

THE MAYOR'S ACTION PLAN (MAP) RESIDENT SURVEY

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The NYC Mayor's Action Plan (MAP) for Public Safety

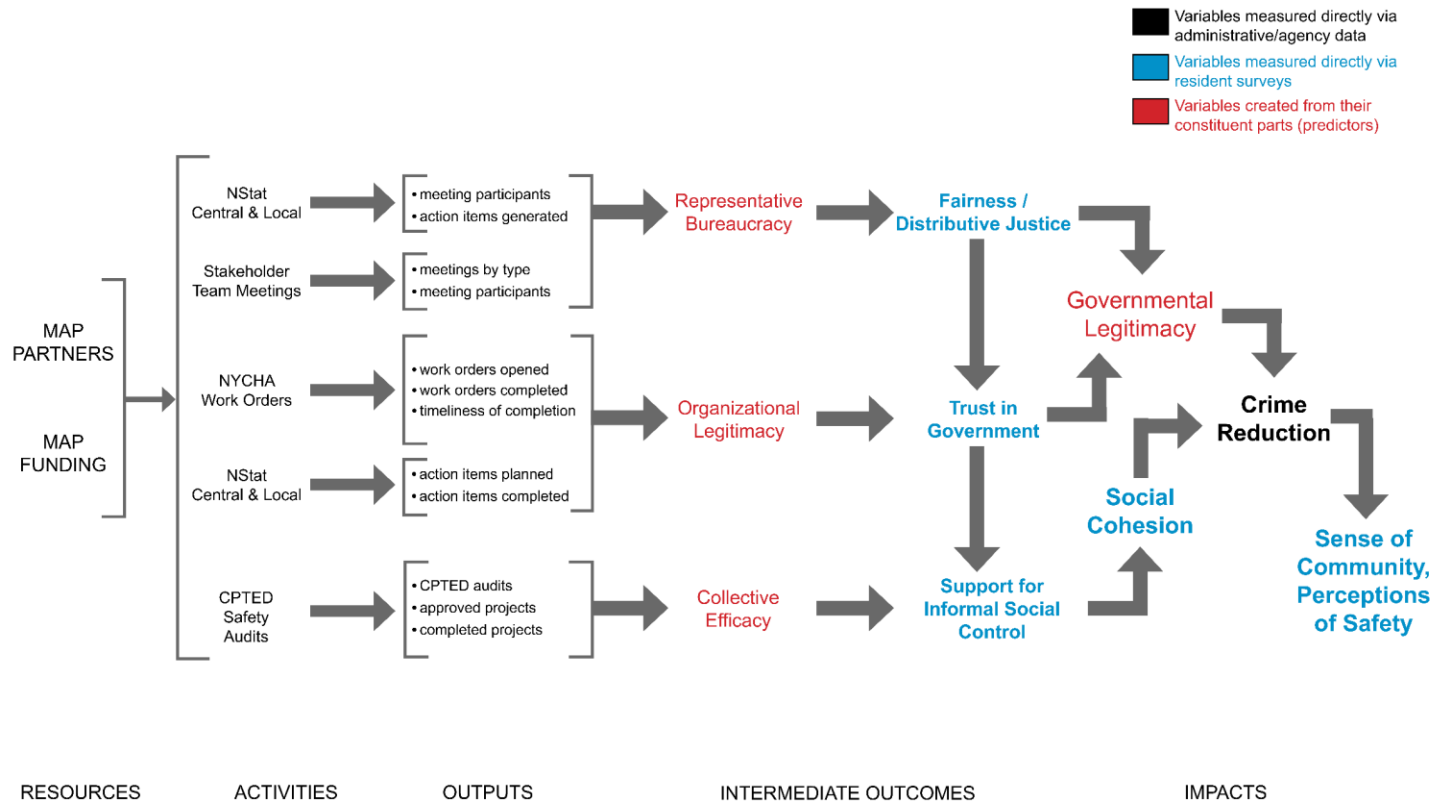
MAP directed substantial resources to the 15 NYCHA developments with the highest rates of violence, to facilitate the co-production of public safety

