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CITY OF MILWAUKEE POLICE SATISFACTION SURVEY

At the request of and in cooperation with the City of Milwaukee Fire & Police Commission, in 2014, the **UWM Center for Urban Initiatives and Research (CUIR)** conducted the *City of Milwaukee Police Satisfaction Survey*. The purpose of this survey was to measure resident perceptions regarding a range of issues relevant to the Milwaukee Police Department; satisfaction with and trust in the police, perceptions of safety and police visibility, views on various kinds of police contacts, and exposure to crime. The survey was structured to provide estimates of both city-wide opinion as well as estimates of opinion within each police district.

This RDD telephone survey was conducted by CUIR Survey Center staff at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee from July 17^{th} through August 23^{rd} . Surveys were conducted in both English and Spanish. Of the 1,452 completed interviews, 729 (46.2%) were over landlines, while 781 (53.8%) were over mobile lines. The margin of error for unweighted sample statistics is $\pm 2.6\%$ at the 95% confidence level.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

- 24.6% of Milwaukee residents are "very satisfied" overall with the Milwaukee Police Department. 49.1% are "somewhat satisfied," 16.7% are "not very satisfied," and 9.1% are "not at all satisfied."
- Variation in levels of overall satisfaction with Milwaukee police across
 Milwaukee residents is driven mainly by the frequency and nature of police
 contacts, perceptions of police visibility, exposure to crime, resident age, and
 resident race.
- Differences in opinion across racial groups regarding the Milwaukee police are widest among those who have not recently initiated any contact with police. Among those who have requested police services within the past year, opinion is relatively uniform and varies primarily based on the perceived quality of those services.
- 92% of residents desire a high level of police visibility where they live.
- 61.3% of residents feel "very safe" in their neighborhoods during the day, but this figure drops to 35.4% at night. Just 7.9% feel the city of Milwaukee as a whole is "very safe," despite relatively uniform positive assessments of neighborhood safety across different parts of the city.
- 37.4% of residents report having sought help from the Milwaukee Police Department over the past 12 months. 63.1% of these residents were satisfied with police performance during their most recent contact.
- 24.4% of residents report having had officer-initiated contacts with Milwaukee police over the past year; 71% of these residents were satisfied with the way they were treated.
- 20% of Milwaukee residents say they were victims of at least one crime in the past year; 7.9% were victimized multiple times.

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METHODOLOGY

The City of Milwaukee Police Satisfaction Survey was a random-digit-dial (RDD) landline/mobile telephone survey of 1,452 City of Milwaukee residents, conducted by the CUIR Survey Center at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee from July 17^{th} through August 23^{rd} . Of the 1,452 completed interviews, 729 (46.2%) were over landlines, while 781 (53.8%) were over mobile lines. The margin of error for unweighted sample statistics is $\pm 2.6\%$ at the 95% confidence level.

Survey instrument language

In order to reach the Milwaukee residents that speak only Spanish, CUIR developed a Spanish-language version of the survey instrument to complement the English-language instrument. Spanish-speaking households in which an English-speaking informant could not be located were called back by Spanish-speaking interviewers, and identified respondents were given the Spanish-language version of the survey. Of the 1,452 completed interviews, 1,368 (94.2%) were conducted in English, while 84 (5.8%) were conducted in Spanish.

Post-stratification

We compensate for nonresponse patterns that can cause sample statistics to deviate from population parameters by weighting the sample. Population values for age, sex, and race are drawn from the most recent wave of the U.S. Census Current Population Survey (CPS). Weights are balanced in order to bring sample distributions for age, sex, and race in line with population distributions.

	Population value (CPS) %	Unweighted sample %	Unweighted sample N	Weighted sample %	Weighted sample N
18-29	30.8%	20.1%	282	30.8%	433
30-44	27.4%	22.7%	319	27.4%	385
45-59	23.9%	28.8%	405	24.0%	337
60+	17.9%	28.4%	399	17.9%	251

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
Female	52.7%	57.7%	810	52.7%	740
Male	47.3%	42.3%	595	47.3%	665

	Population value (CPS) %	Unweighted sample %	Unweighted sample N	Weighted sample %	Weighted sample N
African-American	36.0%	38.1%	536	36.0%	178
Other (nonwhite)	12.7%	16.6%	233	12.7%	506
White	51.3%	45.3%	636	51.3%	721

SATISFACTION WITH POLICE

When it comes to overall satisfaction with the Milwaukee Police Department, 74.3% of residents report being "very" or "somewhat satisfied," while just 25.8% are "not very" or "not at all satisfied" (Table 1.1). Residents are most likely to say they are "somewhat satisfied"; about 50% of residents express this view.

Table 1.1: Thinking of the Police Department here in Milwaukee, how satisfied are you with the Milwaukee Police Department overall?

	Responses	Percent
Not at all satisfied	126	9.1%
Not very satisfied	232	16.7%
Somewhat satisfied	692	49.7%
Very satisfied	343	24.6%
Total	1393	100.0%

Overall satisfaction varies significantly based on contact with police; those who report any type of contact with Milwaukee police over the last 12 months express significantly lower levels of satisfaction. Figure 1.1 shows that the proportion of those saying they are "somewhat" or "very satisfied" stands at 67.2% among those who initiated contact with Milwaukee police within the last year, and 68.3% among those who were stopped by police.

Within the segment of residents stopped by police within the last year, satisfaction varies widely based on the outcome of the most recent officer-initiated contact. While 70.8% of those who were ticketed as a result of the stop report overall satisfaction with the Milwaukee Police Department, just 12.5% report being "very" satisfied (compared with 24.6% of all residents). Overall satisfaction drops dramatically among residents who were searched or arrested during their most recent officer-initiated contact with Milwaukee police; about 38.1% of those who were arrested express satisfaction, while just 19.4% of those who were searched or patted down express satisfaction.

Overall satisfaction with the Milwaukee Police Department also varies considerably based on demographic factors. Figure 1.2 shows that men and women express similar levels of overall satisfaction, but that satisfaction among residents varies significantly based on race and age. While 83.3% of white residents are "somewhat" or "very satisfied" with Milwaukee police, just 62.2% of black residents express satisfaction (about 71% of other nonwhite residents express satisfaction). It is notable that the proportion of black residents that say they are "not at all satisfied" with Milwaukee police (15%) is about three times larger than the proportion of white residents that share that view (5.3%). There is also a visible and significant relationship between age and satisfaction; 80.4% of residents aged 60 and above express satisfaction with police, but that proportion decreases incrementally as resident age decreases, dropping to 70.3% among those aged 18-29.

Interestingly, while overall satisfaction with the Milwaukee Police Department increases with age, there is a negative relationship between satisfaction and length of residence in Milwaukee. Figure 1.3 shows significantly higher levels of overall satisfaction with Milwaukee police among those who have moved to Milwaukee within the last decade when compared with those who have resided in Milwaukee for 11 years or more.

