



PUBLIC SAFETY SURVEY REPORT

*Summary of Findings from Community Survey for Public Safety
Review Process*



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Introduction

This report presents a summary of the findings from a community survey on public safety in Culver City. It was completed as part of a 90-day Public Safety Review process initiated by City Council and implemented through the City Manager’s Office in partnership with several other departments, committees, and staff from the City of Culver City.

This survey was designed to gather information about community members’ opinions about public safety services and responses, as well as perceptions of the Culver City Police Department (CCPD). Preliminary survey findings were presented publicly on September 17, 2020, at a joint meeting of the Chief Advisory Panel (CAP), city staff working on racial equity through the Government Alliance on Race and Equity (GARE), and the General Plan Advisory Committee (GPAC), where the public and committee members were invited to provide comments on the preliminary analysis. The survey responses, along with other technical analysis and community feedback, will be used by the City Manager’s Office to develop recommendations for City Council by the end of the 90-day Public Safety Review Process.

Background for Survey

Culver City Public Safety Review

On June 15, 2020 City Council authorized the Mayor to sign Former President Barack Obama’s Mayor’s Pledge (“Pledge”) that commits to the following actions:

- Review police use of force policies.
- Engage communities by including a diverse range of input, experiences, and stories in the review.
- Report the findings of the review to the community and seek feedback.
- Reform the police use of force policies.

During this study session, City Council also received substantial feedback from the community on the allocation of police resources. There was an overwhelming number of comments from all aspects of the issue of redistributing police services and responsibilities. Through a series of public meetings over the summer of 2020, the City Council authorized the City Manager’s Office to implement a Public Safety Review process that included all actions in the Pledge. The survey analyzed in this report is part of that process. Upon conclusion of the process, findings from all actions will be brought back to City Council for review of any proposed revisions and for further direction.

Reimagining Public Safety in Culver City through the General Plan Update and Safety Element

The General Plan is a long-term policy document to guide the future actions of Culver City. It enables the community to come together to develop a shared vision for the future, enhancing community strengths while addressing several topics of concern, from housing and economic development to arts and environmental justice. City Council requested that as part of the General Plan update a long-term vision for public safety in Culver City be explored. After conclusion of the Public Safety Review Process, General Plan Technical Advisory Committee on Public Safety will continue development of a long-term vision for public safety in

Culver City and exploration of related policies or programs that may be included in the General Plan Safety Element.

Methodology

Survey Development

The survey was developed by the Culver City City Manager’s Office and the Public Safety Review Consultant. In developing the survey, the team considered:

- **Addressing Community Concerns and Recommendations** – In public meetings on the topic of public safety, many people shared examples of racial profiling, shared ideas for how to improve CCPD, or advocated for reallocation of budget funding from CCPD to other community services. The survey includes various questions that touch on these and other topics and is designed to assess the depth and breadth of issues and priorities in Culver City.
- **Benchmarking the Data Against Similar Surveys or National Polls** – The project team reviewed similar community surveys from other jurisdictions and statistically significant findings from national polls about the topics covered in the survey. Several questions in the survey match questions found in these external tools.
- **Creating Opportunities to Develop a Shared Vision** – In addition to questions that directly meet the purpose of the Public Safety Review process, several open-ended questions were included to begin to develop an understanding for reimagined public safety in Culver City.
- **Creating a Flexible and Useful Tool to Maximize Engagement** – A long-form version of the survey, in English and Spanish, was developed to measure opinions across all the above areas of interest. A short-form version of the survey, in English and Spanish, was also available online and via paper copies to . Some questions were included in all survey instruments, while other questions were only included in the long-form version of the survey instrument.

The final survey instruments are attached in the Appendix A. Each version of the tool is organized into five sections: demographics; public safety and community services; duties for law enforcement officers and approaches to safety; contact with the Culver City Police Department; community relationships with the Police Department.

Sampling

This survey was completed by a non-randomized sample (often called a convenience sample) of people who live, work, go to school, or spend time in Culver City.

Using a non-random sample for a survey is commonly used to understand the perspectives and experiences of a group of people (“population”), especially related to topics that are time-sensitive and/or not gathered through existing population surveys. Data from non-random samples can show the range of views and experiences within a population and be used as a reference point. Data from non-random samples are typically considered more reliable (i.e., more generalizable to the larger population) when they are “triangulated” or validated through additional sources. This survey data will be considered alongside data from focus groups and public input, with all of these data being used to inform decision-making. Furthermore, it would be challenging to identify a random sample that is representative of certain populations of interest for

this survey (e.g., visitors to Culver City; people who have been stopped or arrested by CCPD in the past 5 years).

Although data from non-randomized samples may not represent the demographics, views, or experiences of the full population, these data are typically an accurate representation of the perspectives and experiences of *survey respondents*. For example, while the percent of Culver City residents who have witnessed or experienced racial profiling may be higher or lower than the survey results indicate, the number of survey participants who reported witnessing or experiencing profiling represent actual community members who have had those experiences. Additionally, the count of respondents for this data point can be understood to be less than the number of people in the population for whom this is true. This interpretation is valid because 1) less than 5% of Culver City residents participated in this survey, and 2) it is reasonable to assume that some people who have witnessed or experienced profiling did not participate in the survey.

Outreach Methods

The project team developed several outreach graphics and materials, such as social media images and flyers, that were distributed through various methods, including but not limited to:

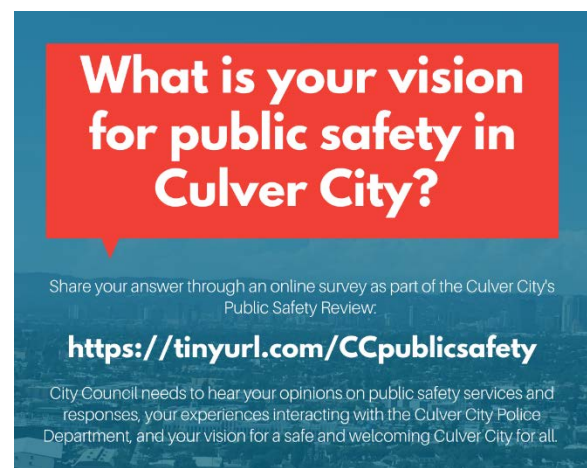
- **Internet-Based Outreach:** City's GovDelivery listservs (All subscribers; General Plan Update subscribers); GPU Project Website; City's social media accounts (Twitter, Facebook, NextDoor, Instagram, etc.); City's website; City's Cable Channel.
- **In-Person Outreach:** City's Park Ambassadors; City's Homelessness Outreach Team; Flyers posted on Culver City buses; Hard copies available for pickup and drop-off at City Hall and other locations.

Targeted outreach to specific population or stakeholder groups was also conducted to increase the likelihood of participation by: (1) people that may have more significantly negative experiences with CCPD or law enforcement; (2) people that may be less likely to participate in a lengthy online survey on civic matters (e.g. youth, people without computers or internet access, etc.); and (3) community stakeholders involved in the Public Safety Review Process. This outreach was conducted through direct calls, emails, or identification of trusted messengers who could relay an invitation to participate in the survey and included: CCUSD and local universities; Local and regional community-based organizations; GPAC, CAP, and GARE members.

Limitations

The primary limitation of data gathered through a non-randomized sample is that the findings cannot be assumed to reflect the views or experiences of the larger population, so the data are not understood to be generalizable. In addition to the limited generalizability inherent to using non-random samples, the respondents to this survey include a disproportionately high percentage of White residents and residents 40 and older.

Demographic groups that are underrepresented in the survey sample (compared to their proportion of



Responses will be used to inform the recommendations presented to City Council on October 12, 2020 and will shape the General Plan Update.

Culver City residents) include Hispanic/Latinx residents, residents under 30, and Black or African American residents—both demographic groups that are disproportionately overrepresented in local, state, and national data on who is stopped or arrested by law enforcement and who experiences excessive force in interactions with law enforcement.

Data Cleaning Overview

Data from the four versions of the survey (a long-form and short-form version both available in English and in Spanish) were combined prior to analysis. Raimi + Associates translated all responses not written in English. Staff at Raimi + Associates fluent in English and Spanish translated written responses submitted in Spanish.

Individual responses were reviewed for potential duplicates and to assess irregularities. The following criteria were used to identify responses that were obviously duplicates (for example, resulting from someone beginning the survey and then returning to it and resubmitting the same responses as well as answering additional questions or completing the survey) and that were potential “fake” responses (either from a bot or from an individual intentionally filling out the survey repeatedly).

1. **Number of survey responses associated with an IP address.** Of the responses 2,608 responses submitted, 1,958 were from unique IP addresses. The remaining responses originated from 323 IP addresses (with between 2 and 21 responses associated with each of these IP addresses).
2. **Additional information about the five IP addresses with more than 10 associated responses.** Three of these IP addresses were for residential addresses while one was for Culver City’s City Hall (13 responses) and the other was for the Culver City Police Department (16 responses). Because the survey was conducted while social distancing guidelines were in effect and the three residential IP addresses were associated with 18-21 responses, all responses for these three IP addresses were excluded from the data set.
3. **Close review of responses to questions (including demographic data and write-in responses) for responses associated with a single IP address.** Whenever there was some variation in responses originating from a single IP address (with which fewer than 10 responses were associated), all responses were included in the data set. There were 9 responses excluded from the data set because they were clearly duplicate, partial entries from a single person. For these responses, multiple-choice questions were the same and the write-in responses were either verbatim identical or extremely similar in phrasing and content. The 9 responses that were excluded were those responses with less data submitted (e.g., if a respondent stopped answering the survey half of the way through in one response and completed the survey in a second response, the partial response was excluded).

Data cleaning resulted in 2,538 responses being included in the analysis while 68 responses were excluded.

Respondent Profile

Key Takeaways

The survey had many participants (2,538) who were mostly residents (78%) and generally matched the racial or ethnic profile of Culver City. Nevertheless, this sample of respondents does not reflect the age profile of Culver City or the overall characteristics of those who are most likely to experience contact with CCPD, as the survey was intended to sample.

- The survey sample skews much older than the City of Culver City population, which may explain why generational differences of opinion are so stark throughout the analyses presented in this report.
- The younger survey respondents, are more likely to identify as multiracial or as “other.” This may explain the under-sampling of Asian or Asian American and Hispanic or Latinx respondents in both the resident and nonresident population.
- Not enough young men of color participated in this survey; thus, the survey does not reflect direct experiences or voices from this demographic group. Nevertheless, later analyses in this report show that many respondents outside of this demographic have witnessed or can speak to the treatment of young men of color, particularly of young Black or African American and Hispanic or Latinx men.

Participant Demographics

The survey was completed 2,538 times between August 24 and September 15, 2020 by a diverse population group. Though not all respondents provided full demographic data, the majority did and most provided at least some answers to demographic questions throughout the survey.

SECTION OVERVIEW

Survey respondents were asked to provide demographic information about themselves to help the City of Culver City better understand any meaningful differences in responses to the survey questions across population groups.

In this section you will find detailed data on:

- The demographics of all survey respondents, including:
 - Resident vs. Nonresident (*and tenure of residents*)
 - Race or ethnicity
 - Age or generational cohort
 - Gender
- Respondents’ reported experiences related to Public Safety, CCPD, and/or Crime in the past year
- Where possible, how survey respondent characteristics compare to those of the city and county population
- Where possible, how survey respondent characteristics compare to the demographics in arrest data tracked by the Culver City Police Department and analyzed by the Million Dollar Hoods project for the purpose of the Public Safety Review process

Primary Demographics for Analysis

The analyses presented in this report utilized various demographic categories for comparison of responses, attitudes, experiences, or beliefs across the survey population. The primary four demographic categories used throughout the report include: Residency, Race or Ethnicity, Age or Generational Cohort, and Gender.

Resident v. Nonresident

Based on MDH arrest data and anecdotes heard at public meetings, it became apparent that perceptions and experiences of public safety vary by whether people are in fact or are perceived to be residents or nonresidents of Culver City. The research team sought to analyze differences across these two groups and asked respondents to identify their residency:

- 1,991 (78%) respondents live in Culver City.
- 531 (21%) respondents live somewhere outside of Culver City in places such as Downtown LA, South LA, or West LA.
- 16 (less than 1%) did not specify if they are or are not a Culver City resident.

Most resident responders described themselves as homeowners (78%) and skewed higher than the Culver City population when considering household income. Most renters, regardless of income, were non-White.¹

Race or Ethnicity

Respondents could select as many racial or ethnic categories as they identified with. Most respondents, regardless of residency, identified as White or Caucasian (62%), though many also checked additional categories that indicated they were multiracial.

- Generally, resident respondent characteristics resemble the racial and ethnic makeup of the Culver City population. Many younger people who took the survey identify as multiracial and/or “other,” which reflects a higher percentage of people (13%) than in the city population (5%). This difference could explain Hispanic or Latinx and Asian or Asian American under sampling in the survey.
- Nonresident respondent characteristics were less like the racial and ethnic makeup of the Los Angeles County population. This group of respondents had significantly less Hispanic or Latinx people than the county population and more White or Caucasian alone respondents. A similar trend toward identification as multiracial and/or “other” is observed in the nonresident respondent population group, as well.
- Of the 129 respondents who identified their race/ethnicity as “Other,” 19 wrote that they preferred not to specify or objected to the question, while 11 identified as “human,” “American,” or “the world.” These 30 respondents were recategorized with respondents who skipped the race or ethnicity question into, “Null (Declined to state or skipped).”
- Of the 286 multiracial respondents, 64 identified as Black or African American (as well as at least one other race/ethnicity). Because anti-Black racism is specifically focused on people who are or are perceived to be Black, the experiences that multiracial individuals who have Black or African American or other African Diaspora ancestry have are often quite different than other multiracial individuals (for example, people with White and East Asian ancestry).

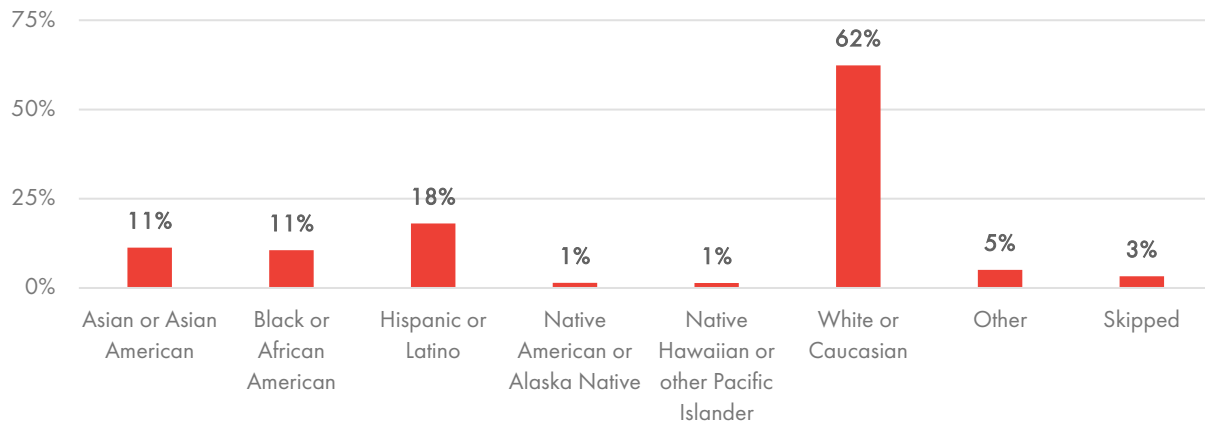
¹ Additional respondent demographics, for residents and nonresidents, is found in Appendix B.

When presenting findings by race or ethnicity in this report, respondent characteristics have been recoded and summarized into the following categories:

- **Asian or Asian American Only** – Includes only respondents who reported Asian or Asian American as their race or ethnicity alone.
- **Black or African American (Including Multiracial)** – Includes all respondents who reported Black or African American as their race or ethnicity alone or in combination with other categories.
- **Hispanic or Latinx Only** – Includes only respondents who reported Hispanic or Latinx as their race or ethnicity alone.
- **Other (NHPI, NA/AN, Multiracial, and Other)** – Includes all respondents who reported Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, Native American, or Alaska Native alone; all respondents who identified their race/ethnicity exclusively as “other” and had not been re-coded as “Null (skipped or declined to state);” and all respondents who had selected multiple racial/ethnic categories other than Black or African American.
- **White alone (non-Hispanic or Latinx)** – Includes only respondents who reported White or Caucasian as their race or ethnicity alone.

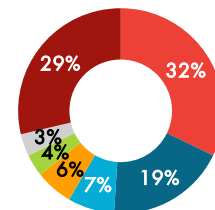
Self-Reported Race/Ethnicity of All Respondents (n=2,538)

Note: Respondents could check all that applied; percentages add to more than 100%.

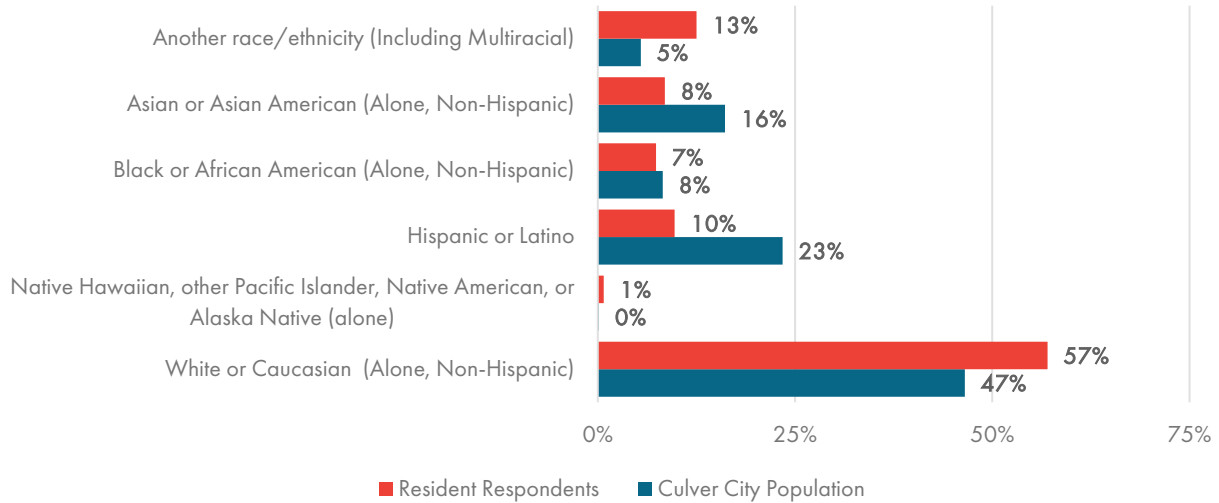


Detailed Race/Ethnicity for Multiracial Respondents (n=286)

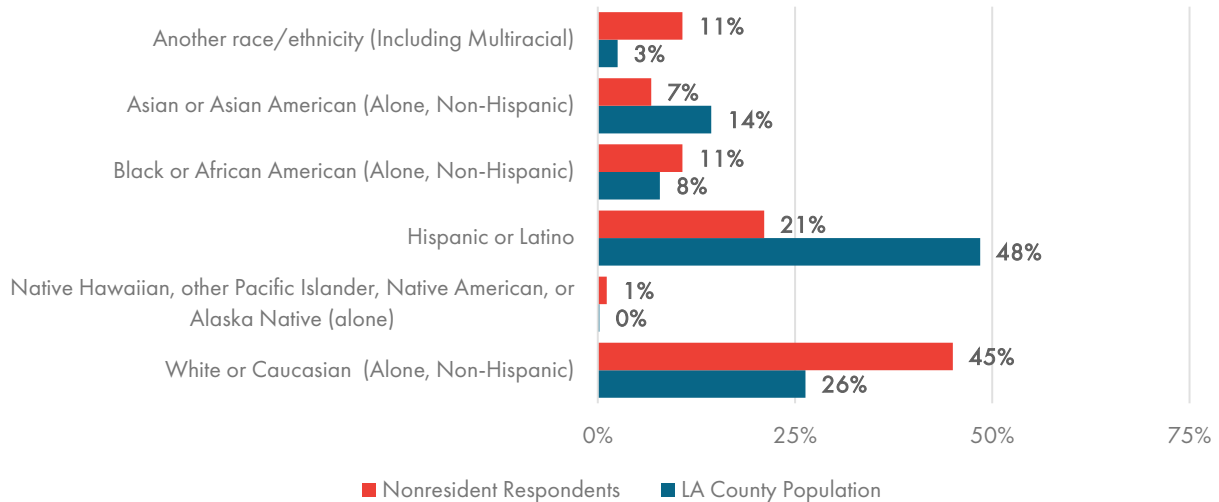
- Latinx and White
- Asian and White
- Black or African American and White
- Black and Latinx
- Multiracial, not specified
- White and Other
- Other mixes, each with fewer than 10 respondents (<3%)



Resident Respondent Demographics - Compared to City Demographics



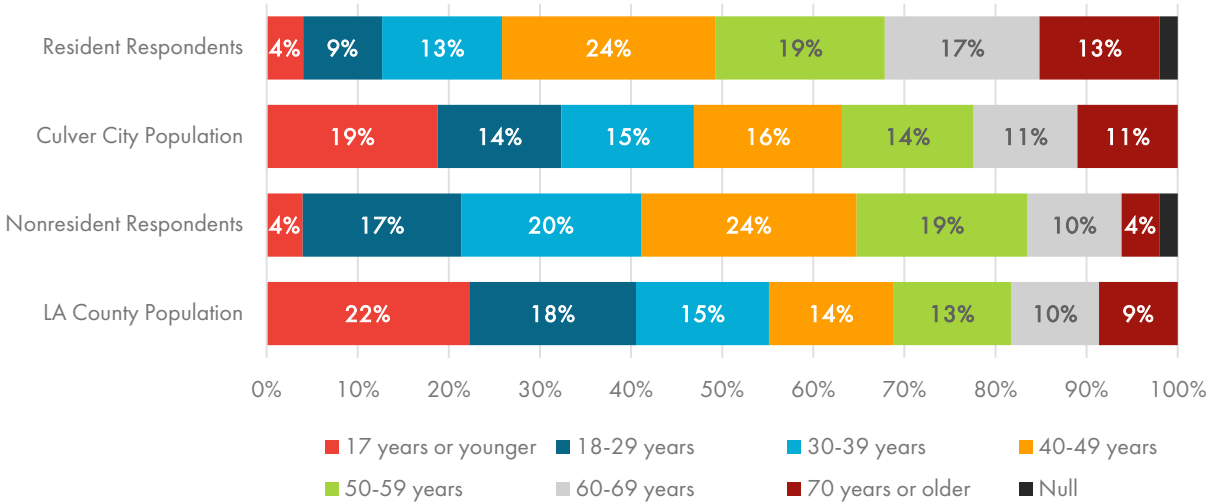
Non-Resident Respondent Demographics - Compared to LA County Demographics



Age or Generational Cohort

Respondents generally skewed older than the population of Culver City or LA County as a whole. Younger people aged 17 years or younger were the most underrepresented demographic in the survey population and people aged 40-49 years were the most overrepresented demographic.

