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RESEARCH



COMMUNITY
PERCEPTIONS
OF
BROWNSVILLE

A Survey of Neighborhood Quality of Life, Safety, and Services

<i>author</i>	<i>year</i>	<i>acknowledgements</i>
Suvi Hynnen Research Associate Center for Court Innovation	2011	The author wishes to thank the members of the Juvenile Justice Corps (AmeriCorps) who helped to collect the data included in this report, particularly Viviana Gordon. Thanks to Latilya Murphy and Leah Cohen for their assistance with data entry. Thanks also to Rachel Swaner, Emily Gold, Al Siegel and Mike Rempel for their assistance in survey and sample design. Finally, thanks to James Brodick, Adam Mansky and Greg Berman for their edits.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF BROWNSVILLE: VIEWS OF QUALITY OF LIFE, SAFETY, AND SERVICES

In 2010, the Center for Court Innovation began exploring the possibility of creating a community court in Brownsville, Brooklyn. A community court is a neighborhood-focused court that attempts to harness the authority of the justice system to address local problems. As part of the planning process community members were asked to voice their opinions about their neighborhood and community through an “Operation Data” survey, a tool to assess community needs and inform future initiatives. In October 2010, 815 residents, merchants, or people who work in Brownsville completed the survey. Their perceptions of quality of life, safety, services, and youth issues in their neighborhood are presented in this report.

BACKGROUND ON BROWNSVILLE

The Brownsville neighborhood of Brooklyn covers less than two square miles and has a population of 113,484 (Citizens’ Committee for Children in New York, 2010). Median income for a family in Brownsville is \$26,802 with 32.1 percent of families living below the poverty line (New York City Department of City Planning, 2011). Brownsville has the highest concentration of public housing developments in New York City (New York City Housing Authority) and 48 percent receive income support in the form of public assistance, SSI, and/or Medicaid (New York City Department of City Planning, 2011). The majority of residents (80 percent) are African-American. Crime is a major concern in Brownsville—in 2008 it had the highest homicide rate in the city, and along with the surrounding communities of East New York, Bushwick, and Bedford-Stuyvesant accounted for nearly a fifth of the city’s murders and almost half of those in Brooklyn (Wright 2008).

METHODOLOGY

The 2010 Brownsville survey was conducted by 25 members of the Juvenile Justice Corps (JJC), the Center for Court Innovation’s AmeriCorps program. The survey consisted of 82 questions asking respondents about their perceptions on a wide range of community issues including youth, the justice system, community problems and safety. Assigned to four teams of about six individuals each, the JJC members conducted surveys with people on the street in seven specific zones in Brownsville. For the purposes of the survey, Brownsville was defined by the

official census boundaries that coincide with the area of the 73rd Precinct. The zones (see Appendix A for a map of the Brownsville zones) were high pedestrian traffic areas, such as around public housing complexes, in the main shopping district, and close to subway station entrances. In five of the zones, the volunteers conducted surveys at least twice a day (once in the morning and once in the afternoon). The other two zones (Zone 5 and Zone 6) were in the Ocean Hill part of Brownsville (north of Eastern Parkway) and were only surveyed once.

The Juvenile Justice Corps members conducted surveys Monday through Saturday for one week in October. They approached individuals in public spaces and, with permission, in some businesses. They asked if they were interested in participating in the survey (no incentives were offered). The survey took approximately 10 to 15 minutes to complete. While a total of 815 surveys were completed, for some questions the number of responses was as low as 639.

Descriptive statistics are reported for most of the questions. Where appropriate, t-tests and regression analysis were used to indicate any significant difference between results based on respondent background characteristics and the relationship between variables.

PROFILE OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Table 1 presents demographic data for the survey respondents. The respondents were nearly evenly divided between men and women. The majority (78 percent) identified as black and 14 percent identified as Hispanic or Latino. Brownsville residents made up the majority of the survey respondents (82 percent). Forty-seven percent of the respondents were unemployed; although adults who are not in the labor force consist of 43 percent of the population in Brownsville (New York City Department of City Planning, 2011) the sample may be skewed towards the unemployed because most of the surveys were administered from 11 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. To accommodate survey gathering from those who work during the middle of the week, some surveys were also conducted on a Saturday.

