

Appendix

BY THE NUMBERS

This report represents a major effort to go directly to people who bear the brunt of the NYPD and listen to their experiences and perspectives on policing, safety, and how best to meet their needs. We learned that to many, the NYPD is understood as an omnipresent threat who too frequently surveils and harasses but too infrequently provides the assistance they actually need. They told us an all-too-familiar story of fear, harm and violence instigated by the police. Unsurprisingly, many want places other than police to seek assistance during emergencies, such as during mental health crises. In fact, many desire a City budget that reduces NYPD funding in order to substantially strengthen police accountability and non-policing alternatives to safety, like housing, schools and jobs.

This report uncovered a deep desire for community safety through life-affirming investments, not in more policing. In this appendix we offer a “by the numbers” look at the key results for some of the most heavily policed demographics within the most heavily policed neighborhoods. While the numbers within and across these analyses vary, they follow and often accentuate the typical patterns we have shared throughout this report. Each section follows the same bulleted “by the numbers” format.

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Appendix 6.1

Black New Yorkers living in heavily policed neighborhoods

Experiences with the NYPD

Many Black participants see the NYPD as an omnipresent threat

75% understood the NYPD as a constant or frequent presence somewhere in their community life, 62% felt at times unsafe with the NYPD's presence, and 47% felt specifically targeted by the NYPD.

77% had direct contact with the NYPD in their lives and 58% reported experiencing unwanted police contact in their lives.

Many Black participants fear the NYPD

57% worried most days or everyday about their own safety with police and/or the safety of their friends/family (74% worried to some degree).

75% feared calling or approaching the NYPD for help because it would make the situation worse or lead to unnecessary violence.

Many Black participants experienced NYPD harm and violence

76% experienced varying degrees and forms of harm by the NYPD in their life. For example, 38% had a physically violent encounter with the NYPD that involved being hit, slapped, choked or punched, 23% reported that the NYPD used bigoted, sexist or racist language toward them and 10% experienced sexual violence by the NYPD such as sexual assault or being touched in a way that felt sexually inappropriate or uncomfortable.

44% witnessed varying types of NYPD violence in their neighborhood. For example, 31% witnessed police threaten to kill someone, 17% actually saw the NYPD shoot at someone, 42% observed physical violence at the hands of the NYPD and 28% heard the NYPD use language that was bigoted or prejudiced.

Investing in community safety

Policing is to many Black participants not the most important investment in community safety

When asked to write in a blank space the things they believe are needed to produce safe, healthy and thriving communities, 64% of the responses did not include police, prisons or the legal system however, 53% of their responses did include nonpolicing community investments such as economic security, schools, housing and health care.

When asked to create a city budget across 16 items that communicated their specific priorities for producing safe, healthy and thriving communities, 69% did not include the police or the justice system in their top 5 priorities. In fact, 53% gave the police and the justice system \$0, suggesting no priority at all.

60% mostly or completely agreed with the “defund” or divest/invest” movements that argue the police are too large in size, scope and power (and 79% agreed to some extent).

Many Black participants want to divest from police and invest in nonpolicing alternatives to community safety

59% mostly or completely agreed with the “defund” or “divest/invest” movements that argue for the need to change government budget priorities to fund nonpolicing services and resources that can help create safety and prevent violence by addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality (and 79% agree to some extent).

53% believed it would generally make them safer if the NYPD budget was reduced and that money was moved to community-based institutions, services and programs.

In total across multiple questions, 81% endorsed a divest/invest framing of safety at least once in the survey.

Many Black participants see police accountability as part of community safety

94% believed that officers who commit violence should be held accountable through some disciplinary action. For example, 30% endorsed suspension, and 56% endorsed termination for officers found guilty of excessive force.

Crisis response

The NYPD often does not provide the assistance that many Black participants desire

63% had a negative experience when seeking the NYPD for help. For example, 53% of those who sought the police for help said the NYPD didn't always show up, 36% said they showed up half the time or less and 40% said they felt disrespected, unsafe or harmed when the NYPD did show up.

40% were in a serious situation where they could have contacted the NYPD but decided to handle it differently without police, describing a range of successful strategies and community members who assisted in resolving the issues. When asked why they chose not to call the police, 70% explained they were worried about the NYPD harming them in some way.

