

**The Community's Experiences and Perceptions of the Baltimore City Police Department
Survey Draft Report, IRB #18/09-0230**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	2
I. Executive Summary.....	6
A. The Institute for Urban Research at Morgan State University and BPD Consent Decree....	6
B. About The Community Research Team.....	6
C. Training.....	7
D. The Community, Parties, Resources, and Timeline.....	7
E. In-Brief	7
II. Methodology.....	8
A. The Survey Instrument, Two Sub-Samples, and In-Person Community Interviews.....	8
B. Sub-Sample 1: Random Sample.....	9
C. Sub-Sample 2: Purposive Sample.....	10
D. Data Collection.....	11
E. Community Survey Interviews.....	11
F. Characteristics of the Survey Sample.....	12
III. Key Findings.....	21
A. Public Safety and Crime in Baltimore City.....	21
B. Satisfaction with Policing in Baltimore.....	31
C. police-Community Engagement	34
D. Respect and Use of Force	45
E. Fair and Equitable Policing by BPD.....	54
F. Accountability and Misconduct	63
G. police Encounters.....	66
H. Experiences and Perceptions by Sub-Sample.....	68
IV. Summary and Conclusion	80
References	109

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. BPD Community Survey Time 2 Schedule and Timeline7

Figure 2. Time 2 Community Survey Recruitment, Interviews, and Stakeholder Meetings11

Figure 3. Race/Ethnicity of All Sample Participants12

Figure 4. Race/Ethnicity of Random Sample Participants12

Figure 5. Race/Ethnicity of Purposive Sample Participants13

Figure 6. Gender of All Sample Participants14

Figure 7. Gender of Random Sample Participants14

Figure 8. Gender of Purposive Sample Participants15

Figure 9. Feelings of Safety in Baltimore City of All Sample Participants22

Figure 10. Feelings of Safety in Baltimore City of Random Sample Participants 22

Figure 11. Feelings of Safety in Baltimore City of Purposive Sample Participants 23

Figure 12. Thoughts about Crime Rate in Baltimore Among All Sample Participants24

Figure 13. Thoughts about Crime Rate in Baltimore Among the Random Sample24

Figure 14. Thoughts about Crime Rate in Baltimore Among the Purposive Sample25

Figure 15. BPD Quickly Solves Crimes & Arrests Criminals?: All Sample Participants26

Figure 16. BPD Quickly Solves Crimes & Arrests Criminals?: Random Sample Participants26

Figure 17. BPD Quickly Solves Crimes & Arrests Criminals?: Purposive Sample Participants ..27

Figure 18. BPD Effectively Reduces Crime?: ALL Sample Participants28

Figure 19. BPD Effectively Reduces Crime?: Random Sample Participants28

Figure 20. BPD Effectively Reduces Crime?: Purposive Sample Participants29

Figure 21. BPD has a Good Working Relationship with the Community on Matters of
Public Safety?: ALL Sample Participants30

Figure 22. BPD has a Good Working Relationship with the Community on Matters of
Public Safety?: Random Sample Participants30

Figure 23. BPD has a Good Working Relationship with the Community on Matters of
Public Safety?: Purposive Sample Participants31

Figure 24. Satisfaction with Policing in Baltimore City Among All Sample Participants32

Figure 25. Satisfaction with Policing in Baltimore City Among Random Sample Participants ...33

Figure 26. Satisfaction with Policing in Baltimore City Among Purposive Sample Participants ..34

Figure 27. BPD Present & Patrolling Community/Neighborhood?: ALL Sample Participants35

Figure 28. BPD Present & Patrolling Community/Neighborhood?: Random Sample Data36

Figure 29. BPD Present & Patrolling Community/Neighborhood?: Purposive Sample Data37

Figure 30. Observed BPD Meeting Members of the Community/Neighborhood?:
ALL Sample Participants37

Figure 31. Observed BPD Meeting Members of the Community/Neighborhood?:
Random Sample Participants38

Figure 32. Observed BPD Meeting Members of the Community/Neighborhood?:
Purposive Sample Participants39

Figure 33. Participant Personally Knows Names of officers?: ALL Sample Participants39

Figure 34. Participant Personally Knows Names of officers?: Random Sample Participants40

Figure 35. Participant Personally Knows Names of officers?: Purposive Sample Participants41

Figure 36. BPD Does a Good Job Serving the Community and Neighborhoods?:
ALL Sample Participants41

Figure 37. BPD Does a Good Job Serving the Community and Neighborhoods?:
Random Sample Participants42

LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

Figure 38. BPD Does a Good Job Serving the Community and Neighborhoods?: Purposive Sample Participants	43
Figure 39. BPD has a Good Working Relationship with Community?: ALL Sample Participants	44
Figure 40. BPD has a Good Working Relationship with Community?: Random Sample Participants	44
Figure 41. BPD has a Good Working Relationship with Community?: Purposive Sample Participants	45
Figure 42. Observed BPD Engaged in Racial Profiling?: ALL Sample Participants	46
Figure 43. Observed BPD Engaged in Racial Profiling?: Random Sample Participants	47
Figure 44. Observed BPD Engaged in Racial Profiling?: Purposive Sample Participants	48
Figure 45. Observed BPD Engaged in Excessive Force?: ALL Sample Participants	49
Figure 46. Observed BPD Engaged in Excessive Force?: Random Sample Participants	49
Figure 47. Observed BPD Engaged in Excessive Force?: Purposive Sample Participants	50
Figure 48. Observed BPD Using Offensive/Derogatory Slurs?: ALL Sample Participants	51
Figure 49. Observed BPD Using Offensive/Derogatory Slurs?: Random Sample Participants	51
Figure 50. Observed BPD Using Offensive/Derogatory Slurs?: Purposive Sample Participants	52
Figure 51. Observed BPD Treating People Respectfully?: ALL Sample Participants	53
Figure 52. Observed BPD Treating People Respectfully?: Random Sample Participants	53
Figure 53. Observed BPD Treating People Respectfully?: Purposive Sample Participants	54
Figure 54. BPD Does a Good Job of Serving the Neighborhood/Community?: ALL Sample Participants	56
Figure 55. BPD Does a Good Job of Serving the Neighborhood/Community?: Random Sample Participants	56
Figure 56. BPD Does a Good Job of Serving the Neighborhood/Community?: Purposive Sample Participants	57
Figure 57. BPD Treats People of All Races/Ethnicities Equally?: ALL Sample Participants	58
Figure 58. BPD Treats People of All Races/Ethnicities Equally?: Random Sample Participants	58
Figure 59. BPD Treats People of All Races/Ethnicities Equally?: Purposive Sample Participants	59
Figure 60. BPD Treats People of All Genders Equally?: ALL Sample Participants	60
Figure 61. BPD Treats People of All Genders Equally?: Random Sample Participants	60
Figure 62. BPD Treats People of All Genders Equally?: Purposive Sample Participants	61
Figure 63. BPD Treats People of All Sexual Orientations Equally?: ALL Sample Participants	62
Figure 64. BPD Treats People of All Sexual Orientations Equally?: Random Sample Participants	62
Figure 65. BPD Treats People of All Sexual Orientations Equally?: Purposive Sample Participants	63
Figure 66. BPD is Effectively Held Accountable?: ALL Sample Participants	64
Figure 67. BPD is Effectively Held Accountable?: Random Sample Participants	65
Figure 68. BPD is Effectively Held Accountable?: Purposive Sample Participants	66
Figure 69. Frequency of Encounters with BPD: ALL Sample Participants	67
Figure 70. Frequency of Encounters with BPD: Random Sample Participants	67
Figure 71. Frequency of Encounters with BPD: Purposive Sample Participants	68
Figure 72. Age of All Sample Participants	16
Figure 73. Age of Random Sample Participants	16
Figure 74. Age of Purposive Sample Participants	18

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Random Sample and Purposive Sample10

Table 2. Recruitment Type11

Table 3. Baltimore Demographics per 7-1-21 U.S. Census Bureau estimates & Sample Comparisons19

Table 4. PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIME IN Baltimore CITY21

Table 5. Satisfaction with Policing in Baltimore32

Table 6. BPD Community Engagement35

Table 7. BPD Respect/ Use of Force46

Table 8. Fair and Equitable Policing55

Table 9. BPD Accountability64

Table 10. BPD Encounters66

Table 11. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RANDOM/PURPOSIVE SAMPLE & EXPERIENCES/
PERCEPTIONS (Cramer’s V Strength of the Association)69

Table 12. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER & EXPERIENCES/PERCEPTIONS73

Table 13. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RACE/ ETHNICITY & EXPERIENCES/
PERCEPTIONS75

Table 14. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE & EXPERIENCES/PERCEPTIONS77

Table 15. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBSERVED/ENCOUNTERED & EXPERIENCES/
PERCEPTIONS79

Table 16. General Comments from Participants86

Table 17. Encounters with BPD -- Qualitative Personal Accounts86

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

About The Institute for Urban Research at Morgan State University and the Baltimore City police Department Consent Decree

“The Institute for Urban Research (IUR) at Morgan State University in Baltimore, MD, was established in 1978 and mandated by the State of Maryland to identify and research urban issues in the region, and when relevant, share the information with policy makers. During its [45 year] history, the IUR has conducted countless surveys on community attitudes toward state and private institutions. It focuses on survey research involving populations that are traditionally overlooked, underserved, and rarely asked questions often reserved for majority populations. Its eight-member staff reflects a diversity of disciplines so that robust ‘snapshots’ of the studied communities and institutions are produced that maintain integrity and avoid biased stereotypes of Marylanders.”

The Consent Decree between the United States Dept of Justice and the City of Baltimore and the Baltimore City police Department (“BPD”) requires the Baltimore City police Department Monitoring Team to investigate and report on “the Baltimore community’s experience(s) with and perception(s) of BPD and public safety.” Dkt. 2-2 23. Morgan State University’s IUR has been selected by the Monitoring Team to conduct the Community’s Experiences and Perceptions of the Baltimore City police Department Survey. Time 2 of the Community Survey work (September 2021 - May 2023) includes a sampling strategy that adheres to the safety protocols due to the Covid-19 pandemic, recruitment of participants to achieve a representative sample based on Baltimore’s demographic characteristics, while identifying underrepresented participants.

About The Community Research Team

During Time 1 (August 2018 – March 2020), the Monitoring Team engaged the IUR to conduct its preliminary community survey and produce a final report. IUR identified as its principal investigator Dr. Natasha C. Pratt-Harris, an Associate Professor and immediate past Criminal Justice Program Coordinator in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and (Criminology/Criminal Justice) at Morgan State University. For Time 2, Dr. Pratt-Harris, a statistician, methodologist, and Graduate Program Coordinator, directed a team of 30+ members (the Community Research Team) who recruited participants and conducted survey interviews using the methodology summarized in Section II below.

Consistent with IUR’s mission and the objectives of the Consent Decree, the 30+ member Community Research Team, including members of the community and university students, recruited and conducted interviews in Baltimore between September 2021 and May 2023, investigating the community's experiences and perceptions of the Baltimore city police using a survey. During this time period, the research team was impacted by the deadly Covid-19 pandemic whereby the research protocol was initially designed in March of 2020, at the onset of the pandemic. Unlike Time 1 of the Community Survey, where interviewers recruited and conducted in person interviews, the research design for Time 2 included a remote recruitment and data collection research design (see the methodology section of the report and Videos 1 and 2).

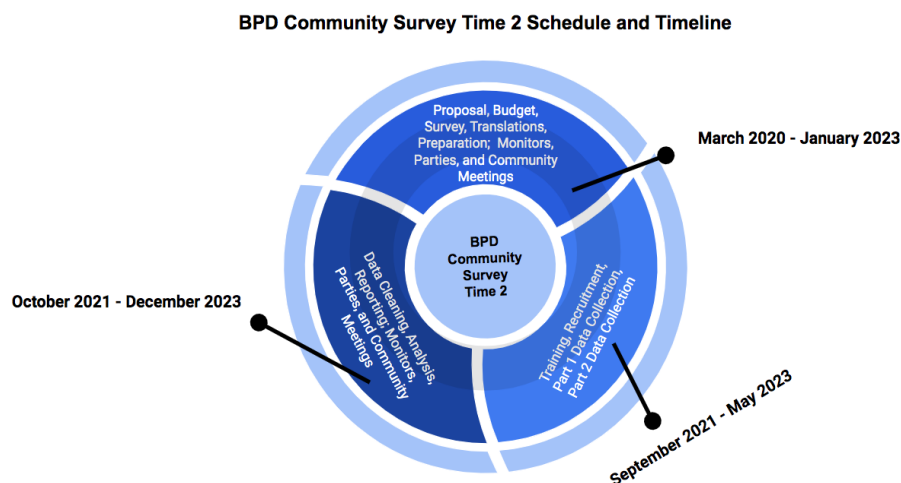
Training

Training and preparation for recruitment and the community interviews are requirements for members of the Community Research Team. As a prerequisite, they attend remote live, recorded pre-trainings and become Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI)-certified in order to conduct human subject research interviews. During this hands-on training (which includes being shadowed during in-field recruitment and while conducting remote interviews), community recruiters and interviewers refreshed or learned about data collection, statistics, statistical analysis, research techniques/methods and vulnerable study populations (see link 3 and video 2).

The Community, Parties, Resources, and Timeline

Key to the execution of the Community Survey are the BPD Monitoring Team and the Community Research Team collaboratively engaging with the Baltimore City community and the Parties (Baltimore City, the Baltimore City police Department, and the Department of Justice) regarding the Community Survey research proposal, data collection, and reporting. This involves remote community update meetings with a question and answer section, meetings with the parties, and constant contact between the BPD Monitors and the Community Research Team. The following schedule and timeline includes a visual to describe this process whereby the Time 2 Community Survey process began March of 2020 and will conclude by December of 2023 (community interviews conclude May 2023). The length of time it takes to carry out this survey is related to the methodology and the necessary variations in the methodology, infrastructure and accessible resources, and the Covid-19 pandemic (see the Methodology section, link 4 and videos 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6).

Fig. 1 BPD Community Survey Time 2 Schedule and Timeline



In-Brief

The Community Research team interviewed 414 participants as of March 4, 2023 following a research protocol that is fully described in the Methods section of this report (see the Methods section and Appendix 5). The results are organized based on experiences and perceptions of BPD related to the following:

- Public Safety,
- Satisfaction and Trust,
- police Community Engagement,
- Respect,
- Fair and Equitable Policing,
- Misconduct and Discipline,
- and police Encounters.

II. METHODOLOGY

The Community's Experiences and Perceptions of the BPD Survey was initially designed in 2018 when the Morgan State University Institute for Urban Research identified the Principle Investigator to design, vet, and execute the community survey during Time 1 of data collection and reporting (August 2018 - March 2020) (Pratt-Harris, 2020). Questions from the Time 1 survey were used for the Time 2 Survey and included in the proposal that was initially written in March 2020.

Given the protections that are in place while conducting human subject research, the prowess of the research team, and the sensitive nature of this survey, it has been necessary that the research team consistently reference the research proposal that was accepted and approved by the BPD Consent Decree Monitors and the Morgan State University Institutional Research Board that approved the research protocol. The Research Proposal is an important part of all research, whereby it serves as the guide for research and shall be referenced when there are questions about the protocol and the protections of human subjects (see video 7).

The Survey Instrument, Two Sub-Samples, and In-Person Community Interviews

The survey instrument consists of both closed-ended and open-ended questions. The instrument is based on Time 1 survey questions (most used during Time 1), and other questions created based on Time 1 findings. Interviewers logged interviewee responses in real time into a digital instrument on a cell phone, tablet, or laptop (see videos 2, 3, and 5). The survey included both quantitative and qualitative questions that measured community attitudes toward BPD (see Appendix 1).

There were two sub-samples – a random sample and a purposive sample of participants.

The research team sought to recruit $n^1=600$ participants to be interviewed who reported that they lived in Baltimore city and were 18 years of age or older. As of March 4, 2023, 414 interviews have been completed. The sample size minimum was achieved and is based on a sampling calculator suggestion of $n = 384$ participants, at a 95% confidence level, and confidence interval of 5, based on a population of 576,498 in 2021 of Baltimore city residents. The sampling technique employed and the findings from the interviews form the basis of large-scale research on individual experiences and perceptions of the BPD related to public safety, satisfaction and trust, and police-community engagement. This section describes the nature of those interviews and the research team's approach for identifying interviewees. The methodology employed was designed based on the safety protocols and environmental risks related to the Covid-19 pandemic while prioritizing the identification of a representative sample that included traditionally harder-to-reach and under-represented populations.

Sub-Sample 1: Random Sample (September 2021 - February 2023): The Random Sample was recruited during Part I of data collection where participants were identified and interviewed using a simple random sampling technique to identify randomly selected streets in Baltimore City. Each street (N=4075) in Baltimore city's nine police districts was included in a random selection of streets (n=27), selected via a Microsoft Excel random selection tool. Participants were recruited at an address (heretofore referred to as "Address Recruitment") and if present on the street (heretofore referred to as "Street Recruitment").

Beginning September 2021 through April of 2022, the Community Research Team followed a protocol that involved the following:

1. Community canvassing (via google maps and in a vehicle, considering the risks associated with the Covid-19 pandemic) of each street to confirm that each street exists with structures that inhabit or encompass possible human subjects based on observations of residences, businesses, vehicular, bicycle, scooter traffic or foot traffic.
2. Mailed invitations (see Appendix 2) inviting participation to complete the community interviews to a random selection of 291 target addresses on each of the 27 randomly selected streets (beginning September 13th, 2021).
3. Shared postcard (see Appendix 3) about the survey and the recruitment of participants within the selected random streets (digital and printed ads) and announcements during ZOOM community update meetings (see video links 1-12).
4. In-field in-person recruitment began lightly in November of 2021 and the end of January 2022 as the Covid-19 pandemic rates fluctuated, decreased (more specifically when the Omicron variant increase dropped) (see video link 1).
5. Engaged with possible participants from the randomly selected addresses and persons present on the randomly selected remotely and via in-car community canvassing (this involved Covid-19 protocol distance sharing of the survey announcement) (see video links 1 and 4).
6. Beginning September 2021 and through April 2022, the research team attempted strict sampling protocols whereby target participants were identified on each street based on a cluster random sampling technique (see Appendix 4). This initial method aimed to decrease (not eliminate) the bias always present in human subject research no matter the sampling technique, and working within the confines of Covid-19 pandemic restrictions and health and safety practices followed by the research team. The narrow focus on select random addresses with a rigid random selection protocol at an address and on the street proved unsuccessful - possible participants were more likely not accessible or were not available or interested in participating in the survey. This strict method yielded 0 interviews. The research team thus began identifying participants who were available and interested on each of the randomly selected streets and the randomly selected addresses on the street (address and street recruitment). This method (September 2021 - April 2022) yielded only 45 random sample interviews in total.

Beginning the end of April 2022, the research team followed the following recruitment protocol:

1. The Community Research Team conducted in person field visits to each of the randomly selected streets and recruited participants by knocking on 100% of the doors of each home/business and engaging with each person on each randomly selected street inviting them to participate in the community interview.

2. The Community Research Team scheduled community interviews with persons who were interested and eligible to complete the interviews.
3. This yielded an additional 264 random sample interviews April 2022 through February 2023

During Part I of data collection, the research team confirmed the number of participants and the demographic characteristics of the sample and continued to recruit participants with the following in mind:

1. A representative sample is not yielded by virtue of random sampling.
2. Purposive sampling techniques are used with the attempt to achieve a representative sample.
3. The random and purposive sampling techniques compliment both the requirements of the Consent Decree and the mission of IUR.
4. Lastly, the sampling techniques were used as the research team adhered to the time constraints present and resource allocation for time 2 of data collection (Emmel, 2014; Lavrakas, 2008; Schwarcz, et.al., 2007; Sousa, et. al., 2004; Valerio, 2016).

Sub-Sample 2: Purposive Sample (June 2022-March 2023): Part II of data collection includes a purposive sampling technique. The typically hard-to-reach-participants are recruited using this method. One-quarter of the total sample participants as of March 4, 2023 were interviewed using this method.

Typically hard-to-reach participants include but are not limited to individuals where English is not their primary language, members of the LGBTQIA+ community, members of the homeless population, and adults who squeegee to earn an income. Purposive sample participants are identified using varying resources including locations where the hard to reach frequent and live. Identifying this sample adheres to the IUR’s mission to include participants who are “traditionally overlooked, underserved, and rarely asked questions often reserved for majority populations.”

Please note, we define “homeless persons” as those without discernible addresses, as well as those who live in shelters or in transitional housing or do not have a permanent address. The total number of this demographic group in any U.S. city is substantially under counted (USICH, 2019). The homeless population as we define it and based on the literature is a population harder to reach and often underrepresented in survey research in general, yet is known to have significantly more contact with the police (Fischer, 1988 and McNamara, 2013). From the IUR’s perspective, our sample represents a number of de facto homeless individuals in Baltimore that would not otherwise be included, thus captures an important collective voice for the purpose and goals of this survey (Pratt-Harris, 2020).

Please also note that persons who squeegee are often adults 18 years of age and older who approach motorists on the street offering to squeegee their windshields in exchange for cash. The participants only included individuals who are at least 18 (Baltimore City, 2022).

Table 1: Random Sample and Purposive Sample

SAMPLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
RANDOM SAMPLE	309	74.6
PURPOSIVE SAMPLE	105	25.4
Total	414	100

Table 2: Recruitment Type

TYPE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
RANDOM SAMPLE Type 1 (Address Recruitment)	172	41.5
RANDOM SAMPLE Type 2 (Street Recruitment)	137	33.1
PURPOSIVE SAMPLE	105	25.4
Total	414	100

Data Collection. Participant recruitment and interviews began September 2021 and concluded March 2023. Morgan State University's Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval is attached (see Appendix 5). The data collection time-frame is based on a number of factors including but not limited to the time required to prepare for data collection, availability of and access to resources, university approvals for human subject research, and social and environmental characteristics in Baltimore (including the safety protocols and environment related to the Covid19 pandemic), and the goal to achieve a representative sample.

Community Survey Interviews. The survey was administered by members of the Community Research Team, who primarily interviewed participants remotely (by phone or ZOOM). Interviewers included university students and community members. The sampling approach was used to identify a representative sample of people in Baltimore. While the IUR has a long history of engaging communities in the development and execution of studies, Time 2 data collection required direct involvement among stakeholders in the communities surveyed. The sample was identified using the random and purposive sampling techniques, based on the following schedule, with community input.

Fig 2: Time 2 Community Survey Recruitment, Interviews, and Stakeholder Meetings

Characteristics of the Survey Sample. In this section, the demographic characteristics of the survey participants (n=414) are described and illustrated in a series of figures.

* **Race/Ethnicity:** As the following figures show, the majority of the participants reported that they were African American/Black (see Appendix 6).

Fig 3: Race/Ethnicity ALL Participants

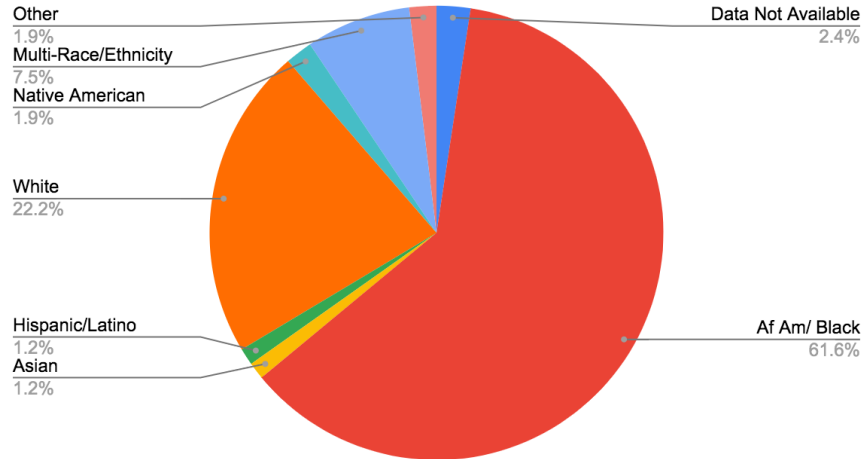


Fig 4: Race/Ethnicity of Random Sample Participants

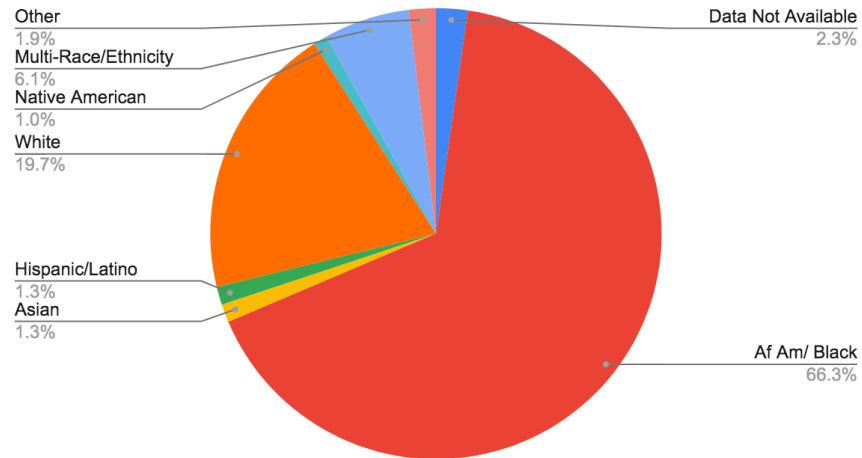


Fig 4a: Race/Ethnicity of Random Sample Participants (Address Recruitment)

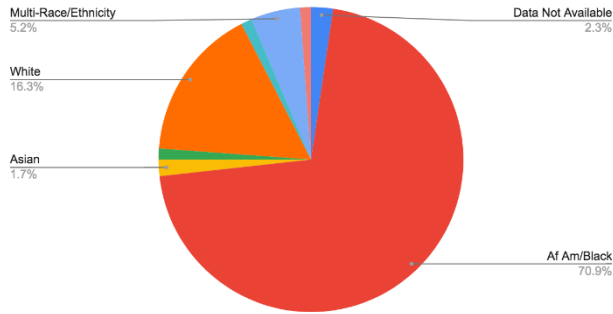


Fig 4b: Race/Ethnicity of Random Sample Participants (Street Recruitment)

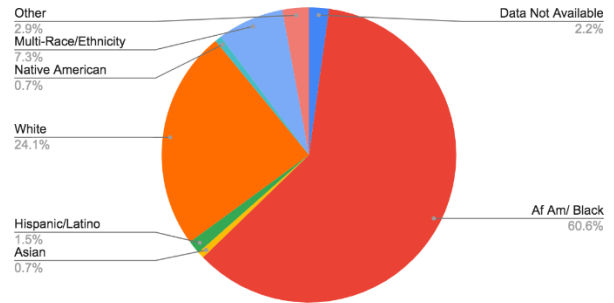
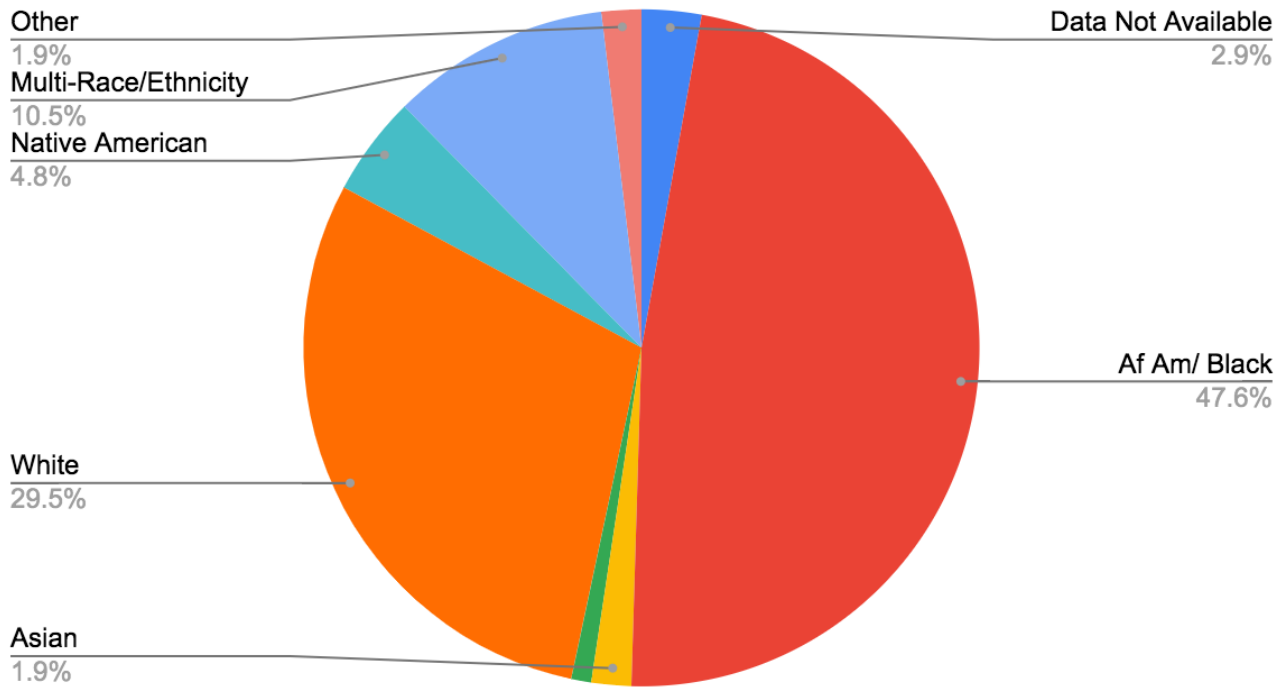


Fig 5: Race/Ethnicity of Purposive Sample Participants



* **Gender:** Generally more than half of the participants identified as female. Within the purposive sample, however, more than half of the participants identified as male (see Appendix 6).

Fig 6: Gender of ALL Sample Participants

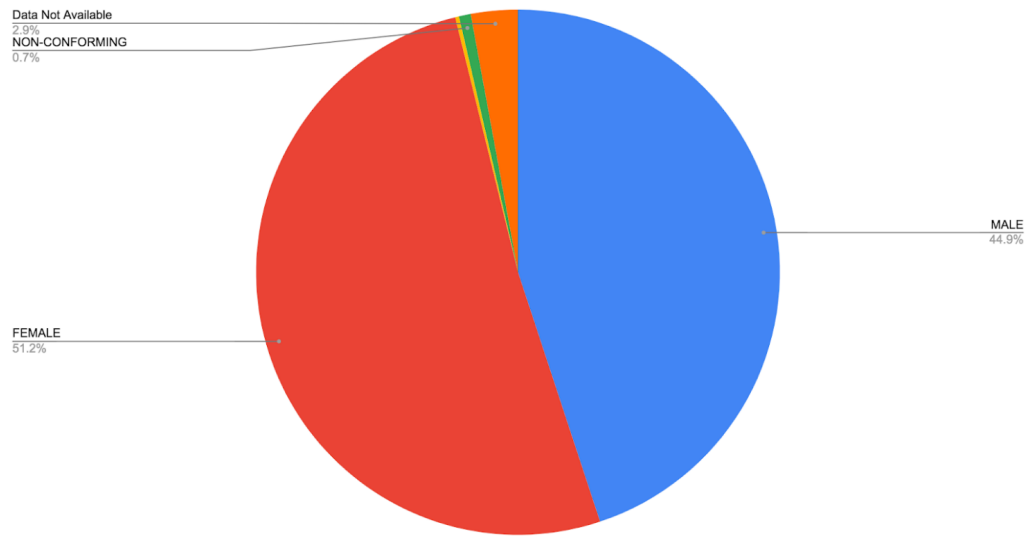


Fig 7: Gender of Random Sample Participants

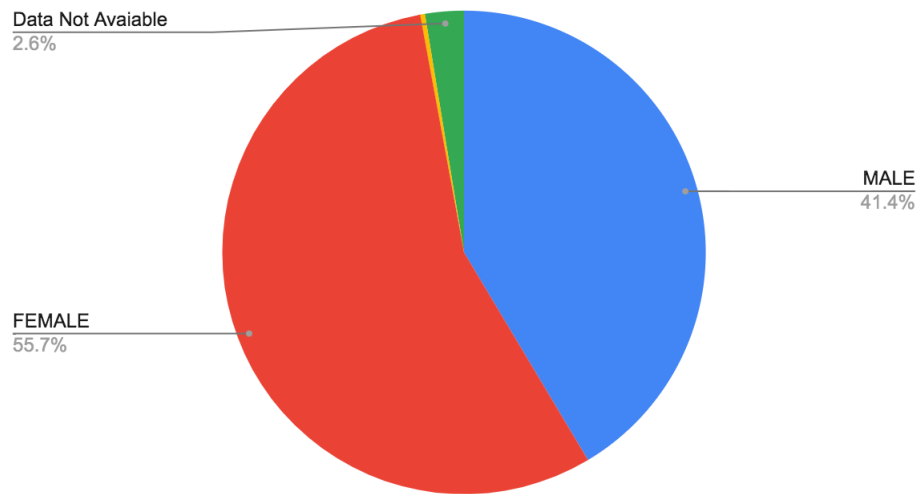


Fig 7a: Gender of Random Sample Participants (Address Recruitment)

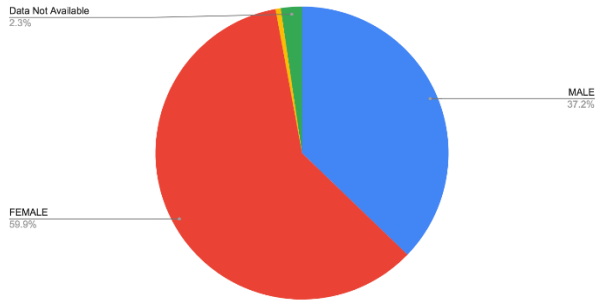


Fig 7b: Gender of Random Sample Participants (Street Recruitment)

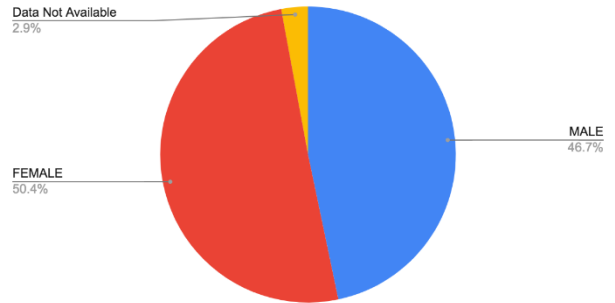
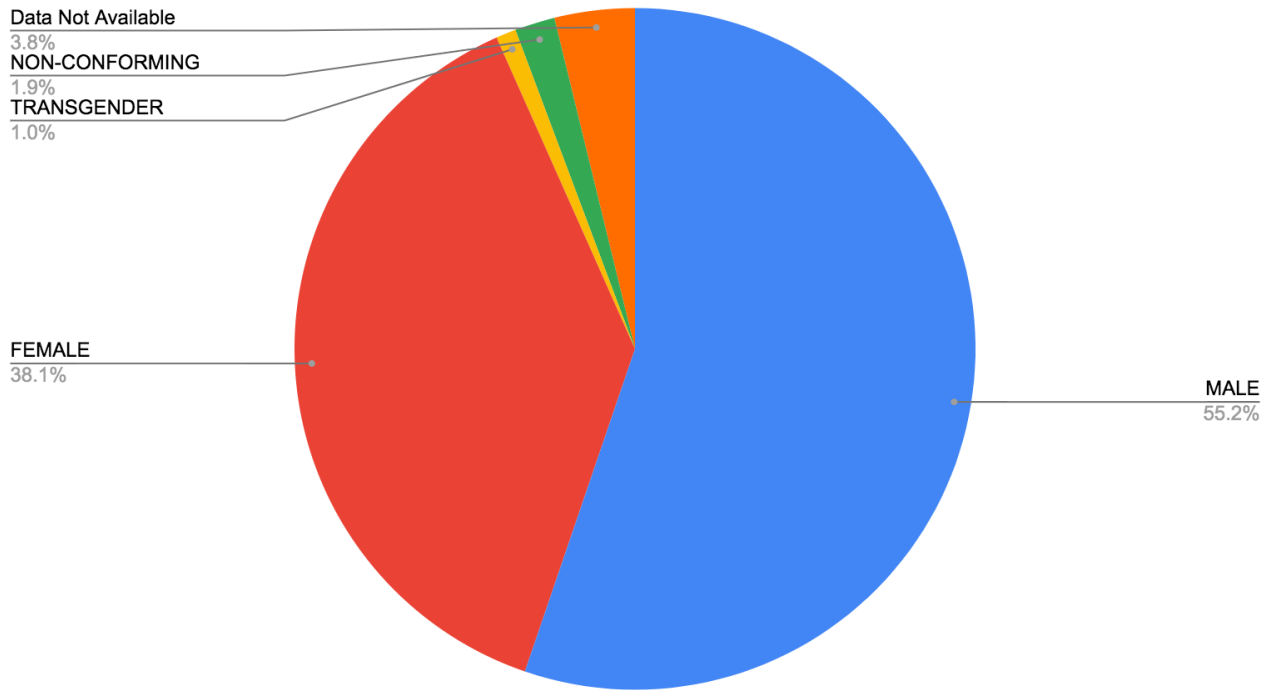


Fig 8: Gender of Purposive Sample Participants



* **Age:** The median age for sample participants overall is 40-44. Random sample participants recruited at an address (median age 45-49) were older than random sample participants recruited on the street (median age 35-39)(see Appendix 6).