Forty-one percent of respondents lived in New York City Housing Authority public housing, and the majority of those lived in Brownsville Houses (28 percent) and Tilden (11 percent). The mean number of years respondents have lived in Brownsville is 19 years. The mean age of respondents was 42 years old. Since the survey asked a number of questions about youth, some results will be considered comparing responses of youth (ages 19 to 24, 13 percent) to adults (25 and older).

Table 1: Respondent Demographics, 2010

Demographics	2010
Male	52%
Female	48%
Race/Ethnicity	
Black	78%
Hispanic	14%
Other	5%
White	3%
Living in Public Housing	41%
Brownsville Residents	83%
Work in Brownsville	14%
Brownsville Merchant	3%
Currently unemployed	47%
Mean years lived/worked in Brownsville	19 years
Mean age	42 years
16 – 24	13%
25 – 40	34%
41 – 55	35%
55+	18%

Note: n=815 but can be as low as 780 for some elements due to missing data.

COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

Respondents were asked to rate issues in the neighborhood as a big problem, minor problem, not a problem, or don't know. Of the list of 18 community issues, over 50 percent of residents stated that 13 of them were big problems in the neighborhood. Overall, 80 percent of residents identified guns, gangs, drug use, drug selling, and assault as the top community problems. The top five quality of life issues were identified as obesity and other public health problems, homelessness, public drinking, garbage removal and run down public spaces. T-tests show that respondents in Zone 4, the southeast corner of Brownsville close to the Brownsville Rec Center, were less likely to categorize certain quality of life issues as big problems than respondents from other zones. These include run down public spaces (17 percent compared to 41 percent), abandoned building and foreclosures (35 percent compared to 18 percent), graffiti (43 percent compared with 18 percent) and prostitution (26 percent compared to 18 percent).

Table 2 presents the full results for community problems in Brownsville.

Table 2: Problems in the Brownsville Community, 2010

Community Problems	Big Problem	Minor Problem	Not a Problem	Don't Know
Guns	72%	12%	7%	10%
Gangs	71%	12%	9%	8%
Drug use	69%	14%	8%	9%
Obesity, asthma, or other public health problems*	68%	12%	6%	14%
Drug selling in public	66%	15%	10%	10%
Mugging/Robbery	59%	18%	12%	12%
HIV/AIDS	58%	9%	6%	27%
Theft	58%	21%	10%	12%
Assault	57%	23%	10%	11%
Homelessness	56%	22%	10%	12%
Public drinking	55%	20%	17%	8%
Evictions	50%	20%	9%	21%
Garbage removal/littering	50%	24%	20%	6%
Run down public spaces***	48%	26%	18%	8%
Abandoned buildings/Foreclosures*	46%	26%	19%	9%
Vandalism	44%	21%	19%	16%
Graffiti*	44%	26%	20%	10%
Prostitution*	39%	20%	19%	22%

* $p < .05$ in Zone 4. *** $p < .001$ in Zone 4; note n is at least 682 for all variables

YOUTH ISSUES IN THE COMMUNITY

One area of primary interest for the Center for Court Innovation in creating the Brownsville survey was the perceptions of youth problems in the community. Twenty-one questions were related to youth crime and other youth issues. The issues considered to be the biggest youth problems were unemployment (81 percent), few adult role models (77 percent), drug use (76 percent), drug selling (75 percent), and teen pregnancy (72 percent) and nothing to do after school (72 percent). Almost every issue asked in relation to youth was considered to be a “big problem” (the options were big problem, minor problem, not a problem, and don’t know).

Of the people surveyed, 12 percent were considered youth (ages 16-24). In general, youth were less likely than those 25 and older to consider issues as big problems. A significantly lower percentage of youth identified drug use, drug selling, the lack of educational opportunities, and depression as big problems than did adults. To youth, the biggest issues were: unemployment (73 percent), teen pregnancy (73 percent), using weapons (69 percent), and few adult role models (63 percent). Table 3 presents the complete results.

