

APPENDIX C

City of Newark Consent Decree Baseline Survey Assessment
Baseline Assessment of Custodial Arrestees in Newark on Behalf of the
Independent Monitor

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This report has been prepared at the request of Hon. Peter C. Harvey, Independent Monitor of the Consent Decree signed by the Newark Police Division (NPD) and the United States Department of Justice. The survey presented here was designed with input from the Independent Monitoring Team, including the New Jersey Institute for Social Justice, Delores Jones-Brown, Ph.D., and Patterson Belknap Webb & Tyler LLP.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between February 13, 2017 and February 21, 2017, interviews were conducted with people arrested by the Newark Police Department (NPD) and incarcerated at the Essex County Correctional Facility while awaiting trial. Detainees were asked questions regarding their attitudes, perceptions, experiences, and interactions with the NPD. A total of 57 individuals participated in an interview.

Initial statistical analyses focused on five key themes of police conduct and procedural justice: professionalism, fairness, effectiveness, trust, and the obligation to obey. These themes are described in Table 1.

Table 1: Descriptions of Themes

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i># of Items</i>
Professionalism	Represents perceptions of professionalism exhibited by the NPD and the relationship they have with the community.	2
Procedural Justice – Fairness [^]	Assess perceptions that officers do not treat people differently based upon race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or gender identity.	6
Procedural Justice - Effectiveness	Examines perceptions of officers’ approachability and ability to respond, prevent, and apprehend suspects involved in committing crimes in the neighborhood.	5
Legitimacy (Trust) [^]	Measure the degree to which respondents do not avoid contact with the NPD, do not view them as a nuisance to the community, and trust them generally.	5
Legitimacy (Obligation to Obey)	Assess the extent to which respondents believe they must obey an officers’ directives regardless of whether they agree or think their decisions are wrong.	3

[^] Theme was reverse coded

Table 2 displays the summary of respondents’ evaluations of police conduct in each of the key themes. The category *low* includes the responses, “strongly disagree” and “moderately disagree”; *medium* includes “slightly disagree” and “slightly agree”; and *high* includes “moderately agree” and “strongly agree.” Overall, detainees rated NPD most favorably on legitimacy (obligation to obey) and least favorable on professionalism.

Table 2: Overall Categorized Responses and Themes

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Low (%)</i>	<i>Medium (%)</i>	<i>High (%)</i>
Professionalism	73.2	21.4	5.4
Fairness	39.1	45.7	15.2
Effectiveness	61.8	29.1	9.1
Legitimacy (Trust)	58.8	35.3	5.9
Legitimacy (Obligation to Obey)	8.8	33.3	57.9

For the second stage of our analysis, we compared these results to findings from an analysis of evidence suppression hearings in Newark from 2014 and interviews with defense attorneys and prosecutors with experience in handling evidence suppression issues.¹ This analysis of the 42 evidence suppression hearings² identified seven recurring matters: police credibility, use of pretext, familiarity targeting, influence of race, use of cameras as a potential solution, what was searched, and what was recovered. In Table 3, results from the detainee interviews are presented alongside key findings and themes from the suppression hearing analysis. This comparison suggests that the patterns of problematic police conduct identified in suppression hearings were largely confirmed in interviews with custodial arrestees.

Table 3: Comparing Major Findings from the Evidence Suppression Hearing Analysis and Detainee Interviews

Theme	Suppression Hearing	Detainee
Police Credibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34 out of the 42 cases reviewed which include 11 of the 14 granted suppression motions involved allegations of fabricated police statements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority believe the police lie: 1) about observing criminal behavior, 2) to protect other officers, and 3) in court to support their cases.
Use of Pretext	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22 out of the 42 cases involved allegations that the police used a pretext to stop the defendant – 12 involved a pretextual motor vehicle stop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority believe the police make up reasons to pull over drivers.
Familiarity Targeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 cases involved allegations that the defendant was targeted due to his criminal record or other interactions with police. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inmates strongly believed their friends and past arrest history made them targets.
Influence of Race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of suppression interviewees indicated race to be a factor at times, but its influence is considered minimal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Race / ethnicity was believed to effect treatment negatively and increase risks of physical force.
Use of Cameras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested by multiple interviewees as a possible solution to police officer misconduct. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of inmates would feel safer if all interactions with police were recorded.
Items Recovered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All cases reviewed involved either the recovery of drugs, weapons, or both. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drugs and money were the two items recovered by officers the most as indicated by inmates.
Consent to Search	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 of the 42 cases reviewed involved a car stop/and or search. Additionally, over 75% of the granted suppression motions (11 of 14) involved a car stop/and or search. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of inmates indicated they did not consent to the police searches that were conducted.

¹ See Nir, Esther (2017), *The nature of Newark police conduct regarding 4th and 5th amendment issues: An analysis of suppression motions in Newark*. Report to the Federal Consent Decree Monitor for the Newark Police Department. March 7, 2017.

² In 14 of these 42 evidence suppression hearings, the motion was granted.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
List of Tables	5
Methodology	6
Identifying Themes	7
Results.....	8
Descriptive Statistics.....	8
Personal Background	8
Criminal Background.....	9
Attitudes Towards NPD.....	10
Themes.....	10
Contextualization of Suppression Motion Analysis.....	10
Conclusion	13
Appendix A: Design and Administration of the Interview	14
Appendix B: Interview Instrument	17
Appendix C: Frequency Tables for Individual Survey Items	24
Attitudes Towards the Police.....	25
Police Professionalsim.....	30
Police-Community Relations	30
Fairness	30
Effectiveness	32
Legitimacy – Trust.....	33
Legitimacy – Obligation to Obey.....	34
Attitudes Regarding Incident Resulting in Current Arrest.....	35

List of Tables

Table 1: Descriptions of Themes	2
Table 2: Overall Categorized Responses and Themes	2
Table 3: Comparing Major Findings from the Evidence Suppression Hearing Analysis and Detainee Interviews.....	3
Table 4: Descriptions of Themes	7
Table 5: Inmate Personal Background Characteristics	8
Table 6: Inmate Criminal Background Characteristics.....	9
Table 7: Attitudes Towards NPD.....	10
Table 8: Descriptive Statistics of Themes.....	10
Table 9: Police Credibility.....	11
Table 10: Use of Pretext	11
Table 11: Familiarity Targeting	12
Table 12: Influence of Race	12
Table 13: Use of Cameras.....	12
Table 14: Items Recovered	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table 15: Consent to Search	13

METHODOLOGY

The Consent Decree calls for the reform the Newark Police Division (NPD) so its policing services “delivered to the people of Newark fully comply with the Constitution and the laws of the United States, promote public and officer safety, and increase public confidence in the Newark Department of Public Safety and Newark Police Division...and its officers” (pp.1).³ As a part of the review of the current circumstances facing the NPD, and in order to prepare for an evaluation of change in practices, the consent decree calls for a survey of people who are in detention awaiting trial, after having been arrested by the NPD.⁴

This report investigates the experiences, attitudes, and perceptions of a sample of people arrested in Newark, NJ and being held in the Essex County Correctional Facility. Eligibility criteria for participating in interviews were that respondents be at least 18 years old, arrested in Newark for the presently incarcerated offense, have no indicators of mental illness, and consent to be interviewed. Because of the ethnic composition of Newark, NJ, the survey was offered in both English and Spanish.

