

THE ANTELOPE VALLEY COMMUNITY SURVEY: YEAR 3

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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| List of Tables..... | ii |
| Executive Summary..... | iii |
| The Antelope Valley (AV) Settlement Agreement | 1 |
| The Antelope Valley (AV) Community Survey..... | 1 |
| Data Collection in Year 3 | 2 |
| Exploring Data Online..... | 4 |
| Survey Results | 6 |
| Survey Demographics | 7 |
| Figure 1. Demographic Overview of Survey Respondents | 8 |
| Major Sections of the Report..... | 10 |
| Community Involvement and Interactions with the LASD..... | 10 |
| Figure 2. Community Involvement and Interactions with the Sheriff’s Department..... | 11 |
| Additional Analyses using the Online Data Visualizations | 13 |
| Community Perceptions of LASD and Public Safety | 14 |
| Figure 3. Community Perceptions of the Sheriff’s Department and Public Safety..... | 16 |
| Figure 4. Community Perceptions of the Sheriff’s Department and Public Safety..... | 18 |
| Perceptions of Fair Treatment by LASD..... | 20 |
| Figure 5. Percent of Adults who indicated AV Sheriff Deputies do not treat different group fairly. | 20 |
| Figure 6. If "No", which groups are treated unfairly? | 21 |
| Figure 7. Treated unfairly as a result of race/ethnicity by race/ethnicity | 22 |
| Percent of Survey Respondents by Zip Code | 23 |
| Figure 8. Year 3 Survey Respondents by Zip Code Dashboard..... | 23 |
| Next Steps..... | 25 |
| Appendix A: Survey Methodology | 26 |
| Sampling..... | 26 |
| Instrument Design | 28 |
| Data Collection..... | 28 |
| Data Analysis..... | 30 |
| Appendix B: Adult AV Community Survey | 31 |

Appendix C: Youth AV Community Survey34

List of Tables

Table 1. Origin of Survey Link for Total Sample and Adults Only3
Table 2. Racial/Ethnic for Adults Only Breakdown by LASD, CBO and Total.....4
Table 3. Race/Ethnicity of Respondents by Survey Year27
Table 4. Individuals and Organizations within Antelope Valley engaged with the Community
Survey dissemination over the past 3 Years29

Executive Summary

This is the third AV Community Survey. This brief report is limited to a discussion of methodology and key findings, and providing static images of the visualizations available to the public online. The community is encouraged to explore the visualizations online and examine the community responses in much greater detail. Online, users will be able to do a “deep dive” into the data, including: compare data across years; differentiate how the various racial/ethnic, age, and gender groups responded; compare the experiences of those who have been detained or participated in the Section 8 housing voucher program from those who have not; and separate or aggregate data across the different data sources. This will provide users additional context and, thereby, a fuller picture of the survey results.

Unlike previous years the Year 3 report is focused primarily on adult respondents. This was done primarily because of the reduced response from high school youth in Year 3. Examining youth remains possible by selecting “youth” in the dynamic online dashboards.

In many ways, the patterns observed in Year 1 returned in Year 3 with some small to moderate improvement on some items. This is partly because the Year 3 sample, particularly racial and ethnic representation, is like the Year 1 sample. Over the three years, the adult proportion of Hispanic/Latino respondents has increased from 25% to 32%. The proportion of white respondents has decreased from 53% to 49%. In Year 3, there was a noticeable reduction in the percent of respondents who identify as Black/Black Multiracial compared to Year 2 and even Year 1. In Year 1 percentage of Black/Black Multiracial constituted 13% of the sample, in Year 2 it rose to 20% and dropped in Year 3 to 9%. There has also been a slight reduction in the percent of respondents who indicated they participate in the Section 8 housing voucher program.

In terms of the community involvement and interactions with the Sheriff’s department, there were numerous changes between Years 1 & 3—many of which may or may not be attributed to the pandemic. For example, fewer people report being arrested by a Sheriff’s Deputy in Year 3 than in the previous years. It was a noticeable reduction in the proportion of people who had attended community meetings or other presentations by the Sheriff’s department. However, in other areas there was a noticeable increase in community interaction. For example, in Year 3, 39% of the respondents indicated that they had heard about the community advisory committee, and 50% indicated they had requested assistance from the Sheriff’s department. These represent increases compared to the first two years of the survey.

Many items addressing the community perception of the Sheriff’s Department and public safety have followed a recognizable pattern. For most questions, the percent of respondents who “agreed or strongly agreed” in Year 3 was very similar to what was seen in Year 1—but often, Year 3 is slightly below the Year 1 percentage. For example, in Year 1, 61% of the adult respondents felt that the Sheriff’s Department was responsive to concerns in their neighborhood. In Year 2, this dropped to 51% and then returned to 57% in Year 3.

When asked whether the Antelope Valley Sheriff’s Deputies treat different groups fairly, the proportion indicating they do **not** treat other groups fairly in Year 3 returned to the levels seen in

Year 1. In Year 3, 25% of the adult respondents thought the different groups were not treated fairly, compared to 36% in Year 2 and 27% in Year 1.

The representativeness of the survey responses relative to the available census data (ACS 2015-2019, 5 years estimates) shifted over the years of the survey. Whether or not the survey reaches representativeness, it is essential to consider the different responses and perceptions of various community groups, especially those singled out in the Settlement Agreement—including youth, people of color, Section 8 participants, and the formerly detained.

As described above, this report provides an overview of the many potential visualizations using the filters and “Compared by” options on many dashboards. The visualizations are available at the link below, and this link is provided in several places throughout the report. It is recommended that readers have the link open as they move through this report.

<https://bit.ly/AVComSurYr3>

The Antelope Valley (AV) Settlement Agreement

In August 2011, the Civil Rights Division of the US Department of Justice (DOJ) launched an investigation of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) in response to complaints and allegations of police misconduct and violations of the Fair Housing Act in the Antelope Valley, California.¹ Upon completion of their investigation in June 2013, the DOJ issued a letter documenting their findings that the LASD's Lancaster and Palmdale Stations had engaged in a pattern or practice of conducting unlawful stops, searches, and seizures, including the use of unreasonable force, in violation of the Constitution and federal law. Additionally, the DOJ concluded there was evidence of discrimination against African Americans in the Housing Choice Voucher Program (commonly known as Section 8), which is a violation of the Fair Housing Act. LASD and DOJ subsequently entered negotiations regarding appropriate remedies. They developed the Settlement Agreement (SA), which was ultimately signed and filed with the US District Court for the Central District of California in April 2015. The purpose of the SA is to ensure that the residents of the Antelope Valley (AV) are provided with police services that are lawful and entirely consistent with the Constitution of the United States and contemporary policing practices.

The Antelope Valley (AV) Community Survey

As part of the SA, LASD agreed to engage and assist a Monitoring Team (MT) in conducting a reliable, comprehensive, and representative annual survey of community residents throughout the AV.² The MT was tasked with oversight of the development of this community survey, which was intended to assess perceptions of the relationship between LASD and the AV community and attempts to measure how, if at all, the SA reforms have affected that relationship. Per the SA, the community survey will be administered annually and designed to allow for robust descriptive analysis of baseline and subsequent years' data collection efforts.

Through a collaborative process among the MT, LASD, and DOJ, an independent research team from UCLA (University of California, Los Angeles) was contracted to develop and implement the community survey and analysis of its findings. The MT, LASD, DOJ, and the research team held a series of meetings to finalize the substantive content of the community survey and proposed data collection efforts. The summary report herein provides a detailed description of the survey methodology, including design, sampling, administration, and findings to date of the third annual community survey.

This “static” written report is intended to provide a brief overview of the findings, explain how “dynamic” output can be obtained through publicly available online visualizations, and document the many ways to view the output at <https://bit.ly/AVComSurYr3>. This Year 3 report contains more extensive descriptions of the options for data analysis online. These

¹ Introductory paragraph retrieved from NCCD's “Monitoring the Agreement” website and sourced from the December 2015 Semi-Annual Report (<http://www.antelopevalleysettlementmonitoring.info/>). Additional background information and detailed reports are also available within the cited web source.

² Settlement Agreement, No. CV 15-03174, United States v. Los Angeles County et al. (D.C. Cal. Apr. 28, 2015). Retrieved from: <http://www.antelopevalleysettlementmonitoring.info/>

descriptions have a two-fold purpose: to demonstrate the easy steps that users can take to explore the data and to provide important details related to the overall survey findings.

The first annual survey was launched in early 2018 (Year 1). The second annual survey was launched mainly in late fall 2019, although the monitoring team took advantage of some early community-based data collection efforts (e.g., AV Fair, August 2019) and ended in February 2020 (Year 2). The third annual survey was launched in November-December 2020, and the survey closed in June 2021 (Year 3). The Year 3 survey was left open longer than in previous years enabling people an extended time to respond.

A detailed description of the survey methodology, including sampling, instrument design, data collection, and analysis, and a copy of the English version of the survey can be found in *Appendix A*.

Data Collection in Year 3

The persistent nature of the COVID-19 pandemic likely impacted the implementation and results of the Antelope Community Survey in Year 3 in at least two ways: by changing somewhat the demographic make-up of the participants and changing responses to certain questions (e.g., being stopped by LASD on the street or in a car or participating in meetings). While the restrictions on gathering and other restrictions began to ease in February of 2021, the CBOs were unable to conduct in-person data collection on a scale like the previous year. Even so, some CBOs and other community groups were able to engage in the evaluation efforts, to varying degrees, through their online platforms.

The pandemic has impacted data collection in several ways. In Years 1 and 2, paper surveys were available which the CBOs utilized to reach out to their various stakeholder groups, sometimes at community events or door-to-door. This approach was particularly emphasized—and successful—in Year 2, but no paper surveys were used in Year 3 due to the pandemic. This may have impacted the ability or willingness of harder to reach³ populations in Antelope Valley to respond to the survey and helps explain the change in representation in survey responses in Year 3. In addition, the pandemic impacted the ability to survey students. The survey was understandably less of a priority for school officials who were unusually busy with COVID-19 related concerns. Table 1 below shows the drop in student participation in Year 3.

Over all three years of the survey administration, various data collection methods have been used to reach the Antelope Valley Community. The online survey allows agencies to reach out to individuals, with minimal effort, through the agencies email or listserv to which community members have subscribed. While online data collection has been the most effective in the number of responses collected other methods have been successful. CBO efforts to gather paper survey have been very effective in the past at reaching community groups less likely to complete the survey through online means. Generally, if community members have access to the survey online and can complete it on their device (e.g., computer, smart phone, tablet) there is a certain sense of privacy in comparison to completing a paper survey and handing it to someone or even

³ “Harder to reach” populations generally refer to those individuals and groups who may have less access to online opportunities, may have less contact with CBO’s or may be fearful of responding online to a survey focused on policing in their community

dropping it in the mail. LASD, with a substantial presence in social media, generates the largest number and proportion of adult surveys. All youth surveys were collected online across all three years. Collecting data online from the CBOs and other non-LASD stakeholders was not as successful in Year 3 (15% of adult respondents) as it was for the Year 2 evaluation (36% of adult respondents). It is not clear why other organizations were less able to collect data online, but the pandemic may have played a role in the drop between Years 2 and 3 especially around the CBOs’ ability to engage with their communities online.

