

THE ANTELOPE VALLEY COMMUNITY SURVEY: YEAR 4

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Executive Summary

This is the fourth Antelope Valley (AV) Community Survey report. Surveys were collected between November 2022 and June 2023. The youth survey was not administered in Year 4, so this report is focused on adult respondents.

This report discusses survey methodology and key findings and provides just a few static images of the online visualizations. The community is encouraged to explore the visualizations online and use them to examine the survey responses in greater detail. Online, users will be able to do a “deep dive” into the data, including comparing data across years, differentiating how the various racial/ethnic, age, and gender groups responded, comparing the responses of those who have been detained or participated in the Section 8 housing voucher program from those who have not; and separate or aggregate data across the different data sources. This report overviews the many potential visualizations using the filters and “Compared by” options. The visualizations are available at the link below, and this link is provided in several places throughout the report. It is recommended that readers have the link open as they move through this report. This will give users additional context and a fuller picture of the survey results.

<https://tinyurl.com/AVYr4Dashboard>

In many ways, the patterns observed in Year 3 returned mainly in Year 4, with minor to moderate changes on some items. The representativeness of the survey responses relative to the available census data (2021 ACS 5-year estimates) shifted over the years of the survey. However, whether or not the survey reaches representativeness, it is essential to consider the different responses and perceptions of various community groups, especially those singled out in the Settlement Agreement—including youth, people of color, Section 8 participants, and the formerly detained.

- Over the four years, the adult proportion of Hispanic/Latino respondents has decreased from 44% in Year 1 to 29% in Year 4. In Year 3, 32% of the respondents identified as Hispanic/Latino.
- In Year 4, there was a slight reduction in the percentage of respondents who identify as Black/Black Multiracial compared to Year 3, but over the four years, it has fallen from about 18% in Years 1 and 2 to 10% in Year 4.
- The proportion of white respondents has increased from 32% in Year 1 to 49% in Year 4. In Year 3, the percentage of white respondents was 47%.

Across all four years, there has been a slow increase in the proportion of older adults responding to the survey. First asked in Year 3, the percentage of respondents who have yet to complete the survey previously has been consistent at 70% or better.

In terms of community involvement and interactions with the Sheriff’s Department, there were numerous changes between Years 1 and 4—many of which may or may not be attributed to the pandemic. For example, the number of respondents who reported being arrested by a Sheriff’s Deputy in Year 4 was like Year 3 but reduced from Years 1 and 2. There was a noticeable

reduction in the proportion of respondents who had attended community meetings or other presentations by the Sheriff's Department. However, there was a noticeable increase in community interaction in other areas. For example, in Year 3, 39% of the respondents indicated they had heard about the community advisory committee, and 50% indicated they had requested assistance from the Sheriff's department. In Year 4, these went up to 43% and 55%, respectively.

Many items addressing the community perception of the Sheriff's Department and public safety have followed a recognizable pattern. For most questions, the percentage of respondents who "agreed or strongly agreed" in Year 4 was lower than in Year 1 and Year 3. For example, in Year 1, 60% of the adult respondents felt that the Sheriff's Department was responsive to concerns in their neighborhood. In Year 3, this dropped to 57% and then dipped further in Year 4 to 47%. Like the results in Years 1 and 3, 88% of the respondents in Year 4 indicated that if they witnessed a crime in their neighborhood, they would notify LASD.

When asked whether the Antelope Valley Sheriff's Deputies treat different groups fairly, 22% of the adult respondents thought the different groups were not treated fairly in Year 4, compared to 25% in Year 3, 36% in Year 2 and 27% in Year 1.

The Antelope Valley (AV) Settlement Agreement

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

The Antelope Valley (AV) Community Survey

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

Through a collaborative process among the MT, LASD, and DOJ, an independent research team from UCLA (University of California, Los Angeles) was contracted to develop and implement the community survey and analysis of its findings. The MT, LASD, DOJ, and the research team held a series of meetings to finalize the substantive content of the community survey and proposed data collection efforts. Before and during the administration of subsequent years of the survey, the same groups met to discuss any changes to the survey methodology.

The first annual survey was launched in early 2018 (Year 1). For the second annual survey (Year 2), the Monitoring Team took advantage of some early community-based data collection efforts (e.g., AV Fair, August 2019), but the primary survey was launched in late fall 2019 and ended in February 2020. The third annual survey (Year 3) was launched in November 2020 and closed in June 2021. The Year 4 survey opened in the Fall of 2022 and closed in the summer of 2024.

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

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

Similar to Year 3, the Year 4 survey was left open longer than in years 1 and 2, giving people an extended response time.

This “static” written report briefly overviews the findings and explains how “dynamic” output can be obtained through publicly available online visualizations <https://tinyurl.com/AVYr4Dashboard>. This Year 4 report contains more extensive descriptions of the options for data analysis online than in previous reports. The community is encouraged to explore the visualizations online and use them to examine the survey responses in greater detail. Online, users will be able to do a “deep dive” into the data, including comparing data across years, differentiating how the various racial/ethnic, age, and gender groups responded, comparing the experiences of those who have been detained or participated in the Section 8 housing voucher program from those who have not; and separate or aggregate data across the different data sources. This report overviews the many potential visualizations using the filters and “Compared by” options. It is recommended that readers have the link open as they move through this report. Viewing the dashboard while reviewing the report will give users additional context and a fuller picture of the survey results. Examples of how to recreate the visualizations in the report are presented to: demonstrate the easy steps that users can take to explore the data and to provide essential details related to the overall survey findings.

A detailed description of the Year 4 survey methodology, including sampling, instrument design, data collection, and analysis, and a copy of the English version of the survey can be found in *Appendix A*.

