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Public Perceptions of Neighborhood Quality of Life and Safety in Five New York City Communities

Results from Operation Data, 2004-2005

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Introduction

Operation Data is a community survey implemented by the Center for Court Innovation in several New York City communities where the Center has established community justice initiatives. The survey is designed to measure citizen perceptions of neighborhood quality of life, public safety, community assets, and satisfaction with local criminal justice agencies. The survey also asks respondents about their familiarity with the local community projects run by the Center for Court Innovation. Survey findings are used to inform future initiatives in each of the communities surveyed.

Annual surveys were first conducted in Red Hook, Brooklyn beginning in 1997. In 2003, two additional neighborhoods were surveyed: Crown Heights, Brooklyn and Long Island City, Queens. In 2004 and 2005, two Manhattan neighborhoods – Harlem and Midtown – were added. Therefore, this most recent round of Operation Data surveys paints a broader picture of citizen perceptions and community needs throughout New York City.

Key findings include:

- *Quality of Life:* Nearly half of all respondents (49%) rated the quality of life in their neighborhood as “okay”; another third of respondents (33%) rated it as “good.” The majority of Midtown respondents (53%) classified their neighborhood’s quality of life as “good,” a significantly higher percentage than in the other four neighborhoods.
- *Drug Use:* Across all five sites, respondents identified drug use and drug selling as their two most important problems. Drug use was cited as a “big problem” by 46 percent of respondents overall and by 63 percent of respondents in both Harlem and Red Hook.
- *Other Community Problems:* The ranking of other problems varied across neighborhoods. For instance, whereas panhandling was identified as the biggest problem among Midtown respondents (24%), it was not included among the top five problems for any of the other four sites.
- *Community Conflict:* Respondents’ perceptions of community conflict are significantly greater than their experienced conflict. Respondents who experienced community conflict (landlord-tenant, neighbor-neighbor, merchant-resident, or family-family disputes) report greater willingness to refer conflicts to free mediation.
- *Criminal Justice Agencies:* Less than a third of all respondents held positive views of their local criminal justice agencies: 26 percent believed there were positive relations between the police and the community, 22 percent thought the court system responded appropriately to neighborhood issues, and only 14 percent felt that the District Attorney’s office responded appropriately to neighborhood issues.
- *Neighborhood Differences:* Respondents from Harlem and Red Hook generally expressed less favorable views than respondents from the three other neighborhoods in terms of quality of life, community problems, public safety, and community conflict. However, respondents from Harlem and Red Hook were also more likely to have a positive view of community services and resources and, along with respondents from Crown Heights, were more involved in their communities (e.g., through attending community meetings).

- *Other Factors Influencing Citizen Perceptions:* Younger respondents, nonwhite respondents, those who have lived in the neighborhood for longer, residents of public housing, and homeless respondents expressed less favorable views than others. These respondents rated quality of life lower, reported more community problems, felt less safe, experienced more community conflict, and had less favorable opinions of criminal justice agencies.
- *Familiarity with Center for Court Innovation Projects:* Depending on the neighborhood, between one-quarter (Crown Heights) and three-quarters (Red Hook) of respondents have heard of the local Center for Court Innovation demonstration project. Familiarity with the local project was positively associated with holding more favorable perceptions of local criminal justice agencies and with identifying more community strengths.

The Five Sites

Crown Heights, Brooklyn. Crown Heights is an ethnically and religiously diverse neighborhood located in central Brooklyn. Nearly 40 percent of the more than 200,000 Crown Heights residents are first generation immigrants. A large number of blacks (about 80 percent of residents, a sizeable proportion of whom are West Indian) coexist with the Hasidic Jewish community (about seven percent of the population), and the resulting diversity has occasionally led to racial and religious conflict. According to the 2000 Census, over a quarter of the population of Crown Heights falls below the poverty line, and the median household income is just above \$25,000; in recent years, however, the area has seen an influx of upper middle-class professionals.¹

The Crown Heights Community Mediation Center was created in 1998 in an effort to improve intergroup relations, encourage positive youth development, and promote non-violent conflict resolution. The Mediation Center provides a variety of services for residents, including free mediation, job and housing assistance, training opportunities, and youth development.

Harlem, Manhattan. The area served by the Harlem Community Justice Center (see below) – including parts of East and Central Harlem – counts over 108,000 residents. The majority of these are racial minorities, with blacks composing more than 60 percent and Hispanics composing over a third of the population (37%). The median household income in this section of Harlem does not reach \$20,000, and 38 percent of residents fall below the poverty line. Only 12 percent of those over the age of 25 hold college degrees.

The Harlem Community Justice Center is a community court that aims to spur neighborhood renewal through three core program areas, dealing with housing, at-risk youth, and offender reentry.

Long Island City, Queens. The Long Island City area of Queens, located just across the East River from Manhattan, is one of the most diverse areas in the country, where about half of the population was born outside of the United States. Of the approximately 26,000 residents, 40

¹ Neighborhood demographic data comes from U.S. Census Bureau, retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/>, August 2007.

percent are white, a quarter are black, and 40 percent are Hispanic.² The median household income is nearly \$30,000, with 29 percent of residents listed below the poverty line. Data provided by the New York City Police Department indicates that the area has suffered a disproportionately high share of criminal activity.

The Center for Court Innovation established the Queens Plaza Community Cleanup in 2003 to improve the local quality of life by cleaning streets, removing graffiti, and generally making the area a better place to live and an attractive location for new investment.

Midtown, Manhattan. This area of Manhattan, contained between 14th and 59th Streets, counts over 100,000 residents, over three-quarters of whom are white. The median household income exceeds \$70,000 and is nearly 50 percent above the national average. In addition, Midtown Manhattan is a busy commercial district, with hundreds of thousands of workers commuting in every day.

The Midtown Community Court, the nation's first community court, was established in 1993 to target low-level crimes, sentencing offenders to perform community service and to receive onsite social services, such as drug treatment and job training.

Red Hook, Brooklyn. Cut off from the rest of Brooklyn by an elevated highway and surrounded on the other three sides by water, Red Hook is an isolated community. Once a prosperous waterfront, Red Hook has become one of the poorest neighborhoods in Brooklyn, with a median household income of about \$16,000 and with more than 70 percent of local residents living in public housing projects. Fewer than ten percent of adult residents have college degrees. The overwhelming majority of Red Hook residents are African-American and Hispanic and over half of households are led by single mothers.

Operating out of a refurbished Catholic school in the heart of Red Hook, the Red Hook Community Justice Center is a community court which seeks to address public safety, youth crime, housing, and other neighborhood problems and offer onsite services, such as GED classes and mental health counseling.

Methodology

The 2004-2005 Operation Data survey included a core series of questions across sites, supplemented by site-specific questions designed to evaluate services and concerns particular to each neighborhood. The results presented in this report largely represent questions asked across all sites, unless indicated otherwise. Survey length varied by site, with the shortest survey in Harlem (60 questions) and the longest surveys in Midtown and Red Hook (142 and 143 questions, respectively). Topics covered included demographics, quality of life, neighborhood strengths and weaknesses, public safety, community involvement, community conflict, and satisfaction with local criminal justice agencies. A sample survey is included in Appendix A.

The Operation Data surveys were conducted by AmeriCorps members, service volunteers stationed at a variety of public safety sites throughout New York City (e.g., police precincts, community justice centers). Corps members were joined by staff from the Center for Court Innovation and were divided into teams, each supervised by at least one staff person to ensure consistency. Four of the five sites were targeted over a two-day period during either spring,

² Percentages do not add up to 100% due to the way race and ethnicity questions are worded in the Census. Respondents are asked to report their race and are asked separately whether they are Hispanic. Therefore, individuals may identify as *both* black and Hispanic, for example.

summer, or fall of 2004 or spring of 2005.³ In the fifth site, Red Hook, surveying occurred over a longer period of time. Corps members conducted a total of 1,800 surveys across the five sites.

The sample design was developed using Year 2000 Census block data. Blocks were chosen within the target neighborhoods to yield an appropriate sample using income and race variables. The surveys were conducted in a diverse sample of community locations, including residential, commercial, and light industrial areas. Corps members went door-to-door, visiting both local residences and businesses as well as interviewing individuals in public spaces (e.g., parks, bus stops) throughout the communities.

For most analyses, respondents from each site were grouped together. In addition, analyses were conducted to examine whether the results varied based on background characteristics such as age, gender, race, relationship to the neighborhood (resident or worker/merchant), tenure in the neighborhood, and community in which the survey was conducted. The results of bivariate correlations informed variables to be included in the multivariate regressions (see Appendix C for multivariate analyses). While multivariate models largely included variables that were significantly correlated to the dependent variable in bivariate analyses, efforts to keep models consistent across dependent variables were made. Dependent variables represent indices developed using factor analysis.

Respondent Characteristics

Of the 1,800 surveys completed in the five sites, 16 percent were from Crown Heights, 21 percent were from Harlem, 18 percent were from Long Island City, 18 percent were from Midtown, and 27 percent were from Red Hook.⁴ As illustrated in Table 1 (page 7), the sites displayed significant differences in demographics. On average, respondents were in their late 30s to early 40s. Long Island City respondents were generally younger than those from other sites; this can be explained, in part, by the high number of those who classified themselves as students when asked about their relationship to the neighborhood (ten percent of all Long Island City respondents). Midtown, with the highest proportion of respondents who work in the neighborhood but live elsewhere (53%), had the highest average respondent age (42 years). In terms of racial background, Crown Heights had the highest percentage of black respondents (73%), whereas Midtown had the fewest black respondents (22%), and the most whites and Asians/Pacific Islanders (37% and 10% respectively). Hispanics had the highest representation in Harlem, where 37 percent of respondents classified themselves as such, while the lowest percentage of white respondents (6%) was found there. In three of the five neighborhoods – Crown Heights, Harlem, and Red Hook – the majority of respondents were neighborhood residents. In Midtown, more than half of respondents worked in the neighborhood but lived elsewhere. Long Island City had the most respondents classifying their relationship to the neighborhood as something other than a resident or neighborhood worker; the majority of these were students. Respondents in all neighborhoods averaged at least nine years of living or working there. Finally, close to three-quarters of respondents resided in privately owned homes or apartments in three of the five neighborhoods. Noticeably fewer

³ Survey dates were spread out over such a lengthy time period so that individuals conducting surveys would not be asked to miss too many consecutive work days.

⁴ An additional 290 surveys were completed from Carroll Gardens, Sunset Park, and Prospect Heights, Brooklyn. Located within the Red Hook catchment area, these three sites vary dramatically from Red Hook. Therefore, they are not included in any analyses in the main text of this report, but comparisons between Red Hook and these neighborhoods are presented in Appendix B.

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

	All Sites	Crown Heights	Harlem	LIC	Midtown	Red Hook
<i>N</i>	1800	288	380	322	331	479
<i>Average age</i>	39***	39	40	36	42	37
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	52%***	59%	54%	53%	55%	43%
Female	48%***	41%	46%	47%	45%	57%
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>						
Black/African American	52%***	73%	61%	36%	22%	63%
Caucasian	17%***	9%	6%	28%	37%	9%
Native American/Alaskan Native	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4%***	2%	1%	8%	10%	1%
Other ¹	25%	16%	30%	26%	30%	25%
Hispanic	27%***	12%	37%	28%	23%	32%
<i>Relationship to Neighborhood</i>						
Resident	60%***	72%	69%	41%	39%	75%
Works in Neighborhood	33%***	25%	26%	44%	53%	21%
Other ¹	7%	3%	6%	16%	8%	4%
<i>Average Tenure in Neighborhood (years)</i>	13***	13	18	9	9	15
<i>Type of Housing</i>						
Private home/apartment/coop	57%***	79%	44%	73%	78%	31%
NYCHA	39%***	20%	48%	24%	15%	68%
Other ²	4%	1%	8%	3%	6%	1%

+*p*<.10 **p*<.05 ***p*<.01 ****p*<.001

Note: Significance notations indicate significant differences among the five sites based on F tests.