- ❑ MAP made substantial capital investments to improve crime prevention facilities and features in targeted NYCHA developments
- ❑ Sought to deliver more effective and efficient social services including summer youth employment programs, benefits counseling and coordination, and expanded community center hours; and to,
- ❑ Improve the swiftness and certainty of public agency service delivery, including regular NeighborhoodStat meeting based on the NYPD CompStat model, and the deployment of Neighborhood Community Officers (NCOs)—a new community policing model.
- ❑ Key co-production of public safety goals:
 - ❑ Procedural Justice
 - ❑ Collective Efficacy
 - ❑ Social Cohesion

- What distinguishes the MAP intervention from other place-based public safety interventions is the priority placed on:
 - Motivating positive changes in community engagement (including positive changes in social cohesion, legitimacy, and collective action) and in
 - Community well-being (including public health, economic development, and education),
 - In addition to changes in crime incidence and prevalence and overall perception of public safety

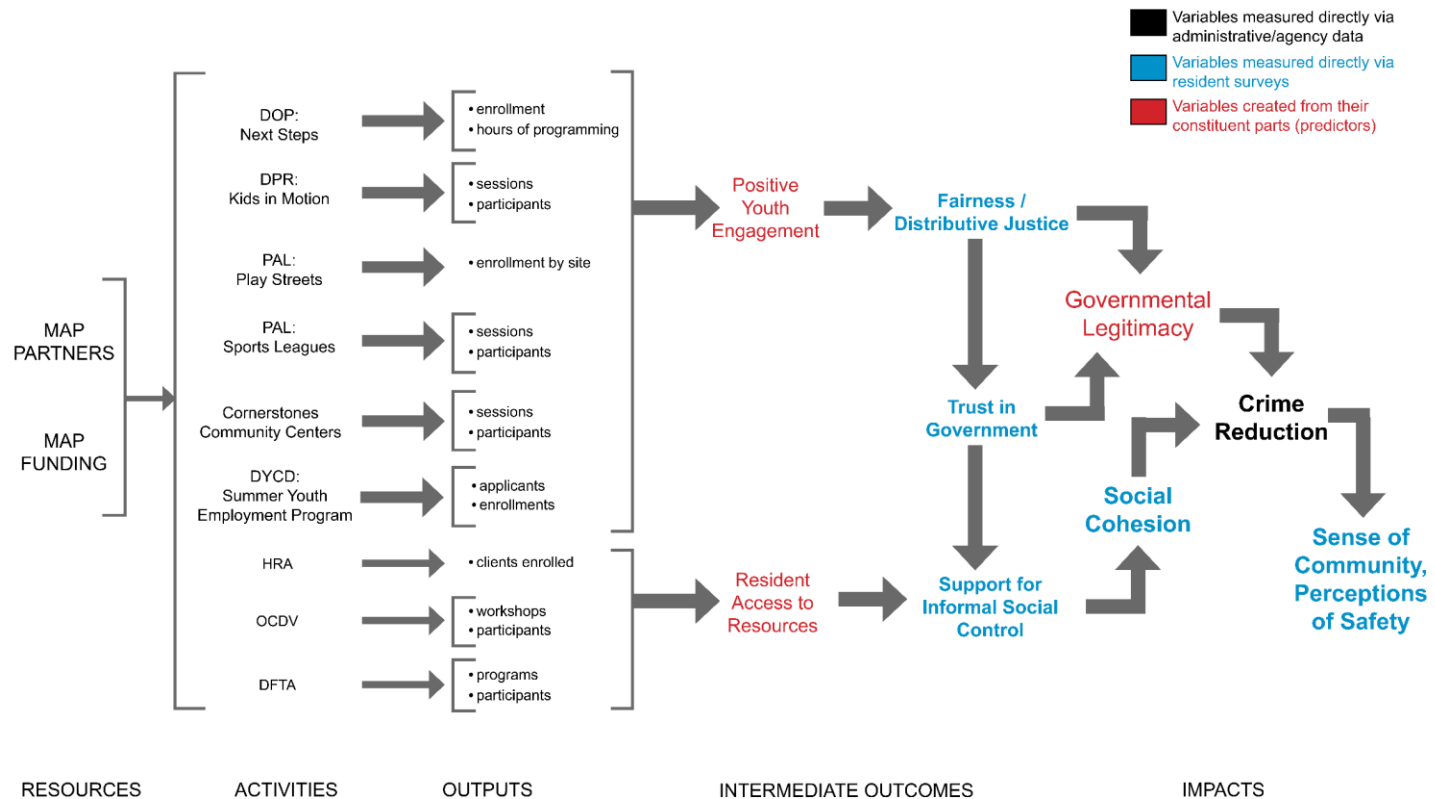
Path 1: COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Goal 1:
Increase the community's capacity and willingness to work with government to improve public safety.



