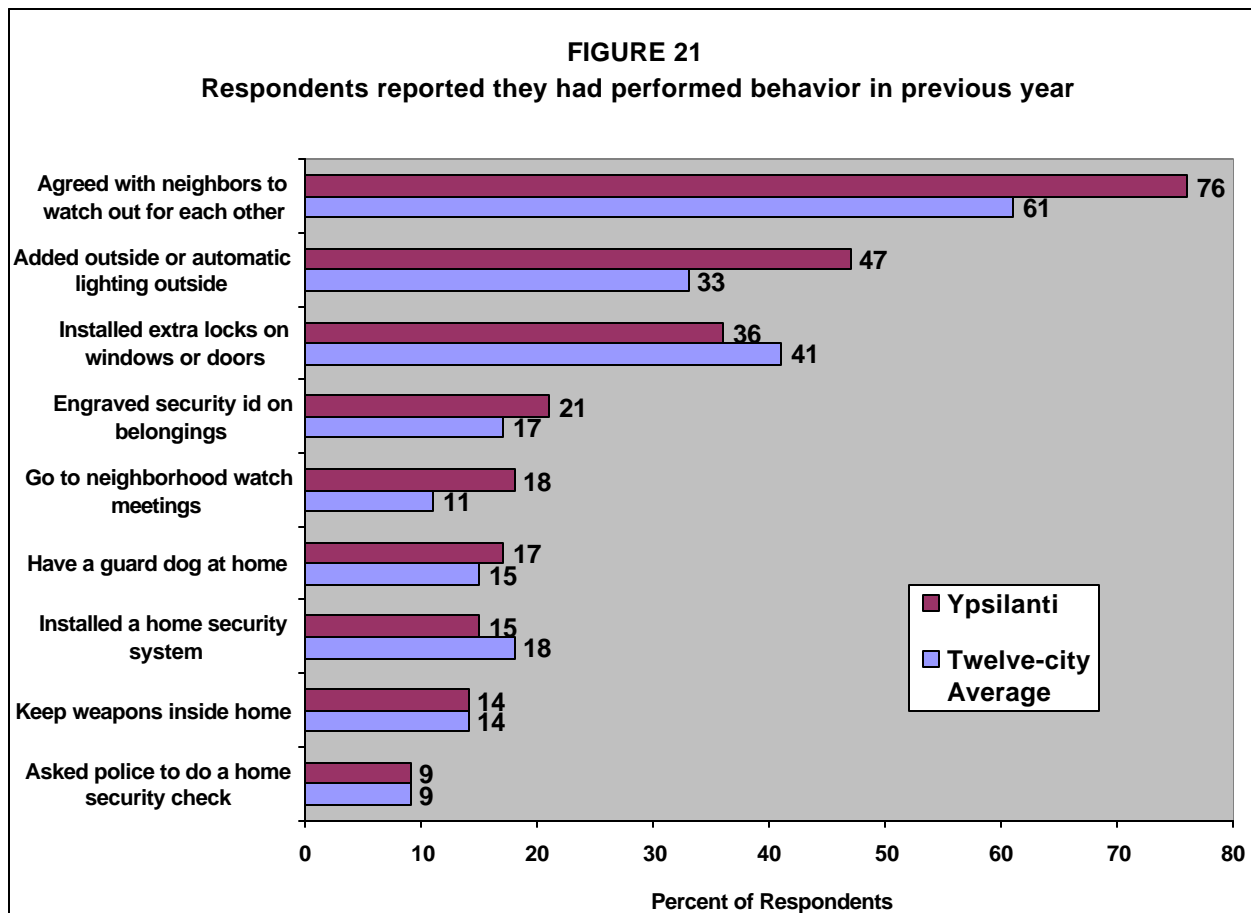


- The four cities with the lowest percentage of respondents who consider themselves well-informed about crime are the cities with the largest urban areas represented here.
- The percent of Ypsilanti respondents who consider themselves well informed about crime that occurs in their neighborhoods is lower than eight of the other cities studied and higher than four of them.

