



Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans

Community-Police Dialogues

2023 RESULTS

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Introduction

The Seattle University Crime & Justice Research Center has collaborated with the Seattle Police Department (SPD) since 2015 to conduct the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey as part of the Micro-Community Policing Plans (MCP). Virtual community-Police dialogues are conducted via Zoom videoconference to provide opportunity for community members and police to explore and discuss the Seattle Public Safety Survey results.¹ Dialogues are facilitated by Dr. Jacqueline Helfgott, Professor, Director of the Seattle University Crime & Justice Research Center and co-facilitated by the respective precinct-based MCP Research Analyst on the Seattle Police Department's Micro-Community Policing Plans research team. The 2023 SPD MCP Research Team is: Elaria Zakhary (North Precinct), Eden Sedgwick (South Precinct), Ana Carpenter (East and West Precincts), Zachary Dar (Citywide), and Quinn Priebe (Southwest Precinct).

Seattle University conducted 15 virtual community-police dialogues from May through August 2023: three for each precinct. The dialogues are conducted in conjunction with the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey in between annual survey administrations² to provide community members the opportunity to engage in conversation with Seattle Police personnel about the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey results, and to discuss real-time concerns about crime, public safety, and security at the micro-community (neighborhood) and precinct levels. All who live and/or work in Seattle were eligible to participate in the virtual community-police dialogues, allowing community members to meet, collaborate, and network with the officers and command staff in their precinct.

The results presented in this report show what was discussed in the dialogues, the themes that arose citywide and at the precinct levels, and post-dialogue feedback from participants. The 2023 dialogues involved 129 community members and 130 police personnel³ who participated in the dialogue sessions conducted from May 2023- August 2023. The results presented in this report convey the essence of the dialogues and highlight the key themes in the precinct discussions.

¹ The virtual community-police dialogues were implemented in 2021 for the first time. From Prior to 2021, community focus groups were conducted in between survey administrations. The community-police dialogues were implemented upon request of community members who wanted to have more direct engagement with Seattle Police personnel.

² The annual Seattle Public Safety Survey is administered annually from October 15-November 30. The SPD MCP Community-Police Dialogues are held from May through August after the annual results are released.

³ This is the total number of community members and police who participated in the 15 dialogues conducted from May-August 2023. Some of the community personnel and many of the police personnel attended multiple dialogue sessions.

Outreach

The 2023 SPD MCPP Community-Police Dialogues were advertised through flyers calling for community and police participants (See Appendix A). The flyers soliciting community members were distributed to the public through the SPD MCPP webpage, the Seattle Police Blotter, Nextdoor, Facebook, X, LinkedIn, Instagram/Threads other social media, and email lists used to administer the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey. Outreach was also conducted through presentations to community groups within Seattle, community-outreach events, and through op-ed articles published in Seattle-specific outlets. Police participants were recruited through physical and digital distribution of the flyer and internal emails to SPD's civilian and sworn personnel.

Participants

Each session included community members and police participants, including sworn and civilian personnel from patrol through command staff who work in the respective precincts, and personnel representing other precincts, SPD Headquarters including collaborative policing, crisis intervention, and training units. In addition, newly hired SPD recruits participating in the SPD "Before the Badge" training program participated in the dialogues. Effort was made through outreach to city agencies to improve citywide representation of community liaisons and decision-makers. Community members include those who live and/or work in Seattle and many were independent stakeholders, such as business owners, contributors to neighborhood councils, and a range of otherwise involved community members.

Dialogue Facilitation

Three community-police dialogues were held in each of the five police precincts - East, North, South, Southwest, and West (a total of 15 dialogues) - on designated Monday nights from 5:30-7:30 pm Pacific via Zoom video conferencing from May through August 2023. Dialogues were facilitated by Dr. Jaqueline Helfgott and co-facilitated by the respective precinct MCPP Research Analyst, while 2-3 other Research Analysts took detailed notes, excluding participants' identifiable information.

The dialogues were conducted using a restorative justice framework, with an emphasis on strengthening relationships through sharing personal experiences and developing understanding, mutual trust, and respect.⁴ Participants were prompted to think about

⁴ The restorative framework used in the dialogues is based on the work of Howard Zehr and other scholars (Zehr, H (2015) *The Little Book of Restorative Justice*, 2nd ed. Good Books; Van Ness, D., and K. H. Strong (2015). *Restoring justice*, 5th ed. New York: Routledge) and is an adaptation of the dialogue framework used in "Citizens, Victims, and Offenders Restoring Justice." (Helfgott, J.B., Lovell, M.L., Lawrence, C.F. (2002). Citizens, Victims, and Offenders Restoring Justice: Accountability, healing, and hope through storytelling and dialogue. *Crime Victims Report*, 6, 3-4+; Helfgott, J.B., Lovell, M.L., Lawrence, C.F., & Parsonage, W.H. (2000). Development of the Citizens, Victims, and Offenders Restoring Justice Program at the Washington State Reformatory. *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 10, 363-399; Helfgott, J.B., Lovell, M.L., Lawrence, C.F., &

how they perceive each other, their role in Seattle's wellbeing and neighborhood quality of life, and how a collective effort can improve public safety.

The following ground rules were established at the beginning of each dialogue to protect the anonymity of the participants and to facilitate a culture of openness and honesty:

- (1) Help create a safe space – Use “I” rather than “you” statements, avoid name calling and/or nuanced comments negatively directed in ways that make the conversation feel unsafe. Allow others to express their thoughts and feelings in the spirit of open dialogue keeping in mind that there are no “right” or “wrong” feelings .
- (2) Make room for others to speak – Avoid crosstalk, interruptions, try not to dominate the conversation.
- (3) Maintain confidentiality/privacy -Respect the level of disclosure each participant chooses to maintain; respect the privacy of group members - do not screenshot or take a video of the session.
- (4) Please commit to participating in the entire session. If at any point you need to leave, please let everyone know in the chat.
- (5) Have your video on – Seeing each other helps to minimize the social distancing inherent in the virtual format. The idea behind these sessions is to do our best to make the event as close as possible to an in-person gathering in a shared space while maintaining the logistical convenience of the online format. If you must have your camera off, if you can at least turn it on while speaking it would be much appreciated!

The meetings were not recorded, and participants were asked not to record or photograph sessions. Following a brief introduction, during which the focus and purpose of the dialogues were introduced, and the top concerns/themes of the 2022 Seattle Public Safety survey were presented, the dialogues focused on: Expectations and Focus, Reimagining Public Safety and Police-Community Engagement, and Discussion Wrap-up. Community and police attendees were invited to share what topics were at the forefront of their minds, what the number one thing they wanted to accomplish during the session, and what would be needed, in their opinion, for the dialogue to be considered a success. Participants were then asked to share ways they believed the community and members of the police could work together, in concrete ways, to increase public safety and neighborhood quality of life for all. At the conclusion of the sessions, participants were asked to raise topics that remained unaddressed for them and their hopes for moving forward.

Parsonage, W.H. (2000). Results from the pilot study of the Citizens, Victims, and Offenders Restoring Justice Program at the Washington State Reformatory. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 16, 5-31; Lovell, M.L., Helfgott, J.B., & Lawrence, C.F. (2002a). Narrative accounts from the Citizens, Victims, and Offenders Restoring Justice program at the Washington State Reformatory. *Contemporary Justice Review*, 5, 261-272.

Analysis

Research Analysts observed and participated in the dialogues and took written notes, documenting impactful quotations and recurring themes in each of the sessions, while maintaining the privacy of the participants. In addition, participant observation reflection comments were completed by the facilitator and research analysts following the meeting with the purpose of capturing the nuanced tone of the discussion and general feel of each of the sessions. The notes and reflection comments were analyzed using ATLAS.ti⁵ identifying relevant themes measured in the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey, recognizing unique dialogue-specific themes, and noting quotes that reflected these themes. Qualitative data collected through the notes and participant observer comments were also analyzed to identify the most frequently mentioned concrete actions suggested by community and police participants to help improve neighborhood quality of life and safety.

Theme Coding

The dialogue notes and participant observation reflection comments were coded for themes. Citywide themes are reported as larger categories that encompass several other, more specific subsets of the theme; for instance, 'Police Capacity' encompasses several subsets including '9-1-1 call prioritization, response,' 'Staffing - lack or loss,' 'Staffing – Recruitment, Training, & Before the Badge,' and 'Other' (for discussions of police capacity that did not specify further).

The creation of subthemes of the larger themes allows for a detailed understanding of the specific topics of discussion, while sorting these by their overarching concept improves our ability to provide a simplified overview of discussed topics. ATLAS.ti software was used to identify these themes in each individual document, calculate frequencies, and rank the prevalence by document, dialogue, and precinct.

The theme categories include 'Politics,' 'Police Legitimacy,' 'Homelessness & (Non-Police) Social Services,' 'Communication,' 'Social Cohesion,' 'Alternative Responses (to calls for service),' 'Education of SPD & Police Practice,' 'Police Capacity,' 'Fear of Crime,' 'Informal Social Control,' 'Crime,' and 'MCPD.'

The subcategories of these overarching themes are described in detail in each precinct in which they occur and are briefly displayed below:

⁵ ATLAS.ti is a qualitative data analysis software.

Theme Category	Subcategories
Politics	City Politics (City Council, Voting, City Policy) SPD Politics (Police Procedure, Internal Policy, Promotion Procedure) SPD Politics (Unions)
Police Legitimacy	Lack of Trust (SPD Specifically) (-) Legitimacy (Negative, Questioned) (+) Legitimacy (Positive, Support)
Homelessness & (Non-Police) Social Services	Homelessness (Encampments, Presence, Need for Support) Non-Police/City Social Services (Use or Need, Non-Police Response to Public Safety)
Communication	Community-Police Relationship (Improvement, Building) Community-Police Relationship (Broken) Police Public Relations (PR) (Media, News, Social Media Presence, Formal Communication) Informal Community-Police Communication (Street-Level, Personal Familiarity)
Social Cohesion	(-) Social Cohesion (Loss of Community & Desire to Leave) (+) Social Cohesion (Familiarity with Neighbors, Sense of & Desire to Help Community)
Alternative Police Responses (to calls for service)	Alternative Responses (Drugs) Alternative Responses (Homelessness) Alternative Responses (Mental Health Crises) Alternative Responses (General; Desire for Unarmed/CSO Response)
Education of SPD	Police Education (CPC/CSO Information/Role, specifically) Police Education (SPD Action, Policy, General knowledge) Police Education (9-1-1 & Crime Reporting, Specifically) Police Education (SPD/Personnel Opinion Sharing)
Police Capacity	Police Capacity (9-1-1 call prioritization, response) Police Capacity (Staffing – lack or loss) Police Capacity (Staffing – Recruitment, Training, & Before the Badge (BTB)) Police Capacity (Other; Capacity in General)
Fear of Crime	Fear of Crime (In General & Personal Safety)
Informal Social Control	(+) Informal Social Control (Inv. In Pub Safety, Police Collaboration) (-) Informal Social Control (Social Disorganization/Dysfunction)
Crime	Crime (Property) Crime (Public Order: Drugs, Threats, Prostitution) Crime (Traffic, Bike, Pedestrian, Transit) Crime (Violent, Guns) Crime (General, Unspecified)
MCPP	Use of Data (Survey & Dialogue) Methodology (Outreach, Diversity of Participants)

Post-Dialogue Survey Feedback

After each dialogue, all participants were invited via email to participate in a post-dialogue survey designed to elicit feedback on their reaction to the topics, participants, facilitation, and so on. The link to the post-dialogue feedback survey was sent to the same email addresses as the zoom invitation links for the dialogues provided by the participants.