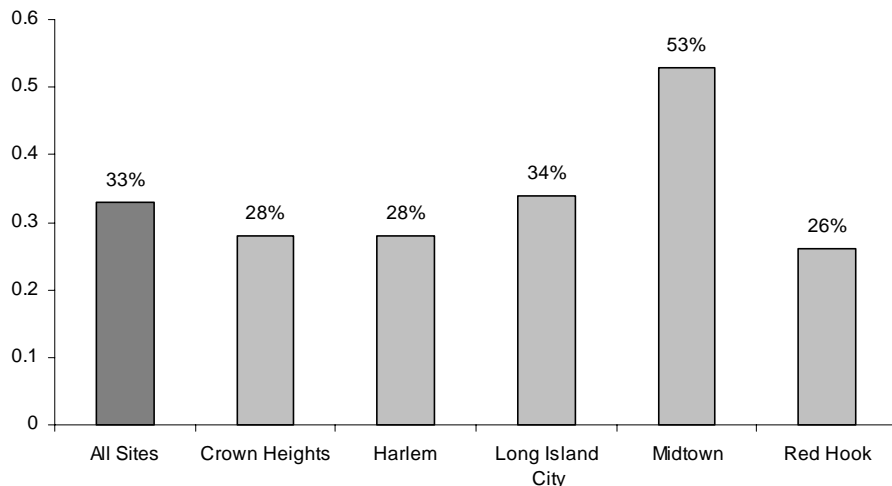
¹ Difference in means not tested for significance.

² “Other” housing includes shelters, temporary housing, and homeless. Not tested for significance.

respondents in Harlem and Red Hook reported living in privately owned homes; correspondingly, a higher percentage of respondents in these two neighborhoods lived in public housing.

Neighborhood Safety and Quality of Life

Figure 1.
Respondents Rating Quality of Life as "Good"



Quality of Life

When asked to rate the quality of life in their neighborhood, nearly half (49%) of all respondents reported that it was “okay,” and a third stated that it was “good” (Figure 1). The majority of Midtown respondents (53%) classified their quality of life as “good,” a significantly higher percentage than in the other four neighborhoods. On the other hand, residents of Harlem and Red Hook were significantly less likely to rate the quality of life as good than respondents from other neighborhoods. However, Red Hook respondents in 2004-2005 were more likely to have a positive view of the quality of life in their neighborhood than Red Hook respondents in 2002 (see Appendix D for more Red Hook comparison across survey years). Respondents who were older, who lived in a privately owned home or apartment (as opposed to public housing), who had lived or worked in the neighborhood for fewer years, and who had frequent contact with people of a different race than their own were also significantly more likely to rate the quality of life as good. Not attending community meetings was also associated with a positive view of a neighborhood’s quality of life. Midtown and Long Island City respondents – the most likely to rate the quality of life as good – had the lowest rate of participation in community meetings; fewer than seven percent of Midtown and Long Island City respondents participated often, while in the other sites about twice as many (13%) respondents did. Residents of Harlem and Red Hook were significantly less likely to rate the quality of life as good than respondents from other neighborhoods. (For results of the multivariate analyses, see Table C1, Appendix C.)

Neighborhood Problems

In addition to rating the overall quality of life, respondents were asked to rate a series of community issues either as big problems, minor problems, or not a problem. As shown in Table 2, overall, respondents identified drug use and drug selling as the two biggest problems, with 46 percent and 41 percent of all respondents respectively finding them to be big problems in their neighborhood. Other problems mentioned frequently across all sites were guns (34%), gangs (30%) and public drinking (30%).

Table 2. Ranking of Neighborhood Problems, By Site
Percentage of Respondents Who View Issues as a "Big Problem"

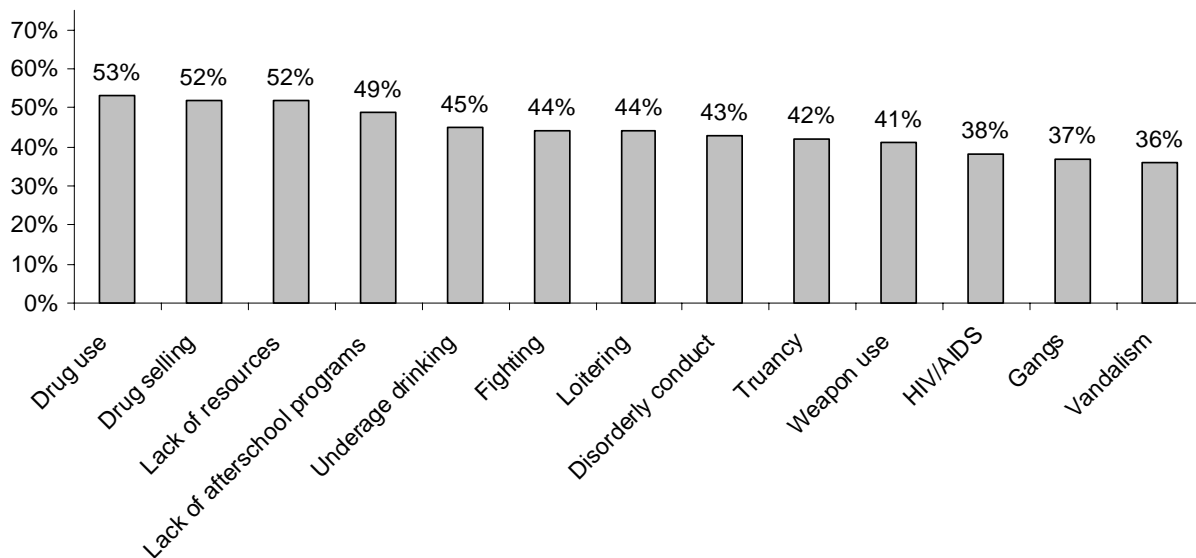
	All Sites	Crown Heights	Harlem	LIC	Midtown	Red Hook
Drug Use	46%	46%	63%	32%	22%	63%
Drug Selling	42%	41%	54%	30%	15%	62%
Guns	34%	34%	49%	25%	14%	47%
Gangs	30%	35%	41%	24%	13%	38%
Public Drinking	30%	29%	44%	22%	19%	39%
Theft	27%	28%	41%	22%	14%	30%
Assault	27%	25%	40%	23%	13%	34%
Prostitution	25%	-	28%	30%	17%	32%
Mugging	24%	19%	37%	18%	11%	28%
Panhandling	24%	14%	33%	17%	24%	30%
Shoplifting	20%	16%	31%	13%	13%	24%
Sexual Assault	20%	13%	29%	17%	9%	28%
Site Average	29%	27%	41%	23%	15%	38%

Note: Community problems are presented in order from highest ranked community problem (across sites) to lowest ranked community problem (across sites). In each column, bolded figures indicate the most severe problem in each individual site.

However, respondents from the five sites varied in both their ranking of specific community problems and in their overall tendency to identify problems as “big” ones. For instance, whereas panhandling was identified as the biggest problem among Midtown respondents (24%), it was not included among the top five for the other sites (for a further breakdown of community problems by site, see Table 2). Generally, Midtown and Long Island City respondents were less likely to identify problems than respondents in Crown Heights, Harlem and Red Hook. More than one-third of respondents in each of the five sites felt the community issues listed were problems in their neighborhoods.

Regression analyses show that respondents who were younger, nonwhite, did not live in a privately owned home (i.e., lived in public housing, in shelters or were homeless), and who had lived in the neighborhood longer were significantly more likely to identify issues as problems in their communities. As noted above, respondents in Crown Heights, Harlem and Red Hook were somewhat more likely to identify problems in their communities, while Long Island City and Midtown respondents were significantly less likely to identify community problems. Again, attending community meetings was a significant predictor of finding problems in the community; frequent interactions with people from different racial backgrounds predicted fewer perceived community problems. (For results of the multivariate analyses, see Table C2, Appendix C.)

Figure 2.
Perceived Youth Problems, All Sites
Percentage of Respondents Who View Issues as a "Big Problem"



Youth Problems

Reflecting patterns in overall neighborhood problems, most respondents cited youth drug use (53%) and drug selling (52%) as problems for young people in their communities (Figure 2). More than one third of all respondents rated each of the youth issues listed as a big problem in their neighborhood. Younger respondents, those who lived in public housing, shelters, or were homeless, those who had lived or worked in the neighborhood longer, those with a child under 18, and those who took part in community meetings were significantly more likely to identify youth issues as neighborhood problems. Respondents in Long Island City and Midtown were significantly less likely to identify youth issues as problems than respondents in the three other communities. (For results of the multivariate analyses, see Table C3, Appendix C.)

Public Safety

A substantial majority of all respondents (71%) reported feeling safe in their homes. About half reported feeling safe in their building (54% felt safe their lobby, and 48% did in their elevator and stairways), and less than half felt safe in public areas such as streets (45%), parks (45%), local subways (42%), and on their way to local subway stations (46%). Responses varied somewhat by site, with Midtown respondents generally feeling safer in most locations. (Figure 3 presents select results; local streets and parks were chosen as indicators of respondents' overall sense of safety in public spaces in their neighborhoods.)

The majority of respondents reported taking safety precautions such as avoiding certain streets (64%), staying in at night (59%), not traveling alone (59%), and avoiding certain buildings (56%). Fewer respondents participated in tenant patrols (36%) or carry a weapon (29%) for safety. (Select results are shown in Figure 4.)

Figure 3.
Respondents Feeling Safe in Neighborhood Locations

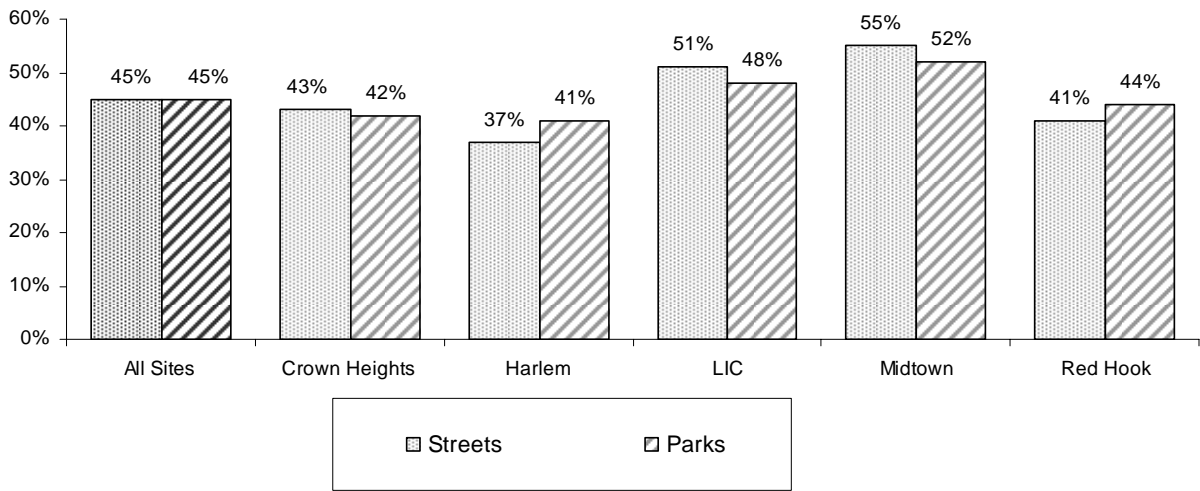
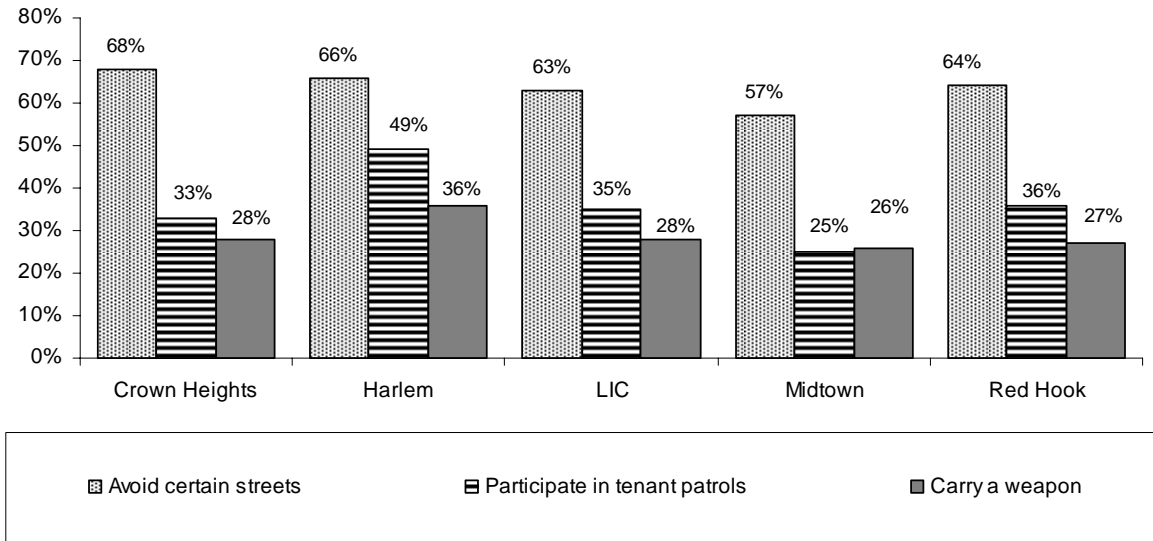