Respondent Age - Compared to Culver City and LA County Population

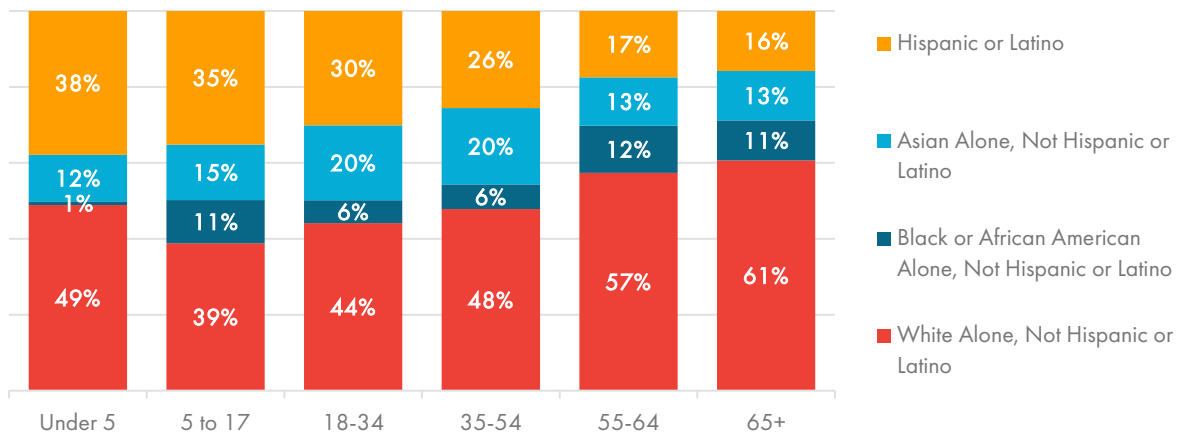


When presenting findings by age in this report, respondent characteristics have been recoded and simplified into the following generational cohorts for all who provided their age range (n=2,486):

- **Millennials and Generation Z** – Includes all respondents aged 39 years or younger (30% of all respondents who provided their age range).
- **Generation X** – Includes all respondents between the ages of 40 and 49 years (24% of all respondents who provided their age range).
- **Baby Boomers and the Silent Generation** – Includes all respondents aged 50 years or older (47% of all respondents who provided their age range).

The overrepresentation of older resident respondents may also explain the overrepresentation of White alone (non-Hispanic or Latinx) respondents, as data from the US Census shows that the older population of Culver City is significantly less diverse than the younger population, particularly the school aged (5 to 17 years) population.

Culver City Population - By Race or Ethnicity and Age



* Note that, for the purposes of this chart, population groups comprising a smaller percentage of the total population in Culver City are not included. Source: Census ACS 2013-2017

Gender

More respondents identified as female alone (57%) than male alone (39%). Some respondents did not identify as male or female (2% identified as queer, non-binary, or other) and others (2%) did not provide an answer. Because the sample size for non-binary respondents is so small (n=43), when presenting findings by gender in this report, only female alone and male alone categories are discussed.

Experiences Related to CCPD and/or Crime

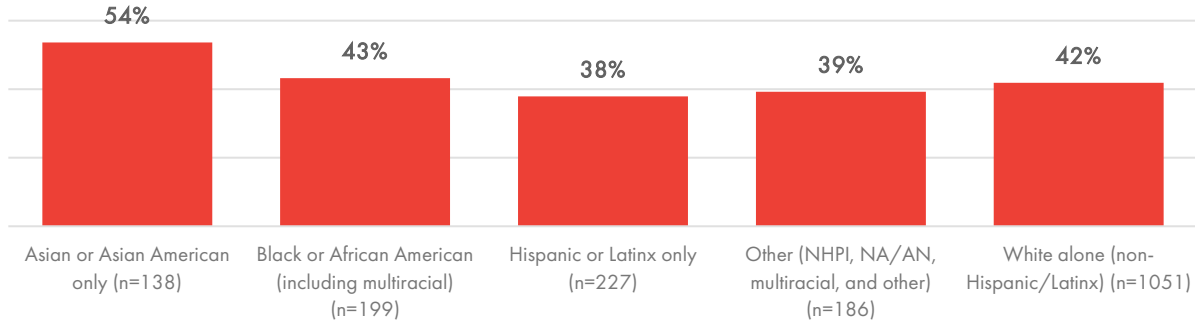
Interactions with CCPD in Past 12 Months

Respondents were asked if they had any of the following types of interactions with CCPD in the past 12 months: Arrest; Filing a police report; Involvement in a traffic accident; Participation in a large public gathering with police presence (e.g. parade, protest); Participation in a neighborhood watch meeting or other community event; Questioning as a witness to a crime; Being stopped by an officer while walking; Being stopped by an officer while driving; Being stopped or searched without warrant or giving consent; and Other.

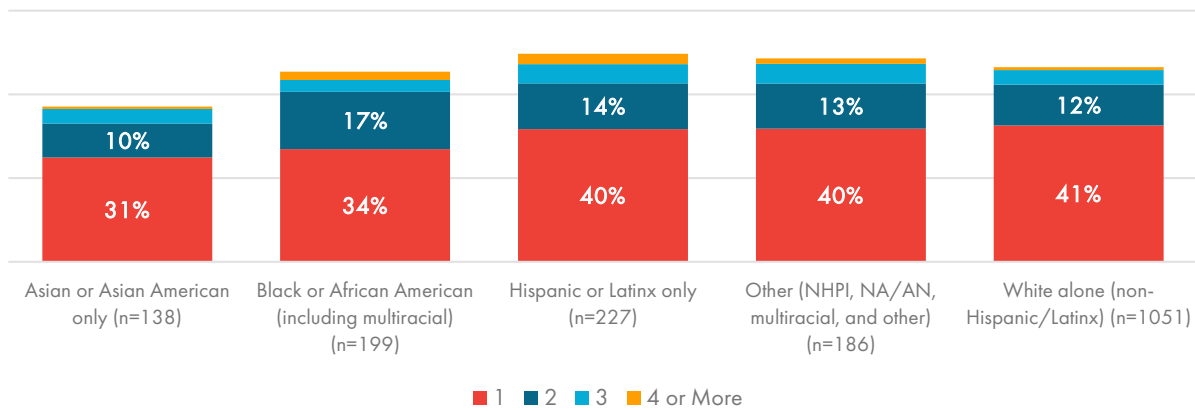
Across all racial or ethnic groups, most respondents have not had any interactions—wanted or unwanted—with CCPD in the past 12 months.

- Asian or Asian American only respondents had the least interaction with CCPD.
- Black or African American (including multiracial) respondents said they had 2 or more interactions with CCPD at higher rates than other racial or ethnic groups.

Percent of Respondents that Had No Interactions with CCPD in Past 12 Months - By Race or Ethnicity



Percent of Respondents that Had 1 or More Interactions with CCPD in Past 12 Months - By Race or Ethnicity



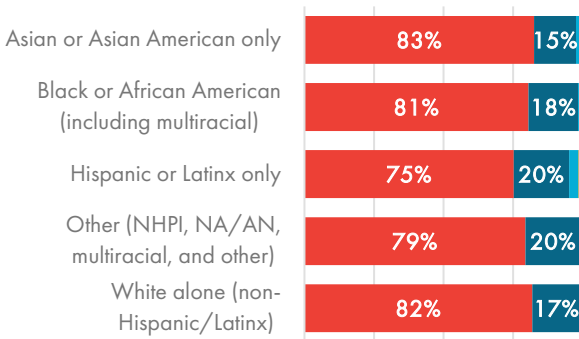
Number of Times Respondents Reported Calling 911 and CCPD Non-Emergency Number in Past 12 Months

Most respondents have not called either 911 or the CCPD Non-Emergency Number in the past year.

- More Hispanic or Latinx respondents said they had called 911 at least once in the past year than respondents of any other race or ethnicity.
- Hispanic or Latinx and White alone respondents have similar practices when it comes to number of times they have called the CCPD non-emergency number in the past year.

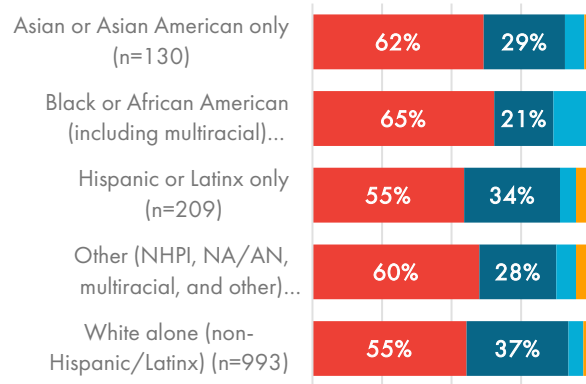
Number of Times Called 911 in the Past Year

- By Race or Ethnicity



■ 0 Times ■ 1-3 Times ■ 4 to 6 times ■ 7 or More Times

Number of Times Called CCPD Non-Emergency Number in the Past Year - By Race or Ethnicity



■ No Times ■ 1-3 Times ■ 4-6 Times ■ 7 or More Times

Comparison to CCPD Arrest Statistics

For the most part, the respondent demographics—resident and nonresident—do not align very closely with the demographics of people arrested by CCPD:

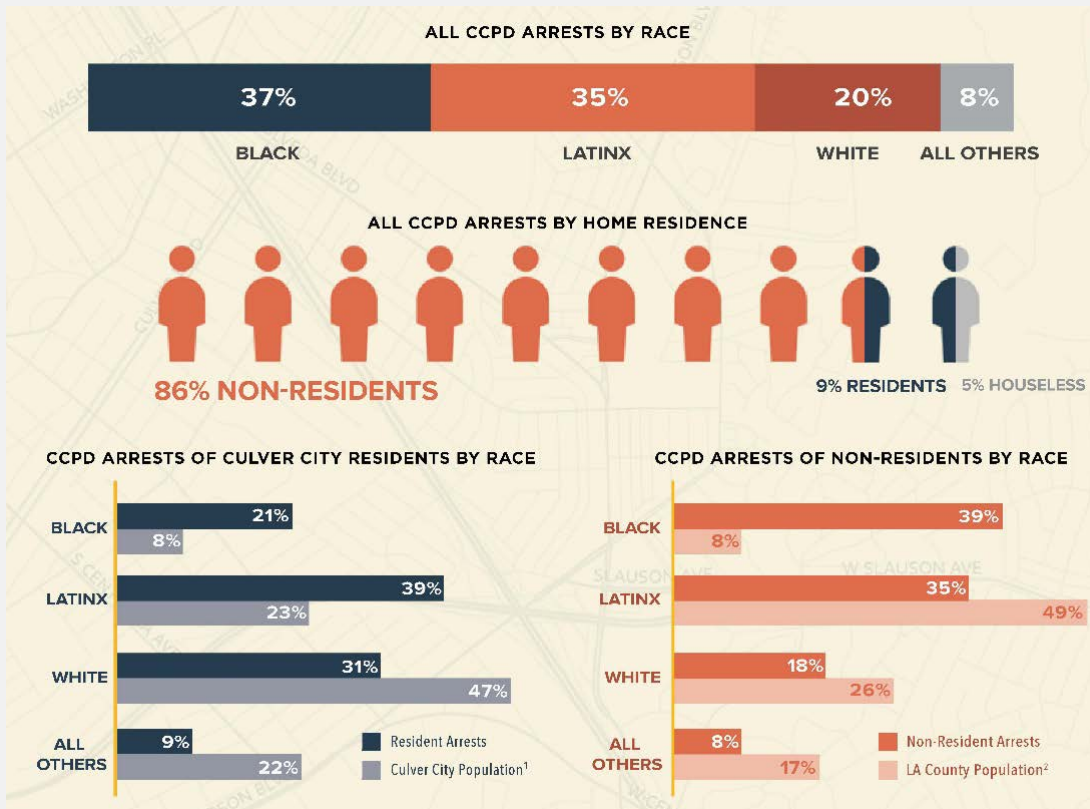
- The number of nonresident respondents was not large enough to allow for meaningful analyses of responses when cross-tabulating data by more than one demographic category. For example, not enough youth of color completed the survey for the research team to analyze their opinions.
- Within the survey population, there were many resident and nonresident respondents who identified as Hispanic or Latinx—nevertheless, this subset of respondents skews higher income than most Hispanic or Latinx in and outside of the City.
- While at least one in three respondents within each racial or ethnic group reported having some interaction with CCPD in the past year, the type of interactions ranged from positive to negative and wanted to unwanted. Further, there was not enough data on the type of interaction to conduct a thorough analysis of how these compared to the most frequent CCPD arrest charges.

Benchmarking: CCPD Arrestee Profile and Charges

In response to a California Public Records Act request submitted by Professor Kelly Lytle Hernández, CCPD provided the Million Dollar Hoods (MDH) Project, at University of California - Los Angeles Bunche Center, datasets of information on all arrests made by CCPD between January 1, 2016 to July 15, 2018.

Million Dollar Hoods Evaluation of CCPD 2016-2018 Arrest Data (2020)

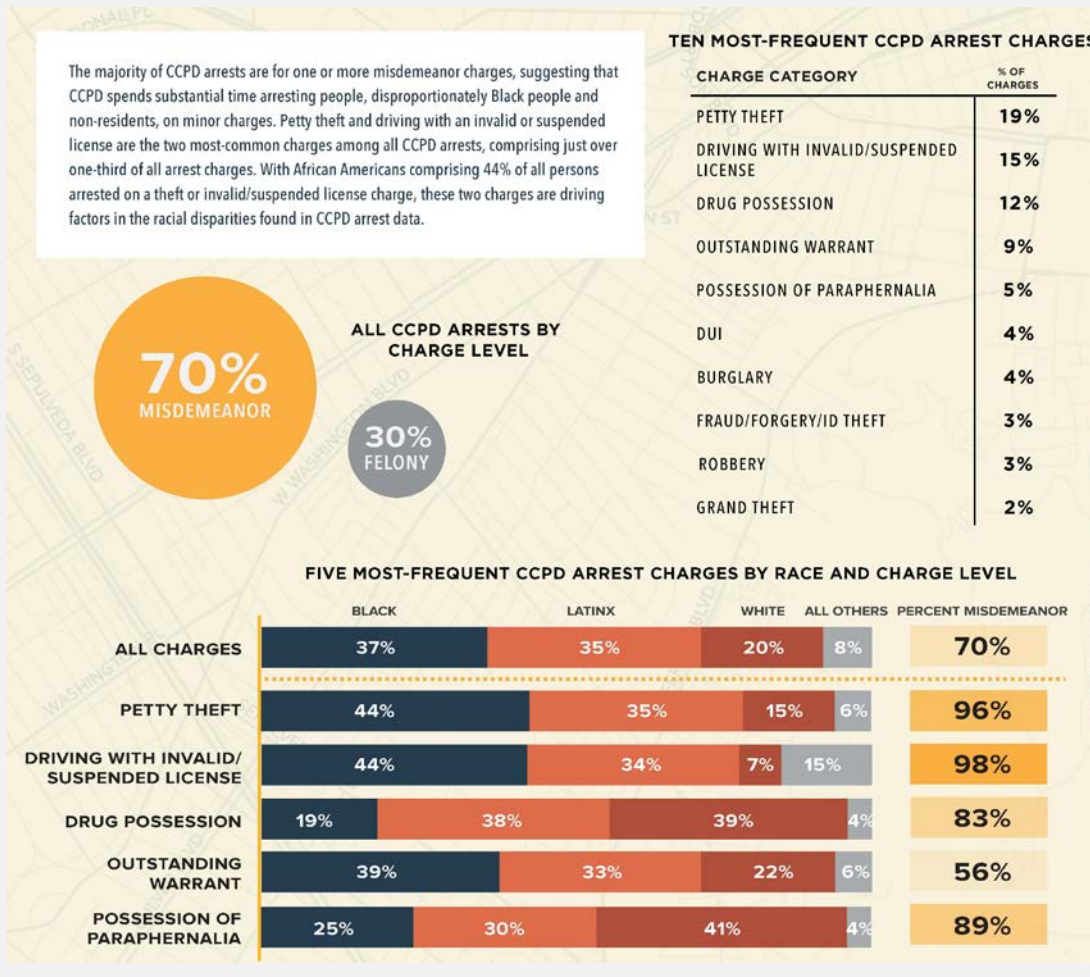
- A key finding from the MDH analysis that shaped the survey was the fact that Black people make up about 45% of all persons charged with theft or driving on a suspended license— with Latinx people making up almost an additional 40% of all persons with these charges—while representing significantly smaller shares of the City’s population.
- Nonresidents make up 86% of all arrests made by CCPD and the unhoused population make up an additional 5% of all arrests.
- Younger people make up significantly more arrests than older people— peaking in the mid-20s range and significantly decreases as age increases.



Benchmarking: CCPD Arrestee Profile and Charges (Contd.)

Million Dollar Hoods Evaluation of CCPD 2016-2018 Arrest Data (2020)

- Petty theft and driving with an invalid or suspended license are the top two most frequent CCPD arrest charges.



Safety

Key Takeaways

Among both resident and nonresident survey respondents, there is broad appreciation of the presence and services of emergency responders, including officers and staff from the Culver City Police Department.