Data Collection in Year 4

Over the four years of the survey administration, various data collection methods have been used to reach the Antelope Valley community. The online survey allows agencies to reach out to individuals, with minimal effort, through the agencies’ email or listserv to which community members have subscribed. While online data collection has been the most effective in the number of responses collected, other methods have also been successful and helped broaden participation. CBO efforts to gather paper surveys have been very effective in reaching community groups less likely to be informed of or complete the survey online. In-person administration also helps community members who lack access to the survey online. Many people believe there is a certain sense of privacy in completing the survey on their device (e.g., computer, smartphone, tablet). In contrast, others believe completing a paper survey and handing it to someone or even dropping it in the mail is more private.

While the COVID-19 pandemic was waning during the Year 4 administration, it may have impacted the implementation and results of the survey in at least three ways: by changing somewhat the demographic makeup of the participants (Table 1), changing responses to certain questions (e.g., being stopped by LASD on the street or in a car or participating in meetings; see Findings section), and lastly by reducing the number of participants who gain access to the survey through CBOs, so essential in Years 1 and 2 (Tables 2 and 3).

Table 1. Race/Ethnicity of Respondents by Survey Year

Race or Ethnicity	Yr1 % ³	Yr2 %	Yr3 %	Yr4 %	2021 ACS 5-year estimates %
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1	2	1	4
Black/ Black-Multiracial	13	20	9	8	14
Hispanic/Latino	25	29	32	30	51
Multi-racial	2	2	2	2	3
Native American	1	1	1	1	< 1
Other	5	4	6	8	< 1
White	53	43	49	49	28

Notes: For the ACS estimates, Multiracial contains anyone who selected multiple racial categories or specifically selected “multiracial.” The Year 1-3 percentages may not match those in previous survey reports because the US Census periodically updates its prior estimates.

There were changes in the sample composition between the four survey years. In Year 2 this may have been due to a concerted effort to conduct direct outreach to hard-to-reach populations in the AV Community via CBOs. Of note, there was an increase in participation by those individuals who identified as Black/Black Multiracial in Year 2. In Years 3 and 4, however, the sample had decreased participation from community members identified as Black/Black Multiracial or Hispanic/Latino, falling below their respective proportions in the Census data. The Year 4 sample was overrepresented for those identifying as White, like previous years.

Table 2 shows the number of respondents for each year broken down by how they accessed the survey instrument (LASD, CBO, or school). LASD, with a substantial presence in social media, generates the largest number and proportion of adult surveys each year. Collecting data online from the CBOs and other non-LASD stakeholders was more successful in Year 4 (24% of adult respondents) than Year 3 (15% of adult respondents came from CBO efforts). Table 2 also reflects the lack of student participation in Year 4 due to the decision by the Parties and MT to discontinue school outreach efforts, due to lack of cooperation with school officials.

Table 2. Source of Survey Responses for Total Sample and Adults Only

		Total Sample N=15,263				Adult Survey Only N=10,220			
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
LASD	N	1,496	2,277	2,598	890	1,496	2,277	2,598	890
	%	30%	39%	80%	76%	68%	60%	85%	76%
CBO	N	638	1,243	469	282	638	1,243	469	282
	%	13%	21%	14%	24%	29%	33%	15%	24%
Schools	N	2,869	2,325	176		78	249		
	%	57%	40%	5%		4%	7%		
Total	N	5,003	5,845	3,243	1,172	2,212	3,769	3,067	1,172
	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In Years 1 and 2, CBOs used paper surveys to reach out to their various stakeholder groups, such as at community events, at common meeting places like markets, or door-to-door. This approach

³ Percentages are rounded to nearest whole number.

was particularly emphasized—and successful—in Year 2. However, no paper surveys were used in Year 3 due to the pandemic and, in Year 4, CBOs were once again reticent to conduct in-person data collection. In fact, no CBO or other entities participating in the data collection requested paper surveys in Year 4. While some CBOs and other community groups were able to engage in the evaluation efforts, to varying degrees, through their online platforms, the reduced CBO involvement was likely to have impacted the ability or willingness of harder to reach⁴ populations in Antelope Valley to respond to the survey and may help explain the change in representation in survey responses in Years 3 and 4.

Table 3 shows the racial/ethnic breakdown of respondents for each year overall and by the source of their survey. The fact that the highest proportion of respondents access the survey through LASD may have implications for interpretations of the shifting distribution racial/ethnic responses across the four years.⁵ The racial/ethnic representativeness of surveys collected through LASD has improved. Interestingly, the proportion of individuals who identified as white has risen sharply in surveys collected by CBOs.

Over the four years of survey administration, the LASD sample has been largely steady in proportion of Black respondents but has seen a reduction in the proportion of white respondents and increase in the proportion of Hispanics. Specifically, there has been a gradual decrease in the proportion of individuals who identify as White (66% in Year 1, 56% Year 2, 51% in Year 3, 48% in Year 4), an essentially stable proportion of individuals who identify as Black or Black Multiracial (6% in Year 1, 6% in Year 2 and, 8% in Year 3, 7% in Year 4), and a more than twofold increase in those who identify as Hispanic (17% in Year 1, 29% year 2, 31% in Year 3, 41% in Year 4).