Path 2: COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

Goal 2:
Increase residents' access and involvement with social services and other positive community resources to improve public safety.



Sampling Strategy of the NYC Mayor's Action Plan (MAP) for Public Safety

Random household survey in 34 treated and untreated
NYCHA residential communities in NYC

Two rounds of household surveys in MAP and comparison communities, asking NYCHA residents about their lives and experiences.

- ❑ Wave 1 was administered in January- March 2019
- ❑ Wave 2 was administered in January- March 2020

Caveat: MAP was ongoing at the baseline (Wave 1) survey but was beginning a relaunch with substantial additional resources.

- ❑ Survey was an address-based sample (ABS) multimode random household survey to complete approximately 1,360 interviews in each of the two cross-sectional waves.
- ❑ The sample was drawn from residents living in New York City Housing Authority developments, both those receiving the intervention and those not receiving the intervention.
- ❑ In each wave, sought to complete 680 interviews in the 17 NYCHA developments receiving the MAP intervention and about 680 in 17 matched NYCHA developments that did not receive the MAP intervention.
- ❑ Target goals were exceeded, planned for two follow-up letters and five follow-up calls, only required one follow-up letters and one partial rounds of calls,

- ❑ The starting sample for each wave of the survey included 15,000 households.
- ❑ Adults (age 18 and over) residing in sampled households were randomly selected for the survey.
- ❑ The survey was conducted in English, Spanish, Cantonese, and Mandarin.
- ❑ Cognitive interviews verified the survey was approximately 20 minutes in length.
- ❑ Two focus groups were held with resident leaders of the 34 target developments
- ❑ Survey team posted flyers in residences.
- ❑ NYCHA was an active partner throughout.

The goal of the survey is to explore the effects of MAP on the safety and well-being of NYCHA residents.