- Overwhelmingly, respondents described public safety as a belief or feeling that they, others, and/or their property are safe from harm.
- Many residents broaden the traditional understanding of public safety to encompass access to healthcare, mental health services, housing, food, and other basic resources. These respondents use words to describe public safety, such as “trust”, “dignity”, “care”, “relationship” and “equality”.
- Most resident respondents consider Culver City to be safe from crime, yet this varies by neighborhood and by race or ethnicity. There is a 12 percentage point difference between the total resident respondents of McLaughlin (85%) and of Park East (97%) who said Culver City is somewhat safe or very safe. There is also an eight percentage point difference between Hispanic or Latinx (95%) and Black or African American (87%) resident respondents’ perception of how safe the City is.

Understandings of Public Safety

What does “public safety” mean in the context of living in, working in, or spending time in Culver City? This open-ended question was the first question of the long-form survey and was intended to provide an understanding of how respondents’ perspectives on safety compared to the wide range of topics and concepts that “public safety” can be used to describe.

SECTION OVERVIEW

Survey respondents were asked to share their perceptions of public safety in the context of living, working, or spending time in Culver City.

This section presents common themes from respondents’ answers to the following questions:

- What does public safety mean to you?
- How safe from crime do you consider Culver City to be?

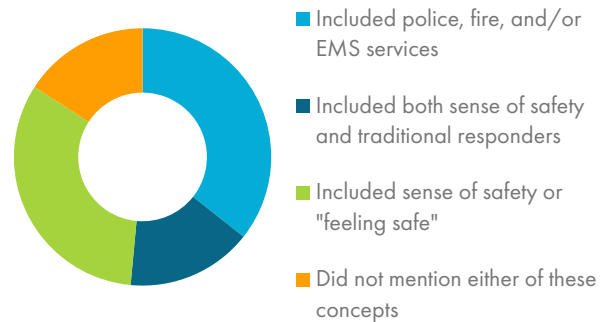
Because respondents often further elaborated on their understanding of safety in other open-ended responses, this section also reflects other responses relevant to the understanding or definition of public safety and what makes people feel safe (or unsafe).

Most Common Elements: Feeling Safe + Government Role in Ensuring Safety

The most common elements to how people (both Culver City residents and other survey respondents) defined public safety are that:

- People should expect or enjoy a **feeling of safety** (48% of respondents described public safety as peace of mind); and
- The **government has a responsibility to create the conditions that give people that feeling of safety** (47% of respondents described public safety as the role or responsibility of a jurisdiction to provide police, fire, and/or EMS first responders).

Resident Definitions of Public Safety
(n=1,322)



Approximately half of survey respondents identified either of these themes – although less than one quarter of respondents included both these concepts in their definition of public safety. Nonetheless, many respondents likely had underlying assumptions that they did not explicitly share in their written responses. Given this, the proportion of Culver City residents who consider *both* “feeling safe” and traditional emergency services (i.e., police, fire, EMS/EMTs) to be core to their understanding of public safety is likely much higher than the percent of respondents who addresses both of these concepts explicitly in their written response.

People who described public safety as a belief/feeling that they, others, and/or their property are safe from harm often noted that they need to feel comfortable walking, living, visiting friends or family, and doing various activities in Culver City, both during the day and at night.

People who identified government departments that provide emergency response services primarily identified police as central to their understanding of public safety, with many respondents also identifying the fire department (and some identifying emergency medical services/technicians).

Distinct Perspectives on Who Can Ensure that a Community Is Safe

Some respondents have a narrow definition of who in a city/community can create the necessary conditions for people to expect or enjoy a feeling of safety—these respondents view the police as the primary responsible actor. Their understanding of public safety is framed by language centered on traditional policing providing the “service” of public safety and includes key words such as: “prompt response time”, “protection”, and “law and order”. A primary outcome of these services that these respondents mentioned most was crime prevention or protection from criminals.

Other respondents have a more expansive understanding of who in a city/community can create those conditions—most of these respondents view police as important, nevertheless they imagine a broadening of the understanding of public safety to include staff from other agencies, residents (neighbors, volunteers, etc.), and others working together to provide services and resources to those in need. Their understanding of public safety is framed by language centered on community building and the social safety net and includes key words such as: “relationships”, “care”, and “dignity”. These respondents primarily identified government as being responsible for ensuring the safety of all people and for promoting equity.

Although both types of respondents regularly use the word "fear" in their description of public safety, they use it in different ways. Among people who describe public safety centered on traditional policing service, the word "fear" is related to crime (e.g. fear of crime, fear of criminals, fear of harm, fear of strangers, etc.). People who use a broader definition of public safety use the word "fear" most often in relationship to police presence (e.g. fear of being profiled by, fear of being harassed by, fear of being physically and/or lethally harmed by police).

Thematic Differences between Generational Cohorts

These themes were consistent not only for the entire survey sample, but also among respondents of different racial/ethnic groups, generational cohorts, and residents compared to nonresidents. Nevertheless, there are significant differences across other themes, especially between generational cohorts:

- The two younger cohorts (40-49, or "Generation X", and under 40, or "Generation Z and Millennials") were more likely to identify the need for people to have access to supportive services (including mental healthcare). They were also more likely to specify that community members (neighbors or professionals) responding and helping others when needed was something that contributed to them feeling safe. Many younger respondents also emphasized that public safety meant that all community members need to feel safe. They also emphasized that harassment, oppression, police intimidation, and police misconduct all make people feel unsafe.
- The older cohort (50 and older, or "Baby Boomer and Silent Generation") was significantly more likely to include a quick and satisfactory response by police, fire, and other emergency responders was central to their definition of public safety (and often identified these as critical to their personal sense of safety).

Although most responses addressed multiple themes (and many address themes in at least two of the three categories listed below), this summary organizes the most common themes into three categories:

- What is necessary to feel and to be safe,
- The role of government in providing services related to public safety and/or establishing the conditions necessary to prevent crime, and
- The importance of a connected and supportive community in ensuring community safety and wellbeing.

What is Needed to Feel and to be Safe

How respondents described the contributing factors to feeling safe from harm varied significantly. Within responses that identified a sense of safety, the following three related themes were most commonly identified.

- **No Crime or Criminals** – Not being afraid of crime or criminals and/or knowing that the police are actively working to prevent and resolve crime was frequently identified as being central to people’s sense of safety.
- **No Oppressive Behavior** – People identified that public safety requires that neither individuals nor government agencies (including the police department) behave in any offensive or biased manner (e.g., sexual harassment, racial profiling, discrimination). Many of these respondents emphasized the importance of knowing that they *and other community members* are safe, regardless of actual or perceived race, economic status, gender, political belief, and other identities or characteristics.
- **No Police Intimidation, Use of Force, or Other Misconduct** – Some respondents explicitly noted that public safety needs to include the absence of unwarranted threats from police to vulnerable or marginalized populations. Responses that identified this suggested limiting police intimidation, surveillance, excessive use of force, or other tactics that make particular groups of people (especially Black or African American residents, workers, and visitors; young men of color; and people experiencing homelessness) feel unsafe and unwelcome in Culver City.

Role of Government Related to Safety

Most respondents who addressed the role of government in public safety focused on police—although many also recognized the importance of fire and medical emergency responders and some

CULVER CITY VOICES

Meaning of “Public Safety”

“How safe do I feel... against crime and other threats against my well-being. How comfortable am I that the police will arrive in time to protect me. And, how comfortable do I feel that the police will not look at me as a suspect just because I am African American.”

- Baby Boomers and Silent Generation,
Female, Black, Resident

“...every person in this community feels safe from any threats of violence or crime no matter their race, gender, or religious identity.”

- Millennials and Generation Z,
Female, White, Resident

“The function of government which ensures the protection of citizens [and] property... against threats to their well-being—and to the prosperity of their communities.”

- Baby Boomers and Silent Generation,
Male, Resident

“People... feel comfortable walking around and using facilities without fear of crime.”

- Baby Boomers and Silent Generation,
Female, White, Resident

“A strong and well-funded police department...”

- Baby Boomers and Silent Generation,
Female, Hispanic or Latinx, Resident

mentioned the built environment related to traffic safety. The following themes were the most commonly identified by respondents who discussed government’s role.

- **Quick and Satisfactory Response by Police, Fire, or Other Emergency Responder** – Many people identified how important they feel it is to have emergency responders be readily available and to have emergency response be prompt, thorough, and/or unbiased.

Some people elaborated on the kind of policing they feel best supports public safety. These responses focused on either of the following:

- **“Strong” Police Presence** – Some people believe that proactive policing is critical to public safety. Many of these respondents also expressed their support for the Culver City Police Department, and some identified that maintaining (or increasing) the current staffing and/or budget for CCPD is necessary for public safety. A few people advocated for *increased* use of force, surveillance and patrolling, and/or other tactics that they feel would deter crime.
- **“Community-Oriented” Police Presence** – Some people identified improvements to policing or to CCPD as necessary for public safety. Suggested improvements included ensuring accountability (i.e., a prompt and appropriate response) to police misconduct, addressing officers’ biases, and strengthening relationships between police officers and community members (especially community members who are people of color and/or not homeowners or business owners).

Some respondents identified the importance of preventing and/or mitigating harm through infrastructure and proactive non-police services.

- **Emergency Preparedness and Response and/or Hazard Mitigation** – Some respondents included being prepared for and responsive to large-scale hazards such as public health emergencies (e.g., COVID-19

CULVER CITY VOICES

Meaning of “Public Safety”

“Having a strong police department that is proactive and stops crime before it starts...”

-Baby Boomers and Silent Generation,
Male, African American, Resident

“...trust, accountability, and empathetic first responders... [with a] relationship with everyone in the community.”

- Millennials and Generation Z,
Female, White, Resident

“[My] holistic view [of safety] ... includes disaster preparedness, public health, mental health services, [and] law enforcement.”

- Generation X, Female, White, Resident

“[Safety includes] protecting and providing infrastructure/resources and support for those in need... this includes housing, food... jobs, healthcare, etc.”

- Millennials and Generation Z,
Male, Multiracial (non-Black), Resident

“Community members and leaders work to decrease threats and incidents of violence towards all our neighbors.”

- Millennials and Generation Z,
Male Hispanic or Latinx, Resident

“[Public safety] includes emergency preparedness as well as affordable housing, ... [safe] transportation, [and] mental health and family counselling.”

- Baby Boomers and Silent Generation,
Female, White, Resident

pandemic), wildfires, and earthquakes as a key element of public safety.

- **Traffic Safety / Complete Streets and Lighting in Public Areas** – A few people included dangers for pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists in their understanding of public safety. Some people identified the maintenance of safe walkways, roadways, parks, public facility or right-of-way lighting, and other public infrastructure maintained by local government as being a core element of safety.

Importance of a Connected, Supportive Community

Many respondents recognized how structural racism and other systemic inequities (including the unfair distribution of resources) relate to public/community safety. Many people also believe that public safety is supported when the root causes of violence and crime are addressed, and when community members are connected to one another and to supportive resources. People who identified the importance of a connected and supportive community attribute crime to systemic inequities and insufficient connections/relationships between community members – a sharp contrast to the beliefs expressed by some respondents who support a “strong” police force that crime is the result of individual character flaws or someone making the wrong choice.

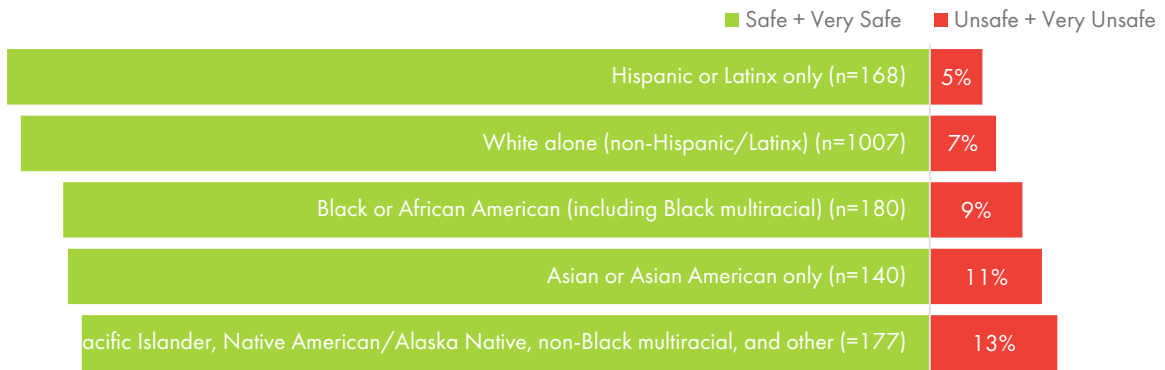
- **Access to Healthcare (including Mental Healthcare) and Other Services** – Many people described public safety as being collective well-being that can be achieved through a caring, empathetic, and equitable community (including but not limited to government) that ensures that people’s basic needs are met and that they are able to thrive. Basic needs that were identified include health care, housing, mental health support, water, food, and other resources. Many respondents that described public safety in this manner also specified the importance of targeting resources towards vulnerable and/or marginalized groups, including people experiencing homelessness or serious mental illness.
- **Community Relationships** – Some people expressed that collective well-being can be achieved through relationships between community members that include mutual respect, understanding, and support. Many of these respondents identified that such relationships need to exist specifically among neighbors and community members, as well as between community members and government employees (including police officers).
- **People or Appropriate Agencies (in Addition to CCPD) Respond to Needs** – Some respondents identified that public safety is supported (and they feel safer) when people in a community are responsive to one another’s needs. These descriptions of public safety included examples of neighbors and people walking by helping when someone is hurt or in danger. Some of these people also identified that they wanted to feel like various needs would receive an appropriate response, whether from another community member or a mental health professional or someone else with relevant skills and knowledge (other than police officers, although some people suggested that non-police partner with police officers in some situations).

Perceived Safety of Culver City

The survey asked people, “How safe from crime do you consider Culver City to be?” The vast majority of respondents identified Culver City as very safe or somewhat safe, although responses varied somewhat by race/ethnicity and neighborhood. Of resident respondents that shared their race/ethnicity:

- Hispanic or Latinx (94%) and White (93%) respondents were most likely to feel that Culver City is be somewhat or very safe from crime.
- Black or African American (including multiracial respondents who selected Black or African American) and Asian or Asian American respondents were less likely to feel that Culver City is somewhat or very safe from crime (88% for both).
- Respondents who identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, Native American or Alaska Native, Multiracial (excluding those who selected Black or African American), or another race/ethnicity) were least likely to feel that Culver City is somewhat or very safe from crime (86%).

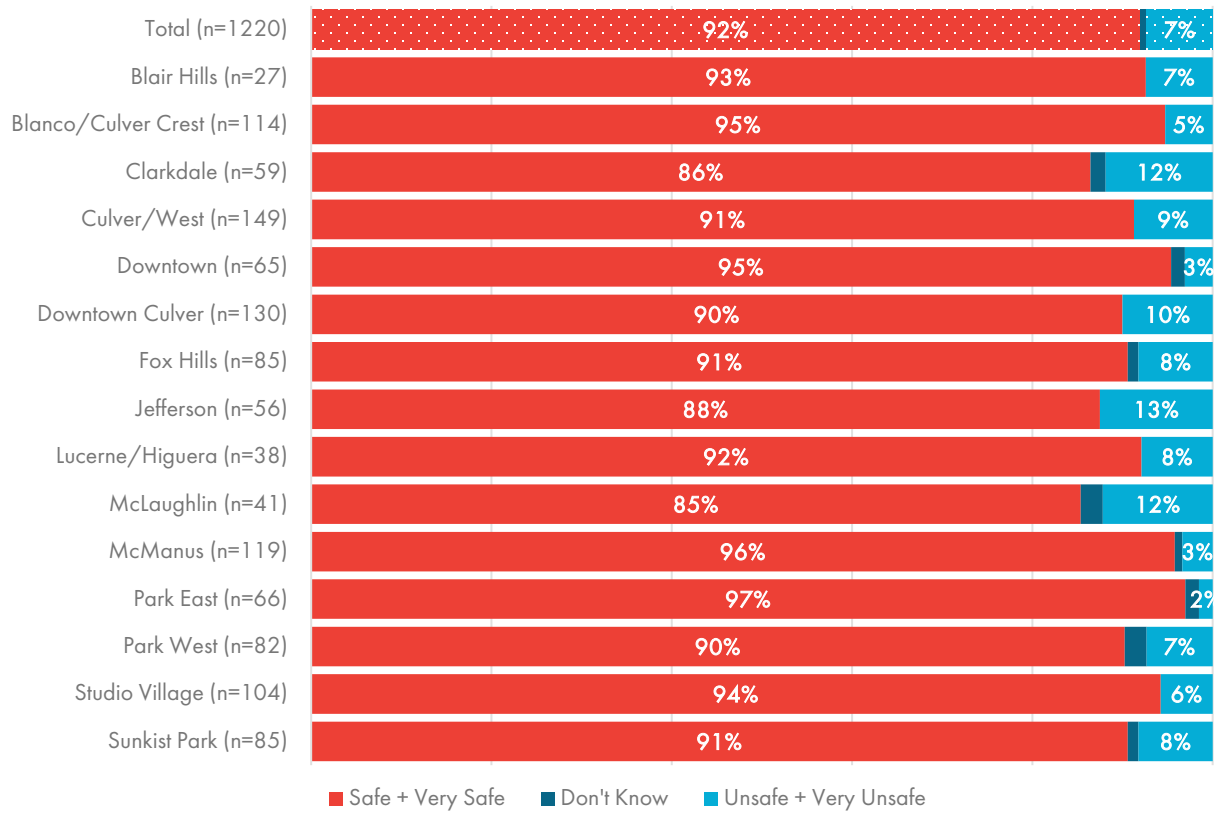
Residents' Perception of Safety by Race/Ethnicity



Of resident respondents that provided information about their neighborhood, 92% of residents perceive Culver City as Safe or Very Safe, but this varies by neighborhood:

- Blanco/Culver Crest, MacManus, and Park East resident respondents all have higher rates of perceiving Culver City as Safe or Very Safe (95%, 96%, and 97%, respectively). These neighborhoods have higher concentrations of owner-occupied households and, in most cases, also have higher concentrations of White residents.
- Clarkdale, Jefferson, and McLaughlin resident respondents were more likely than others to say Culver City is Unsafe or Very Unsafe (12%, 12%, and 13%, respectively). These neighborhoods have a higher concentration of low-income households, have more people living below 200% of the federal poverty level, and/or have a higher concentration of renter-occupied households.

How safe from crime do you consider Culver City to be?
Resident Responses by Neighborhood

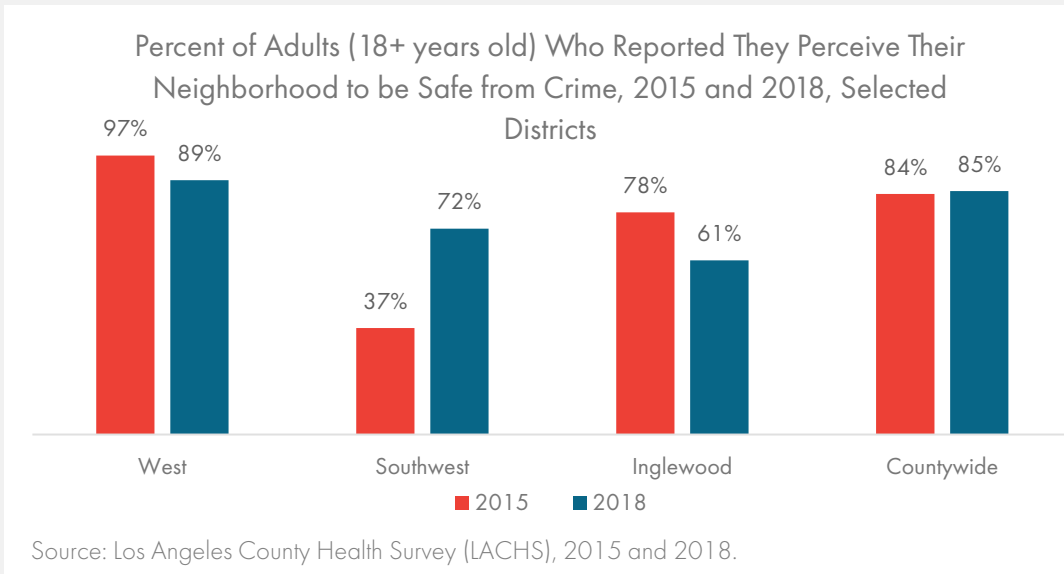


Benchmarking: Safe from Crime

The following data points are from recent regional surveys and are provided as a point of comparison, or benchmarking, for data collected through the City of Culver City’s Public Safety Review process.