Crime Prevention Behaviors

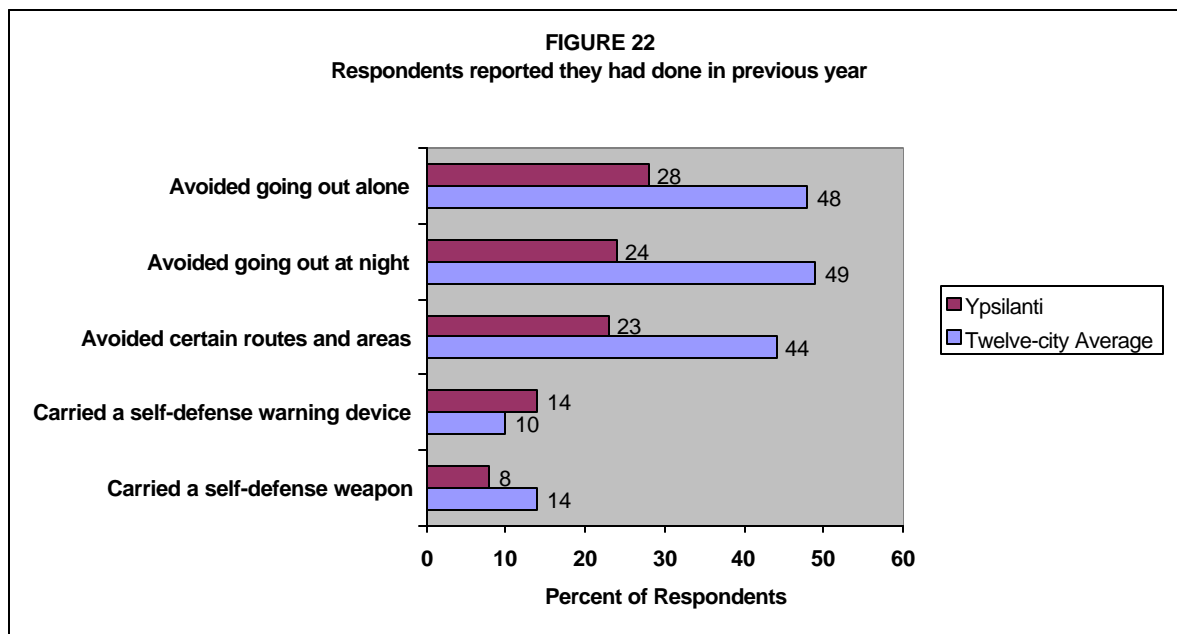
Interviewers read respondents a list of crime prevention behaviors that may be taken to protect people in the home. Respondents were asked if they had performed any of these behaviors in the previous twelve months. Figure 21 presents the percentage of

respondents who indicated they had. It also compares the percent of Ypsilanti respondents who indicated they had performed these actions with the average percent of respondents from the twelve cities studied by the BJS/COPS who reported they had performed these activities in the previous year.



- Over three quarters of Ypsilanti respondents said that they had made agreements with neighbors to watch out for each other's safety. This was by far the most frequently cited in-home crime prevention behavior by Ypsilanti respondents and the average of the other twelve cities.
- The next most frequently indicated behaviors involved adding lighting and locks to the home.
- A substantially greater percentage of Ypsilanti respondents indicated that they had made agreements with neighbors to look out for each other's safety and had installed lighting than the average percentage of the respondents in the other twelve cities surveyed.
- Patterns for all the other reported behaviors were similar between Ypsilanti and the average of the other cities.