The post-dialogue feedback survey contained open-ended qualitative questions as well as quantitative forced choice and Likert-type items. The qualitative components prompted participants to provide written feedback on what they had hoped to gain, why they participated in the dialogue, what their most prominent takeaway was from the session, topics that were not discussed that they would have liked to address, and other feedback suggestions. These open-ended questions allow participants to explain in their own words how these dialogues can improve, as well as where they may have succeeded or failed in improving the communication between Seattle residents and police personnel. The quantitative components addressed the respondents' interest in participating in future dialogues, their participation in the 2022 Seattle Public Safety Survey, and whether they reviewed the 2022 Survey results. Participants were also asked if they gained what they had hoped to from the meeting they attended, if they felt safe discussing their experiences, and if they would be interested in participating in future dialogues. These questions were measured on a 5-point scale allowing the following responses: definitely not; probably not; might or might not; probably yes; absolutely yes.

Dialogue Satisfaction

The post-dialogue survey also included five quantitative measures of dialogue satisfaction (Length, Agenda, Participants, Technology, and Facilitation), presented with Likert-type scale responses. The mean of these responses is represented as the overall, or total, level of satisfaction with the dialogues, where: 1 = extremely dissatisfied, 2 = moderately dissatisfied, 3 = slightly dissatisfied, 4 = neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 5 = slightly satisfied, 6 = moderately satisfied, & 7 = extremely satisfied.

Dialogue satisfaction is presented in each section of this report (Citywide, East, North, South, Southwest, & West) with a graph comparing the mean satisfaction of community participants to that of the participating SPD personnel that completed the survey.

Citywide

Crime and Public Safety Concerns

Participants

Dialogue (Order for All Precincts)	Community Members <i>N</i> = 129	Seattle Police Personnel <i>N</i> = 130	Total <i>N</i> = 259
1	<i>n</i> = 27	<i>n</i> = 38	<i>n</i> = 65
2	<i>n</i> = 58	<i>n</i> = 50	<i>n</i> = 108
3	<i>n</i> = 44	<i>n</i> = 42	<i>n</i> = 86

Themes

Top Themes from All 2023 Dialogues
1. Communication
2. Police Legitimacy
3. Police Capacity
4. Fear of Crime
5. Education of SPD

The citywide “Top Themes” section displays the top five recurring themes identified for all 15 the 2023 dialogues conducted across the five precincts. The top 5 themes in the dialogue discussions were: Communication, Police Legitimacy, Education of SPD, Police Capacity, and Fear of Crime.

The Communication theme encapsulates discussions of the Police-Community Relationship in Seattle, SPD Public Relations (formal communication), and importantly, Informal Community-Police Communication (often described as street-level communication where officers are outside of patrol vehicles).

Police Capacity encompasses 9-1-1 Response (Call Prioritization, a Lack of Staffing, Staffing Efforts (Recruitment, Training, & Before the Badge), and ‘Other’ (for discussions of police capacity that did not specify further and referenced police capacity in general).

Education of SPD includes Education of Crime Prevention Coordinators (CPCs) and Community Service Officers (CSOs), such as their role and function, Education of SPD and police action generally, Education regarding 9-1-1 and Crime Reporting (when and why to call 9-1-1), and Education of SPD by way of opinion sharing (on any topic).

The theme of Police Legitimacy represents both the positive support (+ Legitimacy) for SPD and the negative questioning (- Legitimacy) of SPD. It discusses the issue of distrust of the police.

Fear of Crime includes references to states of fear of victimization or for one's own safety (there were no subcategories of this item that were frequent enough to differentiate between in the present data).

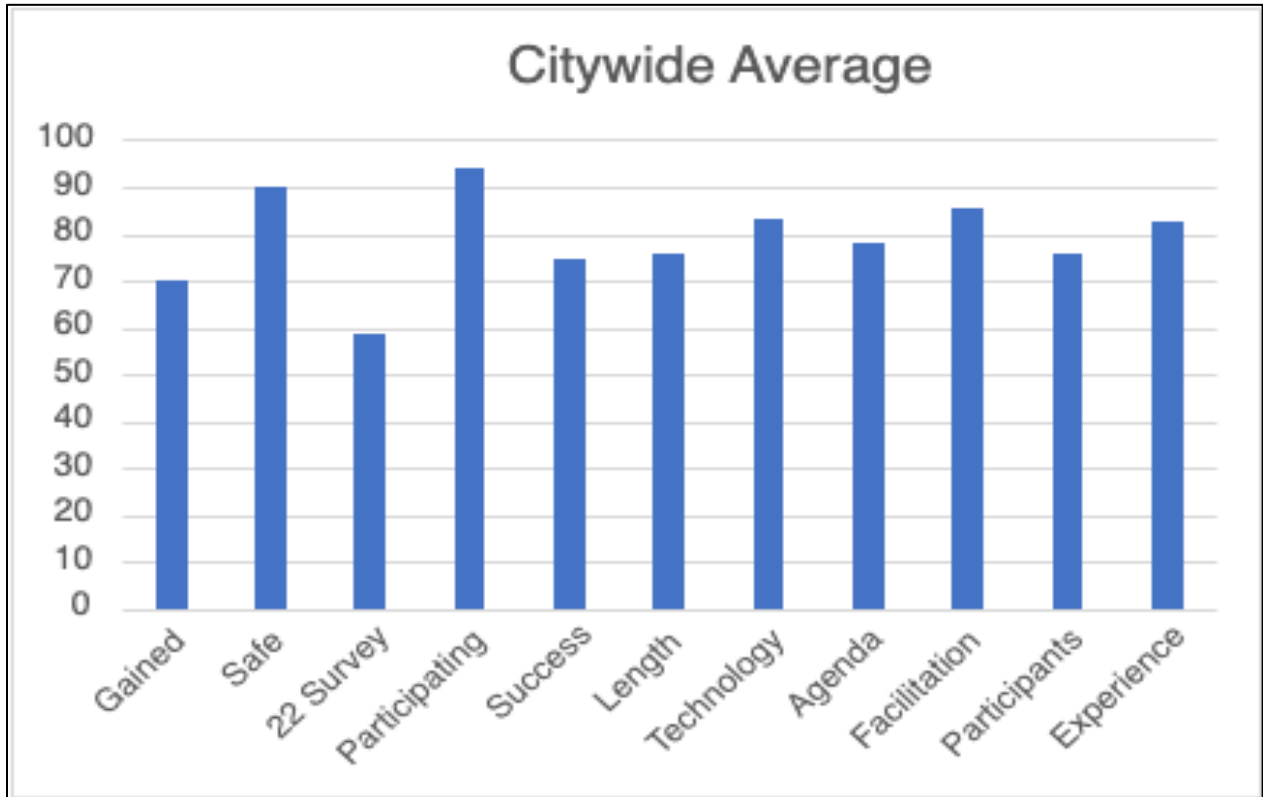
These top themes indicate that, overall, those who attended these dialogues and participated, regardless of precinct or date, emphasized a desire to discuss information sharing and relationship building (Communication), the capability and preparedness of SPD specifically (Police Capacity), and improve their knowledge of SPD roles, actions, opinions, and 9-1-1 operations (Education). Additionally, participants expressed a pronounced desire to discuss their perceptions and experiences with police officers, of all types, in their community and neighborhoods (Police Legitimacy), as well as their levels of fear of crime and concern for their safety (Fear of Crime).

Post-Dialogue Feedback

Satisfaction

At the end of the dialogue, participants were asked the following questions on a 100-point scale: 0 being extremely dissatisfied and 100 being extremely satisfied. Participants' satisfaction with achieving what they had hoped from attending the dialogues: Among the ($n=35$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 0 to 100-point scale was 69.94%. Participants' comfort in discussing their experiences: Among the ($n=35$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 89.83%. Participation in the 2022 Seattle Public Safety Survey: Of the ($n=25$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 58.44%. Willingness to participate in future dialogues: Among the ($n=34$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 94.16%. Consideration of the dialogue experience as a success: Among the ($n=35$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 74.48%. Satisfaction with the dialogue's length: Among the ($n=36$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 75.60%. Satisfaction with the technology used in the dialogue: Among the ($n=35$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 82.99%. Satisfaction with the agenda of the dialogue: Among the ($n=35$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 78.26%. Satisfaction with the facilitation of the dialogue: Among the ($n=35$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 85.29%. Satisfaction with the participants in the dialogue: Among the ($n=35$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 75.49%. Satisfaction with the overall experience of the dialogue: Among the ($n=36$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 82.45%.

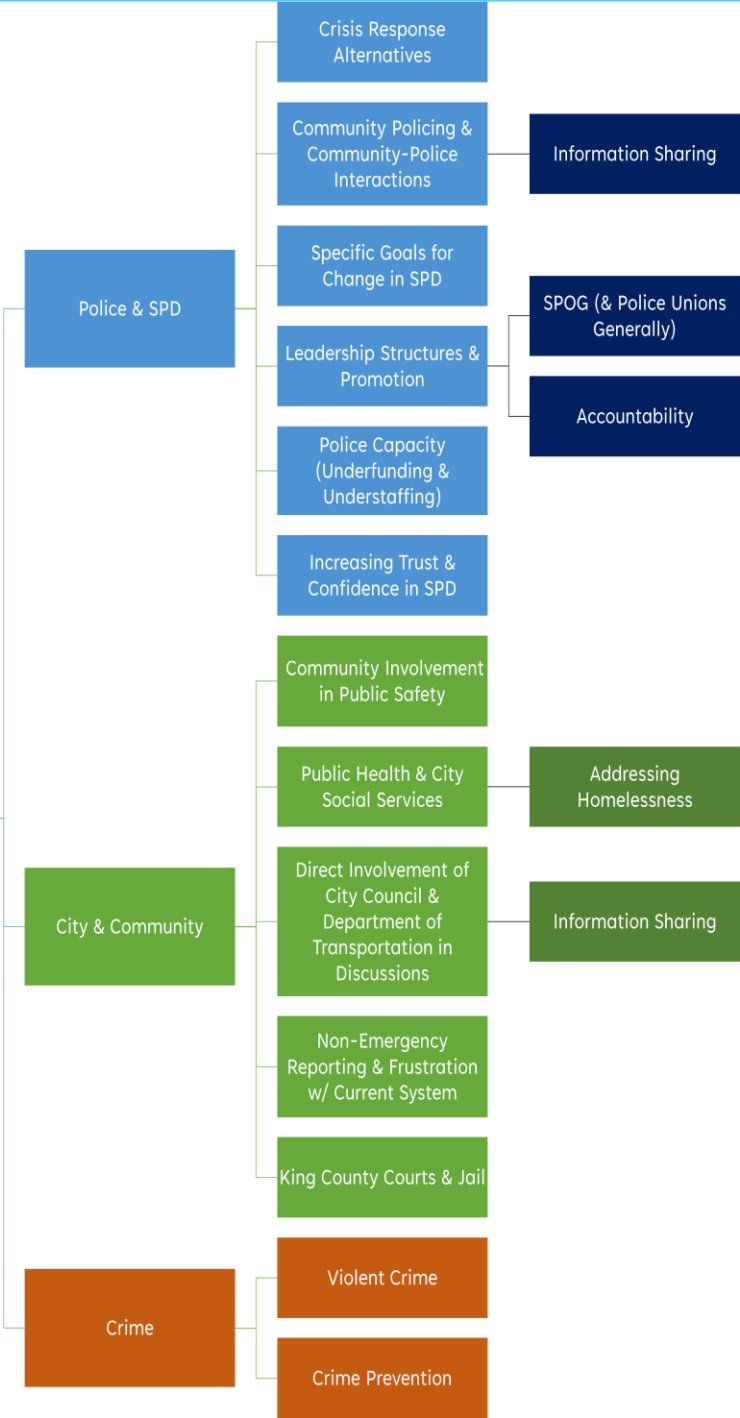
Question	N	Mean	SD
Did you gain what you had hoped from participating in the Community-Police Dialogue? (Gained)	35	69.94	25.20
Did you feel safe discussing your experience in the context of the Community-Police Dialogue? (Safe)	35	89.83	16.05
Did you participate in the 2022 Seattle Public Safety Survey? ('22 Survey)	25	58.44	38.12
Would you be interested in participating in a future Community-Police Dialogue? (Participating)	34	94.16	9.938
Do you consider the dialogue experience a success in terms of meeting your needs for participation? (Success)	35	74.48	24.14
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's length? (Length)	36	75.60	22.83
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's technology? (Technology)	35	82.99	21.41
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's agenda? (Agenda)	35	78.26	18.65
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's facilitation? (Facilitation)	35	85.29	15.41
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's participants? (Participants)	35	75.49	21.53
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's overall experience? (Experience)	36	82.45	15.61



Desired Outcomes

When participants were asked to describe in their own words topics they would like to discuss in future dialogues, they offered a wide range of suggestions. These ideas are represented visually above, consolidated into three main categories: Police & SPD, City & Community, and Crime.