The CBO survey responses contain a different pattern of changes over time, as the proportion of people who identify as White increased (24% in Year 1, 21% Year 2, 36% Year 3, 51% Year 4) while the Black/Black Multiracial proportion decreased between Years 1 and 3 with a noticeable increase in Year 2 (28% in Year 1, 48% Year 2, 14% Year 3, 12% Year 4). One reasonable explanation may be the lack of access to paper surveys and in-person data collection in Years 3 and 4 compared to Years 1 and 2, which allowed the survey to reach those who are harder to reach or tend not to respond to online opportunities. Nevertheless, while the sample overall may be less representative by race/ethnicity than in Year 2, the survey overall and disaggregated by race/ethnicity and other demographic factors still provides relevant important and relevant information contained in the survey responses and analyzed in the visualizations provided in this report and online.

⁴ In this context, “harder to reach” populations generally refer to those individuals and groups who may have less access to online opportunities, may have less contact with CBO’s, or may be reluctant to respond to an online survey focused on policing in their community.

⁵ It should be assumed that some participants who completed the survey through the LASD link learned of the survey through a CBO and vice versa.

Table 3. Racial/Ethnic for Adults Only Breakdown by LASD, CBO, and Total

	LASD				CBO				Adult Total			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
White	66%	56%	51%	48%	24%	21%	36%	51%	54%	44%	49%	49%
Black / Black Multiracial	6%	6%	8%	7%	28%	48%	14%	12%	12%	21%	9%	8%
Hispanic / Latino	17%	29%	31%	31%	41%	26%	41%	27%	24%	28%	32%	30%
Total	1,475	2,157	2,473	822	607	1,140	446	262	2,082	3,297	2,919	1,084

One of the more noticeable changes overall was the shift in the diversity of the sample, primarily among the adult respondents who identified as White, Hispanic, and Black/Black Multiracial (See Table 3). Other racial and ethnic groups remained largely stable. The percentage of adult respondents who identified as White was 49% in Year 4, identical to the percentage in Year 3. The percentage of respondents who identified as Black/Black Multiracial dropped by was stable between Years 3 and 4 but notably lower than in the first two years of the survey administration. The percentage of adult respondents who identified as Hispanic decreased slightly from Year 3.

It is important to note that the LASD responses have become increasingly diverse over time. Examining the LASD section (columns) of Table 3, the number of community members identifying as Hispanic increased steadily across the first three survey periods and remained stable at 31% in Year 4. When LASD first posted the survey, only 17% of the sample identified as Hispanic.

Exploring Data Online

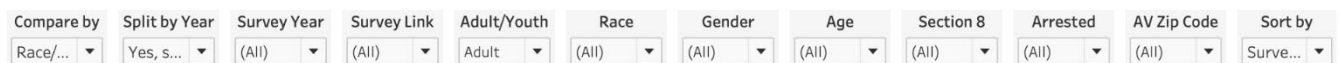
The figures in the results section below are screenshots from graphical visualizations. The same figures and many others are available online at <https://tinyurl.com/AVYr4Dashboard>. The website allows users to view all three years or selective years and many different views based on subsets of survey respondents. The questions from the survey are included in the charts. This allows the public to explore the survey results in far more detail than provided in this summary report.

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

- a. Respondent Overview: Provides a graphical overview of survey respondents by demographics (age, gender, race/ethnicity, arrest status, Section 8 status, language spoken at home, duration living in AV, working/living in AV).

- b. Census versus Sample: Provides a graphical overview of the samples in each year and the available Census data. The most appropriate and recent Census data available was from the American Community Survey 2015-2019.⁶
 - i. School district data was available for the Year 1 sample, but due to the mixed response from Year 2 high schools and insufficient responses from Year 3, no clear comparisons are available.
- c. Groups Treated Fairly: Provides an overview of responses to the question “Do Antelope Valley Deputies treat different groups fairly?” and its follow-up question for those respondents who replied “no,” “Which groups are treated unfairly?”.
- d. Perceptions: Provides an overview of responses to 17 Likert scale questions that assessed perceptions of LASD and public safety.
- e. Perceptions Comparisons: Provides a straightforward way to compare the response profiles from different groups by using the filters to identify the particular subgroup you wish to compare on the Perceptions questions.
- f. Involvement & Interactions: Provides an overview of responses to 12 “yes” or “no” questions about involvement within the AV community generally and interactions with LASD specifically.
- g. Zip Code Map: This dynamic dashboard presents both demographics and responses to the Perceptions questions within each AV zip code. Scroll a cursor over a shaded, bordered area on the map, and a table will generate item responses unique to that specific zip code.

There are many possible filters within each dashboard (twelve shown below): Compare by, Split by Year, (Source of) Survey Link, Adult/Youth, Race, Gender, Age, Section 8, Arrested, AV zip code, and Sort by. On other dashboards, other filter choices may be available.



These filters allow users to scroll through a drop-down menu and select a comparison category. For example, users can select “Youth” from the “Adult/Youth”⁷ filter to view only youth responses to the survey. Moreover, multiple filters can be used simultaneously. For instance, one can use the “Adult/Youth,” the “Arrested,” as well as “Race” filter to view responses only from Hispanic/Latino adults who indicated that they were formerly detained. Given the number of filters – and categories within filters – numerous possible iterations of the data can be explored.

⁶ ACS (American Community Survey) data for zip codes in the survey were used to estimate the composition of the community.

⁷ Note: There was no youth data collected in Year 4.

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

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



The MT makes the following recommendations for users viewing dynamic visualizations available at <https://tinyurl.com/AVYr4Dashboard>

- Visualizations can be viewed separately for Adults¹ and Youth (in years 1-3). If you select “Youth” in Year 4, no data will appear.
 - This is recommended due to the substantial reduction in the number of Youth who were able to complete the survey in Year 3.
- Visualizations might also be created for LASD (adults) and the CBOs (adults) separately for some or many of the survey items. This will allow for a clearer picture of potential differences in these data collection options.
- Note that the “# of Respondents” included in each new table or visualization will change according to the number of participants who responded to the questions addressed in the table (because some items were skipped) and according to the options chosen in the dropdown menus.