The interview instrument (see Appendix A) was divided into five parts: 1) personal and criminal background, 2) attitudes towards the police, 3) perceptions of police professionalism, 4) perceptions of police-community relations, and 5) attitudes regarding the incident which resulted in their current arrest. Background items posed in Section 1 were designed to be forced choice and rank-order responses. Items in Section 2 and 4 were posed as statements with participants answering on a six-point Likert scale:

- 1 = Strongly Disagree
- 2 = Moderately Disagree
- 3 = Slightly Disagree
- 4 = Slightly Agree
- 5 = Moderately Agree
- 6 = Strongly Agree

Items in Section 3 were also posed as statements with participants answering on a similar six-point Likert scale:

- 1 = Highly Unprofessional
- 2 = Moderately Unprofessional
- 3 = Slightly Unprofessional
- 4 = Slightly Professional
- 5 = Moderately Professional
- 6 = Highly Professional

³ *United States of America v. City of Newark* (2016). Consent Decree, No.2:16-cv-01731-MCA-MAH.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 12

Items in Section 5 were posed in a variety of formats and answered using a six-point Likert scale, binary response options, and multiple responses.

Identifying Themes

The procedural justice theory posits that the perceived legitimacy of the police is correlated with public perceptions about the fairness of police decisions about and exercise of their authority.⁵ Ultimately, if the process is conducted in a procedurally fair manner, the recipient of the action(s) is more likely to perceive the outcome(s) as satisfactory. This will in turn lead to greater trust and respect of the police. Should the behavior of the police be deemed to be procedurally unjust, numerous negative consequences follow – most notably a reduction in trust and respect, which leads to doubts about the legitimacy of the law, itself—and reduced willingness to comply with the law.⁶

We constructed a survey to test perceptions of procedural justice. Empirical research⁷ regarding procedural justice identifies five thematic areas (or constructs) in which procedural justice can be operationalized as specific police behavior during a stop: *professionalism, fairness, effectiveness, trust, and obligation to obey*. Our survey asked the respondent to evaluate his/her interactions with the police in each thematic area. We calculated an average Likert scale score for the items in each scale. Descriptions the constructs are provided in Table 4. (For frequency distributions of individual survey items, see Appendix C.)

Table 4: Descriptions of Themes

<i>Theme</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i># of Items</i>
Professionalism	Represents perceptions of professionalism exhibited by the NPD and the relationship they have with the community.	2
Procedural Justice – Fairness ^	Assess perceptions that officers do not treat people differently based upon race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or gender identity.	6
Procedural Justice – Effectiveness	Examines perceptions of officers' approachability and ability to respond, prevent, and apprehend suspects involved in committing crimes in the neighborhood.	5
Legitimacy (Trust) ^	Measure the degree to which respondents do not avoid contact with the NPD, do not view them as a nuisance to the community, and trust them generally.	5
Legitimacy (Obligation to Obey)	Assess the extent to which respondents believe they must obey an officers' directives regardless of whether they agree or think their decisions are wrong.	3

⁵ Sunshine, J., & Tyler, T. R. (2003). The role of procedural justice and legitimacy in shaping public support for policing. *Law & society review*, 37(3), 513-548.

⁶ Terrill, W., & Paoline III, E. A. (2015). Citizen complaints as threats to police legitimacy: The role of officers' occupational attitudes. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 31(2), 192-211.

⁷ Tyler, T. R. (2006). *Why people obey the law*. Princeton University Press; Fratello, J., Rengifo, A. F., & Trone, J. (2013). Coming of age with stop and frisk: Experiences, self-perceptions, and public safety implications. *New York: Vera Institute of Justice*; Gau, J. M. (2014). Procedural justice and police legitimacy: A test of measurement and structure. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 39(2), 187-205.

RESULTS

Results are presented in three ways. First, we present descriptive information on the detainees who participated in the interviews. Second, we present the attitudes respondents expressed toward the NPD. Third, the procedural legitimacy theme results are presented.

Descriptive Statistics

Personal Background

Table 5 displays descriptive information on a variety of custodial arrestees' personal background characteristics.⁸ The average age of the respondent was 31.9 years, with the largest group being 18 to 29 years old (47.4 percent). There were more males interviewed (77.2 percent; N=44) than females (22.8 percent; N=13).

Table 5: Inmate Personal Background Characteristics

<i>Variable</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Age</i>		
18 to 29	27	47.4
30 to 39	16	28.1
40 to 49	8	14.0
50+	6	10.5
<i>Gender</i>		
Female	13	22.8
Male	44	77.2
<i>Race</i>		
White	3	5.4
Black	43	76.8
Other	10	17.9
<i>Ethnicity</i>		
Hispanic/Latino	8	14.0
Not Hispanic/Latino	49	86.0
<i>Education</i>		
Less than High School	18	31.2
High School/GED	30	52.6
Some College	7	12.3
Associate Degree	1	1.8
Bachelor's Degree	1	1.8
<i>Marital Status</i>		
Married	9	15.8
Divorced/Separated	6	10.5
Single	40	70.2
Other	2	3.5
<i>Residential Status</i>		
Live in Newark	45	78.9
Does Not Live in Newark	12	21.0
<i>Housing Status</i>		
Private, Co-op, or Apartment	49	86.0
Public Housing Complex	7	12.3
Homeless	1	1.7

⁸ Percentages within each variable may not total 100% due to rounding error.

More African Americans (76.8 percent; N=43) were interviewed than any other group. Only 14 percent of the sample identify as Hispanic or Latino. More than half completed high school or had a GED, while almost one-third did not complete high school (N=18). About one-sixth had at least some college. The large majority of respondents were single (70.9 percent; N=40) divorced or separated (10.9 percent; N=6); one-sixth were currently married. Slightly more than three-fourths our sample live in the city of Newark (78.9 percent; N=45) and most live in private housing, a co-op, or an apartment (78.9 percent; N=49).