Requested Future Dialogue Topics
(Post-Survey Narrative Comments)



East Precinct

Crime and Public Safety Concerns

Participants

Dialogue Dates	Community Members N= 20	Seattle Police Personnel N= 27
May 15 th , 2023	n= 6	n= 6
June 26 th , 2023	n= 8	n= 14
July 31 st , 2023	n= 6	n= 7

Themes

Top Themes from 2023 East Dialogues

1. Community-Police Relationship (Improvement, Building)
2. Informal Social Control (Inv. In Pub Safety, Police Collaboration)
3. Police Education (SPD Action, Policy, General knowledge)
4. Legitimacy (Negative, Questioned)
5. Police Capacity (Staffing – lack or loss)

The East Precinct “Top Themes” section displays the top five recurring themes that were identified in all three of the 2023 dialogues conducted in the East Precinct. These themes include more specific subsets of the larger categories represented on the larger citywide scale. The top 5 themes represented here include Community-Police Relationship (Improvement, Building), Informal Social Control (Inv. In Pub Safety, Police Collaboration), Police Education (SPD Action, Policy, General knowledge), Legitimacy (Negative, Questioned), and Police Capacity (Staffing – lack or loss).

Community-Police Relationship, as a subtheme, represents the relational components of the larger Communication theme and addresses dialogue discussions of community members’ desires to improve and build communication lines and relationships between citizens and police officers.

Community-Police Collaborations for Public Safety is a subcategory of the (+) Informal Social Control theme and includes discussion topics such as community efforts to be involved in public safety and a willingness or desire to work collaboratively with SPD. These collaborative efforts include Block Watches, Neighborhood Councils, and participation in Advisory Councils.

Education of SPD includes Education of Crime Prevention Coordinators (CPCs) and Community Service Officers (CSOs), such as their role and function, Education of SPD and police action generally, Education regarding 9-1-1 and Crime Reporting (when and why to call 9-1-1), and Education of SPD by way of opinion sharing (on any topic).

The theme of Police Legitimacy represents both the positive support (+ Legitimacy) for SPD and the negative questioning (- Legitimacy) of SPD. It discusses the issue of distrust of the police.

Finally, Police Capacity encompasses 9-1-1 Response (Call Prioritization, a Lack of Staffing, Staffing Efforts (Recruitment, Training, & Before the Badge), and 'Other' (for discussions of police capacity that did not specify further and referenced police capacity in general).

These top East Precinct-specific themes are like those reported in the Citywide section but are more specific in regard to what was discussed in these precinct dialogues in particular. Three of the top Five Citywide themes are mirrored in the East Precinct, including Police Capacity (Police Staffing; Issues with 9-1-1), Police Education, and Police Legitimacy. The Citywide theme(s) of Communication and Fear of Crime are not represented in the top East Precinct concerns in 2023.

Dialogue Specific Themes

East Dialogue 1 – May 15th, 2023

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. City Politics (City Council, Voting, City Policy)
2. Legitimacy (Negative, Questioned)
3. Police Education (9-1-1 & Crime Reporting, Specifically)
4. Informal Social Control (Social Disorganization/Dysfunction)
5. Police Capacity (9-1-1 call prioritization, response)

"One positive is that we're here. We're on this call together"(CM)

"It really sucks to hear people say that we're here to protect frustrated as well, I guess, with our hands being tied." (SPD)

"We need to bridge different organizations and individuals who are in this line of work and in the community, so that people know there

East Dialogue 2 – June 26th 2023

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Police Education (SPD Action, Policy, General knowledge)
2. Police Capacity (Staffing – lack or loss)
3. Police Capacity (9-1-1 call prioritization, response)
4. Police Education (SPD/Personnel Opinion Sharing)
5. Social Cohesion (Familiarity with Neighbors, Sense of & Desire to Help Community)

"In spite of all that, I want to be here to help the community. And to me, it's just the citizens of Seattle deserve better. You know with more positive policing and building up the force and the only way we're gonna do that is keep recruiting good people to do this and that's why I'm here" (SPD)

"It's what each of you make of it. And I believe that, you know, by having meeting like this, we can get things done." (SPD)

"You know all these new recruits coming on and all that, they're our future. They're part of the pillar of society, right?" (SPD)

East Dialogue 3 – July 31st 2023

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Community-Police Relationship (Improvement, Building)
2. Informal Social Control (Inv. In Pub Safety, Police Collaboration)
3. Police Capacity (Staffing – Recruitment, Training, & Before the Badge (BTB))
4. Fear of Crime (In General & Personal Safety)
5. Social Cohesion (Familiarity with Neighbors, Sense of & Desire to Help Community)

*"It may seem like small things until it's happening to you."
(CM)*

"We had a great relationship not only with the schools, but with the communities as well. We need to start building those back up!" (SPD)

"The community doesn't know how or why we do things, and they

"Circle work allows everyone to have a voice, for those who can't see eye-to-eye, help see each other as humans, not enemies" (SPD)

"We'd be able to fix the world a little bit more but that's the biggest problem we have - how do we do outreach to people that either we're not typically getting to or don't initially want to deal with the police and then having those tough conversations" (SPD)

Reimagining Public Safety and Police-Community Engagement

How can police and community work together to address public safety concerns?

Top Ideas Surrounding Public Safety and Police-Community Engagement

1. Report crime online or through 9-1-1
2. Engage more youth in conversations surrounding public safety
3. Increase Formal and Informal communication With Officers (Creating Relationships)
4. Get involved in community groups (e.g., Block Watch and/or P-Patch Gardening)
5. Participating in Crime Prevention (e.g. Personal Safety and De-escalation training)

"Report crimes. If you don't report it, from our perspective, it didn't happen. Without that report, you can say you're afraid of crime, but without the reporting, the data says it didn't happen. Our department, because of our dwindling numbers, has to utilize the data to direct police response." (SPD)

"We should be having discussions with the staff, with the board about how to make the schools safer, the students safer." (SPD)

Post-Survey Feedback

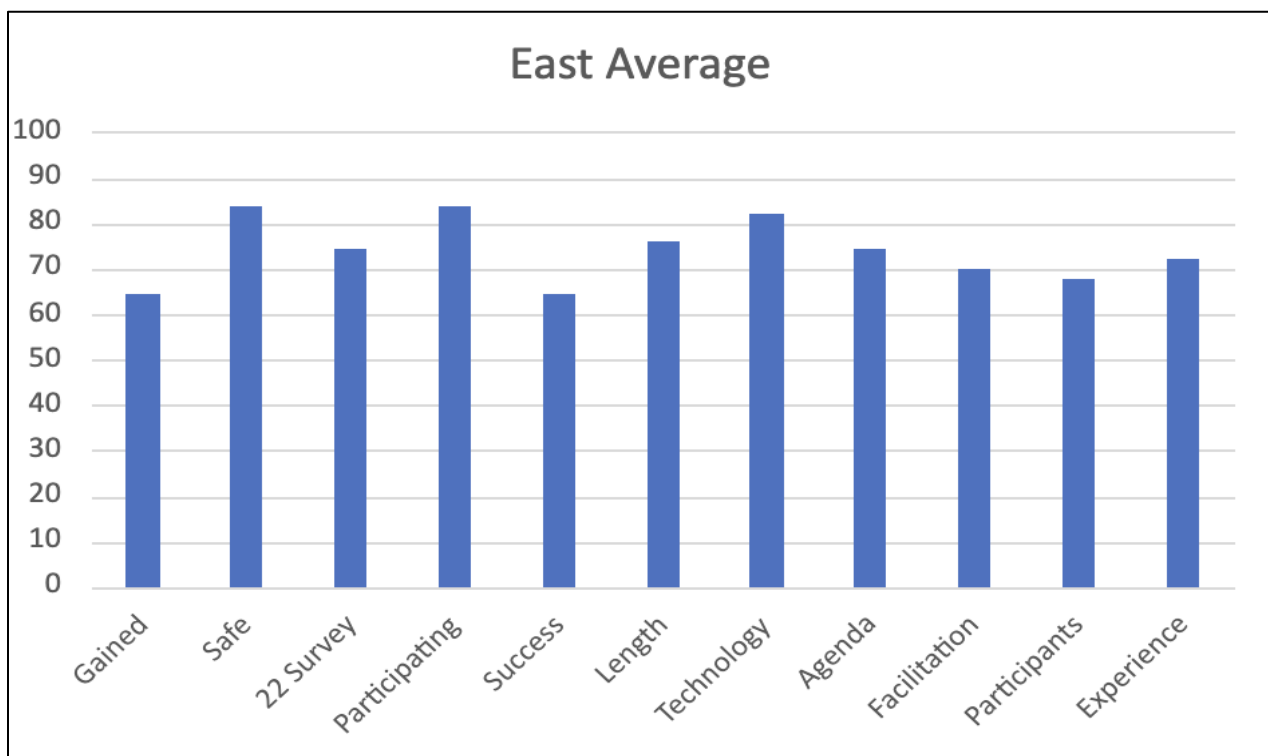
Satisfaction

At the end of the dialogue, participants were asked the following questions on a 100-point scale: 0 being extremely dissatisfied and 100 being extremely satisfied.

Participants' satisfaction with achieving what they had hoped from attending the dialogues: Among the ($n=12$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 0 to 100-point scale was 64.33%. Participants' comfort in discussing their experiences: Among the ($n=12$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 83.75%. Participation in the 2022 Seattle Public Safety Survey: Of the ($n=7$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 74.14%. Willingness to participate in future dialogues: Among the ($n=12$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 83.67%. Consideration of the dialogue experience as a success: Among the ($n=12$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 64.67%. Satisfaction with the dialogue's length: Among the ($n=13$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 76.15%. Satisfaction with the technology used in the dialogue: Among the ($n=12$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 82.08%. Satisfaction with the agenda of the dialogue: Among the ($n=12$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 74.50%. Satisfaction with the facilitation of the dialogue: Among the ($n=13$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 70.08%. Satisfaction with the participants in the dialogue: Among the ($n=12$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 67.67%. Satisfaction with the overall experience of the dialogue: Among the ($n=13$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 72.23%.