Figure 1.1: Overall satisfaction with the Milwaukee Police Department, by categories of police interactions within the last 12 months

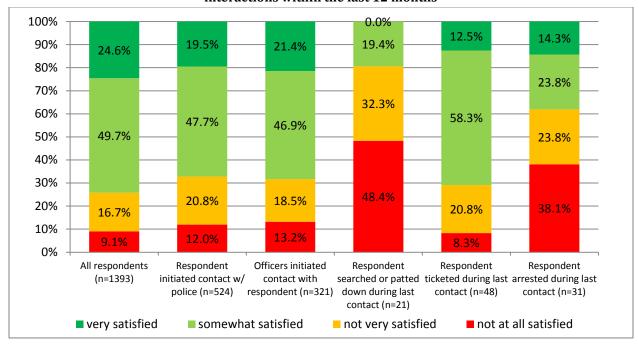


Figure 1.2: Overall satisfaction with Milwaukee Police Department, by demographic category

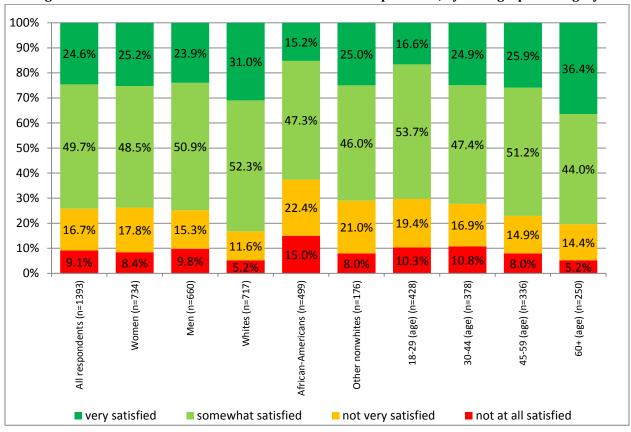


Figure 1.3: Overall satisfaction with Milwaukee Police Department, by length of residency in Milwaukee

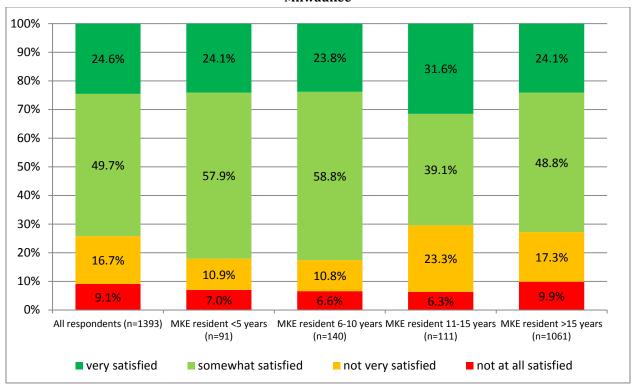
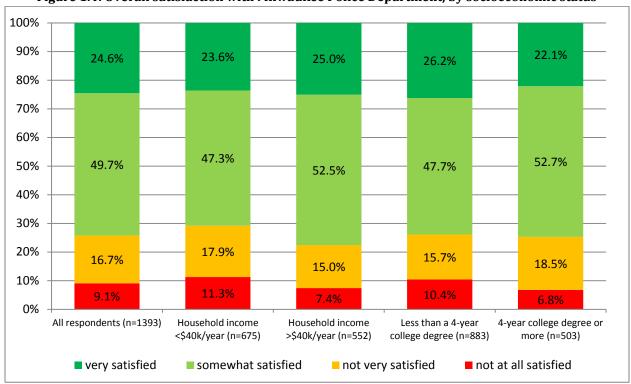


Figure 1.4: Overall satisfaction with Milwaukee Police Department, by socioeconomic status



Overall satisfaction with Milwaukee police also varies among residents with different levels of income and education. Figure 1.4 shows relatively higher levels of satisfaction among residents from households making over \$40,000/year (77.5% "somewhat" or "very" satisfied) when compared to those from households bringing in \$40,000/year or less (70.9%). When it comes to education, the proportions of those with and without 4-year degrees who express satisfaction are similar, but those with 4-year degrees are significantly less likely than their less-educated counterparts to express extreme satisfaction or dissatisfaction.

Because overall satisfaction with the Milwaukee Police Department appears to vary across so many different overlapping groupings of Milwaukee residents, it can be difficult to discern which variables actually impact satisfaction. For example, overall satisfaction is relatively higher among both white residents and residents from households making over \$40,000/year, but household income is, on average, higher among Milwaukee whites than it is among minority groups in the city. Is satisfaction with police in Milwaukee connected to race, income, or both?

Fortunately, multivariate analysis enables accurate estimation of the *independent* impact of each of these variables. When overall satisfaction with police is modeled as a function of exposure to crime, recent experience with Milwaukee police, demographic factors and socioeconomic status, and that model is applied to this data, it is possible to see how changing the value of any one variable (while holding others constant) would impact the probability that an individual resident would express satisfaction with the Milwaukee Police Department.

Based on the data collected during this survey, if a Milwaukee resident was chosen at random from the population, that resident would be most likely to have the following attributes: ¹

- Female
- Between 30 and 44 years of age
- Some college education (short of a 4-year degree)
- Household income between \$20,000/year and \$40,000/year
- White
- Milwaukee resident for >15 years
- No recent victimization
- Resident of a neighborhood where Milwaukee police are "somewhat visible"
- No recent interactions with Milwaukee Police Department

Based on our estimated multivariate model, there is a 32.7% probability that this "average" Milwaukee resident (i.e. a resident with the aforementioned attributes) would say she was "very satisfied" with the Milwaukee Police Department overall.² Tables 1.2 through 1.11 display changes to this predicted probability when any one of the aforementioned variables is adjusted. In the tables, attributes of the "average" Milwaukee resident (the median or modal category) are denoted by *italic text*. Any time changing an attribute away from its median or modal category results in a statistically significant change to the predicted probability that the resident would be "very satisfied" with Milwaukee police, the new probability is marked with an asterisk (*).

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¹ For ordinal variables, sample median attributes were used. For categorical variables, sample modal attributes were used.

² Full model parameters are reported in Appendix A.

Table 1.2: Estimated impact of resident sex on probability of satisfaction with Milwaukee Police

	Female [modal category]	Male
Predicted probability MKE	32.7%	31.0%
resident is "very satisfied" with		
MKE Police Department		

Table 1.3: Estimated impact of resident age on probability of satisfaction with Milwaukee Police

	Aged 18 to 29	Aged 30-44 [median category]	Aged 45-59	Aged 60+
Predicted probability MKE resident is "very satisfied" with MKE Police Department	28.3%	32.7%	37.4%	42.2%*

Table 1.4: Estimated impact of resident education on probability of satisfaction with MKE Police

	<8 th grade	Some HS	HS grad	2-yr degree	Some college [median category]	4-yr degree	Grad degree
Predicted probability MKE resident is "very satisfied" with MKE Police Department	35.6%	34.8%	34.1%	33.4%	32.7%	32.0%	31.3%

Table 1.5: Estimated impact of household income on probability of satisfaction with MKE police

	<\$20k/yr	\$20k- \$40k/yr [median category]	\$40k- \$60k/yr	\$60k- \$80k/yr	\$80k- \$100k/yr	\$100k- \$120k/yr	>\$120k/yr
Predicted probability MKE resident is "very satisfied" with MKE Police Department	32.1%	32.7%	33.3%	33.9%	34.5%	35.1%	35.8%

Table 1.6: Estimated impact of resident race on probability of satisfaction with Milwaukee police

	White [modal category]	Black	Other (nonwhite)
Predicted probability MKE resident is "very satisfied" with MKE Police Department	32.7%	14.8%*	24.5%*

Table 1.7: Estimated impact of length of residency on probability of satisfaction with MKE police

	MKE resident ≤5 years	MKE resident 6-10 years	MKE resident 11- 15 years	MKE resident >15 years [median category]
Predicted probability MKE resident is "very satisfied" with MKE Police Department	40.5%*	37.9%*	35.2%	32.7%

Table 1.8: Estimated impact of victimization frequency on probability of satisfaction with MKE police

	No victimization (past year) [median category]	Victim of one crime (past year)	Victim of more than one crime (past year)
Predicted probability MKE resident is "very satisfied" with MKE Police Department	32.7%	27.4%	16.9%*

Table 1.9: Estimated impact of police visibility on probability of satisfaction with Milwaukee police

	Police "very visible" in neighborhood	Police "somewhat visible" in neighborhood [median category]	Police "not very visible" in neighborhood	Police "not at all visible" in neighborhood
Predicted probability MKE resident is "very satisfied" with MKE Police Department	44.8%*	32.7%	22.1%*	13.9%*

Table 1.10: Estimated impact of resident-initiated police contacts on satisfaction with MKE police

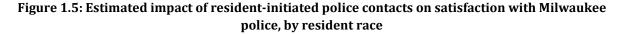
	No resident-initiated	Police "handled last	Police "did not handle
	police contacts (past	resident-initiated	last resident-initiated
	year) [modal category]	contact competently"	contact competently"
Predicted probability MKE	32.7%	34.1%	12.8%*
resident is "very satisfied"			
with MKE Police			
Department			