Table 1. Origin of Survey Link for Total Sample and Adults Only⁴

| | Total Sample N=4,091 | | | Adult Survey Only N=9048 | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Year 1 N % | Year 2 N % | Year 3 N % | Year 1 N % | Year 2 N % | Year 3 N % |
| LASD | 1496 ⁵ 30% | 2277 39% | 2598 80% | 1496 70% | 2277 64% | 2598 85% |
| CBO | 638 13% | 1293 22% | 469 15% | 638 30% | 1293 36% | 469 15% |
| Schools | 2869 57% | 2325 40% | 176 5% | | | |
| Total | 5003 | 5845 | 3243 | 2134 | 3570 | 3067 |

In comparison to other sources, the higher proportion of responses from LASD may potentially have implications for interpretations of the shifting distribution racial/ethnic responses across the 3 years.⁶ While the racial/ethnic distribution has improved over the years in the LASD survey sample (Table 2), there was uneven participation of the CBOs in Year 3 compared to Year 2. A demonstration of the variation in racial/ethnic diversity by year is provided below in Table 2. Over the three years of survey administration, the LASD sample has seen an increase in the proportion of Black and Hispanic respondents and a reduction in the proportion of white respondents. Specifically, there has been a gradual decrease in the proportion of individuals who identify as White (66% in Year 1, 56% Year 2 and 51% in Year 3), a slight increase in in the proportion of individuals who identify as Black or Black Multiracial (6% in Year 1, 6% in Year 2 and, 8% in Year 3) and a noticeable increase in those who identify as Hispanic (17% in Year 1, 29% year 2 and, 31% in Year 3). The CBO survey responses contain a different pattern of changes over time, as the proportion of people who identify as White increased (24% in Year 1, 26% Year 2 and, to 36% in Year 3) while the Black/Black Multiracial proportion decreased between Years 1 and 3 with a noticeable increase in Year 2 (28% in Year 1, 48% Year 2 and, 14% in Year 3). One reasonable explanation may be the lack of access to paper surveys and no in-person data collection in Year 3, compared to Years 1 and 2, that allowed the survey to reach those who are harder to reach or tend not to respond to online opportunities. Nevertheless, while

⁴ Approximately 2% of the responses to the adult survey were completed by a community member under 18. This is because they were able to access an adult survey either through a CBO or LASD.

⁵ In Year 1, the decision was made to close the LASD survey link sooner than the CBO survey link because data collection was approaching the goal of 2000 community surveys.

⁶ It should be assumed that some participants who completed the survey through the LASD link learned of the survey through a CBO and vice versa.

the sample overall may be less representative by race/ethnicity than in Year 2, the survey overall and disaggregated by race/ethnicity and other demographic factors still provides relevant important and relevant information contained in the survey responses and analyzed in the visualizations provided in this report and online.

Table 2. Racial/Ethnic for Adults Only Breakdown by LASD, CBO and Total

| | LASD | | | CBO | | | Adult Total | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|
| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 |
| White | 66% | 56% | 51% | 24% | 21% | 36% | 53% | 43% | 49% |
| Black/Black multiracial | 6% | 6% | 8% | 28% | 48% | 14% | 13% | 20% | 9% |
| Hispanic | 17% | 29% | 31% | 41% | 26% | 41% | 25% | 29% | 32% |
| Total | 1475 | 2157 | 2473 | 607 | 1140 | 446 | 2082 | 3297 | 2919 |

One of the more noticeable changes was the shift in the diversity of the sample, primarily among the adult respondents who identified as White, Hispanic and Black/Black Multiracial (See Table 2). Other racial and ethnic groups remained largely stable. The percentage of adult respondents who identified as White was 49% in Year 3, up from 43% in Year 2. The percentage of respondents who identified as Black/Black Multiracial dropped by 11 percentage points between Year 2 and Year 3 (20% → 9%) and the percentage of adult respondents who identified as Hispanic increased across all three years from 25% in Year 1 to 32% in Year 3. This is likely due to at least two factors. Even though the County began re-opening early in 2021, the pandemic may have limited CBO’s willingness/ability to collect in-person data from stakeholders in their communities. In addition, the organizations had limited success in collecting data in comparison to previous years based on the number of survey CBOs were able to collect.

It is important to note that the LASD responses have become increasingly diverse over time. Examining the LASD section (columns) of Table 2, the community members identifying as Hispanic increased steadily across the 3 survey periods. When LASD first posted the survey, only 17% of the sample identified as Hispanic. In Year there that percentage rose to 31%. While the Black/Black Multiracial sample increased only slightly over that period, the percent of community members who identify as White dropped 15 percentage points between Year 1 (66%) and Year 3 (51%).

Exploring Data Online

The figures in the results section below are screenshots from graphical visualizations. The same figures and many others are available online at <https://bit.ly/AVComSurYr3>. The website allows users to choose to view all 3 years or selective years and many different views based on subsets of survey respondents and the questions from the survey are included in the charts. This allows the public to explore the survey results in far more detail than provided in this summary report.

The online graphical interface organizes data by individual tabs called “dashboards.” The following dashboards are displayed online:

- a. Respondent Overview: Provides a graphical overview of survey respondents by demographics (age, gender, race/ethnicity, arrest status, Section 8 status, language spoken at home, duration living in AV, working/living in AV).
- b. Census versus Sample: Provides a graphical overview of the samples in each year and the available Census data. The most appropriate and recent Census data available was from the American Community Survey 2015-2019.⁷
 - i. School district data was available for the Year 1 sample, but due to the mixed response from Year 2 high schools and insufficient responses from Year 3, no clear comparisons are available.
- c. Groups Treated Fairly: Provides an overview of responses to the question “Do Antelope Valley Deputies treat different groups fairly?” and its follow-up question for those respondents who replied “no,” “Which groups are treated unfairly?”.
- d. Perceptions: Provides an overview of responses to 17 Likert scale questions that assessed perceptions of LASD and public safety.
- e. Perceptions Comparisons: Provides a straightforward way to compare the response profiles from different groups by using the filters to identify the particular subgroup you wish to compare on the Perceptions questions.
- f. Involvement & Interactions: Provides an overview of responses to 12 “yes” or “no” questions about involvement within the AV community generally and interactions with LASD specifically.
- g. Zip Code Map: This dynamic dashboard presents both demographics and responses to the Perceptions questions within each AV zip code. Simply scroll a cursor over a shaded, bordered area on the map, and a table will generate item responses unique to that specific zip code.

There are twelve possible filters within each dashboard: Compare by, Split by Year, (Source of) Survey Link, Adult/Youth, Race, Gender, Age, Section 8, Arrested, AV zip code, and Sort by.



These filters allow users to scroll through a drop-down menu and select a comparison category. For example, users can select “Youth” from the “Adult/Youth” filter to view only youth

⁷ ACS (American Community Survey) data for zip codes in the survey were used to estimate the composition of the community.

responses to the survey. Moreover, multiple filters can be used simultaneously. For instance, one can use the “Adult/Youth,” the “Arrested,” as well as “Race” filter to view responses only from Hispanic/Latino adults who indicated that they were formerly detained. Given the number of filters – and categories within filters – numerous possible iterations of the data can be explored.

Perhaps the easiest way to view the results for groups of respondents is with the “Compare By” dropdown on the dashboards for “Community involvement and interactions with the Sheriff’s Department” and “Perceptions Comparisons.” For example, choosing the “Perceptions Comparison” tab and then choosing one of the dropdown options under “Compare By” allows for side-by-side comparisons of each race’s perceptions or gender or each Section 8 status.

As an example, to reproduce the data in Table 2 (above), in addition to making sure “Adult” is selected in the Adult/Youth filter, you can select “Sheriff” in the “Survey link” filter (See figure below). A similar process would be followed to isolate the CBO responses.



This leads to several recommendations when viewing dynamic visualizations available at at <https://bit.ly/AVComSurYr3>.

- Visualizations can be viewed separately for Adults¹ and Youth.
 - This is recommended due to the substantial reduction in the number of Youth who were able to complete the survey in Year 3.
- Visualizations might also be created for LASD (adults) and the CBOs (adults) separately for some or many of the survey items. This will allow for a clearer picture of potential differences in these data collection options.
- Note that the “# of Respondents” included in each new table or visualization will change according to the number of participants who responded to the questions addressed in the table (because some items were skipped) and according to the options chosen in the dropdown menus.

Survey Results

Descriptive statistics are derived from a total 3-year sample of 14,091 (adults and youth), of which, approximately 5,003 are from Year 1. In Year 2 (n=5839), approximately 64% of the sample were adults (n=3,766) and the remaining 36% (n=2,073) were youth, a 20% decrease in youth responses compared to Year 1. Most survey responses were obtained online (n=4,716 or 79.5%). Year 3 contributed approximately an additional 3242 responses. Of these 95% came

from adults and 5% were from Youth (schools). All surveys collected in Year 3 were collected online.

The seven figures that follow are screenshots from the default visualizations available online (<https://bit.ly/AVComSurYr3>). Again, significantly more information is available online at the URL listed above.

Except where specified otherwise, the percentages below are based on those who completed the adult survey.

Survey Demographics

Figure 1 provides a demographic overview from all adult survey respondents from Year 1-3. The percent of female respondents has increased over the past 3-years to a high of 66% in Year 3. The age distribution has shifted in Year 3 to being older. Over the past three years, the percentage of people indicating English as the language spoken at home and the language the survey was completed in has increased. For adults, English as the language spoken at home has increased from 88% in Year 1 to 92% in Year 3. In Year 1, 93% of those completing the survey completed the English version. In Year 3, all surveys were completed in English.

The percentage of adults who lived in Section 8 housing dropped from 4% in Year 1 to 2% in Year 3. There was a noticeable reduction in adults indicating they had been arrested by LASD from 16% in Year 2 to 6% in Year 3. Like previous years, nearly all the adult respondents (98% in Year 3) indicated that they lived within the AV and more than half (61% in Year 3) also worked in the region.

