PRESENTATION

- Methods
- Research results
- Conclusions
- Discussion
METHODS

Objectives:

✓ Evaluate perceptions of how Oregon police officers treat the public in general & people of color in particular

✓ Determine how, if at all, these perceptions have changed since the implementation of HB 2433

✓ Assess reasons for any perceived changes
METHODS

Research design:

✓ Telephone survey
✓ Evaluate perceptions of African-Americans & Latinos
✓ Separate geo-matched comparison group of non-African-American/non-Latino for each
African-Americans:

✓ Targeted sample based on census data: counties with largest African-American population - Multnomah, Lane, Marion, Washington, & Clackamas (93%).

✓ Primarily Multnomah

✓ Census shows statewide incidence 1.7%. Overall sample incidence of 10%

Comparison group, same geographic distribution:

✓ Non-African-American, non-Latino
Latinos:
- Hispanic surname around state
- 21 of 36 counties included
- Highest incidence counties include Multnomah (18%), Marion (17%), Washington (15%)

Comparison group, same geographic distribution:
- Non-African-American, non-Latino
Sample size:
- African-American & Latino: 175 each (±7.4%)
- Geo-match groups: 200 each (±6.9%)

Respondent criteria:
- Resident of Oregon 3 years or more
- No one in household works for public law enforcement or private security company
- Appropriate racial/ethnic group
- 50/50 male/female split
Methods

- Interviewing January 8 - February 5
- Questionnaire translated into Spanish; Spanish speaking interviewers used
- Governor’s Public Safety Council cited as sponsor of survey
- Cross-tabulated printouts & report to follow
Research Results

- Demographics
- Interaction with police officers
- Perceptions of treatment
- Perceived fairness of types of Oregon law enforcement officers
- Awareness of HB2433
Latinos more likely to be new to Oregon - average length of time in state:

- African-American 26 years, geo-match 28
- Latino 18 years, geo-match 32

Latinos often younger - average age:

- African-American 42, geo-match 45
- Latino 38, geo-match 47
Average household size:

- Similar for African-Americans (2.8) and their geo-match group (2.6)
- Latinos come from larger households (3.8) than their geo-match group (2.8)
### Comparison groups have more education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of education completed</th>
<th>African/ Americans n=175</th>
<th>A-A geo-match n=200</th>
<th>Latinos n=175</th>
<th>Latinos geo-match n=200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 12th grade</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some post-secondary</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College graduate</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post graduate</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comparison groups have higher incomes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household income</th>
<th>African/ American n=175</th>
<th>A-A geo-match n=200</th>
<th>Latino n=175</th>
<th>Latino geo-match n=200</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under $15,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 - $24,999</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25,000 - $34,999</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000 - $49,999</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000 - $74,999</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000 +</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interaction with police officers

Slight differences in victimization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>African-American</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>Latino geo-match</th>
<th>African-American geo-match</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-confronting</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confronting</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Campbell DeLong Resources, Inc.
African-American geo-match least likely to be stopped by police officers

African-American
Latino

African-American geo-match
Latino geo-match

Self or household
Self
Household

100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%

0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Latinos more likely to have household member who has been arrested or convicted in last 10 years

- **African-American**
  - Yes: 7%
  - No household member arrested or convicted: 92%

- **African-American geo-match**
  - Yes: 8%
  - No household member arrested or convicted: 92%

- **Latino**
  - Yes: 13%
  - No household member arrested or convicted: 86%

- **Latino geo-match**
  - Yes: 9%
  - No household member arrested or convicted: 91%
Perceptions of Stop Treatment

General question asked first:
✓ “Please tell me your opinion of how often, if at all, Oregon police officers allow unfair reasons to influence their decision of when to stop a person.”

Scale - virtually never (0) to routinely stop people for unfair reasons (10)
Then specific evaluation of stop decisions based on:

- Race, color, or national origin
- Gender
- Age
- Time of day vehicle on road
- Color of car
- Condition of car
- Make or model of car

Same scale - *virtually never* (0) to *routinely* stop for unfair reasons (10)
African-Americans & Latinos both much more likely to perceive unfair treatment

Legend
- African-American
- African-American geo-match
- Latino
- Latino geo-match

- Overall
- Race
- Time of day
- Condition of car
- Age

Virtually Never
0 2 4 6 8 10
Routinely Unfair
Make of car, gender also more likely to be seen as used to make unfair stops by African-Americans & Latinos

Legend
- African-American
- African-American geo-match
- Latino
- Latino geo-match

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Virtually Never</th>
<th>Routinely Unfair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make of car</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color of car</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regarding race, minorities are more likely to perceive a change in last year - often for the better.