Table 3: Community Perceptions of Youth Problems

Youth Problems	Big Problem		Minor Problem		Not a Problem		Don't Know	
	25+	16-24	25+	16-24	25+	16-24	25+	16-24
Unemployment	81%	73%	7%	12%	5%	9%	7%	6%
Few adult role models	77%	63%	9%	18%	6%	12%	7%	7%
Drug use***	76%	57%***	11%	19%	5%	13%	9%	10%
Drug selling***	75%	56%***	11%	19%	5%	13%	10%	11%
Teenage pregnancy	72%	73%	13%	17%	7%	3%	9%	6%
Nothing to do after school	72%	58%	9%	21%	10%	13%	8%	10%
Gang Activity	70%	55%	11%	24%	9%	17%	11%	4%
Using weapons	69%	69%	10%	12%	8%	14%	0%	5%
Fighting	69%	58%	18%	25%	7%	13%	6%	4%
Lack of other educational/training opportunities***	67%	50%***	14%	21%	9%	15%	10%	14%
Dropping out of school	67%	61%	11%	16%	6%	11%	17%	13%
Underage drinking	65%	58%	10%	15%	8%	13%	16%	13%
Disorderly conduct	65%	50%	20%	28%	11%	18%	3%	4%
Lack of GED programs***	65%	48%***	13%	18%	10%	14%	12%	19%
Health issues (HIV/AIDS, STDs, eating disorders, asthma, etc.)	61%	49%	11%	12%	6%	15%	22%	24%
Truancy	60%	48%	16%	18%	10%	18%	14%	16%
Few parks, recreational facilities or sports teams	59%	52%	18%	16%	18%	24%	5%	9%
Depression**	58%	39%**	15%	27%	8%	14%	19%	20%
Bullying	56%	44%	18%	29%	13%	17%	13%	10%
Homelessness	49%	50%	20%	22%	13%	18%	18%	11%
Sexual assault/rape	37%	39%	23%	17%	16%	25%	24%	19%

***p< .001; Note: n=815 but can be as low as 763 for some data elements due to missing data.

The responses to the open-ended question, “What is one thing you think needs to be done to reduce youth crime and improve conditions for young people,” were wide ranging, but the most common themes were more after-school activities and programs, a community center, jobs, parental guidance and better parenting, positive role models, more police/a better relationship with the police, and more sports teams. These recommendations correlate with the responses to the survey questions on biggest problems in the community. A few AmeriCorps

members reported that when they asked the question, people said that the parents need to be aware of their kids and to communicate with them, but so many parents work multiple jobs and just are not around.

SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN

Forty-one percent of respondents reported that they lived with school-aged children (elementary through high school) and those children attend nearly 200 different schools in all five boroughs, though most of the respondents reported that distance to and from school was not a problem (67 percent). The biggest issue for school-aged children, similar to youth, was a lack of after-school activities. Table 4 presents the complete responses.

Table 4: Community Perceptions of Problems Facing School-aged Children

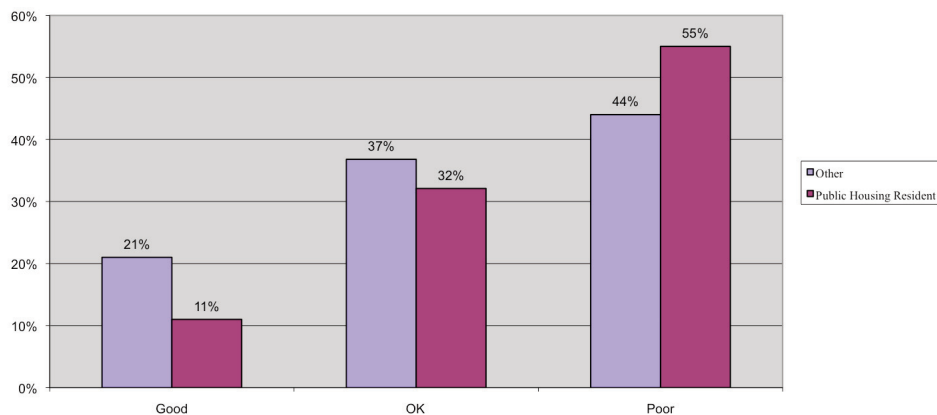
Problems facing kids	Big Problem	Minor Problem	Not a Problem
Having after-school activities.	40%	14%	46%
Getting homework help.	30%	11%	59%
Safe travel to and from school	25%	18%	57%
Absences from school	21%	12%	67%
Distance from school to home.	16%	18%	66%

Note: n=338

QUALITY OF LIFE AND SAFETY

Respondents from the Brownsville community, especially those living in public housing, felt that the quality of life could be improved. Public housing residents were significantly less likely to feel that the quality of life was good or very good (11 percent compared to 21 percent of those who lived in other type of housing such as a privately owned co-op, house, or apartment, $p < .001$).