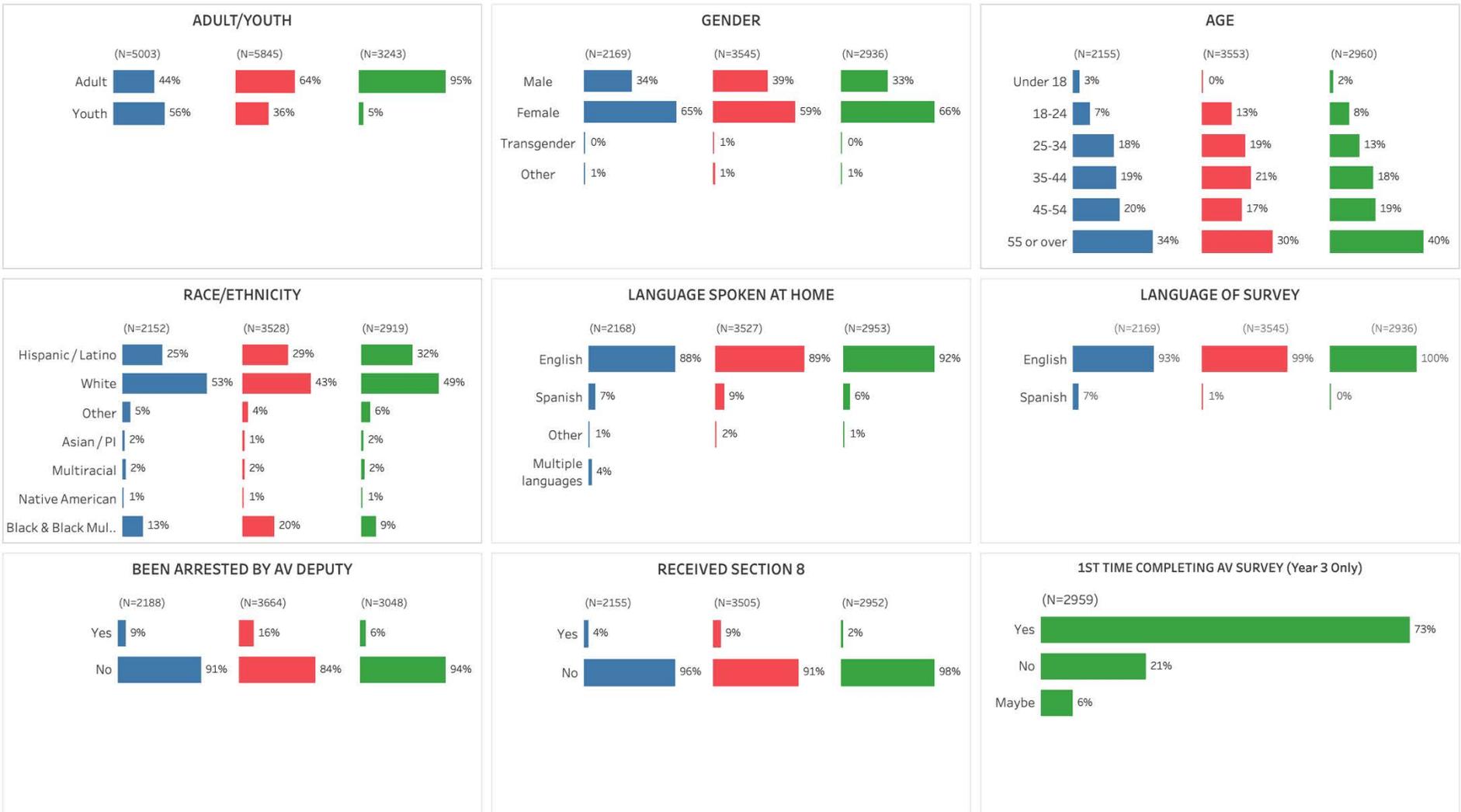
Figure 1. Demographic Overview of Survey Respondents

Overview of Survey Respondents

Year 1 vs. Year 2 vs. Year 3

OF RESPONDENTS

9,048

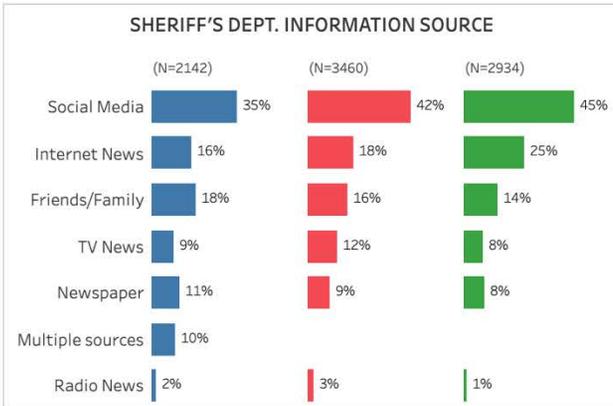
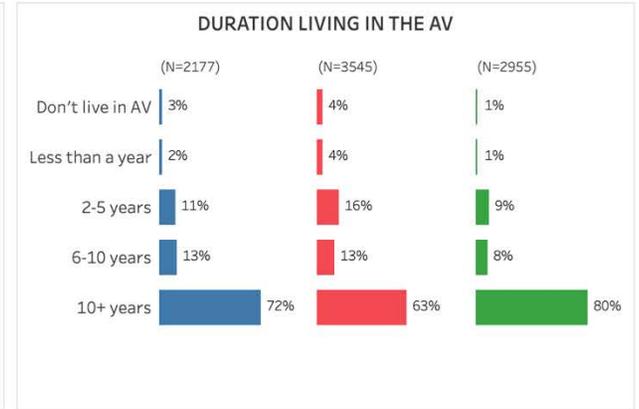
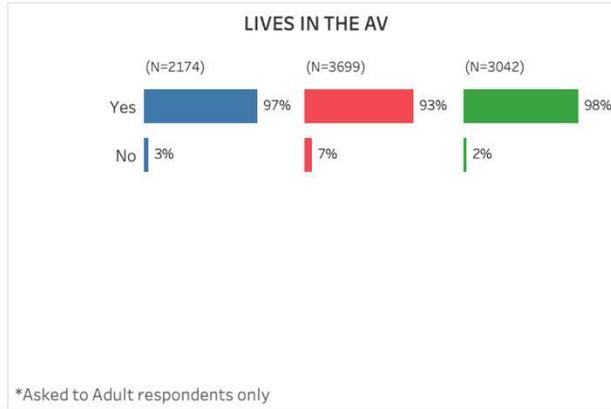
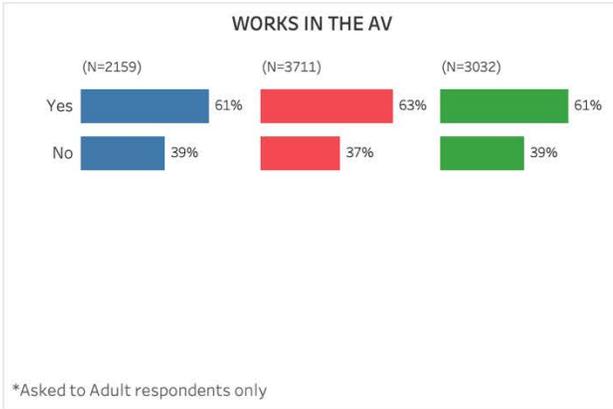


Overview of Survey Respondents

Year 1 vs. Year 2 vs. Year 3

OF RESPONDENTS

9,048



Major Sections of the Report

Two major sections of the survey address 1) involvement and interactions with LASD and 2) perceptions of LASD and related community issues. For different reasons both are important as they provide different views from community members. In the first of these sections, the questions focus on the subjective experience of community members with LASD which, depending on many factors, may have been positive or less so. These questions cover a broad range of topics including what might be, by design, more positive interactions like involvement in community meetings with LASD to those that may be considered, potentially, more adversarial, like whether the respondent has been arrested or stopped. The questions around interactions are not limited to just LASD; for instance, there is an important question about interactions with the Community Advisory Committee (CAC).

The second major section focuses on how community members perceive the service LASD provides in the neighborhood, community, or individually. These are much different from the previous questions about interactions with LASD. For example, one question asks about the relationship between the community and LASD. A smaller number of the questions ask about the individual perception of the community member. For example, the community members are willing to contact LASD if they were victims of a crime.

Community Involvement and Interactions with the LASD

Figure 2 displays the Years 1-3 results of adult respondents when asked questions about their involvement within the AV community generally and interactions with LASD specifically⁸. A few highlights from the adult survey data include:

- Figure 2 shows a 5-percentage point increase in adult public awareness of the Community Advisory Committees (#3) in Year 3 compared to Year 2. There was a 3-percentage point increase in overall requests for assistance from the LASD (#12) between Years 2 and 3.
- There was a noticeable decrease (between Years 2 and 3) in the percent of adults reporting being arrested by LASD (#1), being stopped by LASD (#9) while the adult was in their car, and the adult being forced to sit in the back of the deputies car (#10). (The question asks about the “past 2 years.”)
- In the adult population, 12% of the respondents reported that LASD have “come to their home when they did not request them” in Year 3. This is down 5-percentage points from the previous year and return to the level observed in Year 1. (In interpreting this item, it is important to note that LASD could arrive at the home due to a request from another individual in the community.)

⁸ Questions 6 & 7 are specifically for youth so they are not in the visualization

Figure 2. Community Involvement and Interactions with the Sheriff's Department

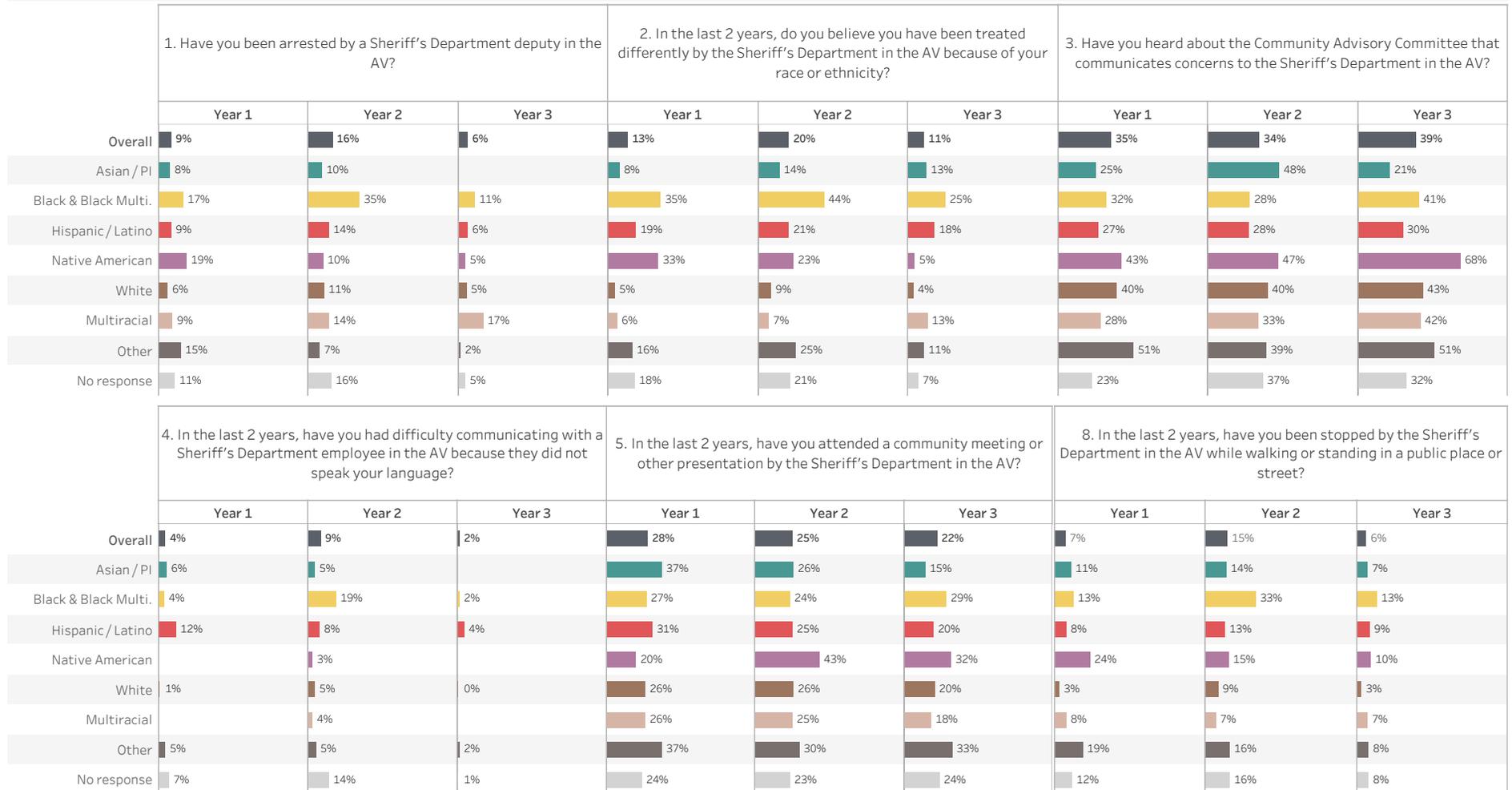
Community involvement and interactions with the Sheriff's Department