**20-minute
survey**



75 questions



4 languages

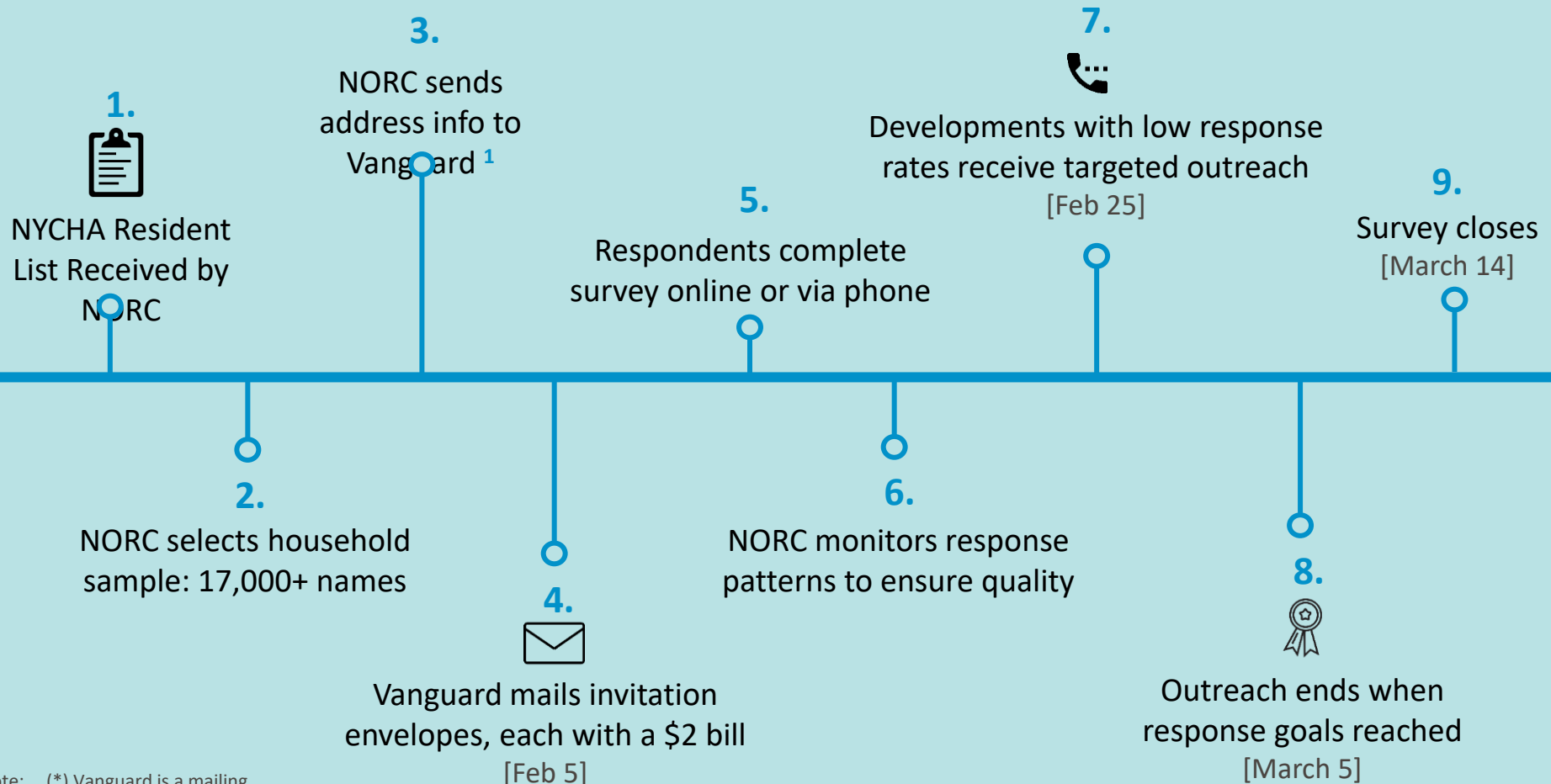


**\$2 incentive
\$15 completion
\$10 bonus**

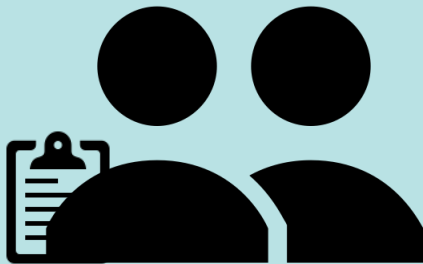


**Web-based or
telephone**

MAP Resident Survey

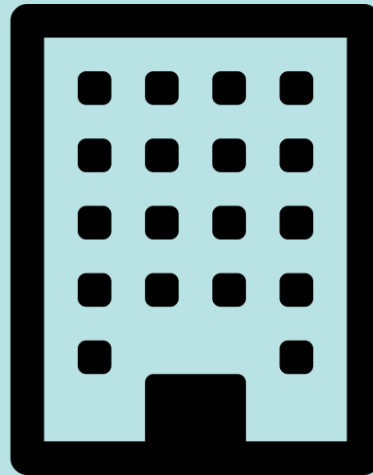


Survey Administration



1,941
completed

1,700 projected
17,000+ invited



NYCHA developments

Half MAP Sites
Half Comparison Sites



5 week completion

10-weeks allotted
February 2nd – March 14th 2019

MAP Resident Survey

Survey Instrument

There were relatively small changes in community engagement outcomes as a result of MAP. However, where awareness of MAP was highest, there were significant reductions in reported crime.