Los Angeles County Health Survey, Los Angeles County Public Health Department (2015 and 2018)

- Culver City data align closely with those from the Los Angeles County Health Survey, in which adult respondents are asked how safe from crime they consider *their neighborhoods* to be.
- Respondents in Los Angeles County’s Health District 84 (West), which encompasses Culver City and other West LA neighborhoods and jurisdictions, are more likely than residents of LA County overall to report feeling safe in their neighborhood (89% versus 85% respectively in 2018). They are also much more likely to report feeling safe in their neighborhood compared to residents of adjacent neighborhoods or jurisdictions, including Southwest and Inglewood.



A map of the Health Districts is included in the Appendix.

Perceptions of Law Enforcement and Culver City Services

Key Takeaways

Among respondents, there is a lot of expected variation in perceptions of law enforcement and public safety by race or ethnicity, by age, by gender, and even by nonresidents' relationship to Culver City.

- Black respondents were the least likely to report feeling safe in the presence of CCPD compared to other racial groups (for both residents and nonresidents); this was aligned with responses by race to "Most sworn law enforcement officers care about me and my well-being" -- also with consistent percentages of "Don't Know."
- There is a consistent pattern in differences between how younger people (aged 29 and younger) and older people (50 years and older) perceive law enforcement.
- Even when comparing to other highly rated City services, police services were ranked lowest for all non-White racial/ethnic groups.
- As the number of years that respondents reported living in Culver City went up, so did their desire to have CCPD spend more time in their neighborhood.

Perceptions of Law Enforcement

The survey included several questions designed to gauge both general perceptions of law enforcement (e.g. as a general practice and/or relating to police departments, officers, or staff) and to assess differences in perceptions for different demographics groups.

SECTION OVERVIEW

Survey respondents were asked to describe or rate their perceptions of law enforcement (in general and in Culver City in specific) and to rate various city services.

In this section you will find analyses of responses to the following questions:

- Perceptions of relationships with law enforcement officers and with CCPD officers and staff
- Perceptions of how CCPD treats residents and nonresidents
- Likelihood to initiate contact with Culver City Police Department
- Likelihood to contact law enforcement if experience or witness crime
- Recent changes in respondents' feelings about law enforcement
- Resident rating / satisfaction with City services
- Resident perceptions of relationship between CCPD and community members

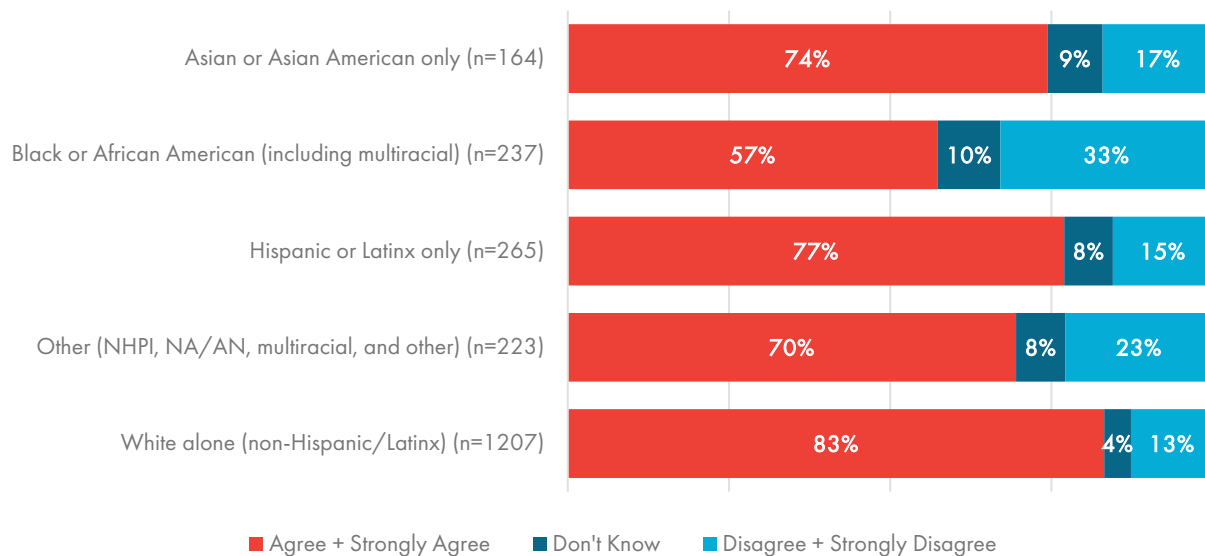
Perceptions of Positive or Negative Relationships with Law Enforcement Officers

Respondents were presented two statements regarding their perceived relationship with law enforcement officers, in general, and of feeling safe in the presence of Culver City Police Department (CCPD) officers. They were asked to rate each on a scale of agreement (strongly agree to strongly disagree or don't know). Both statements had a positive framing to relationships:

Statement 1 - "Most sworn law enforcement officers care about me and my well-being"

- There is significant variation in the number of White alone (83%) respondents who said they "agree or strongly agree" that most law enforcement officers care about them and their wellbeing compared to the number of Black or African American respondents who said the same (57%).
- In addition to the difference by race or ethnicity, there is also a wide gap between respondents' level of agreement when looking at their age: at least eight in ten adults over the age of 50 years said they agree or strongly agree, while less than six in ten young people under the age of 29 years said the same.

Most sworn law enforcement officers care about me and my well-being (all respondents) - by Race

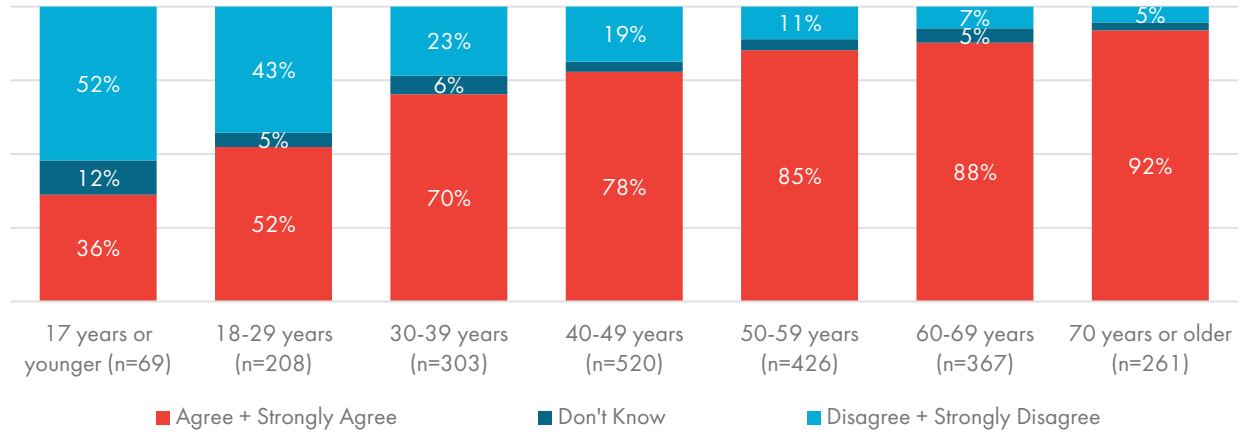


Statement 2 - "I feel safe in the presence of Culver City Police Department (CCPD) officers and staff"

- Responses were starkly different for younger respondents, with half of under 18 respondents reporting they do not feel safe in the presence of CCPD. Responses were starkly different for younger respondents, with half of under 18 respondents reporting they do not feel safe in the presence of CCPD. As respondents' ages increase, more respondents reported feeling safe with CCPD officers and staff while fewer reported not feeling safe.

- Only 60% of Black or African American respondents said they feel safe in the presence of CCPD, compared to 83% of White and 78% of Hispanic or Latinx respondents.

I feel safe in the presence of Culver City Police Department (CCPD) officers and staff (all respondents)

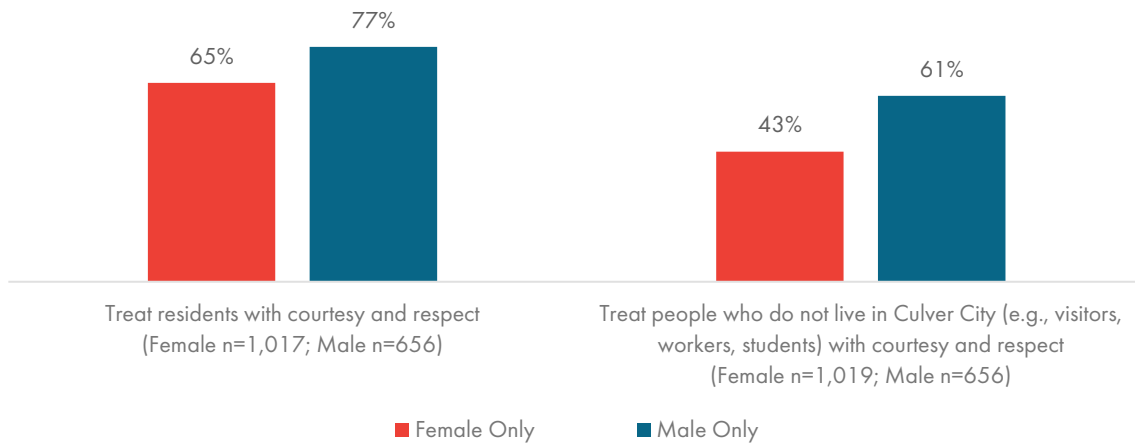


Perceptions of How CCPD Treats Residents and Nonresidents

Respondents were presented two statements related to their perceived understanding of Culver City Police Department (CCPD) officers’ courteous or respectful treatment of residents and nonresidents and were asked to rate each on a scale of agreement.

- Resident respondents in each racial/ethnic group were significantly less likely to believe that CCPD treats non-residents with courtesy and respect—approximately 20 percentage points less for all except for Hispanic or Latinx, which only decreased by 10 percentage points. Only half of Culver City resident respondents believe that CCPD officers treat people who do not live in the city (i.e., non-residents) with courtesy and respect.
- Female resident respondents were less likely than male resident respondents to agree that CCPD officers and staff treat residents with courtesy and respect (12 percentage points lower) and that they treat non-residents with courtesy and respect (18 percentage points lower). Both male and female resident respondents were less likely to think that CCPD officers and staff treat non-residents with courtesy and respect than think CCPD officers and staff treat residents with courtesy and respect.

CC Residents who believe that CCPD officers and staff...



Likelihood to Contact Law Enforcement If Experience or Witness Crime

Respondents were presented with an additional four statements related to their likelihood to initiate contact with CCPD in specific situations and were asked to rate each on a scale of agreement (strongly agree to strongly disagree or don't know).

- The vast majority of respondents said they would report it to law enforcement if they were physically assaulted, saw someone else being physically assaulted, experienced a theft or property damage, or witnessed theft or property damage.

Younger respondents were less likely to say that they would report it to law enforcement if they were physically assaulted, saw someone else being physically assaulted, experienced a theft or property damage, or witnessed theft or property damage. They were also more likely to say they did not know whether they would report these situations.

Recent Changes in Respondents' Feelings about Law Enforcement

Respondents were asked if their feelings towards law enforcement have changed in the last six months and elaborate if their feelings have recently changed. In general, there is an even split in whether resident respondents' feelings about law enforcement have changed in the last six months (48% said yes and 52% said no). More White resident respondents report having their feelings about law enforcement change in the last six months than any other racial/ethnic group.

There is no clear relationship between residents' reporting of changed feelings and whether those feelings are more positive or more negative. Across race, age, and other respondent characteristics, the responses were nuanced. Some felt more appreciative of CCPD, others felt surprised or angered by the behavior of CCPD in recent months, and many more were somewhere in between or trying to make sense of what they had recently observed as the issue became more prominent community dialogues, social media, and mainstream media.

Benchmarking: Changes in Respondents' Feelings about Law Enforcement

The data points are from recent national polls and are provided as a point of comparison, or benchmarking, for data collected through the City of Culver City's Public Safety Review process.

Health Tracking Poll, Kaiser Family Foundation (June 2020)

- There is significant support (64% of respondents) for recent nationwide protests against police violence. Responses varied by race, with Black respondents having the highest rate of support (84%) followed by Hispanic (64%) and White (61%) respondents.
- One in three Black respondents (30%) reported feeling they were treated unfairly because of their race or ethnicity in dealings with police, such as traffic incidents. This is three times the rate of Hispanic respondents (11%) and ten times the rate of White respondents (3%).

CULVER CITY VOICES

Feelings about Law Enforcement

"I have developed more empathy for both sides: those that state they have been unfairly harassed by police due to their race, as well as for the police officers that feel unfairly attacked for being racist."

- Baby Boomers and Silent Generation,
Female, White, Resident

"I believe [Police] budgets should be reduced, and the saved money should instead be invested in social infrastructure like schools, social services, housing, etc. I want to be clear that the foregoing doesn't mean that I think police are bad"

- Millennials and Generation Z,
Male, White, Resident

"As I've researched more information about the record of the Culver City PD, I've become more unsettled and upset about the treatment of people of color. Beside my own experience with CCPD."

- Millennials and Generation Z,
Female, Black, Resident

"I have come to respect the job that our police do a... lot more."

- Millennials and Generation Z,
Gender Nonconforming, Black, Resident

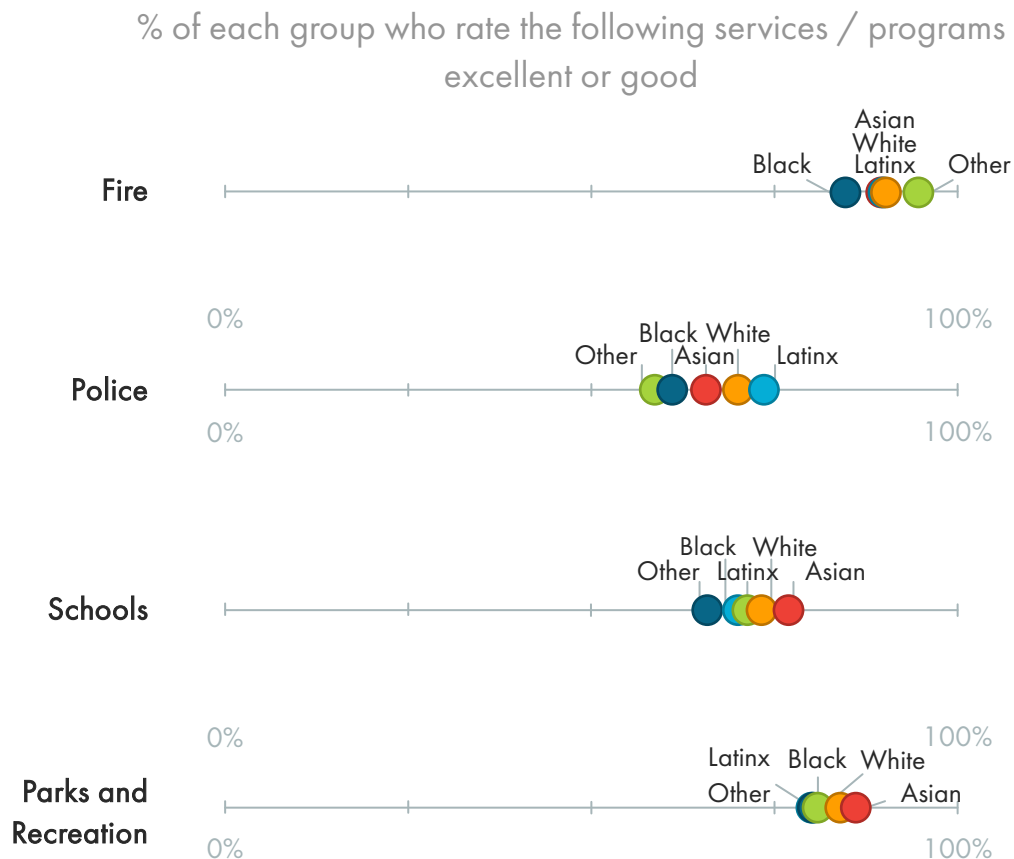
"I've grown more wary of the decision process that leads to the use of force. Are officers being trained adequately? Are they being held accountable to a high moral/ethical standard?"

- Generation X, Male, Asian, Resident

Resident Rating/Satisfaction with City Services

Respondents were asked to rate the quality of public safety services (i.e. Fire Department, Police Department, and Emergency Preparedness Division) along with other services or programs provided by, or within, the City. This question was intended to develop a comparison benchmark for evaluation of CCPD, by residents and by specific groups of the population, in comparison to other high-rated City Services.

- Generally, the Fire Department has the highest rating of all public safety services provided by the City, followed by Parks and Recreation and schools.
- In all groups by race or ethnicity, at least 25% of the population rates the Police Department as poor or fair.
- Police ratings have the widest margin between those who rate them most highly versus those who rate least highly: 73% of Hispanic and Latinx respondents rated them as excellent or good, compared to only 58% of respondents who identified as Other for race/ethnicity.

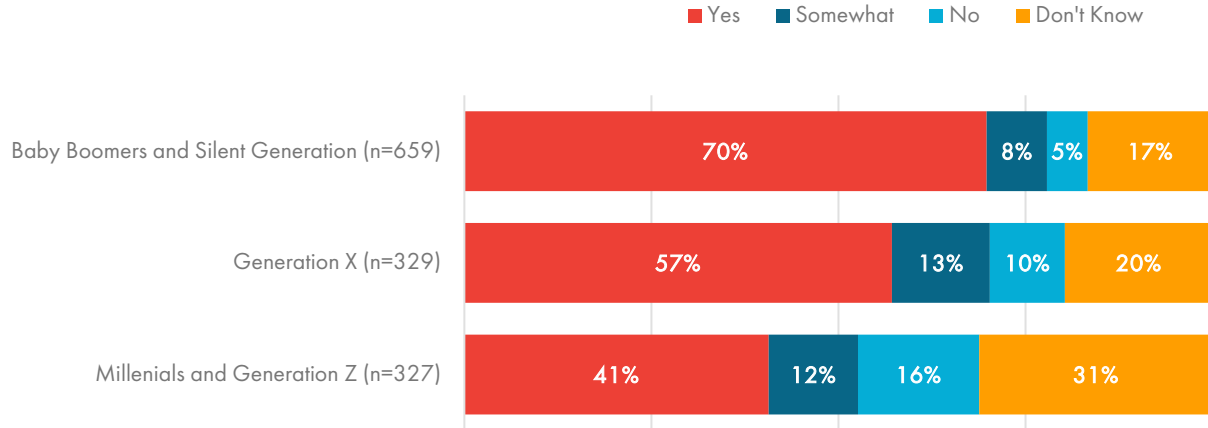


In addition, residents were asked to rate their level of satisfaction with CCPD responses or actions taken during interactions with the respondent. Within the resident respondent sample, satisfaction by race or ethnicity was generally less disparate than by generational cohort or by gender:

- About one in ten respondents in each racial or ethnic group said they were not satisfied with the response/action.

- Three times as many young people (16%) compared to older people (5%) said they were not satisfied with the response/action; young people were also most likely to say they didn't know if the response/action was satisfactory.

Satisfaction with CCPD Action/Response to Call
- by Generational Cohort, Resident Only



Resident Perceptions of Relationship between CCPD and Community Members

Summary of Qualitative Themes

Responses to the question of perceived quality or character of relationships between CCPD and community members were generally positive, but with qualifiers (e.g., could always be better, fine, positive for non-criminals, has been less positive recently because people are not supporting CCPD). In addition to identifying ways in which relationships could be better, many respondents identified a difference in the dynamics of the relationships of CCPD with different members of the community:

- **Businesses** – Some respondents said CCPD has a positive relationship with businesses or business owners. This aligns closely with many respondents view of “protection of businesses and property” as a central function of public safety. This is in terms of fostering a perceived feeling of safety for patrons and of protecting community assets (e.g. protection of businesses during times of public upheaval, such as riots or the demonstrations against police brutality).
- **Renters vs. Owners** – Some respondents shared observations that described how they perceive CCPD relating differently with renters and owners.
- **Non-White vs. White Only People** – Many respondents emphasized people in different racial/ethnic groups being treated differently and/or that youth do not have a good relationship with CCPD. People of all racial/ethnic groups noted this.

