

CINCINNATI COMMUNITY PERCEPTION SURVEY REPORT SUMMARY

**RESIDENT VIEWS ON THE COLLABORATIVE AGREEMENT,
CITIZENS COMPLAINT AUTHORITY, AND RELATED TOPICS**

ABSTRACT

THE REPORT DOCUMENTS RESPONSES BY 1253 CINCINNATI AREA RESIDENTS TO A SERIES OF QUESTIONS IN A SUMMER 2017 SURVEY RELATING TO THE COLLABORATIVE AGREEMENT AND RELATED TOPICS.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cincinnati Black United Front (CBUF) was established in the summer of 2000 in response to thirteen Downtown restaurants refusing to service the patrons of the Jazz Festival, the most revenue-generating event for the City of Cincinnati. As CBUF began to resolve that problem, our focus expanded to the shooting of unarmed black men by Cincinnati police (CPD) officers.

The catalyst was the killing of two unarmed black men by CPD within a 24-hour period. One was Jeffrey Irons, a person with mental challenges. The second, Roger Owensby Jr., was an Iraq war veteran who had only been home six months from the battlefields. In January 2001, the CBUF asked the black community to come forward with their incidences of police misconduct and excessive force. The response was substantial. Throughout January 2001, we heard traumatic and painful stories of misconduct, abuse, and excessive force. Four hundred stories were collected. Sixteen were used to file a federal class action Lawsuit against the City of Cincinnati, CPD, and the Fraternal Order of Police on behalf of all African Americans who live, work, drive, ride, or pass through the city.

The result was the most sweeping judgment in U.S. history for a racial profiling lawsuit. It mandated the changing of many policies and procedures in the CPD, establishment of the Citizens Complaint Authority (CCA) and Community-Police Partnering Center (CPPC), and implementation of the SARA Model of Problem Solving for community and police. The judgment also included a seven-year oversight period of CPD by the U.S. Department of Justice to ensure reforms occurred. These initiatives were spelled out in the historic Collaborative Agreement of 2002.

The Collaborative Agreement was signed sixteen years ago. The question is whether we are now at the point where the Collaborative Agreement needs to be reviewed and perhaps refreshed. The attached survey of citizen responses sets out to answer this question directly, or at least give us a place to begin reviewing and/or refreshing the agreement as it relates to policing and public safety. The survey responses show where relations with community and police have improved, but they also show that there is much more room for improvement. Improvement can only take place when all citizens, whether they are police or not, come together around a common table for a common cause, and thus spark the Refresh of the Collaborative Agreement.

The CBUF is committed to remain at the table. This has been a collaborative effort across our community, and the CBUF wishes to thank all who participated in this courageous effort of reform and transform their communities and their police.

Special Thanks to Professor Brian Calfano, Ph.D., of the University of Cincinnati, the University of Cincinnati Ph.D. students, and Xavier University Smooth Transition students for their work in collecting and analyzing data for this report.

Iris Roley
Cincinnati Black United Front
Project Manager

KEY FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

FINDINGS

- 1) Both African American and non-African American respondents have mixed views—both positive and negative—of the CPD, Cincinnati government, and the potential solutions to address community problems under the Collaborative Agreement framework. Responses also vary widely by neighborhood among both African Americans and non-African Americans.
- 2) African American and non-African American respondents who are older and with higher income levels are generally the most positive about CPD and city government. Female respondents are generally less positive among both African Americans and non-African Americans.
- 3) Both African Americans and non-African Americans see increased need for community policing, better communication between CPD and the communities it serves, and enhanced opportunities for CPD to interact with the public in a positive manner.
- 4) Both African Americans and non-African Americans see the issue of improved community relations as one requiring better cooperation and trust levels among CPD and community members.
- 5) The public's knowledge about the CCA, Collaborative Agreement, and complaint filing process are low among both African Americans and non-African Americans.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Invest in additional data collection methods to better monitor both CPD's progress in meeting Collaborative Agreement-driven expectations and public perceptions of this progress.
- 2) Establishing ongoing community forums to facilitate CPD-community dialogue and the implementation of local action plans to align CPD and community perspectives, interests, and investment in local levels of trust in Cincinnati's governing institutions.
- 3) Launch public information campaign to promote the Collaborative Agreement, CCA, and Community Police Partnering Center as part of a larger campaign to encourage community and local government collaboration in addressing inter-group relations, poverty, crime, drug use, and related issues of concern to all stakeholders.
- 4) Invest in capacity building and community focused resources to assist the community in working in this space with "entities" to ensure progress can be achieved.
- 5) In collaboration with community organizations, CPD, City government, and other interested entities, establish benchmarks for measuring improvement in accord with the Collaborative Agreement's principles and a timeline to evaluate benchmark progress.

SOME THINGS TO REMEMBER WHEN READING THE STATISTICAL RESULTS

This report and the statistical analysis it contains were created with an eye toward providing insights using an approach similar to the RAND report of Cincinnati Police and community members. This means much of the report is based on a statistical analysis of numeric data using population weights that match the US Census and are described in greater detail in the technical overview starting on the next page.

We report results from this analysis in infographic images, like the example on this page.

Though our statistical analysis focused on items like age, gender, income level, education level, and residency in a variety of neighborhoods throughout the city, you'll notice that only some of these items are listed on each infographic. This is because the items listed in the infographics were determined through our statistical analysis to be a "statistically significant" influence—meaning our tests suggest that the listed items would affect outcomes like "trust in courts" at least 95 out of 100 times if we repeated the survey.

All that said, this does not mean that the factors listed in the infographics are the only parts of the story to tell, or the only items that influence outcomes like "trust in courts." There may be many other explanations that a different approach to analysis of community residents would bring to light. This is why the statistical results reported here should be considered by part of an overall picture of community members' perceptions in Cincinnati.

Example of Infographic Used in Report

What Influences Trust in Courts?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

African Americans

Hyde Park +
College Hill -
Downtown -

Non-African Americans

Income +
Age +
Avondale +
Northside -
Roselawn -

TECHNICAL OVERVIEW

The report is based on survey responses from 1253 qualifying respondents living in the Cincinnati area. This included 511 self-reported African Americans and 742 self-reported non-African Americans (Caucasians). Using a chain-referral sampling technique, respondents were invited to participate in the survey if they lived in the Cincinnati area and were at least 18 years of age. Respondent participation was through an Internet survey link and responses were recorded between June 2 and September 6, 2017. Based on self-reported zip code data for one's permanent residence, the 1253 qualifying respondents were determined to live in Hamilton County.

Since the sample was not drawn at random, we created statistical weights based on 2016 US Census characteristics for Hamilton County, and applied these weights to the descriptive response percentages and statistical analyses featured in this report. Information on the Hamilton County Census targets are located in Tables 1 and 2 below. Weights were created using an iterative raking process that accounted for differences between the US Census information and survey respondent characteristics along age and gender characteristics for African Americans and non-African Americans (Caucasians). What this means is that the respondents featured in this report are made to represent 2016 Census characteristics on age and gender for both African American and non-African American (Caucasian) respondents in Hamilton County. All statistical analysis in this report was conducted using these Census weights.

Sample Statistical Weight Targets from US Census, Hamilton County

Table 1: US Census Age Group Breakdown by Race

Age Group	Caucasian	African American
Under 20	8%	11%
20 to 24	9%	10%
25 to 29	8%	9%
30 to 39	13%	16%
40 to 49	17%	18%
50 to 64	26%	23%
65+	19%	13%
Totals	100%	100%

Table 2: US Census Age Group Breakdown by Race and Sex

Age Group	Caucasian		African American	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 20	8%	7%	13%	10%
20 to 24	9%	8%	10%	10%
25 to 29	9%	9%	9%	9%
30 to 39	15%	13%	16%	17%
40 to 49	17%	16%	18%	17%
50 to 64	26%	26%	23%	23%
65+	16%	21%	11%	14%
Totals	100%	100%	100%	100%

Sampling weight values

Largest/Smallest Normalized Weights, African American Respondents: 2.19/0.68
Statistical Efficiency, African American Respondents: 86.9

Largest/Smallest Normalized Weights, Caucasian Respondents: 7.55/0.00
Statistical Efficiency, Non-African American (Caucasian) Respondents: 63.3

Survey Response and Analysis in This Report

To help make the survey response comparison between African American and non-African American respondents clearer, we assess responses by African American and Caucasian respondents separately for each of the survey measures. We report the percentage breakdown for the each response category to a particular question. Two statistical models (one for African Americans, the other for Caucasians) follow that use logistic regression analysis to predict the percent probability that a respondent replies to a question in a specific manner. This percentage prediction is regularly used in logistic regression analysis to offer substantive information about the outcome measures of interest (in this case, responses to the specific survey questions).

As part of this probability analysis, we use respondent characteristics including gender, age, income level, and permanent residence in one of the following Cincinnati neighborhoods/areas: Avondale, Bond Hill, Clifton, College Hill, Downtown, Hyde Park, Madisonville, Mount Washington, Northside, OTR, Oakley, Price Hill, Roselawn, Walnut Hills, Westend, and Westwood. These neighborhoods were selected both for the frequency of indication of respondents living in them and geographic diversity throughout the city.

The statistical models use standard errors to determine which respondent characteristics are statistically significant—meaning we accept that the reported percentages affect respondents at a level greater than chance and holding all other variables at their means for percentages reported to be statistically significant in the report narrative. The standard errors used (i.e., Jackknife standard errors) are commonly employed when a sample is drawn with the use of a random selection mechanism. The Census weights described in the previous section were used to calculate both the reported descriptive statistics and percentages for each survey measure. Only percentages determined to be “statistically significant” are reported in the narrative. This means that the items (such as income) reported as “causing” participants to respond in a certain manner to a specific survey question are found to be unlikely to happen by chance. More specifically, the statistical tests we use suggest that the outcome we found is likely to occur at least 95 out of 100 times if we repeated the survey.

Finally, to allow for ease of interpretation, the ordinal scale responses (i.e., the 1-4, 1-5, and 1-7 “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree” scales) were collapsed into 0/1 outcome categories according to the following pattern:

1-4 Scale: 1=0, 2=0, 3=1, 4=1
1-5 Scale: 1=0, 2=0, 3=0, 4=1, 5=1
1-7 Scale: 1=0, 2=0, 3=0, 4=0, 5=1, 6=1, 7=1

FAQ'S ABOUT REPORT & STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1) Respondents were not selected as part of a random sample, so what should we take the study seriously?

Though the respondents do not comprise a random sample of Cincinnati area residents, all respondents are area residents whose age and gender characteristics have been statistically weighted to match 2016 US Census estimates for Hamilton County (see previous section for explanation on the generation of statistical weights). In addition, the non-weighted percentage of African Americans respondents to this survey (41) is roughly close to the percentage of African Americans in the City of Cincinnati (45) as of 2016. Substantively, concern about the lack of a random sample regards the possibility that surveyors have systematically missed respondents whose views are not reflected in the survey results. While we are sensitive to this possibility in reporting outcomes from these survey data, an argument that these survey results are invalid requires some indication that there are sizeable pockets of African American or non-African American respondents in the area whose expressed views on the topics covered in this survey are systematically different from those who did participate in the survey. Though this possibility is plausible, it is not probable, especially given the size of the area's African American population.