Many Black participants want places to go in emergencies other than the NYPD

55% indicated a strong desire for another place to turn in a time of need other than the NYPD.

Of those who were previously in danger or had an emergency where 911 was called, 51% wished in their moment of crisis that there were people other than the police who responded.

65% indicated that community-based, nonpolice gun violence prevention programs like "Cure Violence" or "Advanced Peace Model" should be a high priority for their neighborhood.

Many Black participants want places other than the NYPD to turn to in instances of mental health crises

60% agreed with the statement that "the NYPD should be removed from mental health calls because they generally make the situation worse."

80% reported they would not want the NYPD as first responders at all if they or someone they loved was having a serious mental health issue that required 911.

Of those who experienced a mental health crisis where 911 was called on their behalf, 58% desired options other than involving the NYPD in their particular mental health situation(s).

Appendix 6.2

Latinx New Yorkers living in heavily policed neighborhoods

Experiences with the NYPD

The NYPD is an omnipresent threat to many Latinx participants

68% understood the NYPD as a constant or frequent presence somewhere in their community life, 57% felt at times unsafe with the NYPD's presence, and 33% felt specifically targeted by the NYPD.

68% had direct contact with the NYPD in their lives and 47% reported experiencing unwanted police contact in their lives.

Many Latinx participants fear the NYPD

52% expressed being worried most days or everyday about their own safety with police and the safety of their friends/family (69% worried to some degree).

68% fear calling or approaching the NYPD for help because it will make the situation worse or lead to unnecessary violence.

Many Latinx participants experienced NYPD harm and violence

63% experienced varying degrees and forms of harm by the NYPD in their life. For example, 28% had a physically violent encounter with the NYPD that involved being hit, slapped, choked or punched, 15% reported that the NYPD used bigoted, sexist or racist language toward them and 7% experienced sexual violence by the NYPD such as sexual assault or being touched in a way that felt sexually inappropriate or uncomfortable.

31% witnessed varying types of NYPD violence in their neighborhood. For example, 21% witnessed police threaten to kill someone, 12% actually saw the NYPD shoot at someone, 28% observed physical violence at the hands of the NYPD and 21% heard the NYPD use language that was bigoted or prejudiced.

Investing in community safety

Policing is not the most important investment in community safety for many Latinx participants

When asked to write in a blank space the things they believe are needed to produce safe, healthy and thriving communities, 56% of the responses did not include police, prisons or the legal system however, 45% of their responses did include nonpolicing community investments such as economic security, schools, housing and health care.

When asked to create a city budget across 16 items that communicated their specific priorities for producing safe, healthy and thriving communities, 62% did not include the police, and 74% did not include the justice system in their top 5 priorities. In fact, 46% gave the police and 56% gave the justice system \$0, suggesting no priority at all.

55% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or divest/invest” movements that argue the police are too large in size, scope and power (and 74% agree to some extent).

Many Latinx participants want to divest from police and invest in nonpolicing alternatives to community safety

55% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or “divest/invest” movements that argue for the need to change government budget priorities to fund nonpolicing services and resources that can help create safety and prevent violence by addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality (and 75% agree to some extent)

54% believe it would generally make them safer if the NYPD budget was reduced and that money was moved to community-based institutions, services and programs.

In total across multiple questions, 77% indicated a belief in a divest/invest framing of safety at least once in the survey.

Police accountability is part of community safety for many Latinx participants

95% believe that officers who commit violence should be held accountable through some disciplinary action. For example, 36% endorsed suspension, and 42% endorsed termination for officers found guilty of excessive force.

Crisis response

The NYPD often does not provide the assistance that many Latinx participants desire

62% had a negative experience when seeking the NYPD for help. For example, 56% of those who sought the police for help said the NYPD didn't always show up, 41% said they showed up half the time or less and 36% said they felt disrespected, unsafe or harmed when the NYPD did show up.

34% were in a serious situation where they could have contacted the NYPD but decided to handle it differently without police, describing a range of successful strategies and community members who assisted in resolving the issues. When asked why they chose not to call the police, 64% explained they were worried about the NYPD harming them in some way.

Many Latinx participants want places to go in emergencies other than the NYPD

58% indicated a strong desire for another place to turn in a time of need other than the NYPD.

Of those who were previously in danger or had an emergency where 911 was called, 46% wished in their moment of crisis that there were people other than the police who responded.