OF RESPONDENTS

Year 1 vs. Year 2 vs. Year 3

9,048

% of respondents that answered Yes by Race/Ethnicity



Community involvement and interactions with the Sheriff's Department

Year 1 vs. Year 2 vs. Year 3

OF RESPONDENTS

9,048

% of respondents that answered Yes by Race/Ethnicity

| | 9. In the last 2 years, have you been stopped by the Sheriff's Department in the AV while you were in a car? | | | 10. In the last 2 years, have you been forced by the Sheriff's Department in the AV to sit in the back of a police car without being arrested? | | | 11. In the last 2 years, has the Sheriff's Department in the AV come to your home when you did not request them? | | | 12. In the last 2 years, have you requested assistance from the Sheriff's Department in the AV? | | |
|----------------------|--|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 |
| Overall | 21% | 28% | 19% | 3% | 10% | 3% | 12% | 17% | 12% | 46% | 47% | 50% |
| Asian / PI | 11% | 15% | 11% | | 8% | 2% | 3% | 8% | 9% | 43% | 40% | 36% |
| Black & Black Multi. | 36% | 46% | 30% | 10% | 25% | 5% | 17% | 27% | 18% | 32% | 41% | 45% |
| Hispanic / Latino | 25% | 32% | 24% | 3% | 9% | 3% | 12% | 15% | 16% | 46% | 47% | 53% |
| Native American | 33% | 32% | 18% | 5% | 11% | 9% | 5% | 11% | 9% | 52% | 50% | 48% |
| White | 15% | 19% | 13% | 1% | 5% | 2% | 10% | 14% | 9% | 49% | 50% | 49% |
| Multiracial | 23% | 22% | 13% | 6% | 9% | 3% | 15% | 15% | 18% | 55% | 60% | 67% |
| Other | 27% | 40% | 23% | 5% | 11% | 5% | 19% | 16% | 11% | 48% | 52% | 61% |
| No response | 21% | 22% | 21% | 2% | 8% | 3% | 6% | 19% | 12% | 29% | 43% | 39% |

Additional Analyses using the Online Data Visualizations

To explore these findings further, we did the following analysis using the online visualizations. Readers are invited to conduct similar exploration. If the “Compare by” filter is set to race/ethnicity, the following results (among many others) are presented (figure not shown):



- Regarding race or ethnicity, a robust cross-section of respondents report engaging in the community and attending a community meeting or other presentation by the LASD. While the percentage of respondents who indicated LASD stopped them has declined across all racial/ethnic groups, residents of color consistently reported higher rates of having “been stopped” by the LASD, except for those who identify as Asian American. For example, while only 13% of adult White respondents reported having been “stopped by the Sheriff’s Department in the AV while they were in their car,” 30% of adult Black/Black Multiracial respondents and 24% of Hispanic respondents indicated that they had been stopped while in their car. Respectively for Blacks/Black Multiracial and Hispanics, this represents a 16- and 8-percentage point decrease from Year 2.
- There was a 10-percentage point overall increase in “requesting assistance from the Sheriff’s Department” from Year 2 to Year 3. When broken down by race/ethnicity we see a large increase in the adult Hispanic/Latino population (47% to 53%) and the adult Black/Black Multiracial community (34% to 45%) while responses from the adult White population increased only slightly (41% to 45%).
- Question #2 asks if the respondent believes they have been treated differently. Overall there was a shift across the years to the percent responding “Yes” with 13% in Year 1, 20% in Year 2, and 11% in Year 3. Examining racial/ethnic groups, a similar pattern is seen for those identify as Black/Black Multiracial. It is important to remember that these percentages by racial/ethnic group are for those who responded “Yes” to this question.
- #4 asks about difficulty communicating with a Sheriff’s Department employee. By selecting “Compare by” and “Language Spoken at Home” we see that those community members who selected Spanish as the language have a steady decline in difficulty communicating with the Sheriff’s Department. In Year 1 of the survey, it was 28%, dropping to 16 % in Year 2 and 9% in Year 3.

Please note then when you change the “Compare by” option all the other questions also reflect the percentages based on this filter.

Community Perceptions of LASD and Public Safety

Community perceptions of the Sheriff's Department and public safety

OF RESPONDENTS

% of respondents who selected each response option

9,048

HOVER HERE

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Split by Year Yes, spli... | Organization (All) | Survey Year (All) | Adult/Youth Adult | Race (All) | Gender (All) | Age (All) | Section 8 (All) | Arrested (All) | AV Zip Code (All) | Sort by Survey... |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

1-Strongly Disagree | 2-Disagree | 3-Neutral | 4-Agree | 5-Strongly Agree

Adult respondents were asked a series of questions that assessed perceptions of LASD specifically as well as public safety more generally (Figure 3). Each question required a five-point scale response from 1 (“strongly disagree”) to 5 (“strongly agree”). Figure 3 shows responses to the Perceptions questions for all participants for Years 1-3. Several categories saw large changes from Year 2 to Year 3. Across all adult respondents, there was a 9-percentage point increase in the respondents that strongly agreed or agreed that the Sheriff’s Department does its job well (61% in Year 2 → 70% in Year 3), a 12-percentage point increase in the respondents that strongly agreed or agreed that they would “notify the Sheriff’s Department” if they witnessed a crime in their neighborhood (77% in Year 2 → 89% in Year 3), and an 8-percentage point increase in respondents who strongly agreed or agreed that “if they were a victim of a crime... it would be fully investigated,” (53% in Year 2 → 61% in Year 3)

See the Perceptions Comparison tab and select “Adult” and “Compare by – Race/Ethnicity” for the filter to examine comparisons between race/ethnicity groups.

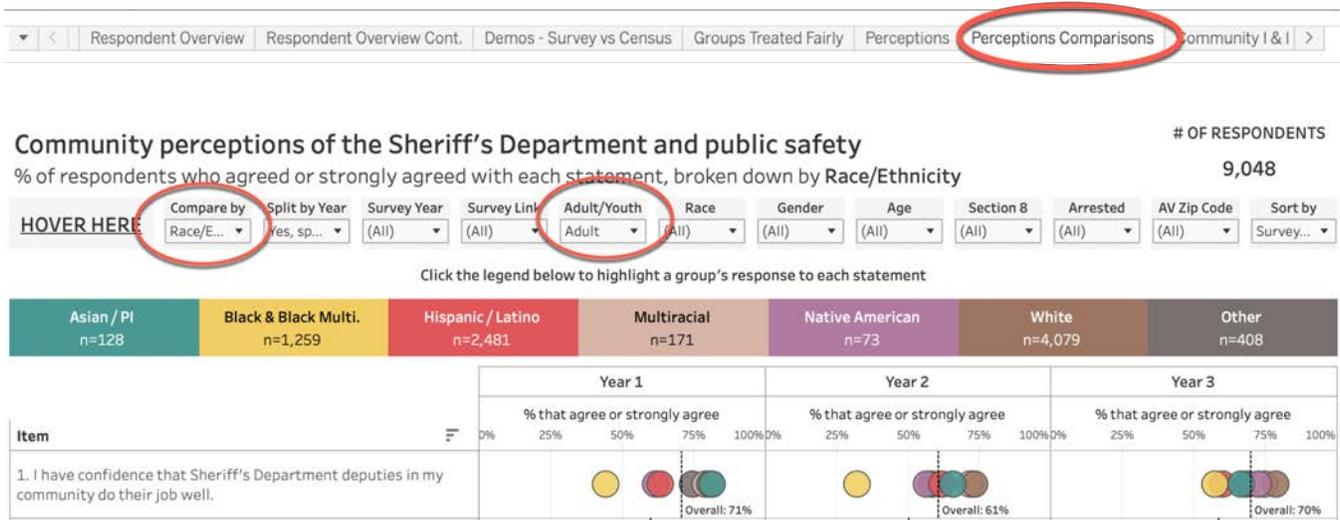
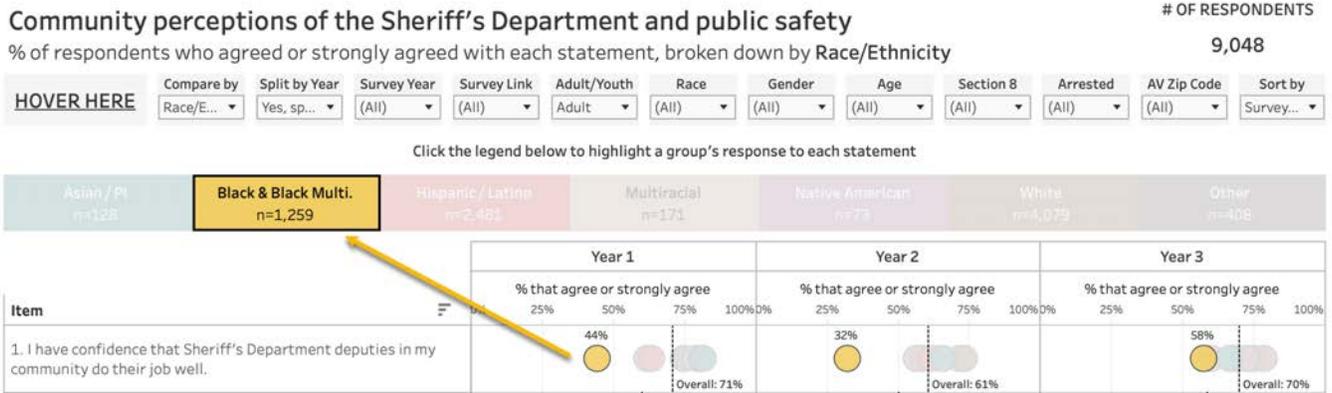


Figure 4 shows adult responses broken down by overall, race/ethnic group for Years 1-3. We will focus on the adults. A clear pattern can be seen in the relation to the percentage of adult respondents in each racial/ethnic group who “Agreed or “Strongly agreed” across the 3 years. There is generally a drop in the percentage who “Agreed or “Strongly agreed” between Year 1 and Year 2 and then a return to the Year 1 value in Year 3. For example, for the question “I have confidence that the Sheriff’s Department deputies in my community do their job well”, we see that in Year 1 71% “Agreed or “Strongly agreed”. In Year 2 this percentage dropped to 61% and then in Year 3 was 70%. This pattern repeats for many of

the question. Note that for questions #10 and #12 we see the opposite pattern as a result of the wording of the question.

In order to more easily see what is occurring for specific racial/ethnic groups you can simply click on the group you would like to highlight. In the example below “Black & Black Multiracial” was selected. This will highlight that group across all the questions in the visualization. (Only one question shown here.)



When you do that, we see that for question #1, while the overall percent was 71% in Year 1, it was only 44% for the selected racial ethnic group (in this case, Black/Black Multiracial) in that year. In Year 2 the percent “Agreed or Strongly agreed” dropped to 32% and then was 58% in Year 3. At this point you can select a different group or click on “Black & Black Multiracial” to see all the groups displayed again.

Despite the pattern across the three years, that those who identify as “Black & Black Multiracial” generally have the smallest percent who “Agreed or Strongly agreed.” Following closely behind, we see that those who identify as Hispanic and Native American also have, generally, lower levels of agreement.