Criminal Background

Table 6 contains descriptive information of the criminal background on detainees in the sample.⁹ The average age at first arrest is 20.3 years old, with the largest group being 15 to 24 years old (61.4 percent; N=35). As a group, there is considerable criminal justice involvement in our sample. The vast majority (77.2 percent; N=44) had experienced a stop by the NPD prior to their current arrest, and 82.5 percent (N=47) had been previously arrested in Newark. Just under one-third served time in prison or jail, and three-fifths have previously been convicted of a crime. Two-thirds have been on either probation or parole. Almost all report that having a friend who has been arrested by the NPD.

Table 6: Inmate Criminal Background Characteristics

<i>Variable</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Age of First Arrest</i>		
9 to 14	10	17.5
15 to 24	35	61.4
25 to 34	8	14.0
35+	4	7.0
<i>Arrested in Newark Previously</i>		
Yes	47	82.5
No	10	17.5
<i>Served Time in Prison/Jail</i>		
Yes	38	32.1
No	18	67.9
<i>Stopped by NPD Previously</i>		
Yes	44	77.2
No	13	22.8
<i>Convicted of Crime</i>		
Yes	34	59.7
No	23	40.3
<i>Probation or Parole</i>		
Yes	38	66.7
No	19	33.3
<i>Friends Arrested by NPD</i>		
Yes	54	96.4
No	2	3.6

⁹ Percentages within each variable may not exactly total 100.0 due to rounding error.

Attitudes Towards NPD

Table 7 presents the self-reported attitudes of detainees towards the NPD. Overwhelmingly, the majority of custodial arrestees were dissatisfied with the way NPD does their job and did not have confidence in the NPD. Results also indicate that detainees believe that juveniles have low levels of respect for NPD (71.9 percent; N=41) than adults (41.1 percent; N=23).

Table 7: Attitudes Towards NPD

<i>Question</i>	<i>Low N (Percent)</i>	<i>Medium N (Percent)</i>	<i>High N (Percent)</i>
NPD officers do the right thing.	39 (68.4)	14 (24.6)	4 (7.0)
NPD officers are respected by adults within the community.	23 (41.1)	24 (42.9)	9 (16.1)
NPD officers are respected by juveniles within the community.	41 (71.9)	11 (19.3)	5 (8.8)
NPD officers treat everyone with respect.	43 (75.4)	12 (21.1)	2 (3.5)
In general, I trust the NPD.	45 (78.9)	10 (17.5)	2 (3.5)
In general, I have confidence in the NPD.	49 (86.0)	7 (12.3)	1 (1.8)
In general, I am satisfied with the way NPD does their job.	47 (82.5)	8 (14.0)	2 (3.5)

Themes

The five themes that are examined in the survey used items derived from previous tests of procedural justice: (1) professionalism; (2) fairness; (3) effectiveness; (4) trust; and (5) obligation to obey. Table 8 displays the responses for each of these themes. Overall, respondents scored the police *low* on professionalism, indicated a belief the NPD did not act in a fair manner, disagreed with the effectiveness of NPD, did not trust the NPD, and scored the police *high* on their presentation of an obligation to be obeyed.

Table 8: Descriptive Statistics of Themes

<i>Theme</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Low N (Percent)</i>	<i>Medium N (Percent)</i>	<i>High N (Percent)</i>
Professionalism	56	41 (73.2)	12 (21.4)	3 (5.4)
Procedural Justice - Fairness	46	18 (39.1)	21 (45.7)	7 (15.2)
Procedural Justice - Effectiveness	55	34 (61.8)	16 (29.1)	5 (9.1)
Legitimacy (Trust)	51	30 (58.8)	18 (35.3)	3 (5.9)
Legitimacy (Obligation to Obey)	57	5 (8.8)	19 (33.3)	33 (57.9)

SUPPRESSION MOTION ANALYSIS

An earlier analysis was conducted by Dr. Esther Nir of 42 evidence suppression hearings in Newark in 2014. Nir's analysis included interviews with six defense attorneys and four Essex County Assistant Prosecutors.¹⁰ This analysis identified seven recurring problems of police potential misconduct at the arrest stage: police credibility, use of pretext, familiarity targeting,

¹⁰ See Nir, Esther (2017). *The nature of Newark police conduct regarding 4th and 5th amendment issues: An analysis of suppression motions in Newark*. Report to the Federal Consent Decree Monitor for the Newark Police Department, March 7, 2017.

influence of race, use of cameras as a potential solution, what was searched, and what was recovered. We asked questions about each of these issues during respondents’ current arrest. Overall, we find that respondents report continuing patterns of problematic police conduct. These results are presented in tables 9-15.

Police Credibility (Table 9)

There is a common belief that many NPD officers view the use of “white lies” about a case as an acceptable practice. Our results, presented in Table 9, indicate that an overwhelming majority of detainees believe police lie in court to support their case (92.7 percent; N=51) and to protect other officers (92.9 percent; N=52). A similarly strong majority believe the police make up facts to build false cases and believe the police lie about observing criminal activity.

Table 9: Police Credibility

<i>Interview Question</i>	<i>Low N (Percent)</i>	<i>Medium N (Percent)</i>	<i>High N (Percent)</i>
Sometime police lie about observing criminal activity.	3 (5.3)	7 (12.3)	47 (82.5)
Sometimes the police plant evidence.	5 (8.9)	9 (16.1)	42 (75.0)
Sometimes the police make up facts to build false cases against innocent people.	0 (0)	6 (10.7)	50 (89.3)
Sometimes police lie to protect other officers.	0 (0)	4 (7.1)	52 (92.9)
Sometimes police will lie in court to support their case.	1 (1.8)	3 (5.5)	51 (92.7)

Use of Pretext (Table 10)

The suppression hearing analysis found numerous allegations that police used a pretext to in stops and searches. Our respondents agree overwhelmingly with these allegations. (see Table 10).

Table 10: Use of Pretext

<i>Interview Question</i>	<i>Low N (Percent)</i>	<i>Medium N (Percent)</i>	<i>High N (Percent)</i>
Sometimes the police make up reasons to pull over drivers.	5 (8.8)	3 (5.3)	49 (85.9)

Familiarity Targeting (Table 11)

The suppression hearing analysis revealed allegations that the defendant was targeted due to his criminal record or past interactions with police. Table 11 shows that detainees overwhelmingly believe that police target those who have been arrested before (80.3 percent; N=45) and that the police use their friends as rationale for initiating an encounter (80.7 percent; N=46).