Fig 72: Age of ALL Participants

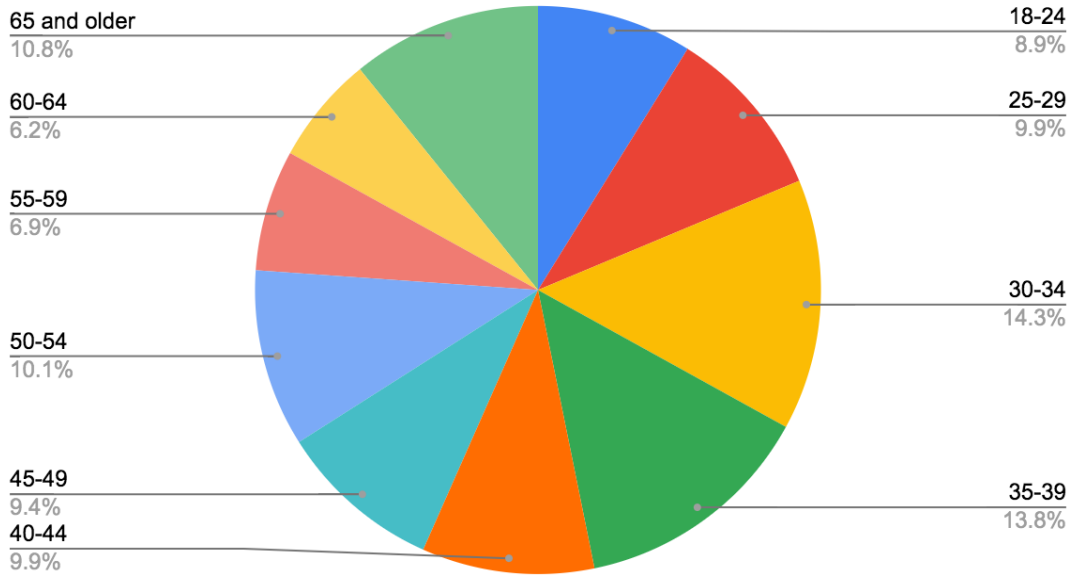


Fig 73: Age of Random Sample Participants

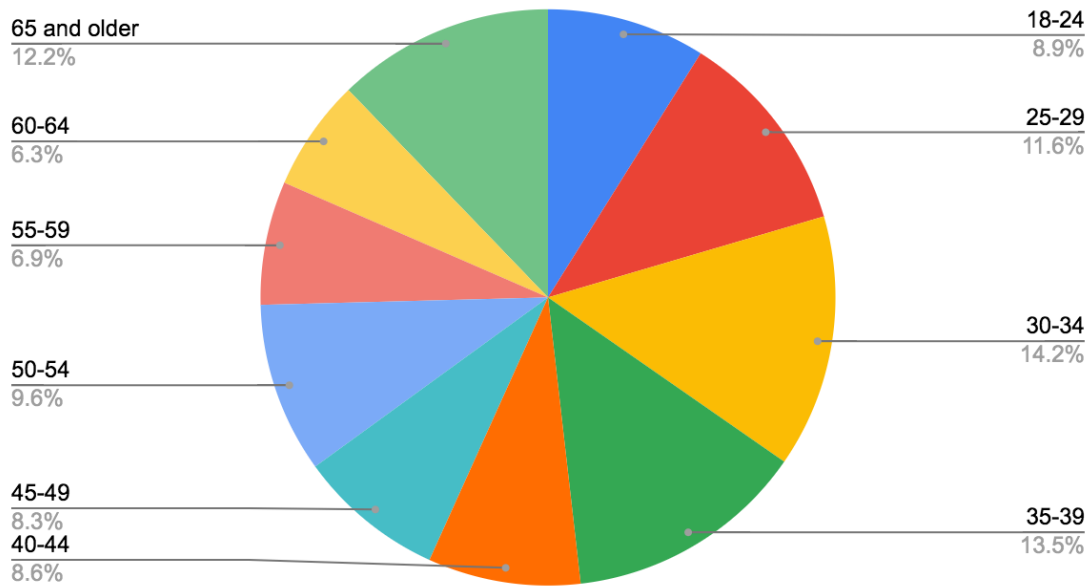


Fig 73a: Age of Random Sample (Address Recruitment)

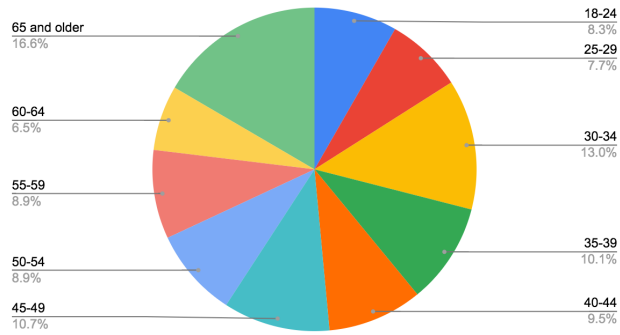


Fig 73b: Age of Random Sample (Street Recruitment)

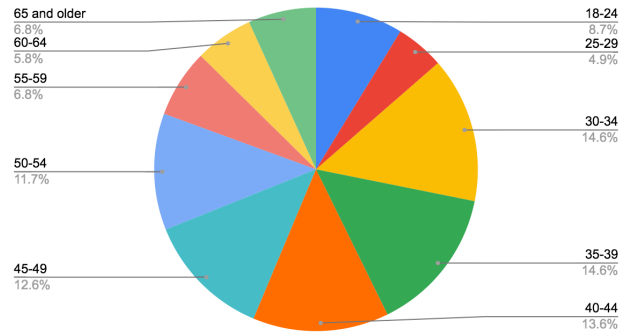


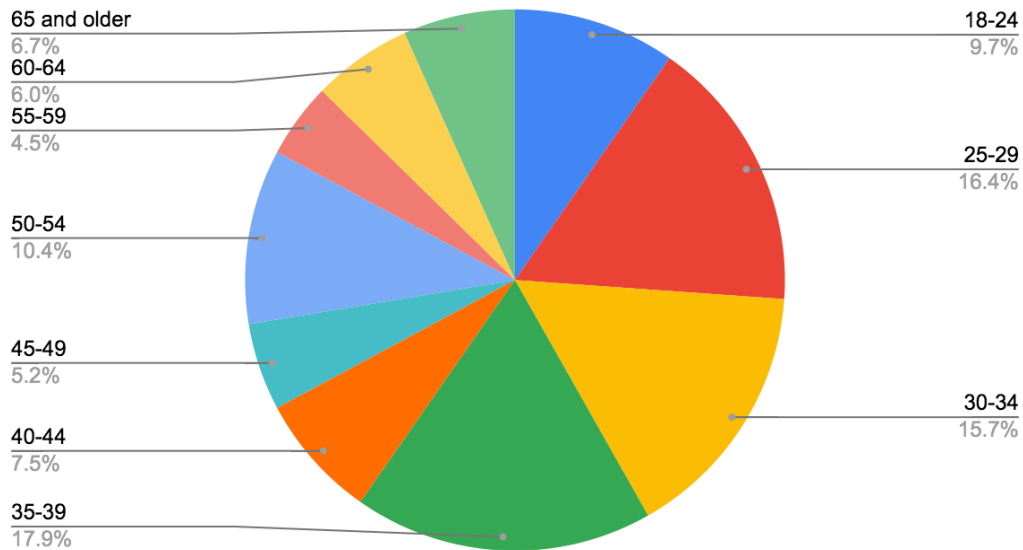
Fig 74: Age of Purposive Sample

Table #3 below includes U.S. Census Data from Baltimore in 2021, and the Survey study sample data including the total sample, random subsample, and purposive subsample data. The percentages of total survey participants are comparable both to the Census percentage of residents of Baltimore city based on Race/Ethnicity among those who reported being African American/ Black or White, and to the two gender categories, highlighted by the U.S. Census (male and female).

However, for the remaining demographic data captured for this survey, either the U.S. Census did not capture the data category for the total population in Baltimore city or the survey sample to-date percentage was not comparable to the general population percentage as shown in the U.S. Census data. More specifically, the U.S. Census data did not include transgender or non-conforming as a category, but the survey sample did. The survey sample included a larger percentage of persons who identified as multi-race or Native American. The survey sample included a smaller percentage of persons who identified as Hispanic/Latino or Asian. The U.S. Census did not include “another race” category, but the survey sample did. The survey sample included a smaller percentage of participants with a high school diploma or higher. The survey sample included fewer who reported being born outside of the U.S. The survey sample had a larger percentage of persons who reported being homeless, living in a shelter, living in transitional housing and/or not having a permanent address. The survey sample (including the random sample) was older on average than the median age of Baltimore residents based on the U.S. Census data (the U.S. Census data captures the age range for the entire population including persons under 18). The percentage of the purposive subsample study participants is comparable to the Census median average age of people in Baltimore.

Table 3. Baltimore Demographics per July 1, 2021 U.S. Census Bureau estimates and Sample Comparisons				
<i>Demographic Group:</i>	<i>Census Estimate</i>	<i>Sample Actual Data</i>	<i>Random Sample Data</i>	<i>Purposive Sample Data</i>
Total Population	576,498	Sampling Goal is 600 based on sampling calculator suggestion of minimum n = 384 participants, at a 95% confidence level, and confidence interval of 5, based on a population of 590,479. N=414	N=309	N=105
Male	47.1% of pop.	44.9% (186 identified as Male)	41.4% (128 identified as male)	55.2% (58 identified as male)
Female	52.9% of pop.	51.2% (212 identified as Female)	55.7% (172 identified as female)	38.1% (40 identified as female)
Transgender	---	0.2% (1 identified as Transgender)	---	1% (1 identified as transgender)
Non-Conforming	---	0.7% (3 identified as Nonconforming)	.3% (1 identified as non-conforming)	1.9% (2 identified as non-conforming)
Gender NOT reported/ available	---	2.8% (12 Gender not reported/ not available)	2.6% (8 Gender not reported/ not available)	3.8% (4 Gender not reported/ not available)
Black/ African American	61.6% of pop.	61.6% (255 identified as Black/African American)	66.3% (205 identified as Black or African American)	47.6% (50 identified as Black or African American)
White	27.3% of pop.	22.2% (92 identified as White/ Caucasian)	19.7% (61 identified as White)	29.5% (31 identified as Black or African American)

[Table 3 continued: Baltimore Demographics per July 1, 2021 U.S. Census Bureau . . .]				
<i>Demographic Group:</i>	<i>Census Estimate</i>	<i>Sample Actual Data</i>	<i>Random Sample Data</i>	<i>Purposive Sample Data</i>
Multi-race/ Ethnicity	3.9% of pop.	6.9% (28 identified as Multi-Race)	5.6% (17 identified as Multi-Race)	10.8% (11 identified as Multi-Race/Ethnicity)
Hispanic/Latino	5.6% of pop.	1.2% (5 identified as Hispanic/Latino)	1.3% (4 identified as Hispanic/Latino)	1% (1 identified as Hispanic/ Latino)
Asian	2.5% of pop.	.7% (3 identified as Asian)	1% (3 identified as Asian)	---
Native American	.3% of pop.	1.9% (8 identified as Native American)	1% (3 identified as Native American)	4.8%(5 identified as Native American)
Other Race/Ethnicity	---	5% (32 identified as Other Race/Ethnicity)	---	---
High School Diploma/ Equivalent +	86.3% of pop.	68.4% (283 High School Diploma/ Equivalent or higher)	71.8% (222 High School Diploma/Equivalent or higher)	71.4% (75 High School Diploma/Equivalent or higher)
Birth Place, Born Outside of the U.S.	8.1% of pop.	3.1% (13 born Outside of the U.S.)	3.6% (11 born Outside of the U.S.)	1.9% (2 born Outside of the U.S.)
Homeless	~.4%	13.5% (56 participants who reported living in shelters, living in transitional housing, and/or reporting not having a permanent address)	6% (17 participants who reported living in shelters, living in transitional housing, and/or reporting not having a permanent address)	37.1% (39 participants who reported living in shelters, living in transitional housing, and/or reporting not having a permanent address)
Median Age	36.1	41	41	35
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Baltimore City's Mayor's Office of Homeless Services, and The Community Survey Analysis				

III. KEY FINDINGS

The key findings related to the experiences and perceptions of the survey participants were analyzed within an assessment of the relationship to their demographic characteristics, the sample type, and the frequency of encounters with BPD. These are organized in this section with qualitative accounts, followed by quantitative data from survey participants on public safety, satisfaction and trust, police community engagement, respect/ use of force, fair and equitable policing, misconduct and discipline, and police encounters.

Public Safety and Crime in Baltimore City (see Appendices 7, 8, and 9). More than a third of participants reported feeling somewhat safe in Baltimore City, and the majority reported a high crime rate in Baltimore city. When it comes to BPD and public safety and crime, participants reported that they disagree that BPD quickly solves crimes and arrests criminals, that BPD effectively reduces crime, or that BPD has a good working relationship with the community on matters of public safety.

“I become very frustrated when dealing with law enforcement based on the fact they took an oath to protect the citizens of Baltimore City. Often as I observe the behavior of the police as they sit, I literally watch them watch criminals break the law and they do nothing. For me it frustrates me because that’s not what they’re hired to do. They’re hired to protect us. I believe higher up’s are telling these officers not to do their job. After the Freddie Gray riots nobody is doing their job. These criminals are committing all these crimes they want to commit. It makes me feel like the police have been getting in so much trouble and you can’t trust the police to be police. I’ve observed someone get shot and the police didn’t even pursue the suspect...I have very low faith in the people who are hired to protect it, they have an agenda.”

“They need to step up their game by solving the cold cases, use the many cameras on every street corner. The officers are afraid of their own people, even the fire department.”

TABLE 4: PUBLIC SAFETY AND CRIME IN Baltimore CITY

Difference in Response Chi Square Significance

Variables	All Participants	Random	Purposive
Safety In Baltimore City	On average participants reported feeling somewhat safe (p</.05)	On average participants reported feeling somewhat safe (p</.05)	On average participants reported feeling somewhat safe (p</.05)
Crime Rate Baltimore City	The majority reported a high crime rate. (p </.05)	The majority reported a high crime rate (p </.05)	The majority reported a high crime rate (p </.05)
BPD Quickly Solves Crimes and Arrests Criminals	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)
BPD Effectively Reduces Crime	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)
BPD Has Good Working Relationship With the Community On Matters of Public Safety	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)

Fig 9: Feelings of Safety of All Sample Participants

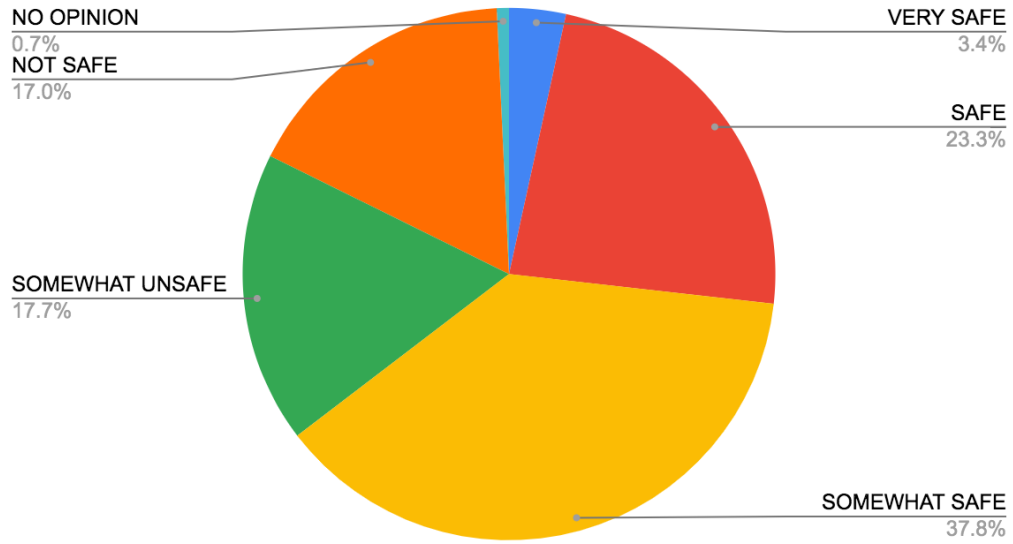


Fig 10: Feelings of Safety Random Sample Participants

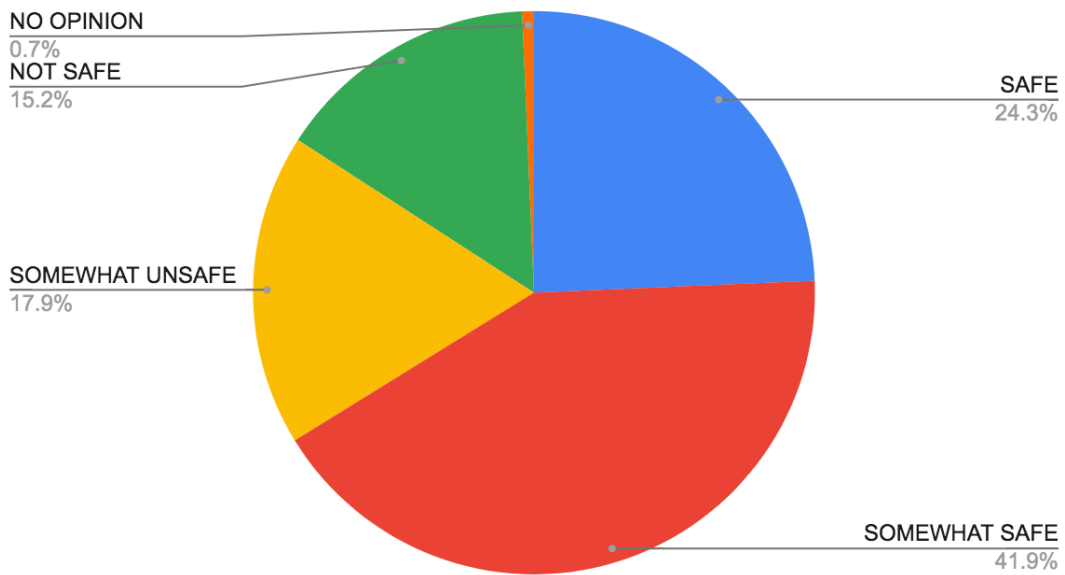


Fig 10a: Feelings of Safety of Random Sample Participants (Address Recruitment)

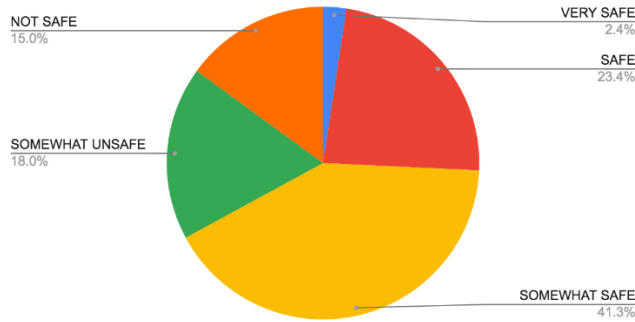


Fig 10b: Feelings of Safety Random Sample Participants (Street Recruitment)

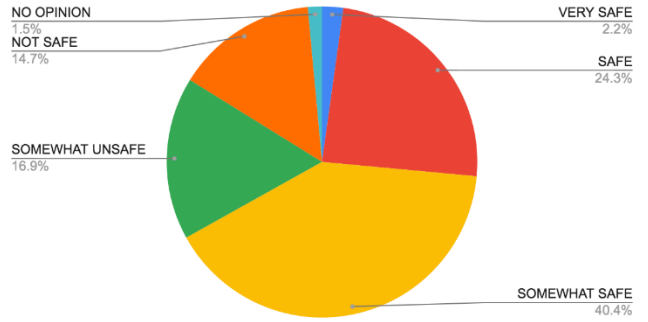
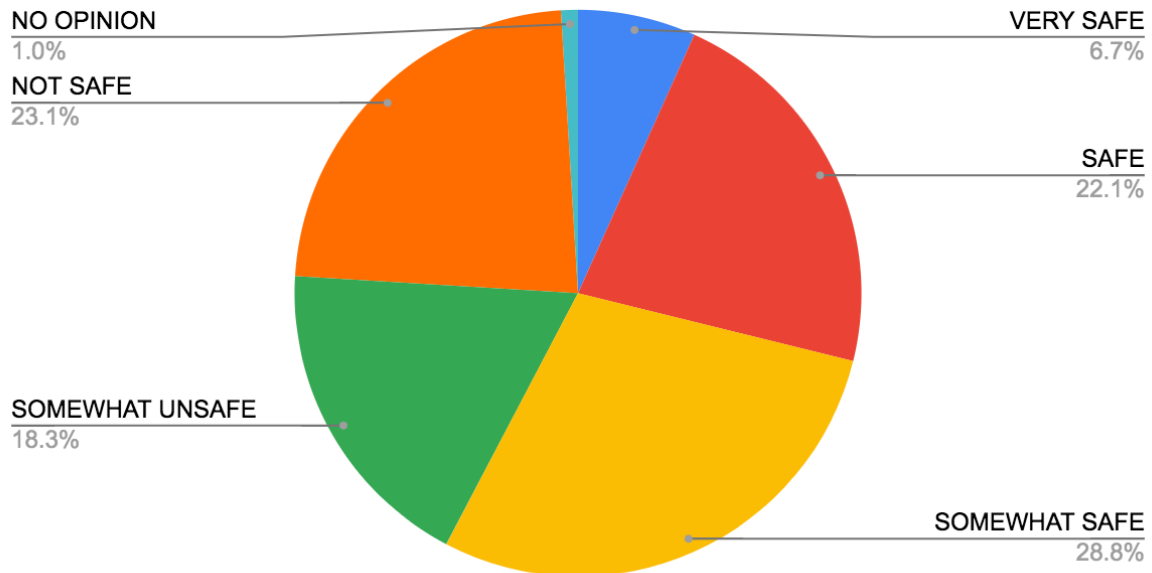
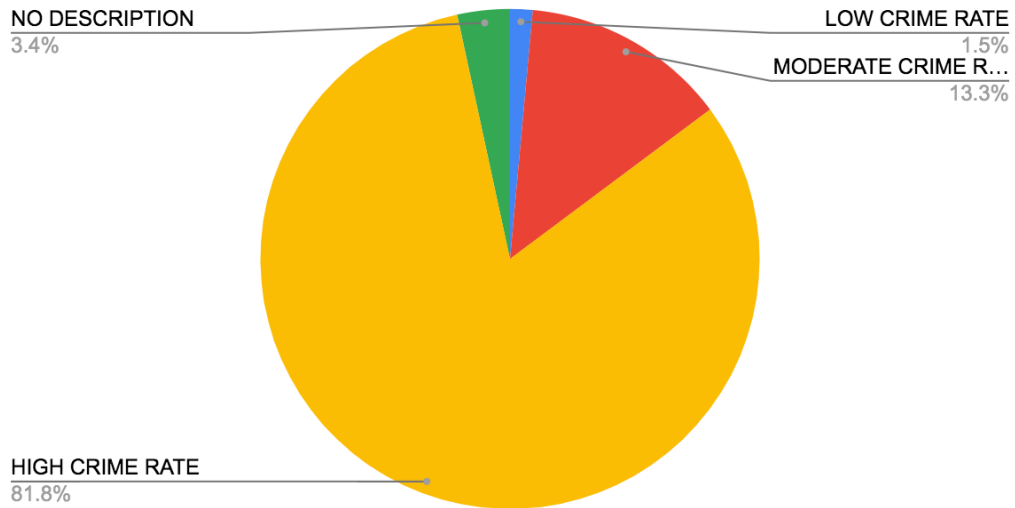


Fig 11: Feelings of Safety of Purposive Sample Participants



**Fig 12: Thoughts about the Crime Rate in Baltimore City
Among All Sample Participants**



**Fig 13: Thoughts about the Crime Rate in Baltimore City
Among the Random Sample**

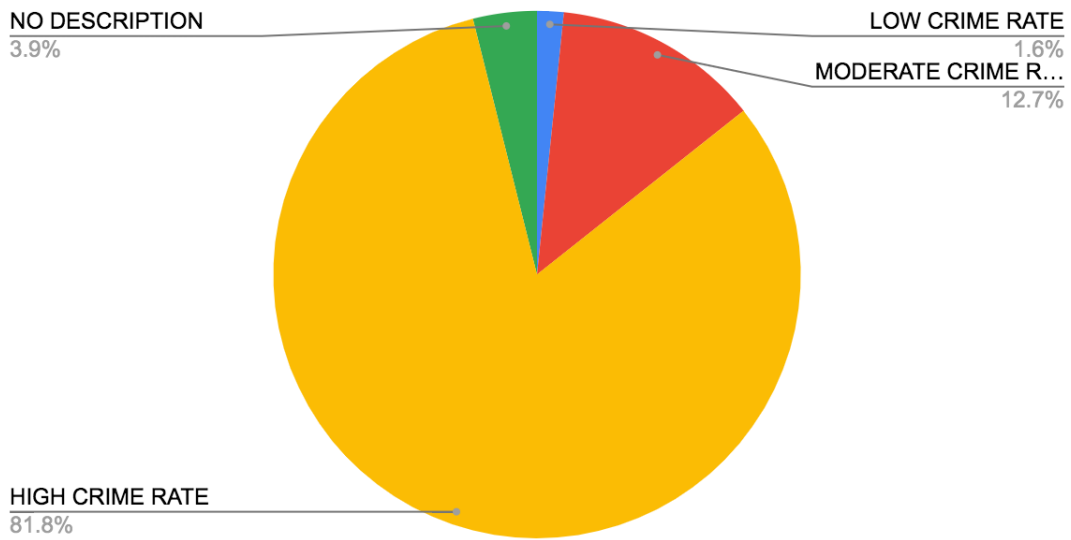


Fig 13a: Thoughts about the Crime Rate in Baltimore City Among the Random Sample (Address Recruitment)

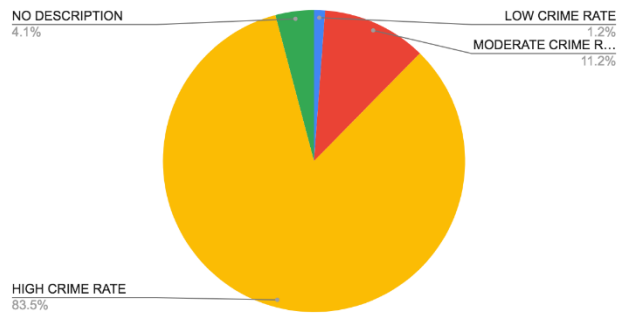


Fig 13b: Thoughts about the Crime Rate in Baltimore City Among the Random Sample (Street Recruitment)

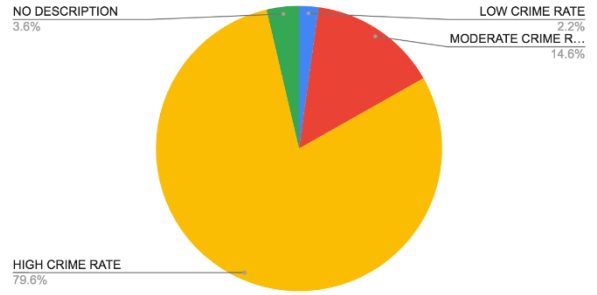


Fig 14: Thoughts about the Crime Rate in Baltimore City Among the Purposive Sample

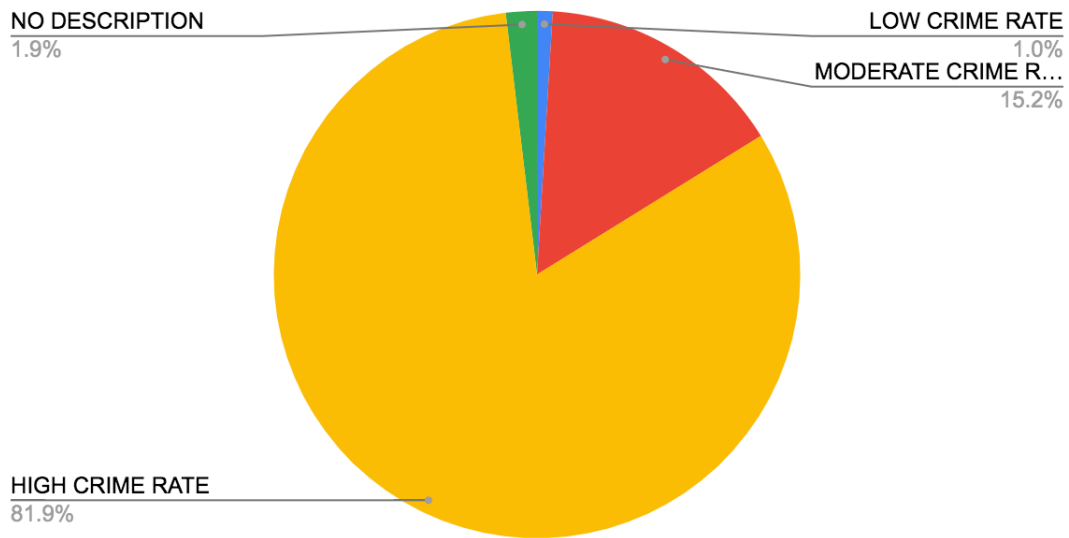


Fig 15: BPD QUICKLY SOLVES CRIMES AND ARRESTS CRIMINALS ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

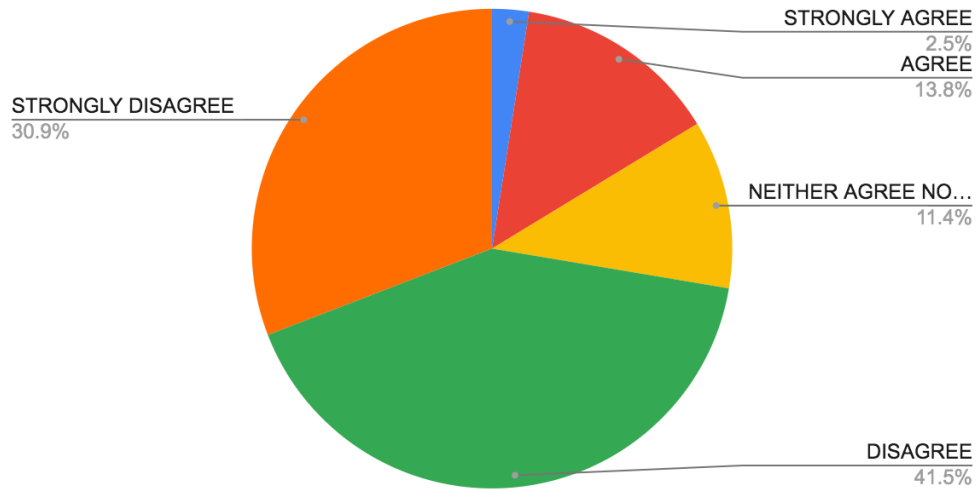


Fig 16: BPD QUICKLY SOLVES CRIMES AND ARRESTS CRIMINALS RANDOM SAMPLE

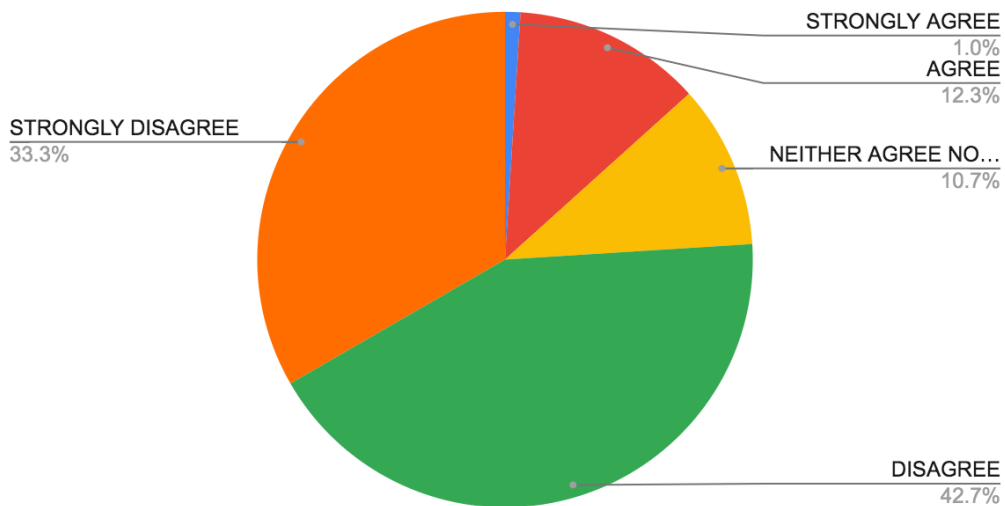


Fig 16a: BPD QUICKLY SOLVES CRIMES AND ARRESTS CRIMINALS RANDOM SAMPLE (ADDRESS RECRUIT)

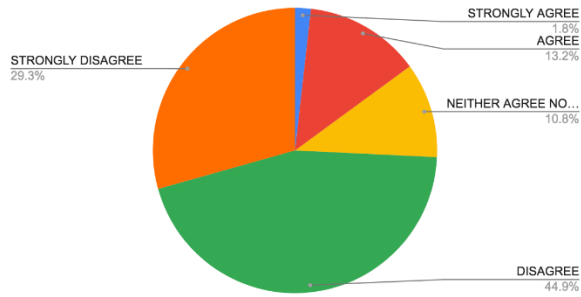


Fig 16b: BPD QUICKLY SOLVES CRIMES AND ARRESTS CRIMINALS RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET)

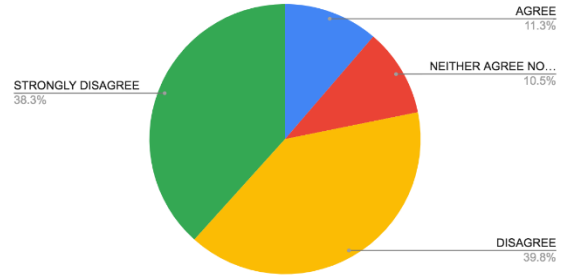
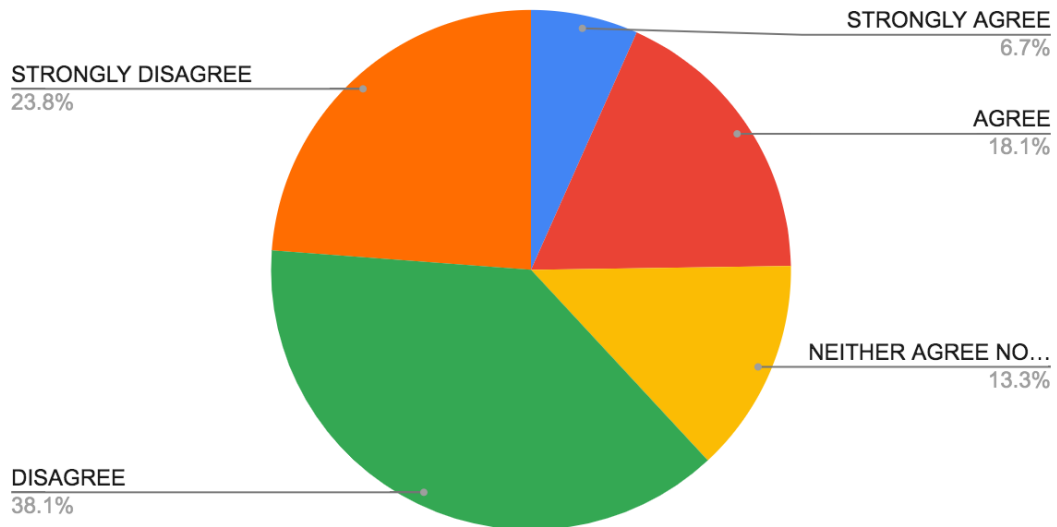
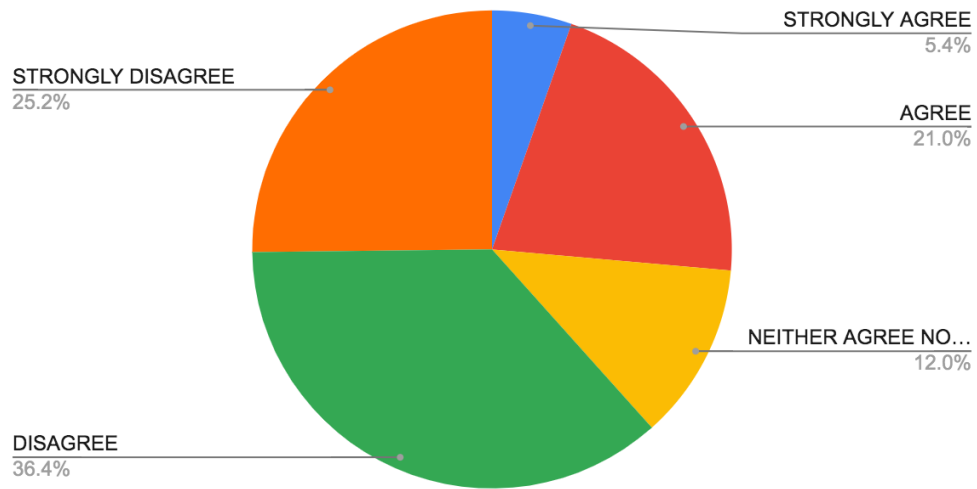


Fig 17: BPD QUICKLY SOLVES CRIMES AND ARRESTS CRIMINALS PURPOSEIVE SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS



**Fig 18: BPD EFFECTIVELY REDUCES CRIME
ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS**



**Fig 19: BPD EFFECTIVELY REDUCES CRIME RANDOM
SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS**

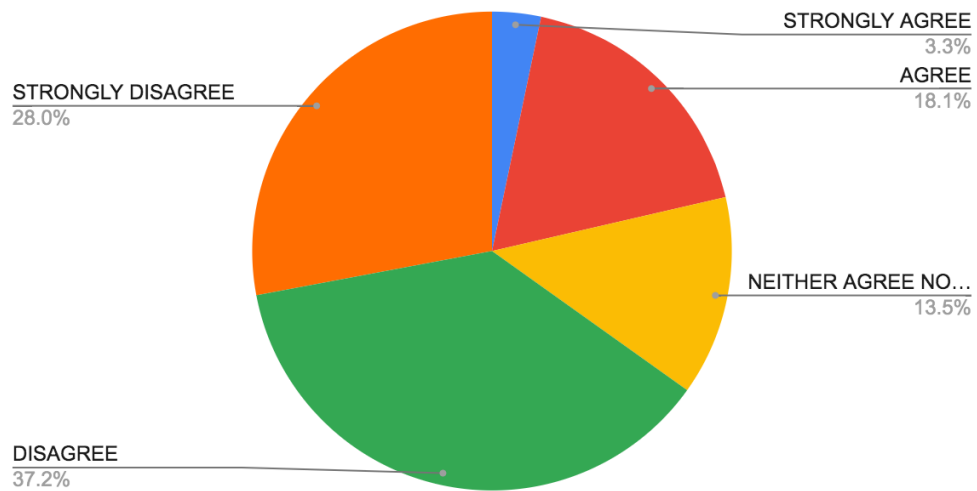


Fig 19a: BPD EFFECTIVELY REDUCES CRIME RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)

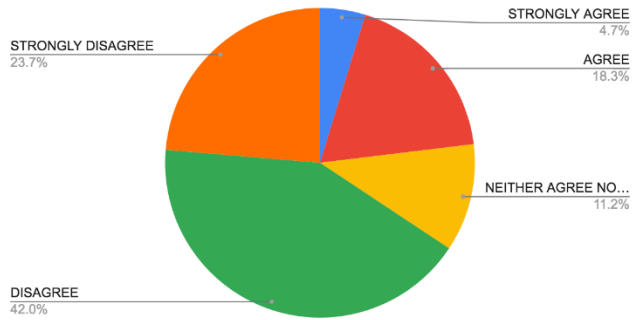


Fig 19b: BPD EFFECTIVELY REDUCES CRIME RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)

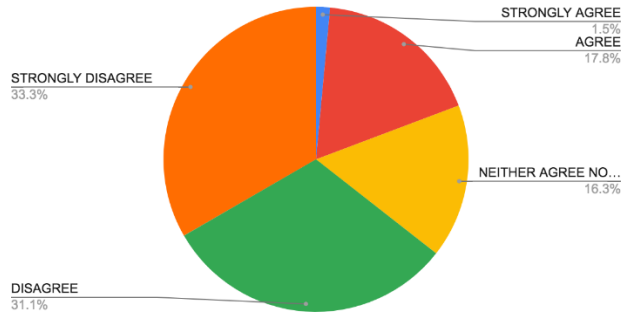


Fig 20: BPD EFFECTIVELY REDUCES CRIME PURPOSEIVE SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

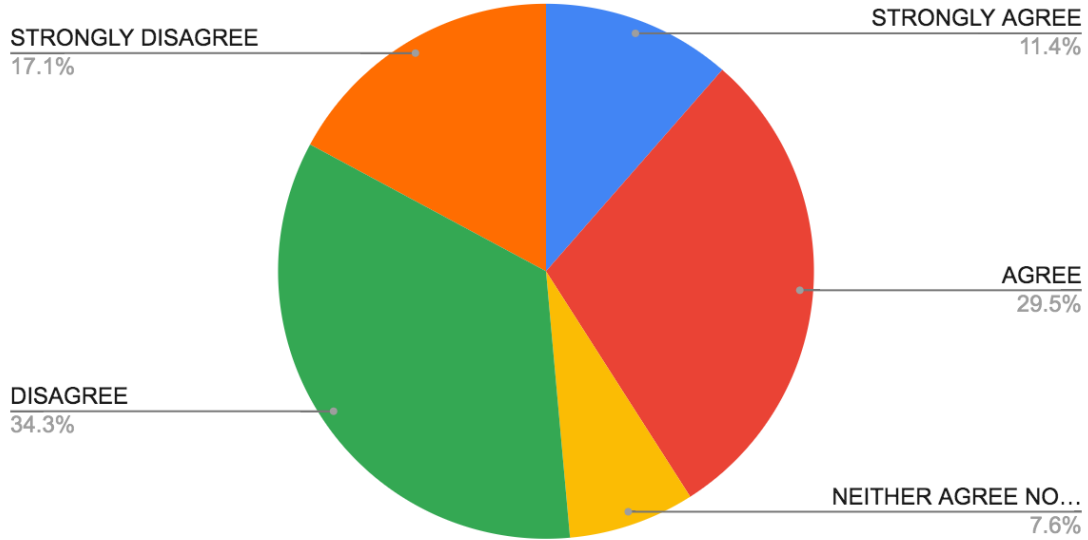


Fig 21: BPD HAS A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC SAFETY ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

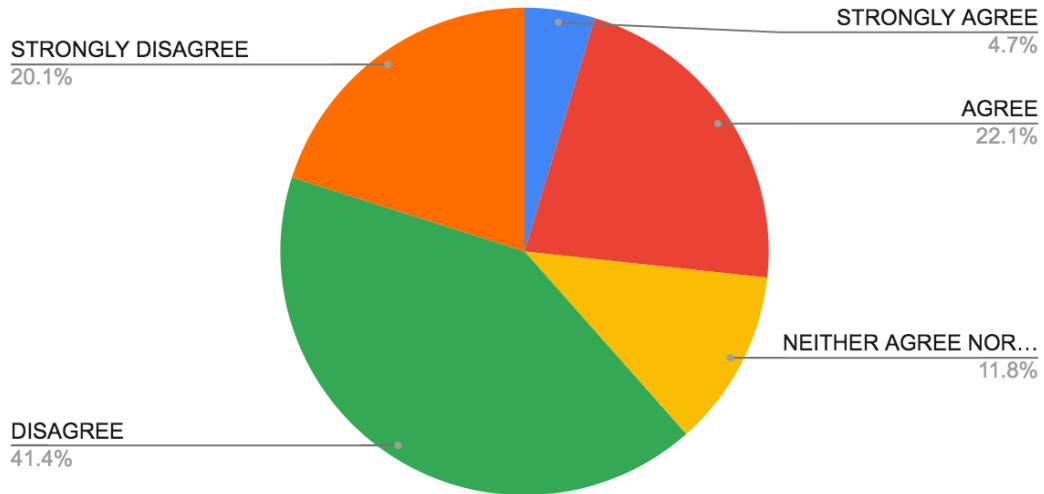


Fig 22: BPD HAS A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC SAFETY RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

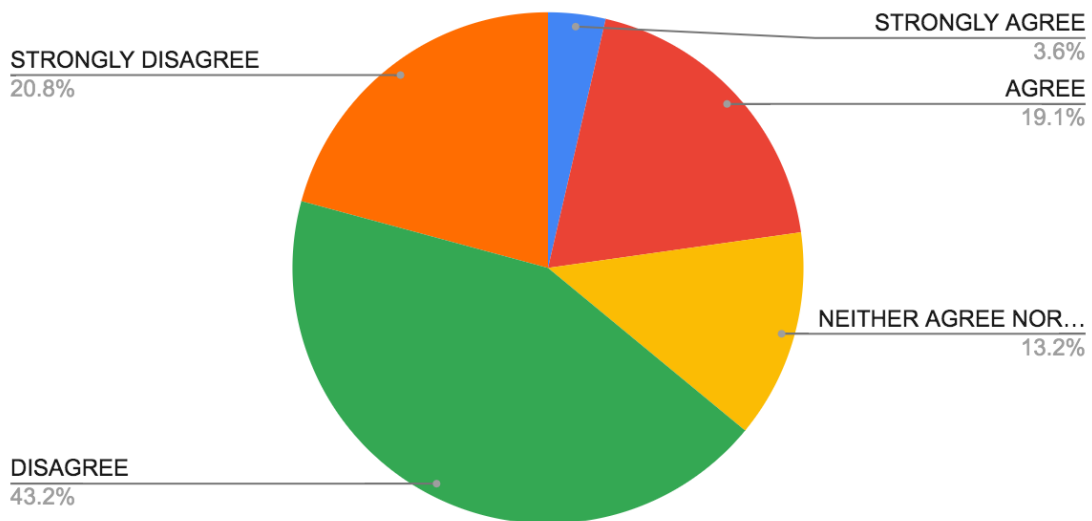


Fig 22a: BPD HAS A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC SAFETY RANDOM SAMPLE (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)

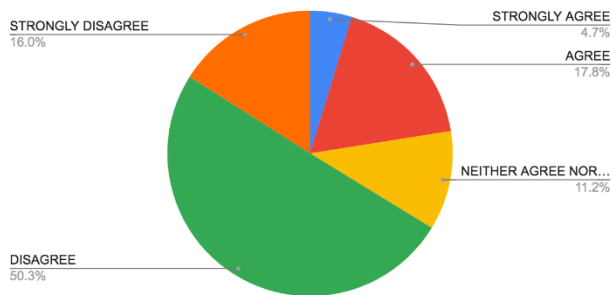


Fig 22b: BPD HAS A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC SAFETY RANDOM SAMPLE (STREET RECRUITMENT)

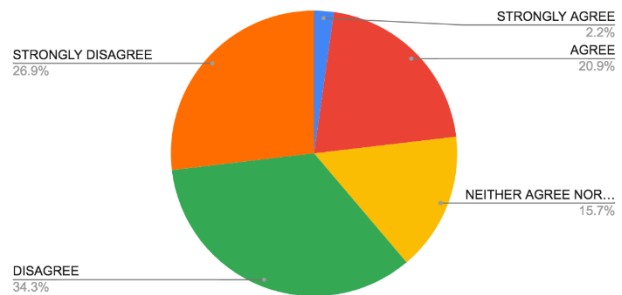
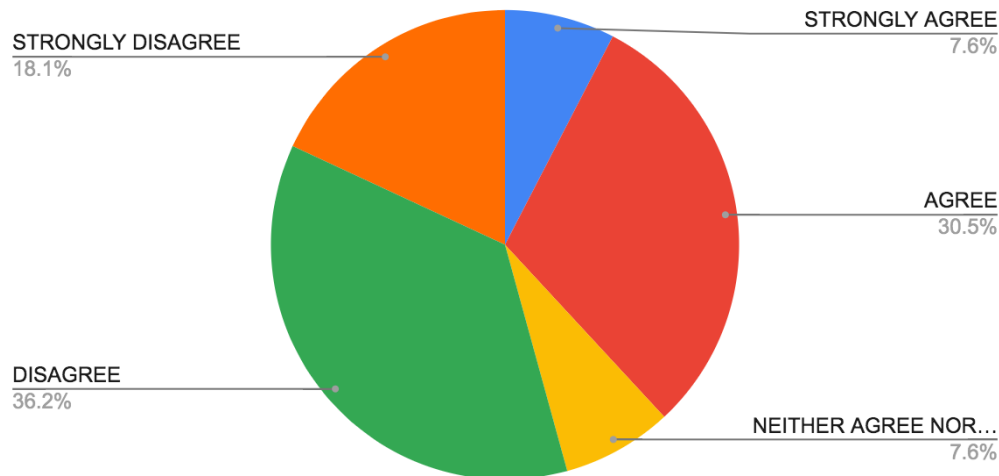


Fig 23: BPD HAS A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC SAFETY PURPOSEIVE SAMPLE



Satisfaction with Policing in Baltimore (see Appendices 7,8,9): Participants are generally dissatisfied with policing in Baltimore.