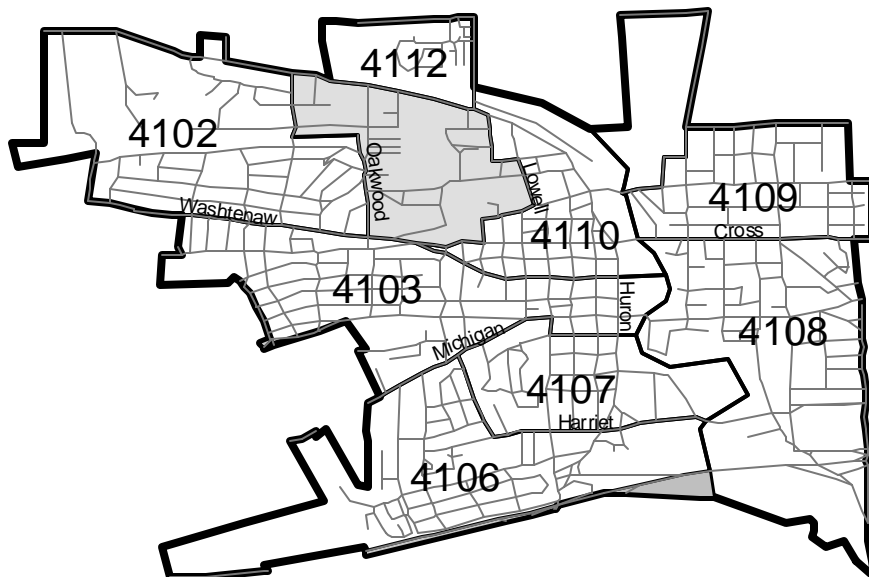
Interviewers also read respondents a list of crime prevention behaviors that may be taken to protect people outside of the home. Respondents were asked if they had performed any of these behaviors in the previous twelve months. Figure 22 presents the percentage of respondents who indicated they had. It also compares the percent of Ypsilanti respondents who indicated they had performed these actions with the average percent of respondents from the twelve cities studied by the BJS/COPS who reported they had performed these activities in the previous year.



- Less than a third of Ypsilanti respondents reported doing any of these behaviors in the previous year.
- About one quarter of the Ypsilanti respondents reported avoiding certain situations when going out.
- Less than fifteen percent reported carrying any weapon or device.
- These behaviors, particularly avoiding certain situations when going out, were reported by a substantially greater percentage of respondents in the other twelve cities.

APPENDICES

Appendix I



Appendix 2

Ypsilanti Community Survey

Instrument

INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is _____. I'm working with Eastern Michigan University on behalf of the Citizens' Advisory Group. They've asked us to conduct a survey of Ypsilanti Residents to learn more about the residents' experiences in the community. We are trying to learn more about the opinions Ypsilanti Residents' have about the community. Any information you give us will be kept completely confidential. May I ask you some questions now?

If I ask you a question you don't want to answer, just tell me to skip it. You can stop the interview anytime.

First, I'm going to ask you about crime in your neighborhood.

1. To the best of your knowledge, have any serious crimes occurred in your neighborhood in the last 12 months?

- Yes
- No →Go To Q. 4
- Don't Know →Go To Q. 4

2. Which of the following types of serious crimes do you know to have occurred in your neighborhood in the past 12 months....

Response	Yes	No	Don't Know
1. People openly selling drugs			
2. People openly using drugs			
3. Auto-theft			
4. Theft of personal property			
5. Breaking and entering to steal personal property			
6. Violent physical attacks			
7. Crimes committed with guns			
8. Sexual Assault/Rape			
9. Murder			
10. Other serious crime please specify _____			

3. How did you find out about these crimes?

Was it because...(Select all that apply)

- You or someone you know was victimized
- You witnessed criminal acts in your neighborhood
- You learned it from conversations with neighbors
- You heard it directly from police e.g., community meetings, newsletter
- You learned it from media such as television, radio, newspapers
- You saw it on a public kiosk/terminal or visiting police mini-station
- You learned it some other way, please specify _____
- You don't know how you learned it

NEIGHBORHOOD INTRODUCTION

Now I'm going to ask you a few questions that are specific to your neighborhood.

4. First, does your neighborhood have a name?

- Yes, what is the name of your neighborhood?

- _____
- No
 Don't Know

5. Overall, do you think you are well informed of crime which occurs in your neighborhood?

- Yes
 No
 Don't Know

6. How satisfied are you with the quality of life in your NEIGHBORHOOD? Are you...

- Very satisfied
 Satisfied
 Dissatisfied
 Very Dissatisfied
 Don't Know

7. How fearful are you about crime in your NEIGHBORHOOD? Are you..

- Very fearful
 Somewhat fearful
 Not very fearful
 Not at all fearful
 Don't know

8. Over the last 12 months, have your fears...

- Increased
 Decreased or
 Stayed the same
 Don't know

9. Do any of the following conditions or activities exist in your neighborhood?

Problem	Yes	No	Don't Know
1. Abandoned cars or buildings			
2. Rundown or neglected building			
3. Poor lighting			
4. Overgrown shrubs or trees			
5. Trash			
6. Empty lots			
7. Illegal public drinking or drug use			
8. Public drug sales			
9. Vandalism or graffiti			
10. Prostitution			
11. Panhandling or begging			
12. Loitering or hanging out			
13. Truancy or youths skipping school			
14. Homeless people sleeping on benches, streets, etc.			