Residents’ Desire to Have CCPD Spend More/Same/Less Time in Area

In general, most people said they want CCPD to spend more or the same amount of time in their area, but this varied across groups:

CULVER CITY VOICES

CCPD Relationships with the Community

“[They] are very friendly with the business community [and] certain more conservative homeowners who support them... relationships with other community members are very poor, particularly due to [CCPD] denying some of the problems they have had and because of their lack of transparency. It is extremely upsetting to see the police... press releases about crime as crime is going down.

- Baby Boomers and Silent Generation,
Female, White, Resident

“I can see that they are trying, coming out to be seen, but it is really about the change in attitude... More teaching. More plainclothes officers standing in the background while [other] professionals... are the face of services... accessible to ALL.”

- Generation X, Female, White, Resident

“I think the police have a GREAT relationship with HOMEOWNERS but have a somewhat suspect relationship with RENTERS. But that is rightfully so.”

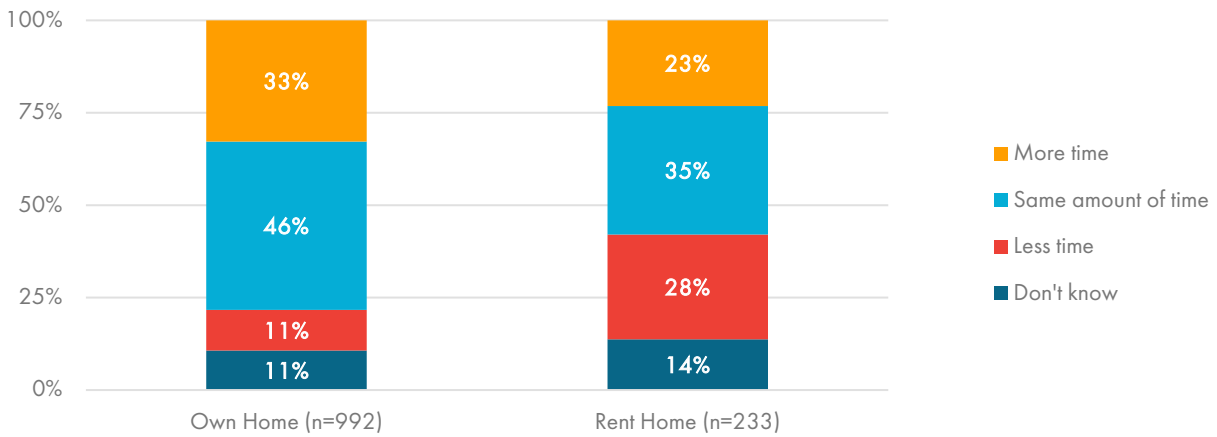
Millennials and Generation Z,
White, Male, Resident

“Neutral. Concerned that the CCPD is only following 3 of the 8 recommended actions from [the] 8cantwait [campaign].”

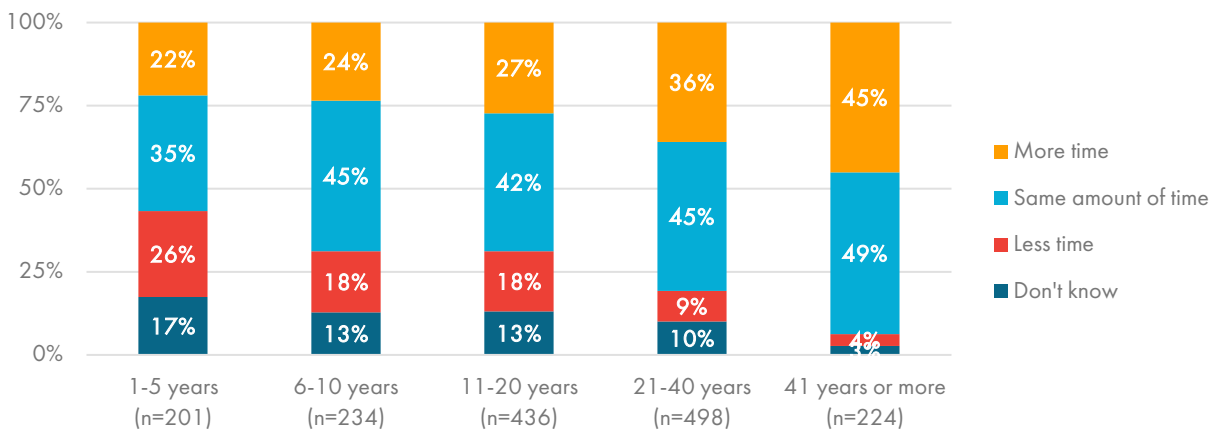
Generation X, White, Female, Resident

- Almost one third of renters (28%), compared to only one in ten homeowners, said they want CCPD to spend less time in their neighborhood.
- As the number of years that respondents reported living in Culver City went up, so did their desire to have CCPD spend more time in their neighborhood: While only 22% of residents who have been in Culver City between one and five years said they want CCPD to spend more time in their neighborhood, twice as many of residents who have lived in the city 41 years or more said the same.
- Nonresident respondents who work or attend school in Culver want the police to spend more time near their place of work.

Residents' Desire for CCPD to Spend More/Same/Less Time in Their Neighborhood - by Tenure



Residents' Desire for CCPD to Spend More/Same/Less Time in their Neighborhoods - by Years Living in Culver City



Alternatives and Potential Shifts in CCPD Responsibilities and Responses

Key Takeaways

- There is significant support for making some modifications to how CCPD officers interact with community members (with respondents interested in minor as well as major changes).
- Most respondents across diverse demographic groups support deploying non-law enforcement professionals (either as a team with officers or without officers) in response to mental health concerns and people who are homeless.
- Respondents in different generations have significantly different views of who should respond to quality of life situations and whether sworn CCPD officers should continue providing certain services.

Does Public Safety in Culver City Need to be Reimagined?

Nearly half of resident respondents (48%) believe that public safety needs to be reimagined in Culver City—and 13% of people do not know. Responses to this question varied somewhat for different demographic groups.

- More than half of female resident respondents (53%) believe that public safety in Culver City should be reimagined, compared to 41% of male resident respondents.
- Younger resident respondents are more likely to believe that public safety in Culver City should be reimagined than older resident respondents (84% of those under 18 years old compared to 32% of those 70 years or older).

SECTION OVERVIEW

Survey respondents were asked to provide their opinions on alternatives and potential shifts to CCPD responsibilities and responses. The questions were designed to identify people's opinions about both very specific situations and services as well as an understanding of how people feel about the idea of reimagining how public safety is understood and addressed by City government. For the situations and services, alternative examples were not provided.

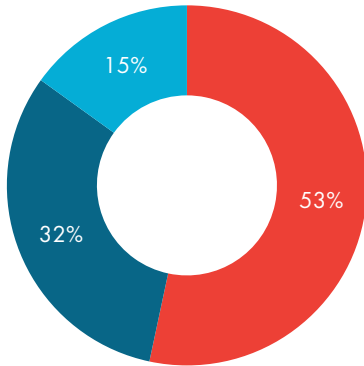
In this section you will find an overview of the following responses:

- Whether public safety needs to be "reimagined"?
- Priorities for potential reallocation of funds from CCPD to other agencies or services in Culver City
- How important people feel it is for CCPD officers or staff to provide specific services
- Who should respond to specific situations for which police are often currently called
- Residents' reactions to a possible policy related to community policing in Culver City

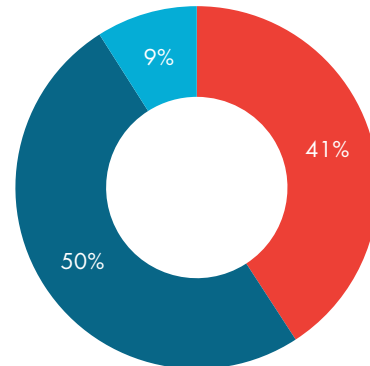
- Resident respondents grouped into the category of Other for race/ethnicity: were most likely to think public safety should be reimagined (59%) followed by resident respondents identified as Black (including multiracial) (53%), then Asian or Asian American (49%), White (48%), and Hispanic/Latinx (41%).

Whether Public Safety Needs to be Reimagined

Female residents (n=956)

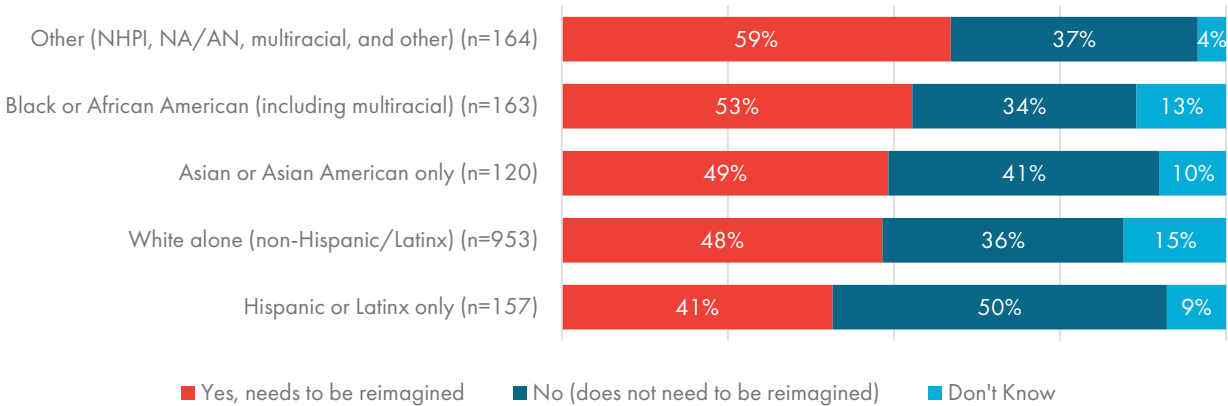


Male residents (n=610)



■ Yes
■ No
■ Don't Know

Resident Responses to If Public Safety Needs to be Reimagined - by Race or Ethnicity



Benchmarking: Reimagining Public Safety

The data points are from recent national polls and are provided as a point of comparison, or benchmarking, for data collected through the City of Culver City's Public Safety Review process.

Gallup Panel, Gallup (June-July 2020)

- Nearly all American adults believe that changes are needed to policing in the United States (58% believe major changes are needed, 36% believe minor changes are needed).
- Of all non-White respondent groups, Hispanic respondents are most likely to have a moderate view of changes needed (33% said minor changes are needed).
- Young people favor major changes at significantly higher rate, with respondents aged 18-34 nearly twice as likely as those 65 and over to favor major changes (81% vs 46%).

Potential Reallocation of Funds

What does "defund the police" mean to you?

To gain an understanding of how Culver City community members interpret the phrase, "defund the police," the survey invited respondents to share what it means to them. While the written responses to this question were diverse and varied in complexity, there is a great deal of agreement that the phrase advocates for shifting some CCPD funding (but not all) to other departments and/or non-law enforcement professionals who are able to address community issues in Culver City.

Most respondents (among both residents and nonresidents) understand "defund the police" as meaning that some funding should be taken away from the CCPD.

- Nearly all these respondents also understand the phrase as being shorthand for shifting resources from policing to support services and resources that strengthen the social safety net. Many respondents also expressed that professionals and agencies or departments other than the police are better able to respond to certain situations and to provide specific services (most related to homelessness).
- A small number of people expressed their view about cutting the CCPD budget in half. Many agree some changes are needed but worry that such a drastic cut so suddenly would cause more problems, since no infrastructure is currently in place to support shifting certain services and responsibilities away from CCPD.

Many resident respondents voiced a very strong opposition to the slogan and think that it would be a bad idea to implement at any level. Their primary concerns are related to their understanding of public safety—they fear that decreasing funding for CCPD will encourage crime and make them less safe.

- A small group of people expressed their view that this phrase and concept are only supported by socialists, anarchists, or other radicals who want to abolish the police.

Most respondents expressed support for some balance or middle ground, noting their support for some level of changes related to the budget and/or practices of the Culver City Police Department while also expressing support for police response and services overall.

- Many respondents who disapprove of the framing of “defunding the police” also expressed support for reimagining safety, reforming or increasing trainings for officers and CCPD, and/or reducing racial profiling.

Benchmarking: Defund the Police

The data points are from recent national polls and are provided as a point of comparison, or benchmarking, for data collected through the City of Culver City’s Public Safety Review process.

Morning Consult/Politico Poll (June 2020)

- Most registered voters (58%) oppose the “defund the police” movement. However, voters are split in their feelings about redirecting police funding (43% support, 42% oppose).
- This is starkly different by race: 46% of White voters oppose redirecting police funding to communities, compared to 18% of Black voters.

CULVER CITY VOICES

Meanings of “Defund the Police”

“Moving money from the police to social services. Also means less officers on the streets to protect us from criminals.”

- Black, Male, 18-29 years old

“It means taking some of your budget to fund other things, like social workers and programs to help kids not get into gangs and crime. The thing is, those take time to develop, and I think there is a lot of opportunistic crime”

- White, Female, Does Not Know if Public Safety Needs to be Reimagined

“Total and utter disregard for the lives, safety and well-being of law-abiding residents and their family, friends, and visitors.”

- Hispanic, Male, Public Safety Does Not Need to be Reimagined

“A poorly worded slogan for the idea of rethinking police duties and practices.”

- White, Male, Public Safety Needs to be Reimagined

“Funding mental health services... to stop crimes before they occur.”

- Female, Hispanic or Latinx, 17 years or younger

“It means criminals will feel emboldened and more likely to hurt me or my property”

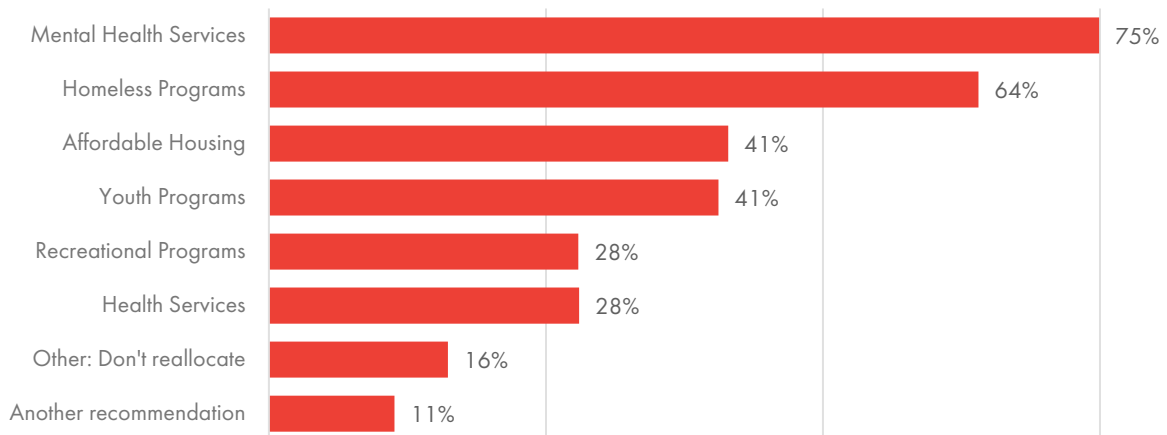
- White, Male, 70 years or older

Resident Recommendations for Potential Reallocation of Funds

Respondents were asked about what other city services, programs, or priorities should be funded if any funding were reallocated from the Culver City Police Department budget.

- Three in four (75%) resident respondents would like to see any reallocated funding go to mental health services and nearly two in three (64%) would like to see it go to homeless programs.
- Nearly half (41%) of resident respondents would like to see any reallocated funding go to affordable housing or youth programs.
- One in ten respondents shared in the optional write-in response that they do not want any CCPD funding to be reallocated.
- Although respondents could select as many topics as they wanted for this question, more than half indicated their priorities by selecting only 1, 2 or 3 of the topics.

Residents Recommendations for How Any Funding that Is Reallocated from CCPD (if any) Should be Used (n=1,368)



Many resident respondents also shared their recommendations for additional places to direct any reallocated funds and ideas for other public safety alternatives. The suggestions respondents made align closely with themes from how people define public safety. The most common suggestions were for the City: to increase funding for community relationships and events, to make changes to how CCPD operates (e.g., how officers spend time, mandatory trainings), to hire more social services employees, to either maintain CCPD's status quo or increase CCPD funding, and to increase oversight and accountability for CCPD officers.

- **Community Relationships and Events** – Most people who identified this as a priority want to see more community relationship-building through small and large events that celebrate cultural diversity and create forums or dialogues for people to listen to one another. Some people want CCPD to attend these events or become more connected to the community in other ways. Others want the events to be focused on emergency preparedness and other topics of public safety.
- **Changes to the Culver City Police Department** – Many respondents who suggested funds be spent on changes to CCPD expressed support for the Chief's recommendation for more bike or horse

patrols and/or recommended an increase in trainings for officers other CCPD staff (primarily focused on de-escalation skills, implicit bias, and other content to help officers respond more effectively to various situations).

- **Additional Non-Law Enforcement Professionals** - Some people suggested the City explore ways to fund more paid positions within its social services staff, rather than rely on volunteers. A few people wrote that any funds that might be reallocated from CCPD should support whichever departments take on the responsibility to provide specific services and/or respond to certain situations.
- **CCPD Status Quo or Increased Funding for CCPD** - Some people expressed strong support for the status quo or advocated to increase funding for the CCPD. Within this relatively small group of responses, many people expressed their fear of changing conditions related to the pandemic, protests, and economic recession.
- **Oversight and Accountability** – Some people suggested the creation of an oversight board or providing other additional oversight of CCPD.

CULVER CITY VOICES

Ideas for Reallocation of Funds

“I want teams of community helpers out and about. I love that sort of community involvement.”

- Male, White, 40-49 Years

“Train cops for longer than 6 months. If it takes a lawyer to learn the law in 8 years, officers should [receive more training] if they are to uphold it.”

- Female, Hispanic or Latinx,
Under 17 Years

“Bicycle cops on the bike path, horse cops downtown, traffic enforcement not being cops, and more public safety training. More interfaith, interracial, socio-economic educational events”

- Female, White, 60-69 Years

“Create paid positions for certain community members who are skilled in specific areas... Others can be volunteers.”

- Male, White, 40-49 Years

“Do not defund. Give the Culver PD the proper funding for additional training.”

- Male, White, 40-49 Years

“Civilian citizen oversight committee of police behavior, reports, etc. Policy changes that hold police accountable when they've used excessive force, racially profiled, used firearms towards unarmed people, etc.”

- Black or African American, Male, 40-49 Years

Benchmarking: Reallocating Police Budgets, Supporting Alternatives

The data points are from recent national polls and are provided as a point of comparison, or benchmarking, for data collected through the City of Culver City's Public Safety Review process.

American Trends Panel, Pew Research Center (June 2020)

- Black adults (42%) and young people aged 18-29 (45%) are most likely to say spending on police should be decreased. In comparison only 25% of total respondents would like to see spending on police decreased.
- About three in four Americans (73% of respondents) say police spending should stay about the same or be increased—with one in ten (11% of respondents) saying it should be increased a lot.

Gallup Panel, Gallup (June-July 2020)

- Of all non-White respondent groups, Hispanic respondents are most likely to have a moderate view of shifting funding from police to social programs (49% support this, compared to 70% of Black and 80% of Asian respondents).
- Across all generational cohorts, at least one in three Americans surveyed by Gallup supports reducing the budgets of police departments and shifting money to social programs, with young adults supporting at the highest rate (70%) and older adults, 50 years and older, supporting at the lowest (33%).
- Young adults aged 18-34 support promoting community-based alternatives such as violence intervention at higher rate (88%) than those aged 35-49 (83%), 50-64 (77%), and 65 and older (79%).

Fox News Poll, Beacon Research & Shaw & Company Research (June 2020)

- Voters are split about the idea of reducing funding for police departments and moving those funds to mental health, housing, and other social services, with 46% opposing and 41% supporting this.
- Opposition to shifting funding is highest amongst White women (57%) and lowest among nonwhite women (23%).