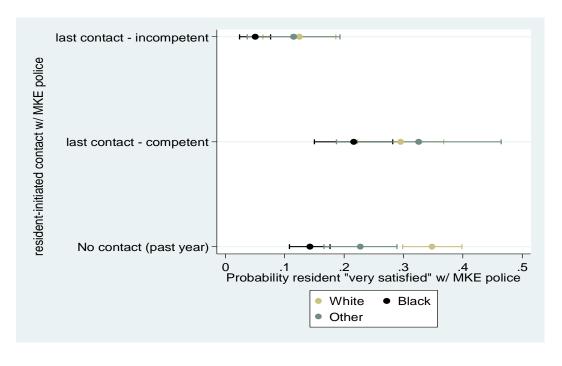
Table 1.11: Estimated impact of police-initiated contacts on satisfaction with Milwaukee police

	No police-initiated contacts (past year) [modal category]	"Good reason" for last police-initiated contact	"No good reason" for last police-initiated contact
Predicted probability MKE resident is "very satisfied" with MKE Police Department	32.7%	33.9%	13.6%*

The multivariate model shows that contacts with police (both resident- and police-initiated), neighborhood police visibility, the frequency of victimization, and resident race all have strong, significant independent influences on overall satisfaction with the Milwaukee Police Department. Those who categorize the response to their most recent request for police help as "not competent" and those who were recently stopped by police but feel there was "not a good reason" for the stop are significantly less likely to express satisfaction with Milwaukee police in general than are those who had no recent contacts and those who perceived their most recent contacts as positive or justified, regardless of other factors that may influence satisfaction. Milwaukee residents who do not feel the police are visible in their communities, and those who were victimized more than once in the past year are also relatively less likely to express satisfaction with police, irrespective of other factors. Age and length of residency have statistically significant but relatively smaller impacts on satisfaction; older residents and those who are relatively new to Milwaukee are slightly more likely to express satisfaction with police, no matter their other attributes. Race, however, plays a very large role; minority residents are substantially less likely to express satisfaction with the Milwaukee Police Department than are their white counterparts.

The multivariate model shows that the quality of police contacts can significantly alter the racial gap in perceptions of the police. Among those who have had no police contact within the last 12 months, Figure 1.5 shows that minority residents are significantly less likely than white residents to express satisfaction with police. However, this disparity disappears among those who reported voluntary contacts with Milwaukee police within the last year. Satisfaction is consistently relatively high, regardless of race, among those who reported positive contacts with police, and it is consistently relatively low (again, regardless of race) among those who reported negative contacts with police.





³ Dots represent predicted probabilities, while colored lines represent 95% confidence intervals. The interval for the estimate for whites with "no contact (past year)" does not overlap with those of minority groups, indicating a statistically significant difference in opinion between whites and minorities in this category.

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The multivariate model suggests that any aggregate differences in levels of police satisfaction based on education or income are actually artifacts of how patterns of police contact, police visibility, frequency of victimization, and race overlap with socioeconomic status in Milwaukee. This analysis suggests that education and income level do not exercise meaningful independent influence on levels of satisfaction with police among Milwaukee residents.

In addition to overall satisfaction, residents were also asked about trust and confidence in the Milwaukee Police Department. Table 1.2 shows that 71.8% of Milwaukee residents report having "a great deal" or "some" trust in the Milwaukee police. Unsurprisingly, the distribution of responses to this question nearly mirrors the distribution of responses to the question regarding overall satisfaction (Pearson correlation = .749). It is highly likely that the same set of factors that influence overall satisfaction with police also influence trust in police in Milwaukee.

Table 1.2: How would you describe your level of trust and confidence in the Milwaukee Police Department?

	Responses	Percent
None	121	8.6%
Not Much	273	19.5%
Some	652	46.6%
A great deal	353	25.2%
Total	1400	100.0%

When asked about a variety of specific aspects or dimensions of Milwaukee Police Department performance, residents were more likely than not to express satisfaction with each one. Figure 1.6 shows high levels of overall satisfaction regarding efforts to address violent crimes (69.7% "somewhat" or "very" satisfied), efforts to address property-related crimes (65.7%), efforts to enforce traffic laws (76%), responsiveness to public concerns (65.8%), honesty and integrity (66.8%), general attitude and behavior towards citizens (68.5%), and overall competence (79.4%). Responses to all of these measures are highly (and significantly) correlated with overall satisfaction and with each other; residents satisfied with any one aspect of police performance are likely to be satisfied with almost all other aspects, and vice-versa for those who are unsatisfied.

Figure 1.6: Satisfaction with various aspects of Milwaukee Police Department performance 100% 90% 20.0% 21.2% 20.7% 25.9% 26.0% 28.4% 32.2% 80% 70% 60% 45.1% 45.7% 48.5% 40.9% 42.5% 50% 43.8% 51.0% 40% 30% 19.9% 19.7% 18.1% 16.9% 20% 18.4% 13.7% 11.5% 10% 14.6% 14.3% 15.2% 14.7% 11.9% 10.3% 0% Effort to enforce Responsiveness Efforts to Efforts to Honesty and General attitude Overall address violent address property traffic laws to public integrity and behavior competence towards citizens crimes related crimes concerns very satisfied somewhat satisfied not very satisfied not at all satisfied

POLICE VISIBILITY AND PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY

When asked about the level of Milwaukee police visibility in their neighborhoods, most residents (71.4%) say police are "somewhat" or "very visible" (Table 2.1). This proportion is exceeded, however, by the proportion of residents that say the police SHOULD be "somewhat" or "very visible" in their neighborhoods (92%; Table 2.2). Consequently, about 72.8% of Milwaukee residents are satisfied with the current level of police visibility in their neighborhoods (Table 2.3).

Residents were asked about their perceptions of safety in their neighborhoods both during the day and at night. A large majority of Milwaukee residents feel "very safe" in their neighborhoods during the day (61.3%), while an additional 30.8% say they feel "somewhat safe" (Figure 2.2). A total of just 8% say they feel "not very" or "not at all safe." However, aggregate feelings of neighborhood safety decrease significantly at night; the proportion of those who feel "very" or "somewhat safe" decreases from 92.1% to 74.6%. About 15.3% report feeling "not very safe" at night, while 10.2% say their neighborhoods are "not at all safe" at night.

There is a dramatic contrast between perceptions of neighborhood safety and perceptions of safety in Milwaukee as a whole. While a majority of Milwaukee residents (53.3%) report feeling "somewhat safe" in Milwaukee as a whole, just 7.9% see the city as "very safe" (Figure 2.3). About 38.8 say Milwaukee is "not very" or "not at all safe". While Milwaukee residents by and large feel safe in their neighborhoods, those feelings of safety do not extend to include areas of the city outside of their neighborhoods. In short, resident perceptions of the city overall do not reflect the reality experienced within Milwaukee neighborhoods.

Table 2.1: How visible are the Milwaukee police in your neighborhood?

	Responses	Percent
Not at all visible	117	8.4%
Not very visible	284	20.3%
Somewhat visible	530	37.8%
Very visible	470	33.6%
Total	1402	100.0%

Table 2.2: In your opinion, how visible SHOULD the police be in your neighborhood?

	Responses	Percent
Not at all visible	28	2.0%
Not very visible	85	6.1%
Somewhat visible	636	45.5%
Very visible	650	46.5%
Total	1398	100.0%

Table 2.3: How satisfied are you with the level of police visibility in your neighborhood?

	Responses	Percent
Not at all satisfied	125	8.9%
Not very satisfied	256	18.3%
Somewhat satisfied	557	39.9%
Very satisfied	460	32.9%
Total	1398	100.0%

Figure 2.2: How safe do you feel in your neighborhood... ...during the day?at night?