- **African-American**
  - More fair: 29%
  - No change: 49%
  - Less fair: 16%
  - Don’t know: 6%

- **African-American geo-match**
  - More fair: 20%
  - No change: 62%
  - Less fair: 6%
  - Don’t know: 12%

- **Latino**
  - More fair: 31%
  - No change: 53%
  - Less fair: 13%
  - Don’t know: 3%

- **Latino geo-match**
  - More fair: 28%
  - No change: 57%
  - Less fair: 5%
  - Don’t know: 10%
Sources for perception of increased fairness: Direct, media coverage, policing changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>African/ American n=50</th>
<th>AA Geo-match n=38</th>
<th>Latino n=53</th>
<th>Latino Geo-match n=56</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal experience</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less media coverage</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing police training</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talking with minorities</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just think police fair</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police more sensitive</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political pressure</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Societal attitude change</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other reasons</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample sizes small: Raw numbers only shown
Reasons vary for perceiving declining racial fairness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less fair because of Race</th>
<th>African American n=28</th>
<th>African Am Geo-match n=12</th>
<th>Latino n=22</th>
<th>Latino Geo-match n=10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potentially related to a stop:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent past experience</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heard of a recent instance</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw a recent stop</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News media in general</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unrelated to a stop:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV cop shows</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific, non-stop issue</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aware of new law</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just think so</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other unrelated issues</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very small sample sizes: Raw numbers only shown
Some improvement also seen in treatment based on gender in the last year

- **African-American geo-match**
  - 23% More fair
  - 60% No change
  - 10% Less fair

- **Latino geo-match**
  - 11% More fair
  - 78% No change
  - 2% Less fair

- **African-American geo-match**
  - 10% More fair
  - 81% No change
  - 2% Less fair

- **Latino**
  - 20% More fair
  - 66% No change
  - 5% Less fair

- **Don’t know**
  - 7%
No one reason stands out for why police more fair in regard to gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason more fair</th>
<th>African/ Americans n=34</th>
<th>African Am Geo-match n=19</th>
<th>Latino n=34</th>
<th>Latino Geo-match n=22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Just think police fair</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not heard of problems</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seen more stops</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less media coverage</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perception: stop equally</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table won’t add: Top responses shown only.

Sample sizes small: Raw numbers only shown
No agreement among those who see police as less fair in regard to gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason less fair</th>
<th>African-American n=17</th>
<th>African Am Geo-match n=4</th>
<th>Latino n=9</th>
<th>Latino Geo-match n=3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suspect/ticket men, let women off</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Just think police less fair</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experience of others</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop women more</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News media</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table won’t add: Top responses shown only.*

*Sample sizes small: Raw numbers only shown*
Perceived fairness of types of Oregon police officers

State Police: same or better

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>More fair</th>
<th>About the same</th>
<th>Less fair</th>
<th>Don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African-American</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American geo-match</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino geo-match</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
County deputies: same or slightly better

- African-American
  - More fair: 15%
  - About the same: 47%
  - Less fair: 11%
  - Don't know: 26%
- African-American geo-match
  - More fair: 12%
  - About the same: 62%
  - Less fair: 10%
  - Don't know: 17%
- Latino
  - More fair: 21%
  - About the same: 56%
  - Less fair: 13%
  - Don't know: 10%
- Latino geo-match
  - More fair: 15%
  - About the same: 62%
  - Less fair: 12%
  - Don't know: 12%
City police: more concern apparent

- **African-American**
  - 18% More fair
  - 41% About the same
  - 36% Less fair
  - 5% Don’t know

- **African-American geo-match**
  - 18%
  - 58%
  - 17%
  - 7%

- **Latino**
  - 26%
  - 54%
  - 16%
  - 3%

- **Latino geo-match**
  - 7%
  - 60%
  - 22%
  - 12%
Awareness of HB 2433

Most unaware of changes to authority of Oregon police officers to make stops

- **African-American**
  - 18% Aware
  - 79% Unaware
  - 3% Don’t know

- **African-American geo-match**
  - 19% Aware
  - 78% Unaware
  - 3% Don’t know

- **Latino**
  - 11% Aware
  - 86% Unaware
  - 2% Don’t know

- **Latino geo-match**
  - 16% Aware
  - 81% Unaware
  - 4% Don’t know

Most unaware of changes to authority of Oregon police officers to make stops.
CONCLUSIONS

- The implementation of HB2433 does not appear to have negatively impacted perceptions of how fairly people of color are treated by Oregon police officers.

- While the perceptual trend shows relations getting better, Oregon police officers must continue improving relationships with communities of color.