How Important it is for CCPD Officers or Staff to Provide Specific Services

For specific services that CCPD officers currently provide, respondents were asked to identify if they thought that it was important for CCPD officers to continue to provide each service, if CCPD staff could provide it instead of sworn officers, or if professionals who were not law enforcement could provide the service. Respondents could also indicate if they did not know who should provide a specific service. Respondents were not provided alternatives for who could provide the service or examples of those alternatives in practice.

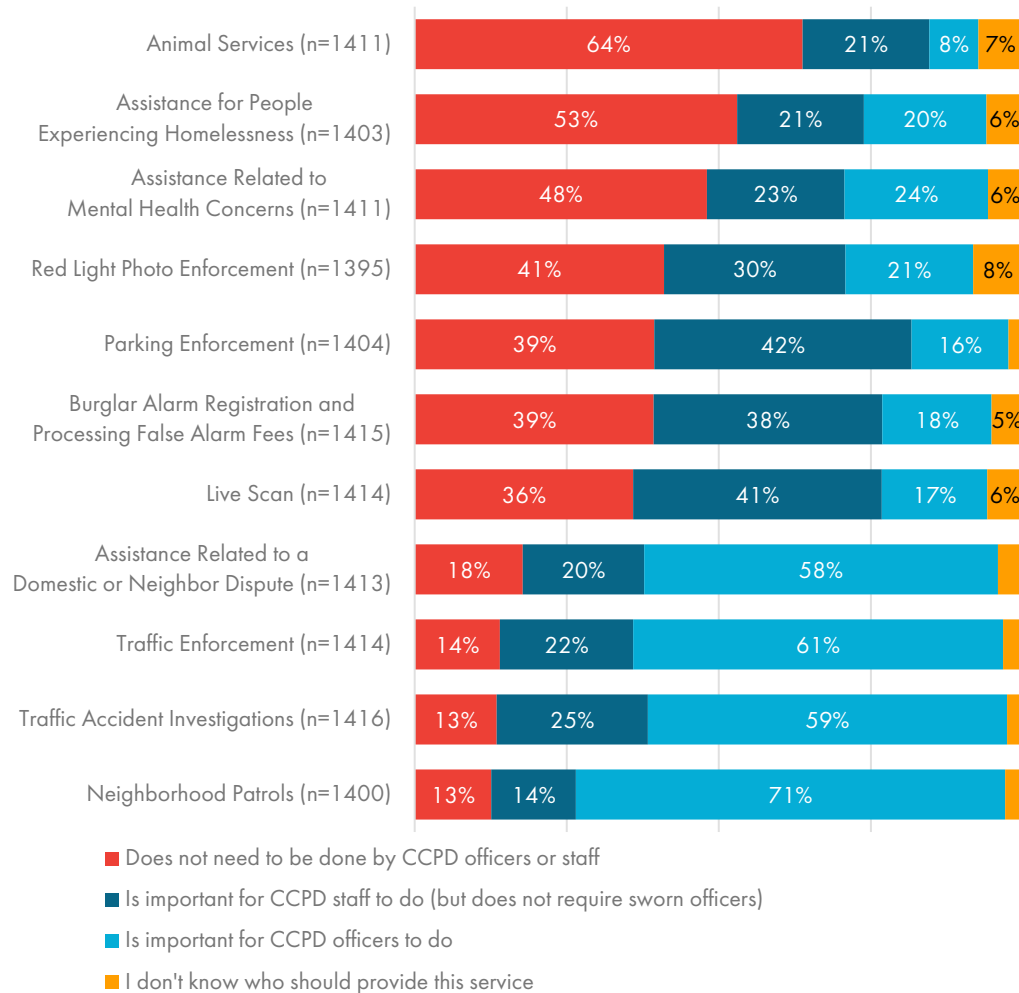
Most Important Services for CCPD to Provide

- **Significant Support for Keeping Some Services within CCPD.** The vast majority of resident respondents said the following services are important either for CCPD officers to do or for CCPD staff (but not sworn officers) to do: neighborhood patrols (85%), traffic accident investigations (84%), traffic enforcement (83%), and domestic or neighbor dispute (78%). Approximately 60-70% of respondents believe that each of these services need to be provided by sworn officers.

Less Important Services for Sworn Officers to Provide

- **Significant Support for Having People Who Are Not Sworn Law Enforcement Officers Provide Many Services.** Between 70% and 85% of resident respondents support having the following services provided either by CCPD staff who are not officers or professionals outside of CCPD: animal services, assistance for people experiencing homelessness, assistance related to mental health concerns, red light photo enforcement, parking enforcement, burglar alarm registration and processing false alarm fees, and Live Scan. However, respondents were split between thinking that CCPD staff (but not sworn officers) and professionals outside of CCPD should provide the following services (approximately 30-40% for each): red light photo enforcement, parking enforcement, burglar alarm registration and processing false alarm fees, and Live Scan.
- **High Level of Support for Having Professionals Outside of CCPD Provide Some Services.** Approximately half or more of resident respondents think that neither CCPD officers nor staff need to provide: animal services (64%), assistance for people experiencing homelessness (53%), and mental health concerns (48%).

Resident Responses to Who Should Provide Specific Services



Differences in Responses for Generational Cohorts

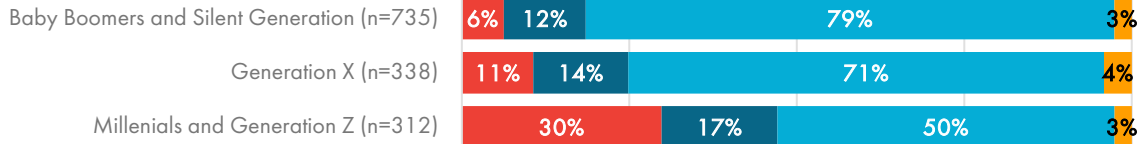
Younger respondents are more likely to think that neither CCPD officer nor staff need to provide certain types of services. The largest difference was consistently between the youngest and oldest cohorts (Generation Z and Millennials, under 40 years old, compared to Baby Boomers and the Silent Generation, 50 years and older). Respondents in Generation X, 40-49 years old, often split the difference.

The three services with the largest difference between generational cohorts' support for both 1) having the service no longer be within CCPD and 2) shifting the service from sworn officers to CCPD staff (with an 18-24 percentage point difference for the former and a 19-29 percentage point difference for the latter) are: neighborhood patrols, traffic enforcement, and assistance related to a domestic or neighbor dispute.

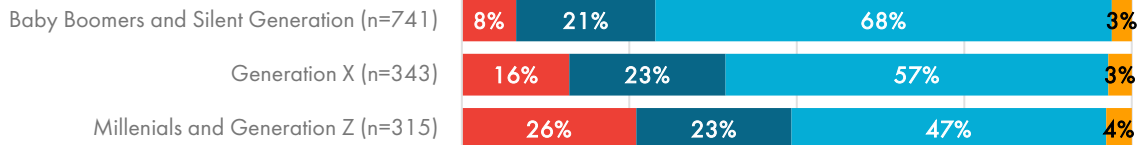
The next two services with the largest differences in generational support for shifting services entirely out of CCPD were assistance related to mental health concerns (18 percentage point difference) and traffic accident investigations (15 percentage point difference). These differences between generational cohort are shown below.

Generational Differences in Resident Responses to Who Should Provide Certain Services Currently Done by CCPD

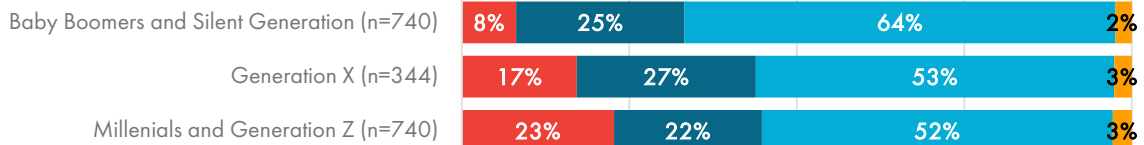
Neighborhood patrols



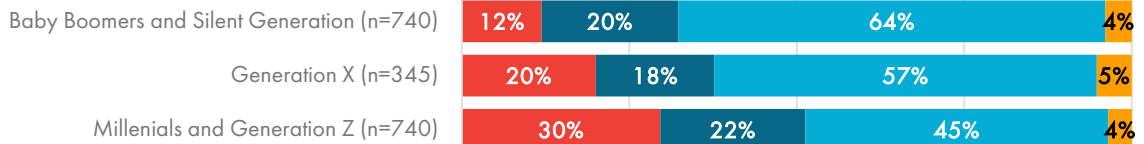
Traffic enforcement



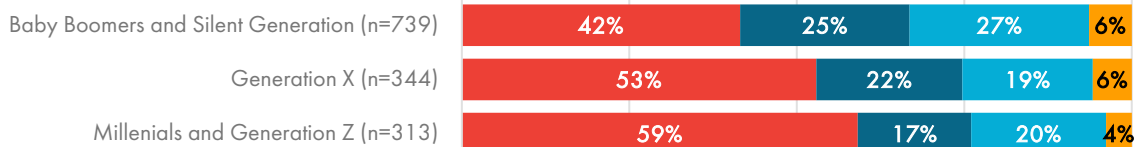
Traffic accident investigations



Assistance related to a domestic or neighbor dispute



Assistance related to mental health concerns



- Does not need to be done by CCPD officers or staff
- Is important for CCPD staff to do (but does not require sworn officers)
- Is important for CCPD officers to do
- I don't know who should provide this service

After neighborhood patrols, traffic enforcement, and assistance related to a domestic or neighbor dispute, the three services with the largest difference in generational support for any alternative to sworn officers were burglar alarm registration and processing false alarm fees (13 percentage point difference), traffic accident investigations (12 percentage point difference), and assistance related to mental health concerns (9 percentage point difference).

Who Should Respond to Specific Situations

Respondents were asked to select what type of person/people should respond to specific situations for which police are currently often called. They were given the following options to choose from for each situation:

- CCPD sworn law enforcement officers should respond,
- A team of CCPD sworn law enforcement officers and other professionals (e.g. social workers, EMTs) should respond,
- Professionals who are not law enforcement should respond (e.g. social workers or health clinicians employed or contracted by Culver City),
- Trained volunteers should respond (e.g. community members with specialized training from professionals), or
- I don't know who should respond.

For this report, the specific situations are grouped into four types of groups: those involving mental health and/or substance use issues, those in which violence or injuries (other than self-harm or suicide) have occurred or seem likely to happen, those involving quality of life issues, and those involving property theft and/or damage.

Differences in Generational Responses

Generational differences in whether certain services should be moved out of CCPD versus shifted to CCPD staff who are not sworn officers were largely repeated for who should respond to specific situations, with younger respondents more likely to think that professionals who are not law enforcement should respond and older respondents more likely to think that a team of CCPD sworn officers and other professionals should respond.

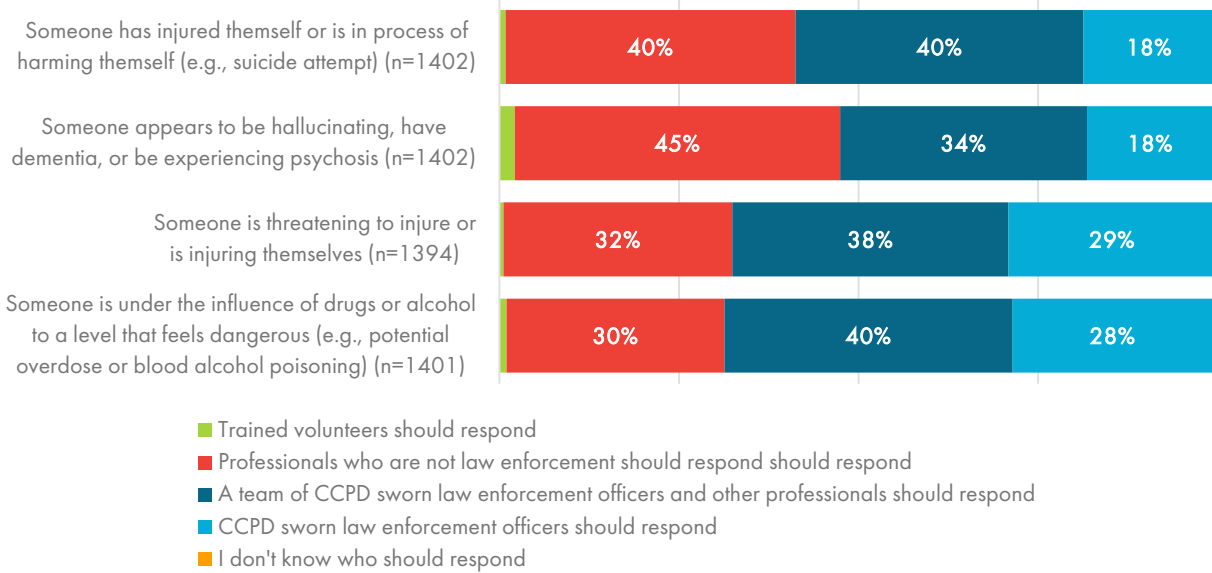
How similar or different generational cohorts' support for any alternative to sworn officers alone responding to situations varied depending on the situation. The situations with the largest differences between generations and the least difference between generations are noted below.

Mental Health and/or Substance Use

The vast majority of resident respondents support a team or non-law enforcement approach to the four situations related to mental health and/or substance use included in the survey, with only 18-29% thinking that sworn officers alone should respond and less than 1% saying they did not know who should respond to these situations.

- Resident respondents are almost evenly split in thirds on their recommendations for who should respond in situations in which someone is in imminent danger (e.g. threatening to injure or already injuring themselves or potentially overdosing).
- Nearly half of resident respondents said neither CCPD law enforcement officers nor staff should respond when someone appears to be hallucinating, have dementia, or be experiencing psychosis.

Residents' Responses to Who Should Respond to Specific Situations Related to Mental Health and/or Substance Use



Benchmarking: Service Calls with a Mental Health Component

The data points are from recent Culver City Police Department reports and presentations and are provided as a point of comparison, or benchmarking, for data collected through the City of Culver City's Public Safety Review process.

Culver City Police Chief Cid, the Public Safety Review Committee (August 2020)

- 5-10% of CCPD's calls for service contain a mental health component

Culver City Police Department, January 2020 Culver City Police Monthly Recap (January 2020)

- CCPD received approximately 41,000 to 43,000 annual calls for service between 2017 and 2019
- CCPD responded to between 376 and 842 mental health related calls for service per year between 2017 and 2019

Differences in Generational Responses

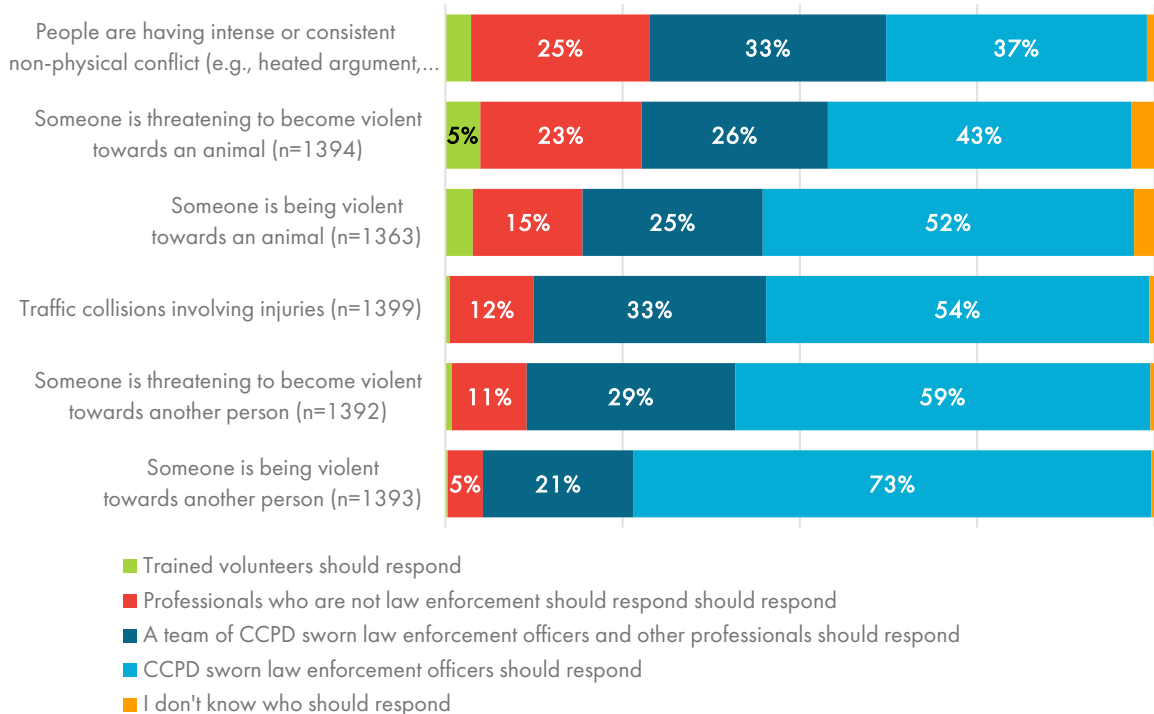
- There were minimal differences in responses between generational cohorts for who should respond to situations related to mental health and/or the quality of life situation of a homeless person or group in a public or semi-public area or right-of-way.

Violence or Injuries

In situations related to violence or where injuries (other than self-harm or suicide) have occurred or seem imminent:

- Between 21% to 33% of resident respondents said a team of CCPD and professionals should respond to each situation in this category.
- One in four resident respondents think professionals who are not law enforcement alone should respond to people having intense or consistent nonphysical conflict that might escalate to violence, with slightly more people thinking a team should respond (33%) and that officers alone should respond (37%).

Residents' Responses to Who Should Respond to Specific Situations in which Violence or Injuries (other than self-harm or suicide) Have Occurred or Seem Imminent



Quality of Life Issues

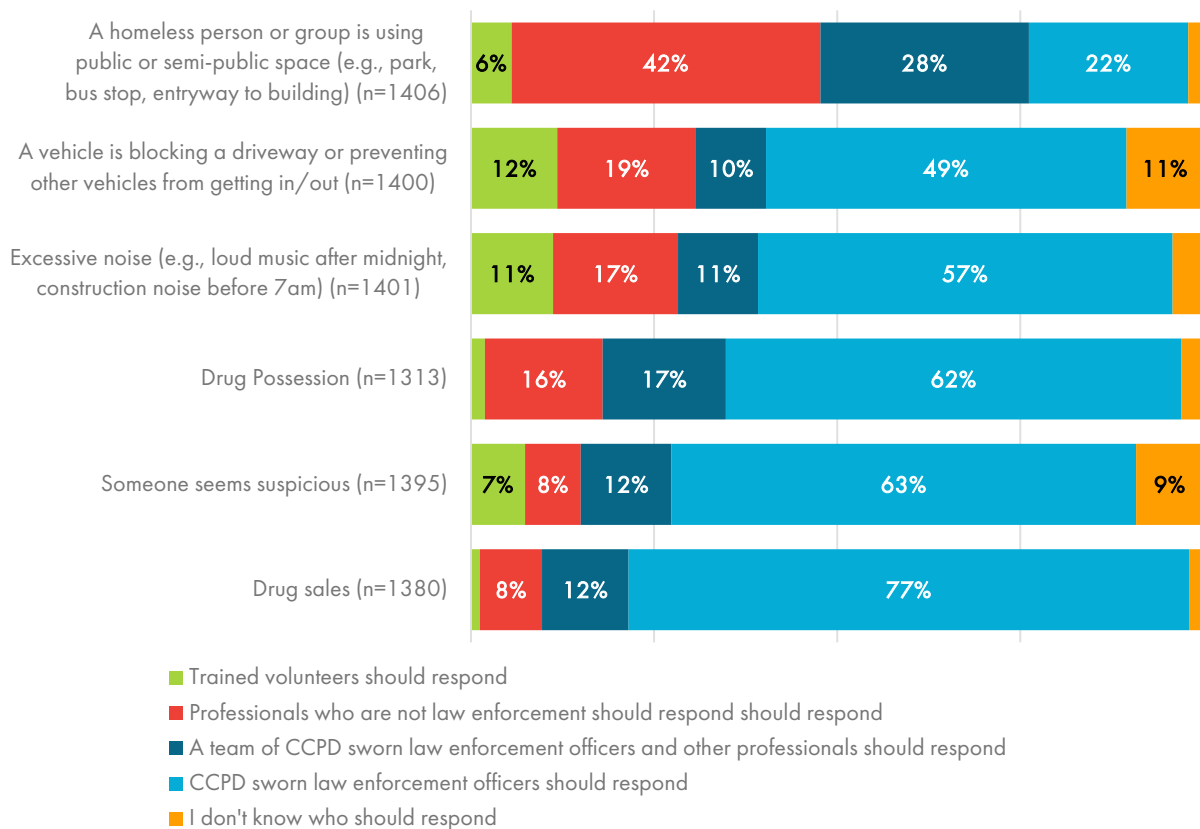
In situations related to quality of life issues:

- Three out of four resident respondents (76%) said that CCPD sworn law enforcement officers alone should not respond to when a homeless person is using public or semipublic spaces like parks, buses, or others. Slightly more respondents support CCPD officers responding as part of a team with non-law

enforcement professionals (42%) than think that professionals alone should respond to this situation (28%)—and only a small number of respondents (6%) said that trained volunteers alone should respond.