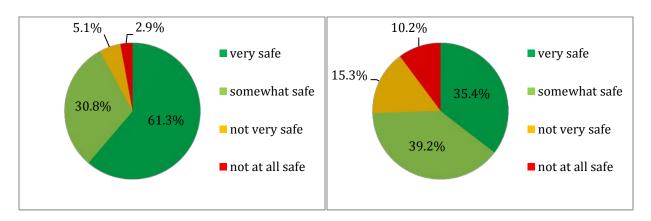
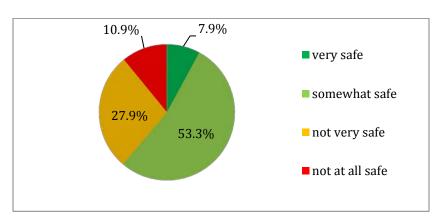


Figure 2.3: Resident perceptions of safety in Milwaukee as a whole



RESIDENT-INITIATED CONTACTS WITH THE MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

A section of the survey was devoted to investigating opinion regarding resident-initiated contacts with the Milwaukee Police Department. About 37.4% of Milwaukee residents report that they have approached or sought help (including through the 911 telephone system) from the Milwaukee Police Department within the past 12 months (Table 3.1). Reported frequencies of resident-initiated contacts are reported by Figure 3.1; about half (49.3%) of those who contacted the Milwaukee police within the last year did so only once, while the remainder contacted the police two or more times over that span.

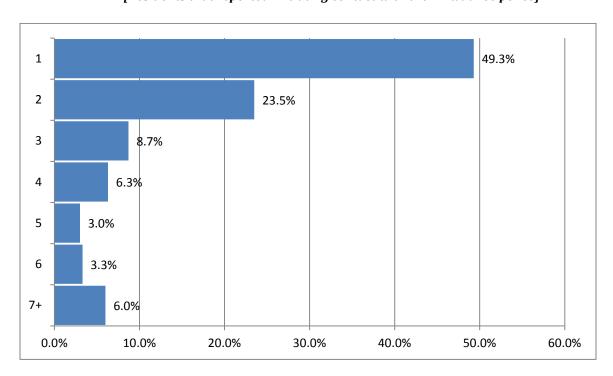
Table 3.1: Have you approached or sought help from the Milwaukee Police Department or a Milwaukee police officer for any reason in the past 12 months, including through the 911 telephone system?

	Responses	Percent
No	876	62.6%
Yes	524	37.4%
Total	1400	100.0%

Figure 3.1: About how many times have you approached or sought help from the Milwaukee Police

Department or a Milwaukee Police Officer in the past 12 months?

[Residents that reported initiating contact with the Milwaukee police]



Residents that reported contacting the Milwaukee Police Department at least once within the last year were asked about their most recent contact; was it to report a crime, or was the contact for some other reason? Table 3.2 shows that 53% of residents say their most recent contact was due to a crime, while 47% say their most recent contact with the Milwaukee police was for other reasons.

Table 3.2: Thinking now about just the most recent time that you approached or sought help from the Milwaukee Police Department, was it to report a crime, or for some other reason?

	Responses	Percent
To report a crime	295	53.0%
For some other reason	222	47.0%
Total	518	100.0%

In an attempt to measure the perceived quality of the assistance the Milwaukee Police Department offers, residents who reported voluntarily contacting the Milwaukee police at least once within the last year were asked about several dimensions of the most recent contact they initiated. First, residents in this group were asked whether or not they were treated fairly; 70.7% feel that they had been treated with fairness (Figure 4.3). Regarding perceptions of fair treatment by police, there is not a statistically significant difference in opinion between those whose most recent contacts were motivated by a crime and those who had other reasons for seeking police assistance.⁴

When asked if the police handled their situation or request with competence, 61.1% said "yes"; however, those reporting crimes are slightly (yet significantly) less likely to endorse the situational competence of Milwaukee police than are those who contacted the police for another reason (Table 3.4).

About 70.4% feel that the Milwaukee police acted with professionalism in response to their last request for assistance; again, however, this proportion is significantly lower among those who contacted the police to report a crime (Table 3.5).

When asked about satisfaction with the level of courtesy displayed by Milwaukee police during their most recent resident-initiated contact, 68.6% of residents say they are "very" or "somewhat" satisfied (Table 3.6). Regarding the level of compassion shown during recent resident-initiated contacts, 62.1% of residents feel satisfied (Table 3.7). There are not significant differences of opinion when it comes to satisfaction with courtesy or compassion between those reporting crimes and those contacting the police for other reasons.

Table 3.3: Perceptions of fair treatment during last respondent-initiated police contact, by reason for approaching police

	Reason for approaching police		
Do you feel you were treated fairly?	To report a crime	For some other reason	Overall
No	32.1%	25.7%	29.3%
Yes	67.9%	74.3%	70.7%
Total	100.0% (n=290)	100.0% (n=218)	100.0% (n=508)

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 $^{^4}$ For Tables 3.3-3.7, χ^2 (chi-squared) tests were used to determine if observed sample differences were due to population differences or sampling error.

Table 3.4: Perceptions of situational competence during last respondent-initiated police contact, by reason for approaching police

	Reason for approaching police		
Do you feel that the situation or request was handled with competence?	To report a crime	For some other reason	Overall
No	43.0%	33.3%	38.9%
Yes	57.0%	66.7%	61.1%
Total	100.0% (n=286)	100.0% (n=213)	100.0% (n=499)

Table 3.5: Perceptions of professionalism during last respondent-initated police contact, by reason for approaching police

	Reason for approaching police		
Do you feel that the situation or request was handled with professionalism?	To report a crime	For some other reason	Overall
No	33.8%	24.3%	29.6%
Yes	66.2%	75.8%	70.4%
Total	100.0% (n=287)	100.0% (n=219)	100.0% (n=506)

Table 3.6: Satisfaction with level of courtesy during last respondent-initated police contact, by reason for approaching police

	Reason for approaching police			
How satisfied were you with the level of courtesy extended to you?	To report a crime	For some other reason	Overall	
Not at all satisfied	19.4%	14.5%	17.3%	
Not very satisfied	14.2%	14.0%	14.1%	
Somewhat satisfied	25.6%	22.2%	24.1%	
Very satisfied	40.8%	49.3%	44.5%	
Total	100.0% (n=289)	100.0% (n=221)	100.0% (n=510)	

Table 3.7: Satisfaction with level of compassion during last respondent-initated police contact, by reason for approaching police

or o				
	Reason for approaching police			
How satisfied were you with the level of compassion shown to you?	To report a crime	For some other reason	Overall	
Not at all satisfied	20.8%	19.5%	20.3%	
Not very satisfied	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	
Somewhat satisfied	24.3%	22.8%	23.7%	
Very satisfied	38.2%	40.9%	39.4%	
Total	100.0% (n=289)	100.0% (n=221)	100.0% (n=510)	

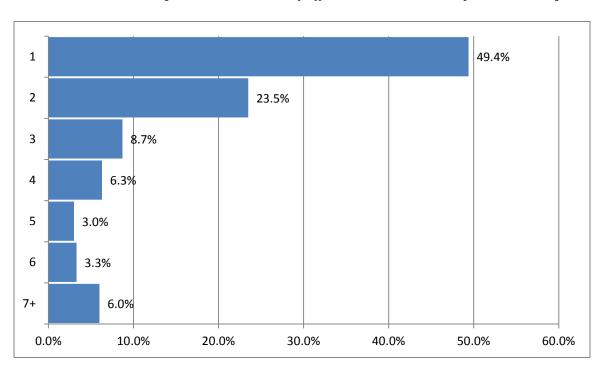
POLICE-INITIATED CONTACTS WITH RESIDENTS

The opinions of Milwaukee residents regarding officer-initiated contacts were also probed. When asked about interactions initiated by Milwaukee police officers within the past year, about 24.4% of residents indicated that they have been stopped or contacted (Table 4.1). Frequency of police-initiated contacts are reported in Figure 4.2; about half (49.1%) of those contacted by officers in the last year were only contacted once, nearly a quarter (23.5%) report having been stopped twice, and the remainder have been contacted multiple times.

Table 4.1: Has a Milwaukee police officer initiated contact with you at any time in the past 12 months?