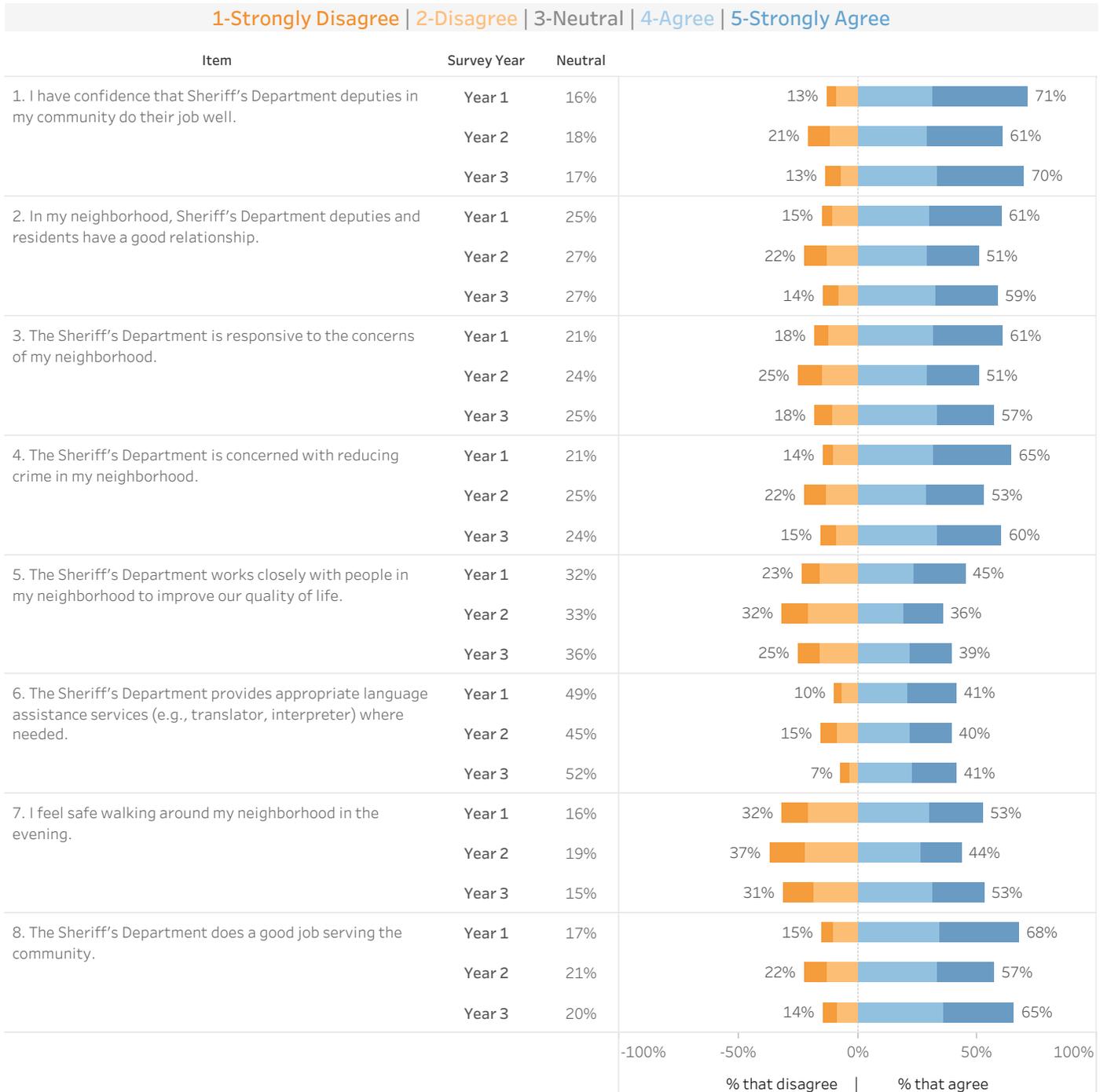
Again, additional “Compare by” choices can be made to display comparisons for items on this dashboard between different group characteristics. By selecting “Compare by” and “Language Spoken at Home” we will see a completely different dashboard (not shown).



Figure 3. Community Perceptions of the Sheriff's Department and Public Safety

Community perceptions of the Sheriff's Department and public safety
 % of respondents who selected each response option

OF RESPONDENTS
 9,048



Community perceptions of the Sheriff's Department and public safety

OF RESPONDENTS

% of respondents who selected each response option

9,048

1-Strongly Disagree | 2-Disagree | 3-Neutral | 4-Agree | 5-Strongly Agree

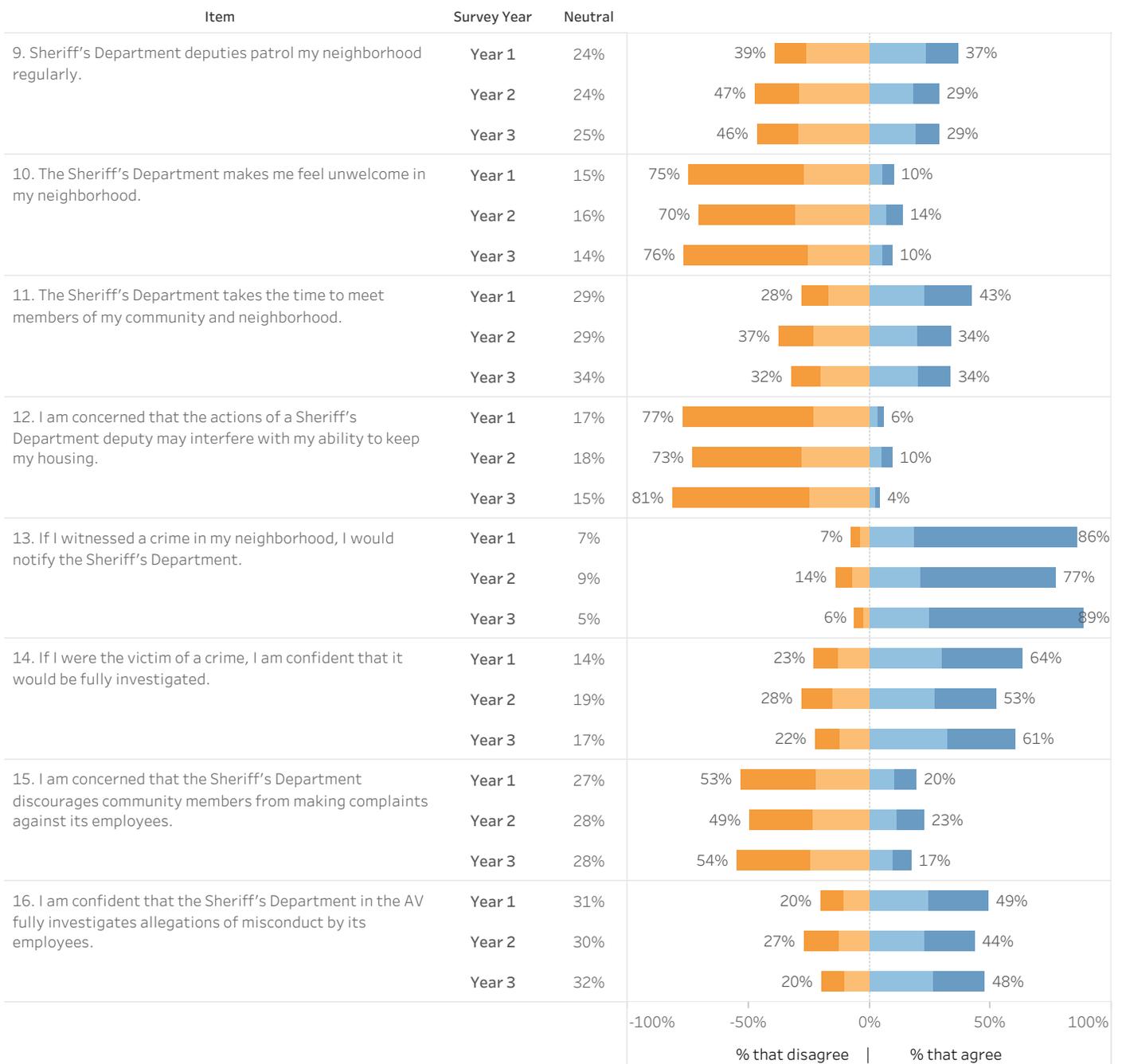


Figure 4. Community Perceptions of the Sheriff's Department and Public Safety

Community perceptions of the Sheriff's Department and public safety

% of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with each statement, broken down by Race/Ethnicity

OF RESPONDENTS

9,048

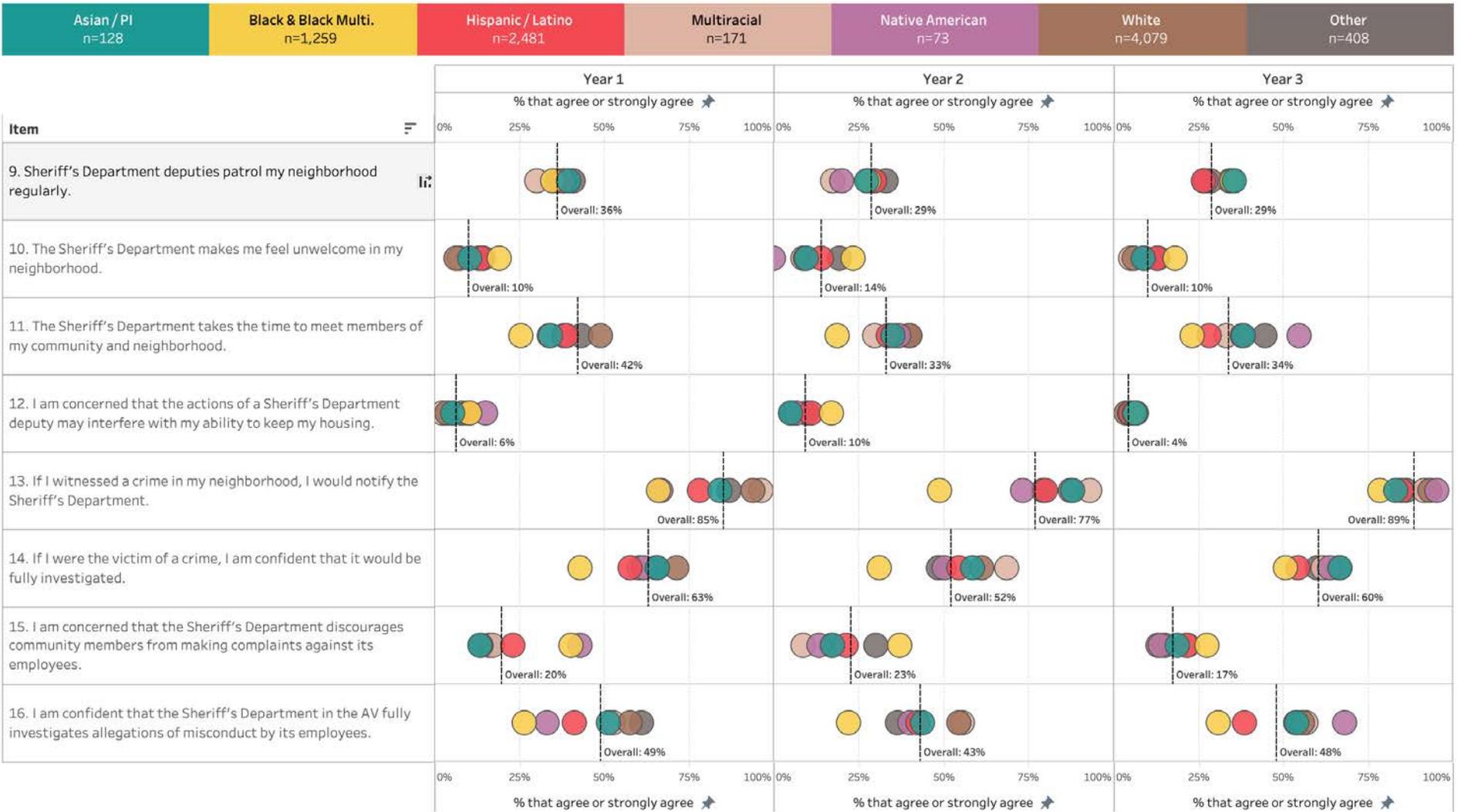


Community perceptions of the Sheriff's Department and public safety

% of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with each statement, broken down by Race/Ethnicity