Figure 1: Quality of Life, by Public Housing



Some additional questions were asked of residents concerning their perceptions of safety in various locations. While public and non-public housing residents do not statistically differ in their feelings of safety in local parks or going to and from the subway, public housing residents did feel less safe on the street (38 percent compared to 51 percent). A few residents reported that while they know that gangs exist in their neighborhoods, one of the strengths is that everyone knows everybody else, so you don't need to worry about safety; the people who need to be careful are the ones who aren't from the neighborhood.

Table 5: Feelings of safety in the community, by gender

	At home		On the street		To and from the subway		In the parks	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Safe	73%***	83%	37%***	54%	37%***	53%	37%***	53%
Neutral	11%***	8%	25%***	22%	23%***	22%	22%***	22%
Unsafe	15%***	9%	38%***	24%	40%***	25%	40%***	26%

*** $p < .005$ two-tailed; note: $n = 684$

Table 5 demonstrates the close correlation between feelings of safety and gender. Females were significantly more likely to report feeling unsafe at home, on the street, traveling to and from the subway, and in parks than males ($p < .001$). There was no significant relationship between age and feelings of safety.

Regularly occurring neighborhood conflicts

Public housing residents were significantly more likely to report that conflicts occurred between residents of different apartment buildings than were non-public housing residents (58 percent compared to 50 percent, $p < .001$). Community respondents 55 and older were less likely to say that any of the conflicts occurred regularly in the neighborhood (except for business owner/resident disputes), compared to those who were under the age of 55 ($p < .001$). Finally, significantly fewer respondents in Zone 4 (southeast corner of Brownsville) reported that landlord/tenant disputes occur regularly compared with the other zones (27 percent in Zone 4 compared to 45 percent in other zones, $p < .05$).

Table 6: Regular occurring conflicts in Brownsville neighborhoods

Conflicts occur regularly	Total	NYCHA		Over 55	
		Public housing resident	Non-public housing resident	55+	Under 55
Between building disputes	53%	58%***	50%	35%***	57%
Family disputes	52%	56%*	50%	36%***	56%
Neighbor/Neighbor disputes	46%	52%	43%	34%***	49%
Landlord/Tenant disputes	44%	42%	45%	34%***	46%
Conflict over use of parks	36%	37%	36%	28%***	38%
Business owner/Resident disputes	35%	34%	36%	33%	36%

*p<.05, ***p<.001; note : n=639

Greatest Strengths

A few open-ended questions asked the respondent to identify the greatest strength of Brownsville and what was missing. The responses varied, but a few things were oft repeated by community members, including friendly people who come together in a time of crisis, churches, and everyone coming together for the “Old Timers’ Day” barbeque. Community resources mentioned by many respondents were the close access to public transportation and the shopping district on Pitkin Avenue. Finally, the strong police presence was also recognized as one of the top strengths in the community.

Respondents were also asked what they felt was missing in the Brownsville community. The answers ranged from a mall to a farmer’s market, to more community centers and youth programs, to more unity and love. The biggest thing missing from the community was jobs. The second most common response was that they needed more police.

Twenty-six percent of the community members responded that there was nothing that they could think of that was a strength in the community.

QUALITY OF LIFE AND SAFETY

Police

Figure 2 illustrates the community perception about its relationship with the police. fifty-two percent of respondents felt that the relationship between police and the community was negative. Only 16 percent responded that the relationship was positive, while thirty-two percent were neutral. Those over the age of 55 had the most positive feelings towards the police (24 percent positive), while those ages 25 to 40 had the most negative feelings (11 percent positive and 63 percent negative).