2) What is the survey's intent?

The intent is to represent resident perceptions. As such, the survey assesses area residents' perceptions of various issues relating to the Collaborative Agreement, Citizens Complaint Authority, CPD, and other items. As the report shows, perceptions about CPD vary between both African American and Caucasian respondents from survey item to survey item. It is a mischaracterization to say that the majority of either African American or Caucasian respondents demonstrate a uniform reaction to any of the general topics the survey covers. What is more, the survey is based on respondent perceptions. As such, and for example, it does represent an assessment of what CPD is (or is not) doing in discharging its law enforcement function.

3) What is the point of reporting results from statistical models versus the response percentages in the tables?

The percentages listed in the Tables below are helpful to show what people said in response to the survey questions, but the percentages alone do not explain why people responded as they did. The statistical results are an attempt to explain some of the reasons why people agree or disagreed with certain statements in the survey.

4) What the reasons used to explain why people answered the way that they did?

Each statistical model used the following explanatory measures: respondent age, respondent income level, respondent sex, and listed residency in one of the following neighborhoods: Avondale, Bond Hill, Clifton, College Hill, Downtown, Hyde Park, Madisonville, Mount Washington, Northside, OTR, Oakley, Price Hill, Roselawn, Walnut Hills, Westend, and Westwood.

5) Why only these neighborhoods?

Though survey respondents live throughout the city, the listed neighborhoods were selected because they were the most frequently listed by respondents.

6) Why do the statistical explanations for some questions talk only about some explanatory measures (i.e., income) and not others?

The purpose of the statistical analysis is to highlight those explanations for survey response that cross a scientifically accepted threshold for affecting response to the survey outcome beyond simple chance. This threshold, called statistical significance, does not exist for every explanatory measure in the statistical models. In reporting the statistical analysis results, we only mention those measures in each model that were statistically significant according to our analysis—meaning the measure would be an influence on an outcome at least 95 out of 100 times if we repeated the survey. All analyses and response percentages are reported using statistical weights to match 2016 US Census values for age and gender among African Americans and non-African Americans (Caucasians).

7) What does the term “model” mean?

In simple terms, a statistical model is used to explain why something happens—in this case, why respondents answered the survey questions as they did—and uses a list of items (i.e., explanatory measures) to help determine part of the answer to the “why” question. Each “model” tries to explain the responses given to a specific question in the survey using a statistical procedure.

8) Are the explanatory measures in the statistical models reported the only reasons explaining why respondents answered as they did?

No. There may be many other explanations, but the ones listed in the report are arguably the most likely causes based on our statistical analysis of the items we list being likely to occur at least 95 out of 100 times of doing the survey.

9) How did you conduct the statistical analysis?

We used a technique called binary logistic regression using jackknife standard errors and a sampling weight to ensure that the respondents’ age and gender characteristics were in-line with 2016 US Census projections for Hamilton County. For ease of interpretation, and as mentioned in the previous section of this report, we collapsed the original response scales used in the surveys to a 0/1 outcome. The specific percentages reported in the analysis for each statistical model represents how likely a respondent with a particular characteristic (e.g., being a female, living in Avondale, etc.) to respond with a 1 to the survey question rather than a 0. The percentages range from 0 to 100.

10) Why don’t you show the full results from the statistical models?

Substantively, reporting the full results from the statistical models is not important given the report’s overall purpose. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of the full statistical models may contact Dr. Brian Calfano at brian@briancalfano.com

11) Why do you only talk about African Americans and Caucasians in the report?

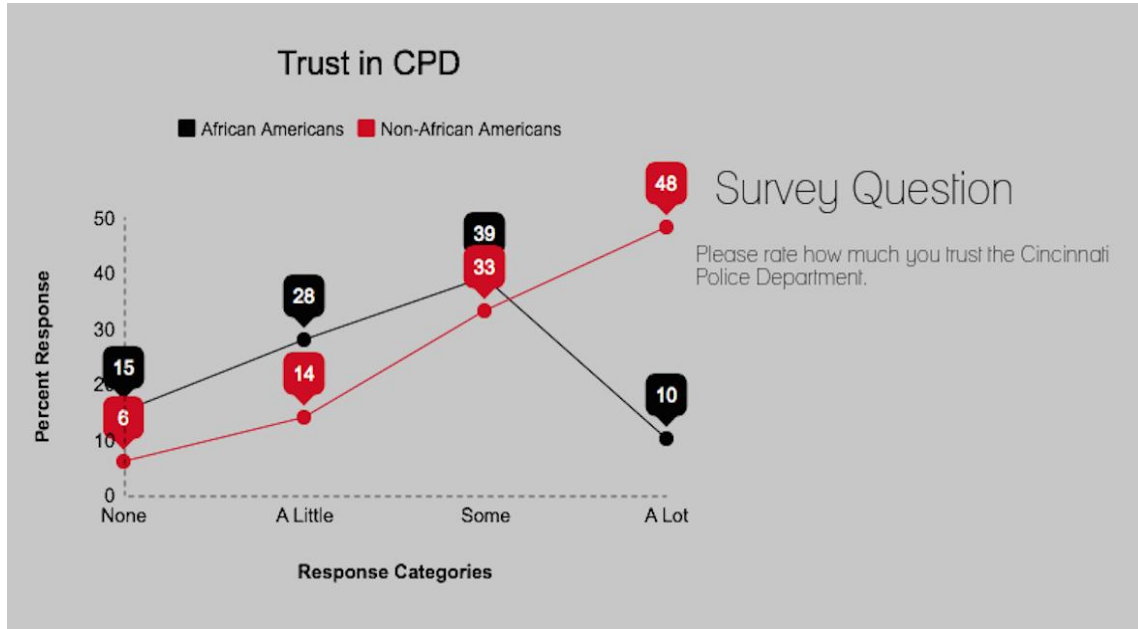
This is due to the overwhelming number of survey respondents being either African American or Caucasian, not a desire to exclude other racial and ethnic groups. Unfortunately, only 25 Native Americans, 22 Latinos, and 17 Asians completed the survey, and these totals are far too small to use in a statistical analysis.

12) Can we compare these findings to the RAND study?

Not in terms of specific survey responses because the question wording and topics between the two surveys are different. However, to the extent that both studies feature respondents from greater Cincinnati, more general topical comparisons can be made.

SURVEY QUESTIONS RESPONSE & STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

For each survey response item below, the percent response by African American and non-African American (i.e., Caucasian) respondents are compared. These should be read as percentages out of 100 (though the combined percentages may not sum exactly to 100 due to rounding).



Statistical Model Results (Trust CPD, African Americans)

Among African Americans, those with higher incomes are three percent more likely to agree that they trust the CPD.

Statistical Model Results (Trust CPD, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher income levels are four percent more likely to agree that they trust the CPD, and older respondents are five percent more likely to agree that they trust the CPD. Meanwhile, Clifton residents are 22 percent less likely and Northside residents 28 percent less likely to agree they trust the CPD.

What Influences Trust in CPD?

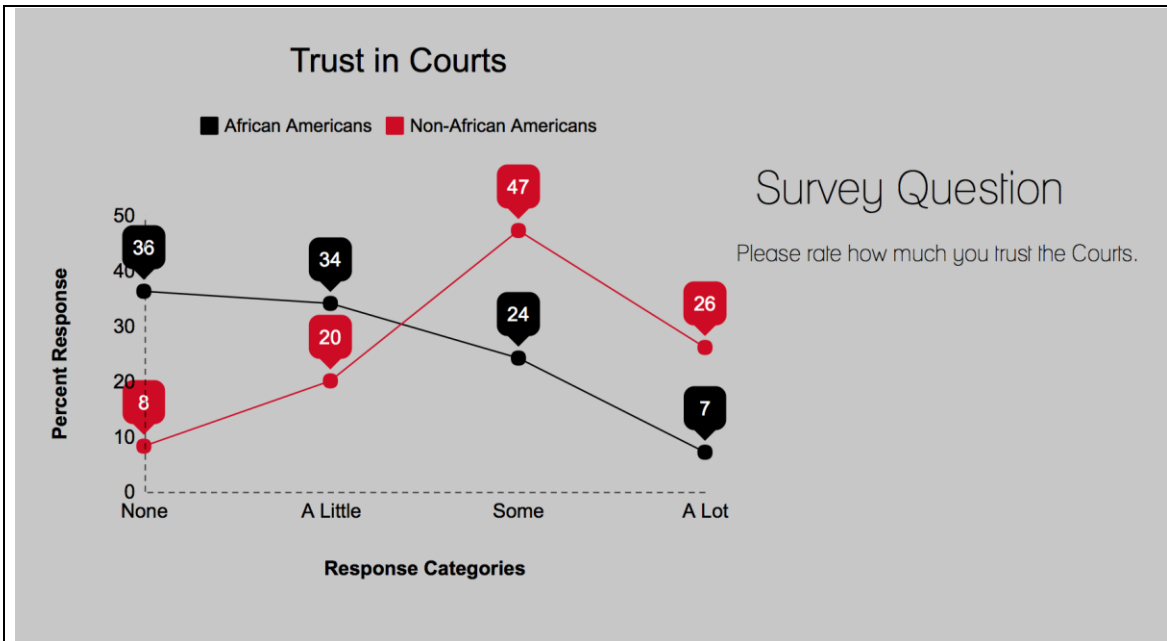
+ = Increase - = Decrease

African Americans

Income +

Non-African Americans

Income+
Age+
Clifton -
Hyde Park +
Northside -



Statistical Model Results (Trust Courts, African Americans)

Among African Americans, College Hill residents are 18 percent less likely and Downtown residents 25 percent less likely to agree they trust the courts. Meanwhile, Hyde Park residents are 17 percent more likely to agree they trust the courts.

Statistical Model Results (Trust Courts, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher income levels are six percent more likely to agree that they trust the courts, while older respondents are six percent more likely to agree. Meanwhile, Avondale residents are 20 percent more likely to say they agree that they trust the courts, while, in contrast, Northside residents are 20 percent less likely and Roselawn residents 50 percent less likely to agree that they trust the courts.

What Influences Trust in Courts?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

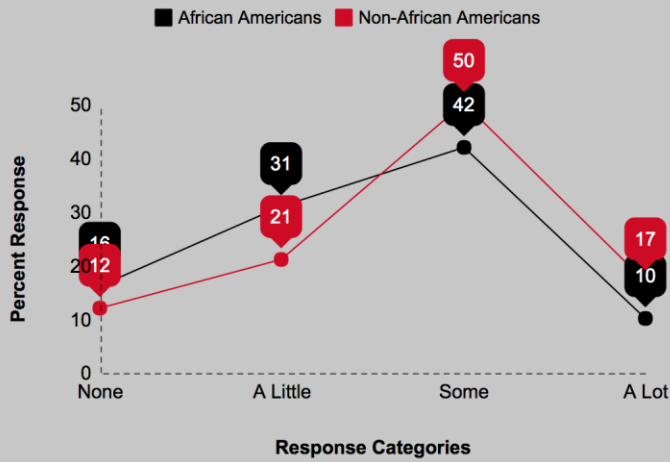
African Americans

Hyde Park +
College Hill -
Downtown -

Non-African Americans

Income +
Age +
Avondale +
Northside -
Roselawn -

Trust in The Schools



Survey Question

Please rate how much you trust the schools.