OF RESPONDENTS

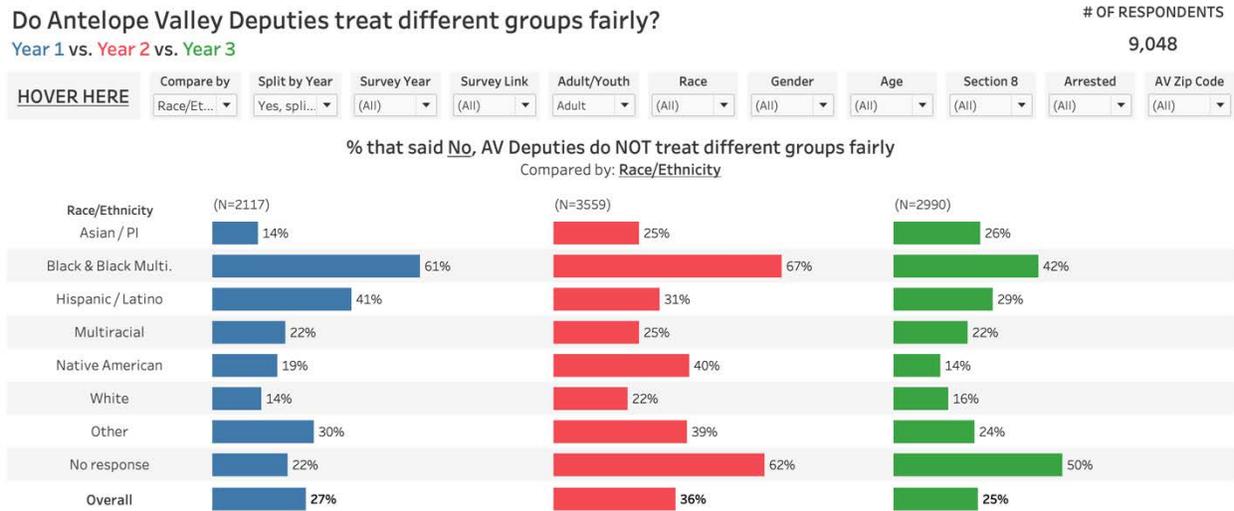
9,048



Perceptions of Fair Treatment by LASD

For those who indicated they believed not all groups are treated fairly by AV deputies, Figures 5 and 6 detail which groups the respondents feel are treated unfairly, split by Year. Survey respondents were asked to answer “Yes” or “No” to the following question: “Do Antelope Valley Deputies treat different groups fairly?” A “No” response indicates groups are treated differently. Figure 5 shows the responses to this question.

Figure 5. Percent of Adults who indicated AV Sheriff Deputies do not treat different group fairly.



The bottom row of the visualization (Overall) indicates that in Year 1, 27% of the people who responded indicated different groups were not treated fairly. That went up to 36% in Year 2 and back down to 25% in Year 3.

If respondents replied “No,” they were then asked “which groups are treated unfairly,” to which they could indicate multiple groups. Figure 6, below, illustrates aggregated responses to this question. More community members indicated that racial/ethnic groups were treated unfairly (18% Year 1, 26% year 2 16% Year 3) compared to the other choices, including youth, recent immigrants, gender, and sexual orientation. The group which was selected the next most often was Youth.

Figure 6. If "No", which groups are treated unfairly?

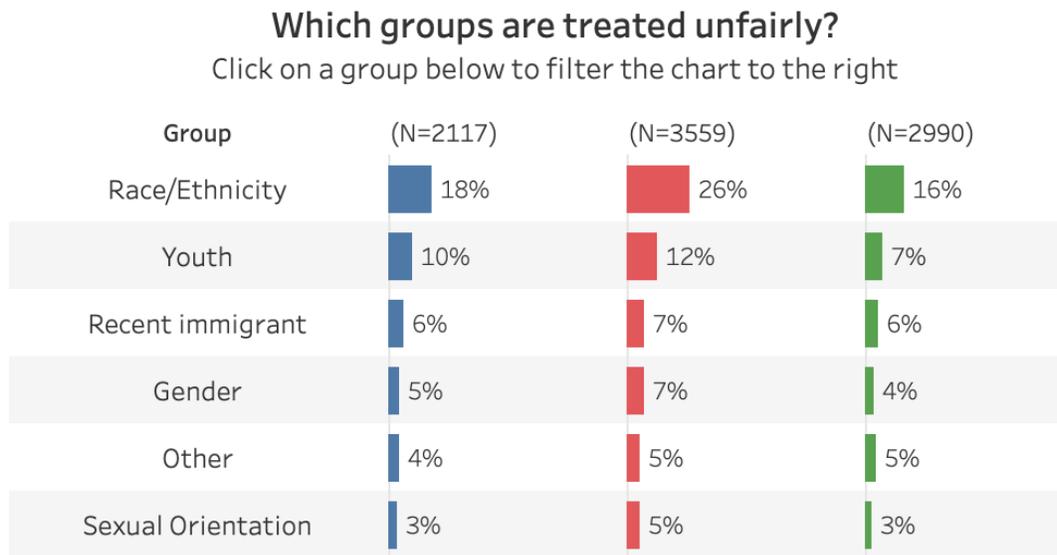
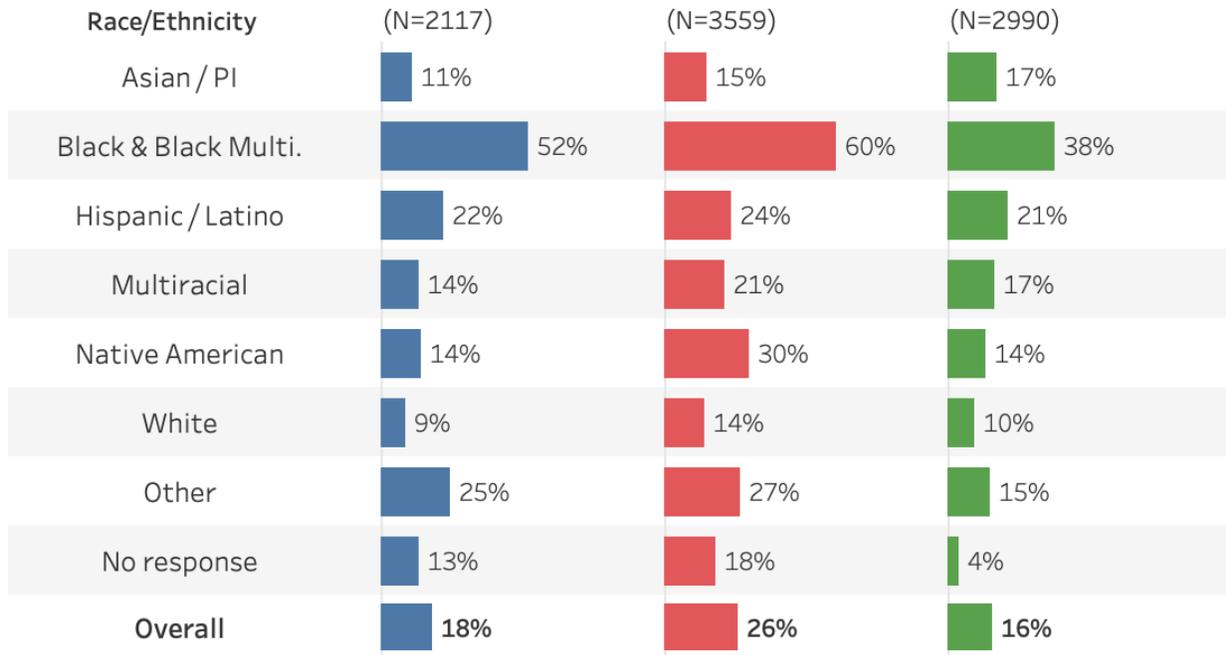


Figure 7 provides a detailed breakdown by race/ethnicity if the community member identified race/ethnicity as a group treated differently. There were 388 respondents who indicated people in AV were treated differently based on their racial/ethnic group. The visualization below (Figure 7) shows the % of each racial/ethnic group that indicated race/ethnicity was one of the characteristics that resulted in an individual being treated unfairly. For example, in Year 1 52% of the community members who identified as Black or Black Multiracial indicated that race/ethnicity was a factor that caused people to be treated differently. In Years 2 and 3 these percentages were 60% and dropped to 38%. Similar interpretations can be made for the other racial/ethnic groups in Figure 7.

Figure 7. Treated unfairly as a result of race/ethnicity by race/ethnicity

% that said AV deputies treat people unfairly based on Race/Ethnicity

Compared by: Race/Ethnicity

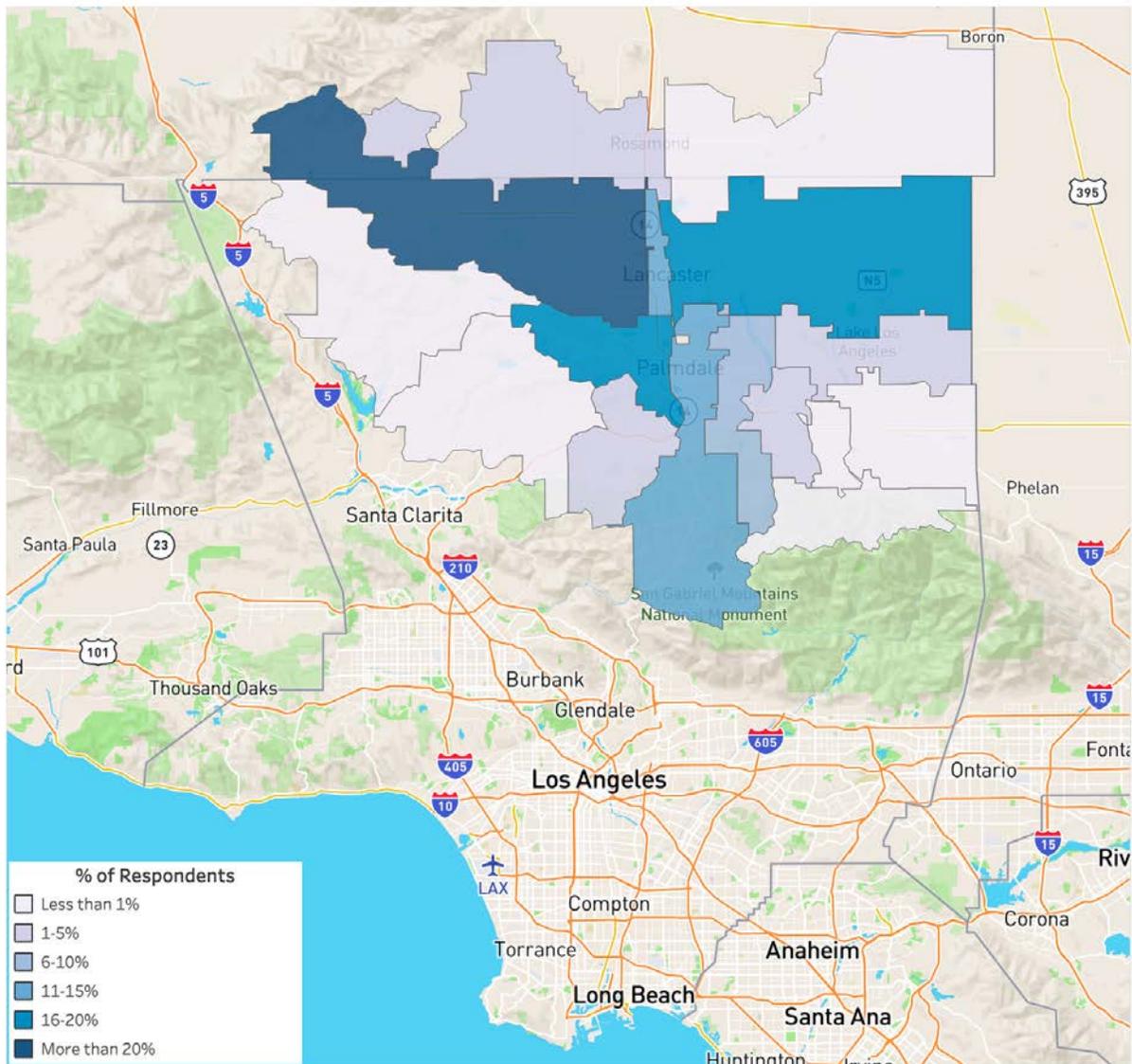
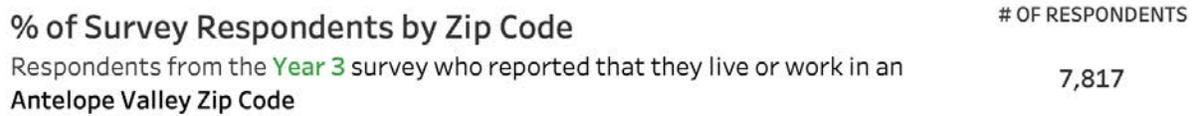