Figure 4.
Respondents Taking Safety Precautions "Always" or "Sometimes"



Female respondents, those who were not white, who were younger and who did not live in a privately owned home felt significantly less safe than others, both in public areas and in their own buildings. Likewise, those who did not know their neighbors and those who attended community meetings felt significantly less safe. Although frequent interaction with people of a different race was associated with more positive perceptions of quality of life and less concern with community problems, respondents reporting frequent interracial interaction felt significantly less safe. Being a woman, not living in a privately owned home, and not interacting with members of a different race were the major predictors for taking safety measures. In Red Hook, those who were older and had lived in the neighborhood for less time were also significantly

more likely to take safety precautions. Neighborhood was not a significant predictor of feeling safe, although respondents in Long Island City and Midtown were somewhat less likely to take safety precautions. (For results of the multivariate analyses, see Tables C4, C5 and C6, Appendix C.)

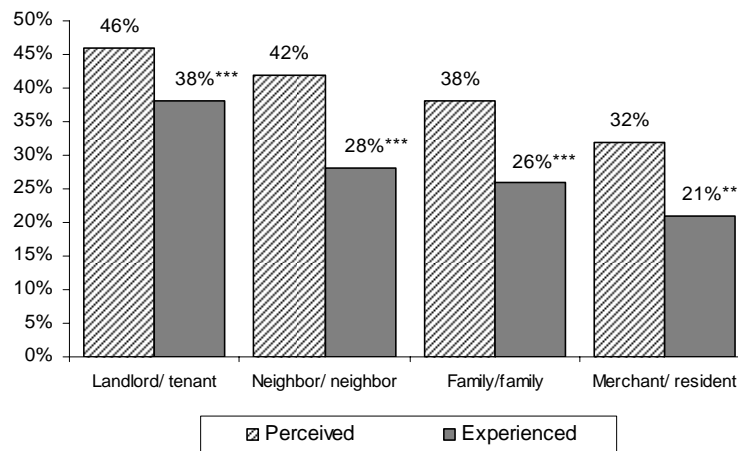
Community Conflict

Respondents were asked to indicate the frequency with which different types of disputes occur in their neighborhood. Conflict between landlords and tenants was found to be the most common type in all sites, with nearly half (46%) claiming that such disputes occurred frequently (Figures 5 and 6). However, when asked whether they had had landlord/tenant disputes themselves in the past year, or knew someone who had, only 38 percent of respondents reported having these disputes or knowing someone else who had such a dispute. For all types of disputes – neighbor/neighbor, family/family, merchant/resident, as well as landlord/tenant – the discrepancy between perceived disputes and experienced disputes was significant (Figure 5).

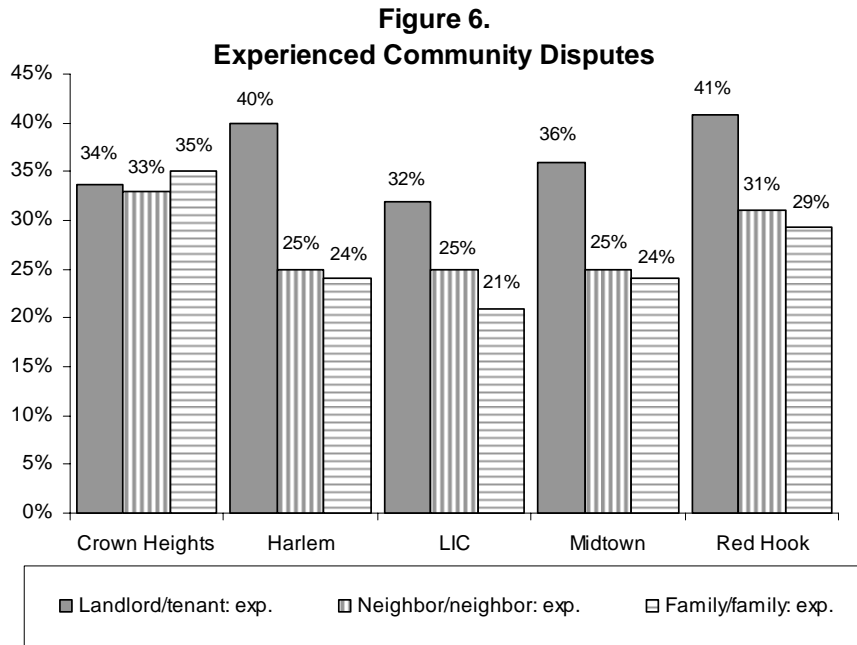
The frequency of experienced disputes and respondents’ willingness to refer disputes to free mediation are related. There is an especially strong relationship between the incidence of landlord/tenant clashes and inclination to refer disputes. That is, respondents in neighborhoods with the highest reported landlord/tenant disputes were the most willing to report disputes to free community mediation. For instance, Red Hook respondents were the most likely to report landlord/tenant disputes (41%) and the most willing to refer disputes to free mediation (74%), while respondents in Long Island City were the least likely to report landlord/tenant disputes (32%) and the least willing to refer disputes to free mediation (57%).

Respondents who were younger, black, had lived in the neighborhood longer and who attended community meetings were significantly more likely to have had or have heard about disputes. Those who had heard of Center for Court Innovation projects in their neighborhood were also significantly more likely to report disputes. One possible explanation for this is that respondents who had disputes might be more likely to be referred to projects such as housing court or mediation. (For results of the multivariate analyses, see Table C7, Appendix C.)

Figure 5.
Community Disputes, All Sites



+ p<.10 * p<.05 ** p<.01 *** p<.001



Criminal Justice Agency Approval Ratings

Survey respondents were asked to evaluate the effectiveness of the criminal justice system by rating court system and District Attorney’s office response to community issues, as well as police-community relations. Less than a third of all respondents held positive views of justice agencies: 26 percent believed there were positive relations between the police and the community, 22 percent thought the court system responded appropriately to neighborhood issues, and only 14 percent felt that the District Attorney responded appropriately. Figure 7 represents criminal justice approval ratings by site; in all sites except Red Hook, police were viewed more favorably than either the court system or the District Attorney. Age was the biggest predictor for respondents’ view of criminal justice agencies, with younger respondents having less favorable perceptions. Living in public housing or shelters or being homeless and living in the neighborhood (versus only working in the neighborhood) were also significant predictors of having less favorable perceptions. (For results of the multivariate analyses, see Table C8, Appendix C.)

Familiarity with Local Center for Court Innovation Projects

Nearly a quarter of respondents in Crown Heights had heard of the Crown Heights Mediation Center (Figure 8). More respondents – at least a third – were familiar with the Center for Court Innovation projects in Harlem, Long Island City, and Midtown. A majority of Red Hook respondents (73%) were familiar with the Red Hook Community Justice Center. Not residing in a privately-owned home and being a neighborhood resident were significant predictors of knowing about the local Center project. Respondents who had heard of the local

Figure 7.
Criminal Justice Agency Approval Ratings

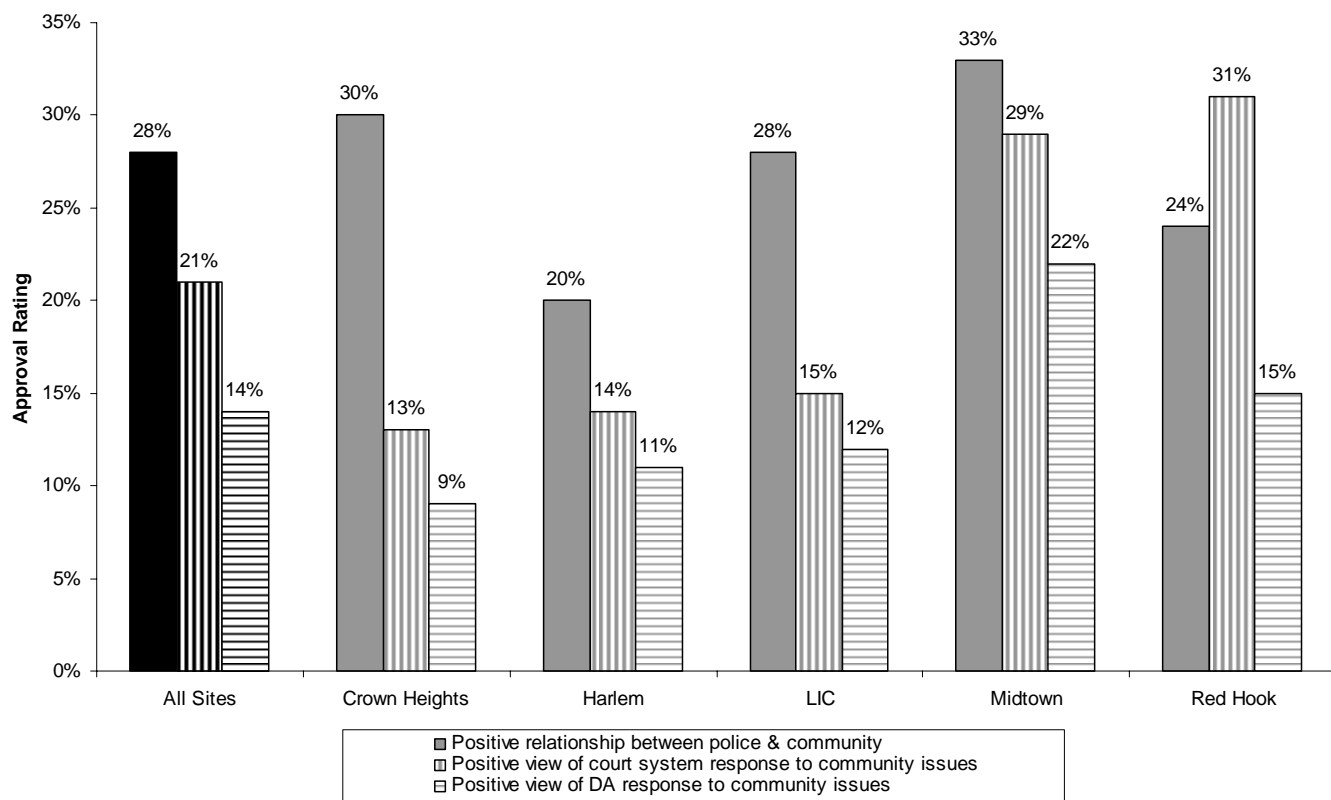
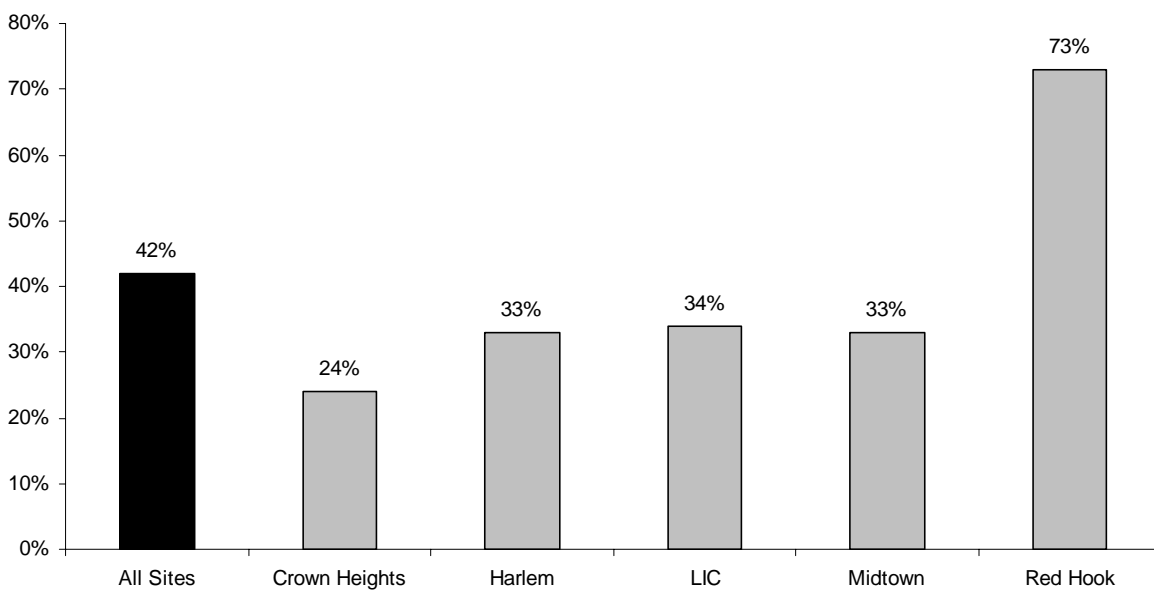