Statistical Model Results (Trust Schools, African Americans)

This model produced no statistically significant effects.

Statistical Model Results (Trust Schools, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, female respondents are 16 percent more likely to agree that they trust the schools, while Avondale residents are 27 percent more likely to agree to the same. Walnut Hills residents are 23 percent more likely to agree that they trust the schools, which is in contrast to Price Hill residents who are 26 percent less likely and Roselawn residents who are 38 percent less likely to agree that they trust the schools.

What Influences Trust in Schools?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

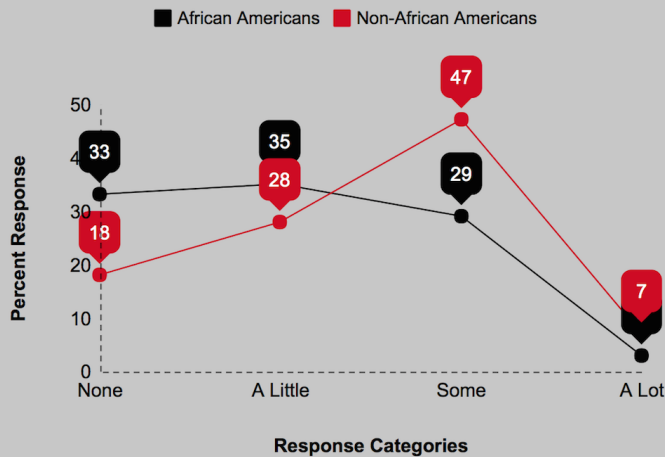
African Americans

No statistical effects

Non-African Americans

Females +
Avondale +
Walnut Hills -
Price Hill -
Roselawn -

Trust in Cincinnati City Government



Survey Question

Please rate how much you trust Cincinnati City government.

Statistical Model Results (Trust Cincinnati City Government, African Americans)

Among African Americans, College Hill residents are 18 percent less likely to say they trust Cincinnati City government.

Statistical Model Results (Trust Cincinnati City Government, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher income levels are three percent more likely to agree that they trust Cincinnati City government, while female respondents are 20 percent more likely to agree with the same. Clifton residents are 22 percent more likely to say they agree that they trust the city government, and Downtown residents are 21 percent more likely to agree. This is in contrast to Price Hill residents who are 26 percent less likely to agree that they trust the city government.

What Influences Trust in Cincinnati Government?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

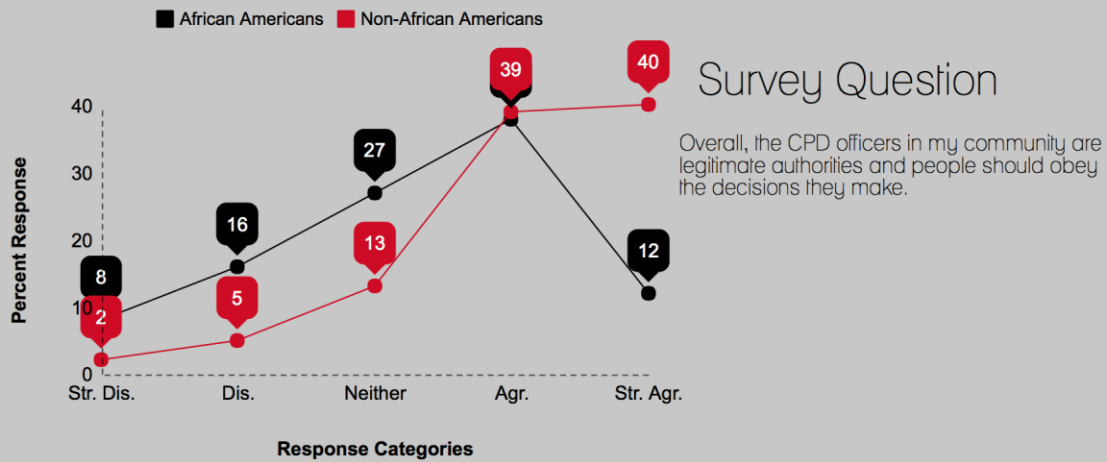
African Americans

College Hill -

Non-African Americans

Income +
Females +
Clifton +
Downtown -
Price Hill -

CPD Officers Are Legit Authorities



Statistical Model Results (CPD is Legitimate, African Americans)

Among African Americans, those with higher incomes are four percent more likely to agree that CPD officers are legitimate authorities that should be obeyed, while female respondents are 10 percent less likely to agree on the same. Meanwhile, Mt. Washington residents 26 percent less likely, and Price Hill residents 28 percent less likely, to agree that CPD officers are legitimate authorities.

Statistical Model Results (CPD is Legitimate, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher incomes are two percent more likely to agree that CPD officers are legitimate authorities that should be obeyed, while older respondents are five percent more likely to agree on the same. Oakley residents are 16 percent more likely to agree that CPD officers are legitimate.

What Influences Agreement that CPD Officers are Legit Authorities?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

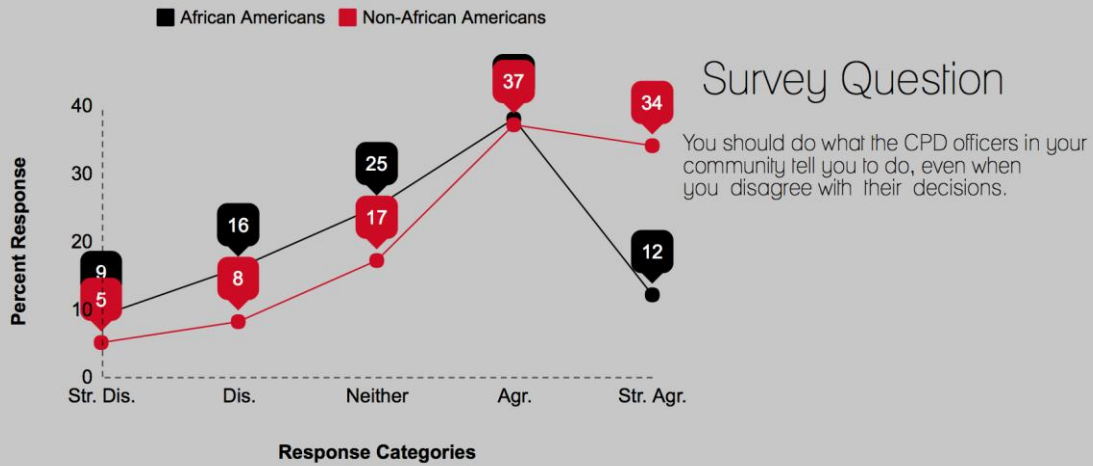
African Americans

Income +
Females -
Mt. Washington -
Price Hill -

Non-African Americans

Income +
Age +
Oakley +

Should Do What CPD Tells You



Statistical Model Results (Do What CPD Tells You, African Americans)

Among African Americans, those with higher incomes are four percent more likely to agree you should do what CPD officers tell you, while Northside residents are 24 percent and Walnut Hill residents 27 percent more likely to agree with the same.

Statistical Model Results (Do What CPD Tells You, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher income levels are four percent more likely to agree that you should do what CPD officers tell you, while older respondents are seven percent more likely to agree with the same. Meanwhile, female respondents are 11 percent less likely, Clifton residents 20 percent less likely, College Hill residents 29 percent less likely, Madisonville residents 35 percent less likely, and Northside residents 38 percent less likely to agree that you should do what CPD officers tell you.

What Influences Agreement that You Should Do What CPD Tells You?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

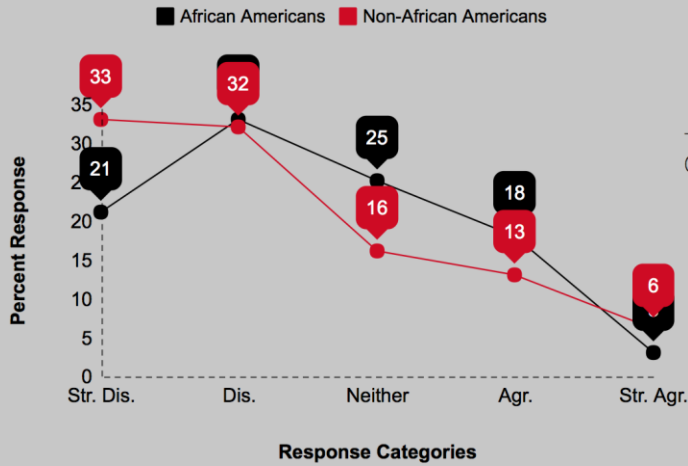
African Americans

Income +
Northside +
Walnut Hill +

Non-African Americans

Income +
Age +
Females -
Clifton -
College Hill -
Madisonville -
Northside -

Times It's Okay to Ignore CPD



Survey Question

There are times when it is okay to ignore what CPD officers in your community tell you to do.

Statistical Model Results (Okay to Ignore CPD, African Americans)

Among African Americans, older residents are three percent less likely, and Roselawn residents are 13 percent less likely, to agree that it is okay to ignore what CPD officers tell you.

Statistical Model Results (Okay to Ignore CPD, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, older respondents are four percent less likely to agree that it is okay to ignore what CPD officers tell you, whole Avondale residents are 15 percent less likely to agree with the same. In contrast, Bond Hill residents are 54 percent more likely to agree, and Northside residents 23 percent more likely to agree that it is okay to ignore what CPD officers tell you.

What Influences Agreement that It is Okay to Ignore CPD?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

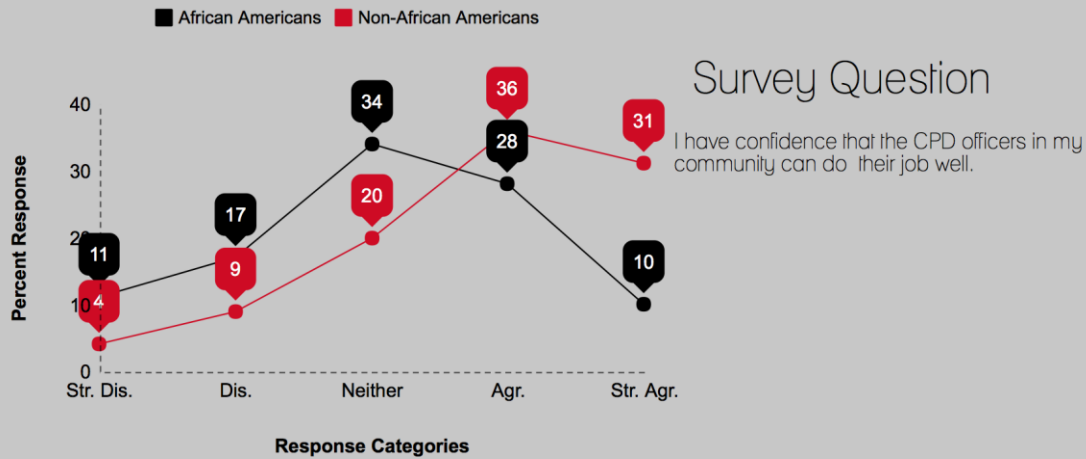
African Americans

Age -
Roselawn -

Non-African Americans

Age -
Avondale -
Bond Hill +
Northside +

Confidence in CPD



Statistical Model Results (Confidence in Community CPD Officers, African Americans)

Among African Americans, those with higher incomes are three percent more likely to agree they have confidence in CPD officers in their community can do their job well, while Price Hill residents are 27 percent less likely to agree with this statement.