63% indicated that community-based, nonpolice gun violence prevention programs like "Cure Violence" or "Advanced Peace Model" should be a high priority for their neighborhood.

Many Latinx participants want places other than the NYPD to turn to in instances of mental health crises

55% agreed with the statement that "the NYPD should be removed from mental health calls because they generally make the situation worse."

77% reported they would not want the NYPD as first responders at all if they or someone they loved was having a serious mental health issue that required 911.

Of those who experienced a mental health crisis where 911 was called on their behalf, 52% desired options other than involving the NYPD in their particular mental health situation(s).

Appendix 6.3

New Yorkers with disability living in heavily policed neighborhoods

Experiences with the NYPD

The NYPD is an omnipresent threat to many participants with disabilities

75% understood the NYPD as a constant or frequent presence somewhere in their community life, 59% felt at times unsafe with the NYPD's presence, and 43% felt specifically targeted by the NYPD.

84% had direct contact with the NYPD in their lives and 61% reported experiencing unwanted police contact in their lives.

Many participants with disabilities fear the NYPD

53% expressed being worried most days or everyday about their own safety with police and the safety of their friends/family (74% worried to some degree).

69% fear calling or approaching the NYPD for help because it will make the situation worse or lead to unnecessary violence.

Many participants with disabilities experienced NYPD harm and violence

80% experienced varying degrees and forms of harm by the NYPD in their life. For example, 43% had a physically violent encounter with the NYPD that involved being hit, slapped, choked or punched, 24% reported that the NYPD used bigoted, sexist or racist language toward them and 10% experienced sexual violence by the NYPD such as sexual assault or being touched in a way that felt sexually inappropriate or uncomfortable.

47% witnessed varying types of NYPD violence in their neighborhood. For example, 30% witnessed police threaten to kill someone, 14% actually saw the NYPD shoot at someone, 44% observed physical violence at the hands of the NYPD and 29% heard the NYPD use language that was bigoted or prejudiced.

Investing in community safety

Policing is not the most important investment in community safety for participants with disabilities

When asked to write in a blank space the things they believe are needed to produce safe, healthy and thriving communities, 59% of the responses did not include police, prisons or the legal system however, 54% of their responses did include nonpolicing community investments such as economic security, schools, housing and health care.

When asked to create a city budget across 16 items that communicated their specific priorities for producing safe, healthy and thriving communities, 64% did not include the police, and 71% did not include the justice system in their top 5 priorities. In fact, 51% gave the police and 58% gave the justice system \$0, suggesting no priority at all.

60% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or divest/invest” movements that argue the police are too large in size, scope and power (and 80% agree to some extent).

Many participants with disabilities want to divest from police and invest in nonpolicing alternatives to community safety

58% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or “divest/invest” movements that argue for the need to change government budget priorities to fund nonpolicing services and resources that can help create safety and prevent violence by addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality (and 77% agree to some extent).

55% believe it would generally make them safer if the NYPD budget was reduced and that money was moved to community-based institutions, services and programs. In total across multiple questions, 83% indicated a belief in a divest/invest framing of safety at least once in the survey.

Police accountability is part of community safety for many participants with disabilities

94% believe that officers who commit violence should be held accountable through some disciplinary action. For example, 34% endorsed suspension, and 49% endorsed termination for officers found guilty of excessive force.

Crisis response

The NYPD often does not provide the assistance that many participants with disabilities desire

66% had a negative experience when seeking the NYPD for help. For example, 60% of those who sought the police for help said the NYPD didn't always show up, 45% said they showed up half the time or less and 41% said they felt disrespected, unsafe or harmed when the NYPD did show up.

46% were in a serious situation where they could have contacted the NYPD but decided to handle it differently without police, describing a range of successful strategies and community members who assisted in resolving the issues. When asked why they chose not to call the police, 69% explained they were worried about the NYPD harming them in some way.

Many participants with disabilities want places to go in emergencies other than the NYPD

62% indicated a strong desire for another place to turn in a time of need other than the NYPD.

Of those who were previously in danger or had an emergency where 911 was called, 58% wished in their moment of crisis that there were people other than the police who responded.

71% indicated that community-based, nonpolice gun violence prevention programs like "Cure Violence" or "Advanced Peace Model" should be a high priority for their neighborhood.