“They not professional, man. They don't treat the citizens with dignity and they don't treat us like they care for us. They just there for the job, just for the money. I guess sometimes they don't like the job. I don't know man. They got a long way to go man. That's why Baltimore is full of crime. I think they need the national guard or the federal government to come to Baltimore City and take it over. The murders every night, the drugs, Black against Black, it's just you know they not doing nothing to protect the citizens and make them feel safe. Nobody feels safe. I don't feel safe. I got shot here already. I got shot in Northeast Baltimore, up on Belair Rd. And the police didn't care. It's like if you get shot they pray you die. They not gonna help you man. They want you to die because it's less people to deal with you know. I believe the federal government needs to step in. It's open air drug market, it's lawlessness. I guarantee people gonna die tonight. People die every night. police don't get involved. They wait until something happens and then they step in. Don't nobody wanna be a police no more. What is the pay \$65000 they raise it up a little bit. I guarantee people still aint gonna want to do that.”

“I think that they go beyond the call of duty for the things they do for their neighborhood and community. They don’t get enough credit for what they do.”

Table 5. Satisfaction with Policing in Baltimore			
	Difference in Response Chi Sq Significance		
Variable	All Participants	Random	Purposive
Overall how satisfied have you been with policing in Baltimore?	On average participants reported “dissatisfied” (p</.05)	On average participants reported “dissatisfied” (p</.05)	On average participants reported “dissatisfied” (p</.05)

Fig 24: SATISFACTION WITH POLICING IN BALTIMORE CITY AMONG ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

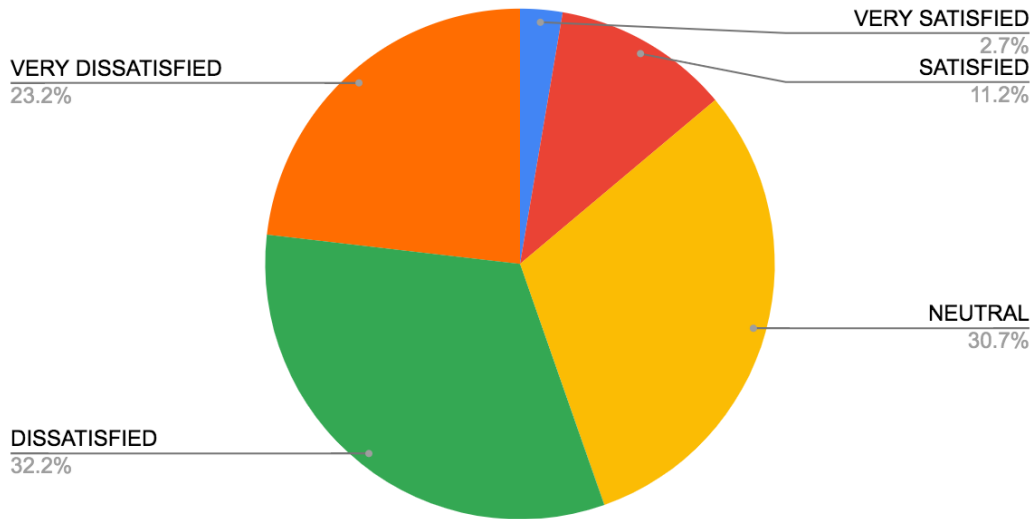


Fig 25: SATISFACTION WITH POLICING IN BALTIMORE CITY AMONG RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

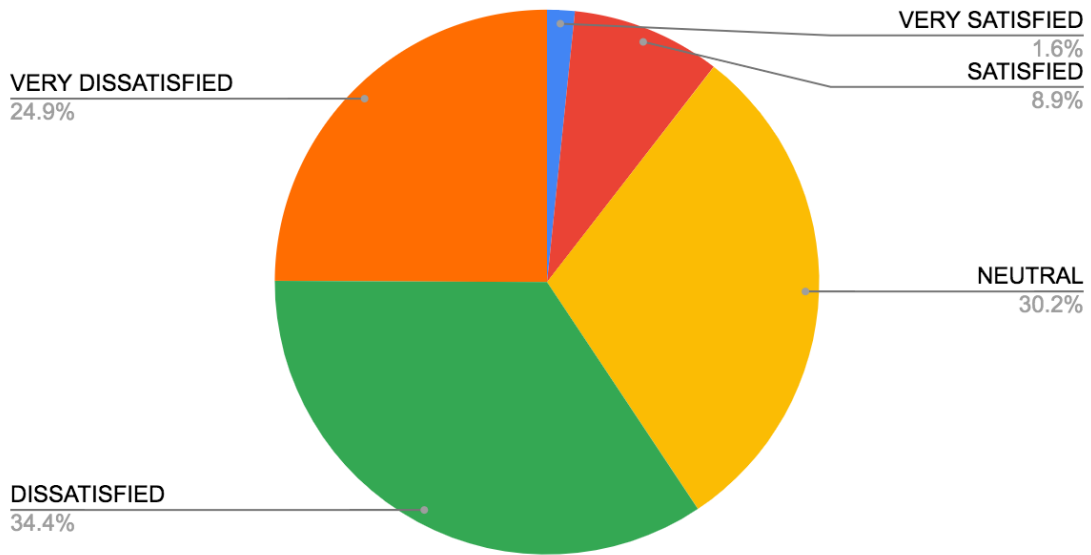


Fig 25a: SATISFACTION WITH POLICING IN BALTIMORE CITY AMONG RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)

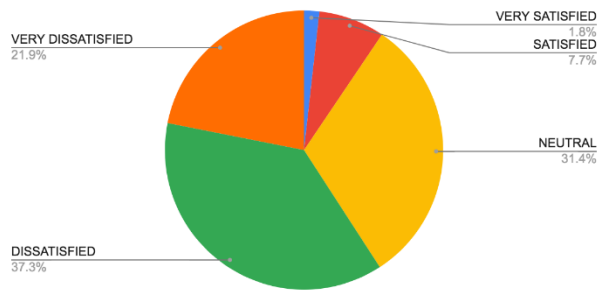
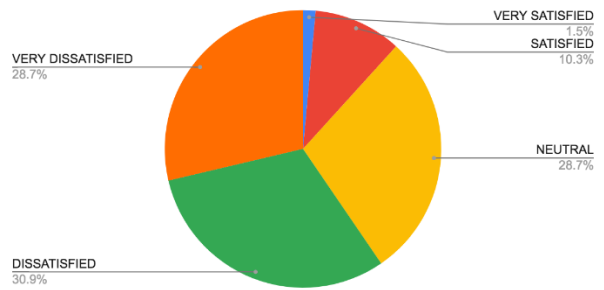
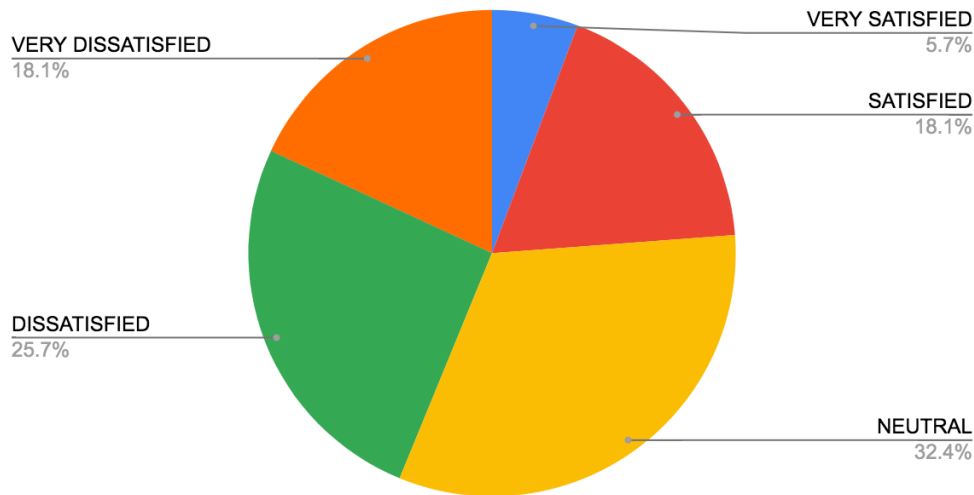


Fig 25b: SATISFACTION WITH POLICING IN BALTIMORE CITY AMONG RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)



**Fig 26: SATISFACTION WITH POLICING IN BALTIMORE CITY
PURPOSIVE SAMPLE**

Police-Community Engagement (see Appendices 7,8, and 9): Participants were more likely to report that they observed BPD present and patrolling; however, they were simultaneously likely to report that BPD members did not take time to meet members of the community/ neighborhood, that they did not know the names of officers, disagreed that BPD does a good job of serving the neighborhood/ community, and disagreed that BPD has a good working relationship with the community.

“Yeah what they doing is not the solution to the problem. They...I don't know they doing that shit all wrong. A better more effective way to combat a lot of the dumb shit..it's really above their pay grade now that I'm thinking about it but they really have to address the real problem. A lot of youth don't have nothing to do. A lot of the crime come from bored misguided kids, they be looking for something to get into and are not being shown any better alternatives. Unfortunately it results in higher youth incarceration but the police not doing anything to fix the problem. If anything they just add to the problem they don't even try to build a relationship with the community. It's more of a hassle when you see them instead of comfort and safety. Like I've watched them grab people up, beat them up in a vacant house, and then charge them just because. I feel like I'm just about to start my own country how about that.”

“If we had more patrolling and more contact with the police department would improve the relations. Sitting in the car is protection but its not patrolling and communicating with the community.”

“I think they're friendly and they do their job the best they can. They don't do anything about the open drug market. They basically supervise and make sure nothing really bad happens.”

“Need to be out more, especially in bad areas.”

“Just basically keep doing what they're doing and to be more involved in the younger generation because that's where it all starts. They can see that they have someone to look up to and give a more positive light to it.”

Table 6. BPD Community Engagement			
Variables	Difference in Response Chi Square Significance		
	All Participants	Random	Purposive
Participant Observed BPD Present and Patrolling Community/Neighborhood	On average participants reported Yes (p</.05)	146 reported No, 160 reported Yes (p>.05)	On average participants reported Yes (p</.05)
Observed BPD Meeting Members of the Community/Neighborhood	On average participants reported No (p</.05)	On average participants reported No (p</.05)	On average participants reported No (p</.05)
Participant Personally Knows Names of officers	On average participants reported No (p</.05)	On average participants reported No (p</.05)	On average participants reported No (p</.05)
BPD Does A Good Job of Serving the Neighborhood/Community	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)
BPD Has A Good Working Relationship With the Community	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported Disagree (p</.05)

Fig 27: OBSERVED BPD PRESENT & PATROLLING COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

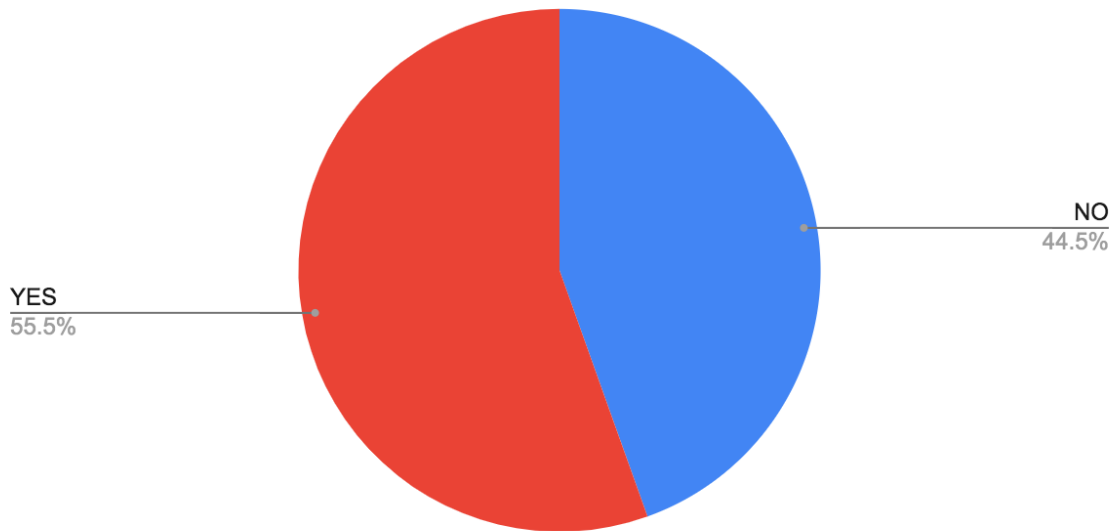


Fig 28: OBSERVED BPD PRESENT AND PATROLLING COMMUNITY/ NEIGHBORHOOD RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

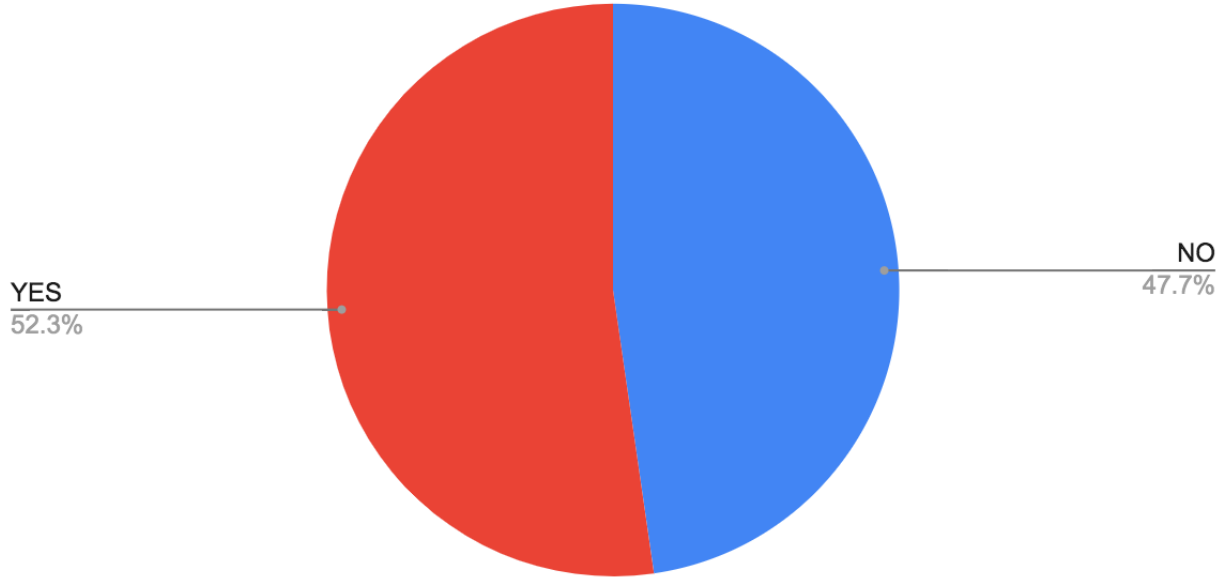


Fig 28a: OBSERVED BPD PRESENT AND PATROLLING COMMUNITY/ NEIGHBORHOOD RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

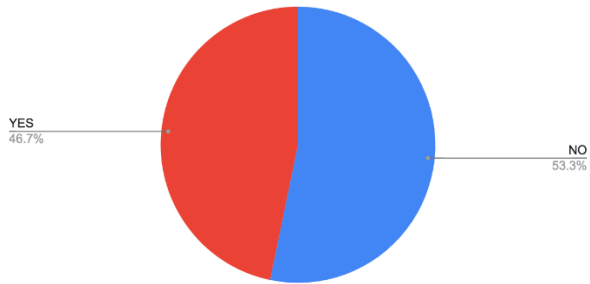
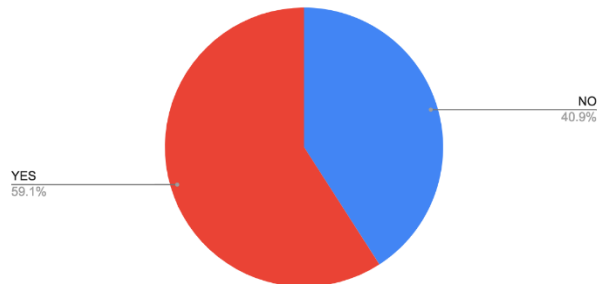
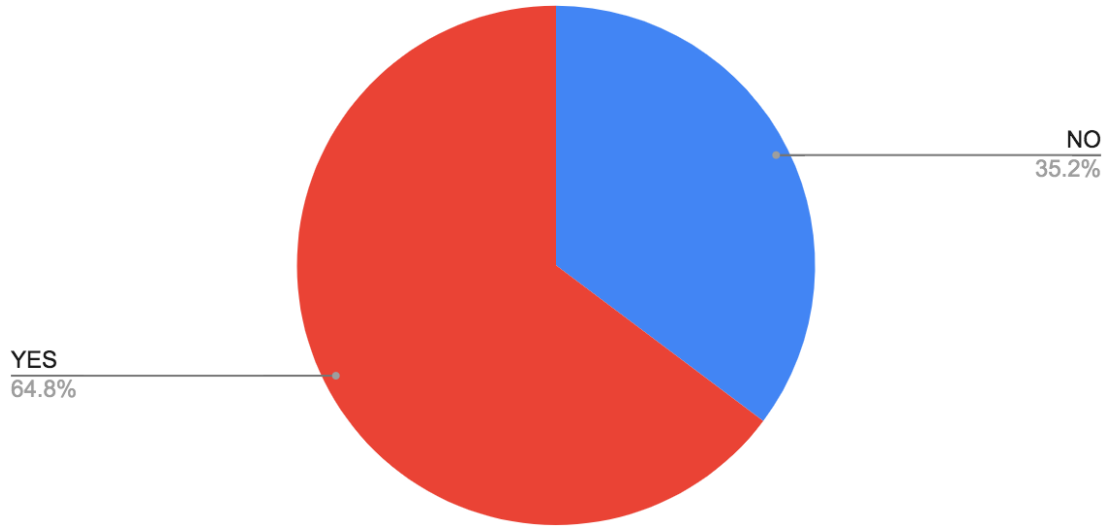


Fig 28b: OBSERVED BPD PRESENT AND PATROLLING COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)



**Fig 29: OBSERVED BPD PRESENT AND PATROLLING
COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD PURPOSEIVE SAMPLE
PARTICIPANTS**



**Fig 30: OBSERVED BPD MEETING MEMBERS OF THE
COMMUNITY/ NEIGHBORHOOD ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS**

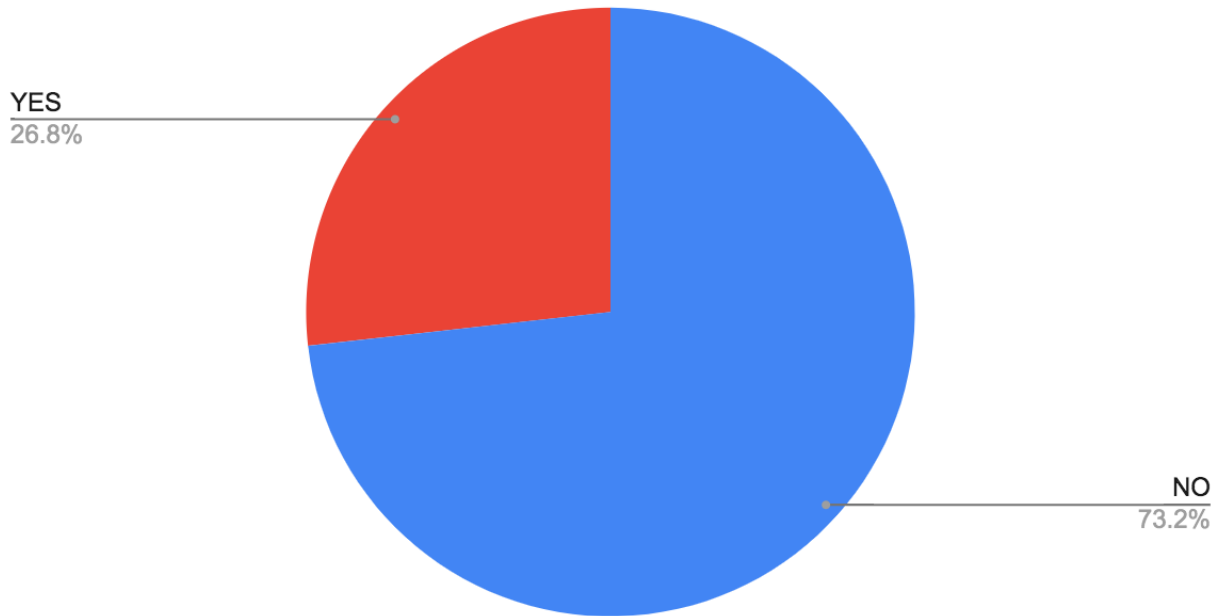


Fig 31: OBSERVED BPD MEETING MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD RANDOM SAMPLE

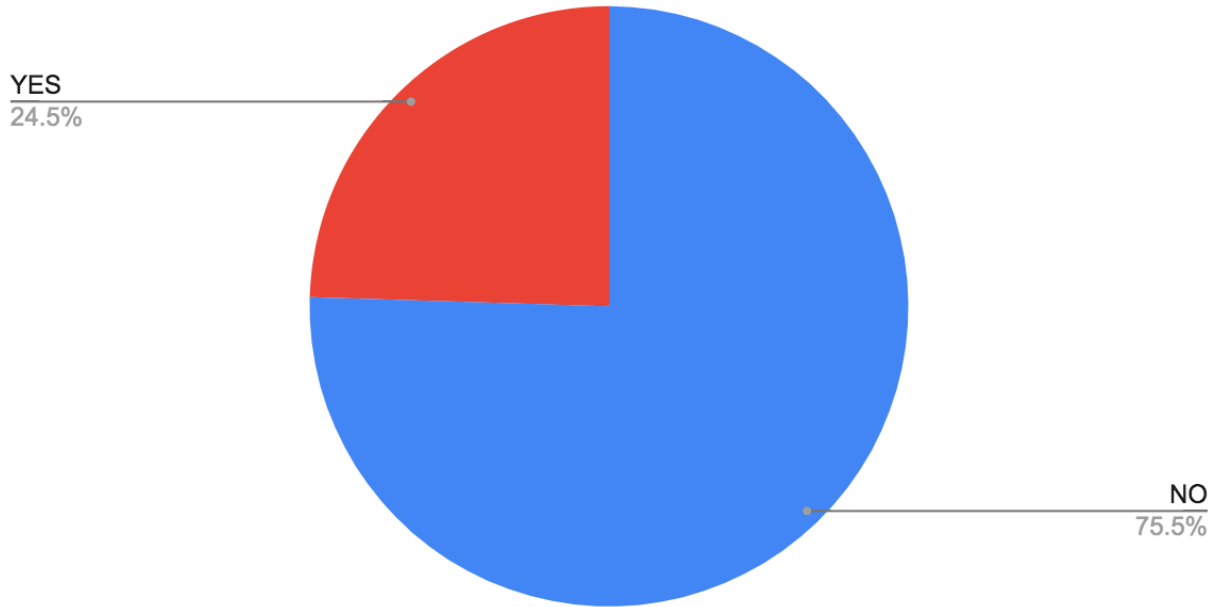


Fig 31a: OBSERVED BPD MEETING MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)

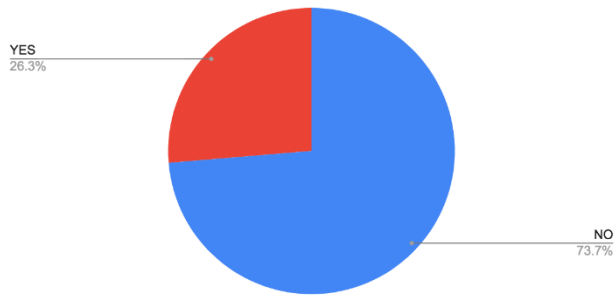


Fig 31b: OBSERVED BPD MEETING MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)

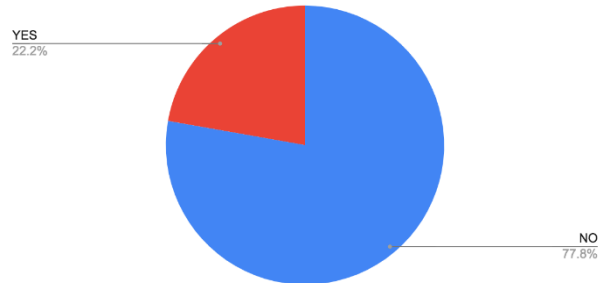


Fig 32: OBSERVED BPD MEETING MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD PURPOSEIVE SAMPLE

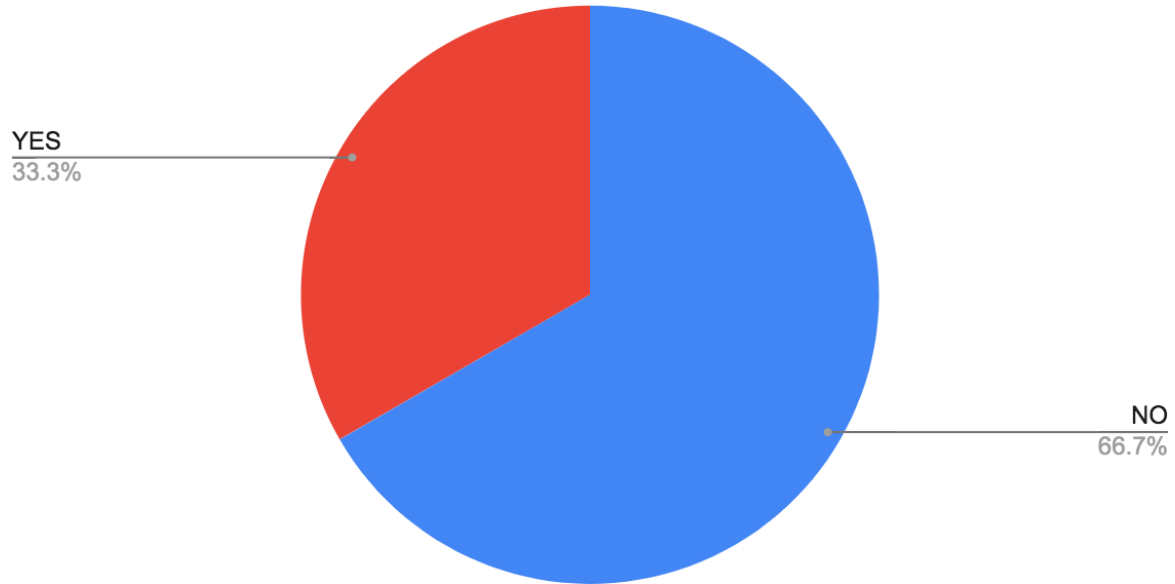


Fig 33: PARTICIPANT PERSONALLY KNOWS NAMES OF OFFICERS ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

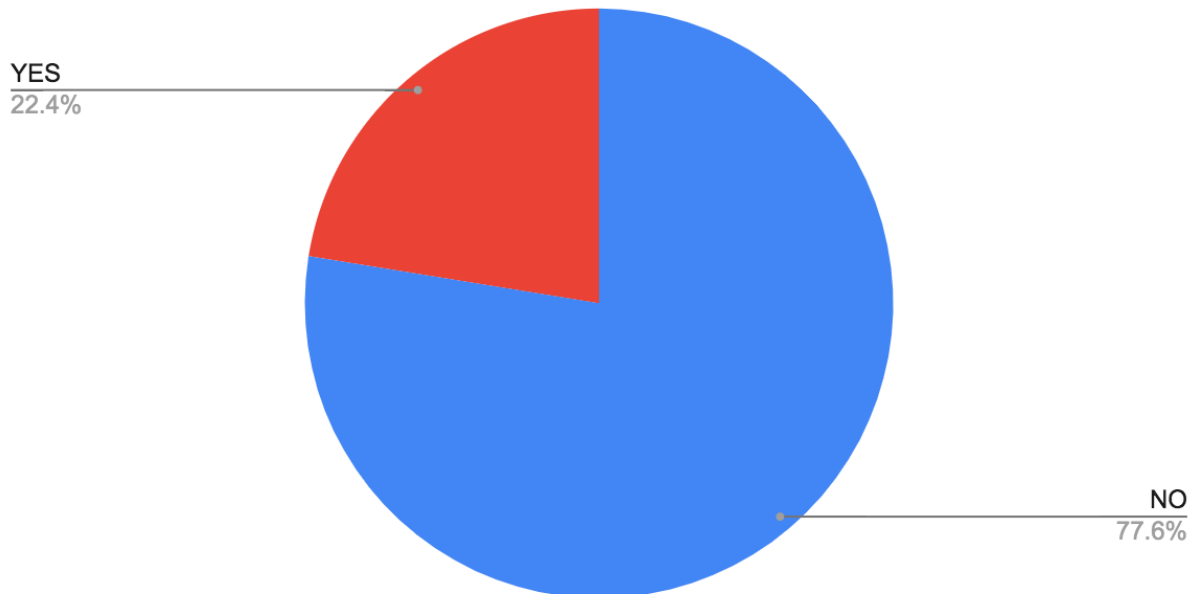


Fig 34: PARTICIPANT PERSONALLY KNOWS NAMES OF OFFICERS RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

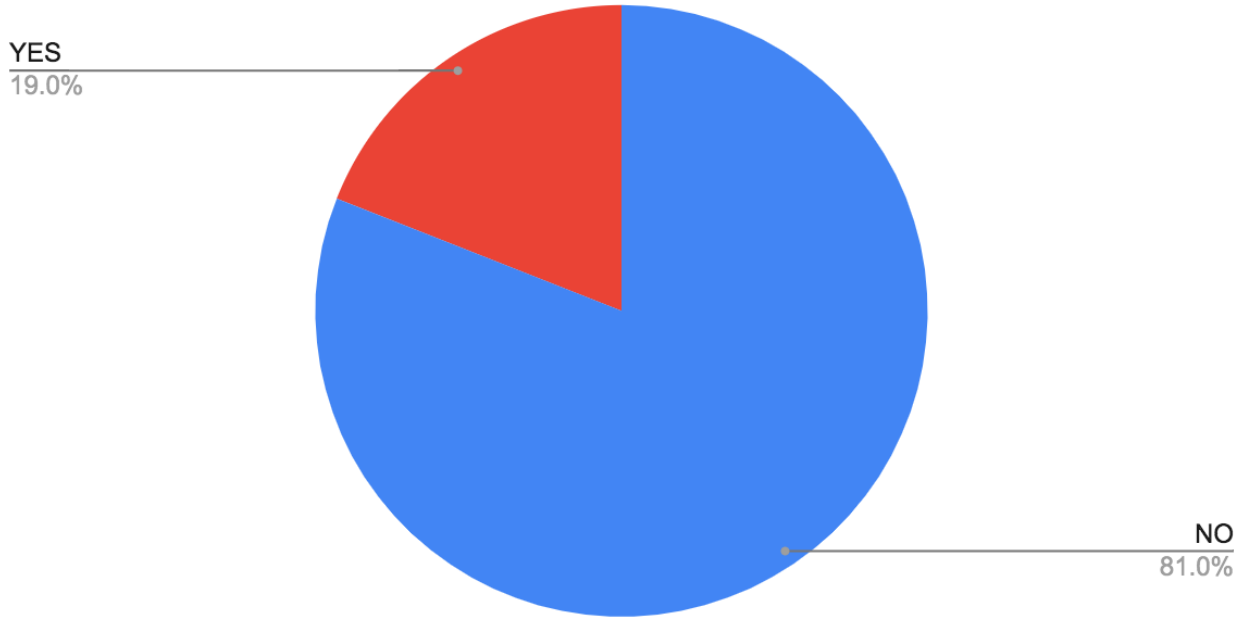


Fig 34a: PARTICIPANT PERSONALLY KNOWS NAMES OF OFFICERS RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)

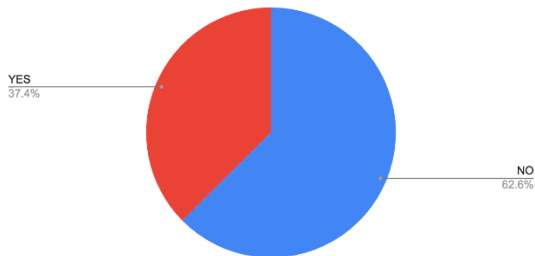


Fig 34b: PARTICIPANT PERSONALLY KNOWS NAMES OF OFFICERS RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)

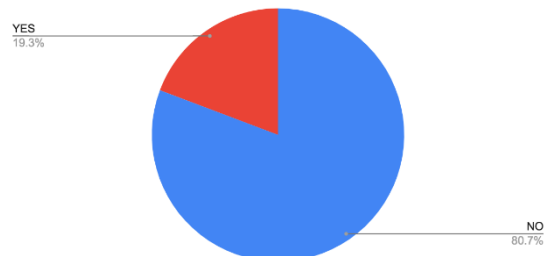


Fig 35: PARTICIPANT PERSONALLY KNOWS NAMES OF BPD OFFICERS PURPOSIVE SAMPLE

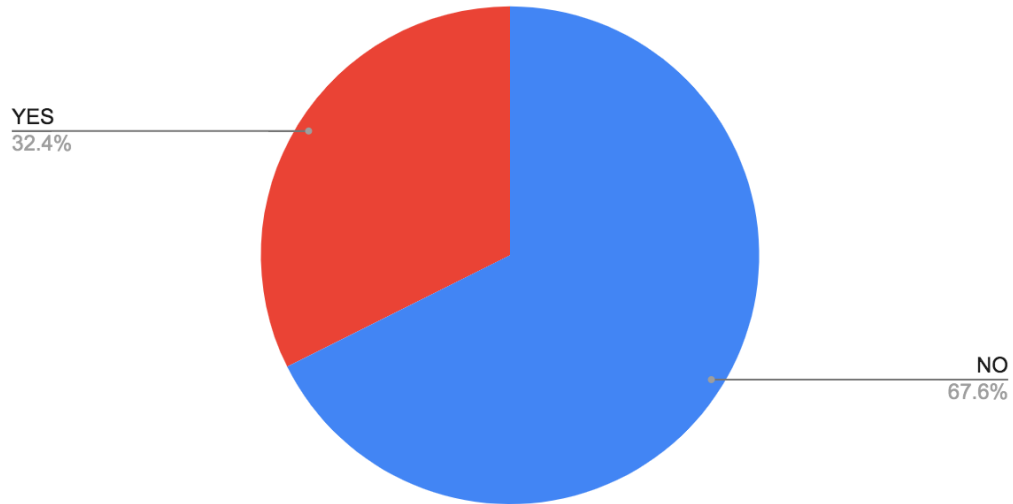


Fig 36: BPD Does a Good Job of Serving the Community/Neighborhood ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

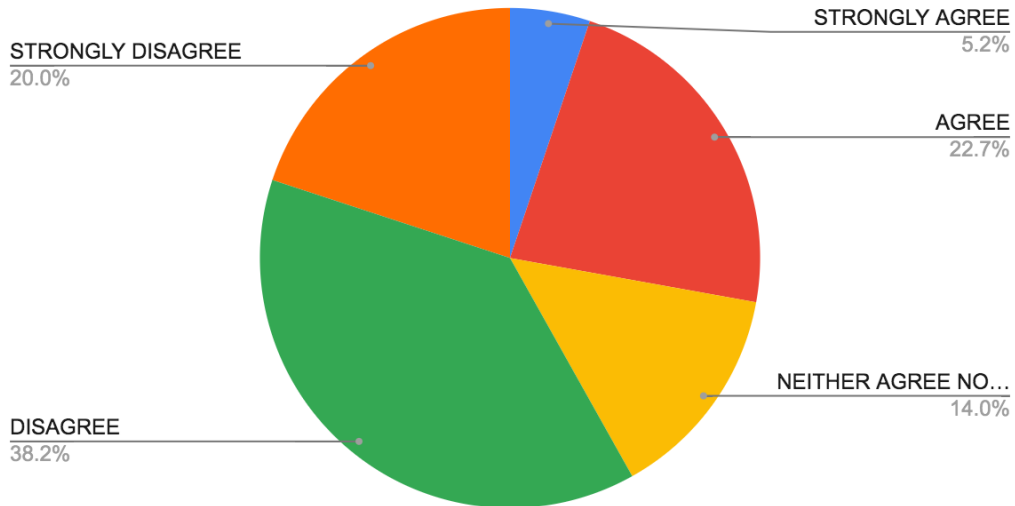


Fig 37: BPD DOES A GOOD JOB OF SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD/COMMUNITY RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