Figure 2: Relationship between the police and the community

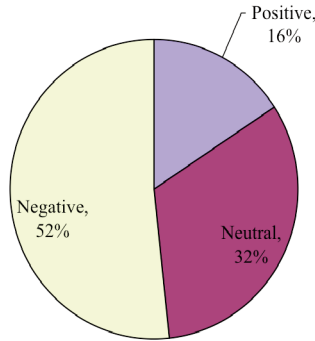


Table 7 presents the responses of community members to several more specific questions regarding their relationship with the police. There was a statistically significant difference between responses by age, with a larger percentage of those over the age of 55 agreeing or strongly agreeing with each statement (i.e., having more positive perceptions of the police). The highest percentage of community members (38 percent) agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that the police would treat you with respect if you had contact with them. There was a strong perception in the community that the police do not treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are (only 19 percent of the sample agreed or strongly agreed that the police are fair). However, when asked if they had personally been treated unfairly by the police, only 31 percent responded in the affirmative.

Table 7: Community Perceptions about its Relationship with the Police

Relationship with Police	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Strongly Agree or Agree
Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	14%	24%	18%	16%	29%	38%
Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	7%	12%	13%	26%	42%	19%
Are helpful	10%	23%	32%	14%	22%	33%
Are friendly and approachable	0%	23%	28%	16%	23%	23%
Can be relied on to be there when you need them	8%	23%	21%	20%	28%	32%
Respond well to the issues in the community	8%	20%	22%	22%	29%	28%
Deal positively with young people	5%	14%	21%	22%	38%	19%

***p<.001 for differences between age groups <55 and 55+. Note: n can be as low as 750 for some elements due to missing data.

Responses to open-ended questions demonstrated a desire to improve relations with the police. Some community members expressed a perception that the police are not interested in getting to know community members and that a closer, more respectful relationship would decrease crime. Indeed, many local residents expressed a desire for a stronger police presence in the community. Questions about Brownsville’s strengths identified the police presence as one of the top five responses and when asked what was missing from the community, the second most common response, after jobs, was more police and a better relationship with the police.

Stop and Frisk

A few of the survey questions addressed the police policy of “stop and frisk,” which is a limited search that allows police to stop a person of suspicion and conduct a weapons patdown. Of the sample, 225 (28 percent) reported that they had either been stopped or stopped and frisked in the last year (182 males and 43 females). On average, individuals reported that they were either stopped or stopped and frisked five times in the past year. By conducting a regression analysis (Table 8), it was found that gender and age were statistically significant variables that were positively correlated with being stopped ($p < .001$). Males were, on average, seven times more likely to be stopped than females and youths nearly twice as likely to get stopped as adults. Forty-four percent of the youth surveyed had been either stopped or stopped and frisked in the last year.

Table 8: Predictors for Being Stopped and Frisked, Survey Respondents in Brownsville, 2010

	Odd ratio
Intercept	-.697
Male	1.82***
Youth	7.01***
Black	1.30
Hispanic	1.67
Other	.70
Public housing resident	1.29
Currently employed	1.06
R-square	.161

*** $p < .001$ (2-tailed test)

The survey asked an open-ended question about how the respondents felt when stopped and frisked. The majority of the responses were negative: “it happens all the time, hate it,” “angry, disrespected,” “annoyed,” “bad, females should be searched by females,” “not doing anything wrong,” “bad, I was innocent,” “bothered,” “harassed,” “crazy,” “unfair,” “disrespected,” “discriminated,” “felt like I wasn’t human,” “I’m used to it but don’t like it,” “insulted and belittled,” “misuse of authority,” “ok procedure, but mad about why,” “profiled, violated,” “taken advantage of, like an animal,” “they were aggressive,” “scared and targeted,” “very embarrassed,” “wasting time.”

Not all of the comments were negative however; some of the respondents did see the need for the policy: “it was fine, doing their job,” “I respect it,” “not a big deal,” “wasn’t really bothered.” A 19-year-old man with kids, who just got out of jail said he didn’t enjoy being stopped and frisked, but that “lots of cops is a good thing” Because they reduce local crime.

While the practice of “stop and frisk” is controversial, there is little doubt that weapons are a significant problem in the community. Guns were identified as the top community problem in the survey.

Court System

While most community members reported that they felt that the court system was ineffective in dealing with crime in their community (Figure 3), they also expressed overwhelmingly positive feelings towards having a community court in their neighborhood (Figure 4). A community court was defined as a “court in the neighborhood designed to handle cases involving arrests for non-violent crimes where the goal is to offer those arrested the chance to do community service and attend programs instead of jail.” Residents in the southeast corner of Brownsville (Zone 4) and the NYCHA housing residents in Brownsville Houses, Van Dyke I & II, and Tilden (Zone 3) expressed the most interest in having a community court in their neighborhood (94 percent and 87 percent).