Question	N	Mean	SD
Did you gain what you had hoped from participating in the Community-Police Dialogue? (Gained)	12	64.33	19.275
Did you feel safe discussing your experience in the context of the Community-Police Dialogue? (safe)	12	83.75	26.938
Did you participate in the 2022 Seattle Public Safety Survey? ('22 Survey)	7	74.14	48.605
Would you be interested in participating in a future Community-Police Dialogue? (Participating)	12	83.67	17.495
Do you consider the dialogue experience a success in terms of meeting your needs for participation? (Success)	12	64.67	18.695
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's length? (Length)	13	76.15	25.700
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's	12	82.08	17.712

technology? (Technology)			
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's agenda? (Agenda)	12	74.50	20.416
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's facilitation? (Facilitation)	13	70.08	27.369
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's participants? (Participants)	12	67.67	18.568
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's overall experience? (Experience)	13	72.23	21.308



Desired Outcomes

In response to the open-ended question asking participants for feedback to improve future Community-Police dialogues, the respondents from the East Precinct addressed both specific and general goals for future meetings. These included limiting participants commentary, increasing community member participation, more in-depth responses from SPD officers. Finally, additional comments noted the respondents' interest in learning more about police, public safety, and how community members can be active in public safety efforts.

North Precinct

Crime and Public Safety Concerns

Participants

Dialogue Dates	Community Members N= 41	Seattle Police Personnel N= 36
May 22 nd , 2023	n= 9	n= 13
July 3 rd , 2023	n= 19	n= 14
August 7 th , 2023	n= 13	n= 9

Themes

Top Themes from 2023 North Dialogues

1. Police Capacity (9-1-1 call prioritization, response, Staffing - Recruitment)
2. Crime (Public Order: Drugs, Threats, Prostitution)
3. Education of SPD (911 and Crime Reporting)
4. Homelessness & Non-Police Social Services (Use or Need, Non-Police Response to Public Safety)
5. Alternative Police Responses (Mental Health, Homelessness)

The North Precinct “Top Themes” section displays the top five recurring themes that were identified in all three of the 2023 dialogues conducted in the North Precinct. These themes include more specific subsets of the larger categories represented on the more general citywide scale. The top 5 themes represented here include Police Capacity, Crime, Education of SPD, Homelessness & Non-Police Social Services, and Alternative Police Responses.

Police Capacity is a large theme that includes discussions surrounding the ways that calls for service are categorized and the order that they are addressed and SPD’s recruitment. This subtopic also addresses the dialogue participants’ discourse regarding SPD’s capacity to respond to calls and provide services and who the individuals are that get recruited.

Crime involving Drugs is included in the larger theme of Crime (specifically, Public Order Crime) and includes discussions of drug use, police responses to drug use, and the community impact of these issues.

Education of SPD of 911 and Crime Reporting refers to a subset of the larger theme of Education of SPD and indicates that the dialogues in the North Precinct included discussions surrounding what SPD does and what the role of departmental policy may be in these actions.

Homelessness & Non-Police Social Services is a large theme that includes discussions surrounding homelessness and the use or need of non-police responses to public safety.

Alternative Police Responses is a large theme that includes discussions surrounding alternative police responses to homelessness and drugs. In the Dialogues, the discussion

was brought when asked what other resources SPD has for calls on homelessness and drugs.

The themes identified within the North Precinct dialogue material's top themes are much more nuanced than the overarching top themes of Seattle on the Citywide level. The citywide themes of Police Capacity and Education of SPD are represented in the North Precinct, particularly in relation to understanding the limitations within SPD and the resources they have. The key difference between the North Precinct and Citywide themes is the discussion of crime within the North Precinct, which appears to be the second most common theme of the North Precinct but is not present on the Citywide top theme list.

Dialogue Specific Themes

North Dialogue 1 – May 22nd, 2023

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Police Capacity (Call Prioritization, Response, Recruitment)
2. Crime (Drugs, Prostitution, Property)
3. Education of SPD (Crime Reporting, CPC Information)
4. Community Police Communication
5. Homelessness & Non-Police Social Services

"Yeah, I have a little doubt about that because you guys are always so busy, but okay" (CM)

*"As somebody who used to take 911 calls, I wanna empower everyone here to continue to call 911."
(SPD)*

"What types of incidences currently handled by law enforcement, would it be better addressed by a civilian response, a community lead response, or by prevention." (CM)

"I'm very low down on the polls as far as where we respond, the tricky thing is that we just wanna make sure that the scene is safe and then we don't care who deals with it after that as soon as soon as the scene safe." (SPD)

North Dialogue 2 – July 3rd, 2023

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Crime (Drugs, Prostitution, Property)
2. Fear of Crime (Personal Safety)
3. Police Capacity (Call Prioritization, Response)
4. Alternative Police Responses (Mental Health Crises, Drugs, Unarmed Response)
5. Education of SPD (911 & Crime Reporting, CPC/CSO Role)

"We're all equally community members...that prostitute on Aurora is still a human being" (CM)

"Call so the statistics exist, and crimes can be documented. That is how we argue for more resources.." (SPD)

"What if people are doing prostitution, dealing, or drugs in your building?" (CM)

"Prostitution has been around for quite some time and the police are stretched thin." (SPD)

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Police Capacity (911 Call Prioritization, Recruitment)
2. Education (About SPD, SPD policies, 911, and general knowledge)
3. Homelessness & Non-Police Social Services
4. Alternative Police Responses (to homelessness)
5. Politics (Voting, City Resources)

“ If you are concerned , please call (911).” (SPD)

“ Our main goal is public safety.” (SPD)

“For anybody who needed help. And there's a lot of people, there are a lot of people who need help up there... I guess I'm trying to understand what the situation is like here in Seattle” (CM)

“We just kind of see things from a different perspective... The main thing is to attend how we, how do we navigate and get from A to B, right?” (SPD)

Reimagining Public Safety and Police-Community Engagement

How can police and community work together to address public safety concerns?

Top Ideas Surrounding Public Safety and Police-Community Engagement

1. Voicing Concerns to City Council, Voting
2. Formal and Informal communication With Officers (Creating Relationships)
3. Community Engagement (Attending Advisory Council Dialogues, Other Community Circles, Knowing Your Neighbors)
4. Being a Good Witness
5. City Resources That Can Assist (Non-Police)

"I would like to see the city do something different." (CM)

"Every time I see somebody, I would like to be able to tell an officer, thank you for- thank you for what you do every day" (CM)

"It's the city government and if people stop voicing their vote or stop voicing their opinion, start voicing their concerns, the people, the powers that be to them it looks like things are getting better." (SPD)

"We did have some talk a little bit earlier about group think, maybe neighborhood meetings, precinct advisory councils...anything you can do and talk to your neighbors, you know, contact your council member and make it a priority." (SPD)

"When it comes time for everyone – yes we are all equal but respect we show each other is a concern – when people lose respect, we become unequal." (CM)

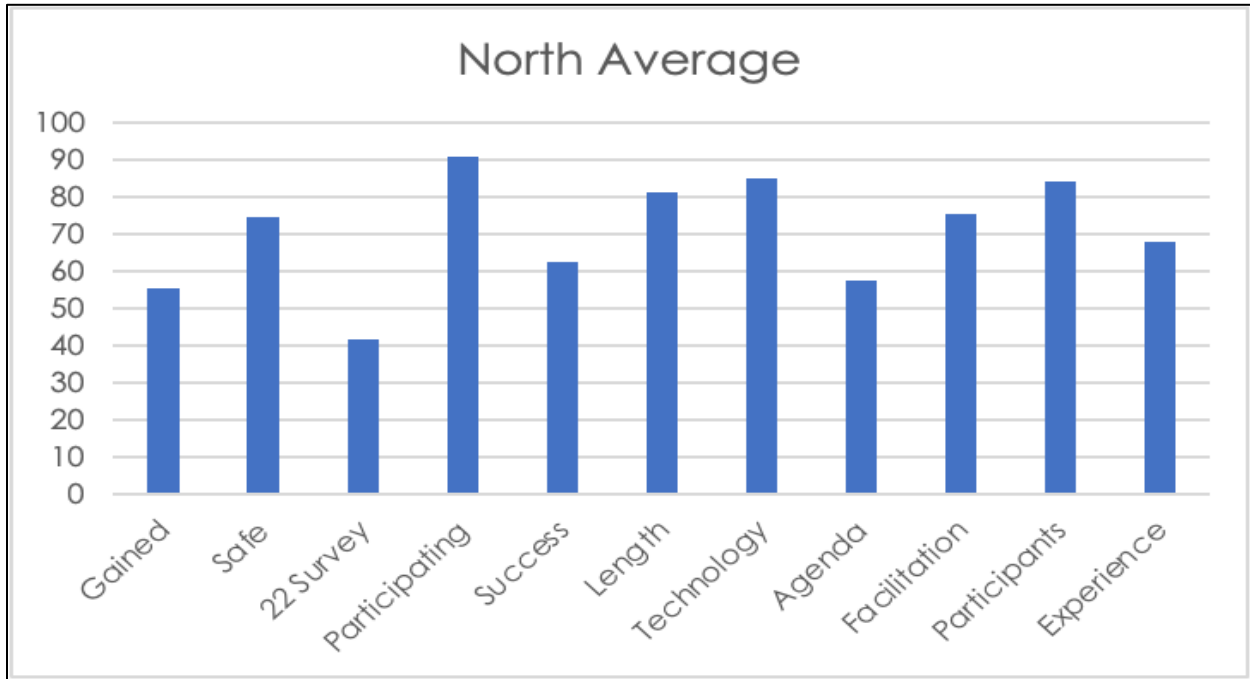
Post-Survey Feedback

Satisfaction

At the end of the dialogue, participants were asked the following questions on a 100-point scale: 0 being extremely dissatisfied and 100 being extremely satisfied. Participants' satisfaction with achieving what they had hoped from attending the dialogues: Among the ($n=8$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 0 to 100-point scale was 55.63%. Participants' comfort in discussing their experiences: Among the ($n=8$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 74.88%. Participation in the 2022 Seattle Public Safety Survey: Of the ($n=6$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 41.50%. Willingness to participate in future dialogues: Among the ($n=8$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 91%. Consideration of the dialogue experience as a success: Among the ($n=8$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 62.75%. Satisfaction with the dialogue's length: Among the ($n=8$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point

scale was 81.25%. Satisfaction with the technology used in the dialogue: Among the (n=8) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 85.25%. Satisfaction with the agenda of the dialogue: Among the (n=8) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 57.75%. Satisfaction with the facilitation of the dialogue: Among the (n=8) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 75.38%. Satisfaction with the participants in the dialogue: Among the (n=8) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 84.13%. Satisfaction with the overall experience of the dialogue: Among the (n=8) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 67.88%.

Question	N	Mean	SD
Did you gain what you had hoped from participating in the Community-Police Dialogue? (Gained)	8	55.63	33.547
Did you feel safe discussing your experience in the context of the Community-Police Dialogue? (safe)	8	74.88	36.274
Did you participate in the 2022Seattle Public Safety Survey? ('22 Survey)	6	41.5	49.127
Would you be interested in participating in a future Community-Police Dialogue? (Participating)	8	91	22.399
Do you consider the dialogue experience a success in terms of meeting your needs for participation? (Success)	8	62.75	39.536
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's length? (Length)	8	81.25	23.236
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's technology? (Technology)	8	85.25	21.144
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's agenda? (Agenda)	8	57.75	33.376
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's facilitation? (Facilitation)	8	75.38	21.527
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's participants? (Participants)	8	84.13	18.826
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's overall experience? (Experience)	8	67.88	31.257



Desired Outcomes

In response to the open-ended question asking participants for feedback to improve future Community-Police dialogues, the respondents from the North Precinct addressed both specific and general goals for future meetings. These included limiting participants commentary, increasing community member participation, more in-depth responses from SPD officers.