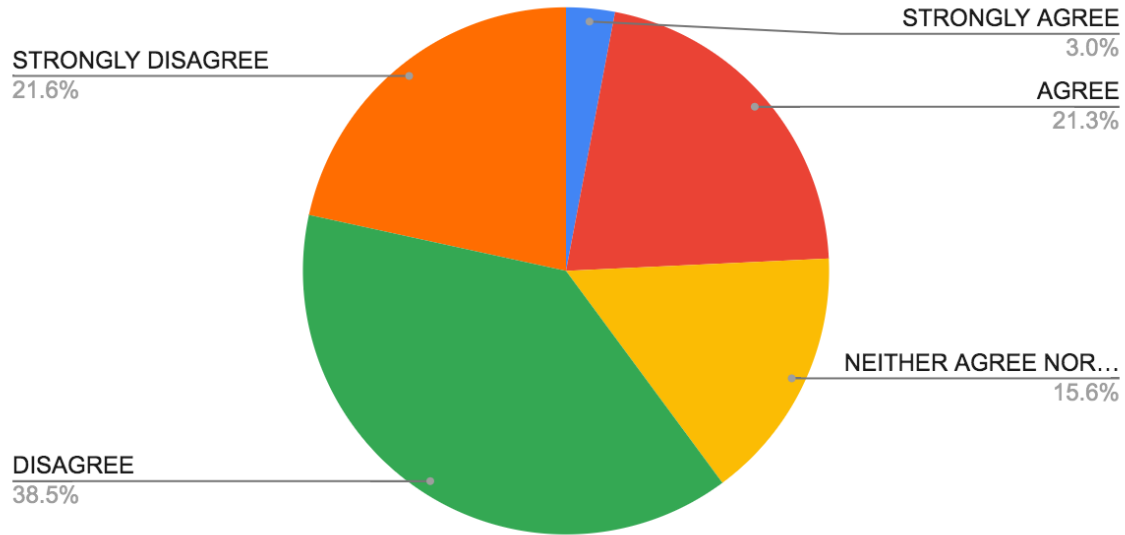


Fig 37a: BPD DOES A GOOD JOB OF SERVING THE COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)

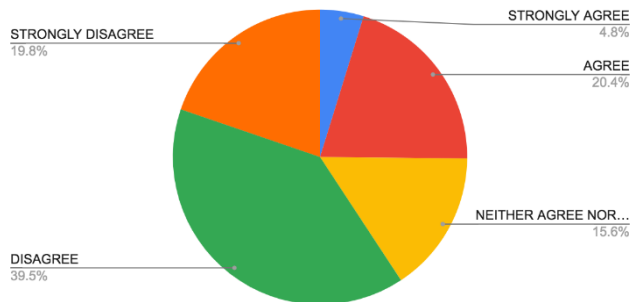
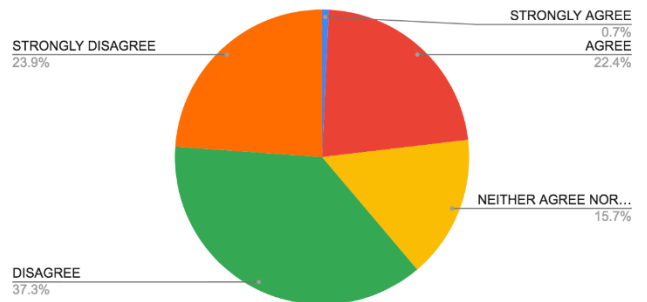


Fig 37b: BPD DOES A GOOD JOB OF SERVING THE COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)



**Fig 38: BPD DOES A GOOD JOB OF SERVING THE COMMUNITY/
NEIGHBORHOOD PURPOSE SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS**

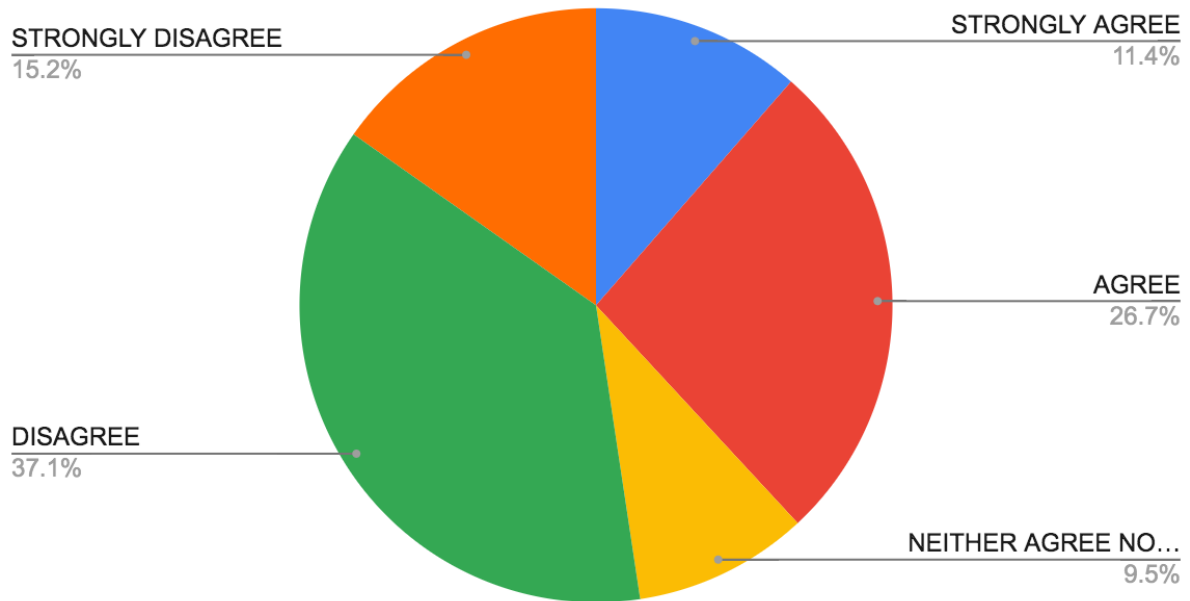


Fig 39: BPD HAS A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

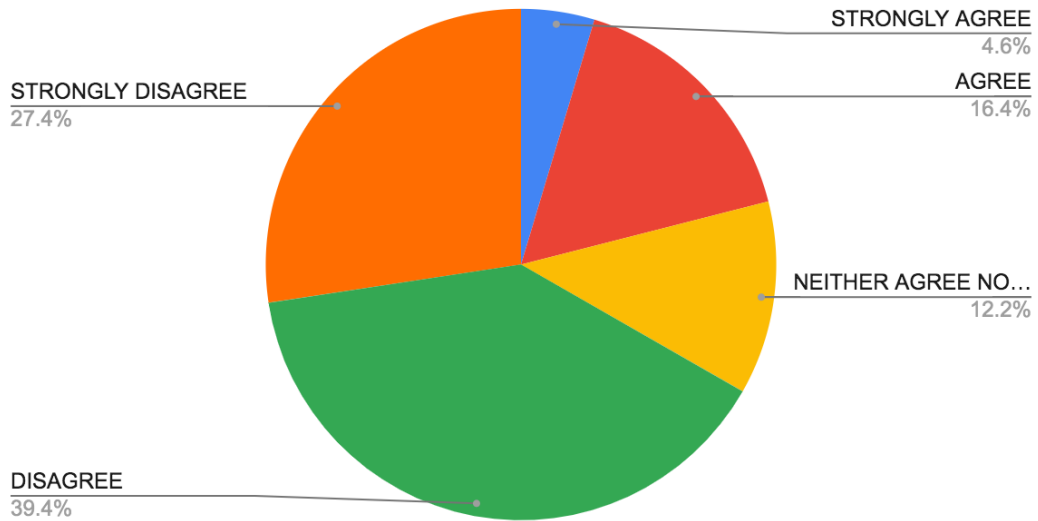


Fig 40: BPD HAS A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

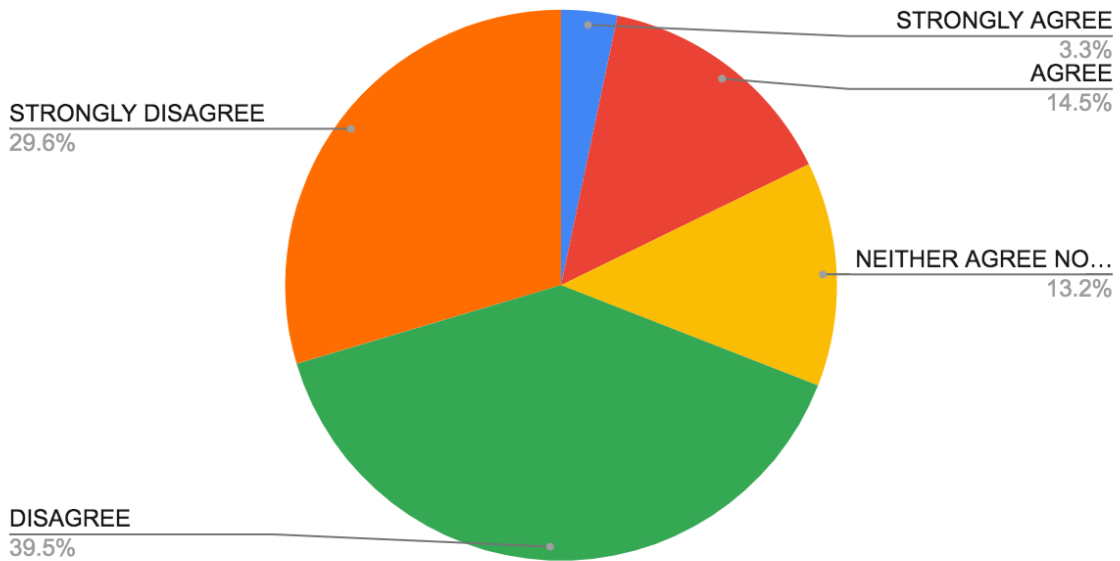


Fig 40a: BPD HAS A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)

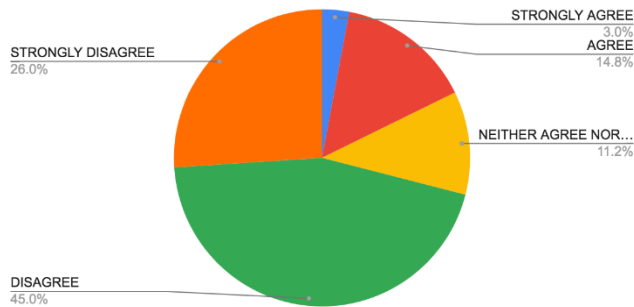


Fig 40b: BPD HAS A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPAN...

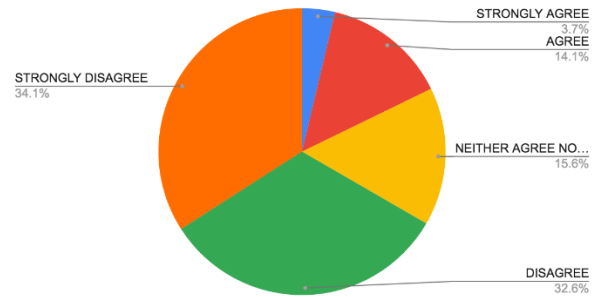
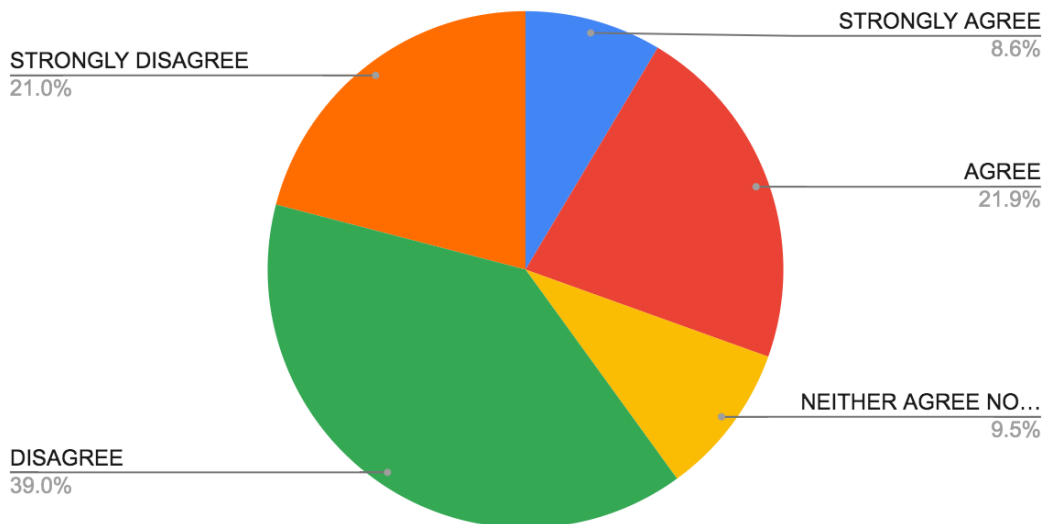


Fig 41: BPD HAS A GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY PURPOSEIVE SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS



Respect and use of force (see Appendices 7,8, and 9): When assessing respect and use of force, random sample participants were likely to report that they did not observe BPD engaged in racial profiling, engaged in excessive force, engaged in offensive/ derogatory slurs, or treating people respectfully. Purposive sample participants were more likely to report they observed BPD engaged in racial profiling and using excessive force.

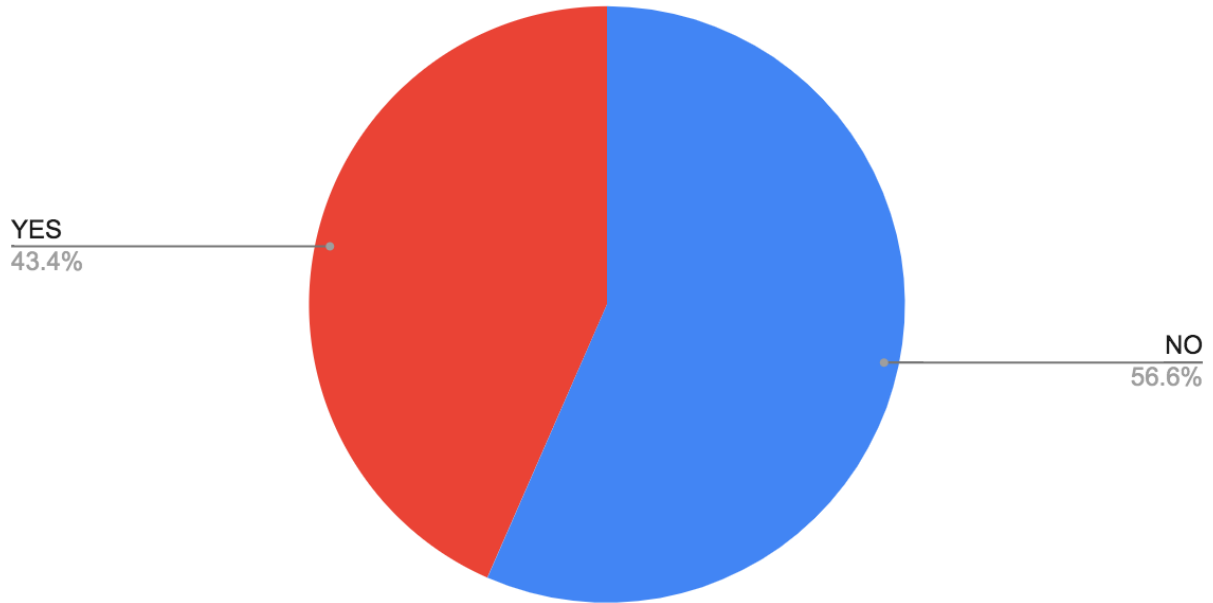
“I really think they really need more improvement, they are disrespectful. They're minds are made up before they arrive on a scene, especially men and black people are often profiled and labeled guilty and sent to jail. They do not do their due diligence, everything is rushed and determined before they even get there. Something needs to change. There is a lot of corruption. They set people up too, its not right. They get away with a lot of shit. ”

Table 7. BPD Respect/ Use of Force			
	Difference in Response Chi Square Significance		
Variables	All Participants	Random	Purposive
Observed BPD Engaged In Racial Profiling	On average participants reported No ($p \leq .05$)	On average participants reported No ($p \leq .05$)	54 report Yes, 51 report No ($p > .05$)
Observed BPD Engaged In Excessive Force	213 reported No 199 reported Yes ($p > .05$)	No=178, Yes = 130 o ($p > .05$)	45 report No, 60, report Yes ($p > .05$)
Observed BPD Engaged In offensive/Derogatory Slurs	On average participants reported No ($p \leq .05$)	On average participants reported No ($p \leq .05$)	57 report no, 48 report yes ($p > .05$)
BPD Treats People Respectfully	On average participants reported disagree ($p \leq .05$)	On average participants reported disagree ($p \leq .05$)	On average participants reported disagree ($p \leq .05$)

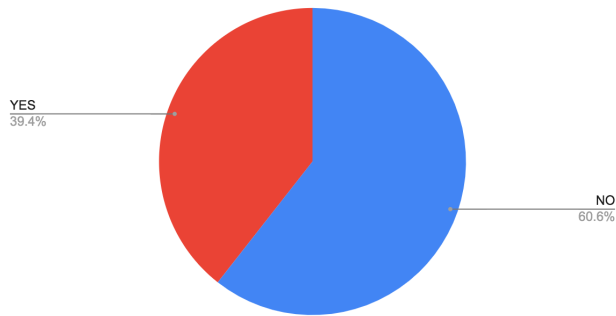
Fig 42: OBSERVED BPD ENGAGED IN RACIAL PROFILING ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS



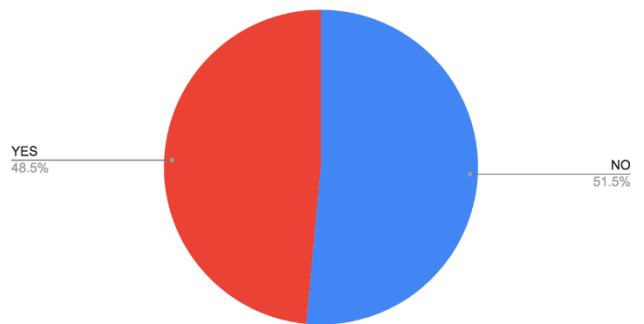
**Fig 43: OBSERVED BPD ENGAGED IN RACIAL PROFILING
RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS**



**Fig 43a: OBSERVED BPD ENGAGED IN RACIAL PROFILING
RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)**



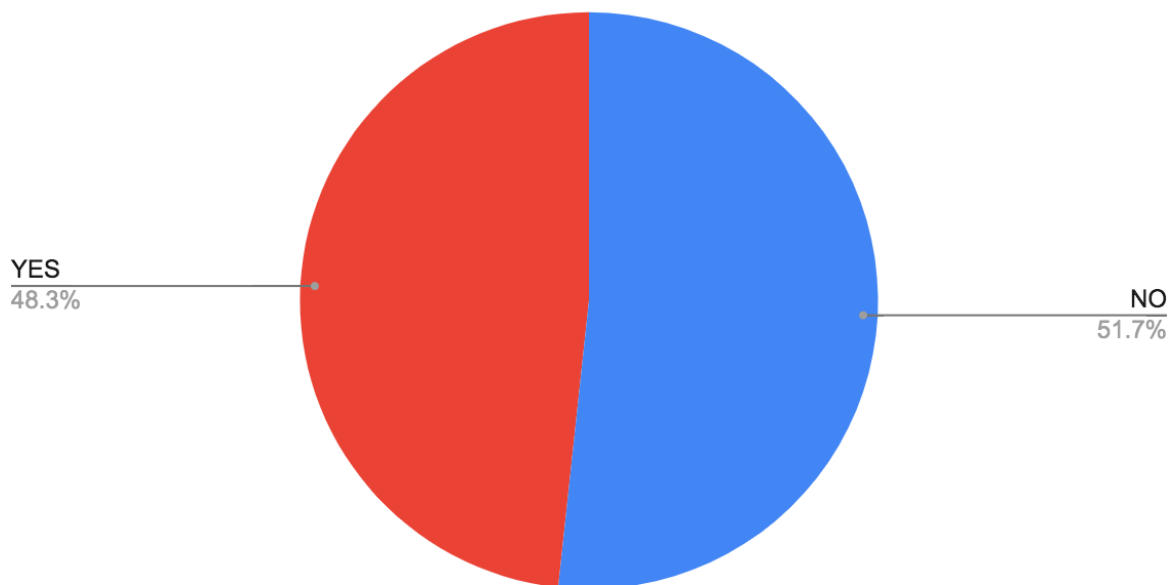
**Fig 43b: OBSERVED BPD ENGAGED IN RACIAL PROFILING
RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)**



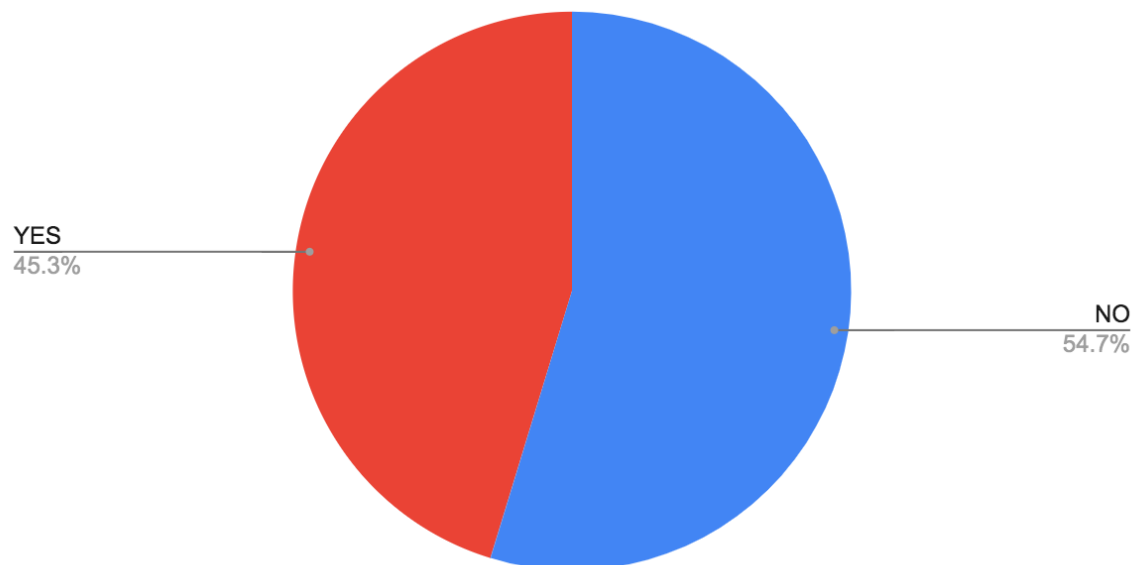
**Fig 44: OBSERVED BPD ENGAGED IN RACIAL PROFILING
PURPOSIVE SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS**



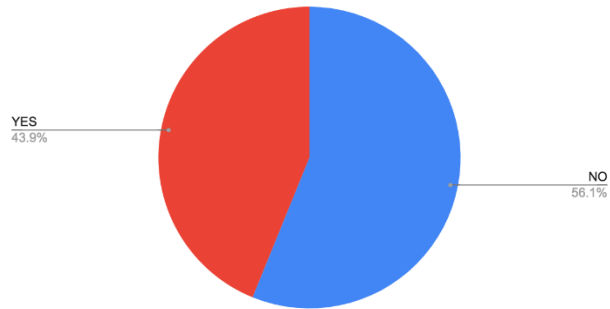
**Fig 45: OBSERVED BPD ENGAGED IN EXCESSIVE FORCE
ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS**



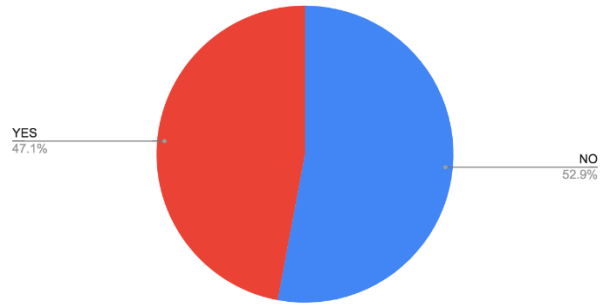
**Fig 46: OBSERVED BPD ENGAGED IN EXCESSIVE FORCE
RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS**



**Fig 46a: OBSERVED BPD ENGAGED IN EXCESSIVE FORCE
RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)**



**Fig 46b: OBSERVED BPD ENGAGED IN EXCESSIVE FORCE
RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)**



**Fig 47: OBSERVED BPD ENGAGED IN EXCESSIVE FORCE
PURPOSIVE SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS**

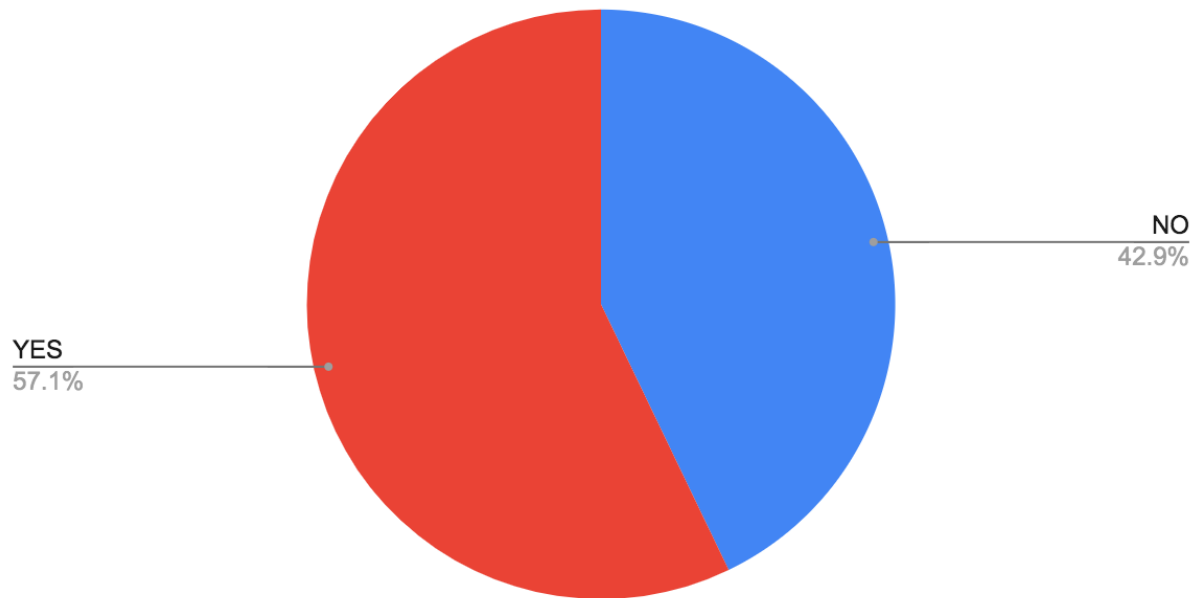


Fig 48: OBSERVED BPD USING OFFENSIVE/DEROGATORY SLURS ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

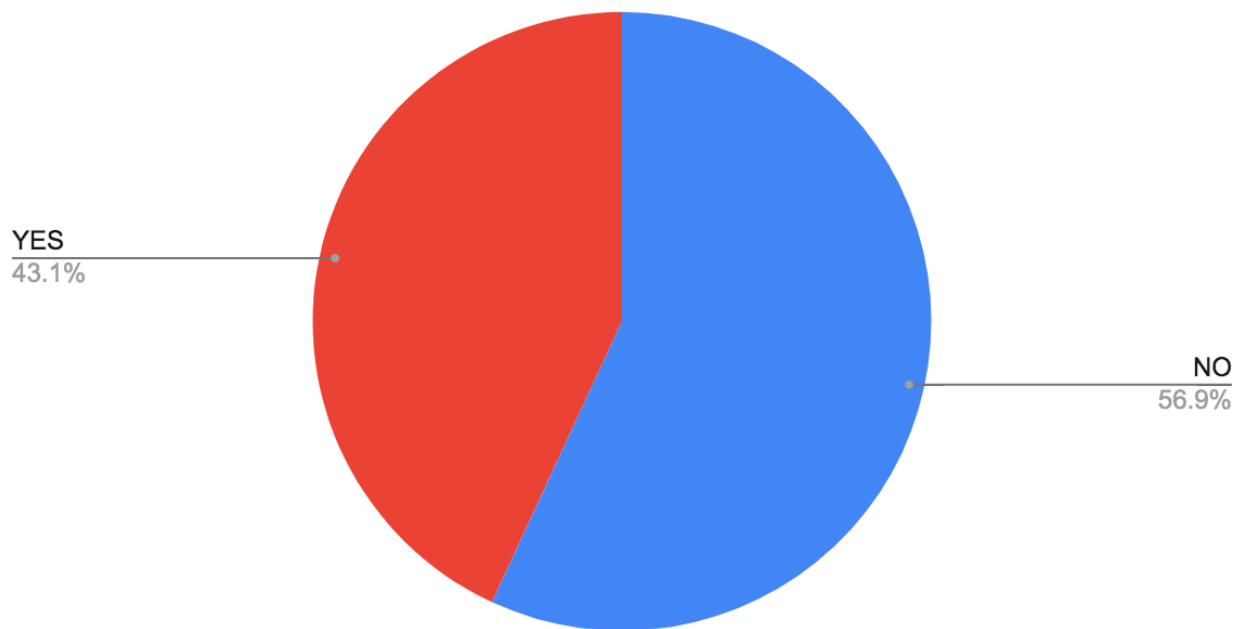
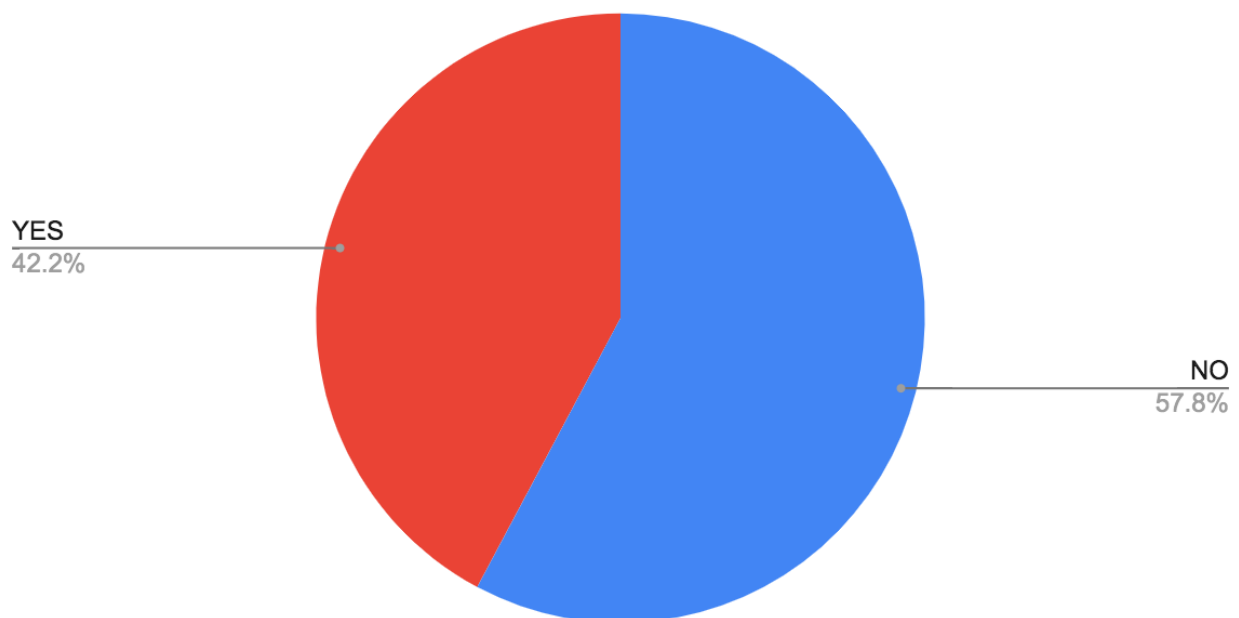
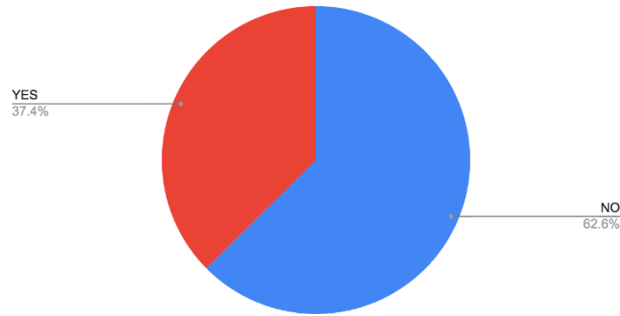


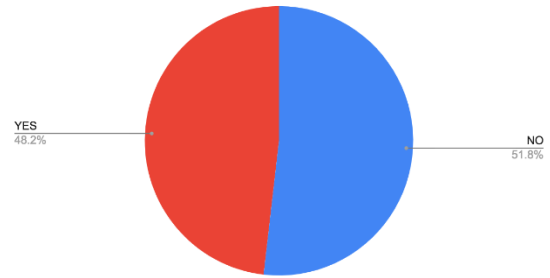
Fig 49: OBSERVED BPD USING OFFENSIVE/DEROGATORY SLURS RANDOM SAMPLE



**49a: OBSERVED BPD USING OFFENSIVE/ DEROGATORY SLURS
RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)**



**49b: OBSERVED BPD USING OFFENSIVE/ DEROGATORY SLURS
RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)**



**Fig 50: OBSERVED BPD USING OFFENSIVE/
DEROGATORY SLURS PURPOSEIVE SAMPLE**

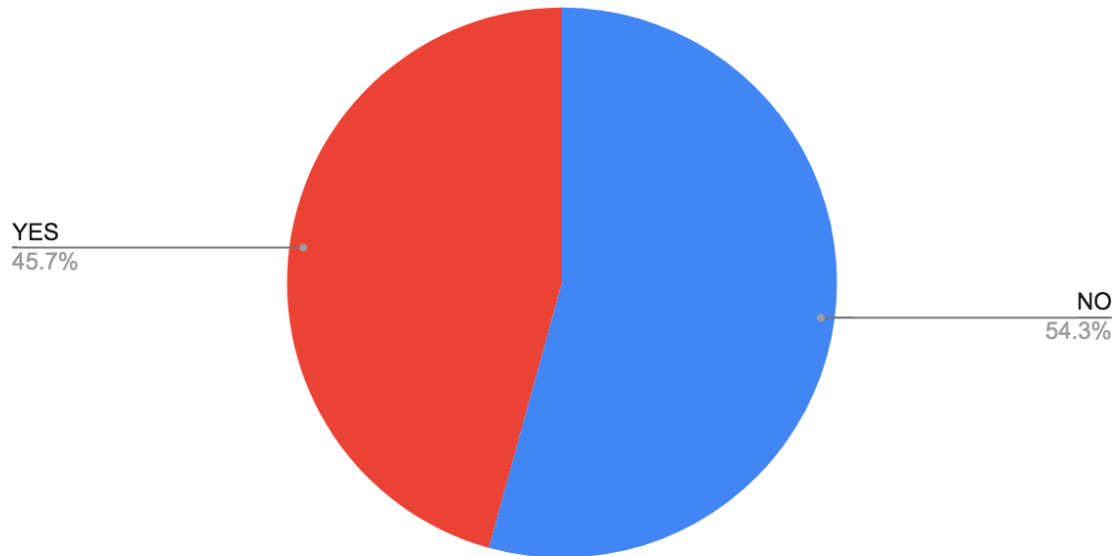


Fig 51: OBSERVED BPD TREATING PEOPLE RESPECTFULLY ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

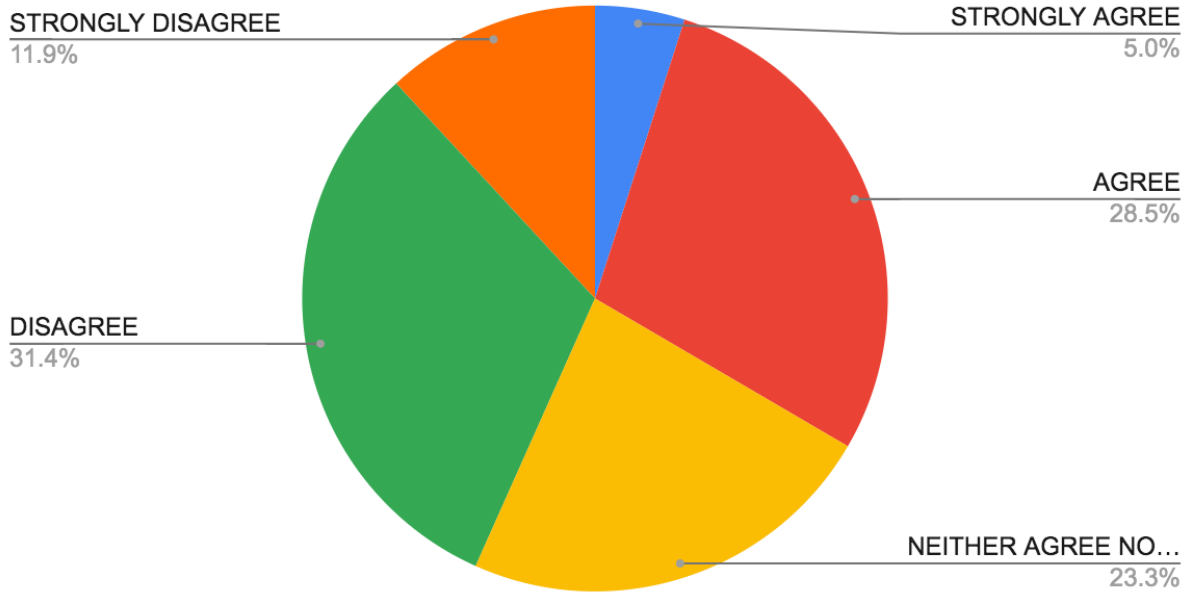
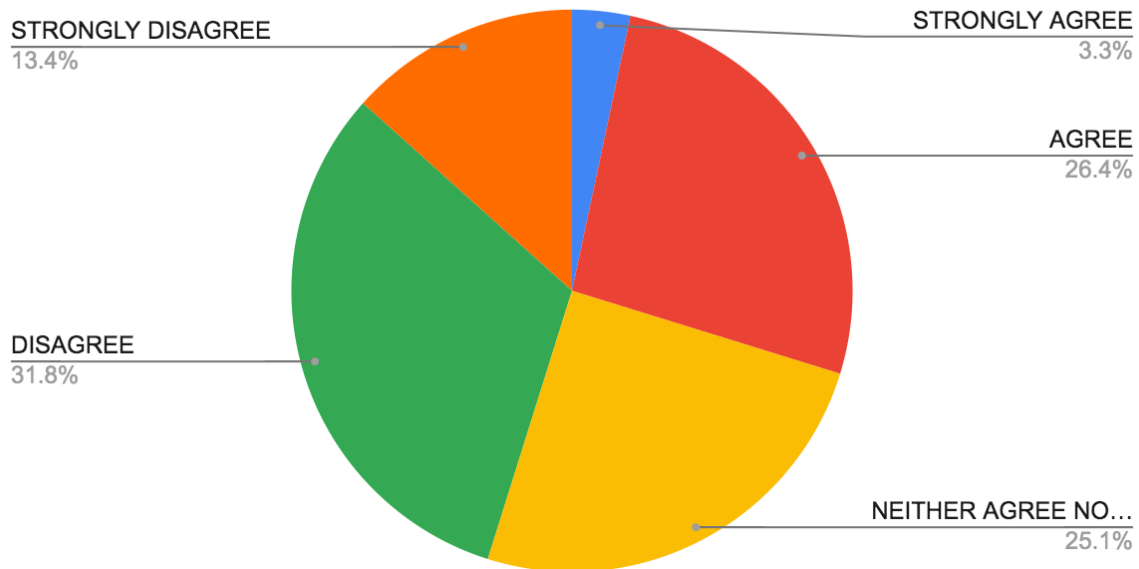
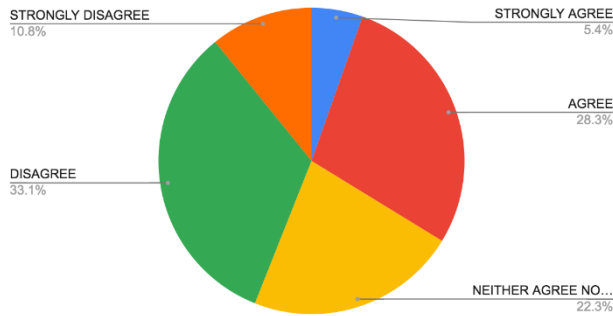


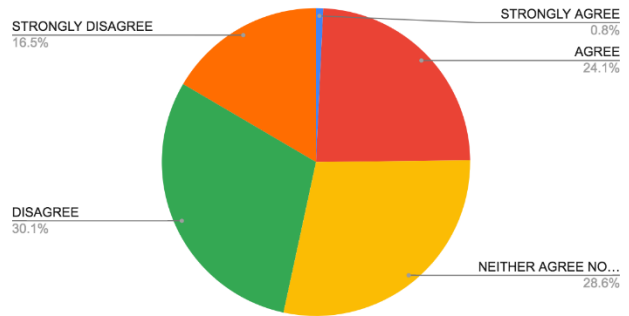
Fig 52: OBSERVED BPD TREATING PEOPLE RESPECTFULLY RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS



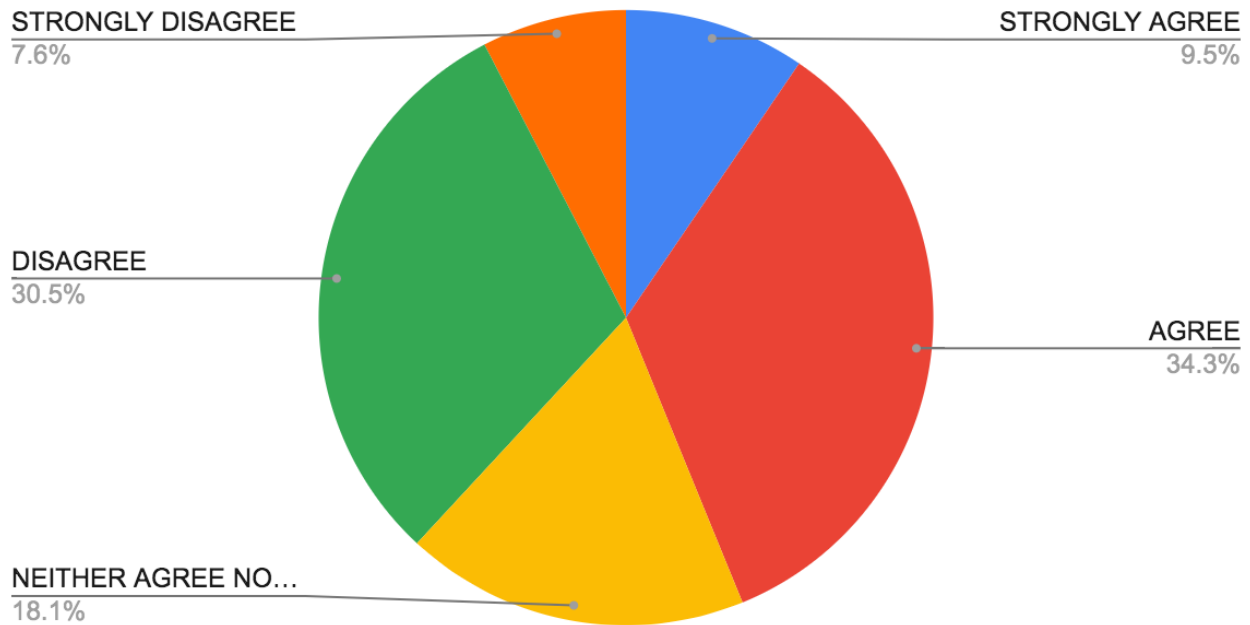
**Fig 52a: OBSERVED BPD TREATING PEOPLE RESPECTFULLY
RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)**



**Fig 52b: OBSERVED BPD TREATING PEOPLE RESPECTFULLY
RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)**



**Fig 53: OBSERVED BPD TREATING PEOPLE
RESPECTFULLY PURPOSEIVE SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS**



Fair and Equitable Policing (see Appendices 7,8, and 9): When assessing fair and equitable policing, participants were more likely to report disagreement with the ideas that BPD does a good job of serving the neighborhood/ community, that BPD treats people of all races/ ethnicities equally, that BPD treats people of all genders equally, and/or that BPD treats people of all sexual orientations equally.