Statistical Model Results (Confidence in Community CPD Officers, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher incomes are four percent more likely to agree that they have confidence in CPD officers in their community can do their job well, while older respondents are six percent more likely to agree with the same. In contrast, College Hill residents are 26 percent less likely, and Northside residents 23 percent less likely to agree that they have confidence in CPD officers in their community can do their job well.

What Influences Agreement on Confidence in CPD Officers?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

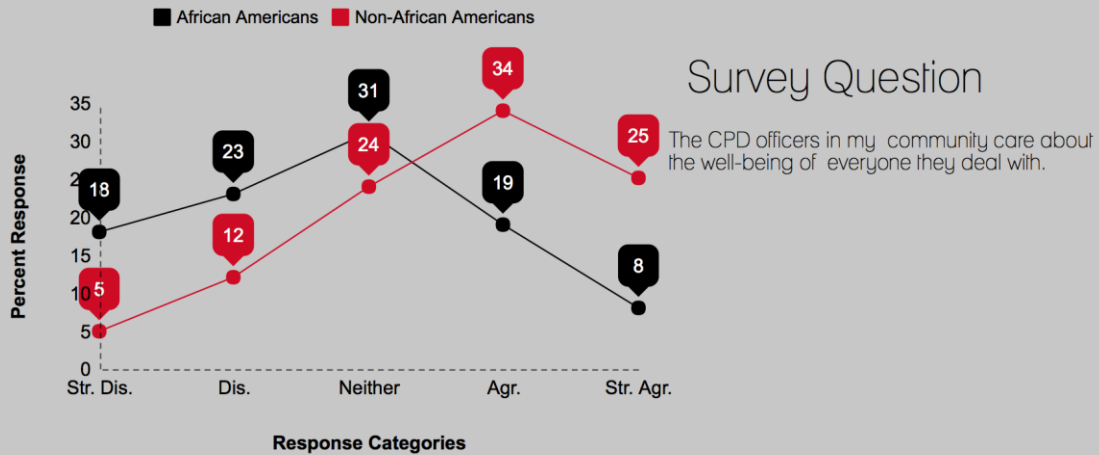
African Americans

Income +
Price Hill -

Non-African Americans

Income +
Age +
College Hill -
Northside -

CPD Officers Care about Everyone



Statistical Model Results (CPD Officers Care about Everyone's Well Being, African Americans)

Among African Americans, those with higher incomes are two percent more likely to agree that CPD officers care about everyone's well being, while Hyde Park residents are 12 percent more likely to agree with this statement.

Statistical Model Results (CPD Officers Care about Everyone's Well Being, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher income are three percent more likely to agree that CPD officers care about everyone's well being, while older respondents are five percent more likely to agree. In contrast, Clifton residents are 28 percent less likely, and Northside residents 27 percent less likely to agree with this statement.

What Influences Agreement that CPD Officers Care about Everyone?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

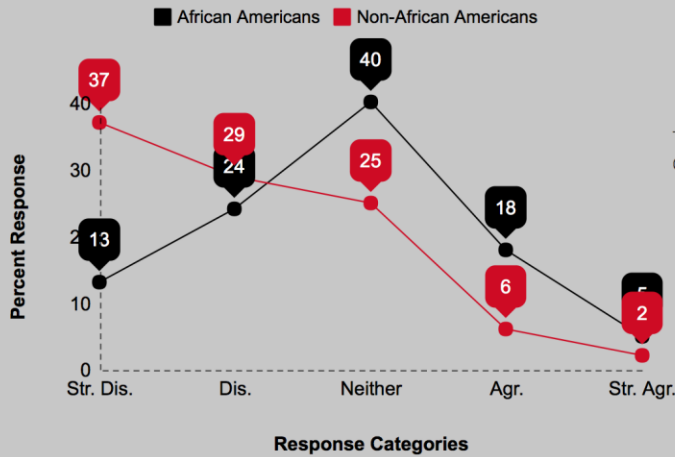
African Americans

Income +
Hyde Park +

Non-African Americans

Income +
Age +
Clifton -
Northside -

CPD Officers are Often Dishonest



Survey Question

The CPD officers in my community are often dishonest.

Statistical Model Results (CPD Officers Are Often Dishonest, African Americans)

Among African Americans, females are 10 percent less likely to agree that CPD officers are often dishonest, while Hyde Park residents are 42 percent more likely to agree with this statement.

Statistical Model Results (CPD Officers Are Often Dishonest, Non-African Americans)

There are no statistical effects from this model.

What Influences Agreement that CPD Officers are Dishonest?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

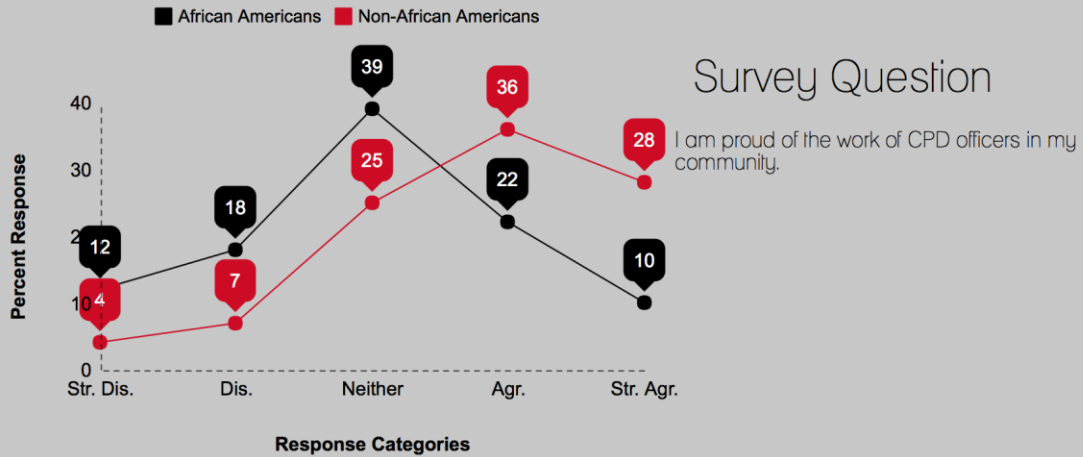
African Americans

Females -
Hyde Park +

Non-African Americans

No statistical effects

Proud of CPD Officers' Work



Statistical Model Results (Proud of CPD Officers' Work, African Americans)

Among African Americans, those with higher incomes are two percent more likely to agree that they are proud of CPD officers' work in the community, while Hyde Park residents are 11 percent more likely and Roselawn residents 24 percent more likely to agree with this statement. Price Hill residents are 24 percent less likely to agree with the statement.

Statistical Model Results (Proud of CPD Officers' Work, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher incomes are three percent more likely to agree that they are proud of CPD officers' work in the community, while older respondents are seven percent more likely to agree with the same. Downtown residents are 19 percent more likely to agree with the statement. By contrast, Clifton residents are 19 percent less likely,

What Influences Agreement in Being Proud of CPD Officers' Work?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

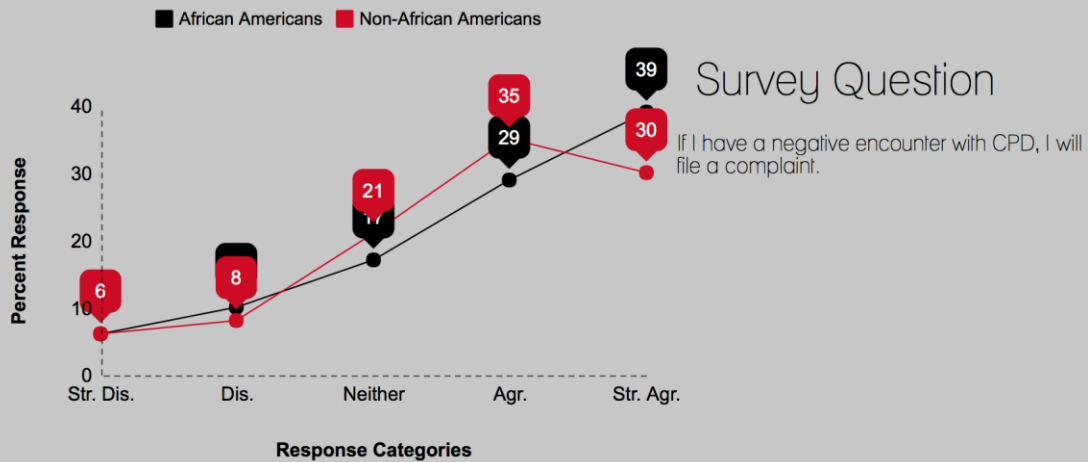
African Americans

Income +
Hyde Park +
Roselawn +
Price Hill -

Non-African Americans

Income +
Age +
Downtown +
Clifton -

Will File CPD Complaint if Negative Encounter



Statistical Model Results (If Negative Encounter, Will File Complaint, African Americans)

Among African Americans, older residents are five percent more likely to agree that if they have a negative encounter with CPD, they will file a complaint, while OTR residents are 30 percent less likely to agree with the same statement.

Statistical Model Results (If Negative Encounter, Will File Complaint, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, older respondents are four percent more likely to agree that if they have a negative encounter with CPD, they will file a complaint. Meanwhile, Avondale residents are 32 percent more likely, Downtown residents 19 percent more likely, Hyde Park residents 27 percent more likely, Madisonville residents 21 percent more likely, and Walnut Hills residents 20 percent more likely to agree that if they have a negative encounter with CPD, they will file a complaint.