- Two out of five resident respondents support an alternative to sworn officers alone responding to a vehicle blocking a driveway and excessive noise, with support split between having a team of officers and other professionals, non-law enforcement professionals alone, or trained volunteers respond. Respondents are also more supportive of having trained volunteers respond to excessive noise complaints (11%) or to a vehicle blocking a driveway (12%) compared to other situations in this category—as well as compared to situations in other categories.
- One of ten resident respondents did not know who should respond to a vehicle blocking a driveway (11%) and someone seeming suspicious (9%)—the highest percentage of respondents reporting not knowing for any of the situations listed in any category.

Residents' Responses to Who Should Respond to Specific Situations Related to Quality of Life Issues

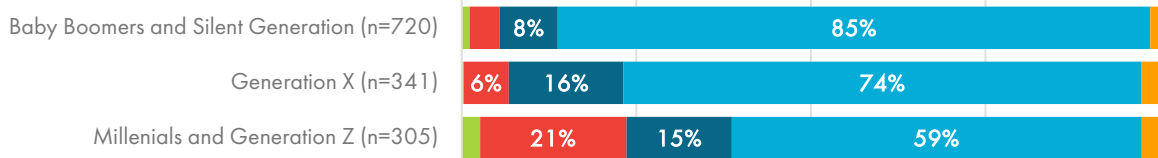


Differences in Generational Responses

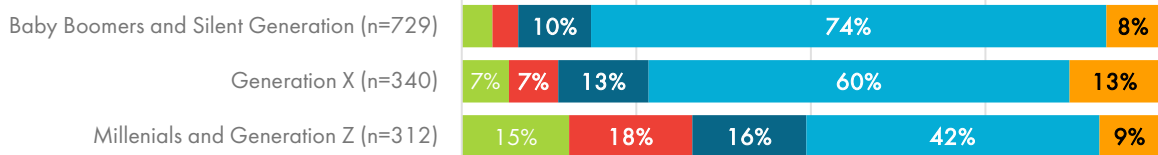
- The largest differences in responses to who should respond by generational cohorts were for quality of life situations: someone seems suspicious, drug possession, drug sales, and a vehicle blocking a driveway or preventing other vehicles from getting in/out. Looking at support for any alternative to sworn officers alone responding to these situations, there is a 25-31 percentage point difference between the oldest and youngest generational cohorts.

Generational Differences in Resident Views on Who Should Respond to Certain Situations Related to Quality of Life Issues

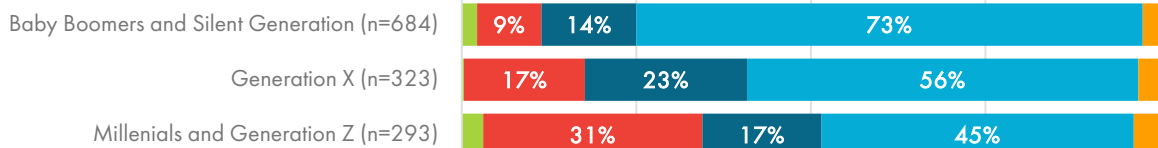
Drug Sales



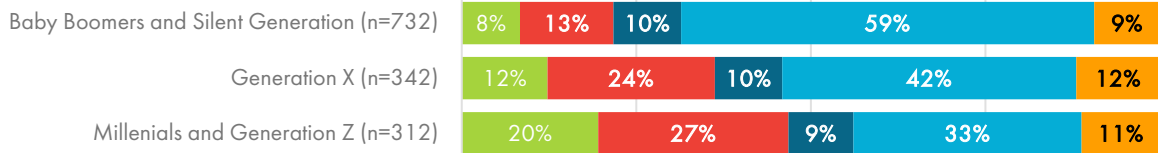
Someone Seems Suspicious



Drug Possession



A Vehicle is Blocking a Driveway or Preventing Other Vehicles from Getting In/Out



- Trained volunteers should respond
- Professionals who are not law enforcement should respond
- A team of CCPD sworn law enforcement officers and other professionals should respond
- CCPD sworn law enforcement officers should respond
- I don't know who should respond

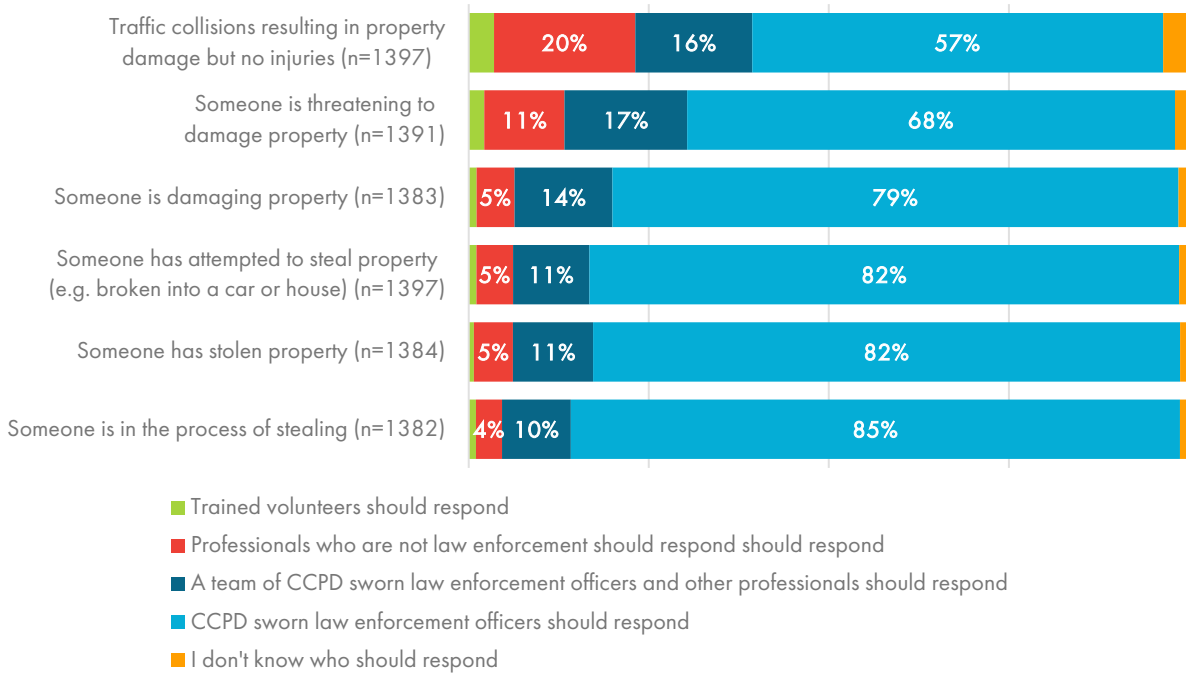
Property Theft and/or Damage

In situations related to property theft and/or damage:

- At least one in ten resident respondents support having a team of CCPD sworn law enforcement officers and other professionals respond to all situations related to property theft and/or damage.
- Respondents are most likely to support professionals alone responding to traffic collisions resulting in property damage but no injuries (20%) and someone threatening to damage property (11%), compared to 4-5% for the other situations related to property theft and/or damage. Within this category of situations, respondents were also most likely to support these situations being addressed with either a team of sworn officers and other professionals or trained volunteers.

- Less than 5% of resident respondents support trained volunteers responding to all situations in this category.

Residents' Responses to Who Should Respond to Specific Situations Related to Property Theft and/or Damage



Benchmarking: Shifting Roles and Response

The data points are from recent national polls and are provided as a point of comparison, or benchmarking, for data collected through the City of Culver City's Public Safety Review process.

Gallup Panel, Gallup (June-July 2020)

- Young adults (18-34) also support eliminating officer enforcement of nonviolent crimes at a higher rate (68%) than older adults, with support decreasing as age increases (52% for 35-49 years old, 37% for 50-64 years old, and 40% for 65 and older).
- Black Americans and Asian Americans have the most support for eliminating officer enforcement of nonviolent crimes (72% of both support) while 55% of Hispanic Americans and only 44% of White Americans support this reform option.

Othoring and Belonging Research Institute at UC Berkeley (August-September 2020)

- On a scale of 1-5 with 1 being the least support and 5 being the most support, 64% of Americans give having community-resource professionals respond *alongside* police officers a 4 or 5 rating. Support is higher among Black (73% give a 4 or 5 rating) and Latinx (65%) Americans than White Americans (61%).
- While fewer Americans (54%) give having community-resource professionals respond *instead* of police officers a 4 or 5 rating, it is still supported by more than half. Again, Black Americans rate this response as a 4 or 5 than White Americans (66% compared to 51%).

Response to Idea of Policy to Keep Officers in a Specific Neighborhood for at Least 5 Years

Over the last few decades, police departments across the country have implemented new approaches to policing and public safety that rely on building better relationships between community members and the police. Considering this context, the survey included the following question: Would you support a policy that recruits, trains, and assigns sworn law enforcement officers to specific neighborhoods for at least five (5) years at a time?

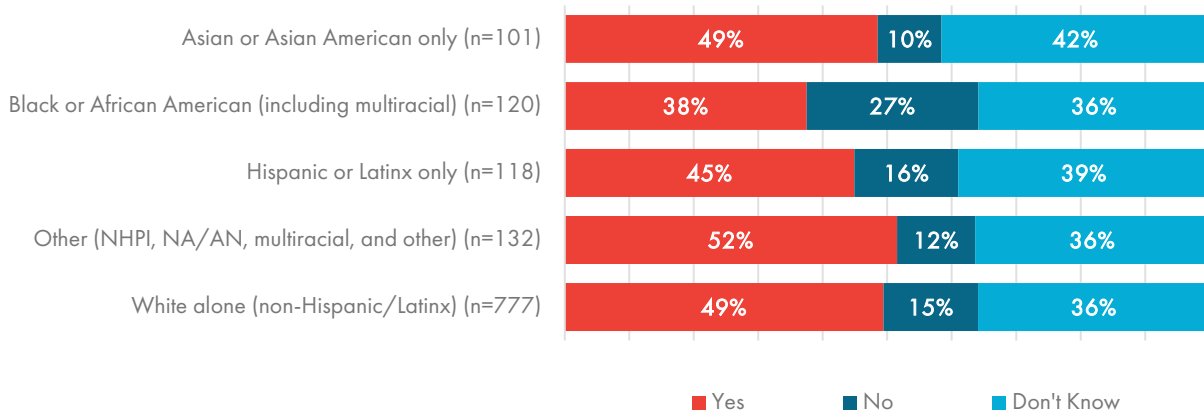
Approximately half of resident respondents said (48%) they would support such a policy, while 36% said they did not know or would need more information to decide whether or not they supported such a policy, and 16% said they oppose such a policy.

The level of support also varied by demographic group. Specifically:

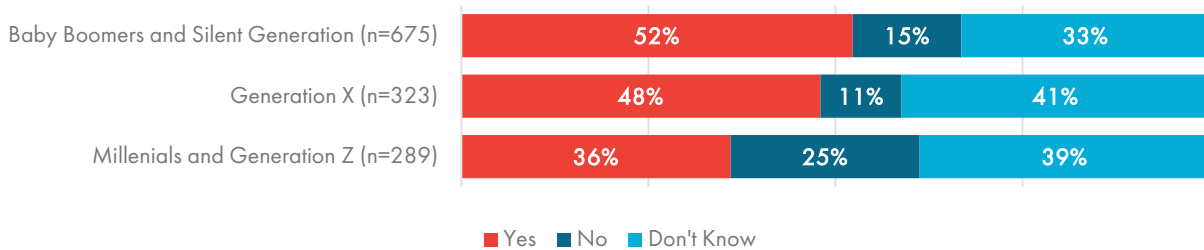
- About half of people who identify as White, Asian, or Other said they would support such a policy while at least one third of all racial/ethnic groups said they would oppose such a policy.

- Such a policy has much more support from Baby Boomers and the Silent Generation (52% support) than Millennials and Generation Z (32% support).
- Although half of female and male respondents said they would support this kind of policy (49% and 47%, respectively), more males said they would oppose such a policy (20% compared to 13% of females opposed).

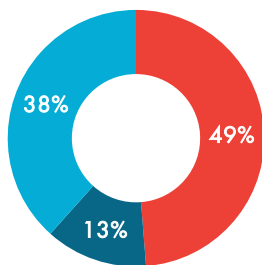
Support for Community Policing Policy Resident Respondents - By Race



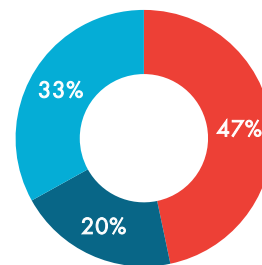
Resident Responses - By Generational Cohort



Resident Responses - Female Only (n=761)



Resident Responses - Male Only (n=499)



Policy Comments and Questions

People generally expressed their support for this policy idea, identifying it as one way to enhance police-community relationships.

Some people had questions about the goals, process, or feasibility for this policy idea. The most commonly shared questions and concerns focused on:

- **Impact** - How would such a policy change or address the issues of accountability, excessive use of force, racial profiling, or other concerns about officer conduct? Would this lead to more over policing? Would this limit the range of expertise that an officer can develop on the job?
- **Differentiation** - Would the program be different from the Partnership in Policing (PIP) Program? Would there be enough neighborhoods or police for such a program in a small city? Would some police officers not get to know other neighborhoods?
- **Recruitment and Training** - How would the department ensure an officer is a good fit for a specific neighborhood? What would they be trained in? Would they be recruited from the neighborhood or be reassigned if they did not fit well? Could the public have input on training topics?
- **Implementation** – Would five years be too long for an officer to commit to? How would people get to know the officer, and vice versa?
- **Evaluation** – How could residents be involved in evaluating the impact or effectiveness of an officer? How would residents communicate with other CCPD officers or staff about how this policy were working (if implemented)?

CULVER CITY VOICES

Policy Comments, with Level of Support

“CCPD already has a Partnership in Policing program where the different neighborhoods of the community have an assigned officer to address and disseminate info to the rest of the officers about issues specific to that neighborhood”

- Support, Male, no race provided, Baby Boomers and Silent Generation

“... it depends a lot on why they are being assigned to specific neighborhoods and how they are chosen. I do generally think that working in specific areas consistently to become a part of the specific neighborhood or community is beneficial.”

- Don't Know, Male, Asian, Millennials and Generation Z

“... neighborhood residents would need to have some input as to who they're assigned and even be able to "interview" potential appointments... [for] best match”

- Don't Know, Female, Black, Generation X

“... structural issues with policing go beyond moving several puzzle pieces around... many studies suggest that while the word 'community policing' is great, it doesn't necessarily work.”

-Oppose, Female, Black, Millennials and Generation Z

“I want them to train on... cultural sensitivity.”

- Support, Female, Multiracial, Baby Boomers and Silent Generation

Profiling and Use of Force by CCPD in last 5 years

Key Takeaways

Many respondents have experienced or witnessed racial profiling and/or use of force by CCPD. More than 100 respondents shared specific, recent examples that they believe reflect use of force involving CCPD officers and/or CCPD officers' racial profiling or profiling people around other perceived demographics.

- One in three people reported having seen or experienced racial profiling or other profiling by CCPD officers and/or staff during the past 5 years.
- Nine percent of respondents reported having seen or experienced CCPD officers or staff using what they consider to be excessive force within the past 5 years. Specific situations respondents described ranged widely and included CCPD officers physical posturing and intentionally intimidating a young person, unholstering their firearms, and being "rough" with individuals who are handcuffed.

Profiling

Racial Profiling

About three in four respondents said they had never (60%) or were not sure if they had (12%) experienced or witnessed a CCPD officer or CCPD staff racially profile someone in Culver City. Many people said they had not experienced any or witnessed anything explicit but that CCPD had a reputation for racial profiling.

Of the one third of respondents (28%) that reported having witnessed or experienced profiling:

SECTION OVERVIEW

Survey respondents were asked to provide more details on their understanding of perceived or experienced interactions with CCPD. These questions were designed to gather comparative data to that collected for other analyses of the Public Safety Review Process.

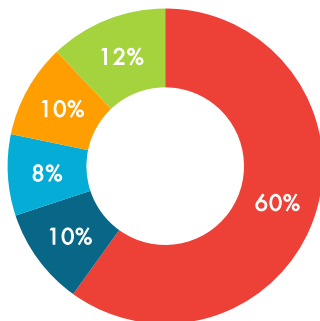
In this section you will find discussion of respondents':

- Number of times, in past five years, experienced or witnessed a CCPD officer or staff racially profile someone
- Thematic discussion of perceived instances when they experienced or witnessed CCPD officers or staff racially profiling or profiling people around other perceived demographic characteristics
- Range of what respondents consider to be excessive use of force
- Knowledge of and/or experience with filing complaints of CCPD

- Many people noted frequently seeing young men of color handcuffed and sitting on the curb during a traffic stop and never seeing White people in this position or situation.
- Some reported having experienced or seen it only one or two times in the last five years, while some reported a much higher rate of 6 or more times in the past five years.

Some respondents expressed a belief that profiling is necessary to protect Culver City residents, homes, or businesses. Some of these respondents see it as a tactic that is part and parcel of proactive policing and crime prevention.

Number of Times in Past 5 Years Respondents Have Experienced or Witnessed a CCPD Officer or Staff Racially Profile Someone (n=1,849)



- Never
- 1 or 2 times in the past 5 years
- 3-5 times in past 5 years
- 6 or more times in past 5 years
- Not sure

Profiling or Bias Related to Other Identities

Almost all respondents said they had never or were not sure if they had ever experienced or witnessed CCPD

CULVER CITY VOICES

Experienced or Witnessed Racial Profiling

“When a police officer has been rude to me or others, I don't know if it's racial profiling or just a rude officer.”

- Baby Boomers and Silent Generation, Black or African American, Female, Resident

“Don't discourage proactive and justifiable policing! Keep CC crime rates low!”

- Baby Boomers and Silent Generation, White, Male, Resident

“Police stopped me in front of my house at night... as I was rolling a ping pong table from up the street because my neighbor had put a ‘free’ sign on it. The officer called for backup with their hand on their holster even though I explained I lived here and explained the situation. I am Latino and had a darker skinned friend with me to help... It was a frightening experience.”

- Generation X, Multiracial, Male, Resident

“I have seen people of color (never white) cuffed and detained, crouched on the sidewalk by Culver City PD many times. It's weird, because I virtually never see LAPD doing this. The optics on this are BAD.”

- Baby Boomers and Silent Generation, White, Male, Resident

“Whenever I see a car pulled over, 99 times out of 100, it is a young man of color driving. They are always taken out of the car and made to sit on the curb.”