“I would like to say it's not all the police. You actually have some who are doing their job and love what they're doing. It's just a few bad apples that make the department look bad as a whole. There are some that look out for the people and do their job correctly.”

“I wish they stopped allowing people to put warrants on others that aren’t true. Stopped discriminating against people who squeegee. Stop discriminating against people who get high. The people need to stop treating these people like they are criminals. Wish they would give the children more respect.”

“Some officers do what they are supposed to do and other let their power go to their head. There is a mixture of both. They need more patrolling officers, some out in field with more experience and them working together as a unit instead of acting like who can take the baddest criminals. They need to stop racial profiling, not everybody that's not caucasian will cause people harm;. We are all brothers/sisters and humans, skin color or sexual preference shouldn't lead to profiling.”

Table 8. FAIR AND EQUITABLE POLICING			
	Difference in Response Chi Sq Significance		
Variables	All Participants	Random	Purposive
BPD Does A Good Job of Serving the Neighborhood/Community	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)
BPD Treats People of All Races/Ethnicities Equally	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)
BPD Treats People of All Genders Equally	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)
BPD Treats People of All Sexual Orientations Equally	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)

Fig 54: BPD DOES A GOOD JOB OF SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD/ COMMUNITY ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

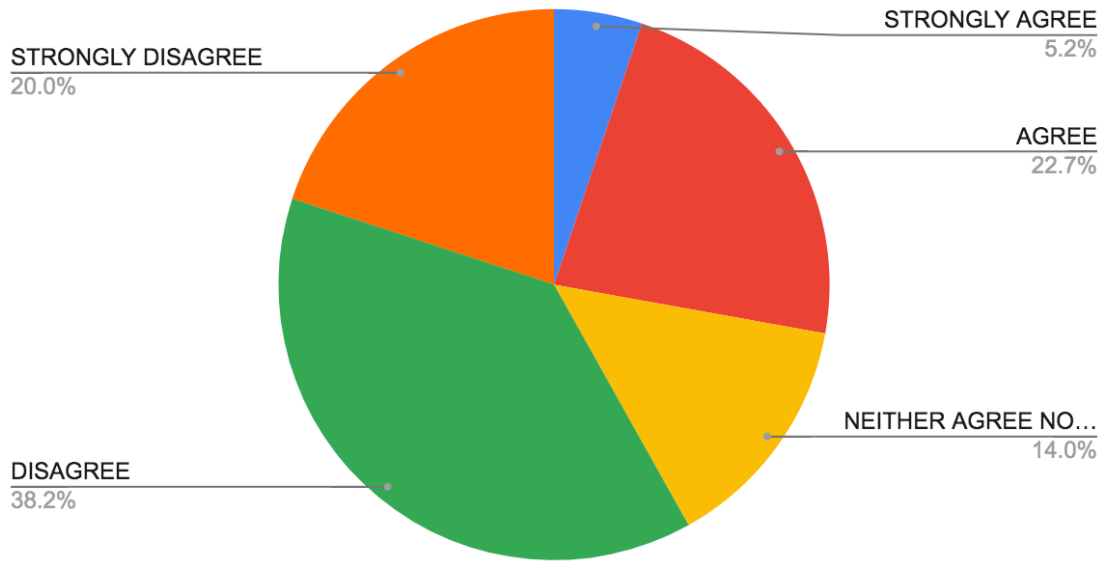


Fig 55: BPD DOES A GOOD JOB OF SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD/COMMUNITY RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

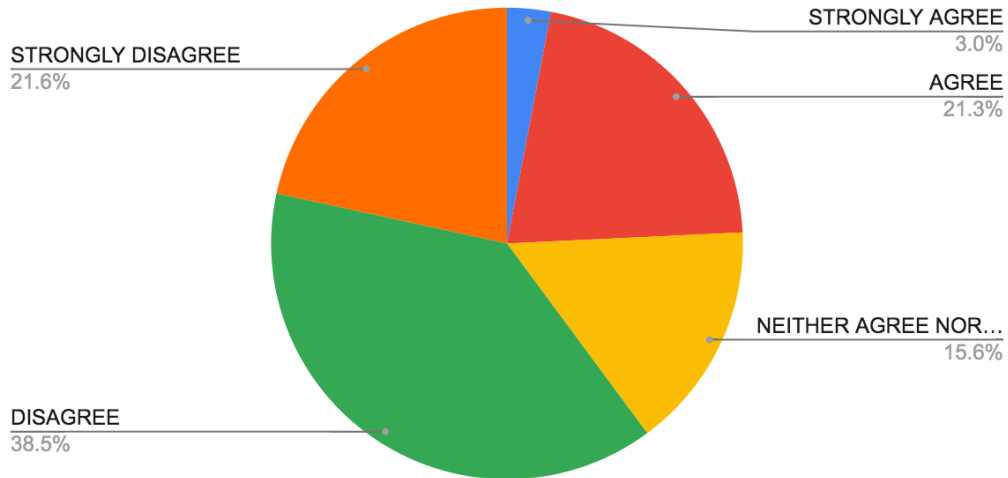


Fig 55a: BPD DOES A GOOD JOB OF SERVING THE COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)

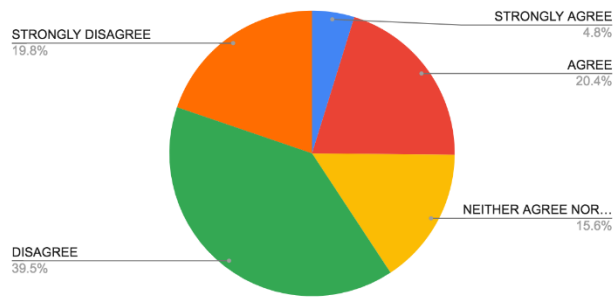


Fig 55b: OBSERVED BPD TREATING PEOPLE RESPECTFULLY RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)

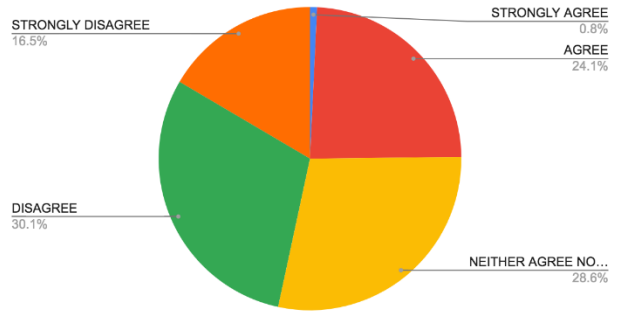


Fig 56: BPD DOES A GOOD JOB OF SERVING THE COMMUNITY/ NEIGHBORHOOD PURPOSEFUL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

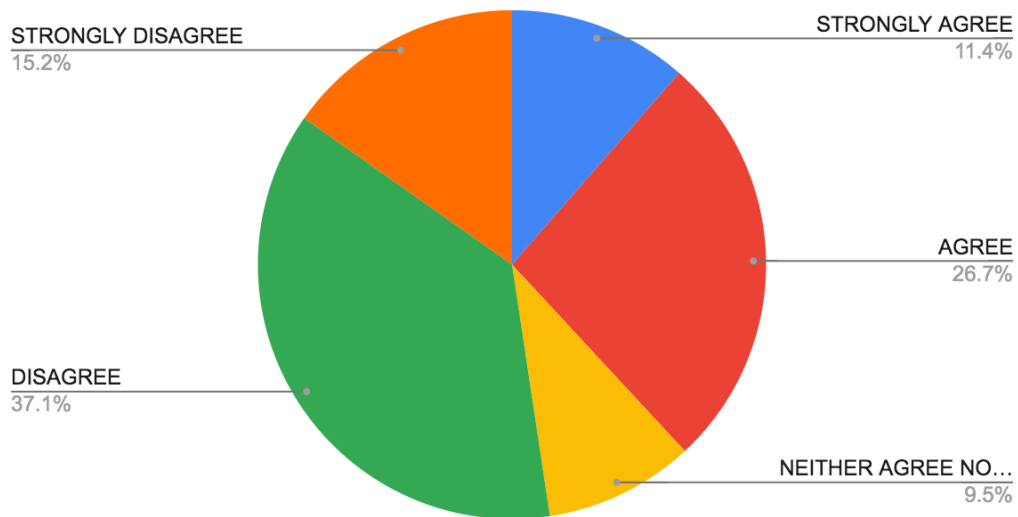


Fig 57: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL RACES/ETHNICITIES EQUALLY ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

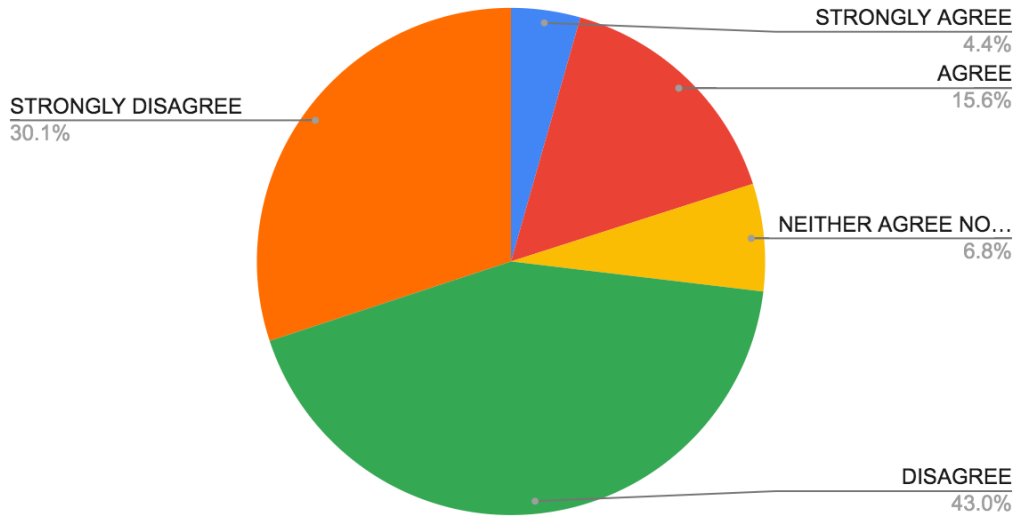


Fig 58: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL RACES ETHNICITIES EQUALLY RANDOM SAMPLE

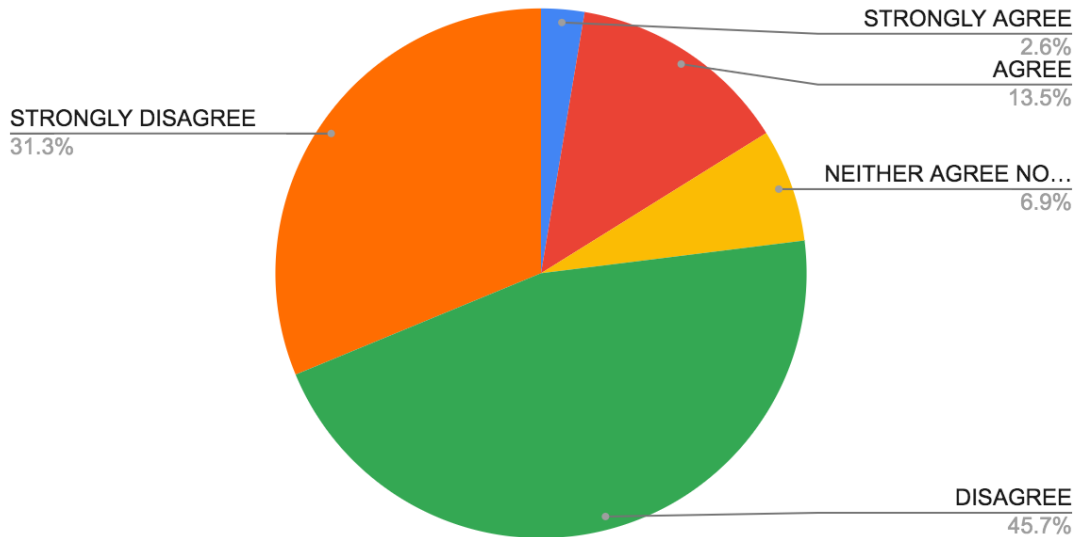


Fig 58a: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL RACES ETHNICITIES EQUALLY RANDOM SAMPLE (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)

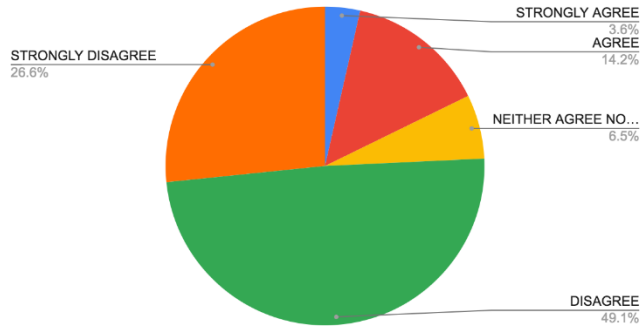


Fig 58b: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL RACES ETHNICITIES EQUALLY RANDOM SAMPLE (STREET RECRUITMENT)

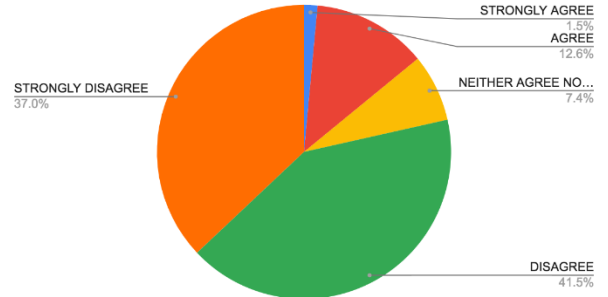


Fig 59: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL RACES/ETHNICITIES EQUALLY PURPOSIVE SAMPLE

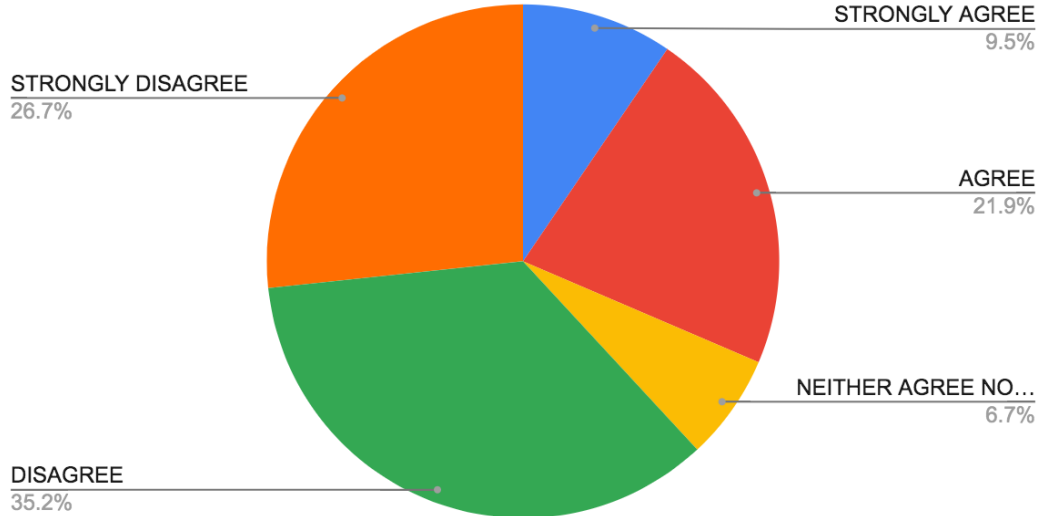


Fig 60: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL GENDERS EQUALLY ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

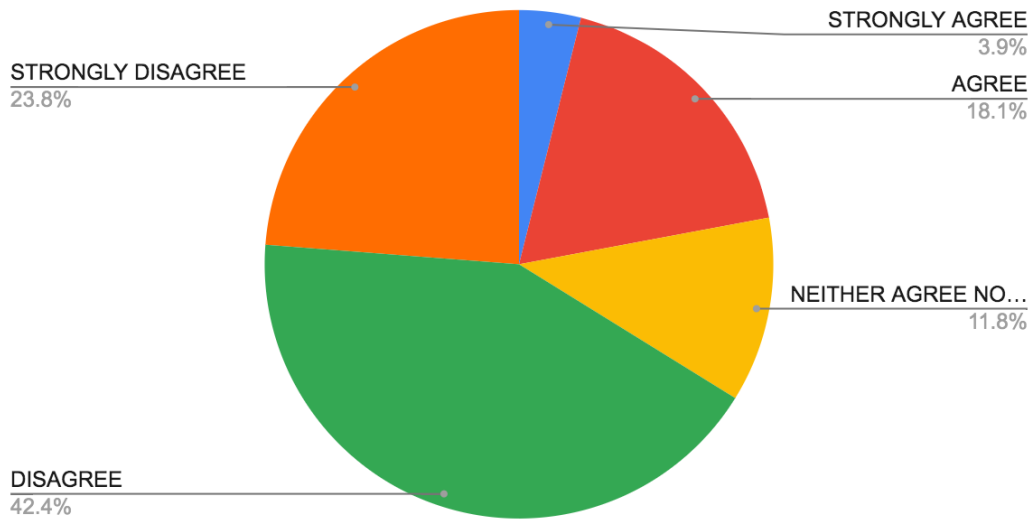
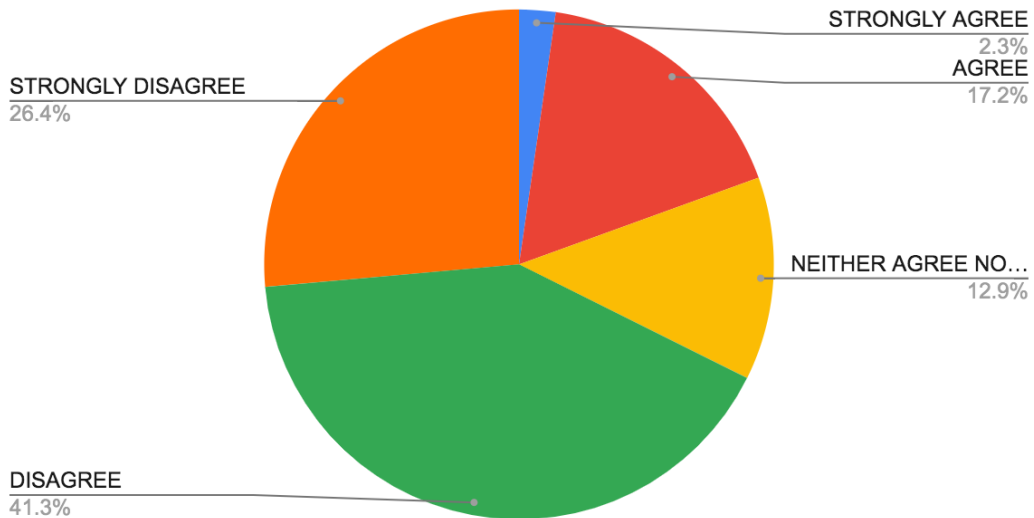
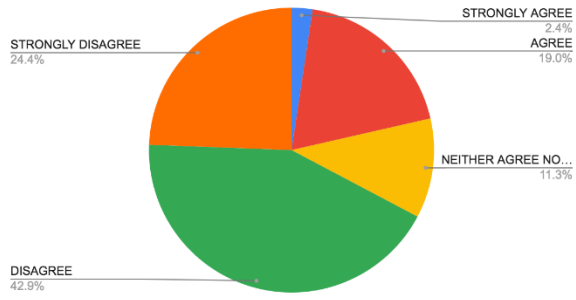


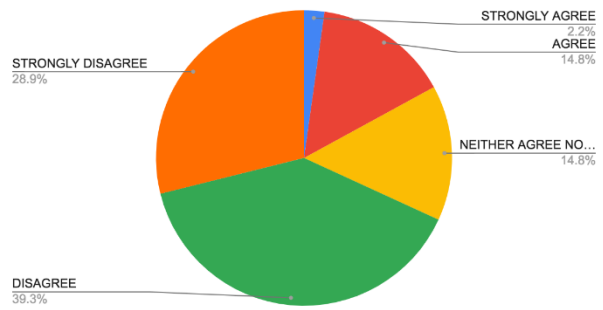
Fig 61: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL GENDERS EQUALLY RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS



**Fig 61a: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL GENDERS EQUALLY
RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)**



**Fig 61b: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL GENDERS EQUALLY
RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)**



**Fig 62: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL GENDERS
EQUALLY PURPOSIVE SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS**

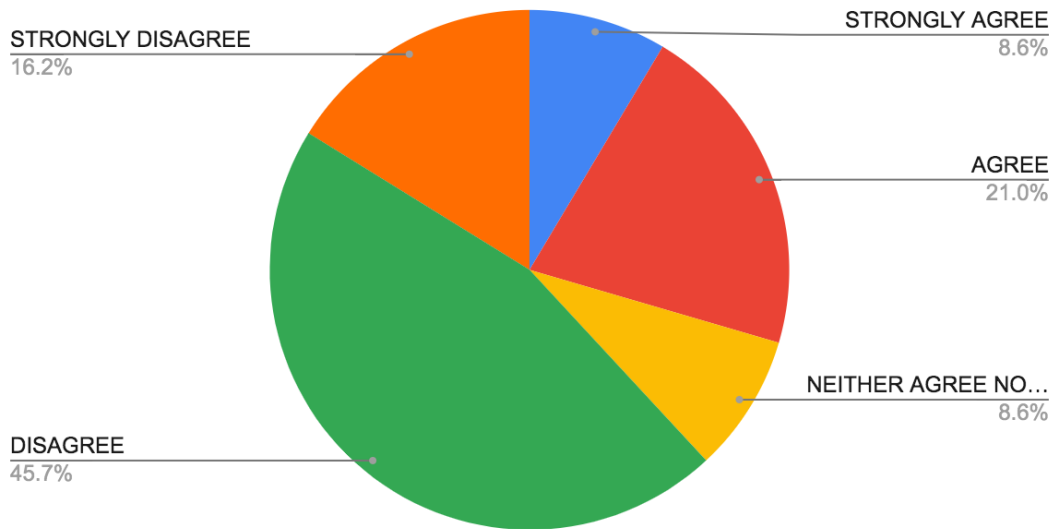


Fig 63: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL SEXUAL ORIENTATIONS EQUALLY ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

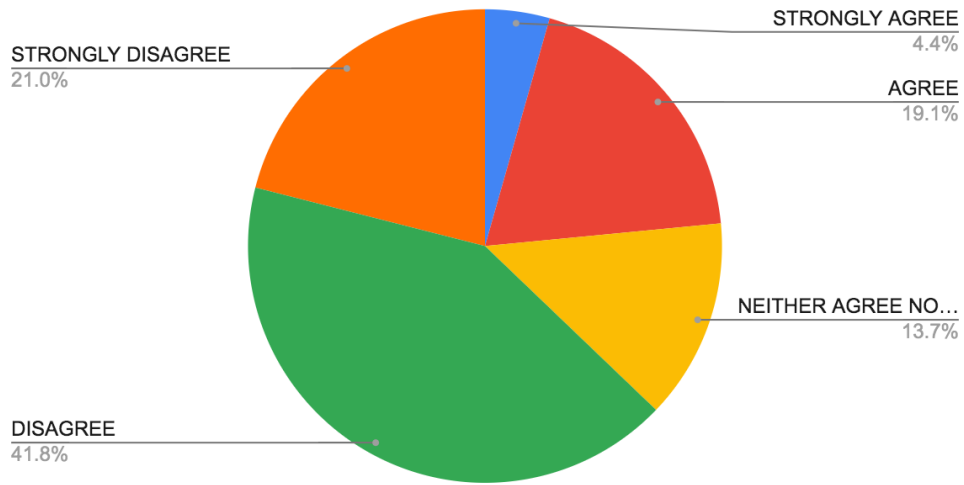


Fig 64: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL SEXUAL ORIENTATIONS EQUALLY RANDOM SAMPLE

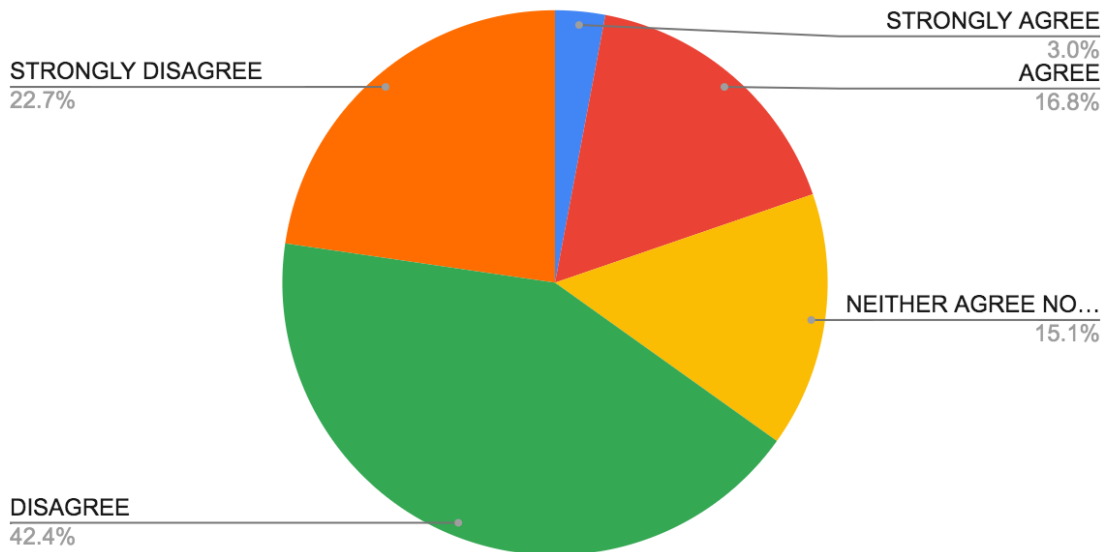


Fig 64a: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL SEXUAL ORIENTATIONS EQUALLY RANDOM SAMPLE (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)

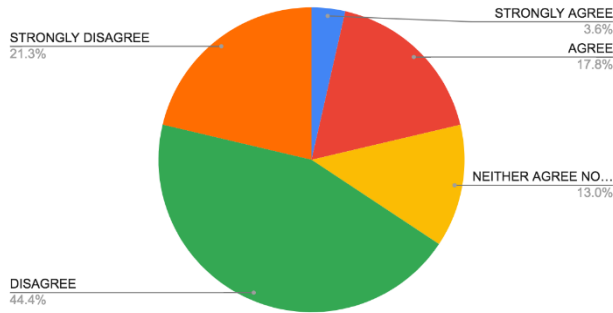


Fig 64b: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL SEXUAL ORIENTATIONS EQUALLY RANDOM SAMPLE (STREET RECRUITMENT)

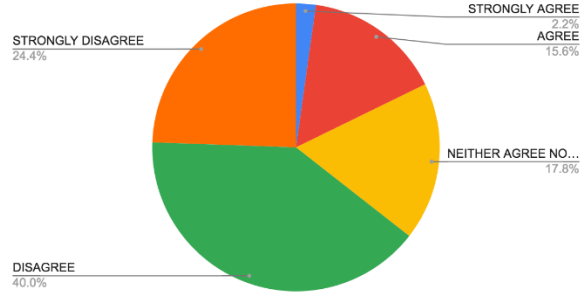
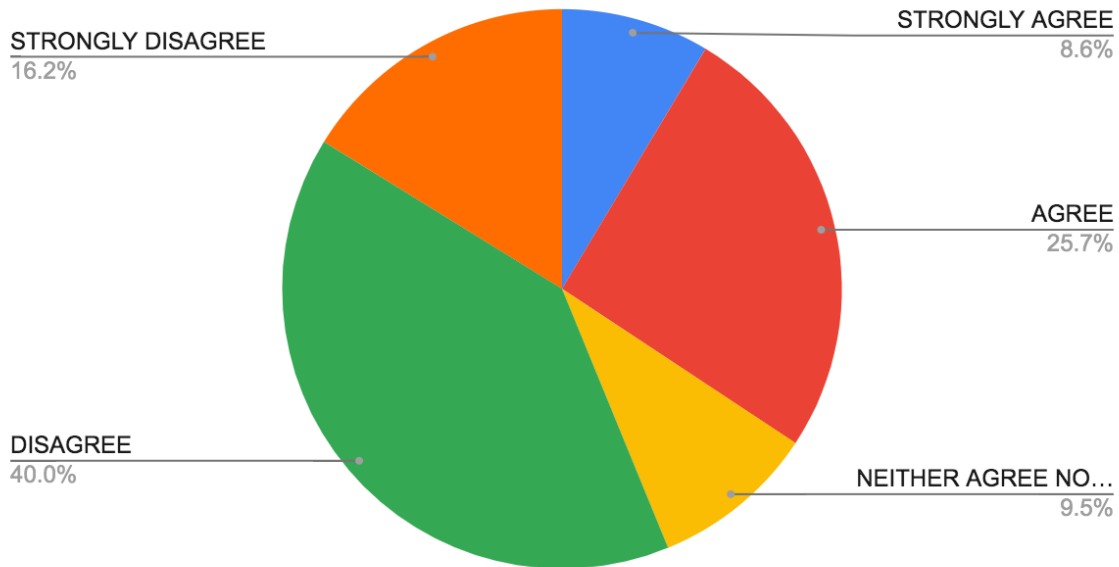


Fig 65: BPD TREATS PEOPLE OF ALL SEXUAL ORIENTATIONS EQUALLY PURPOSEIVE SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS



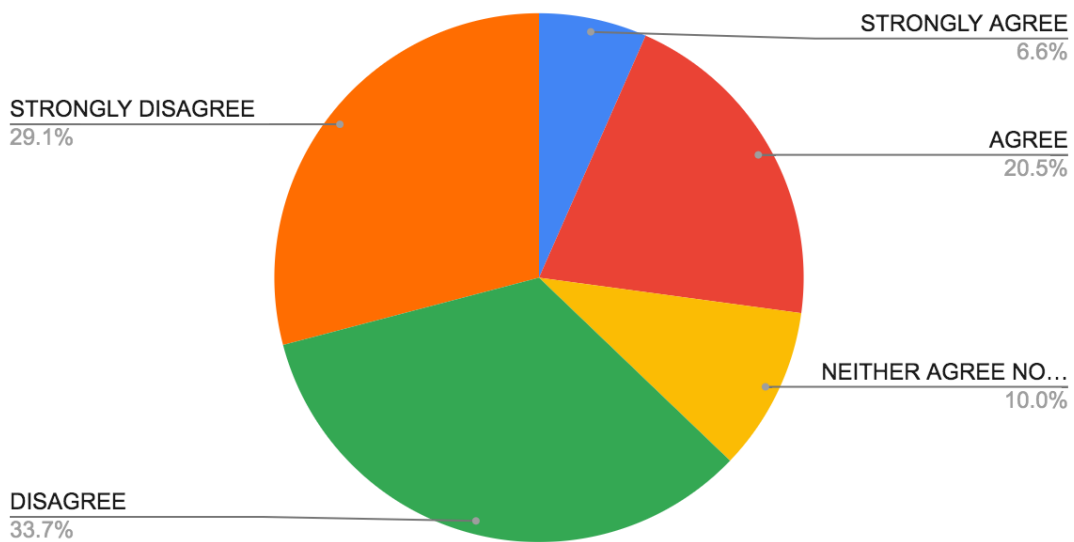
Accountability and Misconduct (see Appendices 7,8, and 9): On average participants disagreed or strongly disagreed that BPD officers are effectively held accountable for misconduct.

“Feels like they’re getting our tax dollars for nothing.” (Abuses authority. However, believes that there are some good ones.)

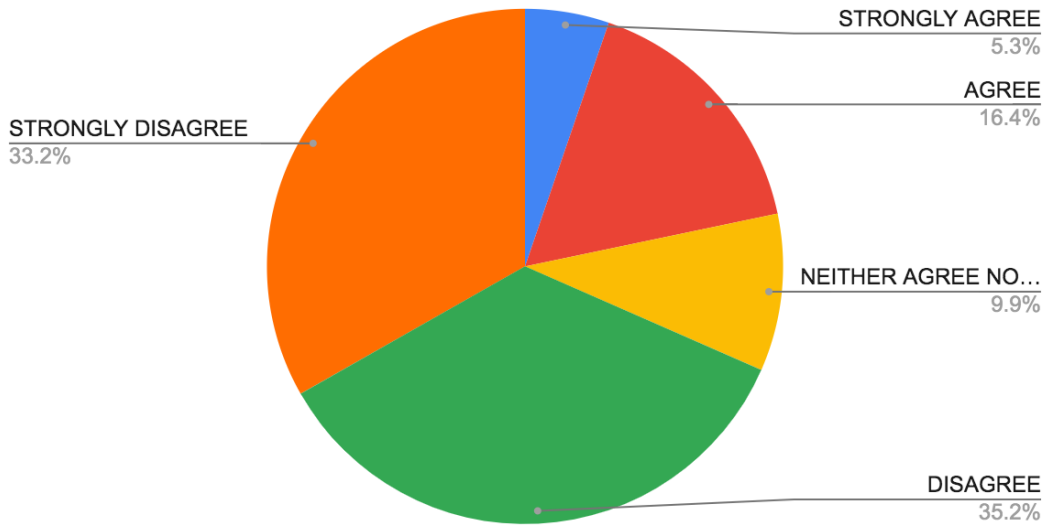
“I’ve seen people I know who were police to be very unprofessional late night at a bar. While off duty. He was pretty intense. Intoxicated. A little unsettling knowing this person has access to a firearm.”

Table 9. BPD ACCOUNTABILITY			
Difference in Response Chi Sq Significance			
Variables	All Participants	Random	Purposive
BPD Is Effectively Held Accountable	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)	On average participants reported disagree (p</.05)	45 Strongly agree/ agree and 49 Strongly disagree/ disagree (p</.05)

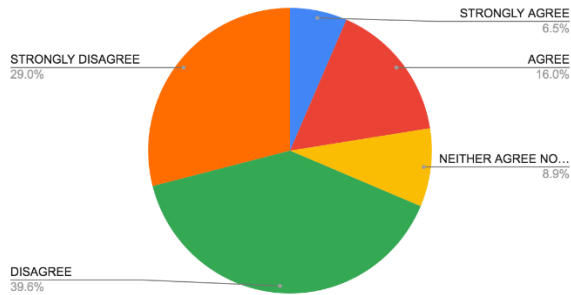
**Fig 66: BPD IS EFFECTIVELY HELD ACCOUNTABLE
ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS**



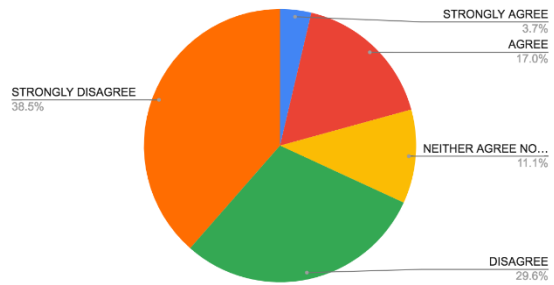
**Fig 67: BPD IS EFFECTIVELY HELD ACCOUNTABLE
RANDOM SAMPLE**



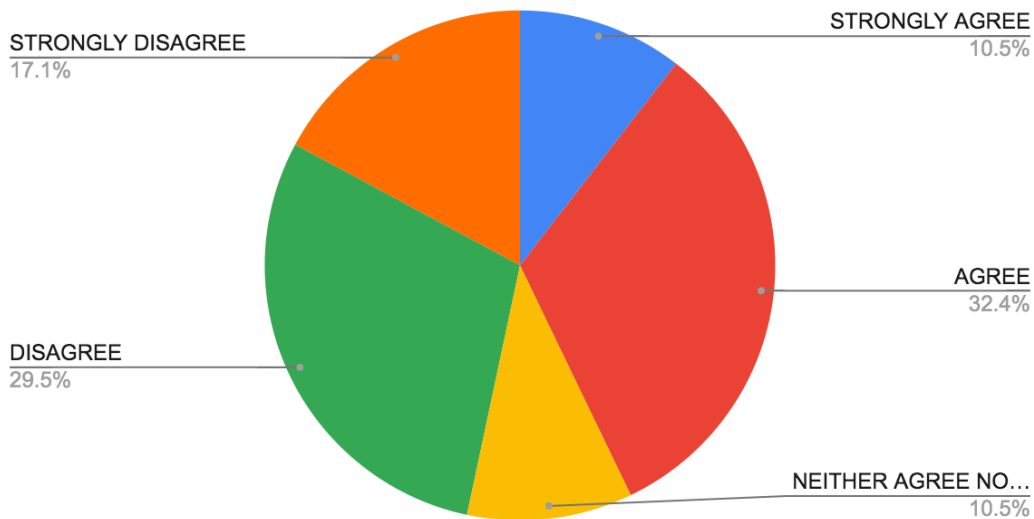
**Fig 67a: BPD IS EFFECTIVELY HELD ACCOUNTABLE RANDOM
SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)**



**Fig 67b: BPD IS EFFECTIVELY HELD ACCOUNTABLE RANDOM
SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)**



**Fig 68: BPD IS EFFECTIVELY HELD ACCOUNTABLE
PURPOSIVE SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS**



Police Encounters (see Appendices 7, 8, and 9): When assessing police encounters, random sample participants were more likely to report that they rarely encounter BPD, while purposive sample participants were more likely to report daily encounters with BPD.