10. Do any of the conditions in your neighborhood that you just mentioned make you feel less safe in your neighborhood?

- Yes
- No → Go To Next Page

11. Which one of the conditions you just mentioned affects your feelings of safety the most?

PROBLEMS INTRODUCTION

I'm going to read you a list of things that people have said are problems in other places. I'd like you to tell me how much of a problem you feel it is in your neighborhood.

12. For each one, please tell me if you think it is:

A very important problem
An important problem, or
Not a problem In your neighborhood...

Problem	Very Important Problem	Important Problem	Not a Problem	Don't Know
1 Burglaries or break-ins				
2 Teenagers using drugs				
3 Adults using drugs				
4 Teenagers using alcohol				
5 Adults using alcohol				
6 Domestic Violence				
7 Guns				
8 Vandalism				
9 Teenagers "hanging out" or loitering				
10 Drug dealing				
11 Child abuse or neglect				
12 Gangs				
13 Loud noise or music in the neighborhood				

IF NONE MARKED VERY IMPORTANT PROBLEM → GO TO Q. 14

13. You've said that there are Very Important Problems. Which one would you say is the MOST IMPORTANT problem? Is it (read the ones marked Very Important)

MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM _____

Here is a list of items that people sometimes say have been helpful ways to address problems in their neighborhoods. I'd like you to tell me how important you think it is to address problems in your neighborhood

14. For each one, please tell me if you think it is

- Very important
- Important, or
- Not Important for your neighborhood

Ways to Address Problems	Very Important	Important	Not Important	Don't Know
1 Police being seen in the community				
2 Security gates and walls				
3 Enforced curfews for kids under 17				
4 Neighborhood groups such as Neighborhood Watch or Neighborhood Associations				
5 Recreational facilities				
6 Recreational programs				
7 Before and After school programs				
8 Educational programs (such as drug prevention) during school hours				

IF NONE MARKED VERY IMPORTANT PROBLEM → GO TO Q. 16
IF ALL MARKED DON'T KNOW → GO TO SAFETY INTRODUCTION

15. You've said that some are Very Important. Which one would you say is the most important way of addressing problems? Is it (read the ones marked Very Important).

MOST IMPORTANT ITEM _____

I'm going to read you the same list of items and this time, I'd like you to tell me whether it is being provided adequately in your neighborhood.

16. For each one, please tell me if you think that in your neighborhood, it is

Not needed
 You have enough of it
 You need more of it

Ways to Address Problems	Not needed in your neighborhood	Have enough of it in your neighborhood	Need more of it in your neighborhood	Don't Know
1 Police being seen in the community				
2 Security gates and walls				
3 Enforced curfews for kids under 17				
4 Neighborhood groups such as Neighborhood Watch or Neighborhood Associations				
5 Recreational facilities				
6 Recreational programs				
7 Before and After school programs				
8 Educational programs (such as drug prevention) during school hours				

SAFETY INTRODUCTION

Here are some things people do to protect themselves or their property from crime that takes place AT HOME.

17. In the past 12 months, have you done any of these things to protect yourself from crime in the home?

Responses	Yes	No	Don't Know
1. Go to neighborhood watch meetings			
2. Agreed with neighbors to watch out for each other's safety			
3. Installed a home security system			
4. Asked the police department to do a home security check			
5. Have guard dogs at home			
6. Engraved security ID numbers on all your belongings			
7. Installed extra locks on windows or doors			
8. Keep weapons inside your home			
9. Added outside or automatic lighting (e.g., timers)			

18. Are there any other precautions you take that I haven't described?

- Yes specify _____
- No
- Don't Know

Here are some things people do to avoid becoming a victim of crime that takes place outside the home.