Percent of Survey Respondents by Zip Code

The dynamic dashboard, accessible online, presents both demographics and responses to the perception-focused questions by each zip code within AV. For example if you select the Year filter, selecting Year 3 and want only “Adult” responses who will see Figure 8.



Figure 8. Year 3 Survey Respondents by Zip Code Dashboard



To see how community members in a particular zip code responded to the Perception questions, simply hold a cursor over a shaded, bordered area on the map and a table will generate item responses unique to the specific zip code, along with the zip code number and percentage of respondents that came from that zip code. Across all three years and including both adults and youth, approximately 90% of the respondents provided zip code information and provided a zip in the Antelope Valley area. In addition, over the survey's three years, approximately 100+ community members came from zip codes outside the Antelope Valley area. These individuals work in the AV but do not live in LA County. Note in some cases a zip code cuts across the Los Angeles County area and extends, for example, into Kern County.

Next Steps

The MT, DOJ, and LASD are deeply committed to the successful, ongoing implementation of the AV Community Survey, and this report would not be possible without their willing participation and support. This brief report aimed to provide an overview of the collaborative development and methodology of the AV community survey, highlight some of the descriptive findings, and provide instructions and demonstrations for accessing the evaluation website and data visualizations online. Lastly, the data derived from the survey serves as a baseline for continued, ongoing data collection efforts stipulated by the SA.

The terms of the SA require LASD to develop and, as necessary, amend community engagement plans based on the annual survey results. The SA also requires annual monitoring and data collection, and next steps should focus on: 1) when precisely the fourth year of data collection efforts will occur (likely in the early 2022), 2) any changes to data collection efforts, and 3) the extent to which the survey can be and should be amended while maintaining fidelity to baseline findings for comparative trend analyses. This may include a discussion focused on revising items the different stakeholders feel need to be revised.

Appendix A: Survey Methodology

The first annual survey was launched in early 2018. The second annual AV community survey was largely launched in late fall 2019, although the monitoring team took advantage of some early community-based data collection efforts (e.g., AV Fair, August 2019), and ended in February 2020. Year 3 survey collection began in December of 2020 and ended in the early spring of 2021. The term Year 1 refers to the first annual survey. The term Year 2 refers to the second annual survey, even though it cuts across 2-calendar years. Year 3 refers to the third annual survey.

The purpose of the annual survey was, and continues to be, to assess community experiences with and perceptions of the relationship between LASD-AV and the AV community in order to understand how the SA (Settlement Agreement) reforms affect that relationship. Methodologically, surveys are intended to generate a group-level summary or descriptive statistics that are generalizable to target groups included or focused on in a particular study.⁹ More concisely, representative surveys potentially allow researchers to statistically infer findings about larger groups from smaller samples. Therefore, this methodology is useful to assess community perceptions. This is especially true because the survey results can be considered as a whole, across all community groups, and within each of those groups independently.

Sampling

The SA stipulated that the community survey capture a “representative sample” of AV residents. The term *representativeness* refers to the extent to which overall findings from a survey can be generalized to a target population. To achieve representativeness, the research team aimed to collect at least 2,000 responses from AV residents. To further determine the extent to which the survey results represent the larger AV community, recent and available census data (American Community Survey 2015-2019) was mapped in aggregate across the zip codes contained within the geographic region. While this does not ensure the representativeness of the collected data it does provide a rough benchmark as to how close we are in any given year. Specifically, demographic data about race and ethnicity was aggregated for zip codes identified by the MT to provide a foundation for the approximate percentage of each race or ethnicity that should be included in survey responses to achieve representativeness. The racial and ethnic makeup of respondents from each annual survey is presented in Table A-5.

⁹ Aday & Cornelius (2006). *Designing and Conducting Health Surveys*. John Wiley & Sons.

Table 3. Race/Ethnicity of Respondents by Survey Year

| Race or Ethnicity | % ¹⁰ Yr1 | % Yr2 | % Yr3 | 2015-2019 ACS 5-year estimates % ⁴ |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|---|
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Black/ Black-Multiracial | 13 | 18 | 9 | 14 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 46 | 42 | 33 | 48 |
| Multi-racial | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Native American | 1 | 1 | 1 | < 1 |
| Other | 4 | 4 | 6 | < 1 |
| White | 32 | 31 | 47 | 31 |

For the ACS estimates Multiracial contains anyone who selected multiple racial categories or specifically selected “multiracial”

There were changes in the sample composition between the three survey years. In Year 2 this may have been due to a concerted effort to conduct direct outreach to hard-to-reach populations in the AV Community via CBOs. Of note, there was an increase in participation by those individuals who identified as Black/Black Multiracial in Year 2. In Year 3, however, the sample had decreased participation from community members identified as Black/Black Multiracial or Hispanic/Latino, with both falling below their respective proportions in the Census data. The Year 3 sample was over represented for those who identify as White.

Additionally, the SA stipulated that the community survey capture a “representative sample” of AV residents who presently or historically utilized Section 8 housing, as well as residents who identified as previously detained by LASD. To ensure that survey findings accurately reflect the perceptions of these two subpopulations, it was determined that 5% of the sample should include those who had previous or current involvement with Section 8 and formerly detained residents. In the Year 2 survey sample, approximately 8% were former or current Section 8 residents, and 13% self-identified as previously detained. For Year 3, the sample fell short of the target for former or current Section 8 residents, capturing approximately 2%. Year 3 also sampled 6% of those who self-identified as previously detained, which surpassed the 5%-target but constitutes a significant drop from Year 2.

Whether or not the survey reaches representativeness, it is important to consider the separate responses and perceptions of various community groups, especially those singled out in the Settlement Agreement—including youth, people of color, Section 8 participants, and the formerly detained. This report provides some such analysis and, as described above, the online data tool allows readers to do detailed analysis of their own.

Youth were also targeted as a distinct subpopulation, and the research team intended to have approximately 10% of the sample derived from AV residents less than 18 years of age. As a result of the significant cooperation of local high schools—Palmdale High School and Quartz Hill High School in Year 1 and the Antelope Valley Union High School District in Year 2—youth were over-sampled in the survey findings. To account for over-sampling, data

¹⁰ Percentages are rounded to nearest whole number.

visualizations were specifically designed to allow users to look at survey findings in aggregate (both adult and youth residents combined) as well as individually (by adult residents only or youth residents only). In Year 3, only 6% of the sample were community members younger than 18¹¹, falling short of the target.

Instrument Design

To achieve the goal of obtaining 2,000 responses from AV residents using best practices in survey design, the survey needed to accommodate both online and paper administration, be concise and limited to 2-3 pages in length, and utilize language appropriate for a variety of populations (those with less than high school education, English language-learners, and youth). From the outset, the design of the survey instrument was a collaborative process among the MT, LASD, DOJ, and the research team. The MT, LASD, DOJ, and research team engaged in multiple meetings, both in-person and by phone, to finalize the content and format of the survey. Moreover, the MT, LASD, and DOJ received multiple versions of drafts and provided extensive feedback, which was incorporated by the research team. On December 29, 2017, the research team sent final versions of the adult and youth surveys and accompanying information sheets. The youth survey is nearly identical to the adult survey, except that four additional questions were asked (school attended, awareness and participation of youth programming through the LASD, and assessment of how aware LASD is of “the problems youth face today”) and youth were not asked if they live or work within AV. Adult and youth surveys were translated into Spanish and made available to Spanish-speaking residents electronically and by paper.

There was only one change to the survey between the first two data collection periods. A single item was removed from the Year 1 survey, which asked participants to indicate their nearest major cross streets to assess which communities’ respondents came more accurately from. This item was left blank by most respondents and was removed from the Year 2 survey. Both adult and youth surveys from Year 3, are provided in Appendices B and C.

In Year 3 there were no changes to the survey questions or online format. As a result of the pandemic there was no paper survey collection. In the previous 2-years paper surveys were primarily, but not exclusively, used by the CBOs, including the CACs. Paper forms were utilized to help various harder to reach groups participate. A primary impact of Year 3’s online-only survey collection apparently was on the proportion of Black/Black Multiracial residents who were willing to participate or could be reached by the efforts of the CBOs.

Data Collection

Multiple methods were proposed and discussed before the Year 1 data collection. For example, random-digit-dialing was considered but deemed impractical because of its anticipated cost. Administration of in-person surveys through door-to-door canvassing by trained residents was also a possibility. Still, due to practical limitations, including the expansive geography of the region and cost, it was determined his approach was also not feasible. The agreed upon alternative to both proposed approaches involved strong promotion of online links through LASD and other groups as well as engaging community-based organizations (CBOs) throughout the AV to collect data from their networks of clients and stakeholders. Accordingly, the research

¹¹ The 6% includes youth under 18 and those under 18 who completed the adult survey who completed the adult survey with through the Sheriff’s Department or CBOs

team compiled a list of CBOs through its existing network, suggestions from LASD and DOJ, and referrals from residents or engaged organizations.

In Year 1, 44 organizations or individuals were contacted via telephone and email and asked to distribute the survey online via their social networks or listservs and provide the paper version of the survey in their offices where appropriate, at various community meetings, and highly trafficked local markets. Approved and scripted recruitment materials were utilized when approaching organizations and soliciting their participation. This is the approach that has been used for all the years of data collection thus far.

In Year 2, some additional CBO’s joined the effort, and some from Year 1 decided not to participate. Those who agreed to disseminate the survey through their networks received a unique link to the survey via Qualtrics, which was tracked by the research team. In addition, mailers were used in Year 2 to inform the AV Community about the survey. The mailer included a link to the online survey. However, there was no unique link due to an error, so we don’t know how many people completed the survey based on the mailer. All organizations only disseminated the adult version of the AV community survey.