“There are lack of helpful police officers I encountered which needs to change. There needs to be change.”

“The one encounter I had they were polite. I still wouldn’t want to get stopped again.”

Table 10. BPD Encounters			
	Difference in Response Chi Sq Significance		
Variables	All Participants	Random	Purposive
On average I encounter Baltimore city police officers...	On average participants reported Rarely Encounter (p</=.05)	On average participants reported Rarely Encounter (p</=.05)	On average participants reported Daily Encounter (p</=.05)

Fig 69: ENCOUNTERS WITH BPD ALL SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

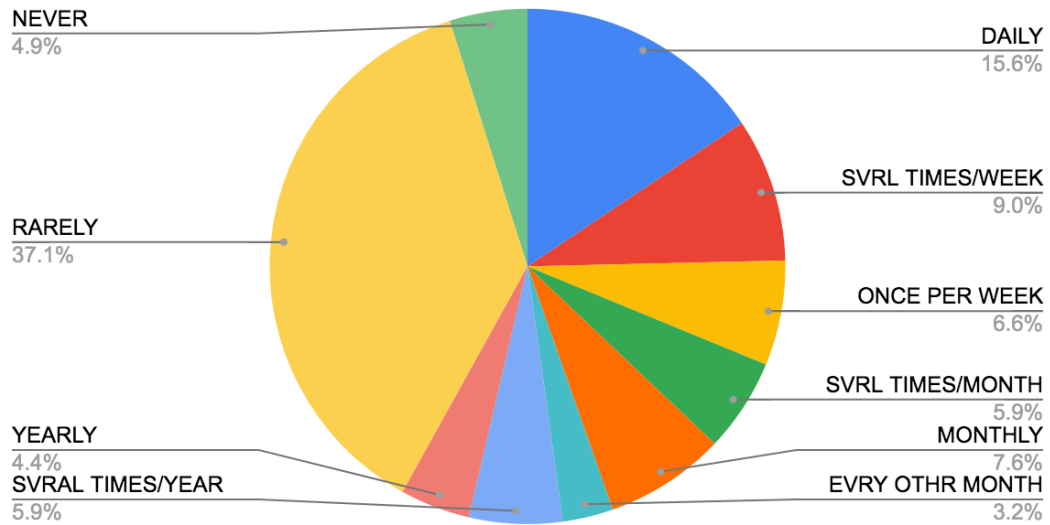


Fig 70: ENCOUNTERS WITH BPD RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS

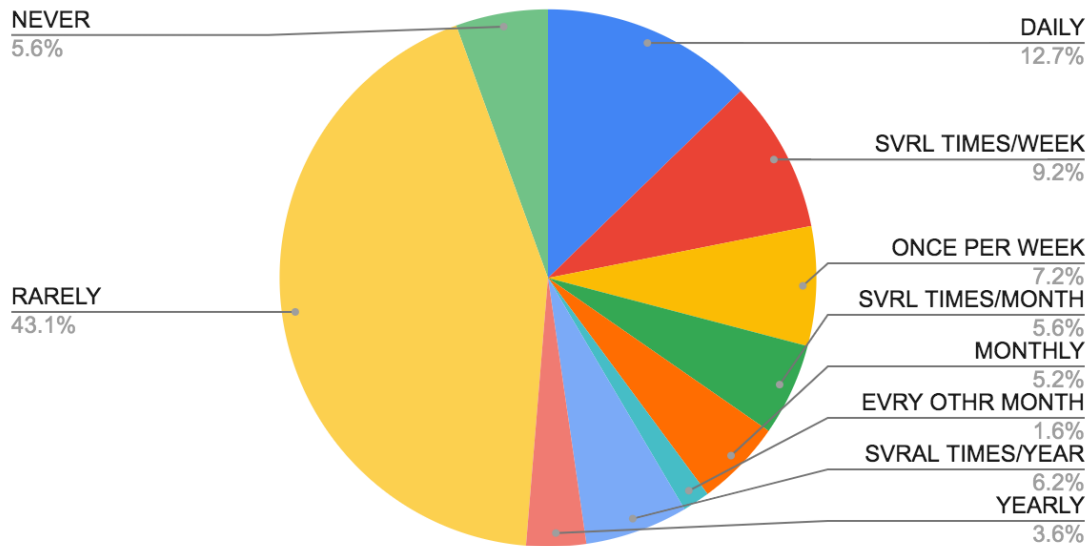


Fig 70a: ENCOUNTERS WITH BPD RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (ADDRESS RECRUITMENT)

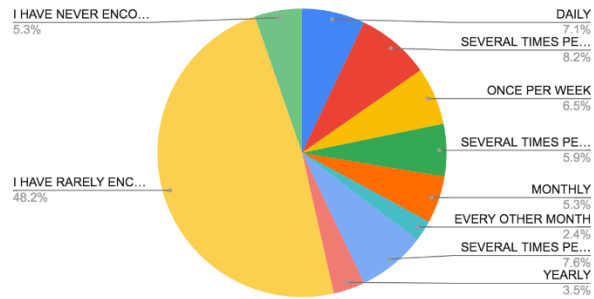


Fig 70b: ENCOUNTERS WITH BPD RANDOM SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS (STREET RECRUITMENT)

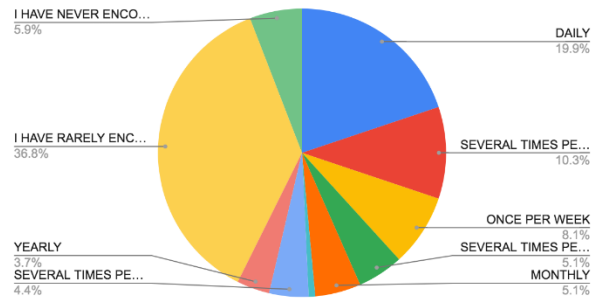
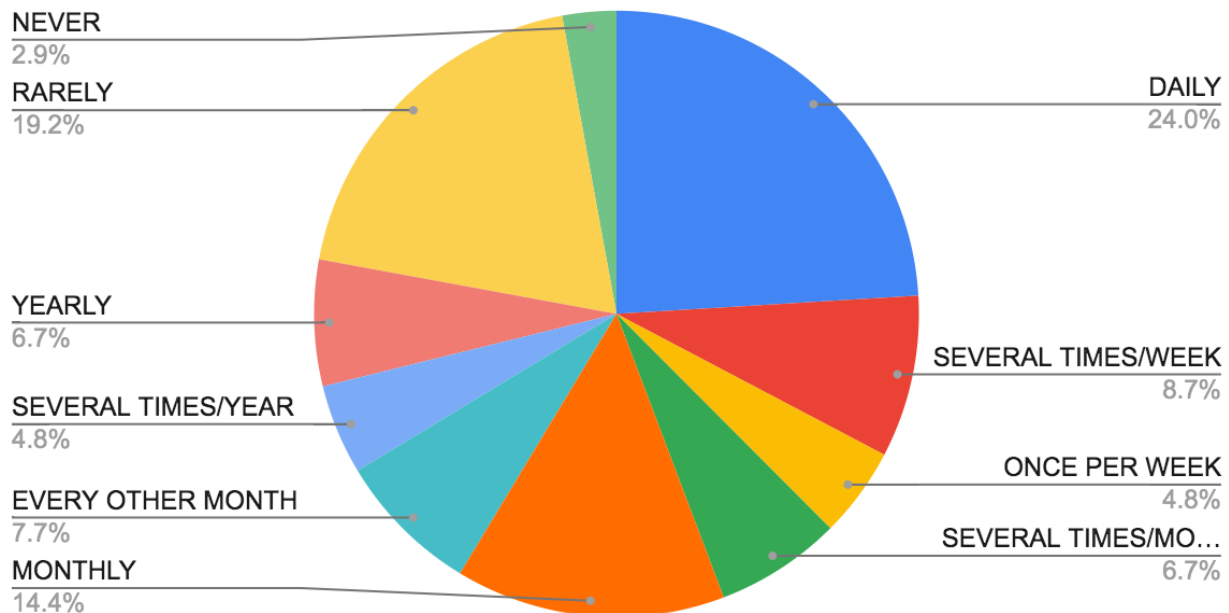


Fig 71: ENCOUNTERS WITH BPD PURPOSIVE SAMPLE PARTICIPANTS



Experiences and Perceptions by Sub-Sample (see Appendices 10-23): The following tables highlight how participants described their experiences and perceptions of the BPD, where the following were considered based on a cramer's v analysis of:

- The relationship between the random/ purposive sample participants' race/ethnicity and their experiences and perceptions of the BPD,
- the relationship between the random/ purposive sample participants' gender and their experiences and perceptions of the BPD,
- the relationship between the random/ purposive sample participants' age and their experiences and perceptions of the BPD.

These comparisons highlight findings based within the sampling techniques whereby the random sample did not necessarily include a representative sample overall and did not include groups that

are often underrepresented in research reserved for majority populations (homeless, LGBTQIA, persons where English is not the primary language, and persons who squeegee).

Table 11. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RANDOM/PURPOSIVE SAMPLE & EXPERIENCES/PERCEPTIONS (Cramer's V Strength of the Association)

BPD Quickly Solves Crimes and Arrests Criminals While on average, random and purposive sample participants “Disagreed”, there was a significant moderate difference between random and purposive sample participants agreement overall (random sample participants were more likely, than purposive sample participants, to disagree/ strongly disagree, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to strongly agree or agree) ($p \leq .05$).

Safety In Baltimore City While on average, random and purposive sample participants reported feeling “Somewhat Safe” in Baltimore city, there was a moderate relationship between random and purposive sample participants’ feelings of safety overall (random sample participants had a stronger likelihood, than purposive sample participants, to report feeling somewhat safe, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to report feeling very safe or not safe) ($p > .05$).

Crime Rate Baltimore City More than 80% of the random and purposive sample participants reported that Baltimore city has a “High Crime Rate”. There is a weak relationship between random and purposive sampling participants and their thoughts on the crime rate in Baltimore city ($p > .05$). Both samples were similar in their perspective on the crime rate.

Observed BPD Present and Patrolling Community/Neighborhood More than half (52.3%) of the random sample and nearly two-thirds (64.8%) of the purposive sample participants reported that they “Observed BPD Present and Patrolling”. There is a significant weak relationship between random and purposive sampling participants and their observations of BPD present and patrolling the community/ neighborhood ($p \leq .05$). Both samples were significantly similar in their observation of BPD being present and patrolling communities/neighborhoods.

Observed BPD Meeting Members of the Community/Neighborhood More than three-fourths (75.5%) of the random sample and more than two-thirds (66.7%) of the purposive sample reported that they DID NOT “Observe BPD taking time to Meet Members of the Community/Neighborhood”. There is a weak relationship between random and purposive sample participants and their observations of officers meeting members of the community/neighborhood ($p > .05$). Both samples were similar in their observation of BPD meeting members of the community/neighborhood.

Observed BPD Engaged In Racial Profiling More than 50% of the random and purposive sample participants reported that they observed BPD “Engaged in Racial Profiling”. There is a weak relationship between the random and purposive sample participants and their observations of racial profiling ($p > .05$). Both samples were similar in their observation of BPD engaging in racial profiling.

Observed BPD Engaged In Excessive Force More than half (54.7%) of the random sample report that they DID NOT “Observe BPD Engaged in Excessive Force”. More than half (57.1%) of the purposive sample report that they DID “Observe BPD Engaged in Excessive

Force”. There is a significant weak relationship between random and purposive sample participants and their observations of excessive force ($p \leq .05$). Both samples were significantly similar in their observation of BPD engaging in excessive force.

Observed BPD Using Offensive/Derogatory Slurs More than half of the random sample (57.8%) and purposive sample (54.3%) participants report that they DID NOT “Observe BPD Using Offensive/ Derogatory Slurs”. There is a weak relationship between random and purposive sample participants and their observations of offensive/derogatory slurs ($p > .05$). Both were similar in their observation of BPD using offensive/derogatory slurs.

Personally Know the Names of BPD officers More than 80% of the random sample and nearly 70% (67.6%) of the purposive sample participants report that they DID NOT “Personally Know the Names of BPD officers”. There is a significant weak relationship between random and purposive sample participants and their reporting that they know the name of officers ($p \leq .05$). Both samples were significantly similar in reporting that they know the names of BPD officers.

BPD Does A Good Job of Serving the Neighborhood Community While on average, random and purposive sample participants “Disagreed”, there was a significant moderate difference between random and purposive sample participants agreement overall (random sample participants were more likely than, purposive sample participants, to disagree/ strongly disagree, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to strongly agree or agree) ($p \leq .05$).

BPD Treats People Respectfully While on average, random and purposive sample participants “Agreed”, there was a significant moderate difference between random and purposive sample participants agreement overall (random sample participants were more likely, than purposive sample participants, to disagree/ strongly disagree, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to strongly agree or agree) ($p \leq .05$).

BPD Effectively Reduces Crime

While on average, random and purposive sample participants “Disagreed”, there was a significant moderate-strong difference between random and purposive sample participants agreement overall (random sample participants were more likely, than purposive sample participants, to disagree/ strongly disagree, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to strongly agree or agree) ($p \leq .05$).

BPD Effectively Held Accountable While on average, random and purposive sample participants “Disagreed”, there was a significant moderate-strong difference between random and purposive sample participants agreement overall (random sample participants were more likely, than purposive sample participants, to disagree/ strongly disagree, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to strongly agree or agree) ($p \leq .05$).

Baltimore officials Create Policy To Reduce Crime While on average, random and purposive sample participants “Disagreed”, there was a significant moderate-strong difference between random and purposive sample participants agreement overall (random sample participants were more likely, than purposive sample participants, to disagree/ strongly disagree, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to strongly agree or agree) ($p \leq .05$).

BPD Has A Good Working Relationship With the Community

While on average, random and purposive sample participants “Disagreed”, there was a significant moderate difference between random and purposive sample participants agreement overall (random sample participants were more likely, than purposive sample participants, to disagree/ strongly disagree, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to strongly agree or agree) ($p \leq .05$).

BPD Has a Good Working Relationship In the Community On Matters of Public Safety

While on average, random and purposive sample participants “Disagreed”, there was a significant moderate difference between random and purposive sample participants agreement overall (random sample participants were more likely, than purposive sample participants, to disagree/ strongly disagree, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to strongly agree or agree) ($p \leq .05$).

BPD Treats People of All Races/Ethnicities Equally While on average, random and purposive sample participants “Disagreed”, there was a significant moderate difference between random and purposive sample participants agreement overall (random sample participants were more likely, than purposive sample participants, to disagree/ strongly disagree, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to strongly agree or agree) ($p \leq .05$).

BPD Treats People of All Genders Equally While on average, random and purposive sample participants “Disagreed”, there was a significant moderate difference between random and purposive sample participants agreement overall (random sample participants were more likely, than purposive sample participants, to strongly disagree, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to disagree, strongly agree or agree) ($p \leq .05$).

BPD Treats People of All Sexual Orientations Equally While on average, random and purposive sample participants “Disagreed”, there was a significant moderate difference between random and purposive sample participants agreement overall (random sample participants were more likely, than purposive sample participants, to disagree/ strongly disagree, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to strongly agree or agree) ($p \leq .05$).

BPD Treats People of All Religions and Cultures Equally. While on average, random and purposive sample participants “Disagreed”, there was a moderate difference between random and purposive sample participants agreement overall (random sample participants were more likely, than purposive sample participants, to strongly disagree, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to disagree, strongly agree or agree) ($p > .05$).

BPD Does A Good Job of Keeping People Safe While on average, random and purposive sample participants “Disagreed”, there was a weak-moderate difference between random and purposive sample participants agreement overall (random sample participants were more likely, than purposive sample participants, to strongly disagree or disagree, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to strongly agree or agree) ($p > .05$).

Participant Is Nervous When Sees A BPD officer Or police Car More than half of the random sample (52.4%) and purposive sample (50.5%) participants reported that they “Feel Nervous when they see a BPD officer or police Car”. There is a weak relationship between random and purposive sample participants and their feeling nervous ($p > .05$). Both samples were similar in their reporting feeling nervous when they see a BPD officer or police car.

Participant Observed BPD Using Verbally Abusive Language Towards Civilians More than half of the random sample (54.9%) reported that they DID NOT “Observe BPD Using Verbally Abusive Language Towards Civilians”. While more than half of the purposive sample (57.1%) participants reported that they DID. There is a significant weak relationship between a random and purposive sample participant observing abusive language ($p \leq .05$). Both samples were significantly similar in their observation of BPD using verbally abusive language towards civilians.

I Have Been Respectful Towards BPD officers More than 90% of the random and purposive sample participants reported that they “Have Been Respectful towards BPD officers”. There is a weak relationship between random and purposive sample participants and their reporting being respectful towards the BPD ($p > .05$). Both samples were similar in their reporting that they have been respectful towards BPD officers.

I Have Been Disrespectful Toward BPD officers More than 85% of the random sample and more than 73% of purposive sample participants reported that they “Have Been Disrespectful towards BPD officers”. There is a significant moderate relationship between random and purposive sample participants reporting being disrespectful towards the BPD ($p \leq .05$). More than 14% of random sample participants reported being disrespectful, compared to more than 26% of purposive sample participants.

I Have Wanted To Improve Relationships With BPD and My Community More than 70% of the random and purposive sample participants reported that they “Want to Improve Relationships with BPD and their Community”. There is a weak relationship between random and purposive sample participants and their reporting wanting to improve relationships with BPD ($p > .05$). Both samples were similar in reporting that they want to improve relationships with BPD and their community.

Overall How Satisfied Have You Been With Policing In Baltimore While on average, random and purposive sample participants reported being “Dissatisfied” or “Neutral” there was a significant moderate difference between random and purposive sample participants satisfaction overall (random sample participants were more likely, than purposive sample participants, to report being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied, while purposive sample participants were more likely, than random sample participants, to report being very satisfied or satisfied) ($p \leq .05$).

On Average I Encounter Baltimore City police officers On average random sample participants reported that they “Rarely” encounter BPD, while on average the purposive sample participants reported that they encounter BPD “Daily”. There is a significant strong difference between random and purposive sample participants relative to their rate of contact with BPD officers ($p \leq .05$).

Have You Felt Comfortable Communicating With Baltimore City police On average, random (62.9%) and purposive (67.4%) sample participants reported they “Have Felt Comfortable Communicating with Baltimore City police”. There is a weak relationship between random and purposive sample participants’ feeling comfortable communicating with BPD ($p > .05$). Both samples were similar in their reporting being comfortable communicating with BPD.

Gender (see Appendices 11, 12, and 13). The experiences and perceptions of BPD did not differ generally based on the random or purposive sample’s genders. Significant similarities or differences based on their observation of BPD using offensive/derogatory slurs and their overall satisfaction with policing in Baltimore, however, were found.

Random Sample

Offensive/Derogatory Slurs When comparing random sample participants based on how they define their gender, those who identified as female were moderately significantly more likely to report that they did NOT observe BPD using offensive/derogatory slurs (65.5%), compared to those who identified as male (46.9%).

Purposive Sample

Satisfaction with BPD Policing When comparing purposive sample participants based on how they define their gender, males were moderately significantly more likely to report being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied (50%) with policing in Baltimore, compared to those who identified as female (35%).

Table 12. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER & EXPERIENCES/PERCEPTIONS

Variables	Strength of Association	
	Random	Purposive
BPD Quickly Solves Crimes and Arrests Criminals	Weak ($p > .05$)	Moderate ($p > .05$)
Safety In Baltimore City	Weak Moderate ($p > .05$)	Moderate ($p > .05$)
Crime Rate Baltimore City	Weak Moderate ($p > .05$)	Weak ($p > .05$)
Participant Observed BPD Present and Patrolling Community/Neighborhood	Weak ($p > .05$)	Weak Moderate ($p > .05$)
Observed BPD Meeting Members of the Community/Neighborhood	Weak ($p > .05$)	Weak ($p > .05$)
Observed BPD Engaged In Racial Profiling	Weak ($p > .05$)	Weak ($p > .05$)
Observed BPD Engaged In Excessive Force	Weak ($p > .05$)	Weak Moderate ($p > .05$)
Observed BPD Engaged In offensive/Derogatory Slurs	Sig. Moderate ($p \leq .05$)	Weak ($p > .05$)
Participant Personally Knows Names of officers	Weak ($p > .05$)	Weak ($p > .05$)
BPD Does A Good Job of Serving the Neighborhood/Community	Weak ($p > .05$)	Moderate ($p > .05$)

BPD Treats People Respectfully	Weak (p > .05)	Moderate to Strong (p > .05)
BPD Effectively Reduces Crime	Weak-Moderate (p > .05)	Weak (p > .05)
BPD Is Effectively Held Accountable	Weak (p > .05)	Weak (p > .05)
Baltimore officials Create Policy To Reduce Crime	Weak Moderate (p > .05)	Weak Moderate (p > .05)
BPD Has A Good Working Relationship With the Community	Weak (p > .05)	Weak Moderate (p > .05)
BPD Has Good Working Relationship With the Community On Matters of Public Safety	Weak Moderate (p > .05)	Weak Moderate (p > .05)
BPD Treats People of All Races/Ethnicities Equally	Weak Moderate (p > .05)	Weak Moderate (p > .05)
BPD Treats People of All Genders Equally	Weak (p > .05)	Weak Moderate (p > .05)
BPD Treats People of All Sexual Orientations Equally	Weak (p > .05)	Weak Moderate (p > .05)
BPD Treats People of All Religions and Cultures Equally	Weak (p > .05)	Weak Moderate (p > .05)
BPD Does A Good Job of Keeping People Safe	Weak (p > .05)	Weak Moderate (p > .05)
Participant Is Nervous When Sees A BPD officer Or police Car	Weak (p > .05)	Moderate (p > .05)
Participant Observed BPD Using Verbally Abusive Language Towards Civilians	Weak (p > .05)	Weak Moderate (p > .05)
I Have Been Respectful Towards BPD officers	Weak (p > .05)	Moderate (p > .05)
I Have Been Disrespectful Toward BPD officers	Weak (p > .05)	Weak (p > .05)
I Have Wanted To Improve Relationships With BPD and My Community	Weak (p > .05)	Weak Moderate (p > .05)
Overall How Satisfied Have You Been With Policing In Baltimore	Weak (p > .05)	Sig. Moderate (p <= .05)
On Average I Encounter Baltimore City police officers	Moderate to Strong (p > .05)	Moderate (p > .05)
Have You Felt Comfortable Communicating With Baltimore City police	Weak (p > .05)	Weak (p > .05)

Race/Ethnicity (see Appendices 14, 15, 16)

Random Sample

There was a significant strong relationship between the race/ethnicity one identified as, within the random sample, and their observing BPD present and patrolling the community/ neighborhood, observing BPD engaged in excessive force, and observing BPD using offensive/derogatory slurs.

Present and Patrolling White (70.5%) random sample participants were significantly more likely to report that they observed BPD present and patrolling in the community/neighborhood, compared to Black/African American (46.6%) random sample participants.

Excessive Force White (78.3%) random sample participants were significantly more likely to report that they did NOT observe BPD engaged in excessive force compared to Black/African American (48.5%) random sample participants.

Offensive/Derogatory Slurs White (80.3%) random sample participants were significantly more likely to report NOT observing BPD using offensive/derogatory slurs compared to Black/African American (50.1%) random sample participants.

Purposive Sample

There was a significant strong relationship between the race/ethnicity one identified as, within the purposive sample, and their feelings of safety in Baltimore city and their observation of BPD using verbally abusive language towards civilians.

Safety White (74.2%) purposive sample participants were significantly more likely to report feeling somewhat safe in Baltimore city, compared to Black/African American (48%) purposive sample participants.

Verbally Abusive Language Black/African American (64.7%) purposive sample participants were significantly more likely to report observing BPD using verbally abusive language towards civilians, compared to white (35.5%) purposive sample participants.

Table 13. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RACE/ ETHNICITY & EXPERIENCES/PERCEPTIONS

	Strength of Association	
	Random	Purposive
BPD Quickly Solves Crimes and Arrests Criminals	Moderate (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
Safety In Baltimore City	Sig. Moderate (p <= .05)	Strong (p <= .05)
Crime Rate Baltimore City	Moderate (p > .05)	Moderate (p > .05)
Participant Observed BPD Present and Patrolling Community/Neighborhood	Sig. Strong (p <= .05)	Strong (p > .05)
Observed BPD Meeting Members of the Community/Neighborhood	Moderate (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
Observed BPD Engaged In Racial Profiling	Strong (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
Observed BPD Engaged In Excessive Force	Sig. Strong (p <= .05)	Strong (p > .05)
Observed BPD Engaged In offensive/Derogatory Slurs	Sig. Strong (p <= .05)	Strong (p > .05)
Participant Personally Knows Names of officers	Moderate to Strong (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
BPD Does A Good Job of Serving the Neighborhood/Community	Moderate (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
BPD Treats People Respectfully	Moderate (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
BPD Effectively Reduces Crime	Moderate (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
BPD Is Effectively Held Accountable	Moderate (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)

Baltimore officials Create Policy To Reduce Crime	Sig. Moderate (p </= .05)	Strong (p > .05)
BPD Has A Good Working Relationship With the Community	Moderate (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
BPD Has Good Working Relationship With the Community On Matter of Public Safety	Weak (p > .05)	Mod to Strong (p > .05)
BPD Treats People of All Races/Ethnicities Equally	Moderate (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
BPD Treats People of All Genders Equally	Moderate (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
BPD Treats People of All Sexual Orientations Equally	Sig. Moderate to Strong (p </= .05)	Moderate (p > .05)
BPD Treats People of All Religions and Cultures Equally	Sig. Moderate to Strong (p </= .05)	Strong (p > .05)
BPD Does A Good Job of Keeping People Safe	Weak to Moderate (p > .05)	Moderate to Strong (p > .05)
Participant Is Nervous When Sees A BPD officer Or police Car	Moderate (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
Participant Observed BPD Using Verbally Abusive Language Towards Civilians	Sig. Moderate to Strong (p </= .05)	Sig. Strong (p </= .05)
I Have Been Respectful Towards BPD officers	Moderate (p > .05)	Moderate (p > .05)
I Have Been Disrespectful Toward BPD officers	Moderate to Strong (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
I Have Wanted To Improve Relationships With BPD and My Community	Moderate (p > .05)	Moderate-Strong (p > .05)
Overall How Satisfied Have You Been With Policing In Baltimore	Moderate (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
On Average I Encounter Baltimore City police officers	Moderate (p > .05)	Strong (p > .05)
Have You Felt Comfortable Communicating With Baltimore City police	Moderate (p > .05)	Mod (p > .05)

Age (see Appendices 20, 21, and 22)

Random Sample

Nervous There was a significant strong relationship between the age of a random sample participant and their sharing that they feel nervous when they see a BPD officer or BPD police car. Younger random sample participants 18-44 years old (64.9%) were more likely to report that they are nervous when they see a BPD police officer or BPD police car compared to older random sample participants 45 years old and older (36.6%).

Improve Relationships There was a significant strong relationship between the age of a random sample participant and their reporting that they would like to improve relationships with BPD and the community. Older random sample participants 45 and older (84.4%) were more likely to report that they would like to improve relationships between the BPD and their community compared to younger random sample participants 18-44 years old (62.9%).

Purposive Sample

There was a significant strong relationship between the age of a purposive sample participant and their reporting that they observed BPD using excessive force, observed BPD using derogatory slurs, reported that they feel nervous when they see a BPD police or BPD police car, observed BPD using

verbally abusive language towards civilians, report that they want to improve relationships with BPD and the community, the frequency of encounter with BPD, and reporting feeling comfortable talking to a BPD officer.

Excessive Force Purposive sample participants 18-24 years old (60%), 25-34 years old (36.8%), 35-44 years old (68.9%), 45-54 years old (36%), 55-64 years old (84.6%), and 65 years old and older (71.4%) reported that they observed BPD using excessive force.

Offensive/Derogatory Slurs Purposive sample participants 35-44 years old (62.1%) were more likely than those 45-54 years old (24%) to report that they observed BPD making offensive derogatory slurs. Purposive sample participants 18-34 years old (65.6=5%) were more likely than those 35 years old and older (44.6%) to report that they are nervous when they see a BPD police officer or BPD police car.

Nervous Purposive sample participants 18-24 years old (70%), 25-34 years old (63.2%), 35-44 years old (58.6%), 45-54 years old (32%), 55-64 years old (46.2%), and 65 years old and older (28.6%) reported that they feel nervous when they see a BPD officer or BPD police car.

Verbally Abusive Language Purposive sample participants 18-24 years old (70%), 25-34 years old (31.6%%), 35-44 years old (72.4%), 45-54 years old (40%), 55-64 years old (76.9%%), and 65 years old and older (71.4%%) reported that they observed BPD using verbally abusive language towards civilians.

Improve Relationships Purposive sample participants 18-24 years old (50%), 25-34 years old (63.2%), 35-44 years old (62.1%), 45-54 years old (92%), 55-64 years old (84.6%), and 65 years old and older (42.9%) reported that they wanted to improve relationships with BPD and their community.

Encounter Purposive sample participants 18 - 24 year olds (30%), 25-34 year olds (21%), 35-44 year olds (27.6%), 45-54 years old (50%), 55-64 year olds (38.5%), and 65 years old and older (28.6%) reported a daily or several times per week encounter with BPD.

Comfortable Purposive sample participants 18 - 24 year olds (30%), 25-34 year olds (63.2%), 35-44 year olds (44.8%), 45-54 years old (72%), 55-64 year olds (69.2%), and 65 years old and older (85.7%) reported feeling comfortable communicating with BPD officers.

Table 14. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE & EXPERIENCES/PERCEPTIONS

Variables	Strength of Association	
	Random	Purposive
BPD Quickly Solves Crimes and Arrests Criminals	Weak (p <.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
Safety In Baltimore City	Sig Weak (p </= .05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
Crime Rate Baltimore City	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)	Moderate (p >.05)
Participant Observed BPD Present and Patrolling Community/Neighborhood	Moderate (p >.05)	Strong (p >.05)
Observed BPD Meeting Members of the Community/Neighborhood	Weak (p >.05)	Strong (p >.05)

Observed BPD Engaged In Racial Profiling	Sig. Moderate-Strong (p </.05)	Moderate (p >.05)
Observed BPD Engaged In Excessive Force	Sig. Moderate-Strong (p </.05)	Sig. Strong (p </.05)
Observed BPD Engaged In offensive/ Derogatory Slurs	Sig.Moderate- Strong (p </.05)	Sig. Strong (p </.05)
Participant Personally Knows Names of officers	Moderate (p >.05)	Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Does A Good Job of Serving the Neighborhood/Community	Sig Weak (p </.05)	Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Treats People Respectfully	Sig Weak-Moderate (p </.05)	Moderate (p>.05)
BPD Effectively Reduces Crime	Weak (p>.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Is Effectively Held Accountable	Sig. Weak (p</.05)	Moderate (p >.05)
Baltimore officials Create Policy To Reduce Crime	Weak (p>.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Has A Good Working Relationship With the Community	Weak (p>.05)	Sig. Moderate (p </.05)
BPD Has Good Working Relationship With the Community On Matters of Public Safety	Weak (p>.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Treats People of All Races/Ethnicities Equally	Weak (p>.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Treats People of All Genders Equally	Weak (p>.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Treats People of All Sexual Orientations Equally	Weak (p>.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Treats People of All Religions and Cultures Equally	Weak (p>.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Does A Good Job of Keeping People Safe	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)	Weak (p>.05)
Participant Is Nervous When Sees A BPD officer Or police Car	Sig. Strong (p </.05)	Strong (p >.05)
Participant Observed BPD Using Verbally Abusive Language Towards Civilians	Moderate (p >.05)	Sig. Strong (p </.05)
I Have Been Respectful Towards BPD officers	Moderate (p >.05)	Strong (p>.05)
I Have Been Disrespectful Toward BPD officers	Weak (p >.05)	Moderate (p <.05)
I Have Wanted To Improve Relationships With BPD andMy Community	Sig Strong (p </.05)	Sig. Strong (p </.05)
Overall How Satisfied Have You Been With Policing In Baltimore	Sig Weak (p </.05)	Weak (p >.05)
On Average I Encounter Baltimore City police officers	Moderate (p >.05)	Sig. Strong (p </.05)
Have You Felt Comfortable Communicating With Baltimore City police	Sig. Moderate-Strong (p </.05)	Sig. Strong (p </.05)

Encounters (see Appendices 17-19)

Experiences and perceptions of BPD were assessed based on the frequency of encounters. There was a significant moderate-strong relationship among purposive sample participants and their reporting that BPD had a good working relationship with the community on matters of public safety.

Working Relationship with the Community Purposive sample participants who reported that they encountered a BPD officer were significantly more likely to disagree/strongly disagree (58.6%) that BPD has a good working relationship with the community on matters of public safety, compared to purposive sample participants who reported that they did not have an encounter with BPD officers (35.3%).

Table 15. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OBSERVED/ENCOUNTERED & EXPERIENCES/PERCEPTIONS

Variables	Strength of Association	
	Random	Purposive
BPD Quickly Solves Crimes and Arrests Criminals	Weak (p >.05)	Moderate (p > .05)
Safety In Baltimore City	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)	Moderate (p > .05)
Crime Rate Baltimore City	Weak (p >.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
Participant Observed BPD Present andPatrolling Community/Neighborhood	Weak (p >.05)	Weak (p >.05)
Observed BPD Meeting Members of the Community/Neighborhood	Weak (p >.05)	Weak (p >.05)
Observed BPD Engaged In Racial Profiling	Sig. Weak (p </= .05)	Weak (p >.05)
Observed BPD Engaged In Excessive Force	Weak (p >.05)	Weak (p >.05)
Observed BPD Engaged In offensive/ Derogatory Slurs	Weak (p >.05)	Weak (p >.05)
Participant Personally Knows Names of officers	Weak (p >.05)	Weak (p >.05)
BPD Does A Good Job of Serving the Neighborhood/Community	Weak (p >.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Treats People Respectfully	Weak (p >.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Effectively Reduces Crime	Weak (p >.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Is Effectively Held Accountable	Weak (p >.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
Baltimore officials Create Policy To Reduce Crime	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Has A Good Working Relationship With the Community	Moderate (p > .05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Has Good Working Relationship On Matter of Public Safety	Weak (p >.05)	Sig Moderate-Strong (p </= .05)
BPD Treats People of All Races/Ethnicities Equally	Weak (p >.05)	Moderate (p > .05)
BPD Treats People of All Genders Equally	Weak (p >.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)
BPD Treats People of All Sexual Orientations Equally	Weak (p >.05)	Weak (p >.05)
BPD Treats People of All Religions andCultures Equally	Weak (p >.05)	Moderate (p > .05)
BPD Does A Good Job of Keeping People Safe	Weak (p >.05)	Moderate (p > .05)
Participant Is Nervous When Sees A BPD officer Or police Car	Weak (p >.05)	Weak-Moderate (p >.05)

Participant Observed BPD Using Verbally Abusive Language Towards Civilians	Sig. Weak (p <= .05)	Weak (p >.05)
I Have Been Respectful Towards BPD officers	Weak (p >.05)	Weak (p >.05)
I Have Been Disrespectful Toward BPD officers	Weak (p >.05)	Weak (p >.05)
I Have Wanted To Improve Relationships With BPD and My Community	Weak (p >.05)	Weak (p >.05)
Overall How Satisfied Have You Been With Policing In Baltimore	Weak (p >.05)	Weak (p >.05)
On Average I Encounter Baltimore City police officers	Strong (p > .05)	Sig. Strong (p <= .05)
Have You Felt Comfortable Communicating With Baltimore City police	Sig. Weak (p <= .05)	Weak (p >.05)

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The Morgan State University Institute for Urban Research Community Research Team has carried out the requirements of the BPD Consent Decree Community Survey. Executing the survey at the onset and duration of Covid-19 (a deadly global pandemic) has been a unique and audacious task but ensuring that the voices of a representative sample (and identifying underrepresented groups) of people in Baltimore are reflected, has been a priority. The survey was thoroughly vetted by the Baltimore police Monitoring Team, the Parties (BPD and DOJ), and the Community. The research team follows the protocols for ethics in human subject research, protecting human subjects, follows health and safety requirements, and adheres to the mission of IUR to conduct “research involving populations that are traditionally overlooked, underserved, and rarely asked questions often reserved for majority populations.” The team engaged in thousands of hours of work that includes planning, training, recruitment, interviewing, analysis, and reporting “the Baltimore community’s experience(s) with and perception(s) of BPD and public safety.”

Interpretation of Major Findings

This summary and conclusion includes the interpretation of major findings of the community survey within an analysis of the experiences and perceptions of BPD related to public safety and crime in Baltimore city, satisfaction with policing in Baltimore city, police-community engagement, respect and use of force, fair and equitable policing, accountability and misconduct, and police encounters all related to variations between the sub-samples (random and purposive samples), among gender categories, race/ethnicity groups, and age groups. Where this section highlights significant findings that are presented throughout the report, more specific data are available in the appendices. Considering the plethora of inquiries that can be made regarding the findings, requests for additional analyses and interpretation are welcomed.

Interpretation of Major Findings Related to Public Safety and Crime in Baltimore City On average survey interview participants reported feeling somewhat safe in Baltimore City and the majority reported a high crime rate in Baltimore city. The survey interview participants on average were more likely to report that they disagreed that when it comes to public safety, BPD quickly solves crimes and arrests criminals, that BPD effectively reduces crime, or that BPD has a good working relationship with the community on matters of public safety. Within a comparison of random sample participants and

purposive sample participants on their thoughts on public safety and crime in Baltimore City and given the range of responses from strongly agree to strongly disagree, random sample participants were more likely to report that they strongly disagreed/ disagreed, that BPD solves crimes and arrests criminals, that BPD effectively reduces crime, and that BPD has a good working relationship with the community on matters of public safety.

Interpretation of Major Findings Related to Satisfaction with Policing in Baltimore On average survey interview participants reported that they are dissatisfied with policing in Baltimore City. Within a comparison of random sample participants and purposive sample participants on their satisfaction with policing in Baltimore city and given the range of responses from very satisfied to very dissatisfied, random sample participants were more likely to report being dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with policing in Baltimore city.

Interpretation of Major Findings Related to police-Community Engagement While survey interview participants were likely to report that they observed BPD present and patrolling in neighborhoods/ communities they also on average reported that BPD members did not take time to meet members of the community/ neighborhood, that they themselves did not know the names of officers, they on average disagreed that BPD does a good job of serving the neighborhood/ community, and they on average disagreed that BPD has a good working relationship with the community. Within a comparison of random sample participants and purposive sample participants on their thoughts on police-community engagement and given the range of responses from strongly agree to strongly disagree, random sample participants were more likely to report disagree/strongly disagree, that BPD does a good job of serving the neighborhood/ community. Random sample participants were more likely to disagree/strongly disagree, that BPD has a good working relationship with the community.

Interpretation of Major Findings Related to Respect and use of force Given the selection of participants using both the random and purposive sampling techniques, key findings relative to respect and use of force and the sampling technique were assessed. On average all participants reported NO to observing BPD engaged in racial profiling, engaged in excessive force, and observed BPD using offensive/derogatory slurs. Both the random and purposive sample participants on average agreed that BPD treats people respectfully. Within a comparison of random sample participants and purposive sample participants on their thoughts about BPD treating people respectfully and given the range of responses from strongly agree to strongly disagree, purposive sample participants were more likely to agree/strongly agree, that BPD treats people respectfully.