Survey Results

This section has two purposes. First, it provides a summary of survey findings. Second, it demonstrates how to use the dropdown menus and other tools at the website to access significantly more detailed information than provided in this report. The figures in this section are screenshots from the visualizations available online at <https://tinyurl.com/AVYr4Dashboard>.

Descriptive statistics are derived from a total 4-year sample of approximately 15,263 (adults and youth), of which, approximately 5,003 are from Year 1 (2201-Adult, 2801-Youth). In Year 2 (n=5845), approximately 64% of the sample were adults (n=3,740) and the remaining 36%

(n=2,104) were youth. Year 3 contributed roughly an additional 3,243 responses. Of these 95% came from adults and 5% were from Youth. Year 4 added 1,172, all adults.

Except where specified otherwise, the findings reported here are based on those who completed the adult survey.

Survey Demographics

Figure 1 provides a demographic overview of all adult survey respondents from Years 1-4. The percentage of female respondents has increased over the past four years to a high of 66% in Year 3 with a slight drop to 65% in Year 4. The age distribution has shifted over the past four years to being older. Over the past four years, the percentage of people indicating English as the language spoken at home and the language used to complete the survey has increased. This partly coincides with the decrease in Hispanic/Latinx respondents. For adults, English as the language spoken at home has increased from 88% in Year 1 to 94% in Year 4. In Year 1, 93% of those completing the survey completed the English version. In Year 4, like Year 3, all surveys were conducted in English.

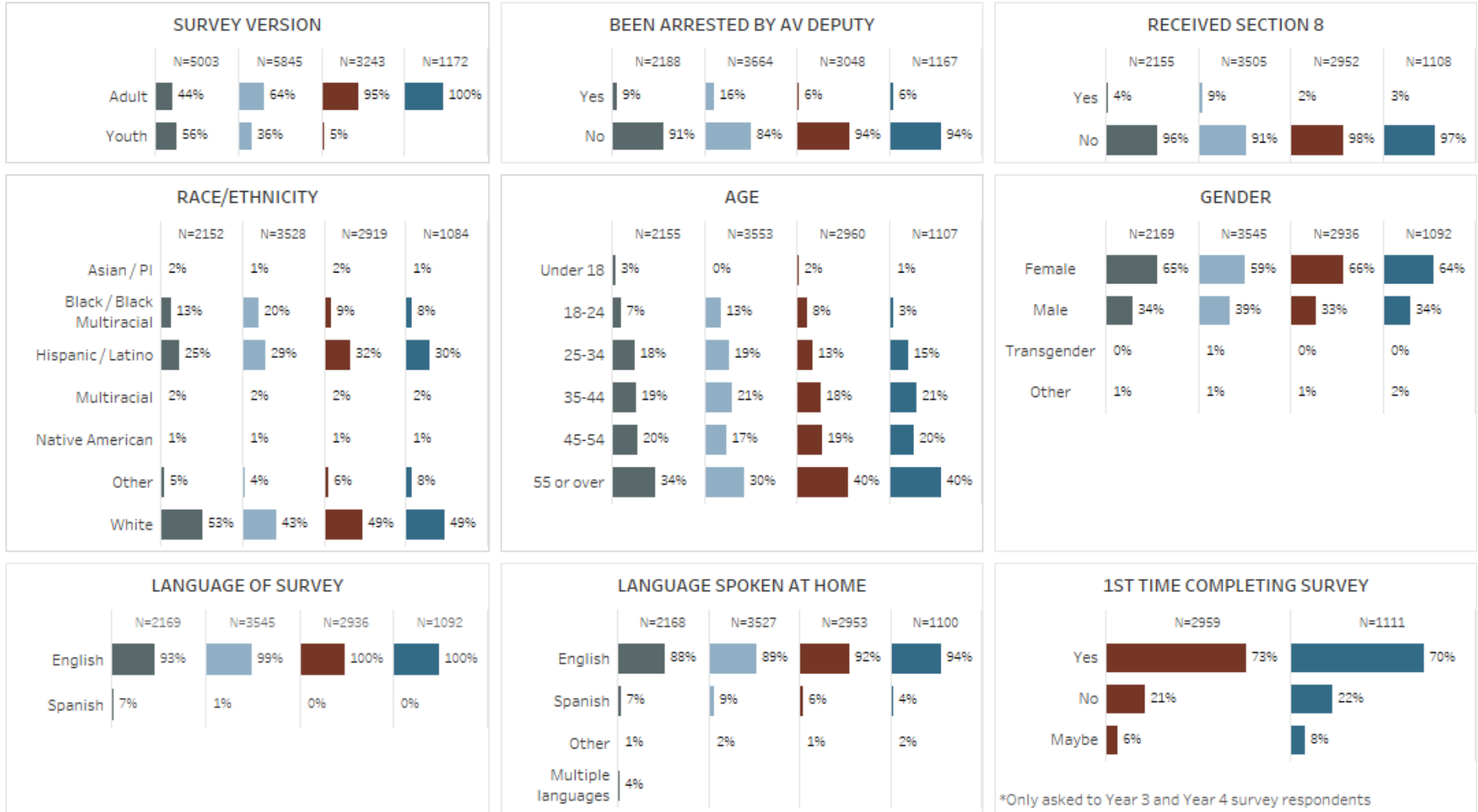
The percentage of adults who lived in Section 8 housing dropped from 4% in Year 1 to 3% in Year 4. There was a noticeable change in the number of adults who indicated they had been arrested by LASD, from 9% in Year 1 and 16% in Year 2 to 6% in Years 3 and 4. Like in previous years, nearly all of the adult respondents (97% in Year 4) indicated that they lived within the AV, and more than half (64% in Year 4) also worked in the area.