Many participants with disabilities want places other than the NYPD to turn to in instances of mental health crises

62% agreed with the statement that "the NYPD should be removed from mental health calls because they generally make the situation worse."

76% reported they would not want the NYPD as first responders at all if they or someone they loved was having a serious mental health issue that required 911.

Of those who experienced a mental health crisis where 911 was called on their behalf, 66% desired options other than involving the NYPD in their particular mental health situation(s).

Appendix 6.4

Younger (ages 16-30) New Yorkers living
in heavily policed neighborhoods

Experiences with the NYPD

The NYPD is an omnipresent threat to many younger participants

73% understood the NYPD as a constant or frequent presence somewhere in their community life, 61% felt at times unsafe with the NYPD's presence, and 56% felt specifically targeted by the NYPD.

73% had direct contact with the NYPD in their lives and 61% reported experiencing unwanted police contact in their lives.

Many younger participants fear the NYPD

62% expressed being worried most days or everyday about their own safety with police and the safety of their friends/family (80% worried to some degree).

84% fear calling or approaching the NYPD for help because it will make the situation worse or lead to unnecessary violence.

Many younger participants experienced NYPD harm and violence

73% experienced varying degrees and forms of harm by the NYPD in their life. For example, 36% had a physically violent encounter with the NYPD that involved being hit, slapped, choked or punched, 23% reported that the NYPD used bigoted, sexist or racist language toward them and 11% experienced sexual violence by the NYPD such as sexual assault or being touched in a way that felt sexually inappropriate or uncomfortable.

47% witnessed varying types of NYPD violence in their neighborhood. For example, 28% witnessed police threaten to kill someone, 15% actually saw the NYPD shoot at someone, 44% observed physical violence at the hands of the NYPD and 30% heard the NYPD use language that was bigoted or prejudiced.

Investing in community safety

Policing is not the most important investment in community safety for many younger participants

When asked to write in a blank space the things they believe are needed to produce safe, healthy and thriving communities, 72% of the responses did not include police, prisons or the legal system however, 56% of their responses did include nonpolicing community investments such as economic security, schools, housing and health care.

When asked to create a city budget across 16 items that communicated their specific priorities for producing safe, healthy and thriving communities, 67% did not include the police, and 63% did not include the justice system in their top 5 priorities. In fact, 41% gave the police and 39% gave the justice system \$0, suggesting no priority at all.

55% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or divest/invest” movements that argue the police are too large in size, scope and power (and 77% agree to some extent).

Many younger participants want to divest from police and invest in nonpolicing alternatives to community safety

56% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or “divest/invest” movements that argue for the need to change government budget priorities to fund nonpolicing services and resources that can help create safety and prevent violence by addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality (and 79% agree to some extent)

55% believe it would generally make them safer if the NYPD budget was reduced and that money was moved to community-based institutions, services and programs.

In total across multiple questions, 77% indicated a belief in a divest/invest framing of safety at least once in the survey.

Police accountability is part of community safety for many younger participants

93% believe that officers who commit violence should be held accountable through some disciplinary action. For example, 36% endorsed suspension, and 59% endorsed termination for officers found guilty of excessive force.

Crisis response

The NYPD often does not provide the assistance that many younger participants desire

67% had a negative experience when seeking the NYPD for help. For example, 58% of those who sought the police for help said the NYPD didn't always show up, 45% said they showed up half the time or less and 45% said they felt disrespected, unsafe or harmed when the NYPD did show up.

36% were in a serious situation where they could have contacted the NYPD but decided to handle it differently without police, describing a range of successful strategies and community members who assisted in resolving the issues. When asked why they chose not to call the police, 74% explained they were worried about the NYPD harming them in some way.

Many younger participants want places to go in emergencies other than the NYPD

58% indicated a strong desire for another place to turn in a time of need other than the NYPD.

Of those who were previously in danger or had an emergency where 911 was called, 51% wished in their moment of crisis that there were people other than the police who responded.

56% indicated that community-based, nonpolice gun violence prevention programs like "Cure Violence" or "Advanced Peace Model" should be a high priority for their neighborhood.

Many younger participants want places other than the NYPD to turn to in instances of mental health crises

55% agreed with the statement that "the NYPD should be removed from mental health calls because they generally make the situation worse."