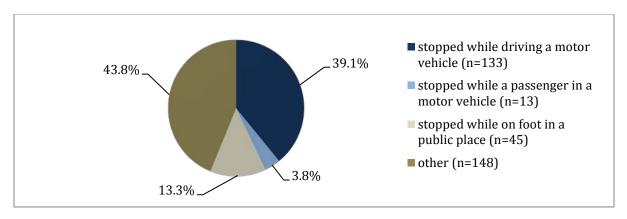
	Responses	Percent
No	1056	75.6%
Yes	341	24.4%
Total	1397	100.0%

Figure X.X: About how many times did a Milwaukee police officer initiate contact with you in the past 12 months? [Residents contacted by officers at least once over past 12 months]



Residents who indicated police had initiated contact with them at least once over the course of the past year were asked follow-up questions regarding the context of that contact. Figure 4.2 shows the relative frequency of different contexts for these stops; 39.1% of the most recent officer-initiated contacts occurred while the resident was driving a motor vehicle, 3.8% occurred while the resident was a passenger in a motor vehicle, 13.3% occurred while the resident was on foot in a public space, and the remaining 43.8% of officer-initiated contacts occurred in various other contexts.

Figure 4.2: Context of most recent police-initiated contact



In order to learn about resident opinions regarding contacts initiated by officers from the Milwaukee Police Department, residents were asked a series of questions regarding various dimensions of their most recent officer-initiated interaction. About two-thirds (66.6%) of those who report having been contacted by Milwaukee police over the last year feel the officer or officers had a legitimate reason for initiating that contact, while the remaining 33.3% feel the contact was unjustified (Table 4.2). Those who were stopped while driving a motor vehicle or on while on foot in public have comparable opinions when it comes to perceived justification for these contacts; however, these residents are significantly less likely to say the stop was justified than are those who were stopped or contacted in other contexts.⁵

Table 4.2: Would you say that the police had a legitimate reason for initiating the contact [during most recent officer-initiated stop]?

	Circumstances of officer-initiated contact				
Response	Driving a motor	Passenger in a	On foot in public	Other	Overall
	vehicle	motor vehicle			
No	41.7%	84.6%	38.6%	19.6%	33.4%
Yes	58.3%	15.4%	61.4%	80.4%	66.6%
Total	100.0% (n=132)	100.0% (n=13)	100.0% (n=44)	100.0% (n=143)	100.0% (n=332)

About 74.7% of residents say they were treated with courtesy and respect during their most recent officer-initiated interaction with Milwaukee police (Table 4.3). Again, those stopped while driving a motor vehicle or on foot in public are much less likely to report a positive experience than are those who were contacted by police in other contexts.

Most Milwaukee residents who report having been contacted by Milwaukee police within the past year feel that their most recent interaction lasted an appropriate amount of time (72.1%; Table 4.4). While most residents who were stopped while driving a motor vehicle say the stop was not inappropriately long (59.0%), this proportion is significantly lower than it is among those stopped on foot (73.3%) or contacted by police in other contexts (85.1%). Residents were asked to estimate the length of their most recent officer-initiated

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⁵ A very low number of residents reported that their most recent contact with police occurred while a passenger in a motor vehicle; as a result, the reported opinions in this sample group are unlikely to be representative of true population feelings due to sampling error.

interaction with Milwaukee police; responses ranged from "less than one minute" to "more than 8 hours." The average interaction length was 15.6 minutes; the most common response was 5 minutes (21.1% of qualifying residents).

When asked about overall satisfaction with their last officer-initiated interaction with Milwaukee police, most Milwaukee residents say they are either "very satisfied" (50.9%) or "somewhat satisfied" (20.1%; Table 4.5). About 6.8% say they are "not very satisfied," while 22.2% are "not at all satisfied." Satisfaction is lowest among those whose most recent officer-initiated contact occurred while they were driving a motor vehicle.

Just 6.5% of Milwaukee residents that were stopped or contacted by Milwaukee police officers within the past year filed a complaint over their post recent interaction (Figure 4.6).

Table 4.3: Were you treated with courtesy and respect [during most recent officer-initiated stop]?

	Circumstances of officer-initiated contact				
Response	Driving a motor	Passenger in a	On foot in public	Other	Overall
	vehicle	motor vehicle			
No	32.1%	75.0%	26.7%	14.9%	25.3%
Yes	67.9%	25.0%	73.3%	85.1%	74.7%
Total	100.0% (n=131)	100.0% (n=12)	100.0% (n=45)	100.0% (n=148)	100.0% (n=336)

Table 4.4: Do you believe this contact [the most recent officer-initiated stop] lasted an appropriate amount of time?

	Circumstances of officer-initiated contact				
Response	Driving a motor	Passenger in a	On foot in public	Other	Overall
	vehicle	motor vehicle	_		
No	41.0%	50.0%	21.4%	17.0%	27.9%
Yes	59.0%	50.0%	78.6%	83.0%	72.1%
Total	100.0% (n=122)	100.0% (n=10)	100.0% (n=42)	100.0% (n=142)	100.0% (n=332)

Table 4.5: How satisfied were you with the way that the police handled the contact [during the most recent officer-initiated stop]?

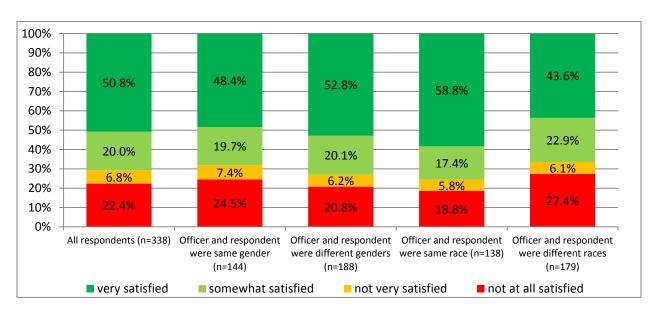
		Circumstances of officer-initiated contact				
Response	Driving a motor vehicle	Passenger in a motor vehicle	On foot in public	Other	Overall	
Not at all satisfied	31.3%	53.8%	24.4%	10.7%	22.2%	
Not very satisfied	8.4%	23.1%	4.4%	4.7%	6.8%	
Somewhat satisfied	18.3%	15.4%	20.0%	22.1%	20.1%	
Very satisfied	42.0%	7.7%	51.1%	62.4%	50.9%	
Total	100.0% (n=131)	100.0% (n=13)	100.0% (n=45)	100.0% (n=149)	100.0% (n=338)	

Table 4.6: Did you make a complaint about the way you were treated [during the most recent officer-initiated stop] to the Police Department or to the Fire and Police Commission?

	Circumstances of officer-initiated contact				
Response	Driving a motor vehicle	Passenger in a motor vehicle	On foot in public	Other	Overall
No	94.7%	61.5%	93.5%	95.3%	93.5%
Yes	5.3%	38.5%	6.5%	4.7%	6.5%
Total	100.0% (n=133)	100.0% (n=13)	100.0% (n=46)	100.0% (n=148)	100.0% (n=340)

Residents were asked to provide information about the demographic profile of the officer they primarily interacted with during their most recent officer-initiated contact with Milwaukee police. Residents report slightly higher rates of overall satisfaction with the interaction when the officer is of the opposite gender. However, Milwaukee residents report significantly lower rates of satisfaction with officer-initiated interactions with the officer is of a different race (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Impact of officer/respondent gender/race interactions on level of overall satisfaction with most recent officer-initiated contact



The outcomes of police-initiated interactions were also investigated. About 15.1% of those stopped or contacted by Milwaukee police officers within the last year report having received a ticket as a result of their most recent interaction (Table 4.7), while 9.7% report having been searched or patted down (Table 4.8). Among those searched, only 11.3% feel the search was justified by a legitimate reason (Table 4.9). About 6.3% report having been arrested as a result of their most recent contact (Table 4.10); of this subset of residents, just 27.4% say the police had a legitimate reason for carrying out the arrest (Table 4.11). Of those arrested, 54.5% report that the Milwaukee police used force against them (Table 4.12), and of this subgroup, 81.8% say the force was excessive (Table 4.13).