South Precinct

Crime and Public Safety Concerns

Participants

Dialogue Dates	Community Members N= 20	Seattle Police Personnel N= 19
May 31 st , 2023	n= 5	n= 3
July 10 th , 2023	n= 10	n= 6
August 14 th , 2023	n= 5	n= 10

Themes

- Top Themes from 2023 South Dialogues**
1. Community-police collaboration for public safety
 2. Familiarity with neighbors, sense of & desire to help community
 3. Police staffing and recruitment
 4. Community-police relationship
 5. Support for police

The South Precinct “Top Themes” section displays the top five recurring themes that were identified in all three of the 2023 dialogues conducted in the South Precinct. These themes include more specific subsets of the larger categories represented on the more general citywide scale. The top 5 themes represented here include Community-Police Collaboration for public safety; Familiarity with neighbors/sense of & desire to help community/(+) Informal Social Control; Police Staffing and Recruitment, in relation to Police Capacity; Community-police relationships (improvement, building); and Support for Police with respect to (+) Legitimacy.

Community-Police Collaboration for public safety is a subcategory of the (+) Informal Social Control theme and includes discussion topics such as community efforts to be involved in public safety and a willingness or desire to work collaboratively with SPD. These collaborative efforts include Block Watches, Neighborhood Councils, and participation in Advisory Councils (notably, the SPAC in the South Precinct).

Familiarity with neighbors, coupled with a sense of, and desire to, help the community, is a subcategory of the (+) Social Cohesion theme and includes discussion topics such as the sense of solidarity among community members and how their relationships can be strengthened to improve the community.

Staffing and Recruitment is a subset of the larger Police Capacity theme and includes discussions surrounding SPD's capacity to address community concerns specifically in relation to their recruitment and training efforts.

Community-Police Relationship, as a subtheme, represents the relational components of the larger Communication theme and addresses dialogue discussions of community members' desires to improve and build communication lines and relationships between citizens and police officers.

Support for police is a subtheme of the larger Police Legitimacy theme, and describes discussions relating to community members' appreciation for, trust in, and confidence of police and the roles they perform in their communities.

The South Precinct-specific top themes are much more nuanced than the overarching Citywide top themes and highlight the South Precinct dialogue participants' desire to enhance their neighborhood's Collective Efficacy through community-police collaborations. The citywide themes of Police Legitimacy (support for) and Communication are represented in the South Precinct, particularly in relation to improving the current Community-Police Relationship so that collaborations with respect to public safety can be established.

Dialogue Specific Themes

South Dialogue 1 – May 31st, 2023

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Community-police collaboration for public safety
2. Familiarity with neighbors, sense of & desire to help community

3. Crime (Property)

4. Support for police

5. Community-police relationship (Improvement, building)

"The system we have right now just isn't working, and it's not sustainable. We need to come together to figure this out." (CM)

"I hope seeing police cars drive down random streets makes the citizens feel safe"

"The more we all work in conjunction with one another, the more that we can accomplish together." (SPD)

South Dialogue 2 – July 10th, 2023

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Support for police

2. Police staffing and recruitment

3. Familiarity with neighbors, sense of & desire to help community

4. Community-police relationship (Improvement, building)

5. Crime (Violent, guns)

"How do we help recruits and new officers have a sense that they belong and are important and valued for what they do?" (CM)

"I think the community needs to reach out. I think the SPD needs to reach out. I think we both need to do more of that and we're not." (CM)

"We understand some people aren't comfortable with the police department, but when you neglect to call us, we can't even try to offer help in the first place." (SPD)

"The top priority is violent crime and we have pretty much designated all of our resources to try to combat all of the gun violence that has been occurring." (SPD)

"I never thought I would defend them [SPD], but when they're right I'm going to stand behind them, and when they're wrong, I'm going to hold them accountable." (CM)

"There are a lot of people who feel like there's no use calling because it will either take an unacceptable amount of time for a response or there will be no response at all." (CM)

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Community-police collaboration for public safety
2. Community-police relationship (Improvement, building)
3. Police staffing and recruitment
4. Support for police
5. Police capacity (9-1-1 call prioritization, response)

"Whether you like the police or not, we need them." (CM)

"I'm here doing this job because this is my home and I want to take care of my home. The people of Seattle are my family and I want to take care of my family." (SPD)

"We all need to get involved and we all need to care about what's happening." (CM)

"We hope we can meet the city's and the community's expectations and do the best for you because we care about how you feel." (SPD)

Reimagining Public Safety and Police-Community Engagement

How can police and community work together to address public safety concerns?

Top Ideas Surrounding Public Safety and Police-Community Engagement

1. Increase informal relationships between community and police
2. Get involved in community groups (e.g., block watch) and facilitate relationships with neighbors
3. Report crime online or through 911
4. Invest in crime deterrent design principles (e.g., security alarms)
5. Vote for those who reflect your values

"Police-community relationships can be improved by more of these types of dialogues, and more police and community getting together in situations where there's not a crime occurring." (CM)

"People reaching out to report things is how we become aware of issues. We need people to feel comfortable with us. (SPD)

"I don't think people want to distrust the police; I think they want to trust them. We need to give everyone a chance, and that goes both ways." (CM)

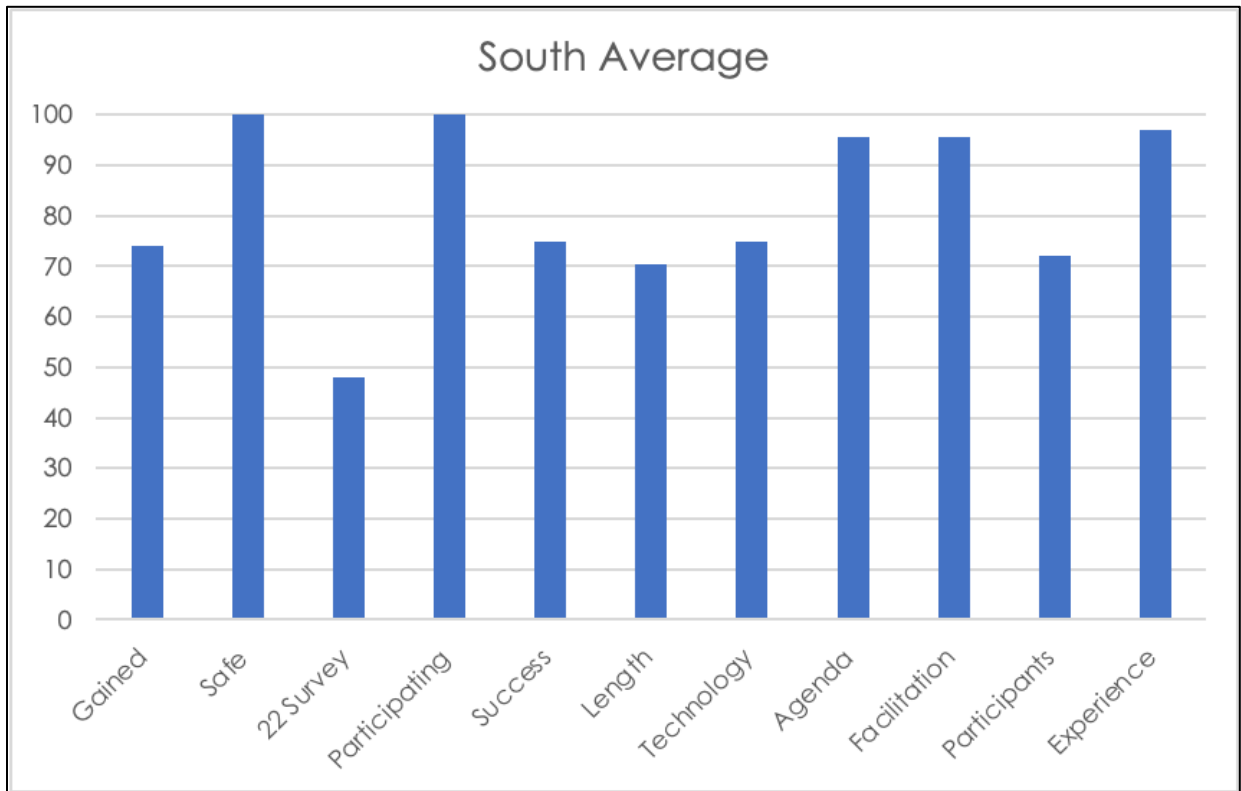
"I'm here to help the community as they need it and have that direct impact in people's lives to make their day better." (SPD)

Post-Survey Feedback

Satisfaction

At the end of the dialogue, participants were asked the following questions on a 100-point scale: 0 being extremely dissatisfied and 100 being extremely satisfied. Participants' satisfaction with achieving what they had hoped from attending the dialogues: Among the ($n=2$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 0 to 100-point scale was 74%. Participants' comfort in discussing their experiences: Among the ($n=2$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 100%. Participation in the 2022 Seattle Public Safety Survey: Of the ($n=1$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 48%. Willingness to participate in future dialogues: Among the ($n=2$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 100%. Consideration of the dialogue experience as a success: Among the ($n=2$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 75%. Satisfaction with the dialogue's length: Among the ($n=2$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 70.5%. Satisfaction with the technology used in the dialogue: Among the ($n=2$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 75%. Satisfaction with the agenda of the dialogue: Among the ($n=2$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 95.5%. Satisfaction with the facilitation of the dialogue: Among the ($n=2$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 95.5%. Satisfaction with the participants in the dialogue: Among the ($n=2$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 72%. Satisfaction with the overall experience of the dialogue: Among the ($n=2$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 97%.

Question	N	Mean	SD
Did you gain what you had hoped from participating in the Community-Police Dialogue? (Gained)	2	74.00	36.77
Did you feel safe discussing your experience in the context of the Community-Police Dialogue? (Safe)	2	100.00	0.00
Did you participate in the 2022 Seattle Public Safety Survey? ('22 Survey)	1	48.00	0.00
Would you be interested in participating in a future Community-Police Dialogue? (Participating)	2	100.00	0.00
Do you consider the dialogue experience a success in terms of meeting your needs for participation? (Success)	2	75.00	35.35
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's length? (Length)	2	70.50	26.16
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's technology? (Technology)	2	75.00	35.35
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's agenda? (Agenda)	2	95.50	6.36
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's facilitation? (Facilitation)	2	95.50	6.36
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's participants? (Participants)	2	72.00	28.28
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's overall experience? (Experience)	2	97.00	4.24



Desired Outcomes

Regarding the open-ended question asking what participants had hoped to gain from the dialogue, the respondents from the South Precinct addressed both specific and general goals for future meetings. These included increasing community member participation, encouraging more in-depth responses from SPD officers, and limiting participant commentary to ensure that everyone involved in the dialogues has opportunities to share their thoughts.

Southwest Precinct

Crime and Public Safety Concerns

Participants

Dialogue Dates	Community Members N=	Seattle Police Personnel N=
June 5 th , 2023	n= 4	n= 12
July 17 th , 2023	n= 8	n= 9
August 21 st , 2023	n= 7	n= 9

Themes

Top Themes from 2023 Southwest Dialogues
1. Community-police engagement
2. Community-police collaborations for public safety
3. Staffing and recruitment

4. Before the Badge program

5. Police Engagement with Youth

The Southwest Precinct's "Top Themes" section displays the top five recurring themes that were identified in all three of the 2023 dialogues conducted in the Southwest Precinct. These themes include more specific subsets of the larger categories represented on the more general citywide scale. The top 5 themes represented here include Community-police engagement, Community-Police Collaborations for Public Safety, Staffing and Recruitment, Before the Badge program, and Police Engagement with Youth.⁶

Community-Police Engagement as a subtheme represents the relational components of the larger Communication theme and addresses dialogue discussions of perceptions of broken Community-Police Relationships and efforts to improve these relationships.

Community-Police Collaborations for Public Safety is a subcategory of the (+) Informal Social Control theme and includes discussion topics such as community efforts to be involved in public safety and a willingness or desire to work collaboratively with SPD. These collaborative efforts include Block Watches, Neighborhood Councils, and participation in Advisory Councils.