What Influences Agreement in Filing Complaint for Neg. Encounter?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

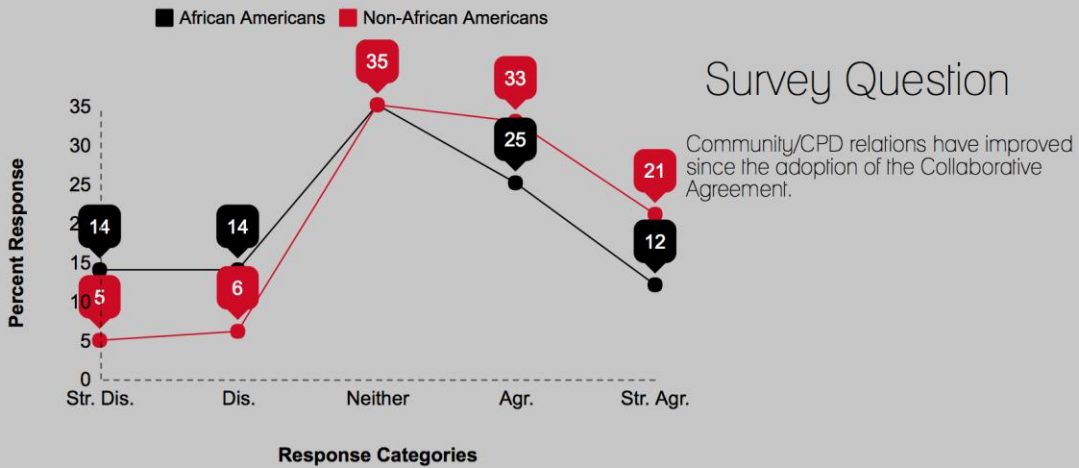
African Americans

Age +
OTR -

Non-African Americans

Age +
Avondale +
Downtown +
Hyde Park +
Madisonville +
Walnut Hills +

Community/CPD Relations Improved Since CA



Statistical Model Results (Community/CPD Relations Improved, African Americans)

Among African Americans, those with higher incomes are three percent more likely to agree that community/CPD relations have improved since the Collaborate Agreement, while older residents are five percent more likely to agree with this statement. Meanwhile, Bond Hill residents are 20 percent more likely, Madisonville residents 56 percent more likely, and Northside residents 31 percent more likely to agree with the statement.

Statistical Model Results (Community/CPD Relations Improved, Non-African Americans)

Among non- African Americans, older respondents are six percent more likely to agree that community/CPD relations have improved since the Collaborate Agreement, while Avondale residents are 37 percent more likely to agree with this statement.

What Influences Agreement that Community/CPD Relations Improved?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

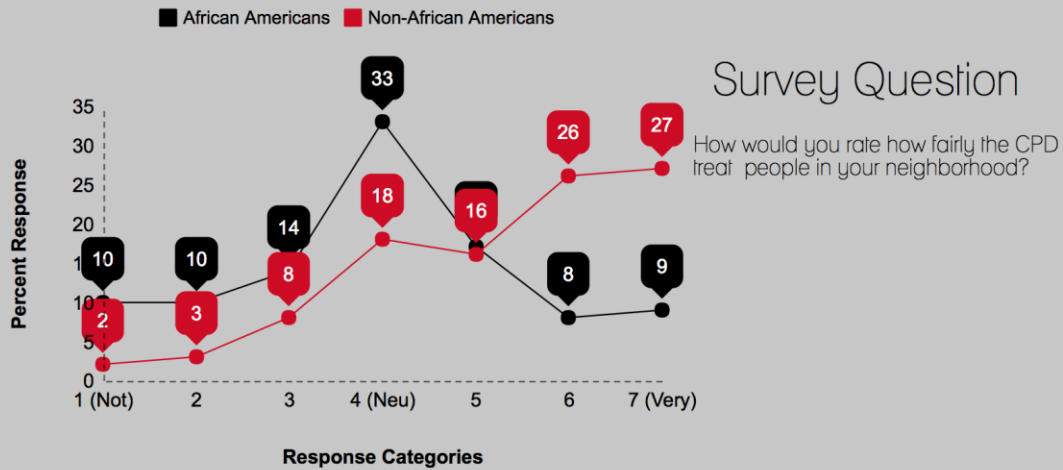
African Americans

Income +
Age +
Bond Hill +
Madisonville +
Northside +

Non-African Americans

Age +
Avondale +

Rating of CPD Fair Treatment



Statistical Model Results (CPD Fair Treatment of Neighborhood, African Americans)

Among African Americans, those with higher incomes are three percent more likely to agree CPD officers treat those in their neighborhood fairly, while older respondents are two percent more likely to agree to the same. By contrast, Avondale residents are 13 percent less likely and Madisonville residents 24 percent less likely to say that CPD officers treat those in their neighborhood fairly.

Statistical Model Results (CPD Fair Treatment of Neighborhood, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher income are five percent more likely to agree CPD officers treat those in their neighborhood fairly, while older respondents are five percent more likely to agree to the same. Female respondents are 13 percent less likely to agree that CPD officers treat those in their neighborhood fairly, while Mt. Washington residents are 16 percent less likely and Northside residents 26 percent less likely to agree with the same. By contrast, Oakley residents are 16 percent more likely to agree with the statement.

What Influences Rating CPD's Treatment of Neighborhood as Fair?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

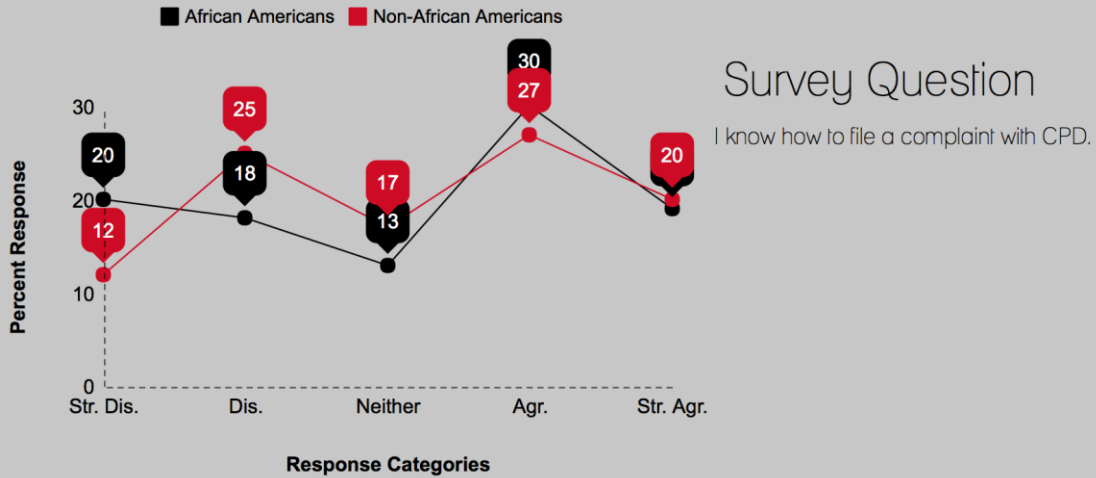
African Americans

Income +
Age +
Avondale -
Madisonville -

Non-African Americans

Income+
Age+
Females -
Oakley +
Mt. Washington -
Northside -

Know How to File CPD Complaint



Survey Question

I know how to file a complaint with CPD.

Statistical Model Results (Know How to File CPD Complaint, African Americans)

Among African Americans, those with higher income are two percent more likely, while older respondents are five percent more likely, to agree that they know how to file a complaint with CPD. Meanwhile, Northside residents are 36 percent more likely to agree they know how to file a complaint, which is in contrast to Mt. Washington residents who are 28 percent less likely to agree with the statement.

Statistical Model Results (Know How to File CPD Complaint, Non-African Americans)

Among non- African Americans, older respondents are eight percent more likely to agree that they know how to file a complaint with CPD. By contrast, female respondents are nine percent less likely, Clifton residents 17 percent less likely, Hyde Park residents 21 percent less likely, and Oakley residents 29 percent less likely to agree that they know how to file a complaint with CPD.

What Influences Agreement on Knowing How to File CPD Complaint?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

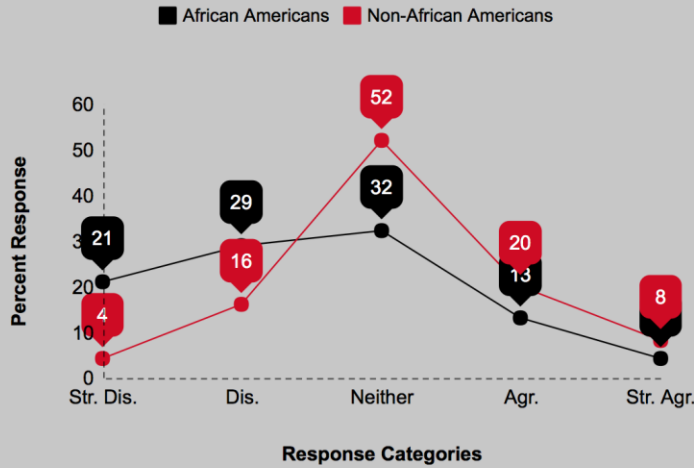
African Americans

Income +
Age +
Northside +
Mt. Washington -

Non-African Americans

Age +
Females -
Clifton -
Hyde Park -
Oakley -

Children Have Positive CPD Perception



Survey Question

Children in the community have a positive perception of CPD.

Statistical Model Results (Community Children Positive CPD Perception, African Americans)

Among African Americans, female respondents are 8 percent less likely to agree that children in the community have a positive perception of the CPD. College Hill residents are 15 percent less likely and Price Hill residents 8 percent less likely to agree with the statement, while Hyde Park residents are 33 percent more likely to agree that children in the community have a positive perception of CPD.

Statistical Model Results (Community Children Positive CPD Perception, Non-African Americans)

Among non- African Americans, higher income residents are four percent more likely to agree that children in the community have a positive perception of the CPD, while older respondents are two percent more likely to agree to the same. Female respondents are eight percent less likely to agree, while Clifton residents are 12 percent less likely, Madisonville residents 18 percent less likely, OTR residents 20 percent less likely, and Walnut Hills residents 19 percent less likely to agree.

What Influences Agreement on Children w/ Positive CPD Perception?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

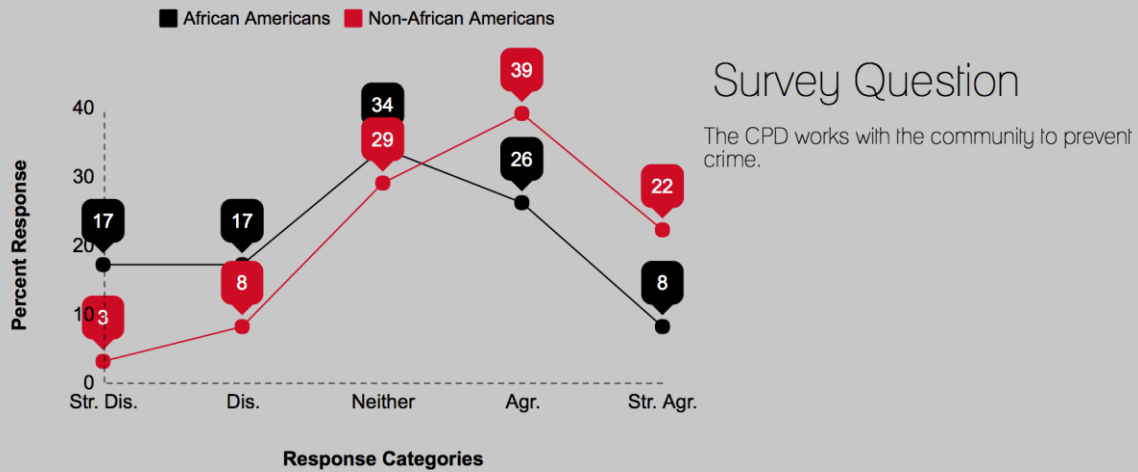
African Americans

Females -
Hyde Park +
College Hill -
Price Hill -

Non-African Americans

Income +
Age +
Female -
Clifton -
Madisonville -
OTR -
Walnut Hills -

CPD Works with Community to Prevent Crime



Statistical Model Results (CPD Works with Community to Prevent Crime, African Americans)

Among African Americans, those with higher income are two percent more likely to agree that CPD works with the community to prevent crime, while female respondents are nine percent less likely to agree with the statement.