Figure 1. Demographic Overview of Survey Respondents

Overview of Survey Respondents

Compared by survey year: Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, Year 4

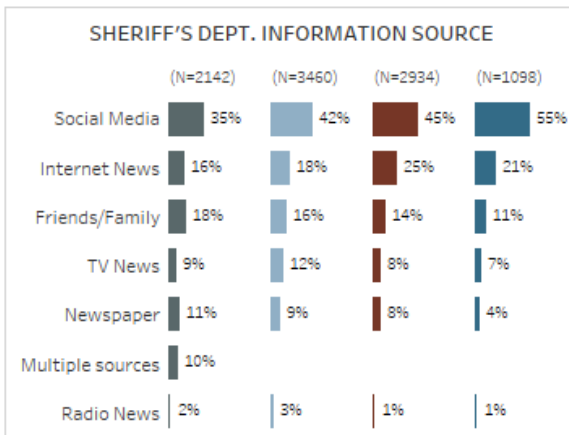
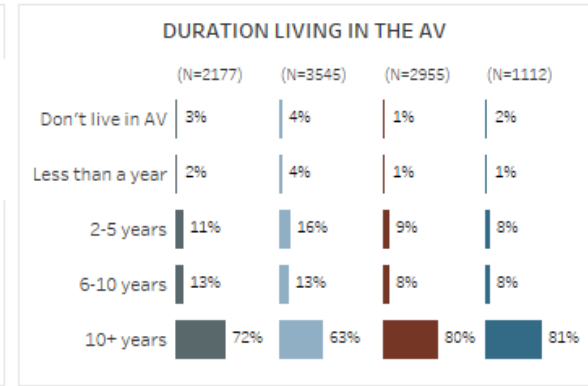
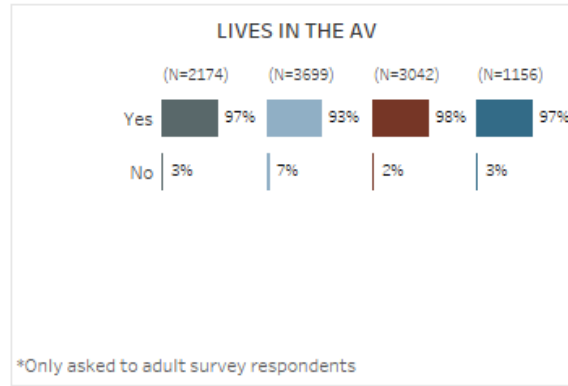
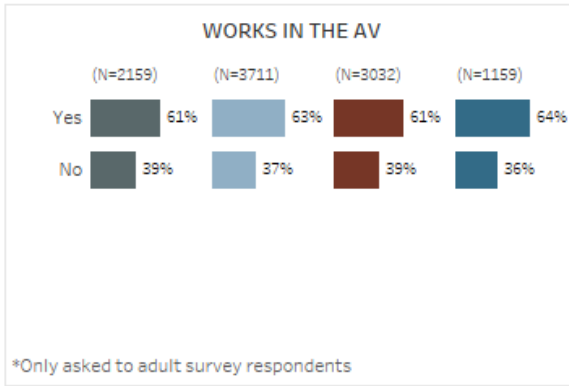
OF RESPONDENTS
10,220



OF RESPONDENTS
10,220

Overview of Survey Respondents

Compared by survey year: Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, Year 4



Major Sections of the Report

Two major sections of the survey address 1) respondent's involvement and interactions with LASD and 2) respondent's perceptions of LASD and related community issues. Both are important as they provide different types of information. In the first of these sections, the questions are designed to measure the level and type of interaction with LASD deputies and LASD-related events that the respondent has had in the past. These questions cover a broad range of topics, such as the respondent's attendance at LASD community meetings, difficulty communicating with an LASD deputy because of language differences, and whether the respondent has been stopped or arrested. The questions around interactions are not limited to just LASD; for instance, there is an important question about interactions with the Community Advisory Committee (CAC). The primary purpose of these questions is to provide context for other survey items (mainly in the second major section) that ask about the respondent's perception or opinion of LASD's services and practices and to assess if those with certain types of interactions with deputies, such as being arrested or held in the back of a squad car, have a better or worse opinion of the LASD than those without those experiences.

The second major section focuses on how community members perceive LASD's service and their confidence in LASD. For example, one question asks about the respondent's perception of the relationship between the community and LASD while another asks if the respondent would be willing to contact LASD if they witnessed a crime.

Community Involvement and Interactions with the LASD

Figure 2 displays the results of adult respondents from Years 1-4 when asked questions about their involvement within the AV community and interactions with LASD specifically⁸. A few highlights from the overall adult survey data include:

- Figure 2 shows a 4-percentage point increase (39% →43%) in adult public awareness of the Community Advisory Committees (Question #3) in Year 4 compared to Year 3 (see "Overall" row in table). There was a 5-percentage point increase in overall requests for assistance from the LASD (Question #12) between Years 3 and 4.
- The percentages of adult respondents reported being arrested by LASD (Question #1), being stopped by LASD (#9) while driving, and being forced to sit in the back of the deputy's car (#10) were fairly constant, with only a 2-percentage point reduction between Years 3 and 4 for Question #9 and no change for questions #1 and #9. (Note that all the questions ask about the "past 2 years.")
- In the adult population, 12% of the respondents reported that LASD had "come to their home when they did not request them" (Question #11) in Year 4, the same as in Year 3. In interpreting this item, it is important to note that LASD could arrive at the home for any number of reasons, including due to a request from another community member (e.g., a neighbor, etc.).