Staffing and Recruitment is a subset of the larger Police Capacity theme and includes discussions surrounding SPD's capacity to address community concerns specifically in relation to their recruitment and training efforts.

Before the Badge Program is a subcategory of the Police Capacity theme and includes discussion topics relevant to the education and training of SPD recruits based on the Seattle-developed BTB program. These topics include discussion about the type of training recruits receive, the BTB program's effect within the community, recruit feedback regarding the program, and other similar discussion points.

Police Engagement with Youth is a subcategory of the larger theme of Informal Social Control. Topics relating to this subcategory largely focused on building a positive and mutually beneficial relationship between the youth of Seattle and the Seattle Police Department.

The Southwest Precinct-specific top themes are like those of the South Precinct and are also much more nuanced than are the overarching Citywide top themes. However, the themes identified in the Southwest Precinct dialogues are largely accounted for in the Citywide themes, as the more general themes of Police Education, Communication, and Police Capacity are represented in the most prominent subject matter of the Southwest participants' discussions.

⁶ Please refer to the Theme Category table and Theme Coding section for more detailed information on these items.

Dialogue Specific Themes
Southwest Dialogue 1 – June 5th, 2023

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Community-police engagement
2. Community-police collaborations for public safety
3. 2020 protests
4. Use of Force
5. Before the Badge program

“Seattle residents that are speaking up and making sure that...we continue to be that national model, particularly around things like de-escalation use of force, etc.” (CM)

“And then we get to know each other on both sides, because...once you get to know us, we're human beings, just like you.” (SPD)

“I don't know to solve this, but I wish more could be done to just get Seattle to care enough to even be willing to have a conversation...” (CM)

“We learned a lot from 2020, we embraced our struggles and our challenges, and we listened to the community and really listened to what they want.” (SPD)

Southwest Dialogue 2 – July 17th, 2023

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Staffing and recruitment
2. Community-police collaborations for public safety
3. Before the Badge program
4. Crime - Traffic
5. Reporting Crime

"I think Before the Badge is going to change policing in Seattle and hopefully other departments will pick up on it." (CM)

"I think after 2020 there's just not the appeal to be a police officer that there used to be...it's a new generation of young adults that don't think of policing as being a career." (SPD)

"...officers are coming back into the community again and getting to know the community. Growing with your community is really important." (CM)

"Unfortunately, right now with our staffing you have to be very specific on what you're seeing...the difference between an in-progress call versus not in-progress call, those are going to be 2 different responses just based on the staffing." (SPD)

"I just feel so emotional. You know, every time this is shooting my phone blows up and I don't know what to say anymore." (CM)

Southwest Dialogue 3 – August 21st, 2023

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Community-police collaboration for public safety
2. Crime – Violent/Gun Violence
3. Police Engagement with Youth
4. Community-police engagement
5. Community Support of Police

"We need to work together because a lot of us...have a lot in common, we really do want the same things, we've got to work together." (SPD)

"...if we remain persistent and dedicated and committed to building that strong community, building that strong relationship between the community and the police department, then we'll start to see progress towards solving this." (CM)

"Not just build relationships with police officers but all these other departments we have. You know, really cultivate the youth to be the leaders of our city and that's what I'd like to see." (SPD)

Reimagining Public Safety and Police-Community Engagement

How can police and community work together to address public safety concerns?

Top Ideas Surrounding Public Safety and Police-Community Engagement

1. Get involved in community groups (i.e., block watch)
2. Report crime through 911 or online
3. Get to know each other and share safety concerns personally
4. Invite police to community events
5. Reach out to your CSOs and CPCs

"...whenever I see either a police officer or a firefighter, I always walk up and thank them for service to the community. I'm trying to model that behavior for my children to let them know that it's important to say..." (CM)

"If you see something call 911...this is a data driven department and by calling us you're letting us know that you're seeing something." (SPD)

"I would like to see police go to community events where community members feel comfortable and safe. We want you to interact with people and meet them where they are at." (CM)

"I think it's important for officers to hear directly from our community... being involved in conversations like this can be really helpful and being involved with things like Block Watched is another great way to sort of get involved at a neighborhood level." (SPD)

[From a SPD CPC] "A lot of people don't know that my team exists... my job is really to go into community meetings and talk to people to provide resources about how you can

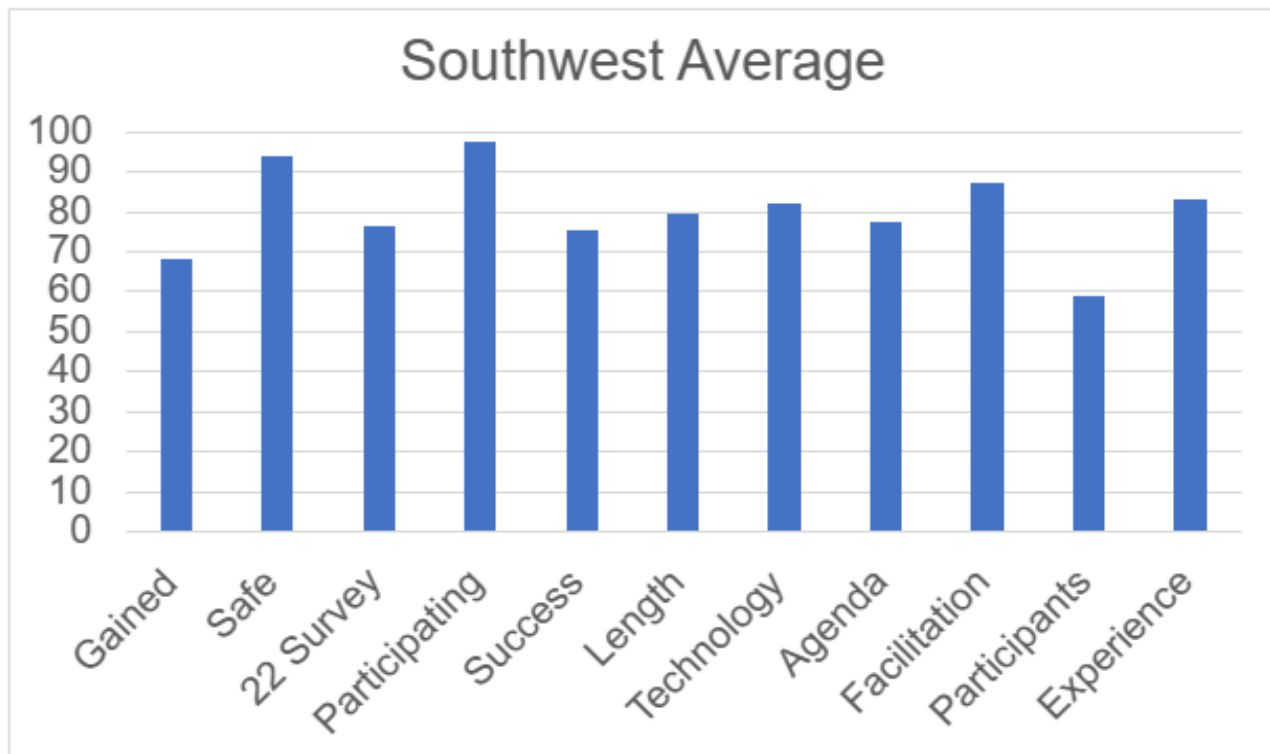
Post-Survey Feedback

Satisfaction

At the end of the dialogue, participants were asked the following questions on a Likert 100-point scale: 0 being extremely dissatisfied and 100 being extremely satisfied. Participants' satisfaction with achieving what they had hoped from attending the dialogues: Among the ($n=8$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 0 to 100-point scale was 68.13%. Participants' comfort in discussing their experiences: Among the ($n=8$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 93.50%. Participation in the 2022 Seattle Public Safety Survey: Of the ($n=7$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 76.29%. Willingness to participate in future dialogues: Among the ($n=7$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 97.14%. Consideration of the dialogue experience as a success: Among the ($n=8$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 75.00%. Satisfaction with the dialogue's length: Among the ($n=8$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 79.50%. Satisfaction with the technology used in the dialogue: Among the ($n=8$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 81.63%. Satisfaction with the agenda of the dialogue: Among the ($n=8$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 77.13%. Satisfaction with the facilitation of the dialogue: Among the ($n=8$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 87.25%. Satisfaction with the participants in the dialogue: Among the ($n=8$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 58.88%. Satisfaction with the overall experience of the dialogue: Among the ($n=8$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 82.75%.

Question	N	Mean	SD
Did you gain what you had hoped from participating in the Community-Police Dialogue? (Gained)	8	68.13	18.894
Did you feel safe discussing your experience in the context of the Community-Police Dialogue? (Safe)	8	93.50	10.309
Did you participate in the 2022 Seattle Public Safety Survey? ('22 Survey)	7	76.29	37.615
Would you be interested in participating in a future Community-Police Dialogue? (Participating)	7	97.14	7.559
Do you consider the dialogue experience a success in terms of meeting your needs for participation? (Success)	8	75.00	15.919
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's length? (Length)	8	79.50	16.767
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's technology? (Technology)	8	81.63	19.442

How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's agenda? (Agenda)	8	77.13	17.772
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's facilitation? (facilitation)	8	87.25	18.266
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's participants? (Participants)	8	58.88	30.903
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's overall experience? (Experience)	8	82.75	10.011



Desired Outcomes

In response to the open-ended question asking participants for feedback to improve future Community-Police dialogues, the respondents from the Southwest Precinct addressed both specific and general goals for future meetings. These included increasing community member participation, more in-depth responses from SPD officers, specifying the duration participants could speak about a topic, and increasing community-police cooperation.

West Precinct

Crime and Public Safety Concerns

Participants

Dialogue Dates	Community Members N= 29	Seattle Police Personnel N= 18
June 13 th , 2023	n= 3	n= 4
July 24 th , 2023	n= 13	n= 7
August 28 th , 2023	n= 13	n= 7

Themes

Top Themes from 2023 West Dialogues

1. Fear of Crime (In General & Personal Safety)
2. Social Cohesion (Familiarity with Neighbors, Sense of & Desire to Help Community)
3. Police Capacity (Staffing – Recruitment, Training, & Before the Badge (BTB))
4. Non-Police/City Social Services (Use or Need, Non-Police Response to Public Safety)
5. City Politics (City Council, Voting, City Policy)

The West Precinct's "Top Themes" section displays the top five recurring themes that were identified in all three of the 2023 dialogues conducted in the West Precinct. These themes include more specific subsets of the larger categories represented on the more general citywide scale. The top 5 themes represented here include Fear of Crime (In General & Personal Safety), Social Cohesion (Familiarity with Neighbors, Sense of & Desire to Help Community), Police Capacity (Staffing – Recruitment, Training, & Before the Badge (BTB)), Non-Police/City Social Services (Use or Need, Non-Police Response to Public Safety), and City Politics (City Council, Voting, City Policy).

Fear of Crime includes references to states of fear of victimization or for one's own safety (there were no subcategories of this item that were frequent enough to differentiate between in the present data).

Familiarity with neighbors, coupled with a sense of, and desire to, help the community, is a subcategory of the (+) Social Cohesion theme and includes discussion topics such as the sense of solidarity among community members and how their relationships can be strengthened to improve the community.

Police Capacity encompasses 9-1-1 Response (Call Prioritization, a Lack of Staffing, Staffing Efforts (Recruitment, Training, & Before the Badge), and 'Other' (for discussions of police capacity that did not specify further and referenced police capacity in general).

Non-Police/City Social Services (Use or Need, Non-Police Response to Public Safety) is a subcategory of the Homelessness & (Non-Police) Social Services theme and includes

discussion of the use or need for non-police response to topics concerning encampments, homelessness, and/or public safety.