Interpretation of Major Findings Related to Fair and Equitable Policing: When assessing fair and equitable policing, participants were more likely to report disagreement with the ideas that BPD does a good job of serving the neighborhood/ community, that BPD treats people of all races/ ethnicities equally, that BPD treats people of all genders equally, and/or that BPD treats people of all sexual orientations equally. Within a comparison of random sample participants and purposive sample participants on their thoughts about BPD's practice of fair and equitable policing and given the range of responses from strongly agree to strongly disagree, random sample participants were more likely to strongly disagree/ disagree that BPD does a good good of serving the neighborhood/community, that BPD treats people of all races/ethnicities equally, that BPD treats people of all genders equally, and that BPD treats people of all sexual orientations equally.

Interpretation of Major Findings Related to Accountability and Misconduct: On average survey interview participants disagreed or strongly disagreed that BPD officers are effectively held accountable for misconduct. Within a comparison of random sample participants and purposive sample participants on their thoughts about BPD effectively being held accountable and given the range of responses from strongly agree to strongly disagree, random sample participants were more likely to disagree/strongly disagree that BPD is effectively held accountable

Interpretation of Major Findings Related to police Encounters: Another key finding when comparing random and purposive sample participants is that random sample participants were more likely to report that they rarely encounter BPD, while purposive sample participants were more likely to report daily encounters with BPD.

Interpretation of Major Findings Related to Gender The experiences and perceptions of BPD did not differ generally between the random and purposive sample participants based on gender. There was one area of significance found related to satisfaction with policing within gender categories among purposive sample participants. While on average purposive sample participants were neutral regarding their satisfaction with policing, among purposive sample participants, half of the males reported they were dissatisfied/ very dissatisfied, while a third of females reported they were dissatisfied/ very dissatisfied with policing in Baltimore.

Interpretation of Major Findings Related to Race/Ethnicity There was a significant strong relationship between race/ethnicity and random sample participants observing BPD present and patrolling the community/ neighborhood, observing BPD engaged in excessive force, and observing BPD using offensive/derogatory slurs. Participants who reported that they were white more than two-thirds of the time (70.5%) reported that they observed BPD present or patrolling in their community or neighborhood. While persons who reported that they were Black less than half of the time (46.6%) reported that they observed BPD present or patrolling in their community or neighborhood.

There was a significant strong relationship between race/ethnicity and purposive sample participants reporting feelings of safety in Baltimore City and their observing BPD using verbally abusive language towards civilians. Purposive sample participants who reported that they were white nearly 3/4s of the time (74.2%) reported feelings of safety in Baltimore city, while participants who reported that they were Black less than half of the time (48%) reported feelings of safety in Baltimore City. Purposive sample participants who reported that they were white were less likely (35.5%) to report that they observed BPD using verbally abusive language towards civilians compared to participants who reported that they were Black (64.7%).

Interpretation of Major Findings Related to Age There was a significant strong relationship between the age of a random sample participant and their reporting BPD quickly solves crimes and arrests criminals, their reporting that BPD does a good job of keeping people safe, their reporting being nervous when they see a BPD officer or police car, and their reporting feeling comfortable communicating with Baltimore City police officers. While on average random sample participants across the age categories reported that they disagreed or strongly disagreed that BPD quickly solves crimes and arrests criminals, 18-29 year olds reported this 73.1% of the time, while participants 60 and older reported this 56.4% of the time. While on average random sample participants across the age categories reported that they

disagreed/ strongly disagreed that BPD does a good job of keeping people safe, 18-24 years disagreed 37% of the time while 30-34 year olds disagreed/ strongly disagreed 79.1% of the time. While on average random sample participants across the age categories reported that they are nervous when they see a BPD officer or BPD car, 68.3% of random sample participants 34 and younger and 13.5% of random sample participants 65 and older reported that they are nervous when they see a BPD officer or BPD car.

There was a significant strong relationship between the age of a purposive sample participant and their reporting BPD does a good job of serving the neighborhood/community. While on average purposive sample participants across all age categories reported that they disagreed on average that the BPD does a good job of serving the neighborhood/ community, 47.7% of purposive sample participants 39 and younger, and 56.4% of purposive sample participants 40 and older reported that they disagreed.

Within this comprehensive assessment of the community's experiences and perceptions of the BPD where the random sample was more likely to report rare encounters with BPD and the purposive sample was more likely to report daily encounters with BPD, the perceptions of BPD were less favorable among participants who were randomly selected. Random and purposive sample participants reported similar experiences overall related to public safety, satisfaction, engagement, respect, fair and equitable policing, accountability and encounters but within further analysis the propensity to have more favorable perceptions of BPD were reported by the purposive sample. When assessing satisfaction with BPD, where participants reported dissatisfaction overall, the experiences among the purposive sample, participants who identified as male were more likely to report being very dissatisfied/dissatisfied, compared to participants who identified as female. Within an assessment based on race/ethnicity, white random sample participants were more likely to report seeing BPD present and patrolling, than random sample participants who identified as Black/African American. Among the purposive sample who identified as white, they were more likely to report feeling safe and less likely to report observing BPD using abusive language compared to purposive sample participants who identified as Black/African American. Lastly when comparing participants based on age, younger random sample participants were less likely to report favorable perceptions of the job BPD is doing and their comfort with BPD. Younger purposive sample participants were less likely to report that BPD does a good job of serving.

Limitations

The BPD Consent Decree Community Survey work beginning with recruitment in September 2021 and a scheduled conclusion of recruitment and survey interviews in May of 2023 began during unprecedented times. In the midst of a deadly global pandemic, the team, led by the Principle Investigator, developed a research protocol (designed March 2020) that would continue to adhere to the mission of the IUR, while simultaneously meeting the mandate of Baltimore's BPD Consent Decree, honing in on "the Baltimore community's experience(s) with and perception(s) of BPD and public safety." This work is met with integrity and professionalism as the experiences and perceptions of the people of Baltimore are recorded, analyzed, and reported following all of the ethical, moral, and legal guidelines of trained researchers. Even given this work, all research is met with limitations. Limitations are presented here in an effort to offer transparency and clarity as the research team debriefs about the experience, and to offer insight for the BPD Monitoring Team, the Department of Justice, the Baltimore police Department, and the people of Baltimore and beyond.

Limitations Related to Preparation for the Community Survey The first limitation of the Time 2 Community Survey is related to planning and the planning time that took place to execute the community survey. Where the proposal for the time Time 2 Community Survey was presented in March of 2020, including a protocol that addressed health and safety guidelines given this took place at the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic, the meetings and discussions about carrying out the requirements for the survey extended through summer of 2021. Recruitment of participants began in September 2021, nearly one and one half year after the initial proposal was presented and four months after the proposal, protocol, and survey questions were approved by the Morgan State University Institutional Review Board (the governing body that ensures that human subjects are protected when participating in human subject research). Planning for the community survey involved meetings with the monitors and the parties. This time period lends itself to fluctuations in the personnel available to recruit and interview participants.

Limitations Related to the Research Protocol Based on the Covid-19 Pandemic The research protocol was designed based on the Covid-19 pandemic. During Time 1 of the BPD Consent Decree Community Survey, participants were recruited in person and interviews were conducted face to face immediately. The health hazards and risk during the Time 2 Community Survey involved the environmental and public health hazards/ risks associated with the Covid-19 pandemic. Considering that the time 2 proposal was presented to the Monitors in March of 2020 and the Covid-19 pandemic rates fluctuated with significant peaks, including peaks in infection rates in December 2021, the data collection time frame was lengthened due to the changing nature of the pandemic. The research team followed a no contact recruitment and interview plan. This recruitment, followed by remote interviews, extended the time to complete interviews. Lag time between the recruitment of a potential participant and an interview taking place resulted in waning interests in participating and difficulty in contacting eligible participants.

Limitations Related to the Availability and Access to Resources Conducting a community survey with the goal of interviewing 600 participants is costly. The process required to have resources available to compensate recruiters and interviewers and ensuring that incentives are available for participants is crucial. Where resources were limited or inaccessible resources and interviews were paused. This lengthens the time that it took to conduct the work related to the community survey.

Limitations Related to Policies and Trends During the data collection time period the research team consistently documented policies and trends that impacted recruitment and conducting interviews. Where health and safety were a priority for the research team, the team made decisions about in-field recruitment based on Covid-19 rates, monitoring activity in neighborhoods, and the availability of possible participants. Beyond the pandemic, one of the major shifts in the city during data collection was the availability of persons who squeegee. The team prioritized conducting interviews within the random sample first, to be followed by recruiting participants following the purposive sampling technique. When the team began purposive sampling recruitment, policies in the city regarding squeegee, limited the teams' access to visibly available individuals who could be recruited for the survey. Squeegee workers were no longer readily available on intersections/streets where they were known to frequent.

Limitations Related to Collaborations on Conducting Research and Achieving a Representative Sample The BPD police Monitors worked closely with members of the Community Research Team, led

by the Principle Investigator. The work involves scheduled and ad-hoc meetings, clarifying emails, and confirmations about processes. Beyond the BPD police Monitors, the Community Research Team also meets with the parties and responds to relevant queries. Beginning September 2020 there were robust discussions about methodology with the goal of achieving a representative sample. Specifically there were discussions about what it means to conduct a community survey and suggestions about a mandatory methodology which focused on interviewing persons exclusively who were randomly selected at an address, the processes for randomly selecting persons at an address, discussions about the demographics about persons who may be recruited within comparisons of Census data, etc. These required planning meetings and discussions are useful to vet the robustness of the research protocol. But, they limit the time and resource allocation to conduct community surveys. Further if some suggestions regarding sampling were applied, certain segments of the population may have been excluded. For example within the random sample, participants were recruited via address recruitment and street recruitment. Where suggestions were made to focus on the address recruitment, the younger participants that were identified via street recruitment could have been excluded from the community interviews. Address recruitment participants were older than street recruitment participants.

Limitations Related to Protecting Human Subjects In addition to survey specific training, each member of the Community Research Team is CITI surveyed. This certification offers lessons followed by scored tests to confirm that researchers prioritize the protection of human subjects. Nothing identifiable can be shared regarding the participants and each participant is asked to participate where they agree to the consent statement recognizing that they are voluntarily participating and will remain anonymous with any possible identifying information being kept confident. For example, the names of the randomly selected streets are not shared beyond the research team, responsible for recruiting participants. While protecting human subjects is a priority, some eligible participants decline to participate in the survey where they continue to express concern about anonymity and confidentiality. Therefore intensive recruitment strategies have been implemented to include groups who have been underrepresented. Data collection continues through May 2023 to include participants where English is not the primary language. This group was underrepresented in the Time 1 Community Survey but every effort is in place to ensure that their voices are included in the final data collection related to the Time 2 Community Survey.

General Limitations Human Subject research is laced with general limitations, and such is the case for the Time 2 BPD Consent Decree Community Survey research project. These include but are not limited to the following:

- Bias that will not be eliminated but should be acknowledged (e.g. in the planning phase for the community survey, there was bias presented regarding the race/ ethnicity of potential participants when there's a goal of achieving a representative sample or bias as it relates to a theoretical/philosophical perspective as it relates to methodology or interpretation of findings),
- Variations in interpretation of concepts/ experiences. As an example, the meaning of safety may vary given that the survey was conducted during the Covid-19 pandemic (see Appendix 24).
- The rapport or lack of rapport established between an interviewer and participant that can impact responses to interview questions,
- One's recollection or their perceptions about being involved in research leading to their not reporting fully their experience or their possibly exaggerating their experience,

- Data entry errors,
- Fatigue that can impact the researcher and the participant,
- and the capacity to execute a robust community survey but not effectively interpreting meaning in a way that is understood by the parties and/or the community at large.

Voices of The Community

The voices of survey interview participants are included in Tables 16 and 17 below to conclude the report and offer further opportunity for empirical assessments and critical conversations about the Experiences and Perceptions of the BPD.

Table 16: General Comments
<i>“They can do better. They need to learn how to treat people. People of every color. They will abuse power if they don’t like how you talk to them. Some act like they don’t care. I just don’t deal with them.”</i>
<i>“The police today are fearful. I would suggest for the BPD to just talk to the community to understand them. Overall, I think they doing a great job as a group with a couple of bad ones.”</i>
<i>“The police need to talk with the community. Have a community meeting with the parents & people who suffered killings by the police. The police are worried about the wrong things.”</i>

Table 17: Encounters with BPD -- Qualitative Personal Accounts
<p>About 2 months ago, cops were called because store owner came out and hit someone in the head with the bat. Guy outside I was talking to didn't do anything but got hit in the head with the bat and the police believed the store owner over the guy who was assaulted because they were frequent visitors (familiar). officers spoke with him disrespectfully insinuated he was using drugs. Didn't arrest anyone, just left. Ambulance was called and just got checked. He went to the hospital.</p> <p>Another incident, I was getting high and got picked up from an officer in a sedan (not an official police vehicle). He parked his car, said he was an officer, pulled out a badge and gun and told me he wanted what he wanted. He pulled the gun on me, said i had to give it to him and raped me. When he finished, he dropped me off and paid me. Now it is all a blur, I put in the back of the head.</p>
<p>Last summer YR2021 I was walking in the inner harbor with my Godson. My Godson waved at the officer & he came over & talked with him about the work of police. The officer nice & took the time talk.</p>
<p><i>“2015, they came banging on the windows for reasons unknown. They pulled up like I killed somebody. They got a phone call saying I have a gun. They came in through a back window and searched the house. After all that they found out it was the wrong house. They didn’t even apologize”.</i></p>
<p><i>“I got pulled over for speeding about 8-10 years ago. I feel I was treated fairly.”</i> No more information</p>
<p><i>“I’ve seen police officers in the warmer month a lot at intersections near Federal Hill and Fells Point intersection where you might see people asking for money. Or sitting in their car around intersections downtown.”</i></p>
<p><i>“In June on the corner Lexington and Penn Rose officers were sitting in their vehicles and pulled off, they weren’t patrolling maybe they sat there to do something, Im not sure”</i></p>

“It was about 6 years ago, a next door neighbor was banging on my privacy fence for me to take it down because her children couldn’t see the other side of the street. We had some words and said she’d tear my fence down. I called the police and asked what the problem was. The police said there was nothing for them to do until they can pull it down”

“June YR2022 they were here to pick up my daughter for a warrant but they were pretty decent. They were respectful and basically doing their jobs.”

“Last time I encountered an officer was the Barrera area, 21213 two months ago. It was an altercation between me and my daughter’s mom. He responded to her call. There were two officers both were professional but one officer was more judgmental towards me for some reason. Neither one of them were helpful for me.”

“October YR2021 at my school there was a couple on school property, after school hours having a verbal altercation. I’m assuming they weren’t members of the school community. A ton of Baltimore police officers pulled up and they were kinda aggressively grabbing the man to restrain him. That was kinda where eventually they took him in the cop car and left. The woman he was with was filming him being apprehended. I requested that they calmed down while they arrested him.”

“So yea basically it was like YR2020, I got pulled over. The cops said my taillight was out but my light wasn’t out and complained about my Texas tags, he was trying to get me on something like my registration was expired. He wrote me a warning for some illegal turn I apparently did”

“Stopped by a police officer during a traffic stop because my brake light was out. I was at Kirk Ave @ Extelhall. I told him I didn’t know and he wrote me a warning and a FR19 to have with me. The guy that fixed it filled out the FR19 and I then turned it into my insurance company”

“The encounter happened at 4am at my home. I heard a knock on the door and the SWAT team had guns aimed at me with a red dot on my forearm. Said they were coming in looking for someone, they didn’t give me a name just told me to step away from the door and my four children under the age of five and four adults sat in the kitchen with hands behind our back. The SWAT team tore everything up and said they didn’t find anything. They looked at the paper work and saw it was not the right address and who they were looking for was not on my lease. They left the place apologetic but the house was still a mess. I called to find what this was all about and they were looking for a friend of my child's friend. Found out they person was in a hotel on Pulaski Highway”

1. Volunteer for citizens on patrol, making sure that the BPD was following the rules, report to the NORTHEAST district. 2. Robbed at gun point, officers were helpful (Black male officers)

1. YR2020, police barricaded in front of headquarters, running through partial barricade. officer yelled at me with hand horn*, officer followed her in the car. 2. Summer YR2021, Designated driver, pulled over for no reason, wrote ticket because the car registration was expired, felt nervous.

2005, I was actually arrested for possession of marijuana. It wasn't found on me. I was actually, me and a friend were arrested for it. It was found in the car in the back seat. They took us to the precinct. The officer told us that if they found a gun, they would let us go. They asked us if we knew anybody that had a gun. They actually let us use the phone to call anybody we knew that had a gun. They said they were trying to get guns off the street. Since we didn't come up with a gun, they booked us. I got probation before judgment and I had to do a night in jail and I took a marijuana diversion class that they required me to do. That was my first time getting arrested, and it just didn't feel right. I was 18, and they're telling me, you get us a gun, and we'll let you go. it just felt unwarranted and just like a game for no reason. For no reason, they just wanted to book us just to book somebody. That was

actually a YEAR that O'Malley was mayor and he was trying to become governor and he was just grabbing people off the street that summer. That night I went down it was just so full. It had a lot to do with the city police officers and the politicians. I found out later he was just trying to stop crime by any means. The police came out of nowhere it was so unwarranted. The next moment I'm down at the precinct. My friend's mother even called down and she let the officer know how she felt, why is her son in jail, and the officer hung the phone up on her, and he said get the f*** out of here. So my first experience is straight crooked. These people are straight crooked, it was not pretty.

2005: EAST Baltimore: I was sitting on my front with a friend & the police pulled stating they saw someone serving drugs on my front. They cuffed my friend & I. Went to the back of my home & came back with hands full of drugs. My friend & I were arrested on drug charges & the police took all the money I had & never entered into the system. So it appeared I had no money on me. I was later released because the drugs they found were not on me.

2006: I was working on a house in Caton that i've worked on for years in a predominantly white neighborhood. Taking a break waiting on a co-worker. A older white woman watched me from her window & called the police & 8 police pulled up & questioned me. I told them I worked there but I was given a citation for trespassing. Although I worked there.

2009 on Myrtle Ave and Lafayette ave at a teenage function and my daughter was assaulted by gothic people and I reported a complaint and no one followed up with me. It was reported to internal affairs in the WESTern District and nothing was ever followed up.

9/14: The police got a call for a life alert for an older resident. The police arrived but waited to enter unit for more than an hour. I asked if I could knock the door down & pay the damages for the door. & the officer laughed me off & asked if I had \$500 to pay for the door. But luckily the lady was alright.

911/311 had been called a few times and they didn't show up. A single police officer knocked on our door once saying they had a complaint and wanted to look around. I wasn't comfortable and he was cool with that.

A cat lady was spurring racial slurs towards a kid. We both called the cops. The police responded to her call, not mine. The lady told the officers she was being threatened by a "black male' not a child. I asked if she was going to be held accountable to for false call. The officer was helpful in diffusing the situation and the problem felt "swept under the rug" I felt she should be held accountable for the false statement she made to the police. She claimed she was being threatened by a child who was 10 who she was calling racial slurs. they didn't address the situation which I felt was wrong. They needed to tell her to mind what you say. Last Summer Around August/September YR2021

A domestic dispute and i was treated unfairly. August/October YR2019. I was criminalized before the accounts was told.

A family member is on house arrest. The police come an ask questions to make sure that my family member is keeping up with the rules of his house arrest and everything is by the book.

A group of guys were outside of a house the police came & the group guys went back into their home. The police came & resolved the issue peacefully.

A month ago the female officer did not want me to say "Attention On Deck" in front of my door at Barclay's and 24th. Someone is always going out. I guess she figured that I was trying to say that to alarm the people on street that she was coming. I don't have anything to do with those people down there. So I called EASTern District to complain. officer Debby is not the one, she's a good officer.

A police thought that me and a couple of my friends was out there selling drugs. We were just hanging out. Drugs were being sold where we were, but we weren't selling drugs . One day he pulled me over, and he checked me and he pushed me. He was cussing me out and he pushed me. Once I got myself together, I cussed him back, he slapped me, I tried to spit on him, and ran. This was in the late 80s early 90s.

A snapshot of my experience with Baltimore cops is to be underwhelming to the point where anchoring memories has been difficult. It's not as if there has been a strong impression either way. Most of my experiences with Baltimore cops have been blase, pedestrian, etc. A comment in a check-out line, me passing near one, etc. Nothing really has come to mind in the midst of all these other questions, none of them are forming a concrete and translateable memory, which I find odd.

YR2021 A year ago I was pulled over for not stopping at stop sign. Gave me a warning for suspended permit. Followed me home to make sure I could park my car.

About a YEAR YR2021 ago police officer was sitting at the end of the street. I stopped at the stop sign but he pulled me over as soon as I turned. He pulled me over and said I did a rolling stop. I asked if there was a problem, and he said "there won't be a problem if you cooperate". I thought he was cocky and rude.

After an Orioles game, late at night, 10 or 11, I got mugged, punched pretty hard. Once muggers ran away, I went to Inner Harbor and found an officer. They took me down to the SOUTHERN Station. A few detectives sat me down in the interrogation room. They gave me the impression they were trying to make my crime go away -was I in a negotiation for drugs or sex that went bad. They then went and rounded up some suspects, who weren't the kids, so that ruined their night and I felt bad. They were heavy handed on those kids. The police did find some stuff that was helpful to me, like my glasses. There's that find your iphone feature, and I gave updates to the police. It became clear that the detectives weren't going to check for my phone anywhere. I guess in the grand scheme of things my phone wasn't a big deal. Something crappy hapened to me, but I just got a few other kids detained and profiled, which made me feel bad. The kids who mugged me were probably mid high-school age. A few girls talked to me from the front and their friends jumped from the back. The kids that got detained were dressed more nicely than the raggedy dressed kids who jumped me. Another time was my house had been broken into. I wasn't there once, not living there, and once I was. My tb and playstation were stolend. The police tracked down my tv at the local pawn store. I got my TV back. They knew who sold the TV. and i was told to testify if I could, but I never heard anything back. IN both cases, I felt like I had to go to the police to get an insurance claim through, especially with the house break-in. At this point I just take the loss, unless it's really dramatic, and don't even bother to contact the police. Once I got pulled over for having a burned-out taillight. The only time I've ever been pulled over for traffic in this city was for a taillight. After talking to me for a minute they were very amiable. It's just a situation I just don't want to be in. Another time was in an accident very close to my hosue, and the poice did come and show up, and once again for insurance I wanted a write-up. The police officer said that they didn't do it. I guess that's typical, but it didn't help me. I don't know what function they served on the scene.

Alright Imma give you one of mine. August 29, YR2015 I was pulled over in a vehicle that belonged to a friend of mine. License and registration came back good but the person who the car belonged to had a warrant out for their arrest which they had been arrested for the day before. The officer asked if their were any illegal drugs in the car and I said no. He asked if he could search the car and I said no because I didn't have time for that inconvenience. He came back to the car and asked me to step out the car. I

didn't get out the car I just pulled off on him. I probably shouldn't have done that. But then they caught me on a dead end. They charged me with firearm on person, firearm in vehicle. But he wrote the report and put that they didn't find the gun on my person they found the gun like 2 blocks away from me. They charged me with a gun that wasn't mine. They locked me up for the gun but when we get down to the precinct I had my brother in the car and they asked me who gun it was? But of course I didn't have no gun. But they said since no one knew who gun it was they threatened to charge my 13 YEAR old brother with it and try to send him to the adult jail. So instead of me letting my brother even be in that position I took the charge. So now I have a gun conviction on my record all for some bullshit.

Around age 24 in the Summer time around Howard St., police officers arrived at an after-hours party during the let out (they never went inside the club/party). I was with my (girl) friend and my boyfriend. As I was walking to leave the location, four white officers began physically abusing me, the one black officer with them only watched. They body slammed me on the pavement on my head and it busted open and began bleeding. My friends showed concern and they were abused too. My (girl) friend was called a nigger and I was called a mut. I was later taken to (formerly) Bon Secour hospital and diagnosed with a concussion, I also temporarily lost my vision. We were all arrested (my boyfriend for peeing outside) but my (girl) friend was put in a muzzle and thrown in the backseat of a police car and her hip was displaced. We were taken to central bookings, but were shortly released because we did not do anything. I suffer from PTSD whenever I see, hear or otherwise encounter/observe officers. I also suffer from epilepsy and believe it was a result of this trauma.

Another incident happened more recently about three weeks ago at Edmondson when police were at the school and when they left a shoot out occurred. Three children were killed. police presence was heavy for days after the fact but then returned back to normal.

At Caron Target an altercation ensued between two women in the store. The police were called, I walked out and the police officers were yelling and further escalating the situation rather than trying to solve anything or benefit anybody.

At my house in NORTH Roland Park, someone came onto my property and my dog scared them, someone reported this to the police. The police wrote a police report and were very respectful. This happened in September YR2021. Nothing ever came of the police report.

At the 2500 block of Macarthur and I heard a shot, so I looked out the window. This guy had shot this other man and ran, and I don't know who called the police, and it took the police 25 minutes to get there. We kept saying where the police at? This was this YR2022 YEAR, around the last part of April. After the police arrived, the ambulance came took the man to the hospital, and they stayed out there for a while investigating, they did stay. There was a crowd of people that hangs there every day. Most of the people that were out there walked away. They stayed out there investigating, because those people not going to talk to the police. I think people that sees something should say something and stop being afraid of what people going to do to them. That's the reason crime is so high because people see things and don't tell them. police can't be everywhere. I think they doing a pretty good job of trying to keep the city safe but they can't be everywhere.

At the age of 17: I & my friends were chased by the police for no reason.

At the Mount Vernon Pride Festival in YR2017, I encountered a police officer who was trying to make a friend change what she was wearing, and it became heated because the officer was trying to enforce a law that was not actually on the books and felt threatening.

<p>August 11th, at Mondawmin I'd purchased shoes and placed my bags down and a woman stole three pairs of shoes. The police officer that reviewed the camera said I'll have to go online to file a report because this is not a priority and there's nothing they can do.</p>
<p>August YR2019: I was illegally ambushed by the police. I pulled into a diner & the five police officers pulled up with guns drawn & asked me to step out of the car & threatened to arrest me because I had a very nice car with tinted windows. They pulled my wife from the car in her work uniform. All because of a nickname.</p>
<p>Back in 2008-2009, when sitting in car in front of the Hippo there was a fight going on in front of the club. I was recording in my car, the cop didn't like the fact I was recording. He reached into my car and grabbed my camera outa my car, he snatched it and said "keep going before I lock you up". "Even though he just reached in my car and stole my camera costing \$300".</p>
<p>Broadway and Lumbar. February YR2023. At 7/11 the police were patrolling. Heard sirens so they were responding to calls. Multiple units.</p>
<p>by Patterson park, someone broke into a house stole appliance and did damage own called police happened last fall YR2021, police didn't seem interested in suspects after they fled, police didn't file a report because they said it wouldn't be persecuted felt as if police were dragging their feet to do their job</p>
<p>I was a Bystander YR2018-YR2022</p>
<p>I called for young guys to a corner store for possibly selling drugs, stated to the store owners that they will come back if need be. They began to frequent the area. Summer YR2021</p>
<p>Called the police because the neighbors refused to turn down loud music at 2am. The officers were respectful and were able to resolve the situation.</p>
<p>catching the tail end of an event, seeing folks cuffed on the sidewalk</p>
<p>Coming through town, boyfriends and I were pulled over. officers said their light was out and automatically searched their vehicle for no reason and tried to say they were looking for drugs and the tail light was never out. When she checked the light it was on and asked the officer what they were talking about and they said it just came back on. They actually tore apart the car during the search, afterward they just left. It has happened quite a few times.</p>
<p>Couple weeks ago, I observed them being abusive to stranger. Walking down the street I observed an argument, not sure what happened but his language was very poor. officer was being racist.</p>
<p>didnt speak to police but a fight happening at apt building, people screaming and fighting. i called the police and it took them so long to show up that by the time they showed up the people who were fighting were gone. nothing could be done at that point. they seemed to have taken their time, took to long to respond.</p>
<p>Down the street from where I live at. It was a big fight a couple days ago and it seemed like the police didn't know what the hell they was doing. That situation could've been dissolve. It took way too long to calm the situation down and someone could've been hurt.</p>
<p>Downtown October YR2021, culturally insensitive, not sure why they were there</p>
<p>During the incident: there was a domestic dispute when trying to retrieve my sister's belongings. Her boyfriend was physically aggressive & threatening. The police were called & they resolved the issue.</p>

<p>During the pandemic in YR2020, ran a red light and was pulled over. Was given a written warning. Happened in the Mt Vernon community.</p>
<p>EAST Baltimore- violent, disruptive, racist, degrading. Sitting in the traffic listening to the situation. Disrespectful to the elderly. April YR2022</p>
<p>EAST Baltimore: there was a fight & police questioned people about the fight. Then left.</p>
<p>EAST, spring and summer, my car got broken into</p>
<p>Elwood Community with apartments & stuff. The officer actually patrols and gets out and plays basketball with the kids on the court. This was the summertime, around late June and early July.</p>
<p>Every so often throughout the month there are police officers just posted on York Road near Cold Spring Lane making sure that nothing goes wrong.</p>
<p>Every time I see the police encounter others they are always disrespectful & rough up residents instead of talking to them.</p>
<p>Fall YR2021. I made report to police. Was in a small restaurant and there was a man threatening the workers. I asked the man if he could stop and he punched me in the head. I called the police and they told me if a man is threatening other people, to stay out of it.</p>
<p>February YR2021, they came to my house for a domestic issue and left. They were unhelpful and though it was still unsafe in the house, they left.</p>
<p>I found a wallet, potentially stolen, reported to the police. He was mean. Across from the Waldorf school after the pandemic.</p>
<p>Gilmore Projects in YR2018 or YR2019. During the riots for Freddy Grey. There was a lot of looting. police were trying to get a hold of the crowd.</p>
<p>Got into an argument with someone and then he touched my butt and I called the police. Three officers came and made a report and made us separate. YR2020 in SOUTHWEST Baltimore.</p>
<p>Greenmount September 2008, house raid</p>
<p>Greenmount & Barclay, black female officer was respectful. Incident involved a crime that i didn't know who committed. Asked me questions about a crime in the area.</p>
<p>Greenmount and 25th I was arrested. I was treated fairly. I was arrested for distribution.</p>
<p>Greenmount: pulled over: for out brake light because the officer assumed I was a male due to my having a sports car with tinted windows. When the officer saw I was female he has shocked expression on his face & said "oh" "I pulled you over because your break light is out. He then wrote me a warning. After he left I asked two passers-by to sit with my car so that I could check the brake light. And it was working fine. I then took a picture of the break light & the citation & called in a report. The officer who answered said; "It was weird that I was written a warning & there was nothing wrong with my car. But also concluded that the officer didn't do anything wrong despite the fact that I was written up with a warning for no reason.</p>
<p>had a break-in twice first time with police was bad second time was more helpful were respectful, first time was horrible didn't care, wanted to blame everybody had no sympathy</p>
<p>Hampden, folks were asking for directions. officer was outside of the car. He respectfully gave the family directions. September/ October YR2019</p>

Have not encountered the police since early 2000's
Have not had an encounter, only see the officers drive by. Little to no communication
I ask for directions from an police officer. He offered little to no assistance in helping for directions.
I asked the police for directions in WEST Baltimore and they weren't helpful. This was this YEAR in January YR2022.
I avoid police when incidents happen.
I call the police for accident that I witnessed on the road. There said they don't come out for minor accidents, so they police didn't resolve the situation.
I called the police officer to report my house been robbed and I was told there nothing that can be done. I don't know if there was a report been made because i didn't receive a follow up on it. Summer YR2016
I can't date back to incidents so I will decline that answer. It's too deep. I do remember in my neighborhood a shooting. a friend of mine was off-duty EMS, and he tried to assist the young man who was shot, and the DPS removed him and would not let him help that young man and that was disturbing to me.
i can't remember exactly it was long ago but i do remember the young woman being overwhelmed by the cops so one of men noticed and tried to make her comfortable during the interaction because they assumed
I don't really have any direct observations of the police
I dropped my car key at the gas station. I paid for the gas and a young guy took off in my car. They're taking their own time to find the car. That occurred on July 8th, YR2022. My tags were found on another stolen car I have yet to hear any new information.
I encountered them regarding the property behind me. We had some back and forth arguments regarding staying on each other's property. I did call the police and they did come in time. The officer was young, and the situation was resolved and that was a good encounter with a police officer.
I got a ticket on the JFX, which was a long time ago. More recently we had a drunk driver hit property in our neighborhood, and the police came and arrested the person and took statements. They just handled it well. They have come to community events. We have a community picnic and they come and say hi. Periodically I will see police when I am out running, and I just wave to them. I see them driving through neighborhoods. A lot of them I see on York road, and the car lights are on, very visible. I am never sure if they are dealing with something that is actively happening or just being present. They are definitely trying to be visible. It makes me ask why they want to be seen. It makes me anxious.
I got pulled over and my license was suspended. The cop could've locked me up but he didn't. It was a pleasant experience. This happened in YR2021 in Annearundle.
I got pulled over because I went over the crosswalk. I received a warning. This was this YEAR YR2022. On Broadway and Lombard. It was only one officer.

I got pulled over downtown for my tail light being out. It seemed like the light was glitchy, because later then it wasn't out. I had just bought the car so it had temp plates, and I wasn't sure if I was pulled over for that. I was with my partner, and I was pretty nervous because a good friend of mine in another city had been shot by the police and it started with being over for a taillight. I haven't driven until recently, so it was my first time being pulled over. Before the cop came up I had my wallet off, car out, hands up on the dashboard. I was saying to my partner, this is how our friend got shot. But it was fine, he gave me a warning. he had a body cam on, I don't know if it was running. That was about it. When we checked the light later, it came on, so I wasn't sure if it was real. I got it replaced a while later. It was pretty straightforward, so when he asked if I knew why I was pulled over, I didn't. He wasn't aggressive or anything, he treated it as pretty routine.

I had a buddy of mine, this was a few years back. A friend of mine was on the run for a charge so he stayed at my house. I guess someone told the police. They surrounded the house. I had some money. They locked us up. They took all my money. I had a gun in my house, they found the gun. It was a machine gun. It was a collector's item. They took my money and my gun. When I got to central booking, I never got none of my money, and they took the gun, and they never charged me. \$5,000 they took from me. So things like this are going on in Baltimore City. The gun task force, I had run-ins with those guys. I've seen the negative side of police in this city, how they operate, things that they do. That's why police will never be trusted in this city. Have your surveys, is it going to improve anything in the community? The police have the badge and the gun, so they feel like they're superior. They don't care about nothing.

I had an altercation where my boyfriend and his ex-girlfriend was attempting to fight me, and I had never met her, and we saw a police officer parked at the station on Greenmount. We asked the officer to come remove the girl from the house, because my boyfriend had a stay-away order on her and the officer told us to call 911. The officer pulled off afterwards. He was very unhelpful. There was also an incident with a police officer downtown, and kid was trying to push a scooter, and it obviously didn't have any money on it, and the officer actually paid for the kid to ride, and I thought that was nice of him.

I had an encounter years ago. A police officer came. He took me to the hospital and he handcuffed me to the bed. I was ready to go, and I wondered why he handcuffed me. at the time i was on alcohol, kind of heavy. there was no crime committed or nothing. I was handcuffed like a crazy person or something, like I didn't belong there. That the police saw alcohol in me. I could never understand that. They put me in there for a certain amount of time. i said i wanted to go home. They put me in there because of that. It was Providence Hospital. I was maybe in my 20s. I'm 54 now.

I had encounter where they tased a gentleman and arrested the worn person. they was a guy who had an outstanding warrant and got in a fight with the police. There was a female who said they shouldn't be too rough with the guy and then she got arrested for no reason.

I had one encounter. I called the police because my window got broken and somebody broke into my car and stole some stuff. They like weren't really all that helpful. I had someone come and fix the window, but nothing was done, so that wasn't really all that helpful. They did let me know what I should do, but nothing was done more. Once I was in an accident and I was t-boned and the person drove away and all the officer said when I told him she had driven away was that there was nothing he could do. I do see some cops hanging around in my current neighborhood. There is some crime happening on my block and I do see them hanging around but I haven't felt like crime has gone down all that much.

I have encountered them four different times but I'll pick one. The area is called Gardenville on Hamilton Ave. I was moderately assaulted, the person left so I called the cops. When the cops showed up the cops said there was nothing they could do about it even though I had the license plate of the person who was assaulted. I hate to sound racist or xenophobic but the officer was not born in America so he had trouble communicating with me. I was very displeased.

I haven't had anything special or grand happen. It's always by the book they read you your rights and everything, never seen them do anything different.

I haven't observed anything yet.

I haven't really had any.

I live in a 3 unit building in My Vernon. officer rang my bell looking for someone I told them nobody by that name lives here and he said something smart like "would you tell me if they do". He then tried to force himself in. I owned the building so I didn't let him in. He didn't know this but I knew exactly who was in the apartments.

I met them at SOUTH Broadway. They talked to me about the place. It was two officers. I was in 7/11. This was last month.

I observed police coming into my apartment building they came observed the building surroundings and left.

I put my best friend out and she called the police on me and said that I was holding her hostage. I told the officer that it was my house and she kept assaulting me in front of them and they weren't doing anything and when I finally hit her back and he attacked me. I called his supervisor. The supervisor calmed everything down I can say that. I was in my underwear when the officer pinned me to detain me. A female officer had to come on the scene and ask why I didn't have any clothes on.

I recall walking down Fulton Avenue. I looked over and the police asked me to stop. Before I knew it, the whole Western District was on top of me, assaulting me for no apparent reason. I was taken to Central Booking and given a bunch of erroneous charges. I was then dismissed and told to report to Internal Affairs if I wished to complain. I was released on my own recognizance. I was in a single cell for hours, and then I saw a commissioner, and showed her my marks from my confrontation with the officers, beating me with their fists, and their billyclubs, and she let me go, and siad I could report it if I wanted. I didn't go to Internal Affairs. I didn't believe it would do anything. I've seen that all my life. The police abuse.

I reported a larceny from a vehicle in NORTH Baltimore. The vehicle belonged to myself. They were somewhat sympathetic and gave me a police report. I feel as though my situation was handled with care. They resolved the issue at hand. I believe the incident occurred just before the pandemic in about July YR2019.

I see officers pull people over. For work I have to talk to police officers and it's been professional and pleasant. I work on CPS investigations. We just investigate. Probably the encounters last 30 minutes to an hour. The officers were very helpful.

I see them daily at work.

I was a gunshot victim in September YR2021 in Morrell Park. The police took my money, shoes, and my phone. It was a drive by shooting. I was hit 4 times. When I woke in the hospital, my money, shoes, and phone were gone. The people at the hospital told me the police took them. I remember seeing the

<p>police when they pulled up, but I was in and out of consciousness. My shoes were removed and my pockets were emptied before I was put in the ambulance. It was at EAST. 8 officers. 4 police cars.</p>
<p>I was at a red light. I fell asleep at the light until the police knocked at the window. It was late and I was on my home. I was extremely tired and coming from a friend house. He asked if I was intoxicated and I replied I was not. He watched me sit there at the light and watching it turn 3 lights until he pulled up. After explaining the situation, he left go home with a warning and was very understanding.</p>
<p>I was coming home late from work. I was followed by a man who I believe intended to harm me. An officer sitting on the street got out of his vehicle & the man who was following me ran away.</p>
<p>I was fussing with one officer one day as I was crossing the street. He was being very aggressive so we ended up cursing one another out.</p>
<p>I was harassed by an unknown man at the bus stop .he asked for a dollar I told him no. He then kept asking and following me. I then tried to flag down the police who kept going. I had to mace the man.</p>
<p>I was in the house 10 or 11 in the morning. The police officer was watching the house and pulled up to me when I went out the house in 2007 and 2008. Tell me what going or I lock you up for something stupid. I said nothing was going on and he let me go</p>
<p>I was involved in a accident with the company car and another person. She cut in front of me and husband was a former cop. The police man on site told me to sit in the car and let her outside and spoke to her. This was tight after freddie gray. YR2016/YR2017</p>
<p>I was pulled over and ask for my Id. He said he pulled me over for no particular reason but just doing his job because its an high crime area.</p>
<p>I was pulled over and written plenty of tickets on multiple occasions.</p>
<p>I was pulled over because my license was covered. He was nice to me and suggested I remove the coverage. March YR2022 It was an total of 10 minutes</p>
<p>I was pulled over by an officer. I was tried to move over out the way and they pulled me for no reason. They threatened to bust my windows if I didn't get out the car. They made me me get out the car. It was a simple traffic stop . They was bout 13-20 officers for one person. They pulled me out the car and took you to central booking for about 3-4 days. One of the cells flooded where they took me. one of the nights i stopped breathing and they took me to the John Hopkins where I almost lost my life. I was on life support. The public defender called my wife. WEST Baltimore around Douglass. They made me seem like a criminal when I didn't know anything. they ransacked my car and impounded it. I was damaged emotionally from that experience and my family's</p>
<p>I was stopped because I ran a stop sign. I was coming home about 15 years ago and I was pulling over to park in front of my house. The officer said I had run the sign previously, so I got a ticket. That was the extent of it. About 22 years ago someone broke into my house and the police came out. I had the alarm that went off so the policeman was sent to check it out and they caught someone inside my house. Those are the only two encounters I have had.</p>

I was walking past and the police pulled over by six or so guys sitting on the corner. They were rolling up weed and smoking weed. He was an older officer, and he said that if he heard them say "12" one more time I'm going to run you all in." He didn't say anything about the weed, and I was shocked. He was pissed off about the 12, which is a slang about drugs. My concern was that they were smoking marijuana and rolling it right in front of him. I don't understand these laws. I know I got locked up one time for smoking a joint one time, and I'm still feeling that one. I got locked up eight days for a joint. And these guys were not concerned about the marijuana. He was definitely a seasoned officer, he had white hair. A white guy. He had the stripes and stuff on his shoulders. He was definitely above a sergeant. It had to be somewhat legal, how nonchalant they was just standing there, doing what they was doing. It was like they know what they do....if you patrol the corner every day, and you see them on the corner, you know. They out there moving their product. But I don't see a lot of officers telling them to break up and move on. I did hear something about relaxing some laws about marijuana, but I thought that was plain disrespectful.