79% reported they would not want the NYPD as first responders at all if they or someone they loved was having a serious mental health issue that required 911.

Of those who experienced a mental health crisis where 911 was called on their behalf, 68% desired options other than involving the NYPD in their particular mental health situation(s).

Appendix 6.5

Transgender / gender expansive New Yorkers living in heavily policed neighborhoods

Experiences with the NYPD

The NYPD is an omnipresent threat to many transgender/gender expansive participants

75% understood the NYPD as a constant or frequent presence somewhere in their community life, 84% felt at times unsafe with the NYPD's presence, and 60% felt specifically targeted by the NYPD.

77% had direct contact with the NYPD in their lives and 62% reported experiencing unwanted police contact in their lives.

Many transgender/gender expansive participants fear the NYPD

64% expressed being worried most days or everyday about their own safety with police and the safety of their friends/family (83% worried to some degree).

83% fear calling or approaching the NYPD for help because it will make the situation worse or lead to unnecessary violence.

Many transgender/gender expansive participants experienced NYPD harm and violence

70% experienced varying degrees and forms of harm by the NYPD in their life. For example, 44% had a physically violent encounter with the NYPD that involved being hit, slapped, choked or punched, 39% reported that the NYPD used bigoted, sexist or racist language toward them and 17% experienced sexual violence by the NYPD such as sexual assault or being touched in a way that felt sexually inappropriate or uncomfortable.

52% witnessed varying types of NYPD violence in their neighborhood. For example, 33% witnessed police threaten to kill someone, 11% actually saw the NYPD shoot at someone, 44% observed physical violence at the hands of the NYPD and 41% heard the NYPD use language that was bigoted or prejudiced.

Investing in community safety

Policing is not the most important investment in community safety for many transgender/gender expansive participants

When asked to write in a blank space the things they believe are needed to produce safe, healthy and thriving communities, 77% of the responses did not include police, prisons or the legal system however, 63% of their responses did include nonpolicing community investments such as economic security, schools, housing and health care.

When asked to create a city budget across 16 items that communicated their specific priorities for producing safe, healthy and thriving communities, 85% did not include the police, and 75% did not include the justice system in their top 5 priorities. In fact, 60% gave the police and 56% gave the justice system \$0, suggesting no priority at all.

64% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or divest/invest” movements that argue the police are too large in size, scope and power (and 81% agree to some extent).

Many transgender/gender expansive participants want to divest from police and invest in nonpolicing alternatives to community safety

72% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or “divest/invest” movements that argue for the need to change government budget priorities to fund nonpolicing services and resources that can help create safety and prevent violence by addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality (and 83% agree to some extent)

68% believe it would generally make them safer if the NYPD budget was reduced and that money was moved to community-based institutions, services and programs.

In total across multiple questions, 92% indicated a belief in a divest/invest framing of safety at least once in the survey.

Police accountability is part of community safety for many transgender/gender expansive participants

94% believe that officers who commit violence should be held accountable through some disciplinary action. For example, 28% endorsed suspension, and 60% endorsed termination for officers found guilty of excessive force.

Crisis response

The NYPD often does not provide the assistance that many transgender/gender expansive participants desire

86% had a negative experience when seeking the NYPD for help. For example, 80% of those who sought the police for help said the NYPD didn't always show up, 77% said they showed up half the time or less and 64% said they felt disrespected, unsafe or harmed when the NYPD did show up.

44% were in a serious situation where they could have contacted the NYPD but decided to handle it differently without police, describing a range of successful strategies and community members who assisted in resolving the issues. When asked why they chose not to call the police, 85% explained they were worried about the NYPD harming them in some way.

Many transgender/gender expansive participants want places to go in emergencies other than the NYPD

74% indicated a strong desire for another place to turn in a time of need other than the NYPD.

Of those who were previously in danger or had an emergency where 911 was called, 100% wished in their moment of crisis that there were people other than the police who responded.

68% indicated that community-based, nonpolice gun violence prevention programs like "Cure Violence" or "Advanced Peace Model" should be a high priority for their neighborhood.

Many transgender/gender expansive participants want places other than the NYPD to turn to in instances of mental health crises

60% agreed with the statement that "the NYPD should be removed from mental health calls because they generally make the situation worse."

89% reported they would not want the NYPD as first responders at all if they or someone they loved was having a serious mental health issue that required 911.