19. In the past 12 months, have you done any of these things?

Response	Yes	No	Don't Know
1. Carry a self-defense warning device such as a whistle or alarm			
2. Carry a self-defense weapon (includes gun, knife, club, mace, stun-gun)			
3. Stop taking certain routes or going in certain areas of your neighborhood			
4. Avoid going out at night			
5. Avoid going out alone			
6. Attend community meetings in your neighborhood			
7. Made an effort to know the police in your neighborhood			
8. Plan to relocate outside of your current neighborhood			
9. Are there any other preventative measures you take that I haven't described?			

The next few questions pertain to ALL areas of Ypsilanti.

20. How fearful are you about crime in Ypsilanti?

- Very fearful
- Somewhat fearful
- Not very fearful or
- Not at all fearful
- Don't know

21. Over the last 12 months, have your fears...

- Increased
- Decreased or
- Stayed the Same
- Don't Know

22. Are you afraid of becoming a victim of STREET crime?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

23. What type of street crime are you MOST afraid of?

Is it ...

- Robbery, someone stealing from you
- Physical assault not involving a gun e.g., domestic violence
- Assault with a gun, someone hurting you with a deadly weapon
- Sexual assault or rape, or
- Murder
- Don't know

LOCAL POLICE INTRODUCTION

Now, I'm going to ask you about the Ypsilanti police.

24. In the past 12 months, have you been in contact with the Ypsilanti police for any reason?

- Yes
- No → **Go To Q. 26**
- Don't Know → **Go To Q. 26**

25. What were the reasons for your contact with the police? Was it...

- Casual conversation with police officer
- Officer responding to respondents call for service
- Gave information to police about a crime or incident (e.g., crime tip)
- Reported a crime to the police
- Participated in a survey given by the police department
 - Asked police for information or advice
 - Participated in community activity that involved police
 - Traffic violations/traffic accidents
 - Work with police to address specific problems
 - Other, Specify _____
- Unsure

26. In the past 12 months, has police officer presence in your neighborhood...

- Increased
- Decreased
- Not changed
- Don't know

27. In the past 12 months, which of the following activities have you seen police doing?

Response	Yes	No	Don't know
1. Police talking with residents in the neighborhood			
2. Police talking with business owners			
3. Police attending community meetings			
4. Police facilitating crime watch and prevention activities			
5. Police involved with kids' recreational or school activities			
6. Police operating a mini-station			
7. Are there any other activities you've noticed police are involved in? Yes, Specify _____			

28. In the past 12 months, have you heard about any community meetings concerning crime taking place in Ypsilanti?

- Yes
- No → Go To Q. 30
- Don't know → Go To Q. 30

29. In the past 12 months, have you attended any of these community meetings?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

30. In general, how satisfied are you with the police who serve the city of Ypsilanti?

Are you...

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Dissatisfied or
- Very dissatisfied
- Don't know

31. Does the Ypsilanti police department have a phone number for you to call for non-emergencies, other than 911?

- Yes, (includes respondents who don't know what the number is)
- No
- Don't know

32. How much work are the police doing with the residents of your neighborhood to prevent crime and safety problems?

Would you say it's...

- A lot
- Some
- Very little or
- Nothing at all
- Don't know

33. Are you familiar with the term "community policing"?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Community policing involves police officers working with the community to address the causes of crime in an effort to reduce the problems and the associated fear, through a wide range of activities.

34. Based on this definition, do you think the Ypsilanti Police practice community policing?

- Yes
- Somewhat
- No
- Don't know

35. Do you wish the Ypsilanti Police practiced community policing?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS INTRODUCTION

Now I'm going to read several statements about the relationship between the police and the residents of a neighborhood. For each statement, please tell me whether you

Strongly Agree

Agree

Neither Agree nor Disagree

Disagree or

Strongly Disagree

with the statement as it applies to YOUR neighborhood.