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⁶ Figures presented in tables 4.9-4.13 are subject to relatively high sampling error due to small sample sizes. Inconsistent counts in these tables are attributable to rounding error resulting from the weighting procedure.

Table 4.7: During the most recent time you were stopped or approached by a Milwaukee police officer, were you given a ticket? [Those stopped within past 12 months]

	Responses	Percent
No	271	84.9%
Yes	48	15.1%
Total	319	100.0%

Table 4.8: During the most recent time you were stopped or approached by a Milwaukee police officer, were you searched or patted down during the contact? [Those stopped within past 12 months]

	Responses	Percent
No	287	90.3%
Yes	31	9.7%
Total	318	100.0%

Table 4.9: Would you say that the police had a legitimate reason for searching you? [Those stopped and searched as a result of most recent police contact]

	Responses	Percent
No	27	88.7%
Yes	4	11.3%
Total	31	100.0%

Table 4.10: During the most recent time you were stopped or approached by a Milwaukee police officer, were you arrested? [Those stopped within past 12 months]

	Responses	Percent
No	319	93.7%
Yes	21	6.3%
Total	340	100.0%

Table 4.11: Would you say that the police had a legitimate reason for arresting you? [Those arrested as a result of most recent police contact]

	Responses	Percent
No	16	72.6%
Yes	6	27.4%
Total	22	100.0%

Table 4.12: Did the police use force against you when you were arrested? [Those arrested as a result of most recent police contact]

	Responses	Percent
No	10	45.5%
Yes	12	54.5%
Total	22	100.0%

Table 4.13: Did you feel that the use of force was excessive? [Those who had force used against them during arrest]

	Responses	Percent
No	2	18.2%
Yes	9	81.8%
Total	11	100.0%

RESIDENT EXPERIENCES WITH CRIME

Milwaukee residents were asked about their exposure to crime. About 20% of residents were victimized at least once within the City of Milwaukee during the last 12 months; 7.9% were victimized multiple times (Tables 5.1 and 5.2). Among those who were victims of one crime over the last year, 18.3% did not report the crime to the Milwaukee police. Among those who were victimized multiple times, 53.8% say they experienced at least one crime they declined to report to police (Tables 5.3 and 5.4).

Residents who were victimized and declined to report at least once instance of crime to the Milwaukee Police Department were presented with a range of possible considerations that may have influenced their decision to not file a report. Figure 5.1 summarizes resident reactions to these considerations; the most common consideration that influences residents when choosing to not report crimes is the belief that the police would not or could not help (about 71.1% of victimized non-reporters hold this view). The belief that the process of reporting is too much of a hassle is held by a comparable proportion of residents that were victimized and did not report it (69.6% hold this view). About 36.2% say they were influenced by the consideration that they would not receive fair treatment by police, while 37.3% were discouraged by the notion that the police might not show them courtesy or respect.

Table 5.1: During the past 12 months, have you been the victim of a crime in the City of Milwaukee?

	Responses	Percent
No	1121	80.0%
Yes	280	20.0%
Total	1401	100.0%

Table 5.2: During the past 12 months, have you been the victim of just one crime in the City of Milwaukee, or more than one crime?

[Respondents who experienced being the victim of a crime within past 12 months]

	Responses	Percent
One crime	170	60.7%
More than one crime	110	39.3%
Total	280	100.0%

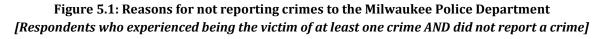
Table 5.3: Did you report the incident to the police? [Respondents who experienced being the victim of exactly one crime within past 12 months]

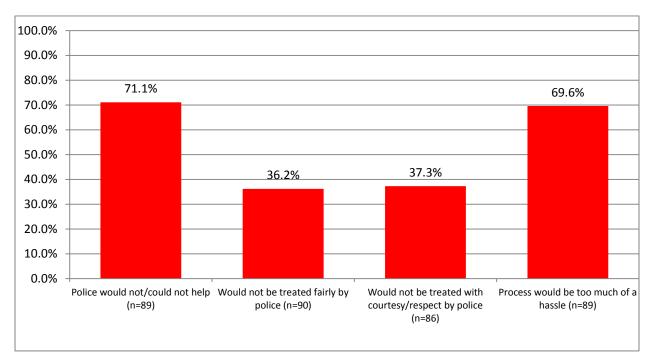
	Responses	Percent
No	31	18.3%
Yes	137	81.7%
Total	168	100.0%

Table 5.4: During the past 12 months, have you been the victim of any crimes in Milwaukee that you did NOT report to the Milwaukee Police Department?

[Respondents who reported being the victim of more than one crime within past 12 months]

	Responses	Percent
No	51	46.2%
Yes	59	53.8%
Total	110	100.0%





If a Milwaukee resident was drawn, at random, from the sub-population of those who have been victimized yet did not report at least once instance of victimization to the Milwaukee police, that resident would be most likely to have the following demographic characteristics:

- Male
- Between 18 and 29 years of age
- Some college education (short of a 4-year degree)
- Household income between \$20k and \$40k
- White
- Milwaukee resident for >15 years
- At least two recent victimizations
- No recent self-initiated interactions with Milwaukee police
- No recent officer-initiated interactions with Milwaukee police

Multivariate modeling was used to identify which of these demographic factors independently influence the propensity among Milwaukee residents to not report crimes to the Milwaukee Police Department. The likelihood of failing to report being the victim of a crime within the last year was modeled as a function of income, education, gender, age, race, length of residency in Milwaukee, and frequency of victimization.⁷

⁷ Feelings about police or feelings about recent police interactions cannot be included in the multivariate model, because the timing of the development of these feelings or these interactions relative to the non-reported instance of victimization has important implications, but cannot be discerned from the data collected.

A Milwaukee resident with this demographic profile has a 43.8% predicted probability of not reporting at least one instance of victimization to Milwaukee police within the past year. Multivariate analysis shows that the frequency of victimization and the length of residency in Milwaukee are the only factors measured here that exercise strong independent influences on the likelihood of reporting instances of victimization; in addition, resident race has a minor influence. While non-reporters are most likely to have lived in Milwaukee for fifteen years or more, a resident with an identical demographic profile as outlined above but just five years of residency or less in Milwaukee has an 87.2% predicted probability of failing to report at least one instance of victimization within the past year, a dramatic increase. A resident with the aforementioned demographic profile who is black rather than white has also has a higher predicted probability of failing to report at least one instance of victimization (62.6%). Those with lower rates of victimization have significantly lower predicted probabilities of non-reporting, but that can be attributed to having fewer chances to report. Household income, education, gender, age, and frequency of interactions with police do not appear to exercise independent influences on the likelihood of reporting crimes.

⁸ Full model parameters are reported in Appendix B.

RESULTS BY POLICE DISTRICT

Of the 1,452 completed surveys, 1,068 contained information that allowed the placement of respondents within Milwaukee Police Department districts. We were able to weight district-specific results by race and age, yielding reasonably accurate cross-district comparisons.⁹

Table 6.1 presents average levels of overall satisfaction with the Milwaukee Police Department, by district. Figures were calculated by taking the mean of all respondent responses in each district, where "not at all satisfied" = 0, "not very satisfied" = 1, "somewhat satisfied" = 2, and "very satisfied" = 3. The range of possible values (0-3) was mapped to a color scale, and the appropriate colors were assigned to each district in a map of Milwaukee presented in Figure 6.1.

Table 6.2 presents average levels of neighborhood police visibility, by district. Figures were calculated by taking the mean of all respondent responses in each district, where "not at all visible" = 0, "not very visible" = 1, "somewhat visible" = 2, and "very visible" = 3. The range of possible values (0-3) was mapped to a color scale, and the appropriate colors were assigned to each district in a map of Milwaukee presented in Figure 6.2.

Table 6.3 presents average levels of perceptions of neighborhood safety during the day, by district. Figures were calculated by taking the mean of all respondent responses in each district, where "not at all safe" = 0, "not very safe" = 1, "somewhat safe" = 2, and "very safe" = 3. The range of possible values (0-3) was mapped to a color scale, and the appropriate colors were assigned to each district in a map of Milwaukee presented in Figure 6.3.