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

Figure 2. Interactions with the Sheriff's Department across all adult respondents.

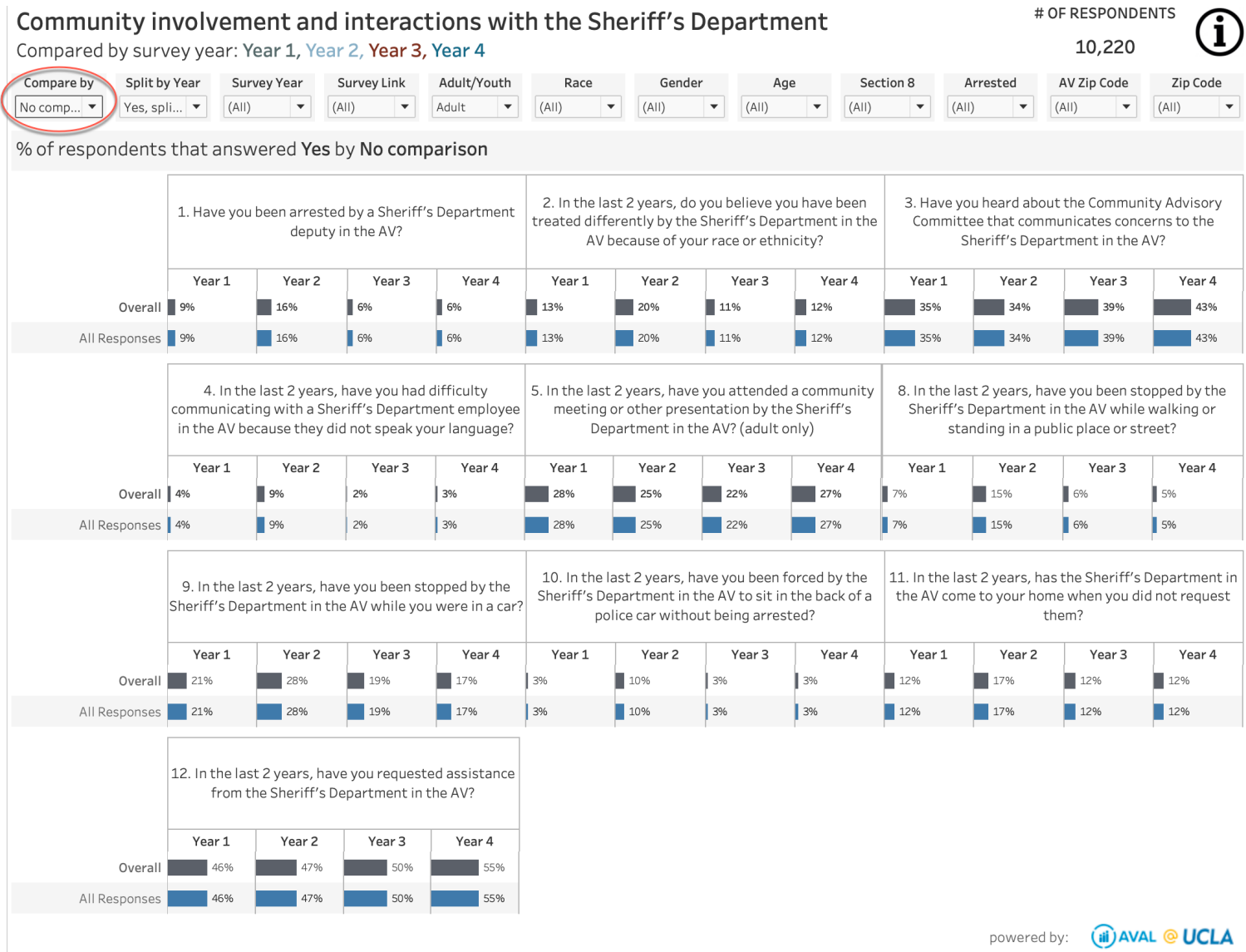


Figure 2a. Interactions with the Sheriff's Department by race/ethnicity.

Community involvement and interactions with the Sheriff's Department

Compared by survey year: Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, Year 4

OF RESPONDENTS

10,220

% of respondents that answered Yes by Race/Ethnicity

	1. Have you been arrested by a Sheriff's Department deputy in the AV?				2. In the last 2 years, do you believe you have been treated differently by the Sheriff's Department in the AV because of your race or ethnicity?				3. Have you heard about the Community Advisory Committee that communicates concerns to the Sheriff's Department in the AV?			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Overall	9%	16%	6%	6%	13%	20%	11%	12%	36%	34%	39%	42%
Asian / PI	8%	10%			8%	14%	13%	19%	25%	48%	21%	44%
Black / Black Multiracial	17%	35%	11%	15%	35%	44%	25%	41%	32%	28%	41%	43%
Hispanic / Latino	9%	14%	6%	7%	19%	21%	18%	17%	27%	28%	30%	35%
Multiracial	9%	14%	16%	4%	6%	7%	15%	8%	28%	33%	41%	35%
Native American	19%	10%	5%	8%	33%	23%	5%	23%	43%	47%	68%	46%
Other	15%	7%	2%	4%	16%	25%	11%	11%	51%	39%	51%	62%
White	6%	11%	5%	5%	5%	9%	4%	5%	40%	40%	43%	44%