Table 11: Familiarity Targeting

<i>Interview Question</i>	<i>Low N (Percent)</i>	<i>Medium N (Percent)</i>	<i>High N (Percent)</i>
Sometimes police target people who have been arrested previously.	3 (5.4)	8 (14.3)	45 (80.3)
Sometimes police target people based on their friends.	2 (3.5)	9 (15.8)	46 (80.7)

Influence of Race (Table 12)

The suppression hearings suggested that race is a factor in policing results. Table 12 shows that detainees believe NPD officers treat people who are white better than they do African American and Latino individuals.

Table 12: Influence of Race

<i>Interview Question</i>	<i>Low N (Percent)</i>	<i>Medium N (Percent)</i>	<i>High N (Percent)</i>
Police in Newark treat white people better than they do black people.	11 (20.4)	17 (31.5)	26 (48.2)
Police in Newark treat white people better than they do people who are Latino.	15 (28.3)	12 (22.6)	26 (49.1)
Police officers are more likely to use physical force against black people than against white people in similar situations.	7 (12.7)	5 (9.1)	43 (78.2)
Police officers are more likely to use physical force against black people than against white people in similar situations.	7 (13.5)	9 (17.3)	36 (69.2)

Use of Cameras (Table 13)

Findings gleaned from interviews with detainees indicated in Table 13, show that the majority would feel safer if all of their interactions with the police were recorded (87.5 percent; N=49).

Table 13: Use of Cameras

<i>Interview Question</i>	<i>Low N (Percent)</i>	<i>Medium N (Percent)</i>	<i>High N (Percent)</i>
I would feel safer if all of my interactions with the police were recorded.	4 (7.1)	3 (5.4)	49 (87.5)

Consent to Search (Table 15)

More than 75% of the granted suppression motions involved a car stop/and or search. In 21 of the 23 vehicle stops, police relied upon the Plain View Doctrine to justify the search and seizure; in 19 of these cases, the defendants claimed the police had lied. Table 15 shows that in the

sample of detainees, 86.5 percent (N=45) stated that they did not consent to the police searches that were conducted.

Table 14: Consent to Search

<i>Interview Question</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Did you consent to the police searches that were conducted?	7 (13.5)	45 (86.5)

CONCLUSION

Analyses in this report reveal a number of interesting findings. First, detainees perceive the police negatively with regard to four dimension of “procedural justice,” namely professionalism, fairness, effectiveness, and trust, however, they believe there is an obligation to obey police. Second, many of the patterns of police practices identified in a prior investigation of evidence suppression hearing were confirmed in interviews with detainees. Overall, the problematic frequency of seven recurring matters in the suppression hearing analysis--police credibility, use of pretext, familiarity targeting, influence of race, use of cameras as a potential solution, what was searched, and what was recovered--was confirmed by the responses of inmates to identify both consistent and inconsistent results across studies.

This is important in the broader framework of procedural justice, which postulates that as long as the police act in a fair, legitimate, and effective manner, individuals are more likely to be accepting of the outcome and to have positive perceptions of the police.¹¹ When the citizens hold positive views of the police, they stand to benefit from an increased willingness to obey with their commands, cooperate, empower the police to exercise discretion in enforcing the law, and ultimately assist the police in their efforts to control crime through reporting.¹² The importance of legitimacy rests in the ability for police to do their jobs effectively and improve community-police relations.¹³ Our results indicate that people who have been arrested by the NPD do not hold their legitimacy in high regard, and so this is an obvious target for improving the performance of the NPD.

¹¹ Terrill, W., & Paoline III, E. A. (2015). Citizen complaints as threats to police legitimacy: The role of officers’ occupational attitudes. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*, 31(2), 192-211.

¹² Gau, J. M. (2014). Procedural justice and police legitimacy: A test of measurement and structure. *American Journal of Criminal Justice*, 39(2), 187-205.

¹³ Sunshine, J., & Tyler, T. R. (2003). The role of procedural justice and legitimacy in shaping public support for policing. *Law & society review*, 37(3), 513-548.

Appendix A: Design and Administration of the Interview

The construction of the Custodial Arrestees survey was a joint effort among members of the Consent Decree's Community Assessment Team. Broadly, there were two key components that went into composing the survey instrument to be used during the interview process. First, survey items from instruments used in existing research on perceptions of the police with respect to the core tenets of procedural justice (e.g. Gau, 2014; Sunshine and Tyler, 2003; Tyler, 2006; Tyler, 2004; Brunson, 2007; Tyler and Huo, 2002; Reisig, 2007; Gau and Brunson, 2010) to ensure empirically validates measures of key concepts in community relations were included. Second, findings from a preliminary report of evidence suppression motions was used to guide the development of contextual questions that would address issues specific to police conduct regarding the 4th and 5th amendment.

The survey was intended to be a random sample survey whereby a portion of the custodial arrestees residing in Essex County Correctional Facility (ECCF) were provided an opportunity to complete the interview, and therefore have their attitudes and experiences represented. In order to do so, the statistics software Stata v14 was utilized to randomly select names from a list of detainees provided to us by the director of ECCF that met the established qualification criteria. All information reported in this analysis is self-report data. For example, detainees reported aspects of their personal and criminal background.

Over the course of two weeks (February 13th to February 21st, 2017), interviews were conducted on four separate days, totaling 57 individual interviews. At the beginning of each day in which interviews were scheduled to take place, a correctional officer would inform the selected detainees of our study and asked if they would like to participate. If they said no, the correctional officer would go to the next name on the list and so on and so forth until a detainee agreed to participate.

The detainee would then be taken to an interview room, where a member of the Rutgers University-School of Criminal Justice's (RU-SCJ) team would read the study description and ask for their signed consent to begin the interview. Because some of the personal and criminal background information requested from subjects could possibly be linked to their identities which were given to us by the director of ECCF, the interview was not considered anonymous; instead, the interview was strictly confidential. Before conducting the interview, a representative from RU-SCJ's team read instruction to participants informing them that their responses will be kept confidential. Moreover, participants were informed that the U.S. Department of Justice and Rutgers University's Institutional Review Board approved procedures established by RU-SCJ's team to ensure confidentiality of the data.