Statistical Model Results (CPD Works with Community to Prevent Crime, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, older respondents are 10 percent more likely to agree that CPD works with the community to prevent crime, which Madisonville residents are 28 percent less likely to agree with the statement.

What Influences Agreement that CPD Works w/ Community to Prevent Crime?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

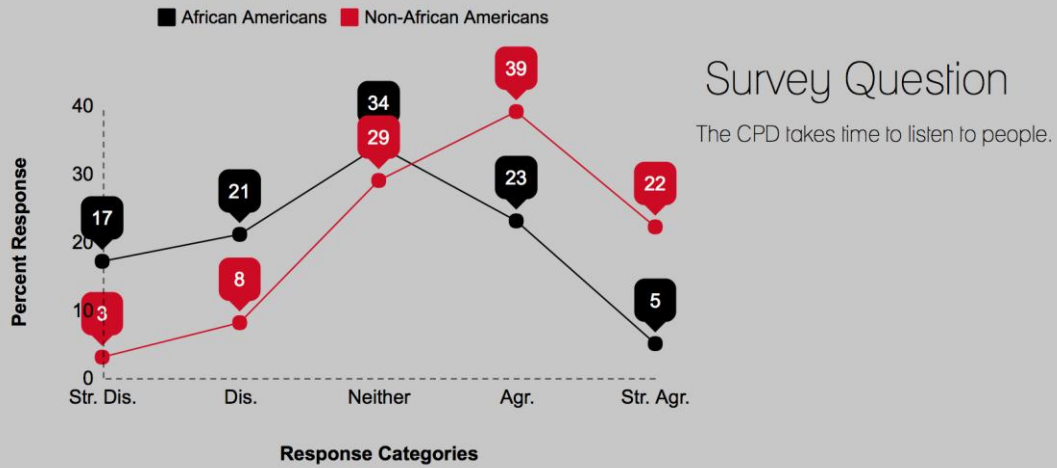
African Americans

Income +
Females -

Non-African Americans

Age +
Madisonville -

CPD Takes Time to Listen to People



Statistical Model Results (CPD Listens to People, African Americans)

Among African Americans, Hyde Park residents are 16 percent more likely and Roselawn residents 28 percent more likely to agree that the CPD listens to people. By contrast, Madisonville residents are 18 percent less likely to agree with the statement.

Statistical Model Results (CPD Listens to People, Non- African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher income levels are five percent more likely to agree that CPD listens to people, while older respondents are 11 percent more likely to agree with the same. Meanwhile, female respondents are 13 percent less likely to agree with this statement. Hyde Park residents are 28 percent less likely and Mt. Washington residents 17 percent less likely to agree that CPD listens to people.

What Influences Agreement that CPD Takes Time to Listen to People?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

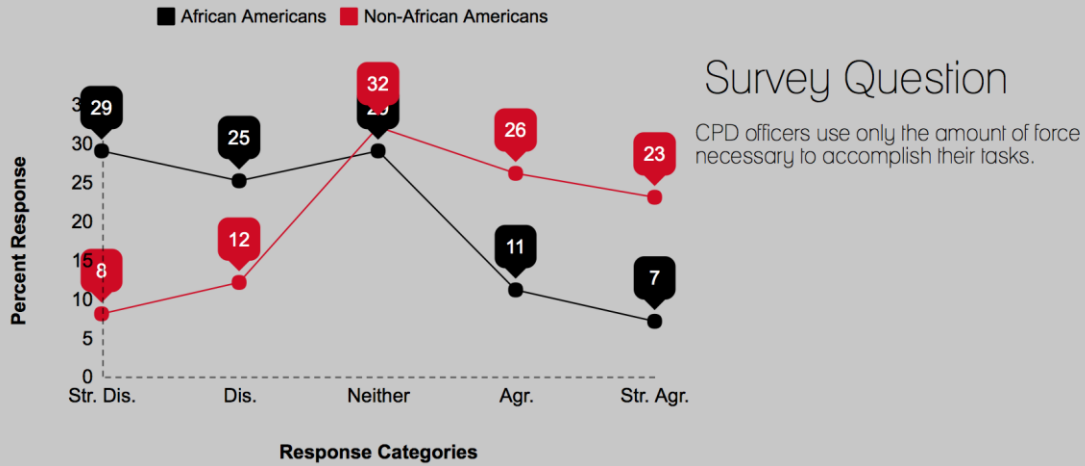
African Americans

Hyde Park +
Roselawn +
Madisonville -

Non-African Americans

Income +
Age +
Females -
Hyde Park -
Mt. Washington -

CPD Uses Only Necessary Force



Statistical Model Results (CPD Only Uses Force Necessary, African Americans)

Among African Americans, College Hill residents are 13 percent less likely and Price Hill residents are 10 percent less likely to agree that CPD only uses the force necessary to accomplish tasks.

Statistical Model Results (CPD Only Uses Force Necessary, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher incomes are four percent more likely to agree that CPD only uses the force necessary to accomplish tasks, while older respondents are eight percent more likely to agree with the same. Downtown residents are 22 percent more likely to agree with the statement. In contrast, Clifton residents are 23 percent less likely to agree and Northside residents are 21 percent less likely to agree that CPD only uses the force necessary to accomplish tasks.

What Influences Agreement that CPD Only Uses Necessary Force?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

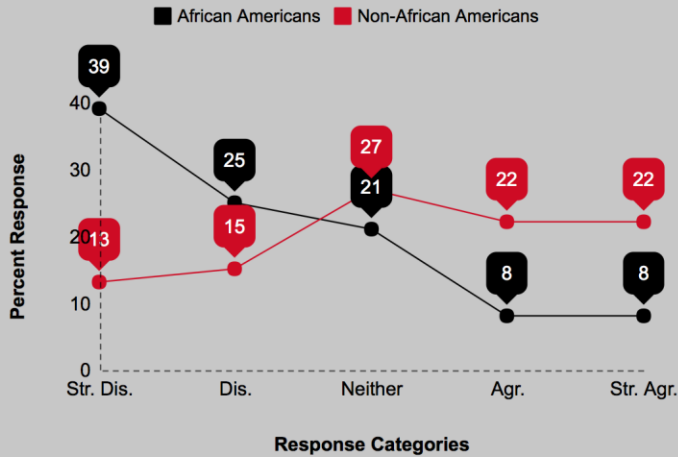
African Americans

College Hill -
Price Hill -

Non-African Americans

Income +
Age +
Downtown +
Clifton -
Northside -

CPD Treats People the Same



Survey Question

The CPD treats people the same regardless of their personal characteristics (e.g., race, gender, sexual orientation, nationality, etc.)

Statistical Model Results (CPD Treats People the Same, African Americans)

There were no statistical effects from this model.

Statistical Model Results (CPD Treats People the Same, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher income are three percent more likely agree that CPD treats people the same, while older respondents were five percent more likely to agree with this statement. In contrast, Clifton residents were 29 percent less likely, College Hill residents 27 percent less likely, Hyde Park residents 20 percent less likely, Northside residents 25 percent less likely, OTR residents six percent less likely, and Walnut Hills residents 37 percent less likely to agree that CPD treats people the same.

What Influences Agreement that CPD Treats People the Same?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

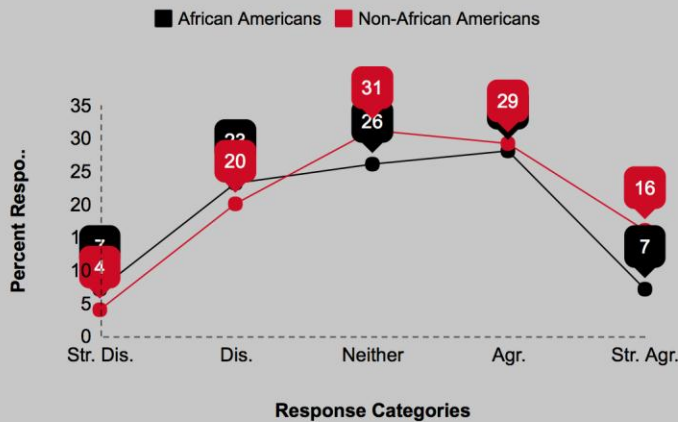
African Americans

No statistical effects

Non-African Americans

Income +
Age +
Clifton -
College Hill -
Hyde Park -
Northside -
OTR -
Walnut Hills -

Learned about Problem Solving as Crime Reduction Strategy



Survey Question

I have learned about problem solving as a strategy for crime reduction in Cincinnati.

Statistical Model Results (Learned about Problem Solving for Crime Reduction, African Americans)

Among African Americans, College Hill residents were 20 percent less likely to agree that they have learned about problem solving as a strategy to reduce crime in Cincinnati, while Hyde Park residents are 13 percent more likely to agree with the statement.

Statistical Model Results (Learned about Problem Solving for Crime Reduction, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, Avondale residents were 41 percent more likely to agree that they have learned about problem solving as a strategy to reduce crime in Cincinnati. By contrast, Mt. Washington residents are 14 percent less likely and Oakley residents 24 percent less likely to agree with the statement.

What Influences Agreement on Learning about Problem Solving as Strategy?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

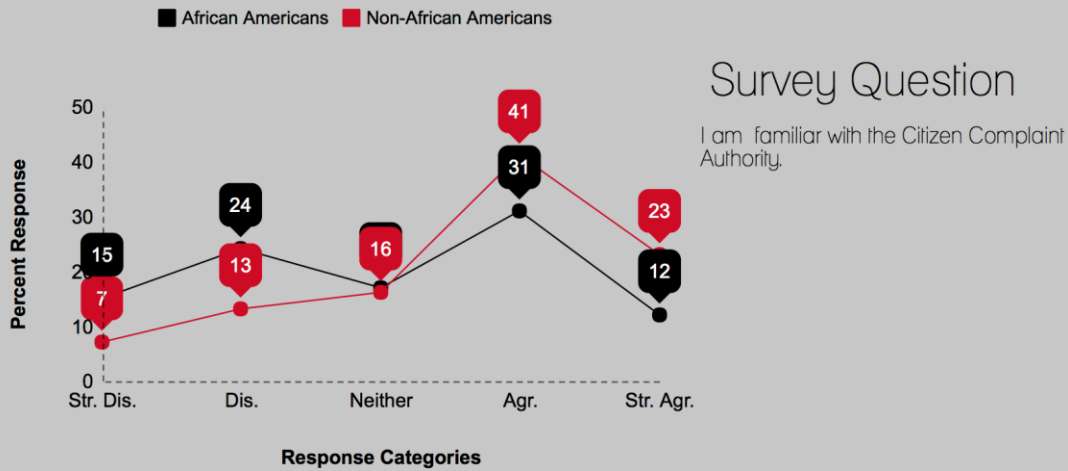
African Americans

College Hill -
Hyde Park -

Non-African Americans

Avondale +
Mt. Washington -
Oakley -

Familiar with the Citizen Complain Authority



Survey Question

I am familiar with the Citizen Complain Authority.