36. Police officers tend to have a good relationship with most of the residents in my neighborhood.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

37. Police officers are like other members of my community.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

38. Police are usually courteous to people.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

39. Most police officers are usually friendly.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

40. Most police officers are fair.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

41. Police are involved in solving community problems.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

42. Most police officers give people a chance to explain.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

43. Police officers do not show me respect.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

44. Most police officers are usually rude.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

45. Citizens and police are working together in my community to solve problems.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

46. I can count on the police to help me whenever I need them.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

47. A really effective police officer is one who patrols for serious felonies rather than worrying about misdemeanors.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

48. Police officers enjoy kicking people around.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

49. Police officers usually do not believe you, even when you are telling the truth.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

50. Police understand the problems in my community.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

51. Most police officers are unresponsive to lower-class people.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

52. The police are more strict in some neighborhoods than in others.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

53. Police officers are not like the other members of my community.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

54. Only the police can control crime in my neighborhood.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

55. Police officers show concern when you ask them questions.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

56. I generally respect the police.

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Neither Agree nor Disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree
- No Response

57. How would you rate the overall job that the police are doing working with people in your neighborhood to solve problems. Would you say they are doing...

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Don't know

58. Would you be willing to cooperate with the police to help solve problems in your neighborhood?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

59. Do you think a neighborhood newsletter would be useful for you?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

60. Would you be willing to help write or distribute a newsletter?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

61. Have you ever witnessed a crime being committed in your neighborhood?

- Yes
- No → **Go To Q. 64**
- Don't know → **Go To Q. 64**

62. Did you report it to the police?

- Yes → **Go To Q. 66**
- No
- Don't know → **Go To Q. 66**

63. Why didn't you report it?

64. If you ever witness a crime in your neighborhood, do you think you would report it to the police?

- Yes → Go to Q.66
- No
- Don't know → Go To Q. 66

65. Why wouldn't you report it?

66. Have you ever been the victim of a crime in your neighborhood?

- Yes
- No → Go To Q. 69
- Don't know → Go To Q. 69

67. Did you report it to the police?

- Yes → Go To Community Evaluation Introduction
- No
- Don't know → Go To Community Evaluation Introduction

68. Why didn't you report it?

69. If you ever are victim of a crime in your neighborhood, do you think you would report it to the police?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

70. Why wouldn't you report it?

COMMUNITY EVALUATION INTRODUCTION

Now I'd like you to tell me how you think some organizations in the community are doing – like schools, the City Recreation Department and a few other things like that.

71. How would you rate the job the schools are doing in your neighborhood. Would you say they are

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair or
- Poor
- Don't Know

72. How would you rate the overall job the Ypsilanti Recreation Department is doing. Would you say it is

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair or
- Poor
- Don't Know

73. How would you rate the overall job the Ypsilanti Department of Public Works/Streets is doing? Would you say it is

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair or
- Poor
- Don't know

74. How would you rate the overall job the Ypsilanti library is doing? Would you say it is

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair or
- Poor
- Don't know

75. How would you rate the overall job the Ypsilanti Housing Commission is doing? Would you say it is

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair or
- Poor
- Don't know

76. How would you rate the overall job the Ypsilanti Fire Department is doing? Would you say it is

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair or
- Poor
- Don't know

EASTERN MICHIGAN INTERACTION

Now I have a few questions about your interaction with Eastern Michigan University.

77. Thinking about the last five years, has anyone in your household (select all that apply)

- Taken a class at Eastern Michigan
- Gone to a play or concert at Eastern Michigan
- Gone to an Eastern Michigan sporting event
- Used Eastern's library
- Used a computer lab at Eastern Michigan University
- Used another facility at Eastern Michigan, please specify_____
- Did not use any of these facilities

78. Has Eastern Michigan University posed a problem for you or anyone else in your household?

- No
- Yes, please describe the problem

Now we'd like to get an inventory of the skills people have in this community. We are interested in all your skills and abilities. They may have been learned through experience in the home or with your family. They may be skills you've learned in the church or in the community. They may also be skills you've learned on the job.