Upon consenting, two members of the team would administer the survey in a tandem style; one individual would ask the questions, while the other recorded the answers in a pen and paper format. When completed, the detainee would then be asked to sign an informed consent form releasing the responses of the interview to be used and were given contact information for the leader of the Community Assessment Team (Dr. Todd Clear) and Rutgers University's Institutional Review Board should they have any questions about their participation and/or data handling procedures. The surveys and consent forms were placed in sealed envelopes to be

transported back to Rutgers University's School of Criminal Justice, where they were placed in a locked cabinet of a locked room.

Responses from each interview were entered into a central database in preparation for analysis. Data entry was completed by a team of two graduate students from Rutgers University's School of Criminal Justice. The software program *Qualtrics* was used to compile data because of its ability to secure data and restrict access. Specifically, the program centralizes survey responses on a secure sever without information being stored on any computer used to input the data. Throughout the process, access to hard copies of completed surveys and the centralized database was restricted to only members of RU-SCJ's team.

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Appendix B: Interview Instrument

City of Newark Consent Decree

Confidential Survey of Newark Detainees

2016

This survey is **CONFIDENTIAL**. The U.S. Department of Justice has approved the confidentiality procedures established by Rutgers University that protect the identities of individuals who complete this survey.

Thank you for volunteering to participate and allowing us to gather some insightful information from you about the police-community relationship as you see it. Let's start with some basic background information.

Section 1: Background

Personal Background

1.1. Age (Years): _____

1.2. Gender: Male / Female

1.3. Race: White Black/African American Asian Other: _____

1.4. Hispanic or Latino/a: Yes / No

1.5. Highest level of education completed: Less than High School High School/GED
 Some College Associate Degree
 Bachelor's Degree Master's Degree or Higher

1.6. Marital Status: Married Divorced Separated Single Other

1.7. Do you live in the city of Newark, NJ? Yes / No

1.8. Have you ever served in the military? Yes / No

1.8a. If yes, for how many years? _____

1.8b. If yes, during your service were you ever mobilized or deployed to a combat zone? Yes / No

1.9. Where do you live? Private Home, co-op or apartment Homeless
 Shelter/Temporary Housing Other: _____
 Public Housing Complex

Criminal Background

1.10. Have you ever been arrested in Newark prior to your current arrest? Yes / No

1.11. Age at time of first arrest (Years): _____

1.12. Have you ever served time in prison or jail? Yes / No

1.13. Did Newark Police ever stop you prior to your current arrest? Yes / No

1.14. Have you ever been convicted of a crime? Yes / No

1.15. Have you ever been on probation? Yes / No

1.16. Have you ever been on parole? Yes / No

1.17. Do you have friends who were arrested by the Newark Police? Yes / No

Now I will ask you some questions about your attitudes towards the police overall, and Newark police more specifically.

Section 2: Attitudes towards the police (Generally and Specifically)

	Strongly Disagree			Strongly Agree		
2.1. In general, police do the right thing.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.2. NPD officers do the right thing.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.3. In general, police are respected by adults within the community.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.4. NPD officers are respected by adults within the community.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.5. In general, police are respected by juveniles within the community.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.6. NPD officers are respected by juveniles within the community.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.7. In general, the police treat everyone with respect.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.8. NPD officers treat everyone with respect.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.9. In general, I trust the NPD.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.10. In general, I have confidence in the NPD.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.11. In general, I am satisfied with the way NPD does their job.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.12. Sometimes the police make up reasons to pull drivers over.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.13. Sometimes police target people who have been arrested previously.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.14. Sometimes police target people based on their friends.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.15. Sometimes police search people without a good reason.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.16. Sometimes police lie about observing criminal activity.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.17. Sometimes the police plant evidence.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.18. Sometimes the police make up facts to build false cases against innocent people.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.19. Sometimes police arrest people without enough evidence.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.20. Sometimes police officers lie to protect other officers.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.21. Sometimes police will lie in court to support their case.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.22. I am afraid of the police.	1	2	3	4	5	6
2.23. I would feel safer if all of my interactions with the police were recorded.	1	2	3	4	5	6

Section 3: Police Professionalism

	Highly Unprofessional			Highly Professional		
3.1. How would you describe the professionalism of the NPD?	1	2	3	4	5	6
3.2. How would you describe the relations between the NPD and your community?	1	2	3	4	5	6

Next, I will ask you some questions regarding police-community relations here in Newark.

Section 4: Police-Community Relations (please circle only one number per question)

	Strongly Disagree			Strongly Agree		
Procedural Justice						
4.1. Police officers in Newark treat white people better than they do black people.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.2. Police officers in Newark treat white people better than they do people who are Latino.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.3. Police officers in Newark often treat people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender with less respect than others.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.4. Police officers in Newark treat people who do not speak English with less respect than English speakers.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.5. Police officers in Newark are more likely to use physical force against black people than against white people in similar situations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.6. Police officers in Newark are more likely to use physical force against people who are Latino than against white people in similar situations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Effectiveness						
4.7. If I were in trouble, I would feel comfortable asking a police officer for help.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.8. The police are honest.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.9. The police are good at preventing crimes in my neighborhood.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.10. The police are good at catching the people who commit crimes in my neighborhood.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.11. The police in this neighborhood respond quickly to calls.	1	2	3	4	5	6

Police Legitimacy – Trust						
4.12. The police in my neighborhood ignore a lot of the crime that they see.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.13. I avoid the police whenever possible.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.14. The police have too much power around here.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.15. People in my neighborhood don't trust the police.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.16. The police around here bother kids for no good reason.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Police Legitimacy – Obligation to Obey						
4.17. When the police issue a formal order, you should do what they say even if you disagree with it.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.18. You should accept police officers' decisions even if you think they're wrong.	1	2	3	4	5	6
4.19. It would be hard to justify disobeying a police officer.	1	2	3	4	5	6

Lastly, I will ask you some questions about your attitudes and perceptions regarding the incident which resulted in your current arrest. Please do not tell me the details of the case or what you are currently incarcerated for.