Figure 3: Effectiveness of the Court System in Dealing with Crime in the Community

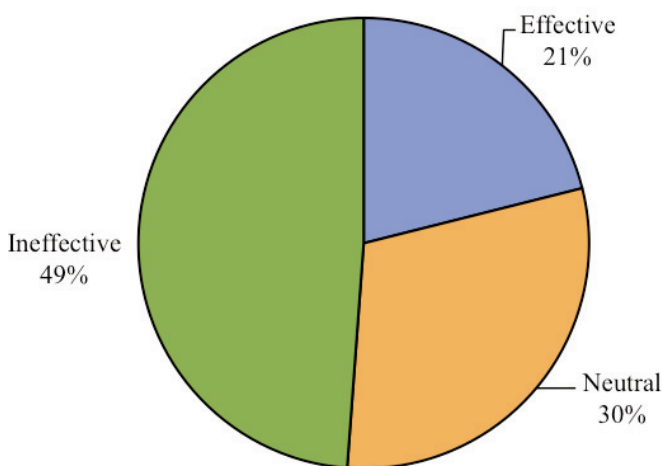
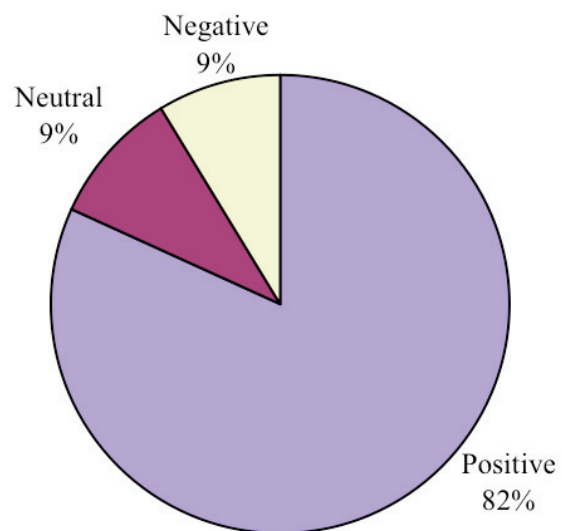


Figure 4: Community Resident Attitudes Towards a Community Court in their Neighborhood



CONCLUSION

The survey results suggest that the most important local needs as perceived by those who live and work in the Brownsville community are:

- **Quality of life**—Over half of the respondents consider quality of life to be poor in Brownsville, especially those living in public housing.
- **Unemployment**—Respondents identified unemployment as the biggest problem facing youth and jobs in general as the top thing missing from the community.
- **Drug selling and drug use**—Respondents identified drug selling and drug use as big problems for both youth and adults throughout Brownsville.
- **Positive role models**—Along with unemployment, a big problem for youth is the lack of positive adult role models. Respondents believe that parents, police officers, and other community members need to take a more active and positive role in mentoring youth in the community.
- **Community centers/after-school activities**—A lack of after-school activities and gang activities are pressing concerns for the community members in Brownsville.
- **Police**—Respondents expressed ambivalence about the police: on the one hand, a desire for a more respectful relationship, on the other, an interest in a larger police presence in the community to combat violence.
- **Courts**—While nearly half of the respondents reported that the courts is ineffective in addressing crime in their community, 81 percent view the creation of a community court in their neighborhood as a positive development.

The Center for Court Innovation intends to continue conducting surveys in Brownsville in the future to measure changes in community perceptions over time.