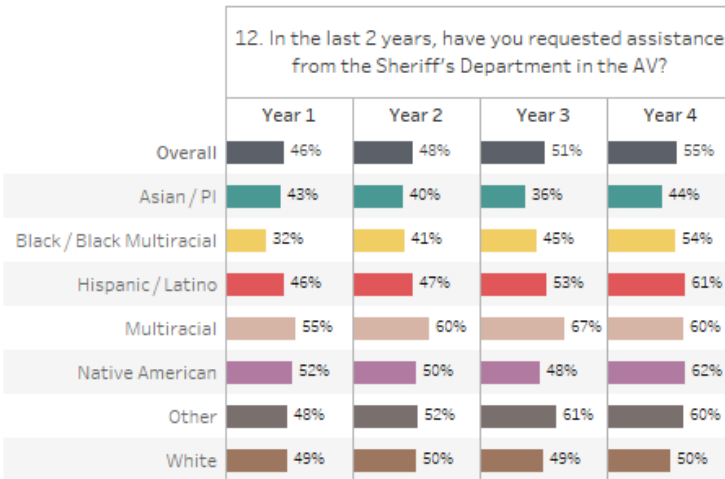
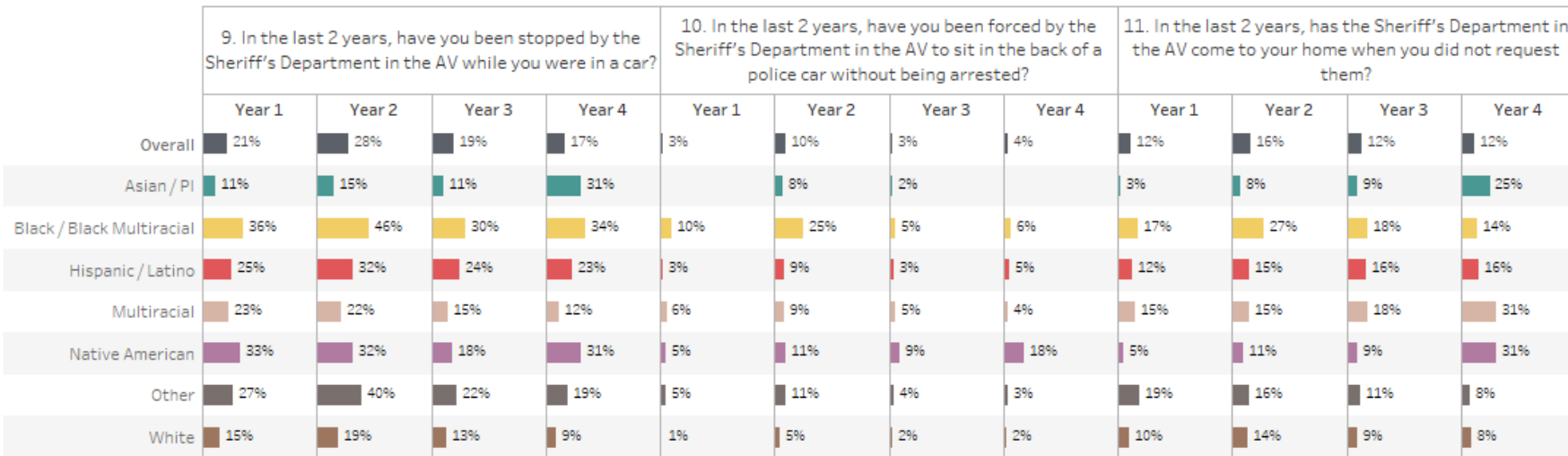
	4. In the last 2 years, have you had difficulty communicating with a Sheriff's Department employee in the AV because they did not speak your language?				5. In the last 2 years, have you attended a community meeting or other presentation by the Sheriff's Department in the AV? (adult only)				8. In the last 2 years, have you been stopped by the Sheriff's Department in the AV while walking or standing in a public place or street?			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Overall	4%	9%	2%	3%	28%	25%	22%	27%	7%	15%	6%	5%
Asian / PI	6%	5%		6%	37%	26%	15%	31%	11%	14%	7%	
Black / Black Multiracial	4%	19%	2%	3%	27%	24%	29%	35%	13%	33%	13%	14%
Hispanic / Latino	12%	8%	4%	3%	31%	25%	20%	31%	8%	13%	9%	8%
Multiracial		4%		4%	26%	25%	18%	48%	8%	7%	7%	
Native American		3%			20%	43%	32%	46%	24%	15%	10%	8%
Other	5%	5%	2%	3%	37%	30%	33%	39%	19%	16%	8%	9%
White	1%	5%	0%	2%	26%	26%	20%	20%	3%	9%	3%	2%

Community involvement and interactions with the Sheriff's Department

OF RESPONDENTS


Compared by survey year: Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, Year 4

10,220



Interactions/Involvement broken down by race/ethnicity

Figure 2a above (pages 13-14) breaks down the involvement with LASD items by race/ethnicity. Figure 2a was created using the online visualizations, with the “Compare by” filter set to “race/ethnicity.” To explore these findings further, we did the following analysis using online visualizations. Readers are invited to conduct similar exploration. The data and charts below are included in Figure 2a, but prompts are provided to demonstrate the type of analysis online users can conduct. Note that, as for Figure 2, the “Compare by” filter is set to “race/ethnicity.” Also note that “Zip Code” is left to the default “All,” but a user could use the drop-down menu to choose specific zip codes to limit the resulting table to that specific area (see further discussion of the Zip Code menu below).