Section 5: Attitudes Regarding Incident Resulting in Current Arrest:

	Strongly Disagree			Strongly Agree		
5.1. I am satisfied with the way I was treated during my arrest.	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.2. I am satisfied with the outcome of my interaction with the police.	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.3. What I said influenced how I was treated by the police.	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.4. What I did during the interaction influenced how I was treated by the police.	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.5. The way the police acted toward me was influenced by my race/ethnicity.	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.6. The police showed concern about my rights.	1	2	3	4	5	6
5.7. The police treated me with respect and dignity.	1	2	3	4	5	6

5.8. Thinking about all the times you were stopped, did the police ever do the following to you? (Circle all that apply)	Ask for ID	
	Inform for Reason of Involuntary Conduct	
	Make Threats	
	Display Weapon	
	Issue a Summons	
	Arrested Me	
5.9 Where did the police search? (Circle all that apply)	Arrested Someone I Was With	
	Car	Other
	House	I was not searched
	Person	
5.10. Did you consent to the police searches that were conducted?	Yes / No	
5.11. What property did the police recover? (Circle all that apply)	Drugs	Other
	Weapon	No property recovered
	Money	
5.12. Was anyone with you when you were arrested?	Yes / No	
5.13. Were you in a car prior to your arrest?	Yes / No	
5.14. Did the police use any force in arresting you?	Yes / No	
5.15. Were you injured during the arrest?	Yes / No	
5.16. Did the police ask you any questions after you were arrested?	Yes / No	
5.17. Did the police tell you that you do not have to answer any of their questions?	Yes / No	
5.18. Did the police promise you anything in exchange for making a statement?	Yes / No	
5.19. Did the police threaten you at any point?	Yes / No	
5.20. Did you give a statement to the police?	Yes / No	
5.21. Did the police tell you that you have the right to an attorney?	Yes / No	

Those are all the questions that I have for you today. Thank you for your time and have a good day.

Appendix C: Frequency Tables for Individual Survey Items

ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE POLICE

In general, police do the right thing.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	25	43.9	43.9
Moderately Disagree	5	8.8	52.6
Slightly Disagree	14	24.5	77.2
Slightly Agree	6	10.5	87.7
Moderately Agree	2	3.5	91.2
Strongly Agree	5	8.8	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

NPD officers do the right thing.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	32	56.1	56.1
Moderately Disagree	7	12.3	68.4
Slightly Disagree	11	19.3	87.7
Slightly Agree	3	5.3	93.0
Moderately Agree	2	3.5	96.5
Strongly Agree	2	3.5	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

In general, police are respected by adults within the community.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	16	28.6	28.6
Moderately Disagree	4	7.1	35.7
Slightly Disagree	19	33.9	69.6
Slightly Agree	5	8.9	78.6
Moderately Agree	4	7.1	85.7
Strongly Agree	8	14.3	100.0
Total	56	100.0	

NPD officers are respect by adults within the community.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	19	33.9	33.9
Moderately Disagree	4	7.1	41.1
Slightly Disagree	19	33.9	75.0
Slightly Agree	5	8.9	83.9
Moderately Agree	2	3.6	87.5
Strongly Agree	7	12.5	100.0
Total	56	100.0	

In general, police are respected by juveniles within the community.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	31	54.4	54.4
Moderately Disagree	7	12.3	66.7
Slightly Disagree	7	12.3	79.0
Slightly Agree	4	7.0	86.0
Moderately Agree	2	3.5	89.5
Strongly Agree	6	10.5	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

NPD officers are respected by juveniles within the community.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	32	56.1	56.1
Moderately Disagree	9	15.8	71.9
Slightly Disagree	9	15.8	87.7
Slightly Agree	2	3.5	91.2
Moderately Agree	1	1.8	93.0
Strongly Agree	4	7.0	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

In general, the police treat everyone with respect.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	31	54.4	54.4
Moderately Disagree	7	12.3	66.7
Slightly Disagree	13	22.8	89.5
Slightly Agree	2	3.5	93.0
Moderately Agree	2	3.5	96.5
Strongly Agree	2	3.5	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

NPD officers treat everyone with respect.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	36	63.2	63.2
Moderately Disagree	7	12.3	75.4
Slightly Disagree	10	3.2	93.0
Slightly Agree	2	5.3	96.5
Moderately Agree	2	3.5	100.0
Strongly Agree	0	0.0	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

In general, I trust the NPD.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	41	71.9	71.9
Moderately Disagree	4	7.0	79.0
Slightly Disagree	7	12.3	91.2
Slightly Agree	3	5.3	96.5
Moderately Agree	0	0.0	96.5
Strongly Agree	2	3.5	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

In general, I have confidence in the NPD.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	42	73.7	73.7
Moderately Disagree	7	12.3	86.0
Slightly Disagree	5	8.8	94.7
Slightly Agree	2	3.5	98.2
Moderately Agree	0	0.0	98.2
Strongly Agree	1	1.8	100.0
Total			

In general, I am satisfied with the way NPD does their job.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	41	71.9	71.9
Moderately Disagree	6	10.5	82.5
Slightly Disagree	4	7.0	89.5
Slightly Agree	4	7.0	96.5
Moderately Agree	0	0.0	96.5
Strongly Agree	2	3.5	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

Sometimes the police make up reasons to pull drivers over.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	4	7.0	7.0
Moderately Disagree	1	1.8	8.7
Slightly Disagree	0	0.0	8.7
Slightly Agree	3	5.3	14.0
Moderately Agree	8	14.0	28.1
Strongly Agree	41	71.9	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

Sometimes the police target people who have been arrested previously.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	3	5.4	5.4
Moderately Disagree	0	0.0	5.4
Slightly Disagree	2	3.6	8.9
Slightly Agree	6	10.7	19.6
Moderately Agree	3	5.4	25.0
Strongly Agree	42	75.0	100.0
Total	56	100.0	

Sometimes the police target people based on their friends.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	2	3.5	3.5
Moderately Disagree	0	0.0	3.5
Slightly Disagree	3	5.3	8.8
Slightly Agree	6	10.5	19.3
Moderately Agree	9	15.8	35.1
Strongly Agree	37	64.9	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

Sometimes police search people without a good reason.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0	0.0
Moderately Disagree	0	0.0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	1	1.8	1.8
Slightly Agree	7	12.3	14.0
Moderately Agree	3	5.3	19.3
Strongly Agree	46	80.7	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

Sometimes police lie about observing criminal activity.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	1	1.8	1.8
Moderately Disagree	2	3.5	5.3
Slightly Disagree	3	5.3	10.5
Slightly Agree	4	7.0	17.5
Moderately Agree	1	1.8	19.3
Strongly Agree	46	80.7	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

Sometimes the police plant evidence.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	3	5.4	5.4
Moderately Disagree	2	3.6	8.9
Slightly Disagree	4	7.1	16.1
Slightly Agree	5	8.9	25.0
Moderately Agree	3	5.4	30.4
Strongly Agree	39	69.6	100.0
Total	56	100.0	