Of those who experienced a mental health crisis where 911 was called on their behalf, 82% desired options other than involving the NYPD in their particular mental health situation(s).

Appendix 6.6

LGBQ+ New Yorkers living in heavily policed neighborhoods

Experiences with the NYPD

The NYPD is an omnipresent threat to many LGBTQ+ participants

74% understood the NYPD as a constant or frequent presence somewhere in their community life, 64% felt at times unsafe with the NYPD's presence, and 45% felt specifically targeted by the NYPD.

72% had direct contact with the NYPD in their lives and 55% reported experiencing unwanted police contact in their lives.

Many LGBTQ+ participants fear the NYPD

56% expressed being worried most days or everyday about their own safety with police and the safety of their friends/family (71% worried to some degree).

78% fear calling or approaching the NYPD for help because it will make the situation worse or lead to unnecessary violence.

Many LGBTQ+ participants experienced NYPD harm and violence

70% experienced varying degrees and forms of harm by the NYPD in their life. For example, 34% had a physically violent encounter with the NYPD that involved being hit, slapped, choked or punched, 21% reported that the NYPD used bigoted, sexist or racist language toward them and 11% experienced sexual violence by the NYPD such as sexual assault or being touched in a way that felt sexually inappropriate or uncomfortable.

43% witnessed varying types of NYPD violence in their neighborhood. For example, 27% witnessed police threaten to kill someone, 14% actually saw the NYPD shoot at someone, 38% observed physical violence at the hands of the NYPD and 29% heard the NYPD use language that was bigoted or prejudiced.

Investing in community safety

Policing is not the most important investment in community safety for many LGBTQ+ participants

When asked to write in a blank space the things they believe are needed to produce safe, healthy and thriving communities, 64% of the responses did not include police, prisons or the legal system however, 54% of their responses did include nonpolicing community investments such as economic security, schools, housing and health care.

When asked to create a city budget across 16 items that communicated their specific priorities for producing safe, healthy and thriving communities, 70% did not include the police, and 72% did not include the justice system in their top 5 priorities. In fact, 50% gave the police and 53% gave the justice system \$0, suggesting no priority at all.

64% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or divest/invest” movements that argue the police are too large in size, scope and power (and 80% agree to some extent).

Many LGBTQ+ participants want to divest from police and invest in nonpolicing alternatives to community safety

63% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or “divest/invest” movements that argue for the need to change government budget priorities to fund nonpolicing services and resources that can help create safety and prevent violence by addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality (and 81% agree to some extent)

60% believe it would generally make them safer if the NYPD budget was reduced and that money was moved to community-based institutions, services and programs.

In total across multiple questions, 84% indicated a belief in a divest/invest framing of safety at least once in the survey.

Police accountability is part of community safety for many LGBTQ+ participants

93% believe that officers who commit violence should be held accountable through some disciplinary action. For example, 31% endorsed suspension, and 48% endorsed termination for officers found guilty of excessive force.

Crisis response

The NYPD often does not provide the assistance that many LGBTQ+ participants desire

66% had a negative experience when seeking the NYPD for help. For example, 57% of those who sought the police for help said the NYPD didn't always show up, 44% said they showed up half the time or less and 44% said they felt disrespected, unsafe or harmed when the NYPD did show up.

42% were in a serious situation where they could have contacted the NYPD but decided to handle it differently without police, describing a range of successful strategies and community members who assisted in resolving the issues. When asked why they chose not to call the police, 70% explained they were worried about the NYPD harming them in some way.

Many LGBTQ+ participants want places to go in emergencies other than the NYPD

61% indicated a strong desire for another place to turn in a time of need other than the NYPD.

Of those who were previously in danger or had an emergency where 911 was called, 58% wished in their moment of crisis that there were people other than the police who responded.

61% indicated that community-based, nonpolice gun violence prevention programs like "Cure Violence" or "Advanced Peace Model" should be a high priority for their neighborhood.

Many LGBTQ+ participants want places other than the NYPD to turn to in instances of mental health crises

61% agreed with the statement that "the NYPD should be removed from mental health calls because they generally make the situation worse."

81% reported they would not want the NYPD as first responders at all if they or someone they loved was having a serious mental health issue that required 911.