City Politics (City Council, Voting, City Policy) is a subcategory of the 'Politics' theme and includes discussion about SPD Politics such as police procedure, internal policy, promotion procedure, as well as topics surrounding SPD unions.

The West Precinct-specific top themes are not all like those identified at the Citywide level, however, Fear of Crime and Policy Capacity are mirrored in the West Precinct and Citywide theme(s). The Citywide theme(s) of Communication, Education of SPD, and Police Legitimacy are not represented in the top West Precinct concerns in 2023.

Dialogue Specific Themes

West Dialogue 1 – June 13th ,2023

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Police Capacity (Staffing – Recruitment, Training, & Before the Badge (BTB))
2. Crime (Property)
3. Fear of Crime (In General & Personal Safety)
4. Legitimacy (Negative, Questioned)
5. Informal Social Control (Inv. In Pub Safety, Police Collaboration)

"I've lived in many states, and this is the only city that I have experienced so much crime - it doesn't feel safe, and I can't afford to leave" (CM)

"I feel like I've lost a city that I used to love walking in." (CM)

"Officers are not supposed to be rude- they're supposed to be nice and build community relationships. When I grew up I knew everyone in his community- I tell my officers to always be polite and engage with community members." (SPD)

"It's very important for community members and SPD to get to know each other and work together- everything will work more smoothly if we get to know each other." (SPD)

West Dialogue 2 – July 24th, 2023

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Social Cohesion (Familiarity with Neighbors, Sense of & Desire to Help Community)
2. Fear of Crime (In General & Personal Safety)
3. City Politics (City Council, Voting, City Policy)
4. Police Capacity (Staffing – lack or loss)
5. Informal Social Control (Inv. In Pub Safety, Police Collaboration)

"Suggest block watch and meeting your neighbors – talk to others and see if they are experiencing similar things – talk to social service providers."
(SPD)

"I hope I can bring a strong sense of community - I live in West, so their concerns are mine." (SPD Recruit)

"We will persevere to make the city and neighborhoods safer. This is a human service issue." (SPD)

"I don't know, hopefully not hopeless, but we're all feeling very frustrated, and we want our city back." (CM)

West Dialogue 3 – August 28th, 2023

Top Dialogue Specific Themes

1. Non-Police/City Social Services (Use or Need, Non-Police Response to Public Safety)
2. Homelessness (Encampments, Presence, Need for Support)
3. Crime (General, Unspecified)
4. Community-Police Relationship (Improvement, Building)
5. Alternative Responses (Mental Health Crises)

Reimagining Public Safety and Police-Community Engagement

How can police and community work together to address public safety concerns?

Top Ideas Surrounding Public Safety and Police-Community Engagement

1. Utilize 9-1-1 and neighborhood reporting services (e.g. Find it Fix it App)
2. Ameliorate the soloing nature of our community and city agencies by fostering more communication between everyone
3. Voting for those who reflect your values
4. Get involved in community groups (e.g. Block Watch and/or Advisory Council)
5. Be a good witness

"Stop normalizing silence." (CM)

"It takes a community to get these systems of social groups working. There are a lot of small groups, but not a lot of communication" (SPD)

"It's all about voting – search what these candidates are doing and pick the best one" (SPD)

"We should pay attention to our favorite places and address them using the Find It Fix It app. If problematic behavior is on private property, take some notes and report the issues to SPD. Amplify your voice with advisory councils, community groups, and neighborhood watch." (SPD)

"It is good to have social community groups and not confusing non-violent issues as violent. I think there are a lot of the crimes that happen because of the lack of communication between people. We need more community involvement with each other." (CM)

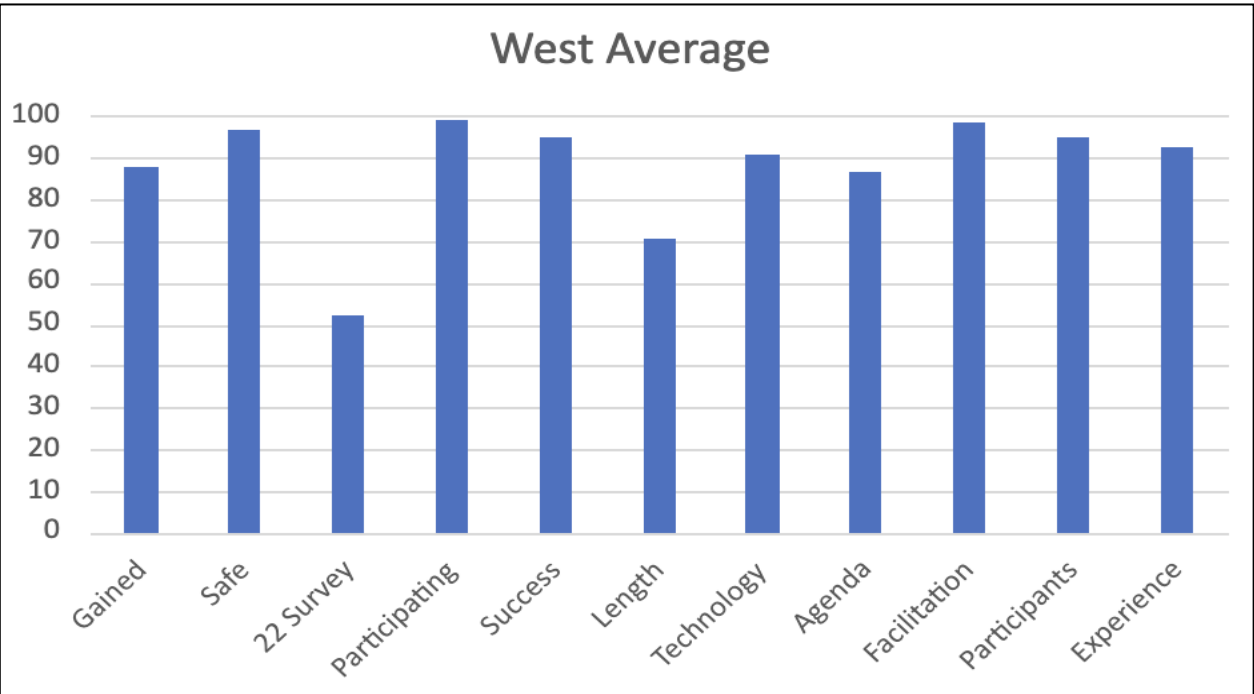
Post-Survey Feedback

Satisfaction

At the end of the dialogue, participants were asked the following questions on a 100-point scale: 0 being extremely dissatisfied and 100 being extremely satisfied. Participants' satisfaction with achieving what they had hoped from attending the dialogues: Among the ($n=5$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 0 to 100-point scale was 87.60%. Participants' comfort in discussing their experiences: Among the ($n=5$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 97%. Participation in the 2022 Seattle Public Safety Survey: Of the ($n=4$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 52.25%. Willingness to participate in future dialogues: Among the ($n=5$) respondents who answered this question, the average score on a 100-point scale was 99%. Consideration of the dialogue experience as a success: Among the ($n=85$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 95%. Satisfaction with the dialogue's length: Among the ($n=5$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 70.6%. Satisfaction with the technology used in the dialogue: Among the ($n=5$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 91%. Satisfaction with the agenda of the dialogue: Among the ($n=5$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 86.40%. Satisfaction with the facilitation of the dialogue: Among the ($n=4$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 98.25%. Satisfaction with the participants in the dialogue: Among the ($n=5$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 94.8%. Satisfaction with the overall experience of the dialogue: Among the ($n=5$) respondents, the average score on a 100-point scale was 92.4%.

Question	N	Mean	SD
Did you gain what you had hoped from participating in the Community-Police Dialogue? (Gained)	5	87.60	17.50
Did you feel safe discussing your experience in the context of the Community-Police Dialogue? (Safe)	5	97.00	6.708
Did you participate in the 2022 Seattle Public Safety Survey? ('22 Survey)	4	52.25	55.25
Would you be interested in participating in a future Community-Police Dialogue? (Participating)	5	99.00	2.236
Do you consider the dialogue experience a success in terms of meeting your needs for participation? (Success)	5	95.00	11.180
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's length? (Length)	5	70.60	22.267
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's technology? (Technology)	5	91.00	13.416

How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's agenda? (Agenda)	5	86.40	15.307
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's facilitation? (Facilitation)	4	98.25	3.500
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's participants? (Participants)	5	94.80	11.077
How satisfied were you with the Community Police Dialogue's overall experience? (Experience)	5	92.40	11.238



Desired Outcomes

In response to the open-ended question asking participants for feedback to improve future Community-Police dialogues, the respondents from the West Precinct addressed both specific and general goals for future meetings. These included limiting participants commentary, increasing community member participation, more in-depth responses from SPD officers. Finally, additional comments noted the respondents' interest in learning more about police, public safety, and how community members can be active in public safety efforts.

Concluding Comments

Results from the 2023 MCPP Community-Police Dialogues show that the community members and police representatives who participated in the dialogues were satisfied with the experience and interested in participating in additional dialogues to continue the conversations.

The themes identified citywide and in the five Seattle Police Precincts from the 15 dialogues conducted in 2023 offer information reflecting real-time community concerns at the precinct and micro-community (neighborhood) levels to supplement the findings from the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey and show the nature of the conversation between community members and police that reflects police-community engagement at the citywide and at the precinct and neighborhood levels.

The MCPP Community-Police Dialogues offer opportunity for community members and police to discuss findings from the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey, to exchange information, and build ongoing relationships.

We give a special thanks to the community and police participants who participated in the dialogues.

Call for Participants! Community-Police Dialogues

Engage in a conversation with members from your precinct and SPD personnel.

The Seattle University Crime & Justice Research Center partners with SPD to host these dialogues as part of the Micro-Community Policing Plans on:



Mondays from 5:30-7:30PM via Zoom



Seattle Police Department's
Micro Community Policing Plans

SEATTLEU

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<https://publicsafetysurvey.org/index.html>

Appendix B – Community-Police Dialogue Agenda



SPD MICRO-COMMUNITY POLICING PLANS COMMUNITY-POLICE DIALOGUES

GROUND RULES

- (1) **Help create a safe space** – Use “I” rather than “you” statements, avoid name calling, Allow others to express their thoughts and feelings in the spirit of open dialogue, keeping in mind that there are no “right” or “wrong” feelings .
- (2) **Make space for others to speak** – Avoid crosstalk, interruptions, and try not to dominate the conversation.
- (3) **Maintain confidentiality/privacy** - Do not give personal details about yourself that do not have relevance to the seminar discussions; respect the level of disclosure each participant chooses to maintain; respect the privacy of group members - do not screenshot or take a video of the session.
- (4) **Commitment** -- Please commit to participating in the entire session. However, if at any point you feel uncomfortable, feel free to leave the meeting.

Please note: Facilitators reserve the right to mute or remove participants on a case-by-case basis if ground rules are violated during the session in ways that obstruct the dialogue.

PURPOSE

To reach a shared understanding about how community members and police can work together to address public safety concerns and complex issues in community-police engagement. The dialogues will offer opportunity to discuss top concerns and themes raised in the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey Report and to have a conversation about the findings at the precinct and micro-community (neighborhood) level. The dialogue framework is collaborative and restorative. Participants are invited to think in terms of how they perceive each other, how community members and police can constructively work together to increase public safety with focus on three aspects of their experience with each other:

- (1) **Circumstances** (*What circumstances have contributed to community understanding of police and police understanding of community members?*)
- (2) **Harms** (*How has crime and public safety personally impacted you? Are there public-safety related harms that you have experienced that contribute to your understanding of police/community?*)
- (3) **Needs** (*What do participants need to repair public safety-related harms they have experienced to better understand each other's experience?*)

Participants are encouraged to think about and to discuss how public safety can be increased and harms associated with collateral consequences of public safety strategies repaired. Discussion/questions/comments will directly focus on the following themes:

- **Responsibility/Accountability** (*Whose responsibility is public safety?*)
- **Restoration/Reparation/Reconstruction** (*How can public safety-related harms be repaired, and trust restored?*)
- **Participation** (*How can community members and police work together to take concrete action to improve public safety?*)
- **Rethinking** (*How can community-police engagement and interactions be reimaged?*)

AGENDA

5:30-5:45pm: Introduction– Purpose of the dialogue - To provide the opportunity to discuss top concerns and themes raised in the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey Results and to provide opportunity for open dialogue between community members and police around issues of top concern related to public safety and quality of life at the precinct and micro-community level.