Sometimes the police make up facts to build false cases against innocent people.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0	0.0
Moderately Disagree	0	0.0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	2	3.6	3.6
Slightly Agree	4	7.1	10.7
Moderately Agree	3	5.4	16.1
Strongly Agree	47	83.9	100.0
Total	56	100.0	

Sometimes police arrest people without enough evidence.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0	0.0
Moderately Disagree	0	0.0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	2	3.5	3.5
Slightly Agree	2	3.5	7.0
Moderately Agree	9	15.8	22.8
Strongly Agree	44	77.2	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

Sometimes police officers lie to protect other officers.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0	0.0
Moderately Disagree	0	0.0	0.0
Slightly Disagree	2	3.6	3.6
Slightly Agree	2	3.6	7.1
Moderately Agree	3	5.4	12.5
Strongly Agree	49	87.5	100.0
Total	56	100.0	

Sometimes police will lie in court to support their case.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	0	0.0	0.0
Moderately Disagree	1	1.8	1.8
Slightly Disagree	2	3.6	5.5
Slightly Agree	1	1.8	7.3
Moderately Agree	4	7.3	14.6
Strongly Agree	47	85.5	100.0
Total	55	100.0	

I am afraid of the police.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	24	42.1	42.1
Moderately Disagree	4	7.0	49.1
Slightly Disagree	4	7.0	56.1
Slightly Agree	3	5.3	61.4
Moderately Agree	2	3.5	64.9
Strongly Agree	20	35.1	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

I would feel safer if all of my interactions with the police were recorded.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	3	5.3	5.4
Moderately Disagree	1	1.8	7.1
Slightly Disagree	1	1.8	8.9
Slightly Agree	2	3.6	12.5
Moderately Agree	4	7.1	19.6
Strongly Agree	45	80.4	100.0
Total	56	100.0	

POLICE PROFESSIONALISM

How would you describe the professionalism of the NPD?

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Highly Unprofessional	30	52.6	52.6
Moderately Unprofessional	13	22.8	75.4
Slightly Unprofessional	8	14.0	89.5
Slightly Professional	3	5.3	94.7
Moderately Professional	3	5.3	100.0
Highly Professional	0	0.0	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

How would you describe the relations between the NPD and your community?

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Highly Unprofessional	32	57.1	57.1
Moderately Unprofessional	7	12.5	69.6
Slightly Unprofessional	11	19.6	89.3
Slightly Professional	3	5.4	94.6
Moderately Professional	2	3.6	98.2
Highly Professional	1	1.8	100.0
Total	56	100.0	

POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Fairness

Police officers in Newark treat white people better than they do black people.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	8	14.8	14.8
Moderately Disagree	3	5.6	20.4
Slightly Disagree	7	13.0	33.3
Slightly Agree	10	18.5	51.9
Moderately Agree	4	7.4	59.3
Strongly Agree	22	40.7	100.0
Total	54	100.0	

Police officers in Newark treat white people better than they do people who are Latino.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	12	22.6	22.6
Moderately Disagree	3	5.7	28.3
Slightly Disagree	5	9.4	37.7
Slightly Agree	7	13.2	50.9
Moderately Agree	3	5.7	56.6
Strongly Agree	23	43.4	100.0
Total	53	100.0	

Police officers in Newark often treat people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender with less respect than others.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	15	31.3	31.3
Moderately Disagree	1	2.1	33.3
Slightly Disagree	10	20.8	54.2
Slightly Agree	4	8.3	62.5
Moderately Agree	4	8.3	70.8
Strongly Agree	14	29.2	100.0
Total	48	100.0	

Police officers in Newark treat people who do not speak English with less respect than English speakers.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	12	23.1	23.1
Moderately Disagree	5	9.6	32.7
Slightly Disagree	3	5.8	38.5
Slightly Agree	8	15.4	53.9
Moderately Agree	5	9.6	63.5
Strongly Agree	19	36.5	100.0
Total	52	100.0	

Police officers in Newark are more likely to use physical force against black people than against white people in similar situations.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	6	10.9	10.9
Moderately Disagree	1	1.8	12.7
Slightly Disagree	2	3.6	16.4
Slightly Agree	3	5.5	21.8
Moderately Agree	8	14.6	36.4
Strongly Agree	35	63.6	100.0
Total	55	100.0	

Police officers in Newark are more likely to use physical force against people who are Latino than against white people in similar situations.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	6	11.5	11.5
Moderately Disagree	1	1.9	13.5
Slightly Disagree	4	7.7	21.2
Slightly Agree	5	9.6	30.8
Moderately Agree	8	15.4	46.2
Strongly Agree	28	53.9	100.0
Total	52	100.0	

Effectiveness

If I were in trouble, I would feel comfortable asking a police officer for help.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	36	63.2	63.2
Moderately Disagree	5	8.8	71.9
Slightly Disagree	6	10.5	82.5
Slightly Agree	3	5.3	87.7
Moderately Agree	2	3.5	91.2
Strongly Agree	5	8.8	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

The police are honest.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	36	63.2	63.2
Moderately Disagree	10	17.5	80.7
Slightly Disagree	5	8.8	89.5
Slightly Agree	2	3.5	93.0
Moderately Agree	1	1.8	94.7
Strongly Agree	3	5.3	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

The police are good at preventing crimes in my neighborhood.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	33	58.9	58.9
Moderately Disagree	6	10.7	69.6
Slightly Disagree	6	10.7	80.4
Slightly Agree	2	3.6	83.9
Moderately Agree	1	1.8	85.7
Strongly Agree	8	14.3	100.0
Total	56	100.0	

The police are good at catching the people who commit crimes in my neighborhood.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	29	52.7	52.7
Moderately Disagree	6	10.9	63.6
Slightly Disagree	8	14.6	78.2
Slightly Agree	3	5.5	83.6
Moderately Agree	5	9.1	92.7
Strongly Agree	4	7.3	100.0
Total	55	100.0	

The police in this neighborhood respond quickly to calls.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	31	56.4	56.4
Moderately Disagree	7	12.7	69.1
Slightly Disagree	4	7.3	76.4
Slightly Agree	2	3.6	80.0
Moderately Agree	3	5.5	85.5
Strongly Agree	8	14.6	100.0
Total	55	100.0	

Legitimacy – Trust

The police in my neighborhood ignore a lot of crime that they see.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	12	22.2	22.2
Moderately Disagree	5	9.3	31.5
Slightly Disagree	11	20.4	51.9
Slightly Agree	6	11.1	63.0
Moderately Agree	2	3.7	66.7
Strongly Agree	18	33.3	100.0
Total	54	100.0	