APPENDIX A

Map of Brownsville

Brooklyn Community District 16



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APPENDIX B

Brownsville Operations Data Survey 2010

Brownsville Operation Data						
COMMUNITY SURVEY FALL 2010						
Opening Remarks						
Hello my name is _____. I'm a volunteer with the New York Juvenile Justice Corps. We're conducting a survey to learn about the strengths and problems of your neighborhood, especially regarding youth. Participation in this survey is voluntary. Your responses will be kept confidential, I don't even need to know your name. This information is for research purposes only. The survey will be about 10 minutes, and is only for residents, merchants, and those who work in the Brownsville neighborhood. Does that describe you? If so, do you agree to participate? <i>(If they say yes, then start the survey, if not, thank them and move on.)</i>						
#	Answers				Question	
THE COMMUNITY						
1	<div style="text-align: right;"> 1 2 3 4 </div>				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	<div style="text-align: right;"> 1 2 3 4 5 6 </div>				How would you rate the quality of life in the neighborhood? Is the quality of life: Very Good Good OK Poor Very Poor Don't Know	
YOUTH						
4					Let's start by talking about youth crimes and other youth issues that may exist in the neighborhood. After each problem that I state, tell me whether it is either a . . . 1 - big problem (something that happens often and should be addressed) 2 - minor problem or 3 - not a problem Drug selling Drug use Fighting Disorderly conduct (<i>yelling, throwing things</i>) Gang Activity Truancy (<i>kids not in school when they should be</i>) Dropping out of school Underage drinking Using weapons Sexual assault/trape Homelessness (<i>running away or getting kicked out</i>) Teenage pregnancy Bullying Unemployment Lack of GED programs Lack of other educational/training opportunities Few parks, recreational facilities or sports teams Nothing to do after school Depression Health issues (<i>HIV/AIDS, STDs, eating disorders, asthma, etc.</i>) Few adult role models	
5	Big Problem	Minor Problem	Not a Problem	Don't Know		
6	1	2	3	4		
7	1	2	3	4		
8	1	2	3	4		
9	1	2	3	4		
10	1	2	3	4		
11	1	2	3	4		
12	1	2	3	4		
13	1	2	3	4		
14	1	2	3	4		
15	1	2	3	4		
16	1	2	3	4		
17	1	2	3	4		
18	1	2	3	4		
19	1	2	3	4		
20	1	2	3	4		
21	1	2	3	4		
22	1	2	3	4		
23	1	2	3	4		
24	1	2	3	4		
25						What is one thing you think needs to be done to reduce youth crime and improve conditions for young people? _____ _____

						<p>If you live with a school-aged child, please tell me if the following is a...</p> <p>1 - big problem 2 - minor problem or 3 - not a problem</p>
26						Distance from school to home.
28						Safe travel to and from school
29						Absences from school.
30						Getting homework help.
31						Having after-school activities.
32						Where does/do the child/children go to school? _____
JUSTICE SYSTEM						
						<p>I'm going to ask you about police in your area this past year. Remember, your answers will remain anonymous. For each statement below, please tell me if you...</p> <p>1- Strongly agree 2- Agree 3- Neutral 4- Disagree 5- Strongly disagree</p> <p><i>The police....</i></p>
33						Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them
34						Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are
35						Are helpful
36						Are friendly and approachable
37						Can be relied on to be there when you need them
38						Respond well to the issues in the community
39						Deal positively with young people
40						<p>Would you characterize the relationship between the police and your community <i>over the past year</i> as...</p> <p>1 2 3 4</p> <p>Positive Neutral Negative Don't Know</p>
41						Have you called the police for help <i>in the past year</i> ?
42						Have you been unfairly treated by the police <i>in the past year</i> ?
43						<i>If you have been stopped and frisked by the police, how many times in the past year?</i>
44						How did you feel about it? _____
45						<p>How effective do you think the court system is at dealing with crime in your community?</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5</p> <p>Very effective Effective Neutral Ineffective Very ineffective</p>

DEMOGRAPHICS		
77	1 2	Male Female
78	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	What racial group do you consider yourself a part of? [optional] Black or African American White Hispanic/Latino American Indian or Alaska Native Asian Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Other:
79	1 2 3 4	Where do you currently live? Privately owned home, Co-Op or apartment NYCHA (public) housing complex Shelter/temporary housing Homeless
80	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	If you currently live in a public housing complex, which one? (don't read list out loud) Van Dyke I Van Dyke II Tilden Brownsville Houses Marcus Garvey Marcus Garvey Village Howard Avenue Sutter Ave-Union Street Ralph Avenue Rehab Tapscott Street Tapscott Street Rehab Rutland Towers Woodson Hughes Apartment Reverend Randolph Brown Atlantic Towers Glenmore Other _____
81	Yes 1 No 2	Are you currently employed?
82	_____	How old are you?

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Center for Court Innovation

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