5:45-6:15pm: Expectations and Focus of Dialogue – What topic is at the forefront of what you would like to discuss – What is the #1 thing you hope to accomplish/concern you would like to address? What would you like to see happen in this conversation to consider it a success?

6:15-7:15pm: Public Safety and Police-Community Engagement – Based on the findings of the annual Seattle Public Safety Survey, how can community members and police work together in concrete ways to increase public safety and neighborhood quality of life for all members of the community?

7:15-7:30pm: Wrap-up discussion – What topics were addressed/unaddressed for you during the dialogue?

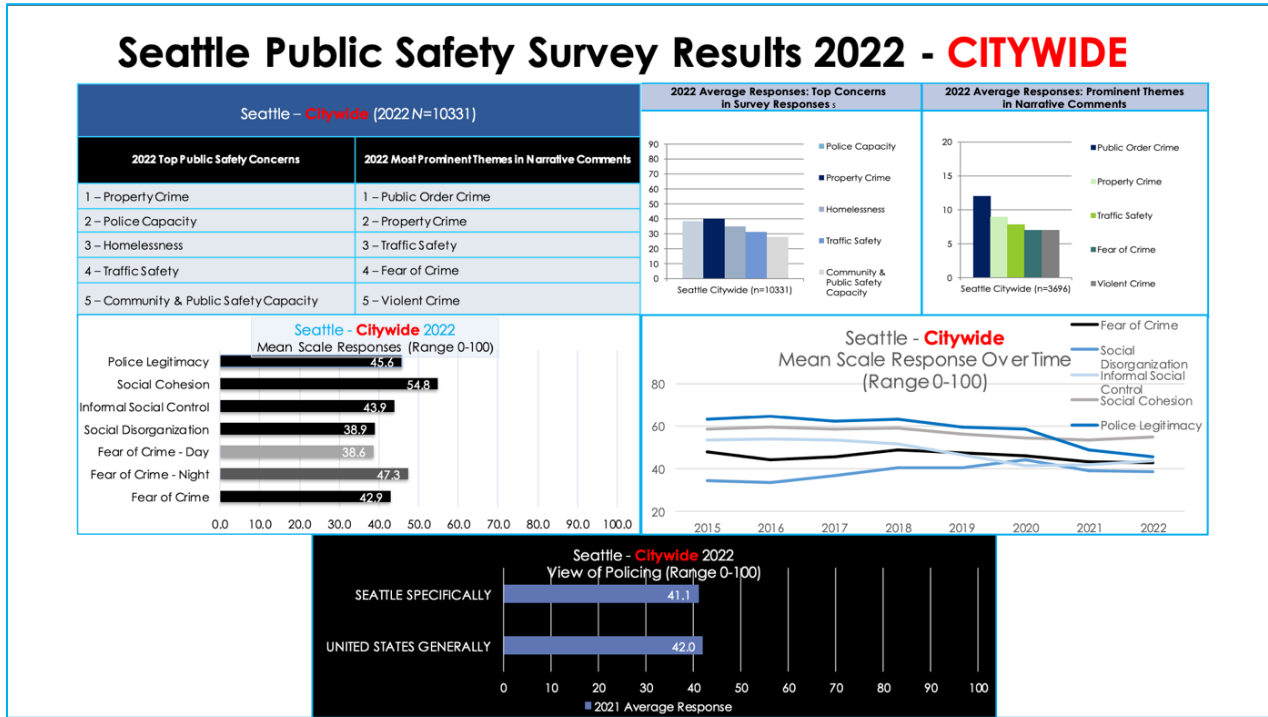
Appendix C – Average Overall Satisfaction by Precinct Values

2023 Post-Dialogue Survey Satisfaction by Question & Precinct				
Total Satisfaction				
Question	What Precinct dialogue did you participate in?	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Gained	East	12	64.33	19.275
	North	8	55.63	33.55
	South	2	74	36.77
	Southwest	8	68.13	18.894
	West	5	87.6	17.5
	Total	35	69.94	25.19
Safe	East	12	83.75	26.938
	North	8	74.88	36.27
	South	2	100	0
	Southwest	8	93.5	10.309
	West	5	97	6.708
	Total	35	89.83	16.05
22 Survey	East	7	74.14	48.605
	North	6	41.5	49.13
	South	1	48	0
	Southwest	7	76.29	37.615
	West	4	52.25	55.25
	Total	25	58.44	38.12
Participating	East	12	83.67	17.495
	North	8	91	22.399
	South	2	100	0
	Southwest	7	97.14	7.559
	West	5	99	2.236
	Total	34	94.16	9.938
Success	East	12	64.67	18.695
	North	8	62.75	39.536
	South	2	75	35.35
	Southwest	8	75	15.919
	West	5	95	11.18
	Total	35	74.48	24.14

Length	East	13	76.15	25.7
	North	8	81.25	23.236
	South	2	70.5	26.16
	Southwest	8	79.5	16.767
	West	5	70.6	22.267
	Total	36	75.61	22.83
Technology	East	12	82.08	17.712
	North	8	85.25	21.144
	South	2	75	35.35
	Southwest	8	81.63	19.442
	West	5	91	13.416
	Total	35	82.99	21.41
Agenda	East	12	74.5	20.416
	North	8	57.75	33.376
	South	2	95.5	6.36
	Southwest	8	77.13	17.772
	West	5	86.4	15.307
	Total	35	78.26	18.65
Facilitation	East	13	70.08	27.369
	North	8	75.38	21.527
	South	2	95.5	6.36
	Southwest	8	87.25	18.266
	West	4	98.25	3.5
	Total	35	85.29	15.41
Participants	East	12	67.67	18.568
	North	8	84.13	18.826
	South	2	72	28.28
	Southwest	8	58.88	30.903
	West	5	94.8	11.077
	Total	35	75.49	21.53
Experience	East	13	72.23	21.308
	North	8	67.88	31.257
	South	2	97	4.24
	Southwest	8	82.75	10.011
	West	5	92.4	11.238
	Total	36	82.45	15.61

Appendix D – Dialogue Presentation Materials

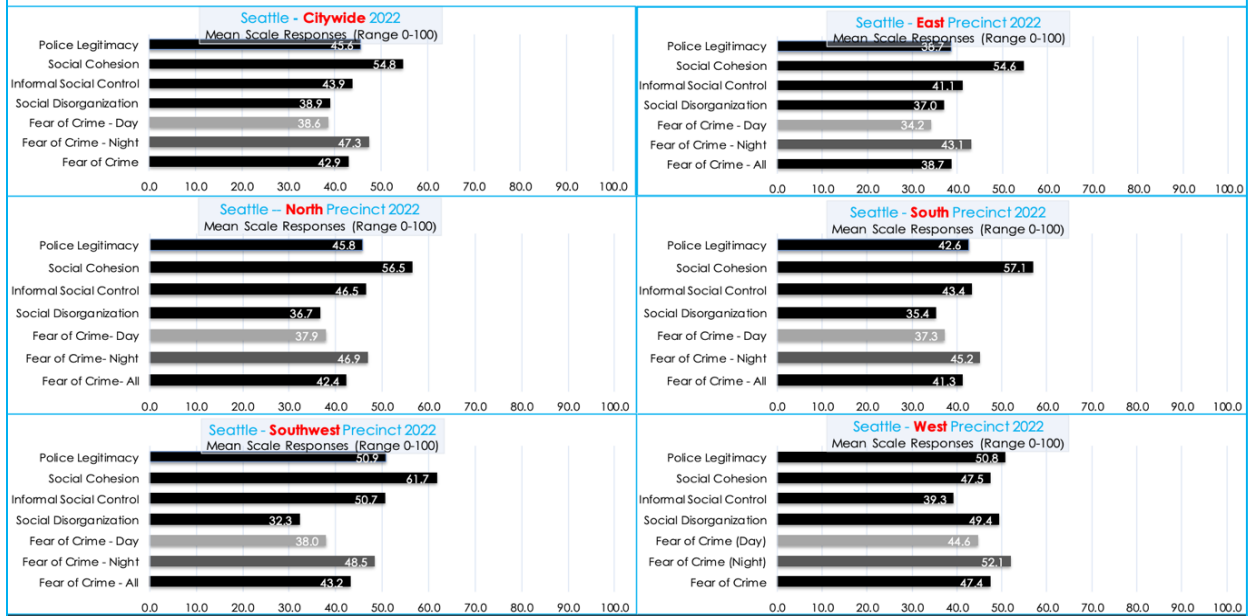
Seattle Public Safety Survey Results 2022 - CITYWIDE



Seattle Public Safety Survey Results 2022 – Top Concerns and Themes

Seattle – Citywide (2022 N=10331)		Seattle – East Precinct (2022 N=2162)	
2022 Top Public Safety Concerns	2022 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments	2022 Top Public Safety Concerns	2022 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1 – Property Crime	1 – Public Order Crime	1 – Property Crime	1 – Public Order Crime
2 – Police Capacity	2 – Property Crime	2 – Police Capacity	2 – Property Crime
3 – Homelessness	3 – Traffic Safety	3 – Traffic Safety	3 – Violent Crime
4 – Traffic Safety	4 – Fear of Crime	4 – Community and Public Safety Capacity	4 – Public Safety & Community Capacity
5 – Community & Public Safety Capacity	5 – Violent Crime	5 – Homelessness	5 – Traffic Safety
Seattle – North Precinct (2022 N= 3370)		Seattle – South Precinct (2022 N=1275)	
2022 Top Public Safety Concerns	2022 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments	2022 Top Public Safety Concerns	2022 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1 – Property Crime	1 – Public Order Crime	1 – Property Crime	1 – Public Order Crime
2 – Police Capacity	2 – Property Crime	2 – Police Capacity	2 – Traffic Safety
3 – Homelessness	3 – Traffic Safety	3 – Traffic Safety	3 – Violent Crime
4 – Traffic Safety	4 – Fear of Crime	4 – Homelessness	4 – Property Crime
5 – Community & Public Safety Capacity	5 – Lawlessness	5 – Community & Public Safety Capacity	5 – Infrastructure/Neglect of City
Seattle – Southwest Precinct (2022 N=1197)		Seattle – West Precinct (2022 N=2328)	
2022 Public Safety Concerns	2022 Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments	2022 Top Public Safety Concerns	2022 Most Prominent Themes in Narrative Comments
1 – Property Crime	1 – Traffic Safety	1 – Property Crime	1 – Public Order Crime
2 – Police Capacity	2 – Public Order Crime	2 – Police Capacity	2 – Property Crime
3 – Traffic Safety	3 – Violent Crime	3 – Homelessness	3 – City Politics
4 – Homelessness	4 – Property Crime	4 – Drugs and Alcohol	4 – Lawlessness
5 – Community & Public Safety Capacity	5 – City Politics	5 – Traffic Safety	5 – Public Safety & Community Capacity

Seattle Public Safety Survey Results 2022- Precinct Scale Ratings



Seattle Public Safety Survey Results 2022 - Precinct Scale Ratings Over Time