I avoid the police whenever possible.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	3	5.3	5.3
Moderately Disagree	1	1.8	7.0
Slightly Disagree	2	3.5	10.5
Slightly Agree	2	3.5	14.0
Moderately Agree	3	5.3	19.3
Strongly Agree	46	80.7	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

The police have too much power around here.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	6	10.9	10.9
Moderately Disagree	1	1.8	12.7
Slightly Disagree	1	1.8	14.6
Slightly Agree	0	0.0	14.6
Moderately Agree	4	7.3	21.8
Strongly Agree	43	78.2	100.0
Total	55	100.0	

Police in my neighborhood don't trust the police.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	1	1.8	1.8
Moderately Disagree	1	1.8	3.6
Slightly Disagree	3	5.4	8.9
Slightly Agree	4	7.1	16.1
Moderately Agree	5	8.9	25.0
Strongly Agree	42	75.0	100.0
Total	56	100.0	

The police around here bother kids for no good reason.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	8	14.8	14.8
Moderately Disagree	2	3.7	18.5
Slightly Disagree	9	16.7	35.2
Slightly Agree	8	14.8	50.0
Moderately Agree	9	16.7	66.7
Strongly Agree	18	33.3	100.0
Total	54	100.0	

Legitimacy – Obligation to Obey

When the police issue a formal order, you should do what they say even if you disagree with it.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	6	10.5	10.5
Moderately Disagree	2	3.5	14.0
Slightly Disagree	1	1.8	15.8
Slightly Agree	8	14.0	29.8
Moderately Agree	3	5.3	35.0
Strongly Agree	37	64.9	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

You should accept police officers' decisions even if you think they're wrong.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	24	42.1	42.1
Moderately Disagree	2	3.5	45.6
Slightly Disagree	4	7.0	52.6
Slightly Agree	3	5.3	57.9
Moderately Agree	6	10.5	68.4
Strongly Agree	18	31.6	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

It would be hard to justify disobeying a police officer.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	12	21.1	21.1
Moderately Disagree	1	1.8	22.8
Slightly Disagree	6	10.5	33.3
Slightly Agree	6	10.5	43.9
Moderately Agree	4	7.0	50.9
Strongly Agree	28	49.2	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

ATTITUDES REGARDING INCIDENT RESULTING IN CURRENT ARREST

I am satisfied with the way I was treated during my arrest.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	39	69.6	69.6
Moderately Disagree	6	10.7	80.4
Slightly Disagree	3	5.4	85.7
Slightly Agree	1	1.8	87.5
Moderately Agree	1	1.8	89.3
Strongly Agree	6	10.7	100.0
Total	56	100.0	

I am satisfied with the outcome of my interactions with the police.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	38	66.7	66.7
Moderately Disagree	7	12.3	79.0
Slightly Disagree	8	14.0	93.0
Slightly Agree	1	1.8	94.7
Moderately Agree	1	1.8	96.5
Strongly Agree	2	3.5	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

What I said influenced how I was treated by the police.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	26	49.1	49.1
Moderately Disagree	4	7.6	56.6
Slightly Disagree	1	1.9	58.5
Slightly Agree	2	3.8	62.3
Moderately Agree	6	11.3	73.6
Strongly Agree	14	26.4	100.0
Total	53	100.0	

What I did during the interaction influenced how I was treated by the police.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	27	49.1	49.1
Moderately Disagree	2	3.6	52.7
Slightly Disagree	3	5.5	58.2
Slightly Agree	2	3.6	61.8
Moderately Agree	3	5.5	67.3
Strongly Agree	18	32.7	100.0
Total	55	100.0	

The way the police acted towards me was influenced by my race/ethnicity.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	20	36.4	36.4
Moderately Disagree	2	3.6	40.0
Slightly Disagree	9	16.4	56.4
Slightly Agree	4	7.3	63.6
Moderately Agree	1	1.8	65.5
Strongly Agree	19	34.6	100.0
Total	55	100.0	

The police showed concern about my rights.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	47	82.5	82.5
Moderately Disagree	0	0.0	82.5
Slightly Disagree	6	10.5	93.0
Slightly Agree	1	1.8	94.7
Moderately Agree	1	1.8	96.5
Strongly Agree	2	3.5	100.0
Total	57	100.0	

The police treated me with respect and dignity.

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
Strongly Disagree	36	63.2	63.2
Moderately Disagree	5	8.8	71.9
Slightly Disagree	7	12.3	84.2
Slightly Agree	3	5.3	89.5
Moderately Agree	2	3.5	93.0
Strongly Agree	4	7.0	100.0
Total	57	0.0	

Thinking about all the times you were stopped, did the police ever do the following to you? Select all that apply. (N=57)

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Ask for ID	39	68.4
Inform for Reason of Involuntary Conduct	15	26.3
Make Threats	37	64.9
Display a Weapon	33	57.9
Issue a Summons	31	54.4
Arrested Me	55	96.5
Arrested Someone I Was With	41	71.9

Where did the police search? Select all that apply. (N=57)

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Car	21	36.8
Home	23	40.4
Person	40	70.2
Other	10	17.5
I Was Not Searched	5	8.8

Did you consent to the police searched that were conducted?

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	7	13.5
No	45	86.5
Total	52	100.0

What property did the police recover? Select all that apply. (N=57)

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Drugs	14	24.6
Weapon	11	19.3
Money	18	31.6
Other	5	8.8
No Property Recovered	26	45.6

Was anyone with you when you were arrested?

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	36	63.2
No	21	36.8
Total	57	100.0

Were you in a car prior to your arrest?

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	15	26.3
No	42	73.7
Total	57	100.0

Did the police use any force in arresting you?

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	30	52.6
No	27	47.4
Total	57	100.0

Were you injured during the arrest?

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	15	26.3
No	42	73.7
Total	57	100.0

Did the police ask you any questions after you were arrested?

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	28	49.1
No	29	50.9
Total	57	100.0

Did the police tell you that you do not have to answer any of their questions?

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	7	12.3
No	50	87.7
Total	57	100.0

Did the police promise you anything in exchange for making a statement?

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	21	37.5
No	35	62.5
Total	56	100.0

Did the police threaten you at any point?

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	20	35.7
No	36	64.3
Total	56	100.0

Did you give a statement to the police?

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	15	26.3
No	42	73.7
Total	57	100.0

Did the police tell you that you have the right to an attorney?

	<i>N</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	12	21.4
No	44	78.6
Total	56	100.0