Of those who experienced a mental health crisis where 911 was called on their behalf, 66% desired options other than involving the NYPD in their particular mental health situation(s).

Appendix 6.7

Homeless (since 2020) New Yorkers living in heavily policed neighborhoods

Experiences with the NYPD

The NYPD is an omnipresent threat to many homeless (since 2020) participants

86% understood the NYPD as a constant or frequent presence somewhere in their community life, 65% felt at times unsafe with the NYPD's presence, and 53% felt specifically targeted by the NYPD.

85% had direct contact with the NYPD in their lives and 72% reported experiencing unwanted police contact in their lives.

Many homeless (since 2020) participants fear the NYPD

64% expressed being worried most days or everyday about their own safety with police and the safety of their friends/family (75% worried to some degree).

79% fear calling or approaching the NYPD for help because it will make the situation worse or lead to unnecessary violence.

Many homeless (since 2020) participants experienced NYPD harm and violence

80% experienced varying degrees and forms of harm by the NYPD in their life. For example, 60% had a physically violent encounter with the NYPD that involved being hit, slapped, choked or punched, 33% reported that the NYPD used bigoted, sexist or racist language toward them and 17% experienced sexual violence by the NYPD such as sexual assault or being touched in a way that felt sexually inappropriate or uncomfortable.

51% witnessed varying types of NYPD violence in their neighborhood. For example, 40% witnessed police threaten to kill someone, 24% actually saw the NYPD shoot at someone, 47% observed physical violence at the hands of the NYPD and 38% heard the NYPD use language that was bigoted or prejudiced.

Investing in community safety

Policing is not the most important investment in community safety for many homeless (since 2020) participants

When asked to write in a blank space the things they believe are needed to produce safe, healthy and thriving communities, 71% of the responses did not include police, prisons or the legal system however, 49% of their responses did include nonpolicing community investments such as economic security, schools, housing and health care.

When asked to create a city budget across 16 items that communicated their specific priorities for producing safe, healthy and thriving communities, 71% did not include the police, and 69% did not include the justice system in their top 5 priorities. In fact, 57% gave the police and 56% gave the justice system \$0, suggesting no priority at all.

63% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or divest/invest” movements that argue the police are too large in size, scope and power (and 81% agree to some extent).

Many homeless (since 2020) participants want to divest from police and invest in nonpolicing alternatives to community safety

63% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or “divest/invest” movements that argue for the need to change government budget priorities to fund nonpolicing services and resources that can help create safety and prevent violence by addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality (and 82% agree to some extent)

55% believe it would generally make them safer if the NYPD budget was reduced and that money was moved to community-based institutions, services and programs.

In total across multiple questions, 89% indicated a belief in a divest/invest framing of safety at least once in the survey.

Police accountability is part of community safety for many homeless (since 2020) participants

92% believe that officers who commit violence should be held accountable through some disciplinary action. For example, 24% endorsed suspension, and 50% endorsed termination for officers found guilty of excessive force.

Crisis response

The NYPD often does not provide the assistance that many homeless (since 2020) participants desire

74% had a negative experience when seeking the NYPD for help. For example, 62% of those who sought the police for help said the NYPD didn't always show up, 48% said they showed up half the time or less and 55% said they felt disrespected, unsafe or harmed when the NYPD did show up.

45% were in a serious situation where they could have contacted the NYPD but decided to handle it differently without police, describing a range of successful strategies and community members who assisted in resolving the issues. When asked why they chose not to call the police, 76% explained they were worried about the NYPD harming them in some way.

Many homeless (since 2020) participants want places to go in emergencies other than the NYPD

60% indicated a strong desire for another place to turn in a time of need other than the NYPD.

Of those who were previously in danger or had an emergency where 911 was called, 55% wished in their moment of crisis that there were people other than the police who responded.

57% indicated that community-based, nonpolice gun violence prevention programs like "Cure Violence" or "Advanced Peace Model" should be a high priority for their neighborhood.

Many homeless (since 2020) participants want places other than the NYPD to turn to in instances of mental health crises

63% agreed with the statement that "the NYPD should be removed from mental health calls because they generally make the situation worse."

81% reported they would not want the NYPD as first responders at all if they or someone they loved was having a serious mental health issue that required 911.

Of those who experienced a mental health crisis where 911 was called on their behalf, 57% desired options other than involving the NYPD in their particular mental health situation(s).