Statistical Model Results (Familiar with CCA, African Americans)

Among African Americans, those with higher income levels are three percent more likely to agree that they are familiar with the CCA, while older respondents are eight percent more likely to agree with the same. Meanwhile, female respondents are 11 percent less likely, College Hill residents 21 percent less likely, Mt. Washington residents 26 percent less likely, and Price Hill residents 29 percent less likely to agree that they are familiar with the CCA. By contrast, Avondale residents are two percent more likely and Northside residents 44 percent more likely to agree that they are familiar.

Statistical Model Results (Familiar with the CCA, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher income are three percent more likely to agree that they are familiar with the CCA, while older respondents are 11 percent more likely to agree with the same. By contrast, female respondents are 15 percent less likely, Hyde Park residents 16 percent less likely, and Oakley residents 22 percent less likely to agree that they are familiar with the CCA.

What Influences Agreement on Familiarity with CCA?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

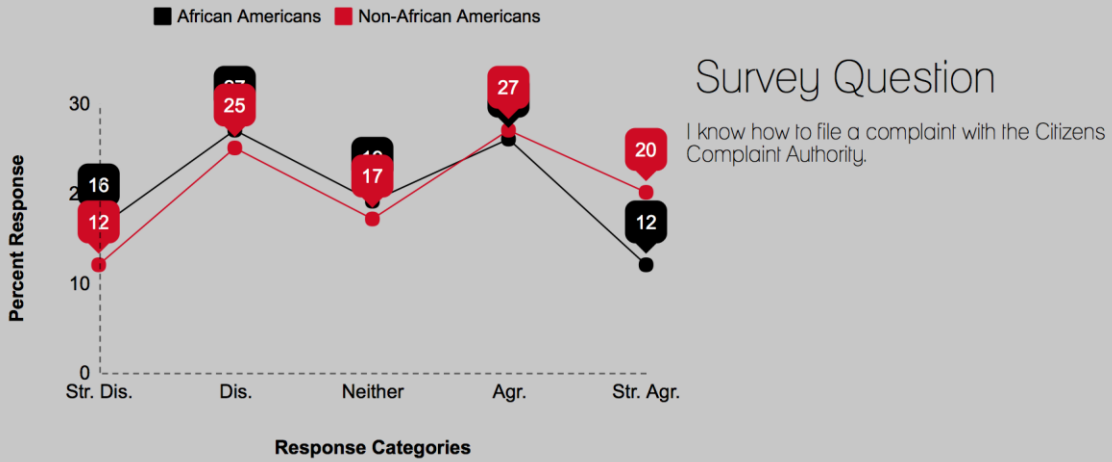
African Americans

Income +
Age +
Females -
Avondale +
Northside +
College Hill -
Mt. Washington -
Price Hill -

Non-African Americans

Income +
Age +
Females -
Hyde Park -
Oakley -

Know How to File Complaint with CCA



Survey Question

I know how to file a complaint with the Citizens Complaint Authority.

Statistical Model Results (Know How to File CCA Complaint, African Americans)

Among African Americans, older residents are six percent more likely to agree that they know how to file a complaint with the CCA, while Northside residents are 49 percent more likely to agree with the same. This is in contrast to Downtown residents who are 28 percent less likely that they know how to file.

Statistical Model Results (Know How to File CCA Complaint, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, those with higher incomes are two more likely and older respondents are eight percent more likely to agree that they know how to file a complaint with the CCA. By contrast, female respondents are 15 percent less likely, Clifton residents 17 percent less likely, College Hill residents 18 percent less likely, and Oakley residents 22 percent less likely to agree that they know how to file a complaint with the CCA.

What Influences Agreement on Knowing How to File CCA Complaint?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

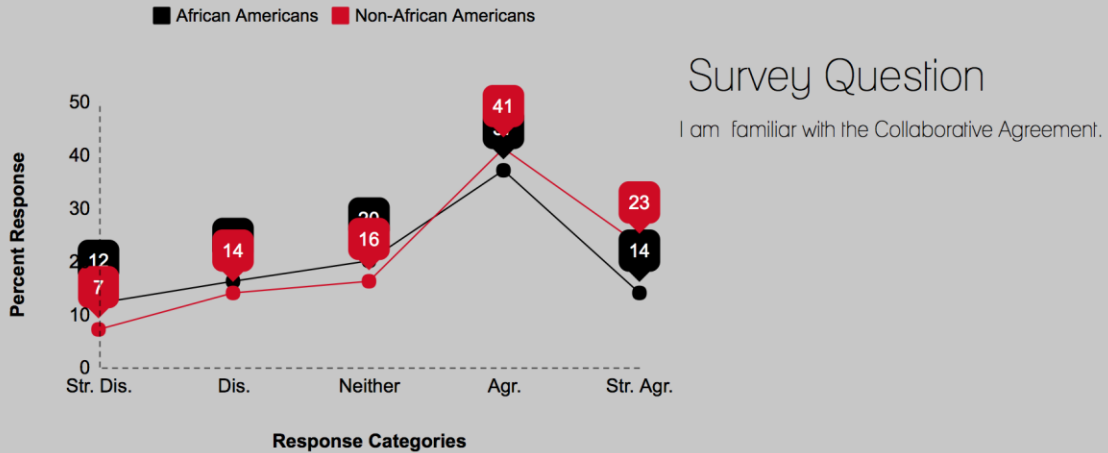
African Americans

Age +
Northside +
Downtown -

Non-African Americans

Income +
Age +
Females -
Clifton -
College Hill -
Oakley -

Familiar with the Collaborative Agreement



Statistical Model Results (Familiar with Collaborative Agreement, African Americans)

Among African Americans, those with higher income are six percent more likely and older residents are eight percent more likely to agree they are familiar with the Collaborative Agreement. Meanwhile, Madisonville residents are 38 percent more likely, Northside residents are 33 percent more likely, and OTR residents 28 percent more likely to agree they are familiar. By contrast, Mt. Washington residents are 36 percent less likely and Roselawn residents 24 percent less likely to agree that they are familiar with the Collaborative Agreement.

Statistical Model Results (Familiar with Collaborative Agreement, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, older respondents are seven percent more likely, Avondale residents 29 percent more likely, and Northside residents 16 percent more likely to agree that they are familiar with the Collaborative Agreement.

What Influences Agreement on Familiarity w/ Collab. Agreement?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

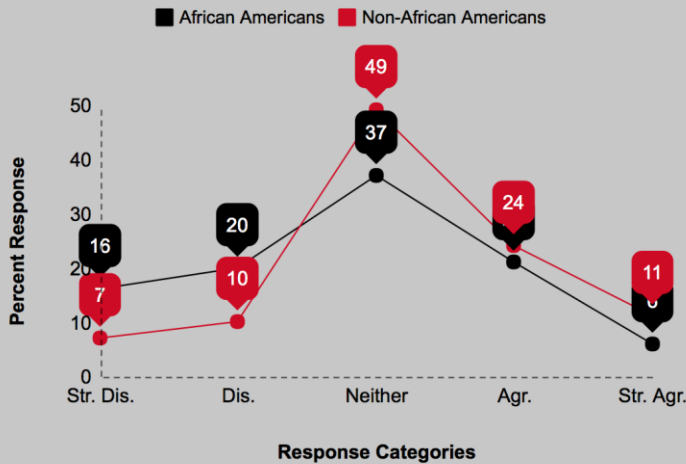
African Americans

Income +
Age +
Madisonville +
Northside +
OTR +
Mt. Washington -
Roselawn -

Non-African Americans

Age +
Avondale +
Northside +

Trust the CCA to Investigate



Survey Question

I trust the Citizens Complaint Authority to independently and thoroughly investigate complaints against the CPD.

Statistical Model Results (Trust CCA to Investigate CPD, African Americans)

Among African Americans, older respondents are four percent more likely to agree that they trust the CCA to investigate complaints against the CPD, while Hyde Park residents are 17 percent more likely to agree with the statement. By contrast, Clifton residents are 17 percent less likely and Walnut Hills residents 23 percent less likely to say they agree that they trust the CCA to investigate CPD.

Statistical Model Results (Trust CCA to Investigate CPD, Non-African Americans)

Among non-African Americans, older respondents are six percent more likely to agree that they trust the CCA to investigate complaints against the CPD, while Avondale residents are 59 percent more likely to agree to the same. By contrast, Northside residents are 21 percent less likely and OTR residents 20 percent less likely to agree that they trust the CCA to investigate complaints against the CPD.

What Influences Agreement on Trusting CCA to Investigate CPD?

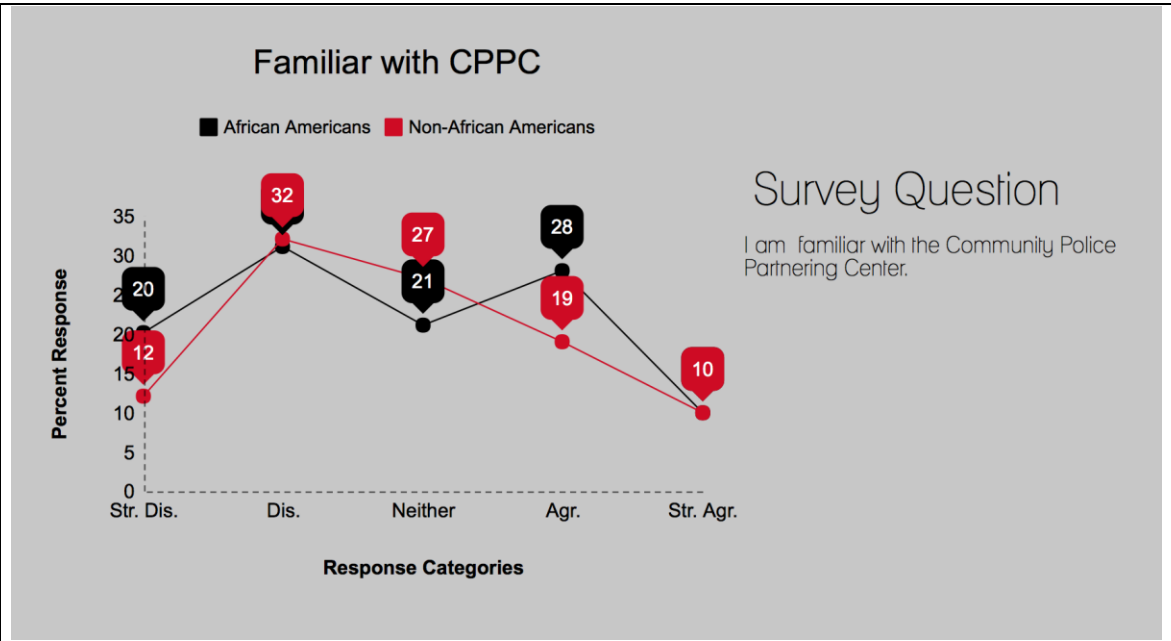
+ = Increase - = Decrease

African Americans

Age +
Hyde Park +
Clifton -
Walnut Hills -

Non-African Americans

Age +
Avondale +
Northside -
OTR -



Statistical Model Results (Familiar with CPPC, African Americans)

Among African Americans, older respondents are four percent more likely to say they agree that they are familiar with the CPPC, while Downtown residents are 17 percent less likely to say that they agree that they are familiar

Statistical Model Results (Familiar with CPPC, Caucasians)

Among Caucasians, older respondents are four percent more likely to agree that they are familiar with the CPPC. By contrast, Hyde Park residents are 13 percent less likely, Northside residents 19 percent less likely, OTR residents 24 percent less likely, and Oakley residents 19 percent less likely to agree that they are familiar with the CPPC.

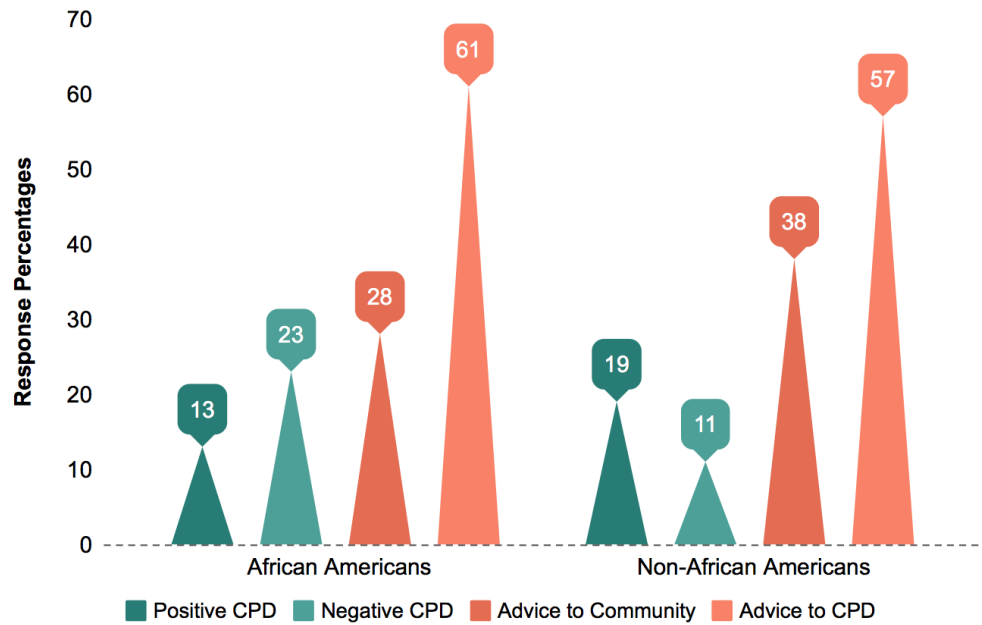
What Influences Agreement on Familiarity with CPPC?

+ = Increase - = Decrease

<p>African Americans</p> <p>Age + Downtown -</p>	<p>Non-African Americans</p> <p>Age + Hyde Park - Northside - OTR - Oakley -</p>
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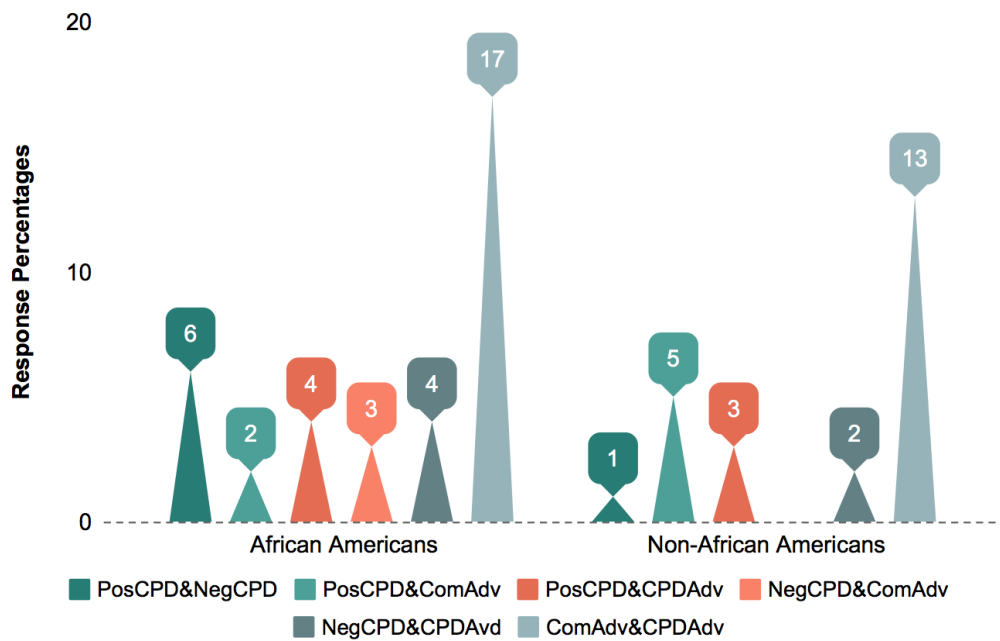
Frequency of Response Types in Percentages

Percentage Breakdown of Responses to Open-Ended Question on Improving Community/CPD Relations



(Note: Four common response themes were detected among both African American and non-African American respondents. These were 1) positive comments about CPD, 2) negative comments about CPD, 3) advice to community members about improving relations, and 4) advice to the CPD about improving relations.)

Percentage Breakdown of Combined Response Types on Improving Community/CPD Relations



PosCPD = Positive CPD comments
NegCPD = Negative CPD comments
ComAdv = Advice to the community
CPDAdv = Advice to CPD

(Note: This figure presents percentage combinations of the four common response themes among both African American and non-African American respondents represented in the previous figure. By far, the most common combination among both African Americans non-African Americans is to offer advice on improving relations to both the community and CPD.)

Response Correlation | Negative CPD Comments



(Note: Since individual responses could fall into more than one of the four categories shown in the previous figure, the present graphic represents the findings from a statistical correlation analysis of a significant association between respondents offering a negative comment about the CPD and another type of comment. “Significant” here means happening at a rate considered greater than chance. The negative signs for both African American and non-African American respondents mean that those offering negative comments about CPD were less likely to offer advice to the community or advice to the CPD about improving relations. The same is true in reverse—those offering advice to the community or to CPD were less likely to make negative comments about CPD.)

Response Correlation | Positive CPD Comments

African Americans

— Advice to CPD

Non- African Americans

— Advice to CPD

(Note: Following the same procedure as for the previous response correlation graphic, but this time examining positive comments made about CPD, the negative signs for both African American and non-African American respondents mean that those offering positive comments about CPD were less likely to offer advice to the CPD about improving relations. The same is true in reverse—those offering advice to the CPD were less likely to make positive comments about CPD.)

Most Common Recommendations

African Americans

Increased, non-threatening CPD presence in communities

Non- African Americans

Mutual respect between communities and CPD

(Note: Across recommendations included in the comments offered by African Americans non-African Americans for improving community/CPD relations, the above graphic shows the most commonly mentioned themes for each group.)

RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS (NOT USED IN STATISTICAL WEIGHTING)

Which of the following best describes your current employment status?

	Percent AA	Percent Non-AA
<input type="radio"/> Employed (1)	68.8	65.9
<input type="radio"/> Temporarily laid off (2)	3.7	.8
<input type="radio"/> Homemaker (3)	1.4	1.6
<input type="radio"/> Retired (4)	14	21.6
<input type="radio"/> Student (5)	9.4	8.9
<input type="radio"/> Permanently disabled (6)	2.6	1.2

What is your marital status?

	Percent AA	Percent Non-AA
<input type="radio"/> Married (1)	29.3	51.3
<input type="radio"/> Separated (2)	4	1.7
<input type="radio"/> Divorced (3)	13	9.3
<input type="radio"/> Widowed (4)	5.9	3.7
<input type="radio"/> Single-never married (5)	42.7	28.2
<input type="radio"/> Living with a partner (6)	5.2	5.9

What is the highest grade of year of school you have completed?

	Percent AA	Percent Non-AA
<input type="radio"/> Eighth grade or less (1)	1.4	.2
<input type="radio"/> Some high school (2)	3	1.53
<input type="radio"/> High school (3)	15	6.3
<input type="radio"/> Some college or technical school (4)	23	20.8
<input type="radio"/> College (5)	29	34.6
<input type="radio"/> Some graduate study (6)	5.9	5.1
<input type="radio"/> Graduate degree (7)	22.9	31.6

Do you rent or own your residence?

	Percent AA	Percent Non-AA
<input type="radio"/> Rent (1)	45	25.6
<input type="radio"/> Own (2)	48.3	71.2
<input type="radio"/> Other (please specify) (3)	6.8	3.2

Considering the combined income for all household members from all sources, what is your best estimate of your household income for 2016?

	Percent AA	Percent Non-AA
<input type="radio"/> Less than \$15,000 (1)	18.3	8.1
<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to less than \$20,000 (2)	7.6	2.5
<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to less than \$35,000 (3)	11	8.9
<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to less than \$50,000 (4)	20	12.4
<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to less than \$75,000 (5)	16.3	15.7
<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to less than \$90,000 (6)	7.8	11.6
<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to less than \$105,000 (7)	4.3	8.1
<input type="radio"/> \$105,000 or more (8)	15.2	32.8

What is the neighborhood where you reside most of the time?

	Percent AA	Percent Non-AA
Avondale	10.2	3.6
Bondhill	5.4	0.5
Clifton	3.6	7.4
College Hill	4.9	3.8
Downtown	2.9	3.6
Hyde Park	.3	3.1
Madisonville	1.4	1.4
Mt. Washington	1.5	5.3
Northside	2.0	3.7
OTR	2.8	4.1
Oakley	1.0	3.3
Price Hill	1.9	4.6
Roselawn	3.3	0.3
Walnut Hills	4.4	3.4
West End	3.4	4.3
Westwood	6.3	5.7

How many years have you lived in the Cincinnati area?

	Percent AA	Percent Non-AA
<input type="radio"/> 1 or less (1)	7.7	8.1
<input type="radio"/> 2-5 (2)	8.6	11.9
<input type="radio"/> 6-10 (3)	7.7	8.1
<input type="radio"/> 11-15 (4)	4.8	7
<input type="radio"/> 16-20 (5)	9.6	8
<input type="radio"/> 21-30 (6)	16.9	17
<input type="radio"/> 31-40 (7)	12.5	12
<input type="radio"/> 40+ (8)	32	28