Table 6.4 presents average levels of perceptions of neighborhood safety at night, by district. Figures were calculated by taking the mean of all respondent responses in each district, where "not at all safe" = 0, "not very safe" = 1, "somewhat safe" = 2, and "very safe" = 3. The range of possible values (0-3) was mapped to a color scale, and the appropriate colors were assigned to each district in a map of Milwaukee presented in Figure 6.4.

Figure 6.5 displays the proportion of residents in each district that reported (during the survey) at least one instance of victimization during the past 12 months. The range of possible values (0% to 100%) was mapped to a color scale, and the appropriate colors were assigned to each district in a map of Milwaukee presented in Figure 6.5.

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⁹ District-level post-stratification tables can be found in Appendix C.

Table 6.1: Average levels of overall satisfaction with the Milwaukee Police Department, by district [0=not at all satisfied; 1=not very satisfied; 2=somewhat satisfied; 3=very satisfied]

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Average	1.97	1.97	1.79	1.72	1.75	2.17	1.81

Figure 6.1: Average levels of overall satisfaction with the Milwaukee Police Department, by district

Overall Satisfaction

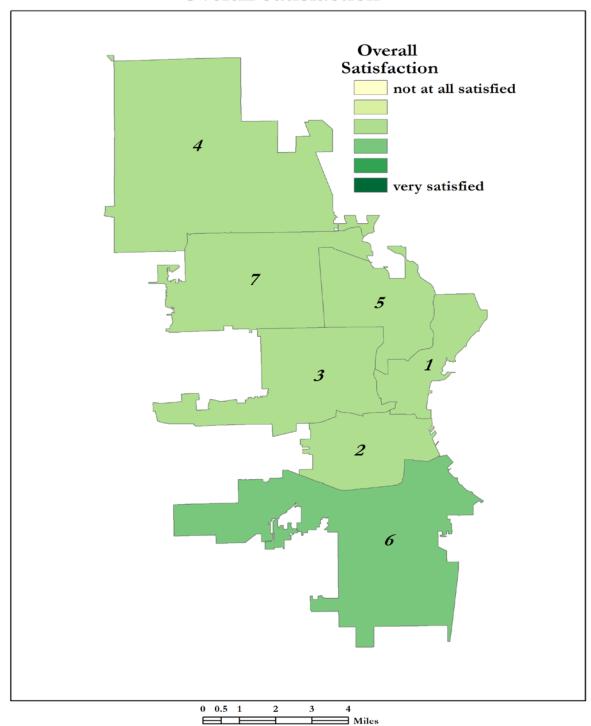


Table 6.2: Average levels of neighborhood police visibility, by district [0=not at all visible; 1=not very visible; 2=somewhat visible; 3=very visible]

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Average	2.25	2.04	2.02	1.84	2.15	1.93	1.79

Figure 6.2: Average levels of neighborhood police visibility, by district

Police Visibility

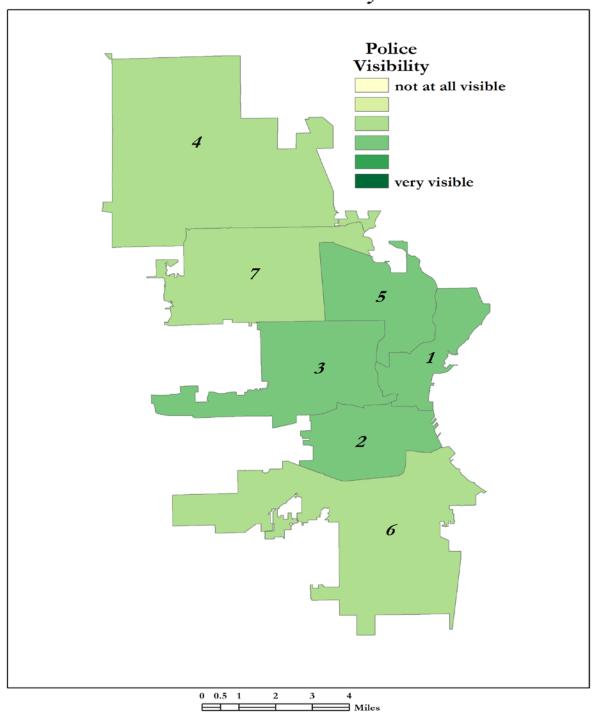


Table 6.3: Average levels of perceived safety during the day, by district [0=not at all safe; 1=not very safe; 2=somewhat safe; 3=very safe]

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Average	2.79	2.45	2.31	2.45	2.29	2.77	2.36

Figure 6.3: Average levels of perceived safety during the day, by district

Daytime Safety

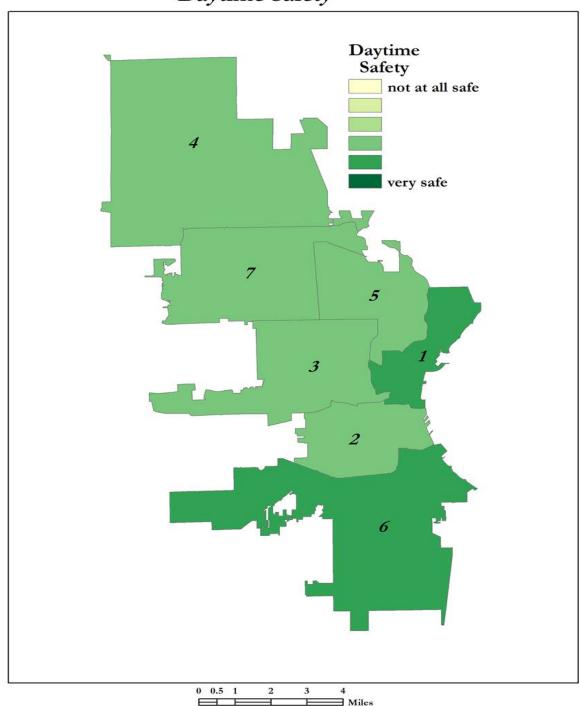


Table 6.4: Average levels of perceived safety at night, by district [0=not at all safe; 1=not very safe; 2=somewhat safe; 3=very safe]

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Average	2.09	1.73	1.72	1.97	1.67	2.37	1.79

Figure 6.4: Average levels of perceived safety at night, by district

Nighttime Safety

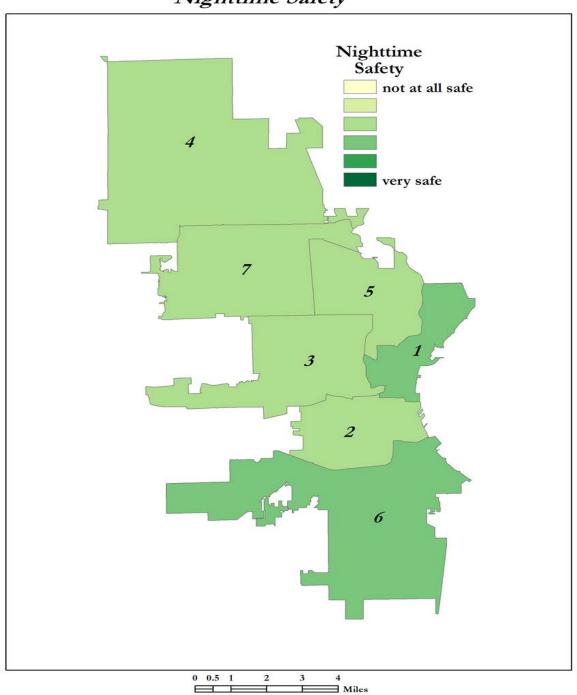
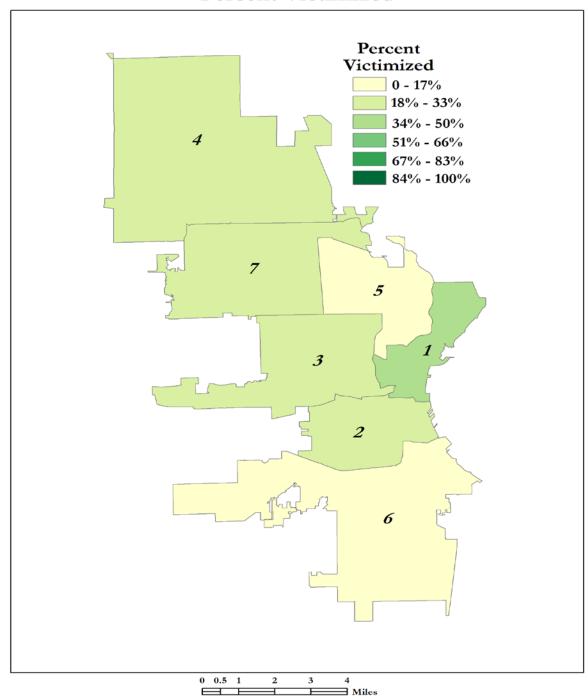