Figure 8.
Respondents Who Have Heard of the Local CCI Project



Center project were more likely to have a positive view of criminal justice agencies (see previous section). Bivariate analyses indicate that the effect of familiarity with the local Center project has an especially strong impact on attitudes about the court system and attitudes about the District Attorney’s office. (For results of the multivariate analyses, see Table C9, Appendix C.)

Community Services

When asked to rate the services and institutions in their communities, respondents were most likely to feel that churches and health clinics were strengths (44% and 41% respectively). More than two-thirds of respondents did not view HIV/AIDS education programs (28% thought they were community assets), substance abuse programs (29%), or social service agencies (26%) as strengths in their community (Figure 9). It is worth noting that less than half of all respondents felt that each of the services listed were community assets. Respondents from Harlem and Red Hook generally rated local services higher than respondents from other communities (Table 3). Interestingly, quality of life was judged to be worse in these communities; however, people from these neighborhoods reported more community involvement and assets.

Even though black respondents, those who live in public housing, shelters, or homeless, those who lived or worked in the neighborhood longer, and those who attended community meetings generally reported greater problems in their neighborhoods (in terms of quality of life, crime, youth issues, and community disputes) they were also more likely to rate local services as community assets. Interestingly, one of the most significant predictors for viewing community services as effective was knowledge of the local Center for Court Innovation project. (For results of the multivariate analyses, see Table C10, Appendix C.)

Figure 9.
Community Services Rated as "Very Good" or "Excellent," All Sites

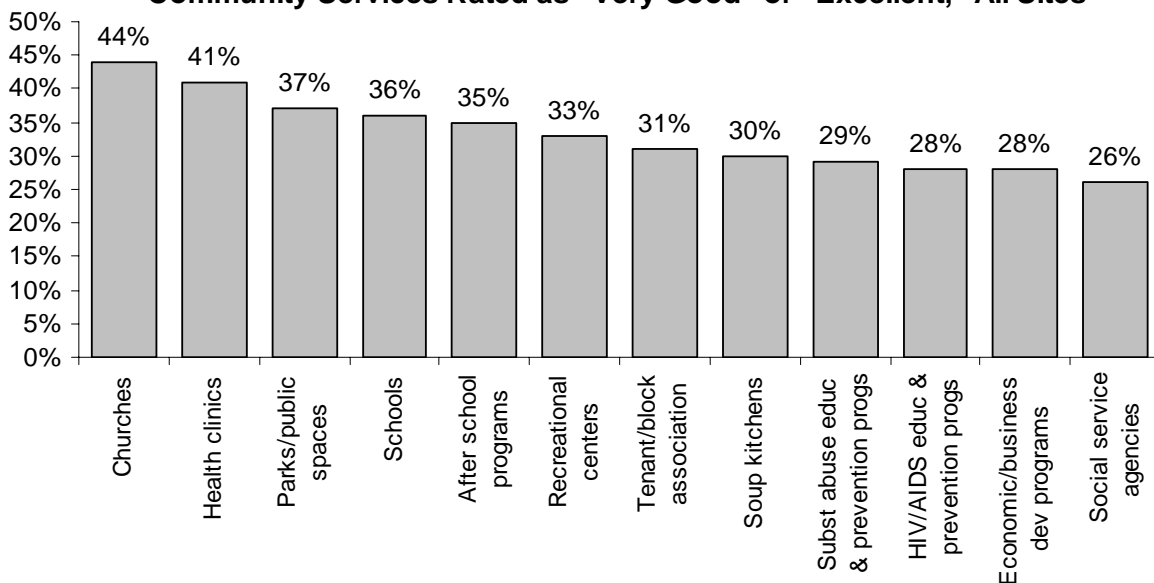


Table 3.
Ranking of Community Resources by Site
Percentage of Respondents Who View Services as "Good" or "Excellent"

	All Sites	Crown Heights	Harlem	LIC	Midtown	Red Hook
Churches	46%	22%	52%	41%	35%	61%
Health Clinics	43%	16%	49%	33%	37%	56%
Parks/Public Spaces	40%	16%	40%	39%	37%	47%
Schools	38%	12%	34%	43%	28%	53%
After School Programs	36%	11%	39%	25%	29%	54%
Recreational Centers	34%	13%	37%	29%	27%	47%
Tenant Patrol/Block Association	30%	9%	40%	27%	27%	42%
Soup Kitchens	31%	10%	43%	19%	33%	37%
Economic/Business Development Programs	29%	8%	34%	26%	32%	33%
Substance Abuse Education & Prevention	29%	-	32%	18%	26%	35%
HIV/AIDS Education & Prevention	28%	-	30%	16%	24%	34%
Social Service Agencies	27%	7%	33%	23%	27%	34%
Site Average	34%	12%	39%	28%	30%	44%

Note: Community resources are presented in order from highest rated community asset (across sites) to lowest rated community asset (across sites). In each column, bolded figures indicate the top asset for each individual site.

Conclusion

The results of Operation Data, 2004-2005 reveal several trends. First, respondents who were younger, nonwhite, living in public housing, shelters, or homeless; and who had been in the neighborhood longer had the least positive perceptions. These respondents were most likely to rate the local quality of life as poor, to identify neighborhood and youth problems, to feel unsafe, to experience community conflict and to hold unfavorable views of local criminal justice agencies, and were the least likely to identify community strengths. Given that criminal justice statistics reveal young, poor (e.g., as indicated here by housing status), and nonwhite people to represent a disproportionate percentage of violent crime victims, it is perhaps unsurprising to find that this group is most likely to feel unsafe and most likely to rate their quality of life as

poor. The finding that those who have longer tenure in the neighborhood are also less satisfied may speak to a certain level of respondents who are “stuck” in their neighborhoods – particularly for low-income respondents who are reliant on public housing. Alternatively, the greater levels of satisfaction among respondents with shorter neighborhood tenure may indicate that these newer residents have not yet had a chance to appreciate the obstacles faced by their community.

Those respondents who appear to be most involved in their neighborhood, as measured by attendance at community meetings, rate their local quality of life as lower, feel less safe, rate community problems as more severe, and experience more community conflicts than those who are less active. It could be that those who attend community meetings with some regularity are simply more aware of all the things happening in their neighborhoods; they also rate community assets higher than those who do not attend community meetings. Alternatively, it could be that their attendance at community meetings exposes them to more issues of conflict, community problems, and local safety concerns, thereby influencing their perceptions of local quality of life. A third explanation is that those respondents who are least satisfied with the quality of life and safety in their neighborhoods are compelled to action through their dissatisfaction and attend neighborhood meetings as a means of rectifying neighborhood problems.

Overall, respondents in Crown Heights, Harlem and Red Hook reported a lower quality of life and more serious community problems than respondents from the two other neighborhoods. Given the relatively low socioeconomic status of the residents of these neighborhoods, it is unsurprising to find respondents there to be less satisfied with their quality of life. Despite this, respondents from these neighborhoods also rated community services higher than respondents from the other communities. In general, respondents from the two most affluent neighborhoods, Long Island City and Midtown, were least likely to identify community problems.

Finally, familiarity with the local Center for Court Innovation project was more common among respondents living in public housing and those who had a longer tenure in the neighborhood. This familiarity with the Center’s projects was found to be associated with a more positive view of criminal justice agencies – in particular, courts and the District Attorney’s office – and with the identification of more community strengths. Respondents who had heard of the local Center project were also more likely to experience community conflict; not a surprising finding, given that many of these types of conflict would be the sort of issue to lead a community member to utilize the local Center project.

**Appendix A.
Sample Survey**

Red Hook Operation Data

COMMUNITY SURVEY FALL 2004

Opening Remarks

Hello my name is _____. I'm with the New YorkCity Public Safety Corps. We're conducting a survey to learn about the strengths and problems of your neighborhood. Participation in this survey is voluntary. Your responses will be kept confidential. This information is for research purposes only. The survey will be about 15 minutes.

Answers

Question

THE COMMUNITY

1	1 2 3 4	First, I have a few basic questions. What is your relationship to this neighborhood? Choose all that apply. Resident Merchant Work in the neighborhood Other _____
2	_____	How many years have you lived/worked in this neighborhood? (if less than 1, put 0)
3	1 2 3 4 5	How would you rate the quality of life in the neighborhood? Is the quality of life: Very poor Poor OK Good Very Good

	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Part A</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Were you a victim?</p>				<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Part B</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Offender under 18?</p>		<p>B. CORPSMEMBER: If participant answers yes to any of these questions, ask, "Was the perpetrator under 18 years old?"</p>
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>			
37	1	2	1	2	Mugging/robbery		
38	1	2	1	2	Burglary of home		
39	1	2	1	2	Car theft		
40	1	2	1	2	Assault		
41	1	2	1	2	Rape/sexual assault		
42	1	2	1	2	Been shot at		
43	1	2	1	2	Been stabbed		
							<p>Now, I am going to ask you some questions about additional issues in the neighborhood. Let's first talk about the problems that may exist here. After each issue that I state, tell me whether it is a ...:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 - big problem 2 - minor problem 3 - not a problem</p>
	<u>Big</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Not</u>				
44	1	2	3		Garbage removal		
45	1	2	3		Run down parks/green areas		
46	1	2	3		Littering		
47	1	2	3		Street needing repairs/poor street lighting		
48	1	2	3		Abandoned buildings		
49	1	2	3		Graffiti		
50	1	2	3		Panhandlers		
51	1	2	3		Shoplifting		
52	1	2	3		Illegal dumping		
53	1	2	3		Prostitution		
54	1	2	3		Vandalism		
55	1	2	3		HIV and AIDS		
56							<p>What would you identify as the greatest strengths of your neighborhood?</p>

	<u>Excellent</u>		<u>Unsatis- factory</u>		<u>N/A</u>	
71	1	2	3	4	5	HIV and AIDS Education and Prevention Programs
72	1	2	3	4	5	Red Hook Community Justice Center
73	1	2	3	4	5	Red Hook Public Safety Corps
74				1 2 3		Would you characterize the relationship between the police and your community <i>over the past year as...</i> Positive Neutral Negative
75				1 2 3 4 5		In the past year, how well have police responded to community issues? Excellent Good Satisfactory Unsatisfactory No opinion
76				1 2 3		Would you characterize the District Attorney's Office's response to complaints and issues raised by your community <i>over the past year as...</i> Positive Neutral Negative
77				1 2 3		Would you characterize the the effectiveness of the court system in responding to community problems as... Effective Neutral Not effective