Appendix 6.8

New Yorkers below the poverty line in the most heavily policed neighborhoods

(based on their total yearly family income)

Experiences with the NYPD

The NYPD is an omnipresent threat to many participants living below the poverty line

75% understood the NYPD as a constant or frequent presence somewhere in their community life, 58% felt at times unsafe with the NYPD's presence, and 34% felt specifically targeted by the NYPD.

69% had direct contact with the NYPD in their lives and 49% reported experiencing unwanted police contact in their lives.

Many participants living below the poverty line fear the NYPD

50% expressed being worried most days or everyday about their own safety with police and the safety of their friends/family (66% worried to some degree).

69% fear calling or approaching the NYPD for help because it will make the situation worse or lead to unnecessary violence.

Many participants living below the poverty line experienced NYPD harm and violence

65% experienced varying degrees and forms of harm by the NYPD in their life. For example, 33% had a physically violent encounter with the NYPD that involved being hit, slapped, choked or punched, 18% reported that the NYPD used bigoted, sexist or racist language toward them and 8% experienced sexual violence by the NYPD such as sexual assault or being touched in a way that felt sexually inappropriate or uncomfortable.

33% witnessed varying types of NYPD violence in their neighborhood. For example, 24% witnessed police threaten to kill someone, 14% actually saw the NYPD shoot at someone, 31% observed physical violence at the hands of the NYPD and 23% heard the NYPD use language that was bigoted or prejudiced.

Investing in community safety

Policing is not the most important investment in community safety for many participants living below the poverty line

When asked to write in a blank space the things they believe are needed to produce safe, healthy and thriving communities, 59% of the responses did not include police, prisons or the legal system however, 46% of their responses did include nonpolicing community investments such as economic security, schools, housing and health care.

When asked to create a city budget across 16 items that communicated their specific priorities for producing safe, healthy and thriving communities, 66% did not include the police, and 74% did not include the justice system in their top 5 priorities. In fact, 52% gave the police and 60% gave the justice system \$0, suggesting no priority at all.

58% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or divest/invest” movements that argue the police are too large in size, scope and power (and 77% agree to some extent).

Many participants living below the poverty line want to divest from police and invest in nonpolicing alternatives to community safety

56% mostly or completely agree with the “defund” or “divest/invest” movements that argue for the need to change government budget priorities to fund nonpolicing services and resources that can help create safety and prevent violence by addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality (and 75% agree to some extent)

52% believe it would generally make them safer if the NYPD budget was reduced and that money was moved to community-based institutions, services and programs.

In total across multiple questions, 81% indicated a belief in a divest/invest framing of safety at least once in the survey.

Police accountability is part of community safety for many participants living below the poverty line

93% believe that officers who commit violence should be held accountable through some disciplinary action. For example, 29% endorsed suspension, and 43% endorsed termination for officers found guilty of excessive force.

Crisis response

The NYPD often does not provide the assistance that many participants living below the poverty line desire

64% had a negative experience when seeking the NYPD for help. For example, 56% of those who sought the police for help said the NYPD didn't always show up, 41% said they showed up half the time or less and 38% said they felt disrespected, unsafe or harmed when the NYPD did show up.

36% were in a serious situation where they could have contacted the NYPD but decided to handle it differently without police, describing a range of successful strategies and community members who assisted in resolving the issues. When asked why they chose not to call the police, 66% explained they were worried about the NYPD harming them in some way.

Many participants living below the poverty line want places to go in emergencies other than the NYPD

57% indicated a strong desire for another place to turn in a time of need other than the NYPD.

Of those who were previously in danger or had an emergency where 911 was called, 51% wished in their moment of crisis that there were people other than the police who responded.

65% indicated that community-based, nonpolice gun violence prevention programs like "Cure Violence" or "Advanced Peace Model" should be a high priority for their neighborhood.

Many participants living below the poverty line want places other than the NYPD to turn to in instances of mental health crises

56% agreed with the statement that "the NYPD should be removed from mental health calls because they generally make the situation worse."

77% reported they would not want the NYPD as first responders at all if they or someone they loved was having a serious mental health issue that required 911.

Of those who experienced a mental health crisis where 911 was called on their behalf, 51% desired options other than involving the NYPD in their particular mental health situation(s).