Table 6.5: Percent of residents victimized within the last 12 months, by district

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Average	46.9%	21.3%	24.3%	21.2%	16.2%	11.7%	20.9%

Figure 6.5: Percent of residents victimized within the last 12 months, by district

Percent Victimized



APPENDIX A
Police satisfaction multivariate model parameters

Survey: Ordered probit regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1188
Number of PSUs	=	1188	Population size	= 1	216.5239
			Design df	=	1187
			F(14, 1174)	=	17.98
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

______ Linearized ov_sat Coef. Std. Err. t P>|t| [95% Conf. Interval] ______ victim 1 | -.151521 .12061 -1.26 0.209 -.3881535 .0851114 2+ | -.5075163 .150985 -3.36 0.001 -.8037435 -.211289 pstop_type | .0339676 .0917883 0.37 0.711 -.1461178 .214053 -.650075 .1657738 -3.92 0.000 -.9753173 -.3248326 "justified" "unjustified" phelp_type | .0393512 .0934833 0.42 0.674 -.1440598 .2227621 -.6890884 .1058195 -6.51 0.000 -.8967026 -.4814743 "competent" "incompetent" Race -.5948898 .0830383 -7.16 0.000 Black -.757808 -.4319716 -.2426591 .1084141 -2.24 0.025 -.4553638 -.0299544 Other .3184577 .0436784 7.29 0.000 .2327623 .4041532 visibility | .1264308 .0342635 3.69 0.000 .059207 .1936545 agecat gender -.0461428 .0744296 -0.62 0.535 -.192171 .0998853 educat | -.0198086 .0253585 -0.78 0.435 -.0695611 .029944 .0168871 .0259958 0.65 0.516 -.0341158 .06789 hh_income | res_length | -.0697998 .0415133 -1.68 0.093 -.1512475 .0116479 /cut1 | -1.394075 .2247394 -6.20 0.000 -1.835006 -.9531445 /cut2 | -.576796 .2245616 -2.57 0.010 -1.017378 -.1362142 /cut3 | .9942243 .2322059 4.28 0.000 .5386446 1.449804

APPENDIX B
Crime non-reporting multivariate model parameters

Survey: Logistic regression

Number	of	strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	223
Number	of	PSUs	=	223	Population size	= :	251.23385
					Design df	=	222
					F(10, 213)	=	3.15
					Prob > F	=	0.0009

______ Linearized t P>|t| [95% Conf. Interval] norep_c Coef. Std. Err. ______ hh_income | -.0928456 .1377591 -0.67 0.501 -.3643285 .1786373 educat | .0553683 .1379199 0.40 0.688 -.2164315 .3271682 .1228095 gender | -.5997851 .3666676 -1.64 0.103 -1.32238 agecat | -.1086044 .1983301 -0.55 0.585 -.499455 .2822462 $\verb|crime3| -1.67831 .3525796 -4.76 0.000 -2.373142 -.9834793$.4906279 .2223908 2.21 0.028 .0523606 .9288952 res_length | Race Black | -.7640168 .4168287 -1.83 0.068 -1.585464 .0574306 -.2966139 .5036485 -0.59 0.557 Other -1.289158 .69593 .2203418 1.53 0.127 pstop_freq | .0963676 .0629085 -.0276065 -.1262326 -0.06 0.949 phelp_freq | -.0039427 .0620538 _cons | 2.264392 1.097675 2.06 0.040 .1011968 4.427588

APPENDIX C District-specific post-stratification tables

DISTRICT 1

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
18-29	55.6	22.4	11	55.6	27
30-44	17.9	12.2	6	17.9	9
45-59	13.1	28.6	14	13.1	6
60+	13.5	36.7	18	13.5	7

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
Female	45.2	42.9	21	45.2	22
Male	54.8	57.1	28	54.8	27

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
Other (nonwhite)	15.4	26.5	13	15.4	8
White	84.6	73.5	36	84.6	41

DISTRICT 2

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
18-29	32	27.8	30	32	35
30-44	34.1	28.7	31	34.1	37
45-59	21.5	30.6	33	21.5	23
60+	12.4	13	14	12.4	13

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
Female	48.1	48.1	52	52	48.1
Male	51.9	51.9	56	56	51.9

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
Other (nonwhite)	48.7	62	67	53	48.7
White	51.3	38	41	55	51.3

DISTRICT 3

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
18-29	38.5	21.6	32	38.5	57
30-44	24.6	20.9	31	24.6	36
45-59	23.3	31.1	46	23.3	34
60+	13.6	26.4	39	13.6	20

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
Female	52.8	58.8	87	52.8	78
Male	47.2	41.2	61	47.2	70

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
Other (nonwhite)	56.5	60.1	89	56.5	84
White	43.5	39.9	59	43.5	64

DISTRICT 4 (10)

Population value Unweighted Unweighted Weighted sample Weighted (CPS) % sample % sample N % sample N 18-44 54.2 39.6 65 54.2 89 45-60 45.8 60.4 99 45.8 75

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
Female	57	61	100	57	93
Male	43	39	64	43	71

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
Other (nonwhite)	67.8	58.5	96	67.8	111
White	32.2	41.5	68	32.2	53

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 $^{^{\}rm 10}$ Due to sample limitations, age categories were collapsed for District 4.

DISTRICT 5

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
18-29	30.6	19.9	27	30.6	42
30-44	26.4	25.7	35	26.4	36
45-59	24.7	30.9	42	24.7	34
60+	18.2	23.5	32	18.2	25

	Population value (CPS) %	Unweighted sample %	Unweighted sample N	Weighted sample %	Weighted sample N
Female	54.3	84	84	54.3	74
Male	45.7	52	52	45.7	62

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
Other (nonwhite)	77.9	65.4	89	77.9	106
White	22.1	34.6	47	22.1	30

DISTRICT 6

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
18-29	21.4	13	29	21.4	48
30-44	28.5	22	49	28.5	63
45-59	26.4	29.6	66	26.4	59
60+	23.7	35.4	79	23.7	53

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
Female	52	56.5	126	52	116
Male	48	43.5	97	48	107

	Population value	Unweighted	Unweighted	Weighted sample	Weighted
	(CPS) %	sample %	sample N	%	sample N
Other (nonwhite)	14.7	23.8	53	14.7	33
White	85.3	76.2	170	85.3	190

DISTRICT 7

	Population value	Unweighted sample	Unweighted sample	Weighted sample %	Weighted sample
	(CPS) %	%	N		N
18-29	23.2	19.2	46	23.2	56
30-44	29.3	20.8	50	29.3	70
45-59	28.2	29.6	71	28.2	68
60+	19.3	30.4	73	19.3	46

		Population value (CPS) %	Unweighted sample %	Unweighted sample N	Weighted sample %	Weighted sample N
Ī	Female	57	60.8	146	57	137
Ī	Male	43	39.2	94	43	103

	Population value	Unweighted sample	Unweighted sample	Weighted sample %	Weighted sample
	(CPS) %	%	N		N
Other (nonwhite)	68.7	70.4	169	68.7	165
White	31.3	29.6	71	31.3	75