79. I'll read you a list of skills. You just let me know if it is one of the skills that you have.

- Caring for the elderly, sick or disabled
- Typing, filing, using a calculator
- Taking phone messages
- Word processing, data entry
- Fixing things around the house
- Painting
- Woodworking
- Plumbing or electrical repairs
- Lawn maintenance
- Caring for babies under 1 year old
- Caring for children over 1 year old
- Driving a taxi
- Delivering goods
- Driving an ambulance
- Repairing appliances
- Writing reports
- Interviewing people
- Playing an instrument
- Sewing
- Cooking
- Baking
- Assisting in the classroom
- Hair cutting or styling
- Phone surveys
- Moving furniture
- Giving emotional support to people
- None of these

DEMOGRAPHIC INTRODUCTION

We're almost done.

I want to remind you that all your responses are confidential.

We just need to get some information about our respondents so we can get a good description of the people who are included in the survey.

80. Do you participate in ANY community group or organization?

- Yes
- No → **Go to Q. 82**
- Don't Know → **Go to Q.82**

81. Which groups do you participate in?

82. Do you belong to any church or other religious affiliation?

- Yes
- No → **Go to Q. 84**

83. Where is the church or religious affiliation located?

84. Do you have access to a computer in your home?

- Yes
- No → **Go to Q. 87**

85. Do you have an email address?

- Yes
- No

86. Do you ever use the Internet?

- Yes
- No

87. Which newspapers do you usually read? (Select all that apply)

- Ypsilanti Press/Ann Arbor News
- Detroit Free Press
- Detroit News
- Eastern Echo
- Ann Arbor Observer
- Michigan Chronicle
- USA Today
- New York Times
- Other, Specify _____
- None → **Go to Q. 89**

88. How would you rate the coverage of Ypsilanti in the newspapers you usually read? Would you say it tends to be

- Very positive
- Positive
- Neither positive nor negative
- Negative
- Very negative
- Mixed, Specify _____

89. How long have you lived in Ypsilanti?

- Less than 6 months
- 6 months but less than 1 year
- 1 year but less than 2 years
- 2 years but less than 3 years
- 3 years but less than 4 years
- 4 years but less than 5 years
- 5 years but less than 6 years
- 6 years but less than 9 years
- 9 years or more
- Don't know

90. How long have you lived at your current address?

- Less than 6 months
- 6 months but less than 1 year
- 1 year but less than 2 years
- 2 years but less than 3 years
- 3 years but less than 4 years
- 4 years but less than 5 years
- 5 years but less than 6 years
- 6 years but less than 9 years
- 9 years or more
- Don't know

91. What is your age? _____

92. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- No response

93. What is your race or ethnicity?

- African-American/Black
- American Indian/Native American
- Asian
- Caucasians/White
- Hispanic, any race
- Other, Specify _____
- No response

94. Which of the following most closely describes your employment?

- Employed full time
- Employed part time
- Unemployed--currently looking for work
- Unemployed--not currently looking for work
- No response

95. Is anyone else in your household e employed full time?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

96. Is anyone else in your household employed part time?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

97. Which of the following best describes your current college enrollment? *Is it...*

- Full time college student→
- Part time college student
- Not currently enrolled as a college student
- No response

98. Is anyone else in your household currently enrolled in a college course?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

99. Are you living in Ypsilanti ONLY because someone in your household is attending school in this area?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

100. How many years of school have you completed? _____

NUMBER IN HOUSEHOLD INTRODUCTION

Including yourself, please tell me how many people in your household are in the following age groups

101. 18 or older _____

102. 5 to 17 years old _____

103. 4 or younger _____

104. What is your marital status? Are you....

- Single
- Married
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Separated
- Co-habiting or
- Other status, Specify _____
- No response

This is the last question.

We need to get an idea of the approximate average income level in the community.

105. I'm going to read a list of income categories. Please don't tell me what your income is. Just tell me to stop when I get to the category that includes the amount of your total household income last year?

- Less than \$5,000
- Between \$5,001 and \$10,000
- Between \$10,001 and \$15,000
- Between \$15,001 and \$20,000
- Between \$20,001 and \$30,000
- Between \$30,001 and \$40,000
- Between \$40,001 and \$50,000
- Between \$50,001 and \$60,000
- Between \$60,001 and \$70,000
- Between \$70,001 and \$100,000
- Between \$100,001 and \$150,000
- Over 150,000
- Don't know/No Response

I want to thank you for all your time. You've been very helpful in giving us a better understanding of the community.