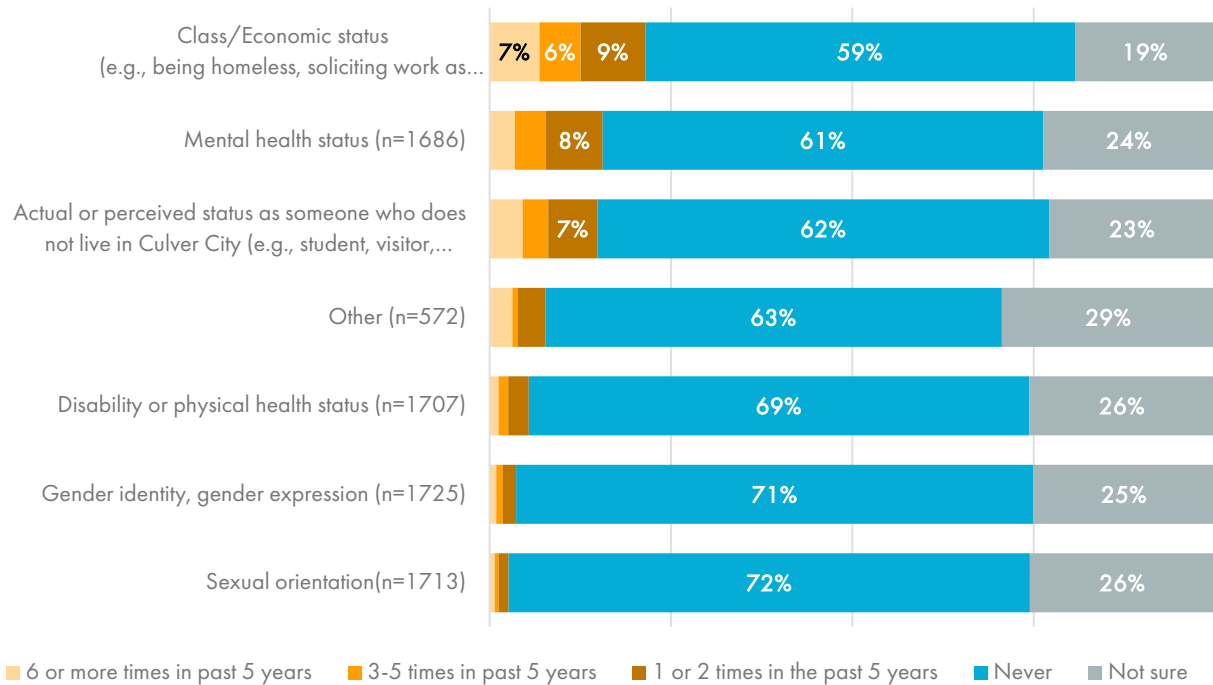
- Baby Boomers and Silent Generation, White, Female, Resident

officers or CCPD staff profiling or behaving in other biased related to other perceived demographic characteristics. Of those that reported this type of profiling:

- Class or economic status and mental health status were the most reported, which closely aligns with other respondent comments about the targeting or treatment of people experiencing homelessness.
- Actual or perceived status as someone who does not live in Culver City was the third highest reported perceived identity that respondents saw CCPD targeting.

Many respondents left comments describing the ways in which perceived identities reveal a stratified relationship with CCPD officers and staff related to economic and social hierarchies.

Times in Past 5 Years Respondents Have Experienced or Witnessed a CCPD Officer or Staff Profiling for Reasons Other Than Race



Benchmarking: Racial Profiling

The data point is from recent national polls and are provided as a point of comparison, or benchmarking, for data collected through the City of Culver City's Public Safety Review process.

Health Tracking Poll, Kaiser Family Foundation (June 2020)

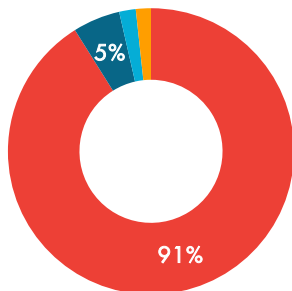
- Black respondents reported higher rates of perceived racial profiling by police—in both being stopped or detained by police and being a victim of police violence. For example, nearly half of Black respondents (41%) felt they had been stopped or detained by police because of their race or ethnicity. That is over two times the rate reported by Hispanic respondents (16%).

Excessive Force

Nearly all respondents (91%) have not seen a CCPD officer use excessive force in the past 5 years (and many respondents commented that they had not seen this at any time in their lives). Others said they had experienced or witnessed it in the past five years, with 5% saying they had seen or experienced this once or twice in the past 5 years and the other 4% report having this experience 3 or more times.

A smaller number of respondents said they had experienced or witnessed it more frequently, more than three times.

Times in Past 5 Years
Respondents Have Experienced
or Witnessed CCPD Excessive
Use of Force (n=1,761)



■ Never ■ 1 or 2 times ■ 3-5 times ■ 6 or more times

Notes about excessive force experienced or witnessed by respondents included a range of behavior, such as:

- Aggressive and/or unnecessary pat downs
- Multiple/excess officers and police vehicles responding to calls given situations
- Weapons/equipment on hand unnecessary given situations
- Tackling driver during a traffic stop

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Profile or Bias Related to Other Identities

“...to clarify--a lot of these identities are intersectional, not able to split the difference and choose one. Homeless people deal with intersections... and are extremely targeted by CCPD.”

- Millennials and Generation Z,
Native American or Alaska Native, Female,
Does not live in Culver City (resident of Palms)

“A Latina friend visited my home to pick up an item off of my porch and she reported to me that she was treated with hostility until they heard how well she spoke English. Even though they didn't hurt her, she told me she felt scared and unsafe.”

- Millennials and Generation Z,
White, Female, Resident

“...it seems that older officers are indifferent at best and condescending and punitive at worst in dealing with mental health crisis, and homeless people and POC. Fox Hills and the streets [with apartments] are Culver City and the people and issues in these areas need as much attention and compassion as the wealthier parts of Culver City.”

- Baby Boomers and Silent Generation,
White, Female, Resident

“I have seen the police search a car of foreigners (speaking Spanish) in front of the 7-Eleven next to the mosque. The 2 men were just sitting in their cars... when the police approached”

-Female, Resident

- Handcuffing driver, passengers during a traffic stop—often aggressively and/or unnecessarily roughly—and in dehumanizing and unnecessary ways
- Choke hold
- Dragging
- Verbal abuse, profanity, or obscenities
- Baton to midsection to subdue mentally ill person
- Firearms drawn (multiple) for unarmed individual/youth
- Taser
- Hitting

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Excessive Use of Force

“Officers threw my black tenant on the ground and roughed him up to put on handcuffs because the racist neighbor called the police and said he had a gun.

He had a remote controlled car. The neighbor has used CCPD several times for prejudiced behavior and openly admits it.

And, the police never address his behavior.”

-Generation X, White, Female, Resident

“One time, I did see a CCPD encounter with a young black man/teen (next to the skate park on Jefferson/Duquesne Ave). The man was forced to face down on the sidewalk in this very disturbing encounter. His hands were cuffed or held in the back.

There was no reason to force him to the ground like that. I wanted to stop and ask the officers to behave themselves or film them, but my husband and son were terrified to be involved and we drove away. I felt guilty for a long time and thought that the violence by the CCPD officers was uncalled for and was worried for the safety of this young man.”

-Baby Boomers and Silent Generation,
White, Female, Resident

“A (black) kid... was waiting after-school at CCHS for their friends and one of the staff at the school... [called] the police... (4-5) police officers... started to surround him. He wasn't a threat, he wasn't being violent, he wasn't being rude, he was standing, waiting for his friends at school”

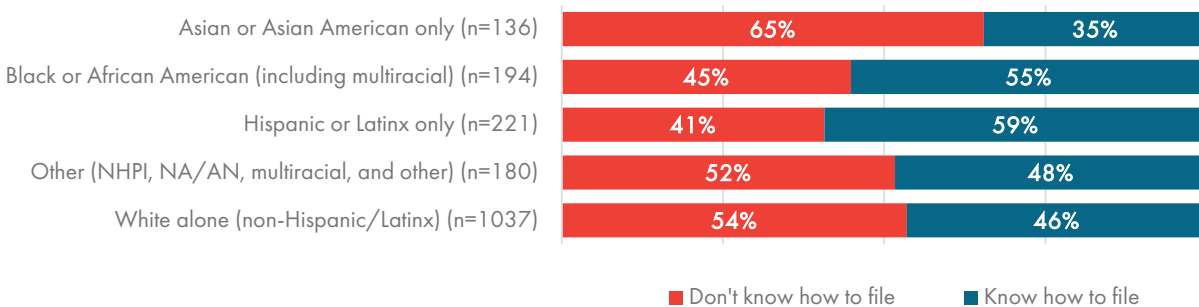
-Millennials and Generation Z,
Multiracial (Black/African American and White),
Female, Resident

Complaints

Respondents were split evenly in whether they know how to file a police complaint if they experience unsatisfactory contact with CCPD officers or other CCPD staff. This varied significantly by race or ethnicity, with some groups having a higher than average response rate of saying they know or don't know how to file a complaint:

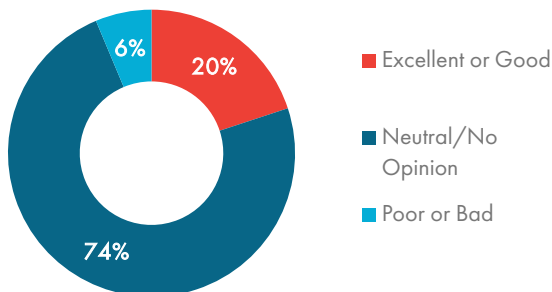
- Almost two thirds (59%) of Hispanic or Latinx respondents said they know how to file a complaint, followed by 55% of Black or African American respondents.
- Asian or Asian American respondents had the lowest reported rate of knowing how to file (35%).

Respondents' Knowledge of Police Complaint Filing Process - By Race or Ethnicity



Of respondents who had filed a complaint, the majority (74%) had a neutral opinion or had no opinion about the process. Two in ten had a positive experience and less than one in ten had a negative experience.

Respondents' Experience with Filing a Police Complaint (n=316)



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Filing CCPD Complaints

"My son was pulled over and forced to sit on curb, never given reason, no body cam used, no charges or citation"

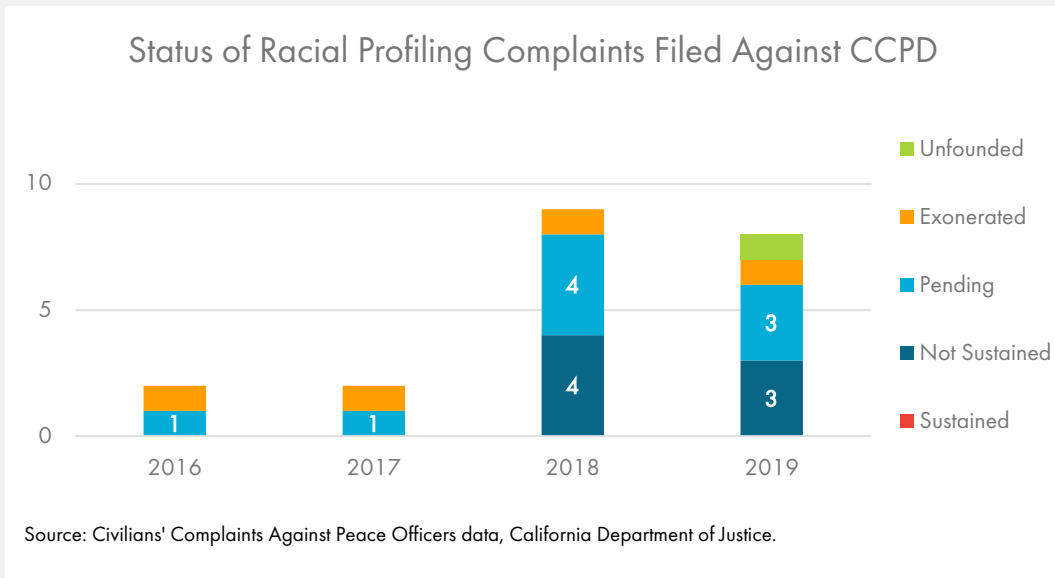
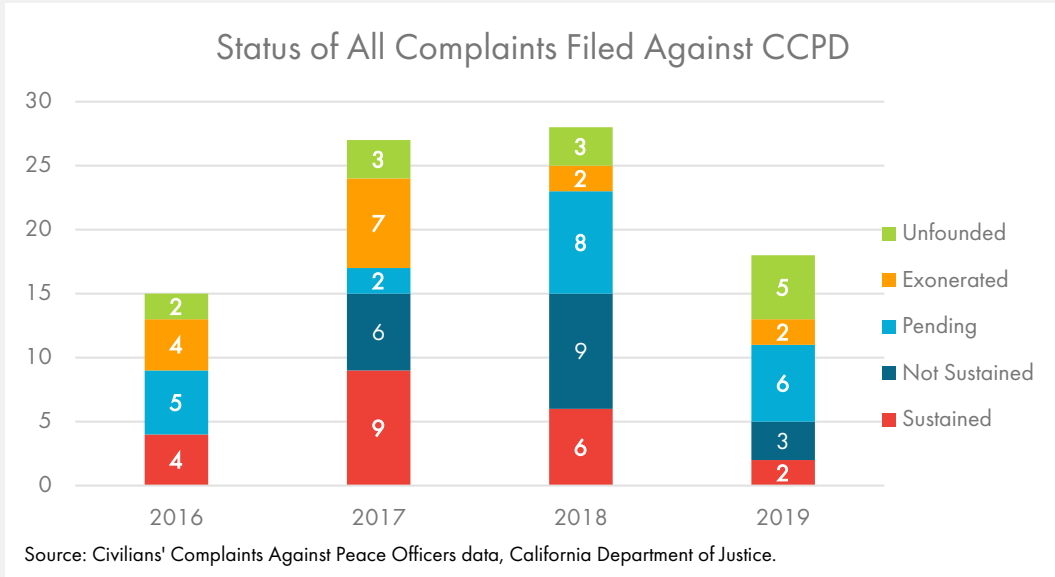
- Baby Boomers and Silent Generation, White, Male, Resident

"My boyfriend was stopped by CCPD... He lived in Culver City and is black... When [he] asked why he was stopped, the officer... asked why he was "talking back," and becoming aggressive. My boyfriend feared for his life that night. But who could we call, where would we file a complaint, who would believe him??"

- Millennials and Generation Z, Latinx, Female, Resident

Benchmarking: CCPD Complaints

The data points are from the California Department of Justice and are provided as a point of comparison, or benchmarking, for data collected through the City of Culver City’s Public Safety Review process.¹



Appendices

Appendix A: Survey Instruments (English Long-Form and English Short-Form)

Appendix B: Additional Respondent Characteristics

All data for surveys is self-reported and for comparative demographics is from the ACS 2018 5-YR Estimates.

	Survey Pop. - Total	Survey Pop. - Live in Culver City		Culver City Demographics		Survey Pop. - Live Outside of Culver City		LA County Demographics	
	Total	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Population									
Total	2,538	1,991	78.4%	39,295		531	20.9%	10,098,052	
Annual Household Income Level									
Total	2,538	1,991				531			
Less than \$20,000	50	33	1.7%			16	3.0%		
\$20,000 to \$44,999	145	110	5.5%			35	6.6%		
\$45,000 to \$84,999	342	278	14.0%			62	11.7%		
\$85,000 to \$99,999	258	201	10.1%			55	10.4%		
\$100,000 to \$199,999	765	582	29.2%			181	34.1%		
\$200,000 or more	500	404	20.3%			95	17.9%		
Null (Declined or skipped)	478	383	19.2%			87	16.4%		
Race or Ethnicity									
Total	2,538	1,991				531			
Asian or Asian American (Alone, Non-Hispanic)	205	169	8.5%	6,332	16.1%	36	6.8%	1,451,560	14.4%
Black or African American (Alone, Non-Hispanic)	205	147	7.4%	3,238	8.2%	57	10.7%	795,505	7.9%
Hispanic or Latino	306	194	9.7%	9,204	23.4%	112	21.1%	4,893,603	48.5%
Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, Native American, or Alaska Native (alone)	21	15	0.8%	100	0.1%	6	1.1%	45,128	0.2%
White or Caucasian (Alone, Non-Hispanic)	1,382	1,135	57.0%	18,279	46.5%	239	45.0%	2,659,052	26.3%
Another race/ethnicity (Including Multiracial)	306	249	12.5%	2,142	5.5%	57	10.7%	253,204	2.5%
Null (Declined or skipped)	113	82	4.1%	-	-	24	4.5%	-	-
Analysis Subsets									
Black or African American (Alone and Multiracial)	269	200	10.0%	-	-	68	12.8%	-	-
Other (NHPI, NA/AN, multiracial, and other)	263	211	10.6%	-	-	52	9.8%	-	-
Gender									
Total	2,538	1,991				531			
Male	988	733	36.8%	18,748	47.7%	250	47.1%	4,976,788	49.3%
Female	1,447	1,185	59.5%	20,547	52.3%	258	48.6%	5,121,264	50.7%
Other (Queer, Nonbinary, etc.)	43	33	1.7%	-	-	10	1.9%	-	-
Null (Declined or skipped)	60	40	2.0%	-	-	13	2.4%	-	-

Age Group									
Total	2,538	1,991				531			
17 years or younger	101	80	4.0%	7,382	18.8%	21	4.0%	2,246,521	22.2%
18-29 years	265	173	8.7%	5,334	13.6%	92	17.3%	1,848,010	18.3%
30-39 years	368	263	13.2%	5,713	14.5%	105	19.8%	1,472,875	14.6%
40-49 years	593	468	23.5%	6,387	16.3%	125	23.5%	1,376,316	13.6%
50-59 years	472	371	18.6%	5,677	14.4%	99	18.6%	1,307,289	12.9%
60-69 years	398	339	17.0%	4,474	11.4%	55	10.4%	975,482	9.7%
70 years or older	289	263	13.2%	4,328	11.0%	22	4.1%	871,559	8.6%
Null (Declined or skipped)	52	34	1.7%	-	-	12	2.3%	-	-
Household Structure									
Total	1,487	1,991				531			
Single adult	235	187	9.4%	5,545	33.6%	46	8.7%	846,956	25.6%
<i>Detailed Survey Responses</i>									
Two or more adults	568	450	22.6%	-	-	116	21.8%	-	-
Single adult with one or more children	66	50	2.5%	-	-	16	3.0%	-	-
Two or more adults with one or more children	618	513	25.8%	-	-	104	19.6%	-	-
Multigenerational	81	65	3.3%	-	-	15	2.8%	-	-
Other	9	4	0.2%	-	-	5	0.9%	-	-
Null (Declined or skipped)	961	722	36.3%	-	-	229	43.1%	-	-
Educational Attainment									
Total	2,538	1,991				531			
Less than high school/GED	6	4	0.2%	2,244	7.7%	2	0.4%	1,460,718	21.3%
High school or GED	83	62	3.1%	3,464	11.9%	21	4.0%	1,416,482	20.7%
Non-College vocational or technical degree beyond high school	10	8	0.4%			1	0.2%		
Some college	229	171	8.6%	5,514	18.9%	57	10.7%	1,314,543	19.2%
College degree	605	481	24.2%	10,662	36.6%	123	23.2%	1,893,107	27.7%
Graduate or professional school	654	542	27.2%	7,269	24.9%	109	20.5%	760,639	11.1%
Null (Declined or skipped)	951	723	36.3%	-	-	218	41.1%	-	-
Nativity									
Total	2,538	1,991				531			
Born in US	1,424	1,124	56.5%	29,070	74.0%	294	55.4%	6,641,096	65.8%
Born outside of US	181	159	8.0%	10,225	26.0%	22	4.1%	3,456,956	34.2%
Null (Declined or skipped)	933	708	35.6%	-	-	215	40.5%	-	-
Tenure									
Total (units for ACS)	2,538	1,991		16,502		531		3,306,109	
Rent	313	235	11.8%	7,555	45.8%	78	14.7%	1,791,480	54.2%
Own	1,202	996	50.0%	8,947	54.2%	200	37.7%	1,514,629	45.8%
Other	72	49	2.5%	-	-	23	4.3%	-	-
Null (Declined or skipped)	951	711	35.7%	-	-	230	43.3%	-	-

Appendix C: Reference Map: Los Angeles County Health Districts

Los Angeles County Health Districts