78		<p>How often do you attend community meetings (such as PTA meetings, Tenant Association meetings, Block Association meetings, or Business or merchant association meetings, or meetings or any other neighborhood associations)?</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>Never Sometimes (a few times per year) Often (at least once a month)</p>
79		<p>How well do you know your neighbors?</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>Not at all A little Know them well</p>
THE RED HOOK COMMUNITY JUSTICE CENTER		
80	<p><u>Yes</u> <u>No</u></p> <p>1 2</p>	<p>Have you heard of the Red Hook Community Justice Center? (If no, skip to #87)</p>
81		<p>From where?</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>Friend Family Local organization Newspaper/Poster Other</p>
82	<p><u>Yes</u> <u>No</u></p> <p>1 2</p>	<p>Have you had a case processed through/used the Red Hook Community Justice Center?</p>
83		<p>If yes, what type of case was it? (Circle all that apply) (If no, skip to #85)</p> <p>1 2 3 4</p> <p>Criminal Court Case Summons Case Housing Court Case Juvenile Delinquency Case</p>

84			<p>When you used the Red Hook Community Justice Center, how would you characterize your experience?</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>Positive Neutral Negative</p>
85	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<p>Has anyone you know had a case processed/used the Red Hook Community Justice Center?</p> <p>1 2</p>
87			<p>In general, how do you feel about having a community court in your neighborhood or nearby? (A community court is defined as a multi-jurisdictional court that addresses the unique needs of a community by working with community stake-holders.)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>Very good Good Neutral Bad Very bad</p>
88	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<p>Have you used any of the services available at the Red Hook Community Justice Center in the past year?</p> <p>1 2</p>
89			<p>What additional services would you like to see the Red Hook Community Justice Center provide in the future?</p>
THE RED HOOK PUBLIC SAFETY CORPS			
90	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<p>Have you heard of the Red Hook Public Safety Corps? (If no, skip to # 92)</p> <p>1 2</p>

91				From where? 1 Friend 2 Family 3 Local organization 4 Newspaper/Poster 5 Other	
92		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	I am going to list some of the Red Hook Public Safety Corps' services. After each service, tell me if you have heard of it. Tutoring/after-school programs in local elementary schools Mediation workshops Domestic Violence Services (referrals, escorts to precinct) Red Hook Youth Baseball League Red Hook Houses improvements (fixing broken lights, safety inspections) Coffey Park clean up Graffiti removal projects Community gardens	
93		1	2		
94		1	2		
95		1	2		
96		1	2		
97		1	2		
98		1	2		
99		1	2		
100				In general, how do you feel about the Red Hook Public Safety Corps? 1 Satisfied 2 Neutral 3 Dissatisfied	
YOUTH					
101		<u>Big</u>	<u>Minor</u>	<u>Not</u>	Let's talk about youth crimes and other youth issues that may exist in the neighborhood. After each condition that I state, tell me whether it is either a . . . 1 - big problem, 2 - minor problem or 3 - not a problem Drug selling Drug use Fighting Vandalism
102		1	2	3	
103		1	2	3	
104		1	2	3	
		1	2	3	

105	1	2	3	Disorderly conduct
106	1	2	3	Loitering
107	1	2	3	Gang Activity
108	1	2	3	Truancy (kids not in school when they should be)
109	1	2	3	Underage drinking
110	1	2	3	Using weapons
111	1	2	3	HIV and AIDS
112	1	2	3	Lack of resources for young people
113	1	2	3	Lack of afterschool programs
114		<u>Yes</u> 1	<u>No</u> 2	Have you heard of the Red Hook Youth Court? If <i>no</i> skip to #116.
115			1 2 3	In general, how do you feel about the Youth Court? Satisfied Neutral Dissatisfied
116				Which two of the following youth services do you think are most needed in your community? (Place an X next to the two choices indicated by the respondent)
				_____ Mentoring
				_____ Tutoring
				_____ After-school programs
				_____ Mediation training
				_____ Conflict resolution
				_____ Jobs/job training
				_____ Computer training
				_____ Youth groups
				_____ Substance Abuse Education and Prevention Programs
				_____ HIV and AIDS Education and Prevention Programs
				_____ Youth court

COMMUNITY CONFLICT		
		Do you find the following disputes are common in the neighborhood?
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
117	1	2
118	1	2
119	1	2
120	1	2
		Have you had any of the following disputes in the past 12 months?
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
121	1	2
122	1	2
123	1	2
124	1	2
		Has anyone you know had any of the following disputes in the past 12 months?
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
125	1	2
126	1	2
127	1	2
128	1	2
		In the future, would you refer these disputes to a free mediation center in the neighborhood?
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
129	1	2
		Over the past year, how would you rate relations between different cultural/ethnic/religious groups in your neighborhood? Are these relations:
130		1 2 3 4 5
		Very poor Poor OK Good Very Good

						<p>How often do you have professional contact ("professional contact" is defined as non-personal interactions, such as those one might have with merchants or co-workers) with people in Red Hook who are a different religion, race, or nationality than you? Do you have such interactions:</p> <p>1 <u>D</u>aily 2 <u>W</u>eekly 3 <u>M</u>onthly 4 <u>R</u>arely 5 <u>N</u>ever</p>
131	<u>D</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>N</u>	A different religion than you?
132	1	2	3	4	5	A different race than you?
133	1	2	3	4	5	From a different country than you?
						<p>How often do you have personal contact ("personal contact" is defined as personal interactions, such as those one might have with friends, neighbors, or family) with people in Red Hook who are a different religion, race, or nationality than you? Do you have such interactions:</p> <p>1 <u>D</u>aily 2 <u>W</u>eekly 3 <u>M</u>onthly 4 <u>R</u>arely 5 <u>N</u>ever</p>
134	<u>D</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>N</u>	A different religion than you?
135	1	2	3	4	5	A different race than you?
136	1	2	3	4	5	From a different country than you?
DEMOGRAPHICS						
137				1		Male
				2		Female

138		<p>What racial group do you consider yourself a part of? [optional]</p> <p>1 Black or African American 2 White 3 American Indian or Alaska Native 4 Asian 5 Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander 6 Other:_____</p>
139	<p><u>Yes</u> <u>No</u> 1 2</p>	Are you Hispanic/Latino?
140	<p><u>Yes</u> <u>No</u> 1 2</p>	Have you ever been interviewed for this survey before?
141	<p>1 2 3 4</p>	<p>Where do you currently live?</p> <p>1 Privately owned home, Co-Op or apartment 2 NYCHA (public) housing complex 3 Shelter/temporary housing 4 Homeless</p>
142	<p><u>Yes</u> <u>No</u> 1 2</p>	Have you been unemployed within the past six months?
143	_____	How old were you on your last birthday?

Appendix B. Red Hook Community Justice Center Catchment Area

	Red Hook	Carroll Gardens	Prospect Heights	Sunset Park
<i>N</i>	479	97	110	78
<i>Average age</i>	37	39	34 +	35
<i>Gender</i>				
Male	43%	44%	39%	47%
Female	57%	56%	61%	53%
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>				
Black/African American	63%	29% ***	35% ***	22% ***
Caucasian	9%	51% ***	41% ***	27% ***
Native American/Alaskan Native	2%	4%	2%	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	6% **	3%	6% **
Other ¹	25%	10%	19%	46%
Hispanic	32%	16% **	16% **	65% ***
<i>Relationship to Neighborhood</i>				
Resident	75%	45% ***	58% ***	82%
Works in Neighborhood	21%	52% ***	35% **	17%
Other ¹	4%	3%	7%	1%
<i>Average Tenure in Neighborhood (years)</i>	15	13	12*	14
<i>Type of Housing</i>				
Private home/apartment/coop	31%	88% ***	77% ***	82% ***
NYCHA	68%	12% ***	21% ***	11% ***
Other ²	1%	-	3%	7%
<i>Quality of Life: Good</i>	26%	57% ***	56% ***	32%
<i>Criminal Justice Agencies</i>				
Positive Relationship with Police	76%	87% *	84% **	67%
Positive View of Court System	31%	24%	19% *	10% ***
Positive View of DA's Office	15%	21%	21%	6% *
<i>The Red Hook Community Justice Center</i>				
Have you had a case at the RHCJC	31%	10% **	15% +	8% **
Heard of RH Community Justice Center	66%	25% ***	7% ***	18% ***
Heard of RHCJC Tutoring/After School Programs	61%	32% ***	30% ***	20% ***
Heard of RHCJC Youth Court	57%	23% ***	10% ***	12% ***
Heard of RHCJC Mediation Workshops	53%	30% ***	20% ***	17% ***
Heard of RHCJC Domestic Violence Services	56%	26% ***	26% ***	20% ***
Heard of RHCJC Youth Baseball	61%	27% ***	18% ***	15% ***
Heard of RHCJC Houses Improvement	50%	27% ***	17% ***	16% ***
Heard of RHCJC Coffey Park Cleanup	64%	27% ***	15% ***	17% ***
Heard of RHCJC Graffiti Removal	49%	26% ***	22% ***	20% ***
Heard of RHCJC Community Garden	57%	35% ***	25% ***	19% ***
Satisfied with RHCJC	48%	45%	26% *	29% *
Effectiveness of RHCJC: Excellent/Good	56%	24%	18% *	25%

+ p<.10 * p<.05 ** p<.01 *** p<.001

Previous Red Hook Operation Data surveys have been conducted not only with respondents who live and work in Red Hook, but with those who live and work in surrounding neighborhoods, which are also served by the Red Hook Community Justice Center. The surrounding neighborhoods surveyed in years past include Sunset Park, Gowanus/Wyckoff, Park Slope, and Carroll Gardens/Cobble Hill. However, in 2004, much smaller samples were drawn from only three of the surrounding neighborhoods – Carroll Gardens, Prospect Heights, and Sunset Park. Because the samples from these neighborhoods were small and differed significantly from the Red Hook sample, they were not included in the main text of this report. The above table illustrates some of the key differences between Red Hook and the three surrounding neighborhoods.

In general, Red Hook respondents are more likely to be black, less likely to be white, and more likely to live in public housing than respondents in surrounding neighborhoods. Respondents from Sunset Park look more like Red Hook respondents than respondents from the other two neighborhoods, although they are significantly more likely to be Hispanic or Latino than Red Hook respondents. Based on residence type, respondents from Carroll Gardens and Prospect Heights appear to be of higher socioeconomic status; they are also rate the quality of life in their neighborhoods and neighborhood relations with police significantly higher than Red Hook respondents. However, Carroll Garden respondents resemble Red Hook respondents when it comes to rating responses from the court and the district attorney's office; respondents from Prospect Heights and Sunset Park rate both significantly lower than respondents from Red Hook.

Not surprisingly, respondents from Red Hook are significantly more likely to have heard of the Community Justice Center and its specified programs than respondents who live further from the Justice Center. Red Hook respondents are also significantly more likely to have had a case heard at the Justice Center than other respondents.

Respondents with the most experience with and knowledge of the Justice Center – that is, Red Hook respondents – also report the highest levels of satisfaction with the Justice Center and rate the effectiveness of the Justice Center the highest.

Appendix C: Regression Analyses

Table C1. Results from Simple Linear Regression Predicting Quality of Life

Regression Model	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Total Sample Size	1215	1117	1087	1106
R-square for Model	0.110	0.106	0.125	0.106
F	18.551	14.566	15.344	14.380
Independent Variables	Beta	Beta	Beta	Beta
Age	0.127***	0.114***	0.135***	0.114***
Black	0.002	-0.006	-0.023	0.022
White	-0.023	-0.041	-0.057+	-0.018
Resident	-0.001	0.008	-0.002	0.011
Type of housing	-0.110***	-0.111**	-0.094**	-0.101**
Tenure in neighborhood	-0.071*	-0.062*	-0.072*	-0.075*
Harlem/Red Hook respondent	-0.102*	-0.107*	-0.104*	-0.093*
Midtown/LIC respondent	0.140**	0.131**	0.124**	0.140**
Heard of local CCI project		0.002		
Know neighbors			0.060*	
Attend community meetings			-0.141***	
Interact with people of a different race				-0.048+

+p<.10 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Note: Dependent variable is an index computed by aggregating 21 variables regarding quality of life: public drinking, panhandling, shoplifting, drug use, gangs, drug selling in public, prostitution, theft, assault, sexual assault, mugging, guns, garbage removal, run down parks, gritty appearance of streets and buildings, littering, streets needing repair/poor street lighting, abandoned buildings, illegal dumping, vandalism, graffiti. All 21 variables were shown to fit into one component through factor analysis.