In Year 3, some additional CBOs joined the effort and some from the previous year’s choose not to participate or felt they could not at that time. In Year 3 all the survey data was collected using an online survey. Unlike like previous years when a paper version was available in English and Spanish (Years 1 & 2) or mailers (English/Spanish) went out to harder to reach segments of the AV community (Year 2), no surveys were collected using paper forms and no mailer went out in Year 3. A mailer was dropped in Year 3 based on the lack of any notable effect in Year 2. Regardless of the data collection method, Spanish and English version of the survey were available.

Table 4. Individuals and Organizations within Antelope Valley engaged with the Community Survey dissemination over the past 3 Years¹²

| Organizations/Individuals | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Antelope Valley Church | Lynde Williams |
| Antelope Valley Community College | NAACP |
| Antelope Valley Partners for Health | OUTReach Center |
| Antelope Valley Press | Palmdale CAC |
| Association of Rural Town Councils | Palmdale High School |
| AV Fair – August | Pueblo y Salud/LULAC |
| AVUHSD | Quartz Hill High School |
| Cafe con Leche | SBCC Thrive LA |
| City Council | Shirley Harriman |
| Coronado Agents of Change | St. Mary’s Catholic Church |
| LA Sheriff’s Department | TCAL |
| Lancaster CAC | Veterans and Senior Citizens |

¹² Not all CBOs or organizations participated in all three years. Some organizations chose not to participate across all years.

Youth surveys for Year 1, at the request of the MT (Monitoring Team), were obtained by the research team through the Antelope Valley Union High School District (AVUHSD). With the assistance of the Director of Personnel, Vice Principals at two high schools – one in Lancaster and one in Palmdale – were engaged in data collection efforts. Youth surveys were administered to students online at both Palmdale High School and Quartz Hill High School in March 2018 and were disseminated in conjunction with an annual school climate survey.

In Years 2-3, a similar approach was utilized, however, the goal was to involve more high schools. In Years 2 & 3, with support from the AVUHSD, all high schools were asked to field the survey to their students. This effort had different results than Year 1, but with about the same number of youth responses. In Year 1 we received most youth surveys from 2 high schools. In Year 2 we received responses from a greater number of high schools, overall, with one of the larger high schools contributing most responses. In Years 3 we received substantially fewer responses from youth through the high schools.

The results in Year 3 were disappointing compared to the first two years. Not surprisingly, data collection though the schools were impacted substantively by Covid-19. Due to other school activities including academic testing, the district determined that the survey should be distributed towards the end of the academic year, allowing less time for follow-up with the students. Unlike previous years when we were able to get responses from well over 2000 youth, in Year 3 we only received responses from approximately 176 youth.

Data Analysis

Using online (Years 1, 2, & 3) and paper surveys involving in-person data collection (Years 1 & 2), the research team produced descriptive information from the available data for each survey year and across the years. This included percentages and means. The research team developed data visualizations and made them available on UCLA's evaluation website for public use

(<https://bit.ly/AVComSurYr3>).

Appendix B: Adult AV Community Survey

ADULT -- ANTELOPE VALLEY COMMUNITY SURVEY – ANONYMOUS AND CONFIDENTIAL
Please answer each question and when finished, place in the sealed box. Thank you.

| | Yes | No |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Do you work in the Antelope Valley area? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Do you live in the Antelope Valley area? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

| ** AV- Antelope Valley | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| I have confidence that Sheriff's Department deputies in my community do their job well. | <input type="radio"/> |
| In my neighborhood, Sheriff's Department deputies and residents have a good relationship. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department is responsive to the concerns of my neighborhood. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department is concerned with reducing crime in my neighborhood. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department works closely with people in my neighborhood to improve our quality of life. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department provides appropriate language assistance services (e.g., translator, interpreter) where needed. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I feel safe walking around my neighborhood in the evening. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department does a good job serving the community. | <input type="radio"/> |
| Sheriff's Department deputies patrol my neighborhood regularly. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department makes me feel unwelcome in my neighborhood. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department takes the time to meet members of my community and neighborhood. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I am concerned that the actions of a Sheriff's Department deputy may interfere with my ability to keep my housing. | <input type="radio"/> |
| If I witnessed a crime in my neighborhood, I would notify the Sheriff's Department. | <input type="radio"/> |
| If I were the victim of a crime, I am confident that it would be fully investigated. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I am concerned that the Sheriff's Department discourages community members from making complaints against its employees | <input type="radio"/> |

| ** AV- Antelope Valley | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| I am confident that the Sheriff's Department in the AV fully investigates allegations of misconduct by its employees. | <input type="radio"/> |

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Have you been arrested by a Sheriff's Department deputy in the AV? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| In the last 2 years, do you believe you have been treated differently by the Sheriff's Department in the AV because of your race or ethnicity? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Have you heard about the Community Advisory Committee that communicates concerns to the Sheriff's Department in the AV? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| In the last 2 years, have you had difficulty communicating with a Sheriff's Department employee in the AV because they did not speak your language? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| In the last 2 years, have you attended a community meeting or other presentation by the Sheriff's Department in the AV? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| PLEASE INSERT A NUMBER FOR EACH QUESTION BELOW (IF NONE, ENTER 0) | | |
| In the last 2 years, how many times have you been stopped by the Sheriff's Department in the AV while walking or standing in a public place or street? | | |
| In the last 2 years, how many times have you been stopped by the Sheriff's Department in the AV while you were in a car? | | |
| In the last 2 years, how many times have you been forced by the Sheriff's Department in the AV to sit in the back of a police car without being arrested? | | |
| In the last 2 years, how many times has the Sheriff's Department in the AV come to your home when you did not request them? | | |
| In the last 2 years, how many times have you requested assistance from the Sheriff's Department in the AV? | | |

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| Antelope Valley deputies treat different groups fairly. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> [If No, please answer the question below] |
| If you answered No above, please indicate which groups are treated unfairly [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] | | |
| Race/ethnicity | <input type="radio"/> | Youth <input type="radio"/> |
| Sexual orientation | <input type="radio"/> | Recent immigrant <input type="radio"/> |
| Gender/Gender identity | <input type="radio"/> | Other <input type="radio"/> |

What is your current zip code?

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55 or over | |
| Age | <input type="radio"/> | |
| | Black | White | Hispanic / Latino | Native American | Asian / Pacific Islander | Other |
| Race [check all that apply] | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| | Male | Female | Transgender | Other | | |
| Gender identity | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | |
| | Straight | Gay or Lesbian | Bisexual | Other | | |
| Sexual orientation | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | |
| | Don't live in AV | Less than a year | 2-5 years | 6-10 | 10+ | |
| Duration living in Antelope Valley | <input type="radio"/> | |
| | Some High School | High School | Some College | Associate's Degree | Bachelor's Degree | Graduate Degree |
| Schooling completed | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| | English | Spanish | | Other | | |
| Language spoken at home | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | <input type="radio"/> | | |
| | | Yes | | No | | |
| In the last 2 years, have you used Section 8 vouchers or public housing assistance in the AV? | | <input type="radio"/> | | <input type="radio"/> | | |
| | Friends and Family | News-papers | TV News | Radio News | Internet News | Social Media |
| From which of these sources do you get the most information about the AV Sheriff's Department? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Appendix C: Youth AV Community Survey

YOUTH -- ANTELOPE VALLEY COMMUNITY SURVEY – ANONYMOUS AND CONFIDENTIAL
Please answer each question and when finished, place in the sealed box. Thank you.

| | Yes | No | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Do you go to school in the Antelope Valley area? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | | |
| ** AV- Antelope Valley | | | | | |
| | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
| I have confidence that Sheriff's Department deputies in my community do their job well. | <input type="radio"/> |
| In my neighborhood, Sheriff's Department deputies and residents have a good relationship. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department is responsive to the concerns of my neighborhood. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department is concerned with reducing crime in my neighborhood. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department works closely with people in my neighborhood to improve our quality of life. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department provides appropriate language assistance services (e.g., translator, interpreter) where needed. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I feel safe walking around my neighborhood in the evening. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department does a good job serving the community. | <input type="radio"/> |
| Sheriff's Department deputies patrol my neighborhood regularly. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department makes me feel unwelcome in my neighborhood. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department takes the time to meet members of my community and neighborhood. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I am concerned that the actions of a Sheriff's Department deputy may interfere with my ability to keep my housing. | <input type="radio"/> |
| If I witnessed a crime in my neighborhood, I would notify the Sheriff's Department. | <input type="radio"/> |
| If I were the victim of a crime, I am confident that it would be fully investigated. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I am concerned that the Sheriff's Department discourages community members from making complaints against its employees. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I am confident that the Sheriff's Department in the AV fully investigates allegations of misconduct by its employees. | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Sheriff's Department is aware of problems youth face today. | <input type="radio"/> |

| | Yes | No |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Have you been arrested by a Sheriff's Department deputy in the AV? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| In the last 2 years, do you believe you have been treated differently by the Sheriff's Department in the AV because of your race or ethnicity? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Have you heard about the Community Advisory Committee that communicates concerns to the Sheriff's Department in the AV? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| In the last 2 years, have you had difficulty communicating with a Sheriff's Department employee in the AV because they did not speak your language? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Are you aware of the youth programs that the Sheriff's Department offers? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Have you ever participated in a youth programs that Sheriff's Department offers? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| PLEASE INSERT A NUMBER FOR EACH QUESTION BELOW (IF NONE, ENTER 0) | | |
| In the last 2 years, how many times have you been stopped by the Sheriff's Department in the AV while walking or standing in a public place or street? | | |
| In the last 2 years, how many times have you been stopped by the Sheriff's Department in the AV while you were in a car? | | |
| In the last 2 years, how many times have you been forced by the Sheriff's Department in the AV to sit in the back of a police car without being arrested? | | |
| In the last 2 years, how many times has the Sheriff's Department in the AV come to your home when your family did not request them? | | |
| In the last 2 years, how many times have you requested assistance from the Sheriff's Department in the AV? | | |

| | Yes | No |
|---|--|---|
| Antelope Valley deputies treat different groups fairly. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> [If No, please answer the questions below] |
| If you answered No above, please indicate which groups are treated unfairly [CHECK ALL THAT APPLY] | | |
| Race/ethnicity <input type="radio"/> | Youth <input type="radio"/> | |
| Sexual orientation <input type="radio"/> | Recent immigrant <input type="radio"/> | |
| Gender/Gender identity <input type="radio"/> | Other <input type="radio"/> | |

What high school do you attend? _____

What is your current zip code? _____

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Age | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | | |
| | Black | White | Hispanic / Latino | Native American | Asian / Pacific Islander | Other |
| Race [check all that apply] | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| | Male | Female | Transgender | Other | Decline to State | |
| Gender identity | <input type="radio"/> | |
| | Straight | Gay or Lesbian | Bisexual | Other | Decline to State | |
| Sexual orientation | <input type="radio"/> | |
| | Don't live in AV | Less than a year | 2-5 years | 6-10 | 10+ | |
| Duration living in Antelope Valley | <input type="radio"/> | |
| | Some High School | High School Diploma | Some College | Associate's Degree | | |
| Schooling completed | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | |
| | English | Spanish | | Other | | |
| Language spoken at home | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | | <input type="radio"/> | | |
| | | Yes | | No | | |
| In the last 2 years, has your family used Section 8 vouchers or public housing assistance in the AV? | | <input type="radio"/> | | <input type="radio"/> | | |
| | Friends and Family | Newspapers | TV News | Radio News | Internet News | Social Media |
| From which of these sources do you get the most information about the AV Sheriff's Department? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |