

December 2016

City of Portland Community Policing Survey



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Introduction & Methodology

1

DHM Research administered a survey on behalf of the City of Portland, Compliance Officer/Community Liaison (COCL), and Community Oversight Advisory Committee (COAB). The objective of this survey was to assess community perceptions of the Portland Police Bureau. This survey largely mirrors previous surveys conducted in 2013 and 2015.

Research Methodology:

Sample

The sample for the study was generated from a random selection of all Portland residential mailing addresses. The cover letter and landing page for the online survey instructed households to select the adult with the most recent birthday to complete the survey.

The mailing list used for this study was appended with information indicating whether the household was likely to include African-American and Hispanic individuals. To attempt to collect sufficient data from minority groups, these households were oversampled. The breakdown was 20% presumed African-American, 30% presumed Hispanic, and 50% presumed white or some other race.

The target number of completed surveys was 1,000. Based on past response rates, 6,500 household were selected to participate in the survey. A total of 1,829 surveys were ultimately returned, for a response rate of 28%.

The sample size is sufficient to assess opinions generally, and allows a review by multiple subgroups including age, gender, area of city, race, Hispanic ethnicity, educational attainment, and other demographics.

Survey Administration

DHM Research administered this dual instrument survey to residents of the City of Portland between the dates of October 21st and December 14th of 2016 on the following schedule.

- October 21, 2016: An initial postcard mailed. This postcard alerted residents of a forthcoming version of the paper survey, and also provided them the option to complete the survey online.
- October 27, 2016: A mailing of the survey, which included a cover letter explaining the purpose of the project and instructions, the survey itself, and a pre-paid return envelope. Recipients were once again presented with the option to conduct the survey by mail or online.
- October 31, 2016: A thank you and reminder postcard mailed.
- November 3, 2016: A second copy of the survey was mailed along with an updated cover letter, and pre-paid return envelope.
- December 14, 2015: Final data entry and validation of all paper surveys.

Each survey respondent was provided a unique numerical passcode. To complete the survey online, respondents were required to enter their passcode. Only one completed survey per passcode was

allowed. In the event that multiple surveys were returned with the same passcode (either online or paper) only the first completed survey was accepted.

The online survey was hosted on an independent and secure DHM Research server, and was available to respondents 24 hours a day. In gathering responses, DHM Research employed quality control measures including pre-testing and monitoring the online survey to identify potential browser issues. DHM Research collected all paper surveys returned, and conducted data entry of these responses into the online portal. Quality control measures were implemented to ensure the accuracy of entries coordinated by DHM Research staff. The addresses of respondents were cross referenced to ensure that they currently lived within the boundaries of the City of Portland.

Weighting

The sample plan ensured that every adult with a household address had an equal opportunity to be selected for the study. Inevitably, however, response rates vary across demographic groups. As with most surveys of this type, women and older residents completed the survey at higher rates. To ensure that the results presented here are representative of entire adult population, the data has been weighted by age, gender, race, and area of city (N, NE, SE, NW, SW). The sample was representative of the population in terms of ethnicity (Hispanic or not Hispanic); therefore, we did not weight on ethnicity although the weighting algorithm kept the proportions steady when implementing the weights for age, gender, race and area of city.

Table 1 provides the frequency and percentage of responses across demographic groups with weighted and unweighted results. The size of the difference between weighted and unweighted frequencies signifies the magnitude of weighting.

**Table 1
Weighted¹ and Unweighted Frequency of Demographic Groups**

Response Category	Unweighted N	Weighted N	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Gender				
Male	769	867	43%	48%
Female	1021	903	57%	50%
Transgender	3	18	0%	1%
Other	13	18	1%	1%
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	159	161	9%	9%
Non-Hispanic	1625	1623	91%	91%
Race				
Caucasian/White	1440	1447	81%	82%
Black/African American	129	157	7%	9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	91	110	5%	6%
Indian/Native American	59	71	3%	4%
Other	146	139	8%	8%

¹ Weighted percentages for gender, ethnicity, race and age based on 2010 US Census figures for the adult (18+) population in the City of Portland. Weighted percentages for area are based on City of Portland estimates: <http://www.portlandonline.com/portlandplan/index.cfm?c=52257&a=288621>

Table 1, continued
Weighted and Unweighted Frequency of Demographic Groups

Response Category	Unweighted N	Weighted N	Unweighted %	Weighted %
Age				
Under 30	55	431	3%	24%
30-44	265	575	15%	32%
45-59	507	449	28%	25%
60-74	730	234	41%	13%
Over 74	239	108	13%	6%
Area of the City				
North	241	198	13%	11%
Northeast	675	563	37%	31%
Northwest	49	163	3%	9%
Southeast	640	708	35%	39%
Southwest	224	198	12%	11%

As an example, men were under-represented in the unweighted data and women were over-represented. Weighted responses brought frequencies closer to the overall proportion of men and women in the community. In line with results from last year, some adjustments were made to reflect categories not included in Census information (e.g., transgender). Note that weighting adjusted for lower response rates among people under the age of 45 as well.

Results for both weighted and unweighted data can be found in Appendix A. Differences between the two were typically small.

Quality Control

A random sample of 90 paper surveys was selected by Microsoft Excel’s random number generator. Responses for paper surveys which had been entered by DHM Research staff into the online portal were checked for accuracy. The error rate across all questions checked was 0.4%. A total of 21 errors were found within the 5,805 closed-ended questions which were checked in this batch of surveys. No open-ended entry errors were observed.

Statement of Limitations: Any sampling of opinions or attitudes is subject to a margin of error. The margin of error is a standard statistical calculation that represents differences between the sample and total population at a confidence interval, or probability, calculated to be 95%. This means that there is a 95% probability that the sample taken for this study would fall within the stated margin of error if compared with the results achieved from surveying the entire population. The margin of error for this survey is $\pm 2.3\%$.

DHM Research Background: DHM Research has been providing opinion research and consultation throughout the Pacific Northwest and other regions of the United States for over three decades. The firm is nonpartisan and independent and specializes in research projects to support public policy making.

Summary & Observations

2

Portland residents continued to view the Portland Police Bureau most positively when it comes to activities directly related to fighting crime.

- 90% would work with the police to identify a person who committed a crime in their neighborhood.
- 89% would call the Portland police to report a crime they saw happening in the neighborhood.
- 74% thought they would be treated fairly by the police.
- One in ten Portland respondents believed the police do a poor job fighting crime (10%).
- Overall, perceptions were similar to residents' views in 2015.

A majority of Portland residents who had contact with the police felt they were treated fairly and were satisfied with their experiences.

- 90% of residents who called the police to report a crime or ask for help thought they were treated fairly, and 78% were satisfied with how they were treated in their most recent experience with a police officer.
- 71% of those who had had been contacted by a police officer (e.g., warnings, traffic stops, citations, or arrests) thought they were treated fairly, and 59% were satisfied with how they were treated in their most recent experience with a police officer.
- 66% of those who had called for assistance for someone experiencing a mental health crisis were satisfied with the experience as a whole.

Residents expressed concerns about how Portland police may treat people of color and people with mental health conditions.

- Over four in ten residents thought Portland police used more force than necessary when dealing with racial or ethnic populations (45%) or people experiencing a mental health crisis (44%).
- Four in ten residents agreed that the police use race and ethnicity when deciding to stop someone (40%).
- Residents were essentially split – equally likely to agree as disagree – that Portland police treat people disrespectfully based on race or ethnicity and mental health status.

Concerns about being stereotyped were heightened among members of marginalized communities. The level of concern was highest among members of the African American community.

- 78% of African American respondents worried that Portland police may stereotype them because of their race or ethnicity, as did 53% of respondents from the Native American community, 50% of those from racial communities not identified specifically in the questionnaire, and 42% of respondents from the Asian or Pacific Island community.
- 30% of those with a physical health condition worried that Portland police may stereotype them because of their condition.
- 26% of those with a history of mental health conditions (self or family member) worried that Portland police may stereotype them because of their condition.

A sizeable number of residents have close ties to someone with a mental health issue. Close to six in ten of Portland residents reported that they would be comfortable calling the police for assistance for a family member experiencing a mental health crisis (58%).

- Over three in ten residents had a family member with a mental health issue (36%). Among these, 55% thought their relative's mental health issue could affect interactions with police.
- Two in ten residents reported that they had a mental health issue (19%). Among these, 36% thought their mental health issue would affect interactions with the police.
- Certain groups were, overall, uncomfortable calling the police in a mental health crisis: Native Americans (56% uncomfortable), people with a history of mental health issues (55%), LGBTQ people (54%), people living in North Portland (53%), African Americans (52%), and people under the age of 30 (51%).

Portland residents remained largely unaware of improvements by the Portland Police Bureau in specific activities.

- At least half of residents (49%-61%) indicated they do not know whether the bureau has undertaken various specific improvements. This level of uncertainty was in line with that seen in 2015.
 - On average, residents thought Portland Police Bureau had worked to improve at least one area.
- The most visible improvements were training officers to help people having a mental health crisis (40% aware) and training officers to work with people from diverse racial backgrounds (35% aware).
- Skepticism remained highest when it came to investigations of and accountability for officers.

Members of marginalized populations continued to have elevated concerns about the Portland Police Bureau.

- Perceptions of police were associated with race. Members of African American and Native American communities were particularly negative about the police, but other groups (LGBTQ+, younger residents) also had elevated concerns about the police in many areas.
 - Around six in ten White respondents (59%) or non-LGBTQ respondents (59%) agreed that the police are trustworthy, compared to three in ten African American respondents (36%), four in ten Native American respondents (45%) and LGBTQ respondents (42%).
 - Four in ten African American respondents (44%) and Native American respondents (39%) agreed that Portland police treat people like them disrespectfully.
- Doubt about the Portland Police Bureau's ability to make positive long-term changes was higher than confidence among African Americans (48% doubtful vs. 21% confident) and LGBTQ respondents (49% doubtful vs. 28% confident).

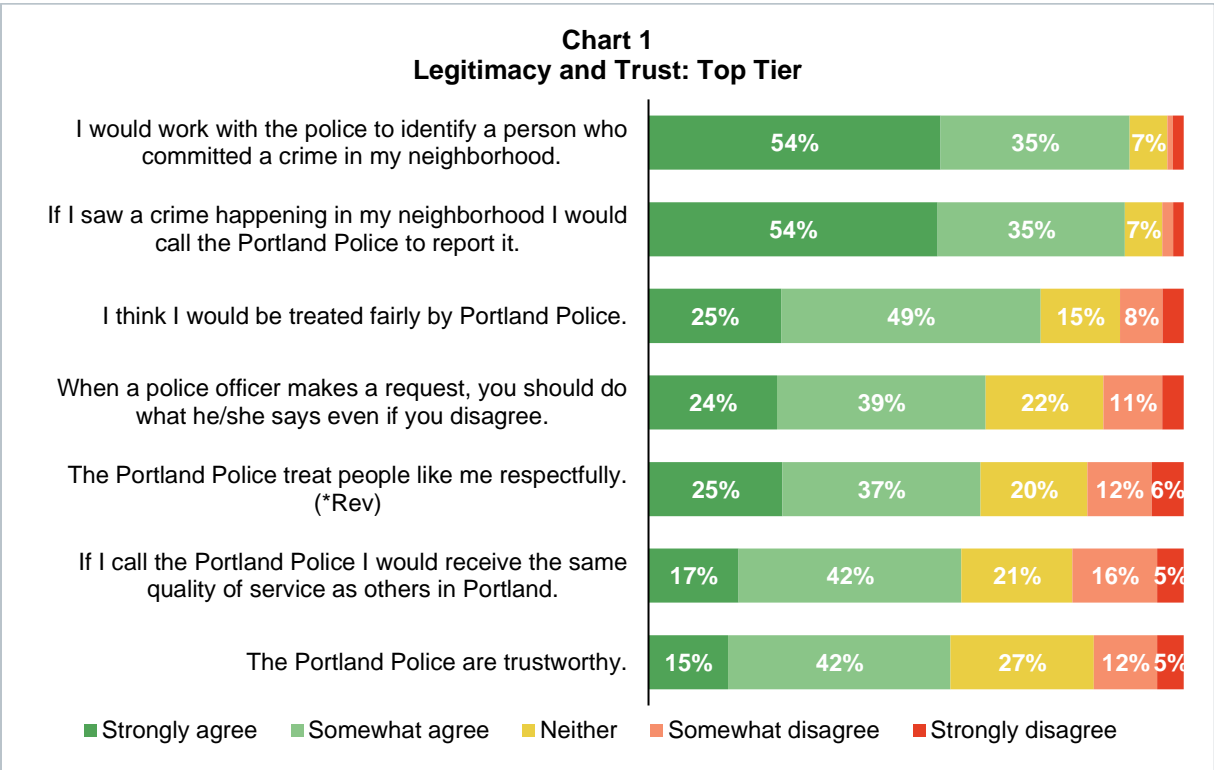
Perceptions about the Portland police this year were largely similar to perceptions in 2015.

- Changes were few: Performance ratings were slightly more negative, whereas confidence that the police use an appropriate amount of force was slightly higher.
- Public perceptions about the police may be influenced by events beyond actual behaviors by Portland police. This survey took place in the context of heightened local news coverage about the police contract and post-election protests.

Key Findings

1.1 LEGITIMACY AND TRUST

Respondents evaluated the Portland Police Bureau (PPB) on fifteen dimensions assessing public perceptions of trust in the police and police legitimacy (Q1A-Q1O)². As was the case last year, public perceptions were most positive around aspects clearly linked to stopping criminal behavior. About nine in ten would work with the police to identify a person who committed a crime in their neighborhood (90%) or would call the Portland police to report a crime they saw happening in the neighborhood (89%).

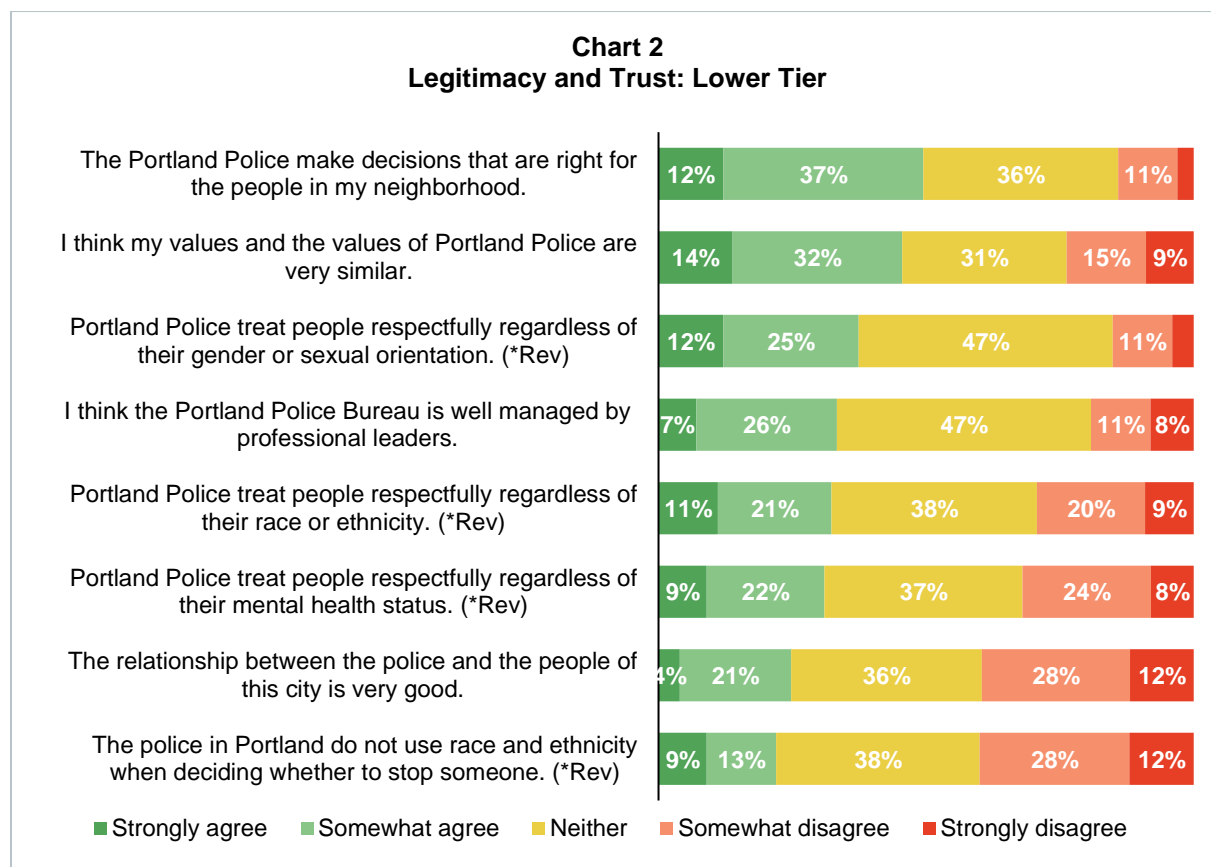


Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

The majority of respondents thought they would be treated fairly by Portland police (74%), that people should obey police officer requests (63%), and that people like themselves are treated respectfully by Portland police (62%). More than half of respondents thought they would receive the same quality of service as others in Portland (59%) and that the police were trustworthy (57%).

² Some questions in the survey were worded such that endorsement (agreement) corresponded to negative perceptions. For clarity, these questions may be displayed in a reversed wording on charts. When this was done, we notate with *Rev next to the relevant question.

As seen last year, respondents had less positive perceptions about Portland police when asked to evaluate PPB’s values, management, respect for racial and ethnic populations or those with mental health issues, community relationships, and use of racial profiling.

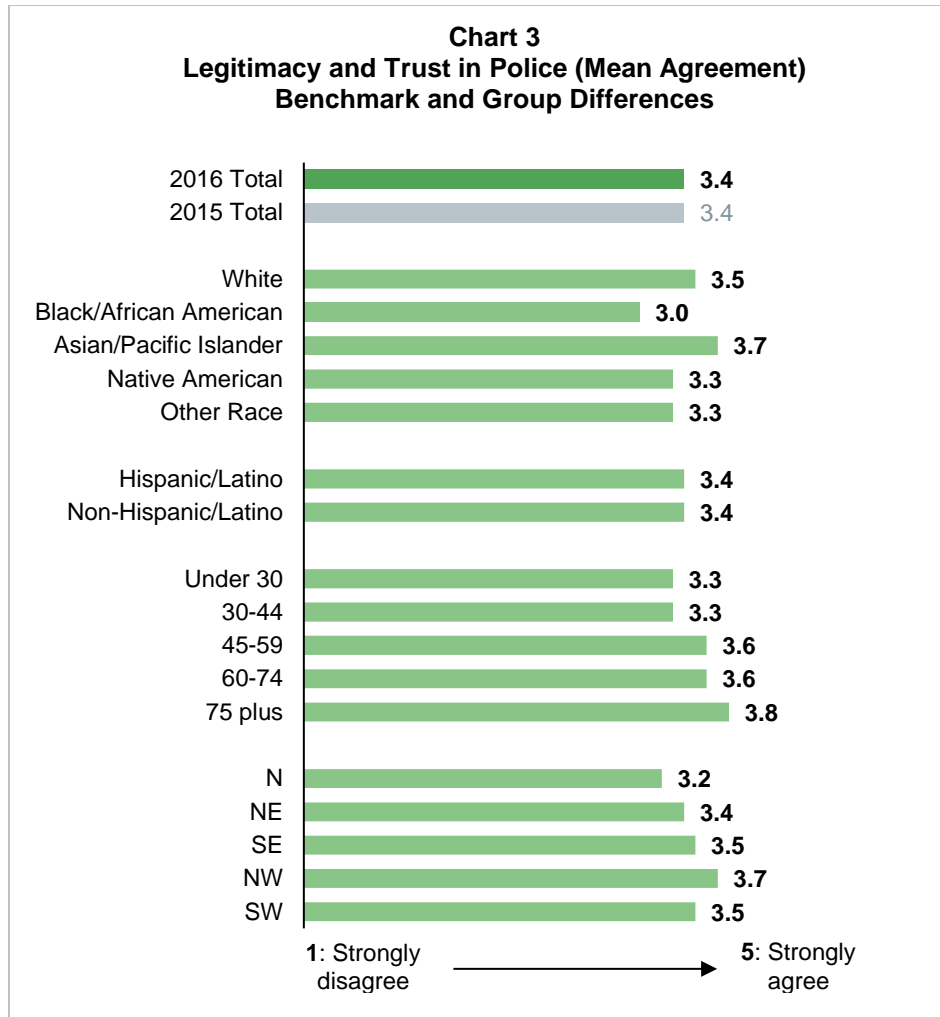


Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

As was true last year, respondents did not necessarily hold negative perceptions of Portland police when it came to some of these value-laden dimensions of policing. Rather, elevated numbers of people said they “neither agree/disagree” with many of the statements. For example, 47% neither agreed nor disagreed that Portland police treat people respectfully regardless of their gender or sexual orientation or that PPB is well-managed by professional leaders.

Agreement and disagreement were approximately equal with regards to how Portland police treat people based on race or ethnicity or mental health status, and negative opinions outweighed positive opinions when it came to general community relationships.

Demographic Differences: Averaging responses across the fifteen questions yielded an overall index of perceived legitimacy and trust in the Portland police. Chart 3 displays mean legitimacy and trust scores for this year and last year, as well as legitimacy and trust ratings by race, age, and neighborhood. Lower scores indicate disagreement and higher scores indicate agreement. A value of 3 corresponds to the “neither agree/disagree” scale category and is the mid-point of the scale. Mean values of legitimacy and trust were similar to last year and were, on average, a bit above the mid-point. We note that total agreement or disagreement to each of the individual trust and legitimacy questions was quite similar to the previous year as well (see Appendix).



Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

Respondents from Asian and White communities were more positive about the police than those in the African American community. Respondents aged 45 or older were more positive than those below the age of 45. Respondents in North Portland were less positive than those in Southeast, Northwest, or Southwest Portland.

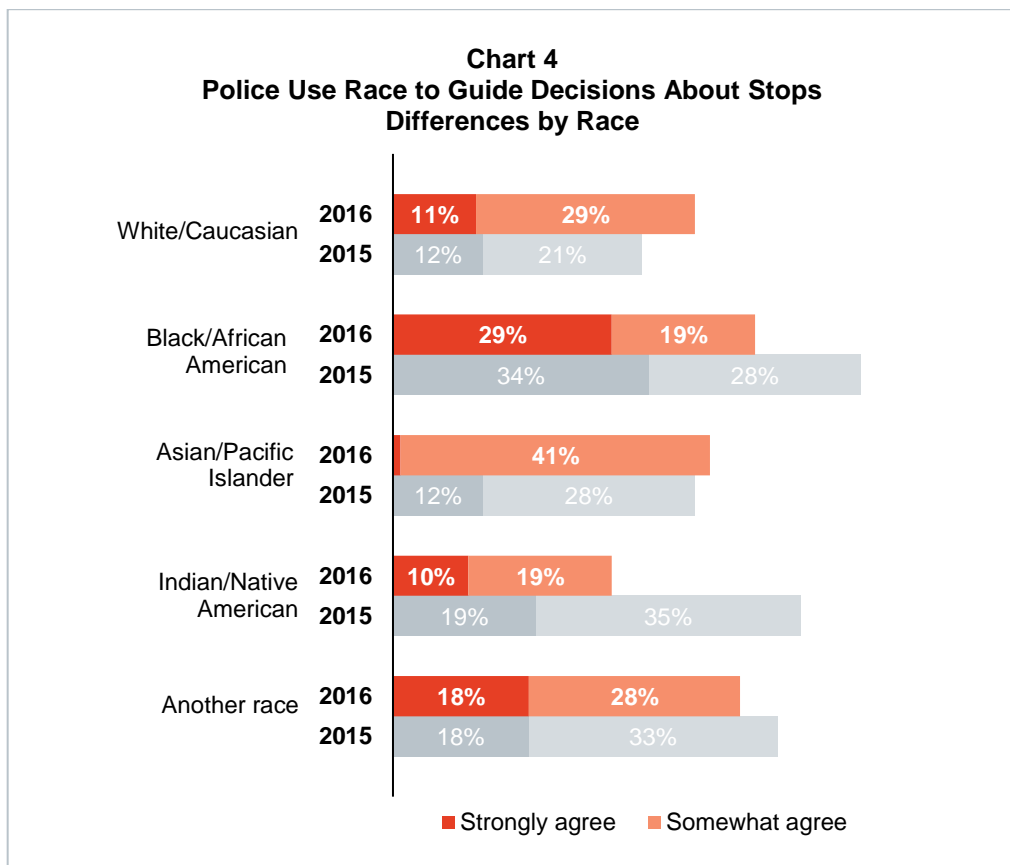
Additionally, respondents with a high school degree or less were more positive about the police than those with a bachelor's degree or higher. Respondents who identified as LGBTQ+ were less positive about the police, as were people who had a history of mental health issues (either themselves or a family member)³.

Observed group differences were .5 or less on the rating scale. Average responses corresponded to *neither agree nor disagree* (values around 3.0) to *neutral leaning toward agreement* (values 3.5 or

³ The survey assessed history of mental health issues differently than in previous years. Respondents this year reported whether they had an immediate family member with a mental health issue or if they had a mental health issue – See Appendix, questions 10G and 10I. In the past, respondents were asked, “Have you or any of your family members ever received or are currently receiving treatment for a mental health problem (such as therapy, counseling, or medicine for mental or emotional problems)?”

higher). Group differences in the index were typically consistent across nearly all the questions, however. This means that certain groups were characterized by lower trust in the police department across the board.

Overall patterns of results suggested fairly consistent levels of trust and legitimacy in Portland police from last year to this year. Nonetheless, general population responses may obscure some group changes. We highlight below responses to whether police use race to guide decisions about whether to stop someone to illustrate some trends within demographic groups. These results suggest that fewer members of the African American and Native American communities agreed that Portland police use race to guide decisions about whether to stop someone this year. This shift could signify an improvement in perceptions about police use of racial profiling within both communities. Change in these smaller demographic groups, however, may be obscured at the population level by an increase in the number of White respondents agreeing that Portland police rely on race when deciding whether to stop someone. Additionally, the confidence level around estimates of small groups is quite large, which makes it more difficult to identify change across time.

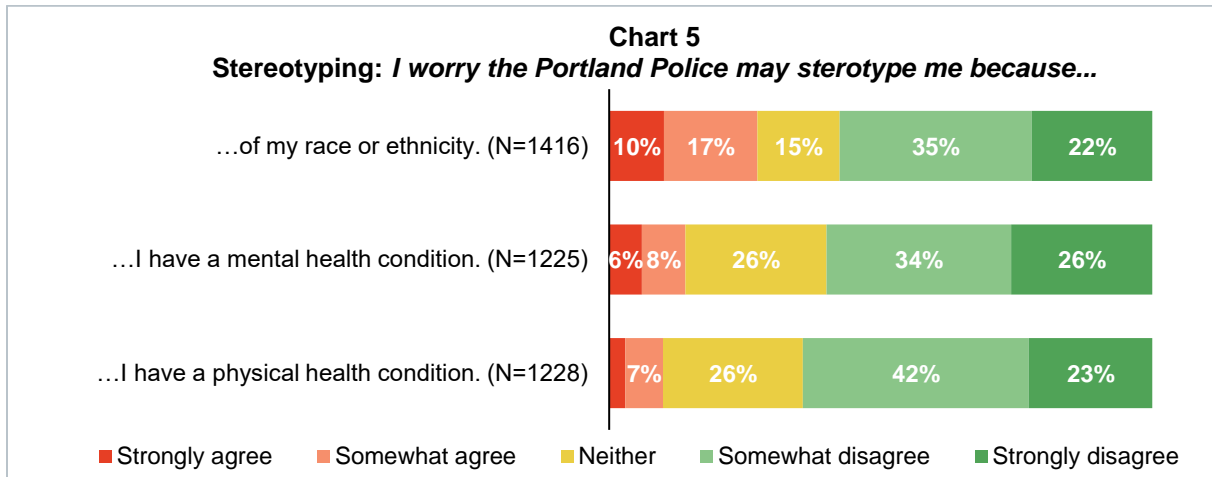


Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

1.2 CONCERNS ABOUT TREATMENT

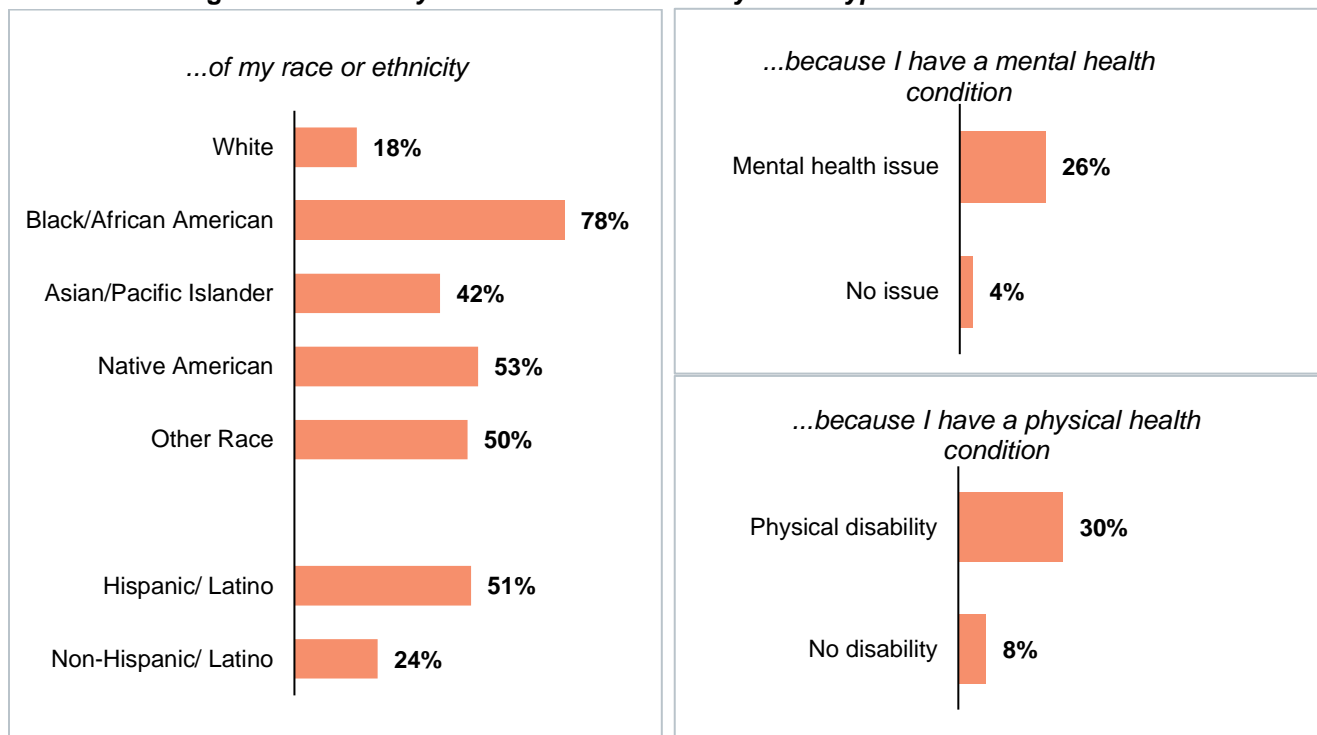
Respondents answered a series of three questions asking whether they worry Portland police may stereotype them because of their race or ethnicity, because they have a mental health condition, or because they have a physical disability (Q2A-Q2C). Just over one in four agreed that Portland police may

stereotype them because of their race or ethnicity (27%). Fewer agreed that Portland police may stereotype them because of having a mental health condition (14%) or a physical health condition (10%).



Demographic Differences: Concern about being stereotyped was highest when it came to stereotypes based on race or ethnicity. It is unclear, however, whether this is because the population as a whole was concerned about this or whether people of color are a larger subgroup than those with a mental or physical health condition and as such their perceptions held more weight. Looking at perceptions of the community members specified within each question (people of color, those who have a mental health condition or a family member with a mental health condition, and those with a physical health condition) shows that concerns about being stereotyped based on race or ethnicity were more prevalent than concerns about being stereotyped based upon physical or mental health conditions (Chart 6).

Chart 6
Agreement: I worry that Portland Police may stereotype me because...



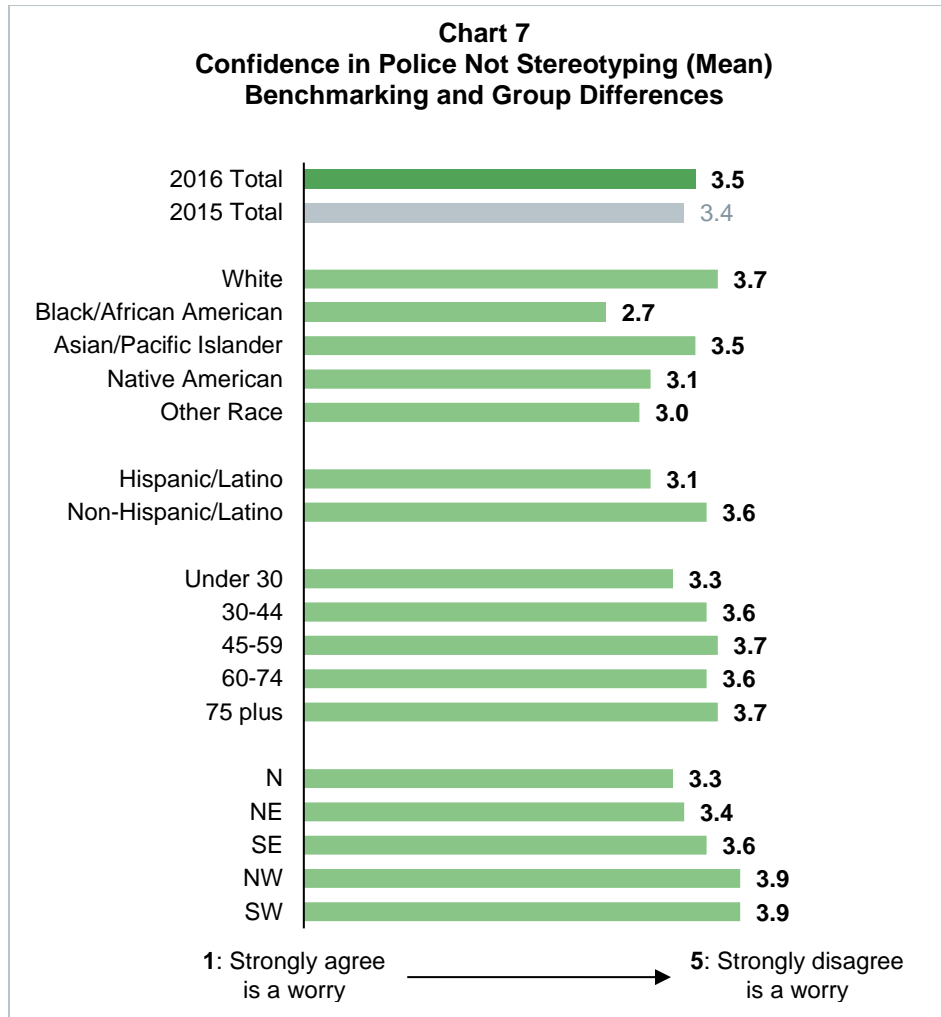
Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

Nearly eight in ten African American respondents (78%) worried that Portland police may stereotype them because of their race or ethnicity, significantly more than respondents from any other racial community. Close to half of respondents from the Native American community (53%) and respondents from other racial communities not identified specifically in the questionnaire (50%) worried that Portland police may stereotype them. Four in ten respondents from the Asian or Pacific Island community worried about stereotyping by the Portland police (42%).

Half of Hispanic respondents (51%) also said they may be stereotyped because of their ethnicity.

Thirty percent of those with a physical health condition worried that Portland police may stereotype them and 26% of those with a history of mental health conditions (self or family member) worried that Portland police may stereotype them.

Averaging responses across each individuals on the three questions yielded an overall index of confidence that the Portland police do not stereotype based on race or ethnicity, mental health conditions, or physical health conditions (Chart 7). The mid-point of the scale is three, the same as in the individual questions. Higher values indicate more positive perceptions. Average perceptions were similar to last year: Portland respondents indicated that they tend to *neither agree nor disagree* that Portland police stereotype in these three areas, leaning toward somewhat disagreeing that stereotyping is a worry.



Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

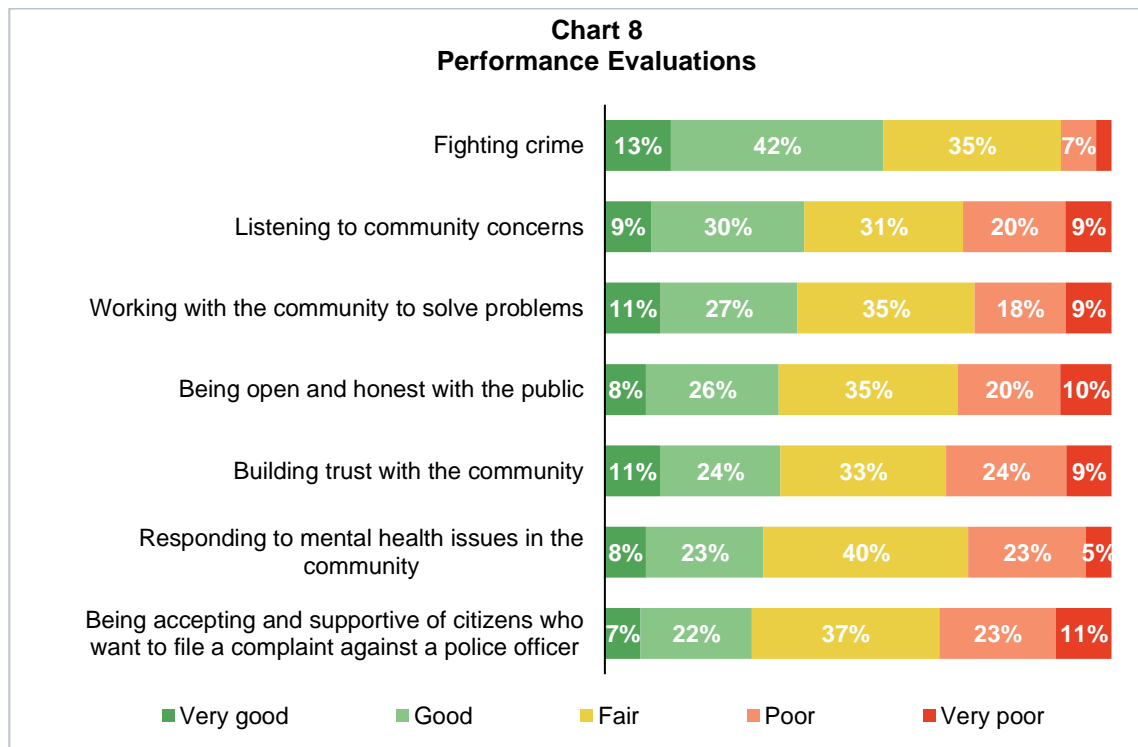
Confidence that Portland police do not stereotype was lower among Hispanic respondents, African American respondents, Native American respondents, and respondents who identify as another race or ethnicity not specified in the questionnaire. Confidence was also lower among respondents who were concerned that their own or a family member’s mental health condition would affect interactions with police, as well as respondents with a physical health condition. Respondents in North or Northeast Portland had lower confidence than respondents in Northwest or Southwest Portland.

Responses were at the scale midpoint (three) or above for nearly all groups. Members of the African American community were less positive, with an average score of 2.7 on the confidence index. Respondents who said their own mental health condition would affect interactions with the police had an average score of 2.4 on the confidence index.

1.3 PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

Performance in Past Year

Respondents rated the PPB's performance over the past year in seven activities (Q3A-Q3G). Respondents were most positive about PPB's performance fighting crime: Over half said PPB had done a good or very good job fighting crime (55%). A plurality said PPB had done a good or very good job listening to community concerns (39%) and working with the community to solve problems (38%).

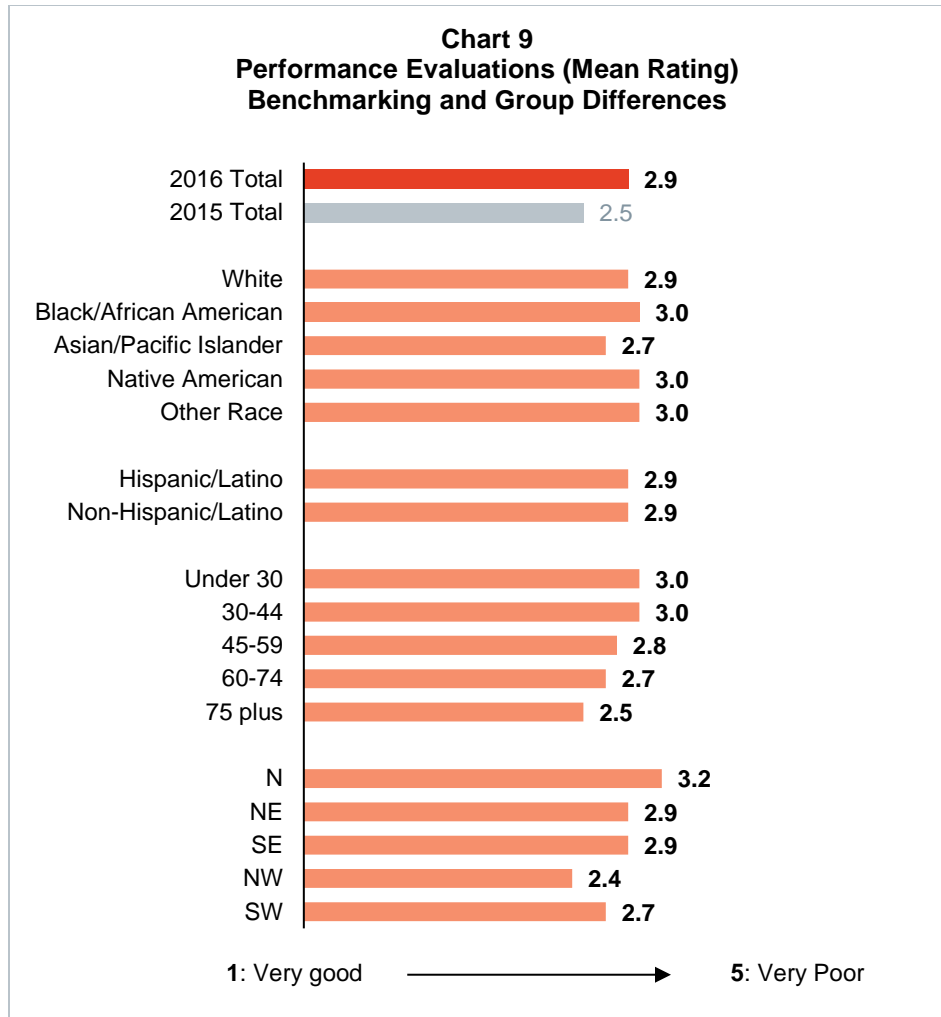


Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

Overall, perceptions were similar to last year. Within the good responses, there was a slight shift to more very good ratings (+1 to +5 point increases). However, more also rated the PPB's performance as poor.

Demographic differences: We averaged responses across all seven questions to yield a summary index representing mean performance ratings. Questions were scored such that higher ratings reflect poorer performance evaluations. Portland respondents, on average, gave PPB a 2.9 performance evaluation score, representing a fair performance overall. Average scores were slightly more negative than last year.

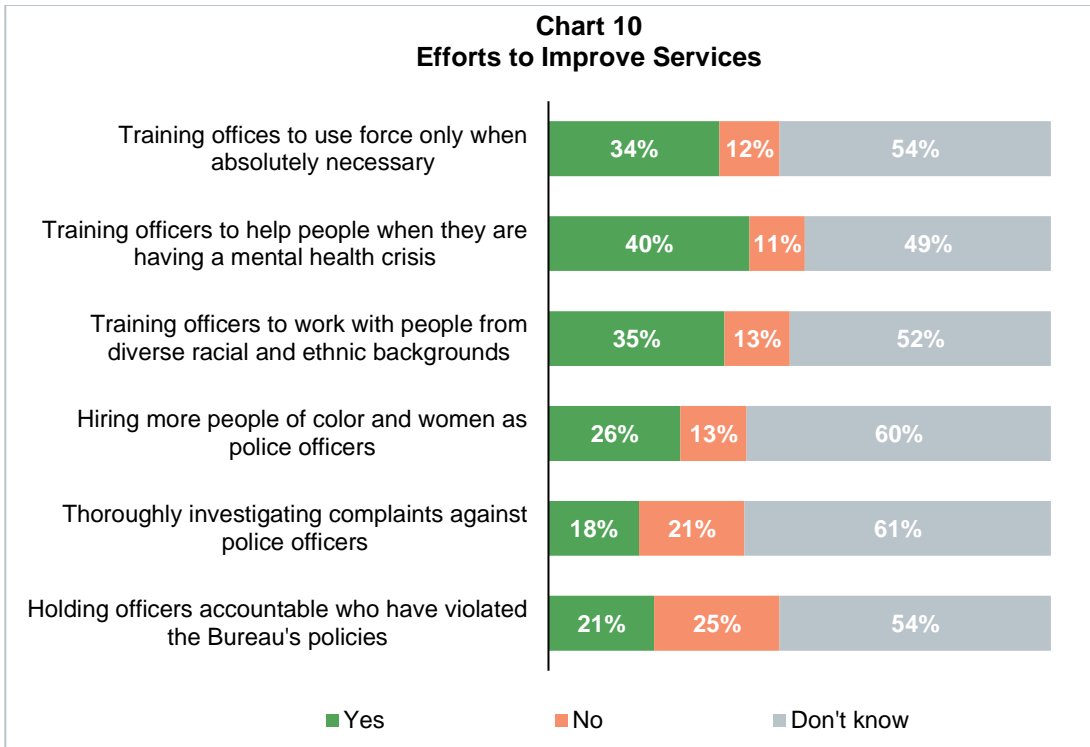
Women, respondents with a high school education or less, respondents aged 75 year or older, respondents living in Northwest or Southwest Portland, and respondents with no history of mental health conditions (self or other) rated PPB's performance more positively than their counterparts.



Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

Improvements in Past Year

Respondents were asked whether, to their knowledge, PPB was doing six different activities to improve services (Q4A-Q4F). Four in ten said they were aware that PPB was training officers to help people when they are having a mental health crisis (40%). More than three in ten said PPB was training officers to work with people from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds (35%) or to use force only when absolutely necessary (34%).



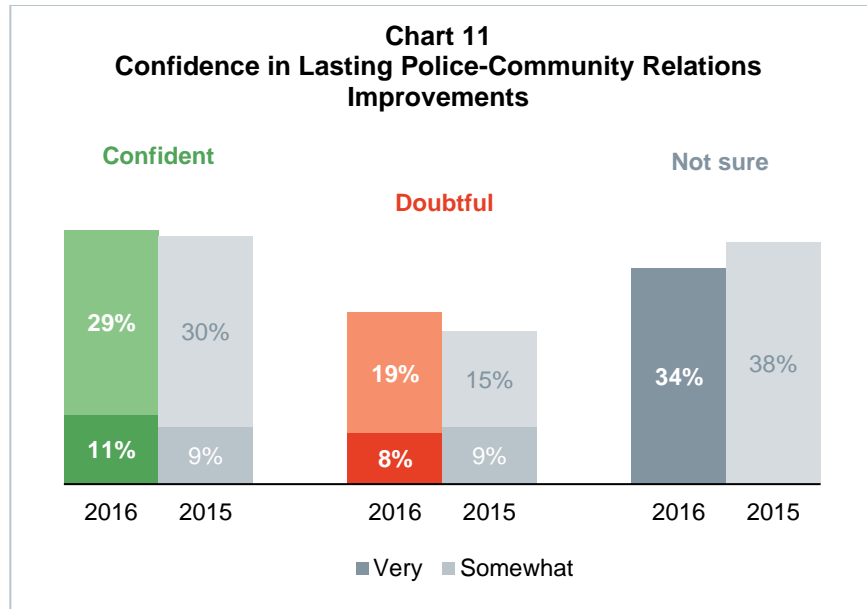
Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

It should be noted that the majority of respondents were uncertain whether PPB was making any of these improvements: don't know responses ranged from 49% to 61%. This pattern was similar to that seen in 2015. On average, respondents thought PPB was doing at least one improvement (average 1.7 improvements).

Demographic differences: Members of the Asian American and Pacific Island community, respondents over the age of 45, respondents living in Southwest Portland, and respondents who had community-based contact with police officers reported being aware of more improvements.

Long-Term Effects of Changes

Four in ten respondents were confident that any changes being made in the PPB would have a lasting positive effect on police-community relations (40%, Q5). Responses were similar to what was seen in 2015.

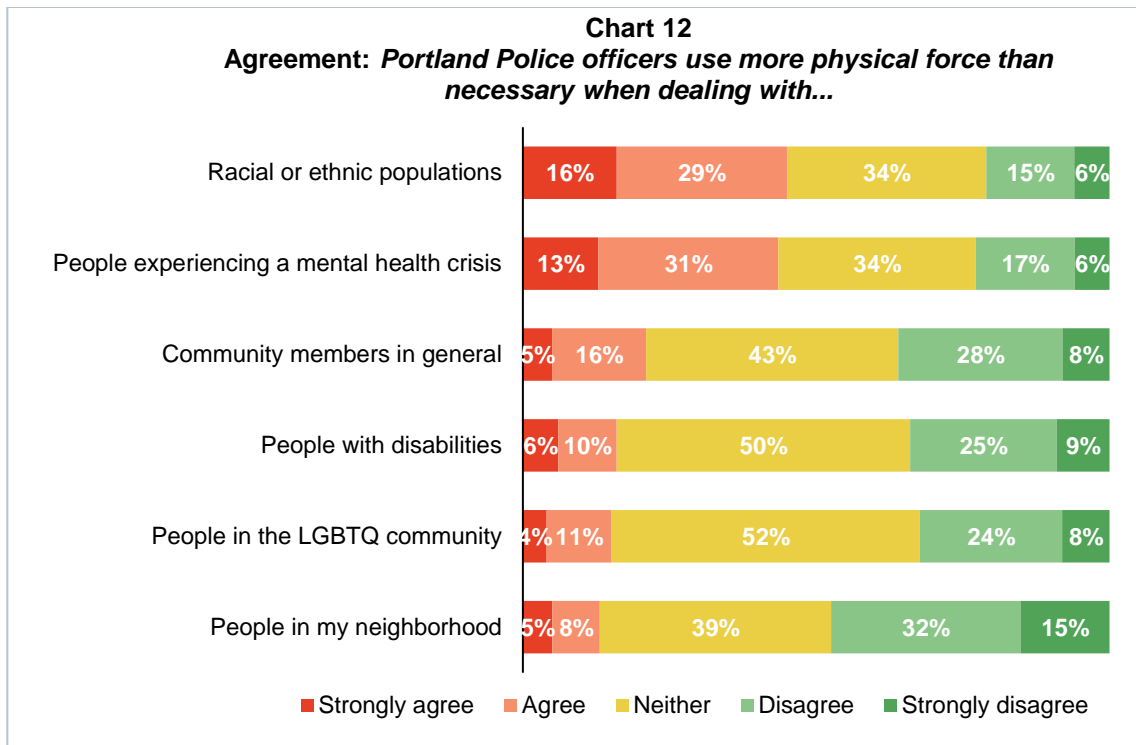


Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

Demographic Differences: Confidence in long-lasting changes was higher among White respondents, non-Hispanic respondents, respondents over the age of 60, respondents living in Southwest Portland, and respondents who had community-based contact with the police.

1.4 PERCEPTIONS REGARDING POLICE USE OF FORCE

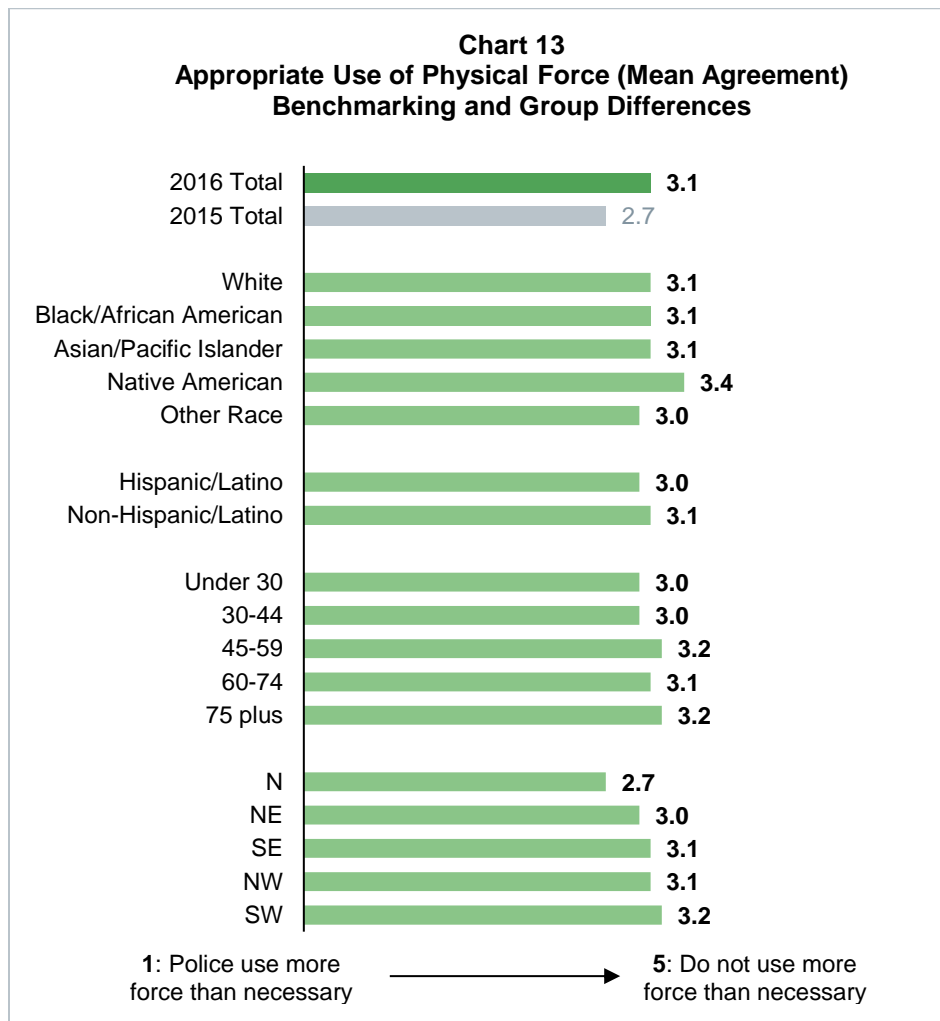
Respondents indicated whether they thought Portland police used more force than necessary when dealing with six different groups of people (Q6A-Q6F). Over four in ten thought Portland police used more force than necessary when dealing with racial or ethnic populations (45%) or people experiencing a mental health crisis (44%).



Two in ten thought Portland police used more force than necessary when dealing with community members in general (21%). Fewer thought Portland police used more force than necessary when dealing with people with disabilities (16%), people in LGBTQ community (15%), or people in their neighborhood (13%). Respondents commonly indicated they neither agreed nor disagreed that police used too much force (34%-52%), which may indicate that the public is uncertain about PPB's practices.

Demographic differences: We averaged answers to the set of six questions across each individual to create an index of perceived use of force by Portland police. Higher values indicate more positive perceptions, e.g., that Portland police do not use more force than necessary. Mean responses this year were 3.1, indicating that, on average, respondents neither agree nor disagree that Portland police use more force than necessary. This is slightly more positive than last year's mean response of 2.7.

Respondents with some college education, those aged 45 or over, respondents who did not have a history of mental health conditions (self or family member), and respondents with community-based contact with police officers all had more positive perceptions about Portland police's use of force. Respondents living in North Portland had a more negative perception about Portland police's use of force than those in most other neighborhoods.

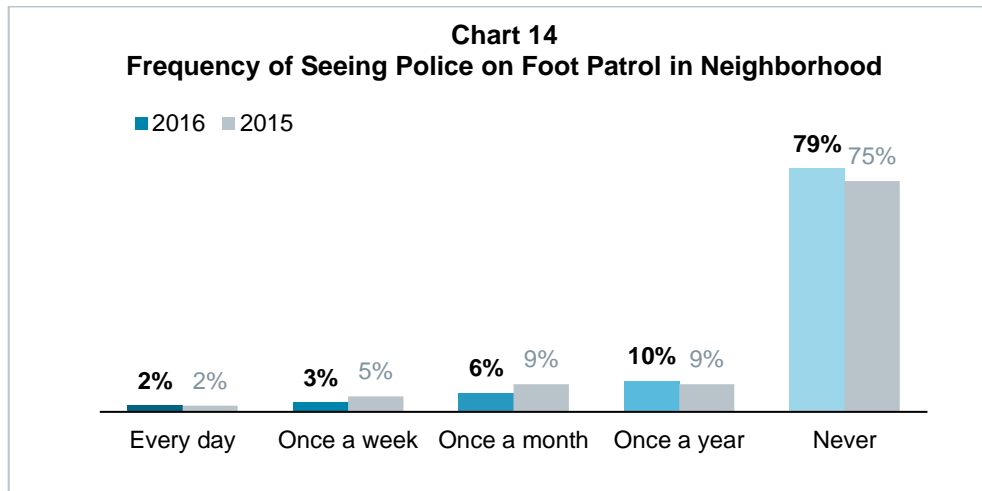


Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

1.5 CONTACT WITH POLICE

Police Visibility in Neighborhood

Respondents answered several questions related to their experiences with Portland police in the past year. First, they reported how often they saw Portland police on patrol in their neighborhood (Q7A). The majority of respondents, 79%, had never seen foot patrols in their neighborhood. One in ten had seen Portland police on foot patrol once in the past year (10%). These numbers were very similar to reports in 2015.



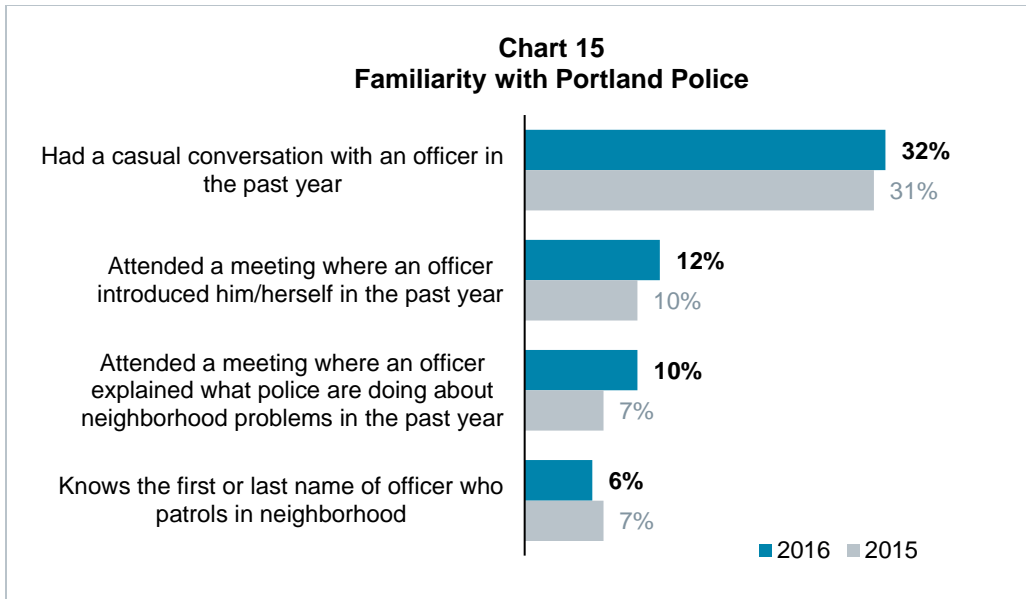
Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

Demographic differences: Most group differences delineated those who were more likely to have never seen an officer on foot patrol compared to those who were more likely to have seen an officer at least once. Women, non-Hispanic respondents, those below the age of 45, and those with community-based interactions with police were all more likely to say they had seen Portland police on foot patrol at least once in the past year. Respondents living in Northwest Portland saw Portland Police on foot patrol more often than respondents living in other neighborhoods: 34% said they had seen Portland Police once a year and 21% said they had seen Portland Police once a month.

Respondents who were more likely to say they had seen Portland Police on foot patrol once a month included men (9%) and people who thought their mental health condition would affect interactions with police (14%).

Community Contact with Police

Respondents were asked about four different types of community-based contact they may have had with a Portland police officer (Q7B-Q7E). Close to one in three had a casual conversation with a Portland police officer that did not involve being stopped on foot or in a car to be questioned (32%).



Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

Around one in ten or fewer had attended a meeting where a police officer introduced him/herself (12%), attended a meeting where an officer explained what the police were doing to address neighborhood problems (10%). Fewer knew the first or last name of any Portland police officer who patrols in their neighborhood (6%).

Frequency of community-based experience with Portland police officers was similar to what was seen in 2015.

Demographic differences: Non-Hispanic respondents, those aged 60 to 74, and respondents who had been a victim of a crime were more likely to have had casual conversations with a Portland police officer.

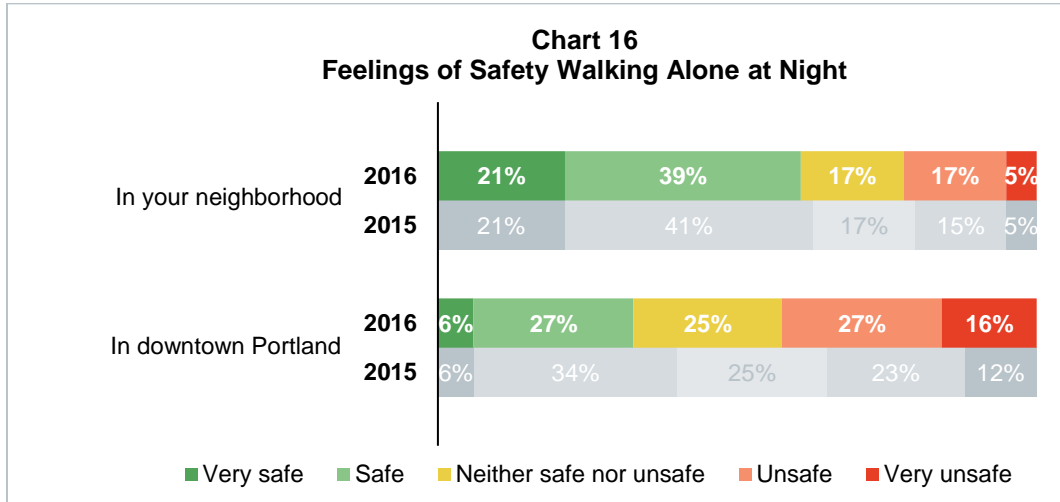
Respondents with a college degree or higher, respondents with a physical health condition, and respondents who thought their mental health condition could affect interactions with the police were more likely to have attended a meeting where a police officer introduced him/herself.

Members of the Native American community and respondents who had been the victim of a crime were more likely to have attended a meeting where a police officer explained what they were doing to address neighborhood problems.

Members of the Native American community and respondents with a physical health condition were more likely to know the first or last name of an officer who patrols their neighborhood.

Feelings of Safety

When asked how safe they feel walking alone at night in their neighborhood (Q8A), six in ten respondents felt safe or very safe (60%). Three in ten felt safe walking alone in downtown Portland at night (32%⁴). The proportion of respondents feeling safe was similar to what was seen in 2015.



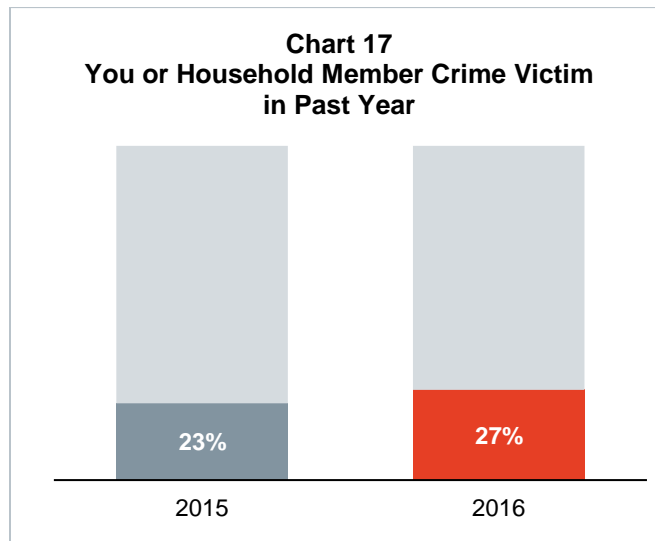
Demographic Differences: Men, respondents who identify as White, respondents with less than a college degree, and those living in Southwest Portland felt safer than their counterparts walking alone in their neighborhoods. Younger (under the age of 30) and older (74 or older) respondents felt less safe.

Men, members of the LGBTQ+ community, and respondents with higher education beyond high school felt safer walking in downtown Portland alone at night. Again, younger (under the age of 30) and older (74 or older) respondents felt less safe.

⁴ The summed total of those feeling safe or very safe is 32% when working with the raw data. Due to rounding, the components displayed in Chart 16 (6% very safe, 27% safe) yield a summed total of 33%. Throughout this report, DHM Research provides the correct summed total.

Crime Exposure

Twenty-seven percent of respondents said they or someone in their household had been the victim of a crime in Portland in the past year (Q9A).

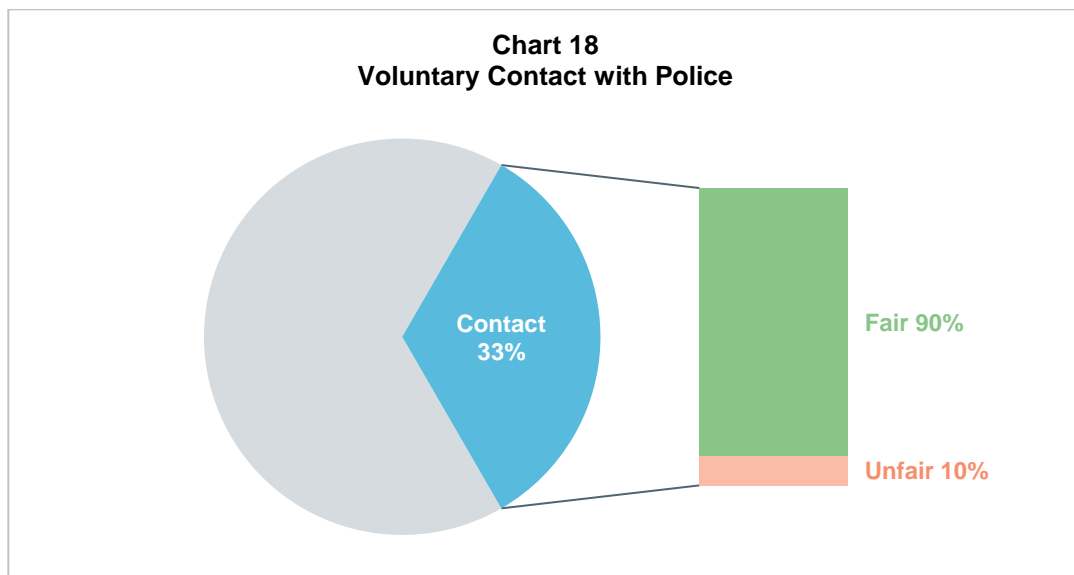


Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

Demographic differences: Respondents who chose “Other” for race were more likely to have been crime victims (42%), as were respondents with a bachelor’s degree or beyond, those under the age of 45, and those with a history of mental health conditions (self or family member). Respondents living in Southwest Portland were the least likely to reporting having been a crime victim (10%).

Contact with Police

Around three in ten respondents had contacted the Portland police to report a crime or ask for help (33%). Of those who contacted the police, the majority (90%) said they were treated fairly (Q9B).

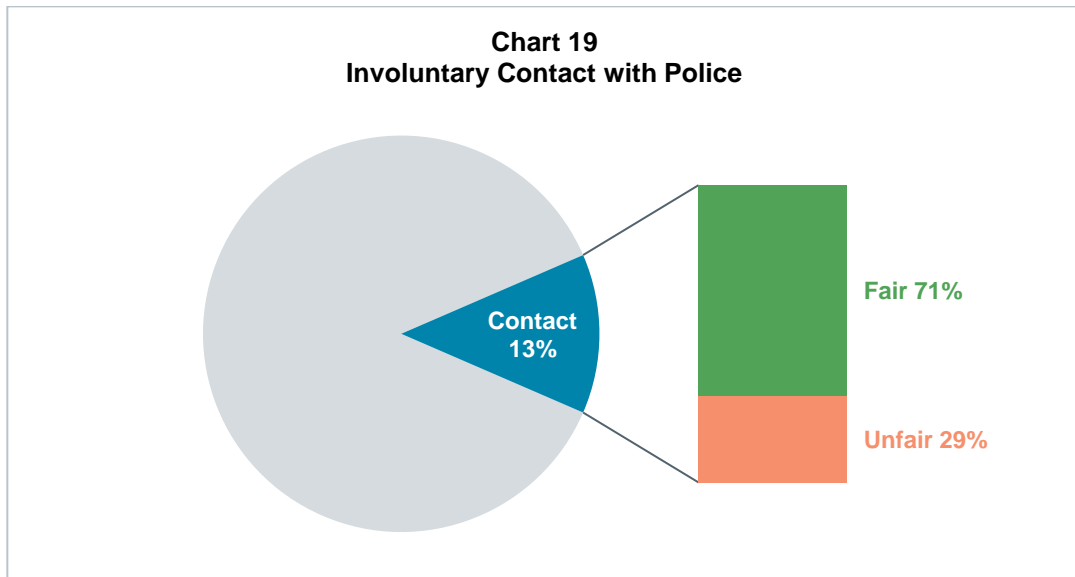


Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

Demographic differences: Women, respondents under the age of 60, and respondents living in Southwest Portland or Northeast Portland were less likely to have contacted the police.

When they contacted police, respondents living in Southeast Portland were more likely than those living in Northeast Portland to say they had been treated fairly.

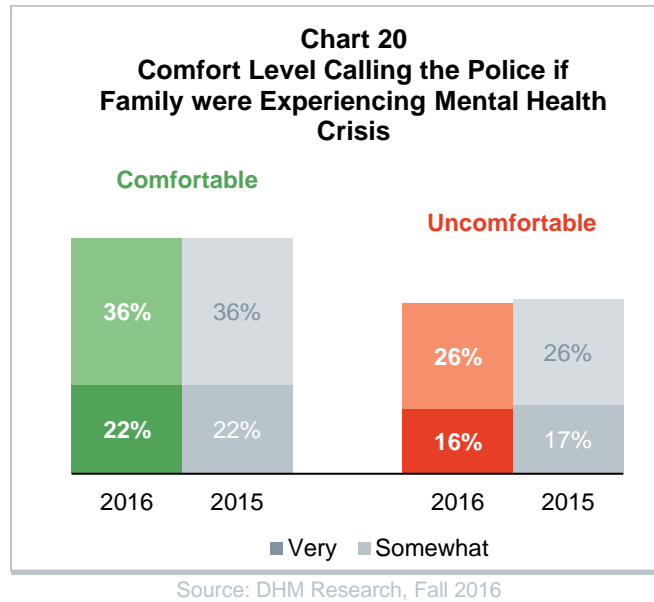
Over one in ten of respondents (13%) had been contacted by a police officer, including warnings, traffic stops, citations, or arrests (Q9D). Seven in ten of those contacted were treated fairly (71%).



Source: DHM Research, Fall 2016

Demographic differences: Women, respondents who did not identify as part of the LGBTQ+ community, respondents aged 45 or older, and respondents living in Southwest Portland were less likely to have been contacted by the police. Perceptions of fair treatment among those who were contacted by police did not differ significantly across demographic groups.

Over half of respondents (58%) said they would feel comfortable calling the police for assistance if a family member was experiencing a mental health crisis (Q9F).

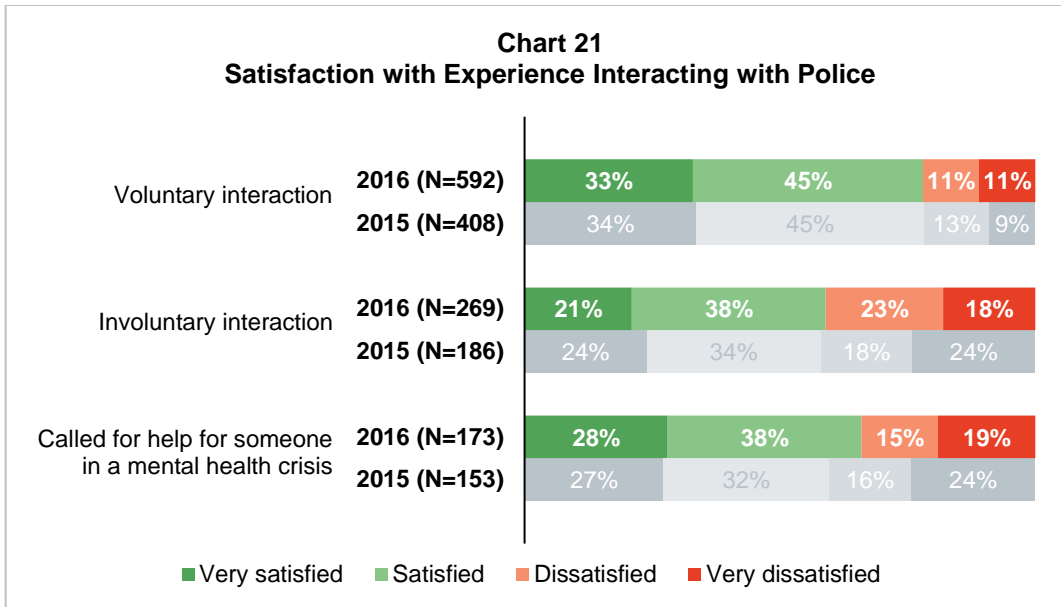


Overall, comfort levels were similar to those seen in 2015.

Demographic differences: Respondents from the Asian American and Pacific Islander community, those over the age of 74, respondents with no history of mental health conditions (self or family member), respondents living in Northwest or Southwest Portland, and respondents with community-based contact with police were all more comfortable calling the police for help in a mental health crisis. More of those from the Native American community, those identifying as a racial group other than those listed in the questionnaire, those under the age of 45, and those living in North or Northeast Portland said they were very uncomfortable calling the police for help in a mental health crisis.

Over half of those who had a history of mental health conditions (self or family member) were uncomfortable calling the police for help in a mental health crisis (55%).

Respondents who had contact with the police were asked how satisfied they were with how they were treated by the officer in their most recent interaction (voluntary and involuntary contacts, Q9C, Q9E) or the overall experience (mental health crisis, Q9G). Satisfaction with the experience differed across the types of contact. Respondents who contacted the police to report a crime or ask for help were most satisfied (78%), followed by those who had called for an assistance for someone experiencing a mental health crisis (66%). Fifty-nine percent of those who had been contacted by the police were satisfied with their treatment.



Satisfaction this year was largely consistent with reported satisfaction in 2015.

Demographic differences:

- Voluntary interaction: Respondents living in North Portland were more satisfied with their experience than those living in Northeast Portland when they contacted the police voluntarily.
- Involuntary interaction: Respondents who chose “Other” for race and those over the age of 44 were more satisfied with their experience when they had been contacted by the police.
- Mental health crisis: Those over the age of 44 and those who did not have a history of mental health conditions (self or family member) were more satisfied when they called the police for help for someone having a mental health crisis.

1.6 SUMMARY

Overall, results suggested that Portland residents held a positive view of Portland police when it comes to fighting crime. They remained concerned about how police may treat people of racial and ethnic minority groups and those with mental health conditions. People within those marginalized communities had elevated concerns about police behavior and lower levels of trust that they would be treated respectfully.

The average tone of public perceptions was neutral. Most people reported minimal contact with the police. Because of that, opinions may be best characterized as uncertain rather than neutral. We also note that the survey took place during a time of heightened national conversations about police accountability and use of force. Local news stories (Appendix B) included coverage of controversy over the new police contract. These types of stories may serve to create doubt or uncertainty among the public.

**Appendix A
Annotated Questionnaire**

**City of Portland/Community Policing Survey – Fall 2016
Fall 2016; City of Portland Residents
N=1829; margin of error ±2.3%**

DHM Research #00482

1. Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

Response Category	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree/ Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. The Portland Police make decisions that are right for the people in my neighborhood.					
2016 Weighted; N=1795	12%	37%	36%	11%	3%
2016 Unweighted; N=1788	13%	41%	36%	8%	2%
2015 Weighted; N=1204 ⁵	10%	38%	41%	8%	3%
2015 Unweighted; N=1196	11%	43%	38%	6%	2%
b. The Portland Police are trustworthy					
2016 Weighted; N=1784	15%	42%	27%	12%	5%
2016 Unweighted; N=1769	17%	47%	24%	9%	3%
2015 Weighted; N=1191	14%	45%	26%	11%	5%
2015 Unweighted; N=1184	14%	49%	24%	9%	4%
c. Portland Police treat people like me disrespectfully.					
2016 Weighted; N=1803	6%	12%	20%	37%	25%
2016 Unweighted; N=1787	5%	11%	18%	39%	27%
2015 Weighted; N=1197	6%	10%	23%	38%	23%
2015 Unweighted; N=1187	4%	10%	19%	41%	26%
d. If I call the Portland Police I would receive the same quality of service as others in Portland.					
2016 Weighted; N=1811	17%	42%	21%	16%	5%
2016 Unweighted; N=1796	19%	46%	19%	12%	3%
2015 Weighted; N=1199	16%	42%	24%	13%	6%
2015 Unweighted; N=1197	17%	47%	22%	10%	4%
e. I think I would be treated fairly by Portland Police.					
2016 Weighted; N=1810	25%	49%	15%	8%	4%
2016 Unweighted; N=1795	22%	55%	14%	7%	2%
2015 Weighted; N=1204	17%	53%	15%	11%	3%
2015 Unweighted; N=1197	19%	57%	15%	7%	3%
f. I think my values and the values of Portland Police are very similar.					
2016 Weighted; N=1807	14%	32%	31%	15%	9%
2016 Unweighted; N=1796	15%	38%	29%	12%	6%
2015 Weighted; N=1195	10%	35%	33%	13%	9%
2015 Unweighted; N=1196	11%	39%	31%	12%	6%

⁵ For benchmarking purposes, we used the Portland-only weighted results from 2015

Response Category	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree/ Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
g. The police in Portland use race and ethnicity when deciding whether to stop someone.					
2016 Weighted; N=1807	12%	28%	38%	13%	9%
2016 Unweighted; N=1799	11%	27%	36%	18%	9%
2015 Weighted; N=1205	13%	22%	42%	16%	7%
2015 Unweighted; N=1193	10%	21%	44%	18%	8%
h. Portland Police treat people disrespectfully because of their race or ethnicity.					
2016 Weighted; N=1807	9%	20%	38%	21%	11%
2016 Unweighted; N=1800	7%	19%	37%	24%	13%
2015 Weighted; N=1204	10%	17%	43%	21%	9%
2015 Unweighted; N=1194	7%	16%	42%	24%	11%
i. Portland Police treat people disrespectfully because of their mental health status.					
2016 Weighted; N=1809	8%	24%	37%	22%	9%
2016 Unweighted; N=1801	8%	22%	37%	23%	10%
2015 Weighted; N=1206	11%	22%	37%	21%	9%
2015 Unweighted; N=1192	9%	20%	38%	23%	10%
j. Portland Police treat people disrespectfully because of their gender or sexual orientation					
2016 Weighted; N=1803	4%	11%	47%	25%	12%
2016 Unweighted; N=1793	3%	12%	45%	27%	12%
2015 Weighted; N=1198	4%	11%	48%	26%	10%
2015 Unweighted; N=1184	3%	10%	47%	29%	11%
k. If I saw a crime happening in my neighborhood I would call the Portland Police to report it.					
2016 Weighted; N=1821	54%	35%	7%	2%	2%
2016 Unweighted; N=1815	57%	37%	4%	1%	1%
2015 Weighted; N=1210	53%	36%	7%	3%	1%
2015 Unweighted; N=1206	57%	35%	6%	2%	1%
l. I would work with the Portland Police to identify a person who committed a crime in my neighborhood.					
2016 Weighted; N=1819	54%	35%	7%	1%	2%
2016 Unweighted; N=1812	56%	36%	5%	1%	1%
2015 Weighted; N=1212	52%	36%	8%	2%	1%
2015 Unweighted; N=1207	56%	35%	6%	2%	1%
m. I think the Portland Police Bureau is well managed by professional leaders.					
2016 Weighted; N=1804	7%	26%	47%	11%	8%
2016 Unweighted; N=1796	8%	29%	44%	12%	6%
2015 Weighted; N=1209	8%	25%	51%	10%	6%
2015 Unweighted; N=1200	9%	30%	46%	10%	5%
n. The relationship between the police and the people of this city is very good.					
2016 Weighted; N=1803	4%	21%	36%	28%	12%
2016 Unweighted; N=1785	4%	25%	39%	25%	7%
2015 Weighted; N=1205	5%	25%	39%	23%	9%
2015 Unweighted; N=1196	5%	29%	39%	21%	6%
o. When a Portland police officer makes a request, you should do what he/she says even if you disagree with it.					
2016 Weighted; N=1813	24%	39%	22%	11%	4%
2016 Unweighted; N=1803	26%	46%	19%	7%	2%
2015 Weighted; N=1206	19%	37%	26%	13%	5%
2015 Unweighted; N=1198	22%	42%	22%	10%	4%

2. Please indicate how you think Portland police would treat you (*Skip any of these 3 questions that you feel does not apply to you*).

Response Category	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree/ Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. I worry that Portland Police may stereotype me because of my race or ethnicity.					
2016 Weighted; N=1416	10%	17%	15%	35%	22%
2016 Unweighted; N=1271	7%	16%	18%	36%	24%
2015 Weighted; N=934	12%	12%	17%	38%	22%
2015 Unweighted; N=845	8%	10%	18%	41%	23%
b. I worry the Portland Police may stereotype me because I have a physical health condition.					
2016 Weighted; N=1228	3%	7%	26%	42%	23%
2016 Unweighted; N=1130	2%	7%	27%	39%	25%
2015 Weighted; N=835	3%	5%	26%	43%	23%
2015 Unweighted; N=762	3%	6%	25%	42%	24%
c. I worry the Portland Police may stereotype me because I have a mental health condition.					
2016 Weighted; N=1225	6%	8%	26%	34%	26%
2016 Unweighted; N=1105	4%	8%	28%	36%	25%
2015 Weighted; N=798	3%	9%	28%	38%	23%
2015 Unweighted; N=730	3%	8%	27%	39%	22%

3. Rate the Portland Police Bureau's (PPB) performance over the past year on the following activities.

Response Category	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
a. Fighting crime					
2016 Weighted; N=1726	13%	42%	35%	7%	3%
2016 Unweighted; N=1731	13%	49%	31%	5%	2%
2015 Weighted; N=1154	9%	46%	33%	8%	4%
2015 Unweighted; N=1140	11%	51%	29%	6%	3%
b. Responding to mental health issues in the community.					
2016 Weighted; N=1695	8%	23%	40%	23%	5%
2016 Unweighted; N=1676	7%	29%	41%	19%	4%
2015 Weighted; N=1132	3%	26%	40%	21%	8%
2015 Unweighted; N=1108	6%	30%	40%	18%	6%
c. Building trust with the community.					
2016 Weighted; N=1734	11%	24%	33%	24%	9%
2016 Unweighted; N=1717	9%	32%	34%	18%	6%
2015 Weighted; N=1151	6%	33%	31%	21%	10%
2015 Unweighted; N=1137	7%	37%	33%	16%	6%
d. Working with the community to solve neighborhood problems.					
2016 Weighted; N=1718	11%	27%	35%	18%	9%
2016 Unweighted; N=1713	11%	35%	35%	14%	5%
2015 Weighted; N=1143	8%	32%	32%	18%	10%
2015 Unweighted; N=1127	9%	38%	33%	14%	6%
e. Being open and honest with the public.					
2016 Weighted; N=1717	8%	26%	35%	20%	10%
2016 Unweighted; N=1711	9%	32%	35%	17%	7%
2015 Weighted; N=1143	6%	29%	36%	16%	12%
2015 Unweighted; N=1130	7%	37%	33%	15%	8%

Response Category	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
f. Listening to community concerns.					
2016 Weighted; N=1712	9%	30%	31%	20%	9%
2016 Unweighted; N=1706	10%	36%	34%	15%	6%
2015 Weighted; N=1139	7%	34%	31%	20%	7%
2015 Unweighted; N=1118	9%	41%	31%	14%	5%
g. Being accepting and supportive of citizens who want to file a complaint against a police officer.					
2016 Weighted; N=1605	7%	22%	37%	23%	11%
2016 Unweighted; N=1577	6%	26%	39%	19%	9%
2015 Weighted; N=1047	6%	23%	41%	17%	13%
2015 Unweighted; N=1031	6%	28%	40%	16%	10%

4. To your knowledge, is the Portland Police Bureau doing any of the following things to improve services in Portland?

Response Category	Yes	No	Don't Know
a. Training officers to use force only when absolutely necessary.			
2016 Weighted; N=1791	34%	12%	54%
2016 Unweighted; N=1784	38%	10%	53%
2015 Weighted; N=1201	31%	10%	60%
2015 Unweighted; N=1196	35%	8%	58%
b. Training officers to help people when they are having a mental health crisis			
2016 Weighted; N=1790	40%	11%	49%
2016 Unweighted; N=1782	44%	10%	47%
2015 Weighted; N=1199	39%	7%	54%
2015 Unweighted; N=1196	42%	7%	51%
c. Training officers to work with people from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds.			
2016 Weighted; N=1790	35%	13%	52%
2016 Unweighted; N=1780	40%	10%	49%
2015 Weighted; N=1199	32%	11%	57%
2015 Unweighted; N=1190	37%	8%	55%
d. Hiring more people of color and women as police officers.			
2016 Weighted; N=1787	26%	13%	60%
2016 Unweighted; N=1774	29%	10%	61%
2015 Weighted; N=1194	23%	10%	67%
2015 Unweighted; N=1187	26%	7%	67%
e. Thoroughly investigating complaints against police officers.			
2016 Weighted; N=1788	18%	21%	61%
2016 Unweighted; N=1780	21%	19%	59%
2015 Weighted; N=1197	19%	19%	62%
2015 Unweighted; N=1191	22%	15%	63%
f. Holding officers accountable who have violated the Bureau's policies.			
2016 Weighted; N=1787	21%	25%	54%
2016 Unweighted; N=1780	26%	22%	52%
2015 Weighted; N=1194	19%	23%	58%
2015 Unweighted; N=1192	24%	19%	56%

5. How confident are you that any changes being made in the Portland Police Bureau will have a lasting positive effect on police-community relations?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1764	2016 Unweighted N=1762	2015 Weighted N=1158	2015 Unweighted N=1157
Very confident	11%	11%	9%	11%
Somewhat confident	29%	34%	30%	34%
Not sure	34%	35%	38%	36%
Somewhat doubtful	19%	14%	15%	13%
Very doubtful	8%	6%	9%	6%

6. Do you agree or disagree that: “Portland Police officers use more physical force than necessary when dealing with _____”

Response Category	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree/Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. Community members in general.					
2016 Weighted; N=1758	5%	16%	43%	28%	8%
2016 Unweighted; N=1744	3%	16%	43%	30%	8%
2015 Weighted; N=1175	6%	17%	40%	30%	7%
2015 Unweighted; N=1164	4%	14%	43%	32%	7%
b. Racial or ethnic populations.					
2016 Weighted; N=1768	16%	29%	34%	15%	6%
2016 Unweighted; N=1758	12%	31%	33%	18%	6%
2015 Weighted; N=1180	17%	29%	31%	18%	6%
2015 Unweighted; N=1166	11%	27%	36%	20%	6%
c. People experiencing a mental health crisis.					
2016 Weighted; N=1763	13%	31%	34%	17%	6%
2016 Unweighted; N=1752	11%	30%	34%	19%	6%
2015 Weighted; N=1183	17%	27%	34%	16%	5%
2015 Unweighted; N=1169	12%	29%	35%	19%	5%
d. People in the LGBTQ community.					
2016 Weighted; N=1741	4%	11%	52%	24%	8%
2016 Unweighted; N=1730	4%	12%	52%	24%	8%
2015 Weighted; N=1165	5%	12%	53%	21%	8%
2015 Unweighted; N=1140	4%	12%	55%	23%	7%
e. People with disabilities.					
2016 Weighted; N=1759	6%	10%	50%	25%	9%
2016 Unweighted; N=1753	5%	10%	50%	27%	9%
2015 Weighted; N=1179	6%	12%	49%	25%	8%
2015 Unweighted; N=1170	4%	12%	48%	27%	8%
f. People in my neighborhood.					
2016 Weighted; N=1772	5%	8%	39%	32%	15%
2016 Unweighted; N=1763	3%	8%	38%	36%	15%
2015 Weighted; N=1183	5%	10%	43%	30%	13%
2015 Unweighted; N=1170	4%	8%	42%	34%	13%

7. Please tell us about your experience with the Portland police in the past year...

a. How often do you see Portland police on foot patrol in your neighborhood?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1798	2016 Unweighted N=1794	2015 Weighted N=1190	2015 Unweighted N=1186
Every day	2%	1%	2%	2%
Once a week	3%	2%	5%	4%
Once a month	6%	4%	9%	5%
Once a year	10%	7%	9%	7%
Never	79%	86%	75%	82%

Response Category	Yes	No
b. In the past year, have you had a casual conversation with a Portland police officer that did <u>not</u> involve you being stopped on foot or in a car to be questioned?		
2016 Weighted; N=1806	32%	68%
2016 Unweighted; N=1801	32%	68%
2015 Weighted; N=1206	31%	69%
2015 Unweighted; N=1202	31%	69%
c. Do you know the first or last name of any Portland police officer who patrols in your neighborhood now?		
2016 Weighted; N=1808	6%	94%
2016 Unweighted; N=1803	6%	94%
2015 Weighted; N=1208	7%	93%
2015 Unweighted; N=1203	7%	93%
d. During the past year, have you attended any meeting in Portland where a Portland police officer introduced him/herself?		
2016 Weighted; N=1807	12%	88%
2016 Unweighted; N=1799	11%	89%
2015 Weighted; N=1207	10%	90%
2015 Unweighted; N=1202	10%	90%
e. During the past year, have you attended any meeting in Portland where a Portland police officer explained what the police were doing to address neighborhood problems?		
2016 Weighted; N=1791	10%	90%
2016 Unweighted; N=1794	9%	91%
2015 Weighted; N=1207	7%	93%
2015 Unweighted; N=1203	7%	93%

8. How safe would you feel walking alone *at night*:

Response Category	Very Safe	Safe	Neither Safe Nor Unsafe	Unsafe	Very Unsafe
a. In your neighborhood?					
2016 Weighted; N=1812	21%	39%	17%	17%	5%
2016 Unweighted; N=1802	19%	40%	19%	17%	5%
2015 Weighted; N=1207	21%	41%	17%	15%	5%
2015 Unweighted; N=1205	20%	41%	19%	15%	6%
b. In Downtown Portland?					
2016 Weighted; N=1792	6%	27%	25%	27%	16%
2016 Unweighted; N=1762	4%	25%	24%	32%	15%
2015 Weighted; N=1188	6%	34%	25%	23%	12%
2015 Unweighted; N=1175	5%	31%	23%	27%	14%

9. We also want to know about experiences you may have had in the past 12 months.

a. Have you or anyone in your household been the victim of a crime in Portland over the past year?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1809	2016 Unweighted N=1800	2015 Weighted N=1191	2015 Unweighted N=1193
Yes	27%	21%	23%	20%
No	73%	79%	77%	80%

b. Did you contact the Portland Police in the past year to report a crime or ask for help? If “yes,” were you treated fairly in your most recent interaction?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1791	2016 Unweighted N=1769	2015 Weighted N=1190	2015 Unweighted N=1182
Yes (I had contact) treated fairly	30%	26%	28%	27%
Yes (I had contact) treated unfairly	3%	3%	5%	3%
No (I had no contact)	67%	71%	67%	70%

c. (If “YES” to the above question) Taking the whole experience into account, how satisfied are you with the way you were treated by the officer in your most recent interaction?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1365	2016 Unweighted N=1227	2015 Weighted N=894	2015 Unweighted N=801
Very satisfied	14%	16%	15%	17%
Satisfied	20%	18%	20%	21%
Dissatisfied	5%	4%	4%	3%
Very dissatisfied	5%	2%	6%	4%
No (I had no contact)	57%	59%	54%	54%

d. Did a Portland police officer contact you in the past year (ex: warning, traffic stop, citation, arrest)? If “YES,” were you treated fairly in your most recent interaction?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1787	2016 Unweighted N=1775	2015 Weighted N=1187	2015 Unweighted N=1175
Yes (I had contact) treated fairly	9%	7%	8%	8%
Yes (I had contact) treated unfairly	4%	2%	6%	3%
No (I had no contact)	87%	91%	86%	89%

e. (If “YES” to the above question) Taking the whole experience into account, how satisfied are you with the way you were treated by the officer in your most recent interaction?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1287	2016 Unweighted N=1099	2015 Weighted N=844	2015 Unweighted N=747
Very satisfied	4%	6%	5%	7%
Satisfied	8%	7%	8%	7%
Dissatisfied	5%	3%	5%	3%
Very dissatisfied	4%	2%	4%	3%
No (I had no contact)	79%	82%	78%	80%

- f. How comfortable would you feel calling the police for assistance if a family member was experiencing a mental health crisis?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1786	2016 Unweighted N=1768	2015 Weighted N=1178	2015 Unweighted N=1179
Very comfortable	22%	27%	22%	29%
Somewhat comfortable	36%	36%	36%	34%
Somewhat uncomfortable	26%	23%	26%	23%
Very uncomfortable	16%	14%	17%	15%

- g. If you called for help for someone experiencing a mental health crisis, how satisfied were you with the help you received?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1558	2016 Unweighted N=1526	2015 Weighted N=1057	2015 Unweighted N=1027
Very satisfied	3%	4%	4%	4%
Satisfied	4%	6%	5%	6%
Dissatisfied	2%	1%	3%	2%
Very dissatisfied	2%	1%	2%	2%
No (I had no contact)	89%	88%	86%	86%

10. Your survey is anonymous. The following questions are included only to help us know how well our results represent all residents in the City of Portland.

- a. What is your gender?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1806	2016 Unweighted N=1806	2015 Weighted N=1208	2015 Unweighted N=1205
Male	48%	43%	48%	42%
Female	50%	57%	50%	57%
Transgender	1%	N=3	1%	N=5
Other	1%	1%	1%	N=5

- b. Do you describe yourself as Spanish, Hispanic, Latino, or Chicano?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1784	2016 Unweighted N=1784	2015 Weighted N=1177	2015 Unweighted N=1177
Yes	9%	9%	9%	4%
No	91%	91%	91%	96%

- c. What is your racial background? (Mark all that apply)

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1772	2016 Unweighted N=1772	2015 Weighted N=1196	2015 Unweighted N=1196
Caucasian/White	82%	81%	82%	87%
African-American/Black	9%	7%	9%	7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6%	5%	6%	4%
Indian/Native American	4%	3%	4%	3%
Other	8%	8%	8%	4%

d. Do you identify as LGBTQ?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1753	2016 Unweighted N=1724	2015 Weighted N=1186	2015 Unweighted N=1162
Yes	10%	6%	12%	9%
No	90%	94%	88%	91%

e. What is the **highest** level of education you completed?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1801	2016 Unweighted N=1802	2015 Weighted N=1200	2015 Unweighted N=1198
Some high school or less	2%	3%	2%	2%
High school degree/GED	7%	10%	7%	10%
Some college, but no degree	21%	22%	17%	21%
Associate's degree	9%	9%	10%	8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	62%	55%	63%	59%

f. What is your age?

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1796	2016 Unweighted N=1796	2015 Weighted N=1206	2015 Unweighted N=1206
Under 30	24%	3%	24%	4%
30-44	32%	15%	32%	26%
45-59	25%	28%	25%	26%
60-74	13%	41%	13%	30%
Over 74	6%	13%	6%	14%

For the following questions, mental health issues are defined as conditions such as depression, anxiety, bipolar, schizophrenia or PTSD.

Response Category	Yes	No
g. Do you have an <u>immediate family member</u> with a mental health issue?		
2016 Weighted; N=1797	36%	64%
2016 Unweighted; N=1792	29%	71%
h. If "YES," do you believe <u>your family member's</u> mental health issue would affect interactions with police officers?		
2016 Weighted; N=640	55%	45%
2016 Unweighted; N=505	52%	48%
i. Do <u>you</u> have a mental health issue?		
2016 Weighted; N=1779	19%	81%
2016 Unweighted; N=1773	10%	90%
j. If "YES" do you believe <u>If "YES" do you believe your mental health issue</u> would affect interactions with police officers?		
2016 Weighted; N=325	36%	64%
2016 Unweighted; N=180	31%	69%
k. Do you qualify as someone with a "disability" as defined by the government?		
2016 Weighted; N=1772	8%	92%
2016 Unweighted; N=1762	10%	90%
2015 Weighted; N=1195	10%	90%
2015 Unweighted; N=1189	12%	88%

11. Portland’s 5-digit Zip Codes all start with “972.” Please provide the last two digits of your home Zip Code

Response Category	2016 Weighted N=1829	2016 Unweighted N=1829
North	11%	13%
Northeast	31%	37%
Northwest	9%	3%
Southeast	39%	35%
Southwest	11%	12%

Appendix B

Selected Media Coverage of Portland Police Immediately Before and During Survey Period

Police contract

- What a bridge crane has to do with Portland's police contract [OPB](#), October 6
- What's wrong with the new police union contract? [Willamette Week](#), October 12
- Protesters and police clash outside City Hall after Portland Police union contract vote [OPB](#), October 12

Election protests

- Police arrest six protesters from masked group [KOIN](#), November 5
- Police: 71 arrested during Saturday night's anti-Trump protest in Portland [KGW](#), November 12
- Portland police identify two men arrested in connection to shooting at anti-Trump protest [OregonLive](#), November 12
- Police seek more criminal suspects in Portland protests [OPB](#), November 15
- Police arrest organizer of Portland's anti-Trump protests [Willamette Week](#), November 21

Police chief

- Former Portland Police chief Larry O'Dea faces misdemeanor charge [OregonLive](#), October 25