Table C2. Results from Simple Linear Regression Predicting Opinion about Neighborhood Problems

Regression Model	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Total Sample Size	1196	1099	1071	1089
R-square for Model	0.115	0.117	0.127	0.119
F	19.348	15.993	15.416	16.146
Independent Variables	Beta	Beta	Beta	Beta
Age	0.100***	0.095**	0.105***	0.085**
Black	0.009	-0.006	-0.008	0.029
White	-0.058+	-0.072*	-0.084*	-0.048
Resident	-0.023	-0.025	-0.028	-0.020
Type of housing	-0.108***	-0.115***	-0.093**	-0.095**
Tenure in neighborhood	-0.059+	-0.058+	-0.058+	-0.057+
Harlem/Red Hook respondent	-0.071+	-0.077+	-0.070	-0.057
Midtown/LIC respondent	0.164***	0.161***	0.158***	0.179***
Heard of local CCI project		-0.029		
Know neighbors			0.072*	
Attend community meetings			-0.112***	
Interact with people of a different race				-0.067*

+p<.10 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Note: Dependent variable is an index computed by aggregating seven variables regarding neighborhood problems: drug use, gangs, theft, assault, sexual assault, mugging, and guns. Only seven of the 12 neighborhood problems included in the survey were shown to fit well into a single component through factor analysis.

Table C3. Results from Simple Linear Regression Predicting Opinion about Youth Issues

Regression Model	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5
Total Sample Size	1107	1059	1044	1043	548
R-square for Model	0.106	0.108	0.131	0.111	1.090
F	16.342	14.044	15.520	14.300	7.328
Independent Variables	Beta	Beta	Beta	Beta	Beta
Age	0.130***	0.130***	0.141***	0.137***	0.142**
Black	0.039	0.037	0.011	0.053	0.034
White	-0.042	-0.050	-0.056+	-0.047	-0.047
Resident	-0.011	-0.007	-0.028	-0.004	0.011
Type of housing	-0.098**	-0.097**	-0.092**	-0.096**	-0.161***
Tenure in neighborhood	-0.050	-0.043	-0.055+	-0.063+	-0.074
Harlem/Red Hook respondent	-0.057	-0.055	-0.040	-0.050	-0.038
Midtown/LIC respondent	0.160***	0.160***	0.168***	0.162***	0.159**
Heard of local CCI project		0.010			
Know neighbors			0.062*		
Attend community meetings			-0.150***		
Interact with people of a different race				0.026	
Have child under 18					0.070+

+p<.10 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Note: Dependent variable is an index computed by aggregating 13 variables: youth drug selling, youth drug use, youth fighting, youth vandalism, youth disorderly conduct, youth loitering, youth gang activity, truancy, underage drinking, youth weapon use, youth HIV/AIDS, lack of resources for young people, and lack of after school programs. All 13 variables were shown to fit into one component through factor analysis.

Table C4. Results from Simple Linear Regression Predicting Safety in Own Building

Regression Model	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Total Sample Size	976	908	900	904
R-square for Model	0.051	0.048	0.077	0.059
F	5.725	4.527	6.731	5.593
Independent Variables	Beta	Beta	Beta	Beta
Age	-0.059+	-0.048	-0.070*	-0.053
gender	0.087**	0.072*	0.068*	0.080*
Black	0.019	0.016	0.029	0.013
White	0.089*	0.084*	0.091*	0.091*
Resident	-0.099**	-0.094**	-0.085*	-0.097**
Type of housing	0.111**	0.124**	0.128***	0.098*
Tenure in neighborhood	-0.034	-0.027	-0.018	-0.037
Harlem/Red Hook respondent	0.022	0.019	0.012	0.016
Midtown/LIC respondent	-0.031	-0.037	-0.030	-0.038
Heard of local CCI project		0.010		
Know neighbors			-0.132***	
Attend community meetings			0.094**	
Interact with people of a different race				0.093**

+p<.10 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Note: Dependent variable is an index computed by aggregating four variables: safety in own home, in own lobby, in own elevator, and in own building stairways. All four variables were shown to fit into one component through factor analysis.

Table C5. Results from Simple Linear Regression Predicting Safety in Public Areas

Regression Model	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Total Sample Size	1141	1056	1031	1045
R-square for Model	0.056	0.055	0.069	0.062
F	7.470	6.136	6.917	6.809
Independent Variables	Beta	Beta	Beta	Beta
Age	-0.073*	-0.060+	-0.080*	-0.056+
gender	0.108***	0.094**	0.086**	0.109***
Black	0.064+	0.069+	0.084*	0.055
White	0.088**	0.094**	0.091**	0.088*
Resident	-0.014	-0.013	-0.012	-0.008
Type of housing	0.143***	0.155***	0.169***	0.146***
Tenure in neighborhood	0.036	0.025	0.045	0.035
Harlem/Red Hook respondent	-0.042	-0.027	-0.043	-0.034
Midtown/LIC respondent	-0.076	-0.067	-0.074	-0.063
Heard of local CCI project		0.030		
Know neighbors			-0.094**	
Attend community meetings			0.063*	
Interact with people of a different race				0.058+

+p<.10 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Note: Dependent variable is an index computed by aggregating four variables: safety on the street, to/from subway, at local subway, and at local parks. All four variables were shown to fit into one component through factor analysis.

Table C6. Results from Simple Linear Regression Predicting Propensity to Take Safety Measures

Regression Model	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Total Sample Size	1149	1064	1038	1052
R-square for Model	0.064	0.063	0.087	0.076
F	8.588	7.063	8.853	8.579
Independent Variables	Beta	Beta	Beta	Beta
Age	-1.454	-0.056+	-0.028	-0.058+
gender	-4.865***	-0.126***	-0.105***	-0.137***
Black	0.533	0.022	0.007	0.022
White	-1.656+	-0.060+	-0.064+	-0.060+
Resident	-0.791	-0.010	-0.018	-0.022
Type of housing	-2.025*	-0.082*	-0.086*	-0.069+
Tenure in neighborhood	1.388	0.060+	0.059+	0.060+
Harlem/Red Hook respondent	-0.860	-0.034	-0.031	-0.016
Midtown/LIC respondent	1.851+	0.085+	0.069	0.099*
Heard of local CCI project		0.005		
Know neighbors			0.061+	
Attend community meetings			-0.166***	
Interact with people of a different race				-0.105***

+p<.10 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Note: Dependent variable is an index computed by aggregating six variables: avoid certain streets, stay in at night, not travel alone, participate in tenant patrol, avoid certain buildings, and carry a weapon. All six variables were shown to fit into one component through factor analysis.

**Table C7. Results from Simple Linear Regression
Predicting Frequency of Neighborhood Disputes**

Regression Model	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Total Sample Size	1080	1034	1016	1031
R-square for Model	0.041	0.047	0.063	0.043
F	5.692	5.634	6.796	5.104
Independent Variables	Beta	Beta	Beta	Beta
Age	0.093**	0.092**	0.112***	0.082*
Black	0.108**	0.121***	0.088*	0.114**
White	-0.005	-0.003	-0.019	-0.010
Resident	-0.012	-0.001	0.000	0.002
Type of housing	-0.017	-0.006	-0.014	-0.021
Tenure in neighborhood	-0.071*	-0.073*	-0.062+	-0.070*
Harlem/Red Hook respondent	0.002	0.029	0.011	0.017
Midtown/LIC respondent	0.084+	0.095*	0.079+	0.101*
Heard of local CCI project		0.073*		
Know neighbors			-0.046	
Attend community meetings			-0.131***	
Interact with people of a different race				-0.010

+p<.10 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Note: Dependent variable is an index computed by aggregating four variables: perceived disputes between landlord and tenant, perceived disputes between merchant and resident, perceived disputes between neighbor and neighbor, and perceived disputes between family and family. All four variables were shown to fit into one component through factor analysis.

**Table C8. Results from Simple Linear Regression
Predicting Opinion about Criminal Justice Agencies**

Regression Model	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Total Sample Size	1156	1099	1078	1081
R-square for Model	0.059	0.069	0.063	0.060
F	9.029	8.903	7.146	7.590
Independent Variables	Beta	Beta	Beta	Beta
Age	-0.171***	-0.164***	-0.164***	-0.156***
Black	-0.041	-0.030	-0.046	-0.037
White	0.040	0.040	0.025	0.026
Resident	0.068*	0.080*	0.072*	0.079*
Type of housing	0.072*	0.086*	0.072*	0.067+
Tenure in neighborhood	0.040	0.039	0.054	0.057+
Harlem/Red Hook respondent	-0.071	-0.064	-0.079+	-0.090*
Midtown/LIC respondent	-0.097*	-0.108*	-0.127**	-0.125**
Heard of local CCI project		0.088**		
Know neighbors			-0.029	
Attend community meetings			-0.052+	
Interact with people of a different race				0.021

+p<.10 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Note: Dependent variable is an index computed by aggregating four variables: relationship between police and community, police response to community issues, District Attorney's response to community issues, and court system's response to community issues. All four variables were shown to fit into one component through factor analysis.

**Table C9. Results from Simple Linear Regression
Predicting Knowledge of CCI Projects**

Regression Model	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Total Sample Size	1120	1050	1049
R-square for Model	0.107	0.144	0.107
F	16.593	17.503	13.897
Independent Variables	Beta	Beta	Beta
Age	-0.030	-0.020	-0.030
Black	0.000	-0.024	-0.022
White	0.078*	0.074*	0.078*
Resident	-0.070*	-0.033	-0.071*
Type of housing	-0.138***	-0.142***	-0.160***
Tenure in neighborhood	-0.048	-0.029	-0.048
Harlem/Red Hook respondent	-0.265***	-0.241***	-0.231***
Midtown/LIC respondent	-0.084+	-0.059	-0.048
Know neighbors		-0.162***	
Attend community meetings		-0.079**	
Interact with people of a different race			-0.010

+p<.10 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Note: Dependent variable: "Have you heard of [the local Center for Court Innovation project]?"

**Table C10. Results from Simple Linear Regression
Predicting Opinion about Community Resources**

Regression Model	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Total Sample Size	1129	1072	1060	1055
R-square for Model	0.074	0.086	0.134	0.078
F	11.117	12.248	16.188	9.808
Independent Variables	Beta	Beta	Beta	Beta
Age	0.015	0.023	0.031	0.028
Black	0.085*	0.098**	0.067+	0.091*
White	-0.059+	-0.0676*	-0.064+	-0.041
Resident	-0.056+	-0.044	-0.027	-0.046
Type of housing	-0.056	-0.037	-0.048	-0.088*
Tenure in neighborhood	-0.101**	-0.092**	-0.068*	-0.111***
Harlem/Red Hook respondent	-0.187***	-0.145**	-0.187***	-0.159***
Midtown/LIC respondent	-0.112*	-0.095*	-0.134**	-0.088+
Heard of local CCI project		0.146***		
Know neighbors			-0.109***	
Attend community meetings			-0.213***	
Interact with people of a different race				-0.005

+p<.10 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Note: Dependent variable is an index computed by aggregating 12 variables rating the effectiveness of community resources: tenant/block association, churches, soup kitchens, health clinics/medical centers, after school programs, economic/business development programs, recreational centers, schools, parks/public spaces, social service agencies, substance abuse education programs, HIV/AIDS education programs. All 12 variables were shown to fit into one component through factor analysis.