- ❑ Literature and scales from various fields were reviewed, including the social sciences, criminal justice, and health and medicine.
- ❑ Internet searches were conducted using Google©, Google Scholar©, and ProQuest© for the key constructs.
- ❑ Searches included the following keywords:
 - ❑ social capital, safety and opportunity for community connectedness, perceptions of public safety, public agency legitimacy, perceptions of procedural justice, social cohesion, and trust,
 - ❑ all with and without pairing the following words in the searches: survey, questionnaire, and scale.

- ❑ Much of the survey research on the effect of social service-based interventions on public safety and social welfare in neighborhoods with concentrated disadvantage are derived directly from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN).
- ❑ PHDCN is a major interdisciplinary study aimed at deepening society's understanding of the causes and pathways of juvenile delinquency, adult crime, substance abuse, and violence (Earls, Brooks-Gunn, Raudenbush and Sampson, 1999).
- ❑ PHDCN measured social capital as collective efficacy by examining the causes and pathways of juvenile delinquency, adult crime, substance abuse, and violence, using surveys, interviews, observations, and administrative data.
- ❑ PHDCN questions and scales inform many of the measures used in this instrument.

MAP Resident Survey Scales

Scales	Description	# of items	Response Scale	Cronbach's Alpha
Awareness of Domestic Violence Issues	Resident's awareness of domestic violence issues.	3	1 (Never) 2 (Rarely) 3 (Sometimes) 4 (Very often)	0.84
Awareness of Social Support Services	Resident's awareness of available social support programs and services.	7	0 (No) 1 (Yes)	0.86
Collective Efficacy	The ability of members of a community to activate the behavior of individuals and groups in the community.	6		0.83
Community informal social control	Private (nongovernmental) actions to facilitate conformity to norms and laws. Includes peer and community pressure, bystander intervention in a crime, and collective organization and responses (such as citizen patrol groups).	4	1 (strongly disagree) 2 (disagree) 3 (undecided) 4 (agree) 5 (strongly agree)	0.81
Evaluating Government Employee Decisions	Resident's perception of City government decision-making.	3	0 (No) 1 (Yes)	0.87

MAP Resident Survey Scales (cont.)

Scales	Description	# of items	Response Scale	Cronbach's Alpha
Perception of Safety	Resident's perception of community safety.	6	1 (very unsafe) 2 (somewhat unsafe) 3 (somewhat safe) 4 (very safe)	0.92
Procedural Justice (NYCHA)	Concerns the fairness and the transparency of the processes by which government decisions are made.	8	1 (strongly disagree) 2 (disagree) 3 (undecided) 4 (agree) 5 (strongly agree)	0.97
Procedural Justice (NYPD)				0.99
Social Cohesion	Perceptions that members have of belonging, a feeling that members matter to one another and to the group, and a shared faith that members' needs will be met through their commitment to be together.	15		0.93
Willingness to Engage with Government	Resident's willingness to engage with government agencies in times of distress.	5	0 (No) 1 (Yes)	0.70

MAP Results

There were relatively small changes in community engagement outcomes as a result of MAP. However, where awareness of MAP was highest, there were significant reductions in reported crime.

Two Reports:

Scherf, E., J.K. Roman, S. Lord, and H. Erickson. 2021. Resident Self-Reported Change in Community Engagement and Well-Being in MAP Neighborhoods.

- ❑ In this brief, NORC describes the results of a difference in differences analysis of changes in MAP and non-MAP residents' perceptions of social cohesion and collective efficacy over one year of MAP implementation.

Scherf, E. and J.K. Roman. 2021 Measuring Change in Social Cohesion, Collective Efficacy, and Public Safety Outcomes during MAP Implementation in NYC.

- ❑ In this brief, NORC describes the results of an analysis testing whether changes in MAP resident attitudes and beliefs affect reported crime.

A top-down view of four people (three men and one woman) sitting around a wooden table, engaged in a meeting. They are looking at documents and a laptop. One document features a pie chart and a bar chart. The image is dimmed to serve as a background for the text.

Thank you.

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University of
Chicago