I'm responding in general ways because I don't have strong memories that stick with me. And because I truly haven't had many interactions with police officers. I've seen them around the city a lot.

I'm the cat with my godmother on the way to 6 Flags and the officer pulled her over for something. I was turning 16. He gave my godmother a ticket for something. I don't remember the month or YEAR.

In 2014: The police officer lied & said that I had passed an illegal substance to someone. I was arrested & later released.

In April of YR2021 (EAST Baltimore) an incident with me and my kids and I'd called for them to resolve a situation but it didn't turn out how I wanted to see it. If i'm being threatened by one of my kids and I'm asking you to remove them out of my home though they live there and you should. They spoke calmly but nothing was resolved and nobody left.

In April of YR2022, I knew a guy whose baby mother was going back and forth with him over their child custody and the police came and said the woman was wrong and he got to take the baby. The police listened to the guy and that doesn't always happen for men, they usually believe the woman.

In August of YR2021, around the Sand-town area. There was a shooting had occurred, three people were shot and during the mess a lady had overdosed and fell on the ground. The officers were belligerent, the sergeant told the officers not to worry about her. I do overdose prevention, I grabbed Narcan from my car and administered aide. The EMT later came and help her into the ambulance after I explain the situation.

As for the shooting, two people were injured during the shooting and one deceased. The officers stood around and asked questions of the individuals shot and then the EMT's came and provided medical assistance.

In Baltimore County going to city got pulled over for drivers action; he was a decent officer but he wasn't rude. during Summer few years ago

In Charles Village asking for directions. It was a pleasant exchange.

In early July YR2022 I had a family gathering at my home and noticed that there were about a group of 15 young people standing outside in the alley. I called the police in an effort to have the group disbursed. The police never arrived two hours later after my even guns shots rang out & I called the police & was told that they would be sending an officer out but they never came to my home & I later found out that two of the young who were gathered outside of my home were shot to death & they were

14 & 16 years old. I later found out that the police did show but they stopped & surveyed an intersection but didn't come to my home.

In EAST Baltimore in July 1990. A man was putting his hands on his girlfriend. the police turned on me for defending her. The police officers beat me up, knocked me out, put something in my mouth. I slept in jail, had to do community service for six month. The police beat me up in front of my kids.

In January 12th of this YEAR YR2022. My neighbor didn't answer the door, I've known his routine for years, I know it was something wrong because his blinds were shut up. The police stood outside of his house for an hour and a half. They said protocol was for fire department to come first. When they came he was dead.

In January of YR2019, but I don't want to talk about it. It was in WEST Baltimore.

In June of YR2022 I was pulled over by an officer and I just got a warning. I was driving. This happened in Glen Burnie and Ritchie Highway. He was respectful. He wasn't rude or anything.

In June YR2020 and YR2021 a protest was held in front of city hall it seems like officers took everything as a big joke. One protest was for BLM in YR2020 and other was for Trans life, they stand outside of police headquarters behind these barricades. Talk to each other and laugh at the crowd. Even when community leaders are talking they didn't look like they were listening.

In may of YR2017, may 16, the encounter with police officers that were not attempting to let me or my family identify my husband's body. At first they based it on his tattoos. Still, five years later, we are still waiting. I have been called to the precinct for five years. Still there are no updates. They keep saying they are working on it. This occurred in 2600 block of Greenmont Avenue, and they took me for questions downtown to see if I knew anything. I have had meetings with the Victim's advocates and the supervisor of the detectives...that was a meeting in YR2018 or YR2019. Still there has not been any further results. I've called the office of James Dixon, and he's tried to reach out to the supervisor. I have not received any phone calls back. I tried to call people before the election, I ve written letters. All I have gotten is that "it's complicated," whatever the hell that is. Five years later, here we are.

In the city and usually in not so good areas. There were trying to keep there presence around the dense well-populated areas. In the evening they mostly take place. It's just usually a drive by so people usually just scatter (run) because people are just weird.

In YR2016 me and my wife and my daughter in law's mother was sightseeing down on Baltimore street. I was pulled over because I had two beautiful women with me and the officer thought I was a pimp because I had two beautiful women with me. We went into an adult store and he thought I was pimping. That doesn't mean I was pimping no women, we was just cruising through. I was real offended by that, I was pissed off actually. I said to him that because a person is black and is in a nice car and has two women with him that that wasn't okay. That response really aggravated him. Other than that I've encountered bad situations with police at times because they assuming that you trying to do something bad, and I guess some of their encounters with people makes them assume that they know what bad thing you're doing now. I think that's the problem now that they put police in communities where they don't know the people. The police should really be recruited from within the community if they knew the people in the community. YYou might feel more safe with the police if you grew up with them. But people are afraid of the people and they are not a part of the community that they used to be. They would solve more crimes. They don't have to jump out of their cars and put you against the wall for the first thing. If they were part of the community, maybe they could get some things done. YYou can't get them when you need them, but when you don't need them there's a whole bunch around.

In YR2017 my car was stolen. I found my car. officers showed up to the scene late and it took a lot of time. Few perpetrators were arrested. They were female. One was arrested, and she was high. They put her in the back of a paddy wagon. After a little while, she began freaking out, and they mocked her. The woman in the back of the paddy wagon obviously needed medical attention, and she was very likely to harm herself, and perhaps she did, because after she became very agitated she started kicking, while handcuffed, with both of her feet at the vehicle, while screaming obscenities. During this time at LEAST one police officer began to mock her. I'll also say that she remained in that vehicle for a long time, and it seems as though the cops spent a long time at the scene. I have no idea what they were doing, but all during that time, the woman was in the paddy wagon acting in this super intense way because she was obviously high. I can confirm that she was likely high because she left drugs in my car.

In YR2020 around summertime on Pulaski St there was a group gathered playing music like a block party, drinking smoking or whatever you do. It was 2am so I called the police to disperse them, they went to the crowd had the people leave.

In YR2021 around the summertime. "Pretty much I was just pulled over for speeding. I think they did their due diligence and I got a traffic ticket. It ways a positive experience other than getting a ticket".

In YR2021 in SOUTH Baltimore. My car muffler was too loud, so an officer told me to quiet it down. It happened when we had a home invasion. This police officer, she was really nice, she was a woman, she was saying oh it happens all the time here because they know that you're Latino and they know you keep money in the house. It took some time for the officer to come and she had an attitude, I don't know why. They didn't for some reason find time to get my phone or my cell phone or the specific area where the phone was. They didn't do anything with the guy. It was in the house. I was frustrated because we keep on following up and we heard we don't follow up on this kind of crime because there is worse crime in the area, murder or something. It was frustrating to me because kids put guns in our faces and there was a possibility they could murder us too. They don't even inform us of what happened. They transfer us to another officer. They didn't do anything at all with the car that was stolen. I'm telling you this Baltimore police department is messed up. They don't do their job.

It was a patrol area where I used to live. It was a block where people sold drugs. The officers were really rude and fiesty. He was verbally disrespectful to the guy. He didn't physically touch the man but he was in his face fussing and cussing and I recorded.

It was an public park and with one outlet that was operating. A person was using one of the plus and I used the other one. He said he was gonna call the police saying I was invading your privacy. The officer came and said it was a waste of time and no emergency occurring.

It was in EAST Baltimore City. I was walking up Belair Road. There was some type of standoff, someone was barricaded in the house. They were respectful to the people and telling the civilians safe during this situation.

It was in June a few years ago, me and my twin brother were walking down to Royal Farms to get something to eat. We didn't know that someone had robbed the royal farms. The guy saw us and tried to say me and my brother committed the crime. The description was a black guy wearing all black, and neither me or my brother were wearing all black. We had a verbal confrontation with the cop and eventually let him run our names and he let us go. This happened in the 21229 area on Beachfeild and Wilkens (WEST Baltimore)

It was on Park Heights and Shirley. police officer came up and approached this woman and proceeded to search her without a woman officer being on the scene. They made her, outside, in broad daylight, stand on the side of the steps of the house, back up against the house, and they proceeded to pull her pants down and go through her zipper and pull out a bag. They had crossed a line. You are not supposed to touch a woman. You are supposed to have a woman officer there. That was very disrespectful and degrading. They had her pull her pants down low enough that all the people outside were looking. They had crossed a line. I had law enforcement in my family. I had judges in my family. You don't do that. You call a woman and have them search her. YOU don't put your hands on a woman's private areas. Very disrespectful. they need to stop that. Degrading and humiliating.

It's hard to determine one encounter. I work with them often at the hospital. I've encounter once at my house. They took my statement and were respectful. The situation at my house is ongoing.

Jan YR2023, Driving and got pulled over

July 15, YR2021 , EAST Baltimore, parking citation

June 6 YR2018. at Shake and Bake. police officers beat my little cousin to death.

June YR2021; in Mt Washington at work a neighbor called police because of a loud event happening at my workplace. The police arrived. I panicked because i didn't know what was going on. I told him we had a permit & he asked what type establishment it was I said bookstore & he said "you're fine" and left.

June YR2021. I was going to pick up my nieces and I got caught between the light. I ran the red light. I told the officer I don't have a license. He said I won't give a ticket for running the red light but for not having a license. He let me park the car and leave.

June YR2022 called the police to report a domestic disturbance & they came & checked on the disturbance but didn't do anything. They asked man who committed was he alright & then left.

Last May/June YR2021 or YR2022 there was an auto accident at 25th and Greenmount. The person who caused the accident fled the scene and ended up getting involved in another accident. The police came to suss all of that out. Younger African American police were present. officers wanted to do some fact finding and spoke with me and my neighbors in. a structured and organized way to figure out what was going on and who was at fault.

Squatters were in the abandoned house beside mine and I'd call about the squatters. Different police would come out and one made assumptions of the squatters race, drug usage, etc.

Last YEAR YR2021 I was arrested by officers near motel. SOUTH Baltimore. Physically abused while putting handcuffs on. Bust lip with closed fist punches. Was arrested for warrant. Said was resisting and was actually not.

Less than six months ago, in the Summer. An off-duty officer caught someone stealing a package on his video/ring camera. He approached a woman out of uniform and started verbally abusing her, calling her all kinds of bad names. It wasn't the woman that was on the camera, but he thought she looked like her. Other officers were called to the scene because he was off duty and other people seen him cursing her and disrespecting her so they called the police and came to protect her. They began videotaping the incident. He had her sitting on the ground, and he put her face in the ground. After he realized he was being videotaped he calmed down and started talking to her like a person. He profiled her based on her blonde hair and because she looked like she was on drugs.

March of YR2022. I had to go to the precinct to file a report for a hit and run. And at the precinct house the first question was, when I saw an officer prior to going in, he was either a decoy or undercover, as he was in an unmarked vehicle. I just knew the type of vehicle. His first question was, did I know he was a police officer, and I said yes. I explained my situation, when the young lady had side swiped me and left, and he proceeded to look up the tag, because I only had a partial tag. I gave him a visual description of the individual, and when her picture came up, he showed it to me, and he told me what my options were. Some other officers had come outside, and he referred me to some of those officers, and then offered me to come in and fill out a report. I went in and filed a report. They were very helpful, the first officer went above and beyond, because he didn't have to do that at that moment, he could have just told me to go inside.

May YR2018, next door neighbor had a cookout for memorial day, new commander in the NORTH EAST district said we needed a permit for a party this size (my neighbor's yard and my yard) police lined the whole alley behind the house because of this cookout. They said another neighbor was complaining, but all of the neighbors knew about the cookout. This happened in EAST Baltimore.

May YR2020, I called police because someone in my home was being violent. The police came to talk to the person. She said she didn't do anything. The police said there was nothing they could do because she lived there & would not serve a peace order & didn't remove her.

May YR2021 I was pulled over by 5 squad cars for not having insurance on my car .

My car got a flat tire and he was being very disrespectful as if it were my fault. He made fun of me saying that I needed to be more careful. He left me after calling the tow truck.

My friends and I was outside home in the community. My friend's uncle was tased and beaten down by the police. They broke his nose and beat him up for no reason. We filed a complaint and harassed by the police as a result. Summer of 2001

My house got raided by police officers and I had shotguns to my head. They thought they was drugs in the house. in early 2000s. They had dogs sniffing me. They were undercover cops. NORTHEAST Baltimore

My last encounter was in 2015 where they did a field interview and ran everyone's name in EAST Baltimore. I ran from the police because the officers looked as if he was going to pull out a gun. I was charged for fleeing and alluding and assault but there was no assault- he tried to grab me and I yanked my arm from him.

My sister came to visit me from DC. she was leaving at the top of my block. A car running away from the city police hit my sister's car. The police never caught them. The two policemen were so unprofessional in the situation while my sister was hit head-on about the car. They were making jokes and acted like they never saw car hit my sister car. They had enough time to get out the car and they got out the car to do anything. They were very casual and not taking the situation very seriously. I asked for an ambulance and they were not helpful about the situation. August/September 2021

Never had an encounter or observation with the police while in the city.

No

No Response

NORTH Ave (NORTHEAST Baltimore) in March YR2021, I got pulled over early in the morning, about 9am, I was on my way to Wendy's. They stopped me for a brake light but I didn't have a brake

light out. They asked me for my license and registration and came back with a warning/repair warning to get the brake light fixed within a month or so. That was it. I think they just pulled me over because they were looking for something

NORTHEAST corner of Patterson Park, I called the police for people attempting to break into my house, for kids messing with my car. In October. I also saw police arrest squatters who broke into a property I was slated to buy.

NORTHEAST responding to neighborhood stuff

Not very many encounters if any. Last seen them two months ago in my neighborhood. They were responding to a call. Pulled up to a house and left in half an hour.

November 15, YR2022. I was squeegeeing with my homeboys on 83 and Mt Royal. officer grabbed my friend and started asking questions. Slammed my friend on the ground. Slammed me on the ground. Called for backup and the other officers went with it. We took him to court for that. The officer got 7 months probably, but never went to jail. officer said he thought my friend had a gun on him.

November YR2022. police were called to McDonald's in Black neighborhood. All officers were white and were extremely disrespectful to every community member there. They changed their attitude when they seen my shirt and name tag that represents my position. The police were called for a domestic dispute. The police had taken a man's shirt, jacket, and hat off and put it on ground. The police were very rude to everyone. I sat in the car and observed for a while before I stepped out and spoke with the officers. They were respectful to me when they were aware of my position.

Oct YR2021. A partner was having a mental health crisis & I couldn't get them to calm down so I called the police. The police arrived to look for him & they were unable to find him so I called off the search.

October YR2019, I was driving home and the police officer racially profiled me because of what type of vehicle i had. They jumped out of the car and pulled guns on me because they assume I sold drugs because I drive a Honda Accord. It took me threatening to go live on social media for them to back down. I called the cops in regards to the situation and they said a Sgt was going to come out, nobody ever came, nothing.

October YR2022 there was a guy who was intoxicated and was acting crazy across the street from 7/11 in EAST Baltimore on SOUTH Broadway and lumbar street. He hurt himself and the police were there to help him. I heard a gunshot. This happened right outside my window at 2 am. Ambulance took the man.

officers came by last month on Ellicott Drive to ask how the participant was doing in the neighborhood and if they're having or have had any problems.

On 8/10/22 A young lady & her son were shot, the police arrived but were not able to catch suspect but the officers were very professional & gathered information from community members in respectful way. Both shooting victims are still living.

On NORTH Ave, at 10pm, I witnessed young man who snatched a young lady's phone & belongings, reported crime to a police officer who was nearby & he rolled up his window. This officer sits in the area & crimes are committed including murder but doesn't get involved or take action.

On the corner EAST Fayette and Broadway. June YR2022. There was an accident involving a truck and a car. The police came and kept the lady that was in the car calm until the ambulance came. There

were two officers. I was getting off the orange bus. The guy in the truck was ended up going to jail because he had warrants. Witnessed them arrest him. The police questioned a few of the people who got off the bus.

One encounter I had was a drunk driver forcing himself into my lane coming NORTH on Charles. The officer who came, because damage was done to the vehicles, only did a partial drunk test, and claimed he was not certified to do a full sobriety test. Then when I told him I wanted to see his supervisor, when she came to the scene, she said the same thing, that she could not do a full test. There was no doubt that this driver was drunk. They allowed this man to go into the bar and quote, "wait for his wife." There was just no help. I don't know how you're a police officer and do a field sobriety test. You shouldn't have a gun if you can't do a field sobriety test. This was summertime, I don't really remember which YEAR. Probably the mid 2007-2011.

One time they raided my sister house and the whole family was there except our mom and they were very rude and disrespectful. This was in 1994. Italian looking in appearance. Suspicion of drugs due to the people we were friends with. The officers brought someone from off the street into the house to pry for answers. No one was arrested.

police Station, all hours, officers have been cordial

police stopped at an street and started asking questions to a group of men sitting on the steps. I felt they were being harassed by the policemen because they weren't doing anything besides sittings on the steps. And when the police men arrived they were staring at them for a while before stepping out the car. This happened in 1998 on Pressman St.

police were investigating a murder & I felt they were doing a very good job. They came in a group to question members of the community to assist with information involving the crime. They went door to door asking questions and did a great job. Happened on 23rd Street at night after a double homicide.

President and falls way

I was pulled over for driving white. I was in a bad neighborhood and the officer told me I don't belong in that neighborhood, though I lived there.

Recently I was arrested in Sept. because someone called & told the BCPD that I had a warrant. But I cleared up everything & I was released.

seen the police engaging with the community positively saw this mid december

Sept 15: Three black kids jumped out & beat up a white man I call the police & ambulance. The ambulance showed up but the police never showed & I ended up leaving.

September YR2021, I was pulled over and arrested, I asked what I was being arrested for cop told me I lied to him. He said he found a syringe on me in my back pocket. I had no pockets on my shorts and I don't shoot up. They charged me with position of PCP for a bottle of sterile, possession of fentanyl though it was binfiber, and possession of crystal meth. I don't know where he got all these charges from. I was given bond and never heard anything else about it.

So I'm going to use my most recent incident. It was probably February of this YEAR (YR2022). I was sitting in a car with my homegirl and my 3 kids and I felt as though my neighbor busted my windshield cause it was a sudden combustion of the windshield. So it was more plausible that this neighbor reached through and bust my windshield so we had to call the police and automatically I noticed the white police officer sent the Black police officer to come over to the three Black women and I didn't

like that so I made them get out the car and come speak to us but all in all I felt like they judged us like we were emotional women even though it was obvious damage. Even though the insurance covered it but I called them all out on it because they were not helpful at all.

Sometime last YEAR YR2021 on Biddle St. a man was overdosing and the police responded. They came out and called the ambulance.

SOUTH Baltimore (cherry hill) YR2021, WEST Baltimore YR2022, EAST Baltimore (end of NORTH Ave)

SOUTH Baltimore, Brooklyn Area. They came up and took my permit from me and told me that I don't live in Brooklyn and I went to the police station and tried to get my drivers permit back. I saw the police officer and they denied that they took my permit back. I was so pissed off about that. I saw the police officer and he denied it. He was the one who searched me and took my ID and I didn't have nothing. He took it and never gave it back to me. I look through my wallet cause he's the one who took my wallet and I look through it and it wasn't there. Cause I had a license in my wallet and a permit and he took the permit. I lost a lot of respect for the police that day. Just because he said I didn't live in the Brooklyn area cause I guess it's a lot of drugs there so he took it. I went straight to the station and confronted him and they told me that I must get out of the police station before they arrested me. So I just went to get a new permit. I was so pissed off at the police for there and I didn't do nothing. I was just visiting a friend. They stopped me thinking I had drugs on me and they took my permit. I don't know if it was spite or what. Some of them are good but most of them are bad.

I speak with them every time I take the subway and exchange pastries

Spring YR2022 in EAST Baltimore. The police officer was communicating with people on the street.

Summer 2007, the police was looking for my mother's boyfriend and they broke our backdoor and shattered the glass in the door. They pointed guns at the windows saying they were gonna shoot. They ended up handcuffing my mother too, I cussed the police out. They let my mother go. They were just being very rough with her.

Tagging, officers were unmarked, hit my friend with a night stick. Thought we were getting jumped. officers charged us with assault of an officer.

The encounter took place on Bel Air Road in YR2020. It was a traffic stop that escalated because I guess the dude had a pistol on him. There was a car chase. I believe the encounter was overly aggressive.

The first incident in 2013 or 2014. It was in the summer, around august or september. It was on Elsa Avenue, off Harford Road. I was in the passenger seat, and the person I was with, there was no reason to stop us. I think something was happening in the neighborhood. As soon as we turned a corner, we saw the lights. I kept driving to my house. And they ended up searching the car, they asked me to open up the glove compartment. The guy had a little bit of weed in the glove compartment. So they arrested him. And then they asked me to open my purse, and I asked him if they needed a search warrant. And he said , oh you know the law? aND i SAID i DO. aND he looked at the other officer and said, call two paddy wagons. And they took me to jail. AND i STAYED overnight. I was so pissed. I've never smoked weed in my life. I felt like nobody helped me. I reported the officer. I had to pay to get it taken off my record. I had to pay for an expungement. When I went to court, they never give you a court case. They basically have a whole group come in and basically say you have to do community service. They never gave me my day in court. I had to do one day of community service. It was just one day, but still. I made a complaint, I tried to complain about the officer, and nothing happened. NO one answered

me. Also one time I saw a guy pulled over with in EAST, five officers swarming this guy. So I pulled over and stood there with him. I didn't know him. Other people pulled over and started standing with him. This was on Bel Air road and Rummel Avenue. near my mother's house. Some nights I go to sleep without locking my door.

The last one I had an encounter was a few days ago. They were looking for someone who got shot on the block next to mine. He had a gun. The guy ran by my house, and they asked me if I had a flashlight, and I gave it to them. They gave me back the flashlight and they didn't find the gun. Which makes me think that maybe there's a gun on the train tracks or in the woods. Probably the time before that I tried to report a robbery and they basically asked me not to report it. officer said it was basically useless paperwork, so I didn't.

The officers are sitting in their cars not being helpful. Just sitting. March YR2022

The only thing that I have against the police department is that should start walking the beats instead of sitting in their cars. They're sitting in their cars and the drug dealers are right there. I have discovered that I'm in the line for drugs, and the officers are just sitting there in their car. One officer was just on his phone, and I asked him what he was doing right there on Greenmount. I had told the store people, either you're getting something for this, but there's no way you want to have people in your store selling drugs. And the police are just sitting right there. One time they even had a scale right in the store. But that's where the guns and stuff come from. Around these people, all this trouble. And the police be sitting right there. I slouch off my shoulders, because I don't want to get involved, because I love me. It's like the TV says, if you see something, say something. I don't have protection, I be dead next month if I say something. I love me, I don't want to be dead. They want the people to open up and say things, they dead now. I have grandkids. I want to see my great grandkids. I want to live. I keep my mouth shut. If they would stop riding around and walk the walk, it's hot, summertime. Right there on Greenmount, all that shooting. police come when it's over with. My neighbor called, and it take half an hour. They don't seem to care. Some of them know how to act, some don't. I engage with some nice ones and with some that's not nice. The only thing I ask is walk the beat. I know they all scared like we are. But this the job that they choose, so get out the car, walk the streets. They'll see more and they'll know. I say, "look, the police" to my neighbor. I been living here over 37 years. It's never been that bad. I mind my business. I see and don't say.

The police came to house looking for my son for child support related reasons, one was professional but the other wasn't. After I told him my son wasn't there, one officer came inside which he wasn't supposed to. He apologized afterwards and they both left

There have been about three instances when I encountered the police. There was a situation with a cab driver. There was a domestic violence situation across the street. And I had a friend who used to have seizures. our observation is this: I don't know that it's the officers so much as the system. But they come out five and ten times for domestic violence and nobody ever offers these people counseling or some kind of resolution. And my neighbor said she had asked the officer for some kind of referral, and they told her they don't do that. They just come out, calm people down from killing each other, and nobody does anything else to follow up. If you've been out to the same house over and over, nobody is offering these people conseling or something to help or solve these problems. Everybody gets drunk or high a week later and nobody gets help resolving their issues. That's what we said we thought was the biggest criticism we would make: that officers aren't helping support services for problems. Nothing gets done.

<p>There was a child that was too young to be out late at night and I was worried about him. An officer was driving by, and I asked the officer if he could give the child a ride him. The officer asked "what do you want me to do about it". He was threatening to arrest the 10 YEAR old when I was just trying to be a good Samaritan. That was in Hamden. I felt that was illegal, that he had an obligation to care for the child. I was also once at a protest and it was pretty polite, but the other cop got pretty aggressive. The protestor was pretty unprofessional and harassing us when it wasn't really necessary at all. We were having a peaceful protest on the sidewalk. The officer just wanted to get involved. I guess that was in NORTHEAST Baltimore. That was when the protests over the gentleman that was killed by the police in Baltimore in the spring of last YEAR YR2021.</p>
<p>There was a fight that took place in my neighborhood which many people involved took off running. & the police went door to door asking to view residents security footage. I felt that the police didn't consider the safety of the people when asking for footage publicly.</p>
<p>There was a small car accident where the driver who caused the accident fled the scene& the police responded to the scene to get a understanding of what happened & were professional.</p>
<p>There was an alcoholic and he was drunk outside disturbing the peace. This was about 4 years ago. This was on the SOUTH side. Two officers came. They talked him down and let him go on.</p>
<p>This happened in 2014; Walking down the street, cops sped beside me, hopped out the car, told me out my hands on the car. I didn't say. Asked for ID. I sat there for a while. Gave my ID back and then told me to take a hike. They didn't tell the participant why they were stopped.</p>
<p>This was in YR2019. In EAST Baltimore. I was in a domestic violence situation. I called the police and it took them an hour to come. When they did come, the person was long gone. There had no sirens and the officers were very nonchalant about the situation. They made an report but they didn't take any photos. When I called for restraining order, I was denied and I had to pay for it.</p>
<p>Today at the 7/11 down the street. Two guys were fighting. Two police showed up and arrested one of guys. One officer showed up and called in another one. They arrested one person. The other person may have been a store employee.</p>
<p>Too frequent and too varied. Sometimes it's just they are parked on the street of my block checking something out, all the way up to I sat with a shooting victim one night and I was there when they first responded and when they blocked off the scene.</p>
<p>Traffic accident and the police came out to take care of the accident/cars/people. It happened in July YR2022.</p>
<p>Traffic stop last YEAR where I was harassed by police due to the type of car that I had. They were more concerned with what I wore and drove than fixing the problem. They were more concerned with making the arrest. It occurred near Montebello.</p>
<p>Two or three years ago YR2019 or YR2020 there was a break in and guy tried to shoot my husband and son. His gun jammed. Cops didn't come until it was over. Husband was asleep and heard me scream. Husband fought the guy, he hit him in the head, and pushed him down the steps. There was blood everywhere. Cops accused us of having drugs and searched through our whole house. The cops were asking questions and we answered, but they assumed it was a drug related incident. We had no idea who the intruder was. The cops put me in the back of their car while they searched through my house. This was in EAST Baltimore. Nothing happened to the guy legally regarding this situation.</p>

<p>Two years ago July YR2020. I was on falls rd and NORTHERN pkwy. I got into an accident after I got out of the hospital. There were plenty officers, and a lot was going on. One officer, he wasn't too bad, and made me feel ok. There was another officer that kept telling me I would be sued and making everything was my fault. It was resolved by everyone exchanging info and going about our day.</p>
<p>Usually a couple times of YEAR I will see the police report to robberies, domestic disputes or guys on the corner in my neighborhood which is located in WEST Baltimore. That's about it.</p>
<p>Walking home from school. On a Main Street there were 5 cop cars, about 9 officers surrounding 1 man. The man seemed to be cooperating, but they still had him pinned to the ground. This was February YR2023. Around 3 weeks ago.</p>
<p>Was downtown and saw an officer being verbal abusive to a civilian, summer YR2022, became physical intimidating escalating the situation, officer was African Black man in his mid 30s</p>
<p>I was sexually assaulted in my apartment. When police came out they questioned me and made it seem like it was my fault. I went down to the police department headquarters and let me know that he didn't follow procedures. Nothing was ever done. 3 or 4 years ago in the summertime. My Ex-boyfriend broke into house while I was on the phone. Threatened to blow my brains out. I called the police while he was breaking in. They didn't do anything. YR2018 or YR2019.</p>
<p>Waverly, I saw people hanging out on the corner, 2 cops tried to make people leave the corner, once a month</p>
<p>We were driving down the block and turned the corner and they were in an unmarked car. I thought I was being robbed in broad daylight but it was the police. I'm outside of the car now but they surrounded us and told me to shut the f- up and I was in slacks, dress shoes, and a polo because I sold insurance. They told all four of us to get the f- back in the car. It was the first time that I'd had an encounter with an unmarked car but it felt like wow, that happened. It wasn't too shocking but it also did happen. I was lucky I'm not a criminal.</p>
<p>Wednesday Aug 31, YR2022. Belaire. I'm guessing the police was following the boy. Could've been mistaken for somebody else. I couldn't hear what they were saying. officer got out of his car. Pulled the boy out the car, hand-cuffed him and sat him on the ground. officer talked to other boy in the car. The driver was dropping him off. 7 police cars with multiple officers inside showed up and a helicopter for only one person in the car. The police officers in the green vest and BPD. They put him (passenger) on the ground. This was in a driveway. This must have been mistaken identity because they never searched or touched the vehicle. It was 45 mins to an hour.</p>
<p>WEST Baltimore 2009: The police got into physical altercation where I was hit in my groin area. However I was not arrested after the fight & the officer was aggressive.</p>
<p>WEST Baltimore August/September YR2021, I saw the tail end of something that happened on a bus stop</p>
<p>WEST Baltimore back in the 80s or 90s. They were harassing some guys.</p>
<p>WEST Baltimore inside the store or market</p>
<p>WEST Baltimore Ticket giving</p>
<p>WEST Pratt Street. Two police officers, one was white and one was black. They seemed to be in a hurry to get home because shift change was happening. They pulled me over for swerving. They found illegal drugs. They didn't even give me a warning ticket. They said if they seen me driving this vehicle</p>

again, they would take me to jail. They told me to have someone else drive me. This was September YR2018.
when i squeegee and some people call the police and give us warning, some of them are nasty and mean and some are nice, last time I had this type of interaction was yesterday and they removed us from where we were squeegeeing because they had received a number of complaints.
I got a ticket after being pulled over. police officer was understanding and was very professional and helpful, YR2019
Yesterday at the school in which I work. This officer was aggressive. Two parents were arguing. They came down the street aggressively in a school zone and I'm a crossing guard.
I saw a young man walking up the street being stopped by the police, it looked like for no reason, they searched and handcuffed him, he kept saying he was coming from the store, police officer got very disrespectful, after 10 minutes he was let go. Appears police found out that they were detaining the wrong person - occurred a few months ago June or July YR2022
YR2018-YR2019 A fight broke out after school & a lot of children were running towards the fight. police used pepper spray to disburse the crowd of children & told them to "Behave & to back the f*** up."
YR2018, 25th of Greenmount went to Chinese store and seen a white officer seen me drinking a beer can in public and he let me pour out the beer to avoid ticket for public intoxication
YR2018, called police for neighbors house that'd been broken into. It took them 2 hours to arrive then they took a report and asked questions and left.
YR2018, in EAST Baltimore 22nd and Barclay St area. I witnessed a member of BPD stop and approach a man sitting on his stoop who was smoking. Another member showed up and were verbally abusive, and ended up arrested him.
YR2019 winter: Someone broke into my apt, when I came home after drinks & I called the police & they came to do a sweep & finger print. I called in after the police left to get a copy of the report & was told that; I couldn't get it because I needed to fill out additional paperwork needed the night the crime took place. Which I was never informed. I called in the following day to give the name of the officer & retrieve the police report & was told that, that officer would never give out or say anything like that. (Implied that I lied)
YR2018 went to cross street police department because I needed to get a restraining order to report a stalker. The officer said; did you tell him that you don't want to see him because you know how women do they don't tell the man anything.& you need to tell me why we should grant you this order because right now your story isn't enough.
YR2020 walking to family dollar, the police profiled me to say I fit the description of a suspect. I walk with a cane so there was no way that I was running to commit any crime.
YR2021 in EAST Baltimore during the summer, I didn't realize that something had happened right away but there was a bullet in my car. I called 911 and they came out to do a police report where I felt that they were very dismissive. It caused me to feel indifferent about the Baltimore City police Department and how they operate.
YR2022 May; heard an officer being verbally abusive to Patrons outside of Lexington Market.

YR2022, last month, there was an instance a block away, and there were many cops. I don't know what happened, but I saw them. It was in a house, and the area was cordoned off with some police there. And I've also seen them walking back and forth. Once there was a car accident across the street from me, and there were police there.

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Links

1. The Institute for Urban Research (IUR) at Morgan State University in Baltimore, MD
<https://www.morgan.edu/iur>
2. Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and (Criminology/Criminal Justice) at Morgan State University
<https://www.morgan.edu/cla/sociology>
3. About CITI <https://about.citiprogram.org/>
4. BPD Community Survey Questions, Feedback, Comments, and Suggestions
https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdlRC0sXwHqU1YvukfNNeeV9dzfqulsq_VL_klu58vrZ55Lyg/viewform

Videos

1. Recruiting Participants During the Omicron Covid-19 Variant Case Increase February 8, 2022
<https://youtu.be/5JXlnrWcl08>
2. BPD Community Survey Training September 2021 <https://youtu.be/YGm3nr3giMI>
3. Survey Methodology, IRB Protocols, Ethics, and Research October 19, 2021
<https://youtu.be/Ty9OBmHeR2g>
4. Community Canvassing November 2, 2021. <https://youtu.be/IE1QI8SWTK8>
5. Community Survey Interviews November 16, 2021 <https://youtu.be/msiWDP3uYbI>
6. Achieving A Representative Sample November 30, 2021. <https://youtu.be/CO-997sIJEY>
7. The Importance of the Research Proposal February 22, 2022 <https://youtu.be/IN3STHJaQC0>
8. Survey Methodology, IRB Protocols, Ethics, and Research October 19, 2021
<https://youtu.be/Ty9OBmHeR2g>
9. Community Canvassing November 2, 2021 <https://youtu.be/IE1QI8SWTK8>
10. Community Survey Interviews November 16, 2021 <https://youtu.be/msiWDP3uYbI>
11. Achieving A Representative Sample November 30, 2021 <https://youtu.be/CO-997sIJEY>
12. Incentives and Human Subject Research January 18, 2022 <https://youtu.be/jmTO0i8wXCA>

Appendices

Appendix 1 BPD Monitoring Team's Community Survey: The Community's Experiences and Perceptions of the Baltimore City Police Department (Time 2) (CLICK APPENDIX 1 TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 2 Community Survey Invitations
<https://docs.google.com/document/d/e/2PACX-1vSreSjOAmrV3edI3GjaOaDGC6AVE0uI0xejY1rWE3Rj-Nq34YgOAaimHOxQFtjnA/pub>

Appendix 3 Community Survey Postcard
https://docs.google.com/document/d/e/2PACX-1vQgpVMOppOA9Pks1WxqgBffmcrf3-2UrHX0ogBGOxqW3qkuYHbVe0_3EEnFH7q-oNOr0futBkb-os1t/pub

Appendix 4 Eligible Participant Selection (Defunct)
https://docs.google.com/document/d/e/2PACX-1vRrtr82wq9IB8N2fAyrr-I2121_HR1pLTzD_CZYp2dToCACMds3Snzu5m1yGLX-1DiVfnAQ2-G9nslV/pub1

Appendix 5 Morgan State University IRB Approval
https://docs.google.com/document/d/e/2PACX-1vREBJ_wgTi-eqmsttv_TU_IwGT7R_IO2KZ1qqhj6-TPGZkdI69WLP5Hd78NnAq7OtxDiAQ7YoVoa-dP/pub

Appendix 6 Demographic Data of Community Survey Participants (CLICK APPENDIX 6 TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 7 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**ALL Participants**) (CLICK APPENDIX 7 TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 8 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**Random Sample**) (CLICK APPENDIX 8 TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 8a Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**Random Sample - Recruited at an Address**) (CLICK APPENDIX 8a TAB)

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 8b Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**Random Sample - Recruited on the Street**) (CLICK APPENDIX 8b TAB)

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 9 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**Purposive Sample**) (CLICK APPENDIX 9 TAB)

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 10 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**Comparison of the Random and Purposive Samples**) (CLICK APPENDIX 10 TAB)

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 11 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Gender Comparison Among ALL Sample Participants**) (CLICK APPENDIX 11 TAB)

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 12 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Gender Comparison Among Random Sample Participants**) (CLICK APPENDIX 12 TAB)

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 12a Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (A Gender Comparison Among Random Sample Participants - Address Recruitment)

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml (CLICK APPENDIX 12a TAB)

Appendix 12b Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (A Gender Comparison Among Random Sample Participants - Street Recruitment) (CLICK APPENDIX 12b TAB)

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 13 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Gender Comparison Among Purposive Sample Participants**) (CLICK APPENDIX 13 TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 14 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Race/Ethnicity Comparison Among Random Sample Participants**) (CLICK APPENDIX 14 TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 14a Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Race/Ethnicity Comparison Among Random Sample Participants Address Recruitment**) (CLICK APPENDIX 14a TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 14b Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Race/Ethnicity Comparison Among Random Sample Participants Street Recruitment**) (CLICK APPENDIX 14b TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 15 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Race/Ethnicity Comparison Among Purposive Sample Participants**) (CLICK APPENDIX 15 TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 16 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Race/Ethnicity Comparison Among ALL Sample Participants**) (CLICK APPENDIX 16 TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 17 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Comparison based on police Encounters Among ALL Sample Participants**) (CLICK APPENDIX 17 TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 18 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Comparison based on police Encounters Among Random Sample Participants**) (CLICK APPENDIX 18 TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 18a Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Comparison based on police Encounters Among Random Sample Participants - Address Recruitment**) (CLICK APPENDIX 18a TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 18b Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Comparison based on police Encounters Among Random Sample Participants - Street Recruitment**)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml (CLICK APPENDIX 18b TAB)

Appendix 19 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Comparison based on police Encounters Among Purposive Sample Participants**) (CLICK APPENDIX 19 TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 20 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Comparison based on Age Among ALL Sample Participants**) (CLICK APPENDIX 20 TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 21 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Comparison based on Age Among Random Sample Participants**) (CLICK APPENDIX 21 TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 21a Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Comparison based on Age Among Random Sample Participants - Address Recruitment**) (CLICK APPENDIX 21a TAB)
https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 21b Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Comparison based on Age Among Random Sample Participants - Street Recruitment**) (CLICK APPENDIX 21b TAB)

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 22 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Comparison based on Age Among Purposive Sample Participants**) (CLICK APPENDIX 22 TAB)

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 23 Public Safety; Satisfaction and Trust; police Community Engagement; Respect/Use of Force; Fair and Equitable Policing; Misconduct and Discipline; police Encounters Data (**A Comparison based on Random Sample Recruitment Type - Address Recruitment and Street Recruitment**) (CLICK APPENDIX 23 TAB)

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/e/2PACX-1vRwYQAJ-3ILdRgqtuJMdU6Ox_poFGIbHBHyN-RbTt4nZr6kd9VPwYBpZ2TBpEXIVjEzO9kZe_1j4SIM/pubhtml

Appendix 24 All Participants - Where and Why Feel Most Safe and Least Safe

https://docs.google.com/document/d/e/2PACX-1vT0lPqwpk-7qWtO0a37AGXTSzmG4Hmph9Dt69eFmN_07cMZFTSrTR8Zit73WPq7og/pub