Appendix C: Red Hook Operation Data 2004 Memorandum

MEMORANDUM

From: Somjen Frazer

Date: November 1, 2005

Re: Operation Data 2004

Following is a memorandum that briefly details the Operation Data “headlines” for the 2004 survey. Included are the results of regression analysis as well as summarized charts describing changes to key measures over time (i.e. 2002 through 2004). Highlights include the following:

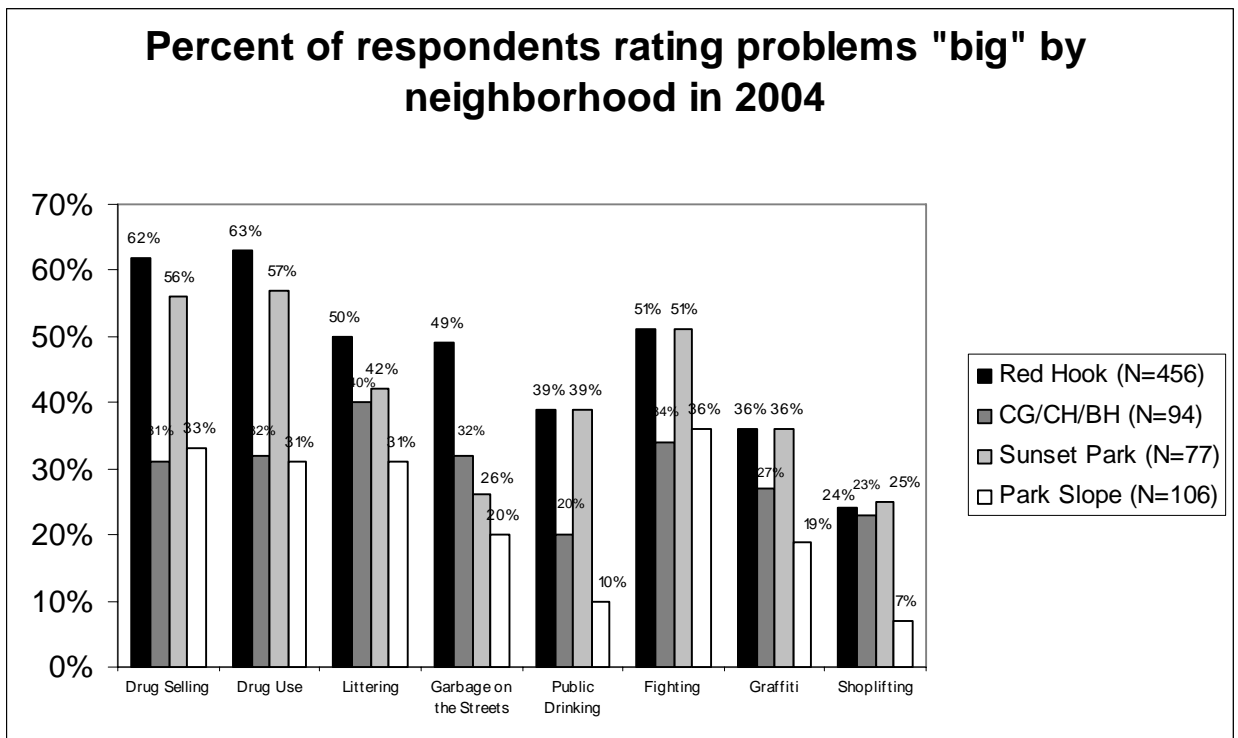
- Quality of life in the Red Hook neighborhood is more positive than 2002.
- The percent of respondents in Red Hook reporting a positive feeling about community-based courts has increased from 57% in 2002 to 78% in 2004. This is a strong, positive change.
- Drug selling and drug use remain the most serious neighborhood problems, though the reporting of these as a “big problem” has decreased since 2002.
- In 2004, respondents felt that problems with youth crime and other youth-related issues were less serious than in 2002.

Sampling: In 2004, 768 surveys were completed. The sample design was developed using Year 2000 Census block data. Blocks were chosen within different neighborhoods in South Brooklyn to yield an appropriate sample using income and race variables. The biggest sampling difference was a decrease in the number of surveys completed within Red Hook (63% in 2004 compared to 74% in 2002.) Another sample difference was a significant decrease in the percentage of respondents that previously completed the survey (15% in 2004 compared to 40% in 2002.)

Concerning respondent demographics, in 2004, significantly fewer public housing residents (48% in 2004 vs. 70% in 2002) were surveyed. More 18 to 25 year olds (25% in 2004 vs. 20% in 2002) were surveyed while fewer persons forty and older were surveyed (36% vs. 50% in 2002).

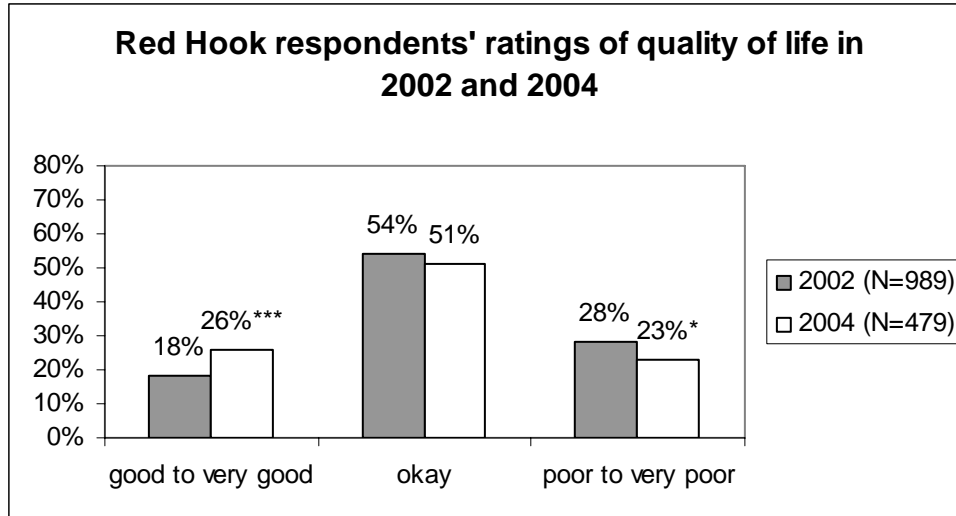
Neighborhood problems:

- Respondents from Red Hook and Sunset Park reported more neighborhood issues as “big” than from Carroll Gardens/Cobble Hill/Boerum Hill (abbreviated CG/CH/BH in the graphs) and Park Slope.
- Of the eight problems considered, drug selling and drug use are the biggest problems, while shoplifting and graffiti were least likely to be considered “big” problems by respondents.

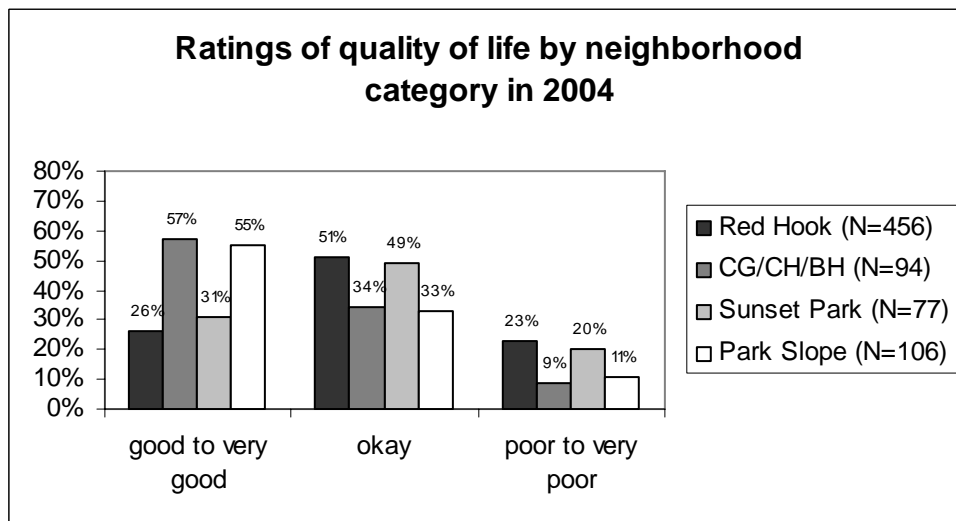


Quality of Life in the Neighborhood:

- Ratings of quality of life in Red Hook were more positive in 2004 than in 2002. Those rating quality of life positively rose from 18% in 2002 to 26% in 2004.
- Red Hook respondents' ratings of quality of life were generally lower than those of the other neighborhood surveyed.



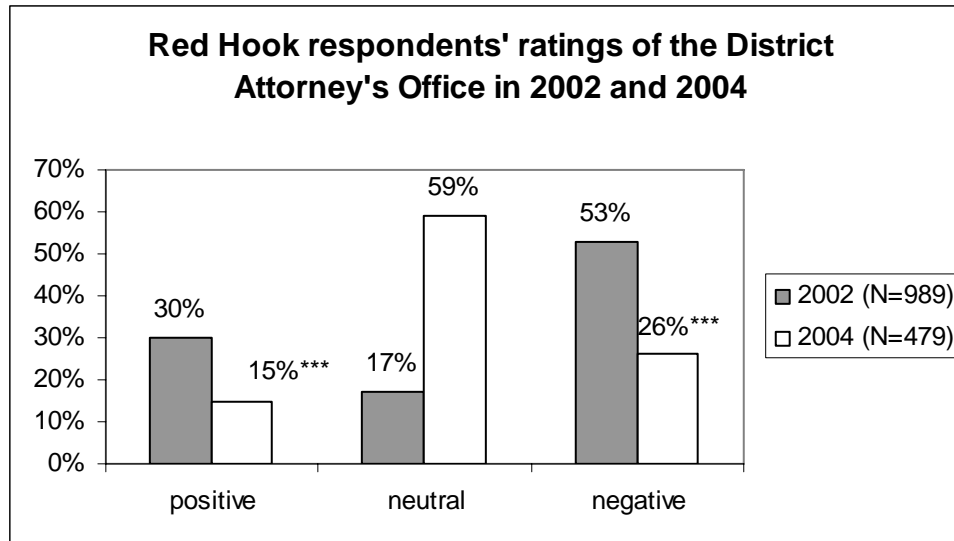
+p<.01 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001



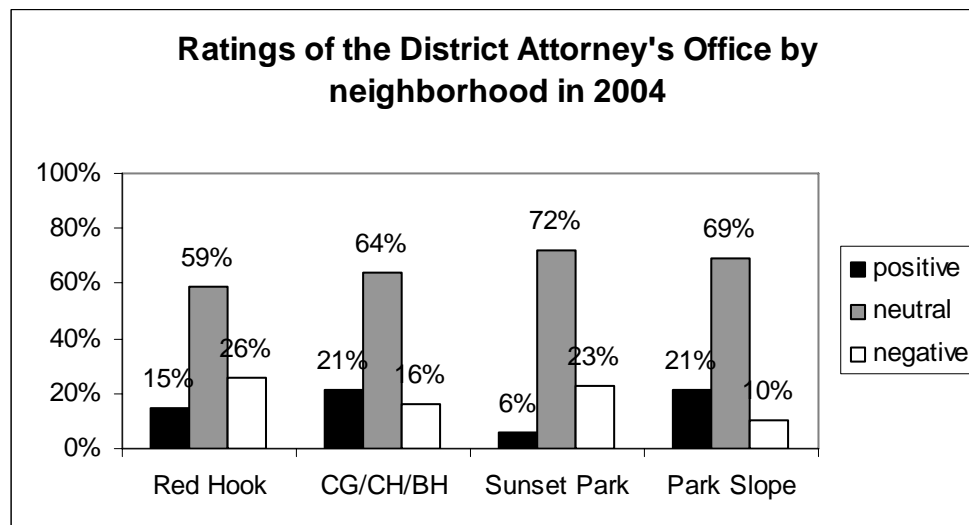
+p<.01 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

District Attorney's Office:

- Red Hook respondents' opinions of the District Attorney's office have moved toward neutral. Positive ratings declined from 30% in 2002 to 15% in 2004, while negative ratings declined from 53% in 2002 to 26% in 2004.
- When broken out by neighborhood, Red Hook falls in the middle in terms of positive feelings about the District Attorney's office. Carroll Gardens/Cobble Hill/Boerum Hill and Park Slope had the most positive ratings of the DA's office in 2004 (21% positive for both), while Red Hook had 15% and Sunset Park, 6%.



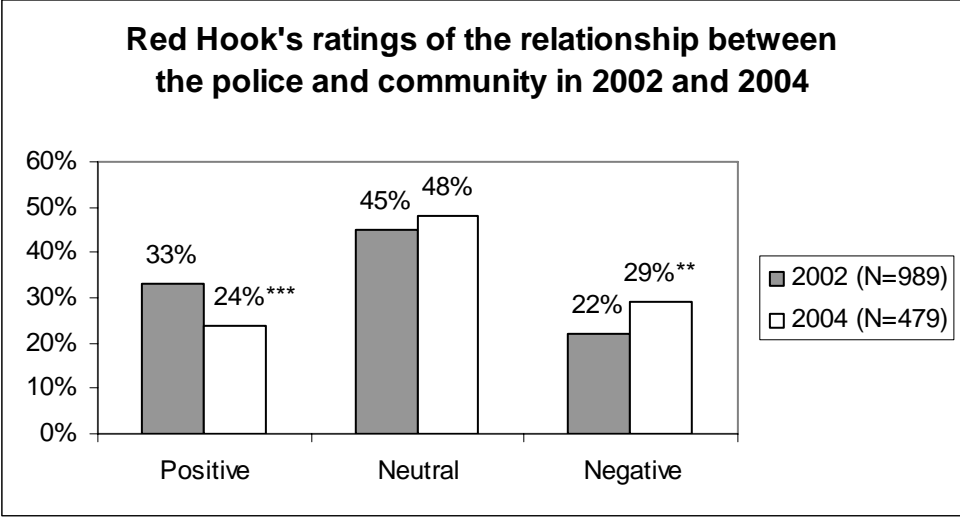
+p<.01 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001



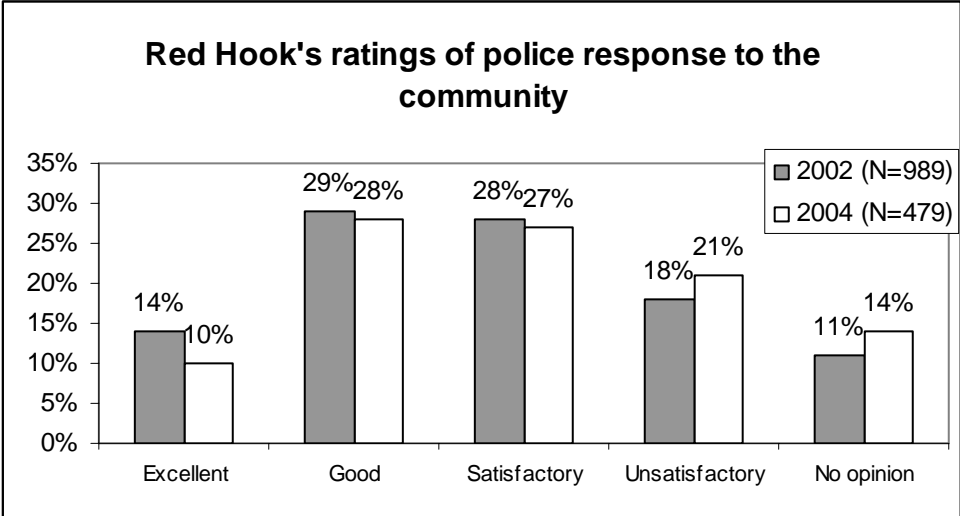
+p<.01 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Police:

- Red Hook residents' opinions of the police's *response* to the community fell slightly from 2002 to 2004. The percentage characterizing this response as excellent dropped from 14% to 10%, while the number characterizing the response as unsatisfactory rose from 18% to 21%.
- Residents' characterization of the *relationship* between the police and the community has also changed. Positive ratings declined from 33% to 24%, while negative ratings rose from 22% to 29%.



+p<.01 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

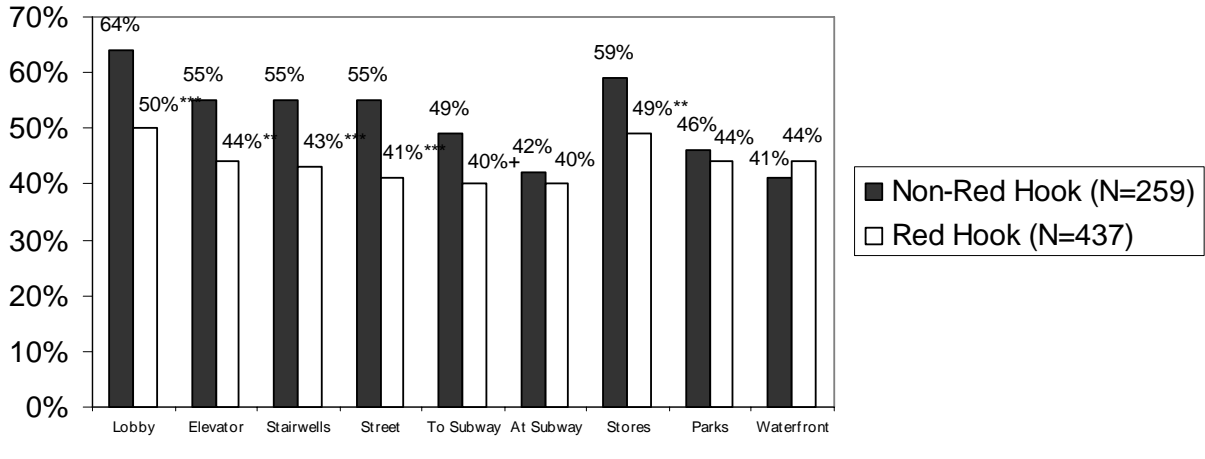


+p<.01 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Public Locations as safe:

- Those surveyed outside of Red Hook (Sunset Park, Carroll Gardens/Cobble Hill/Boerum Hill, Park Slope) report feeling safer in most public locations than those surveyed in Red Hook.

Perceptions of public locations as safe: Red Hook versus non-Red Hook

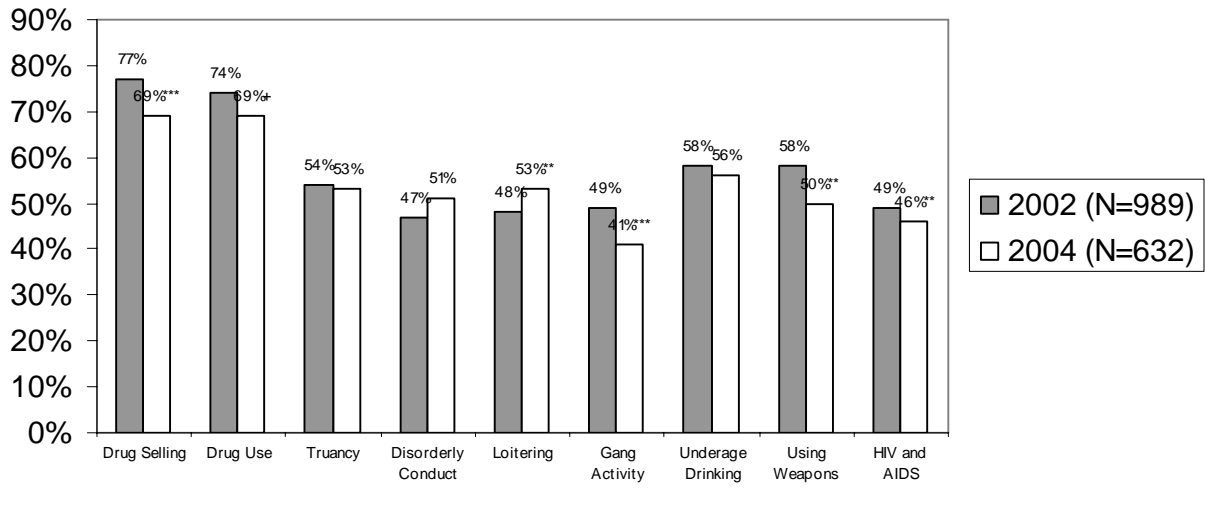


+p<.01 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Youth Problems:

- In 2004, respondents felt that problems with youth were less serious than in 2002. Youth drug selling and drug use still remain serious, however, both at 69%. These issues have remained the top two youth problems since 1999.

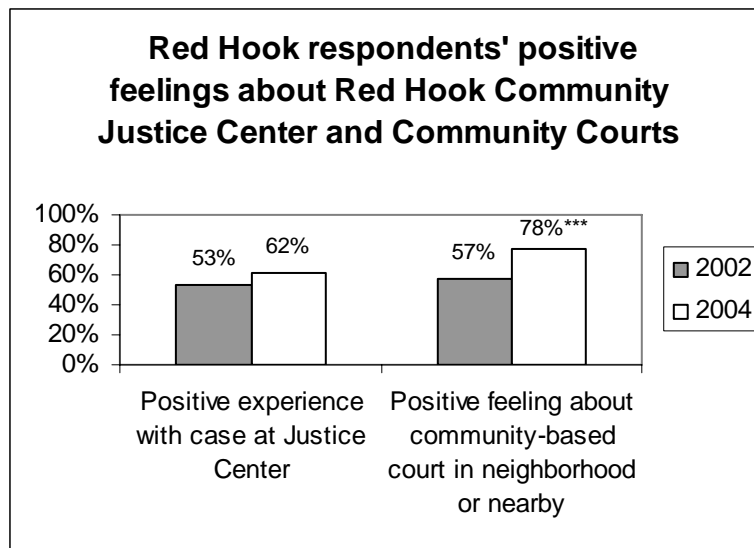
Perceived Youth Problems in Red Hook: 2002-2004



+p<.01 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Red Hook Community Justice Center:

- Overall, there has been a strong positive change in feelings about a community-based court in Red Hook. The percent of respondents reporting a positive feeling has increased from 57% in 2002 to 78% in 2004.
- Respondents in 2004 who have had a case at the Red Hook Community Justice Center report a slightly more positive experience than in 2002 (62% positive versus 53% positive).



+p<.01 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Regression Analysis:

Criminal justice approval

- Lower approval ratings of the courts were associated with residing in Sunset Park, being a member of tenant patrol and identifying as nonwhite.
- Lower approval ratings of the police were associated with identifying as black/African American, residing in Sunset Park, participating in tenant patrol or not having a case processed at the Justice Center.

Neighborhood Problems

- Higher reports of neighborhood problems were associated with living in Red Hook, identifying as nonwhite and not participating in tenant patrol.

Quality of Life

- Lower ratings of quality of life were associated with residing in Red Hook or Sunset Park and identifying as nonwhite.

Attachment 1: Regression Tables

Regression Model	Effectiveness of Court System	Relationship Between Police and Community	DA's Response to Complaints
Usable Cases (N) Adj. R-squared for Model F	499 0.066 4.932***	505 .070 5.248***	500 .048 3.774***
Independent Variables	Beta	Beta	Beta
Participate in Tenant Patrols	-0.087+	-0.086*	-0.127**
Black/African American	0.032	-0.164**	-0.152*
Latino	0.028	-.062	-0.033
White	0.152**	0.042	0.015
Public Housing Resident	.030	-0.054	-0.049
Sunset Park Resident	-0.151**	-0.136**	-0.136**
Red Hook Resident	0.063	-0.082	-0.111**
Had a Case Processed at the Justice Center	-0.045	0.081+	.034
Heard of the Justice Center	-0.101	0.040	-0.043

Regression Model	Neighborhood Problems	Quality of Life
Usable Cases (N) Adj. R-squared for Model F	448 .104 6.785***	506 .090 6.626***
Independent Variables	Beta	Beta
Participate in Tenant Patrols	-0.102*	-0.025
Black/African American	0.079	-0.097
Latino	-0.005	0.004
White	-0.122+	0.120*
Public Housing Resident	-0.044	-0.003
Sunset Park Resident	0.085	-0.158***
Red Hook Resident	0.275***	-0.242***
Had a Case Processed at the Justice Center	-0.070	0.043
Heard of the Justice Center	0.080	-0.067

+p<.01 *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

Attachment 2: Demographics

Gender (N=692)

Male	298	43%
Female	394	57%

Age Categories (N=682)

0 to 18	17	3%
18 to 25	167	25%
26 to 39	252	37%
40 to 74	246	36%

Race and Ethnicity (N=659)

Hispanic/Latino	216	31%
Black	336	51%
White	138	21%
Asian	15	2%
Native American or Native Hawaiian	14	2%
Other	156	20%

Neighborhood (N=764)

Red Hook	479	63%
Carroll Gardens	97	13%
Sunset Park	78	10%
Park Slope	110	14%