Community involvement and interactions with the Sheriff’s Department # OF RESPONDENTS 10,220 

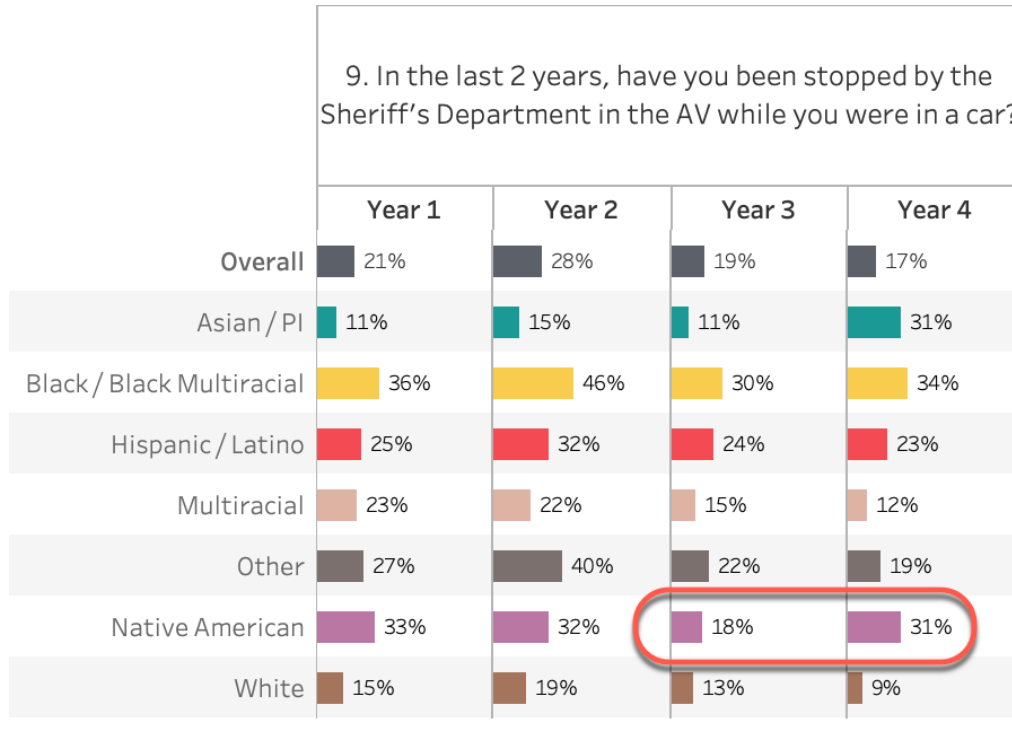
Compared by survey year: Year 1, Year 2, Year 3, Year 4

Compare by	Split by Year	Survey Year	Survey Link	Adult/Youth	Race	Gender	Age	Section 8	Arrested	AV Zip Code	Zip Code
Race/Eth...	Yes, split ...	(All)	(All)	Adult	(All)	(All)	(All)	(All)	(All)	(All)	(All)

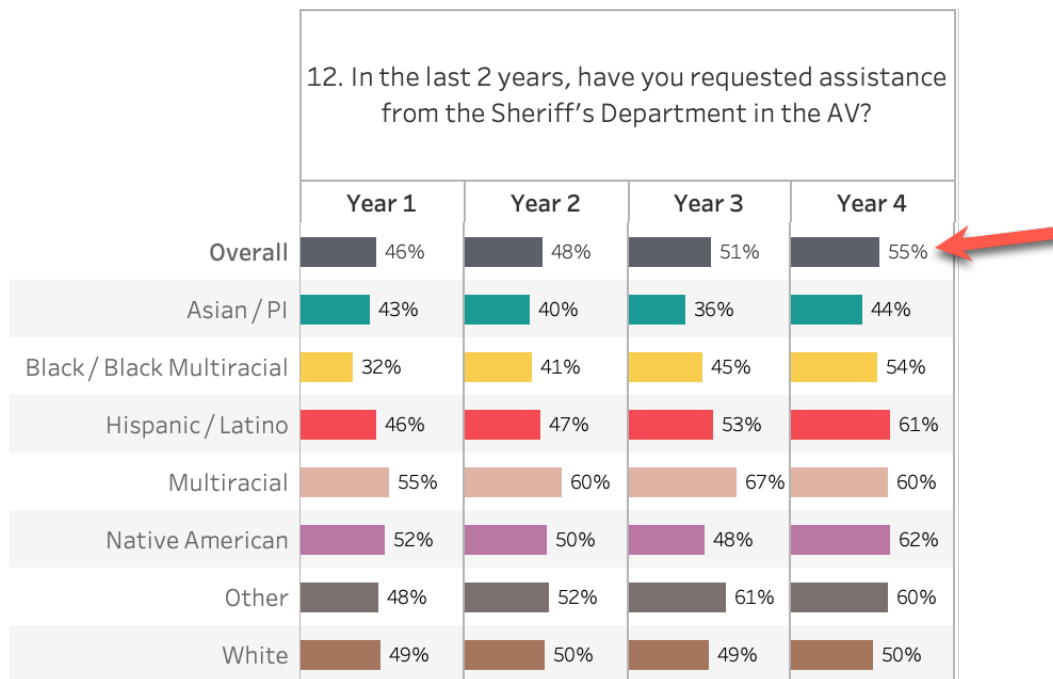
- Regarding race or ethnicity, a robust cross-section of respondent’s report attending a community meeting or other presentation (Question #5) by the LASD. Except for Whites, respondents higher proportions of each race/ethnicity had attended LASD events than in previous years.
- Respondents report having had minimal difficulty communicating (Question #4) with LASD; however, percentage-wise, the race with the most serious difficulty communicating with a Sheriff’s Department employee due to a language barrier is the Asian/PI community.

	4. In the last 2 years, have you had difficulty communicating with a Sheriff’s Department employee in the AV because they did not speak your language?				5. In the last 2 years, have you attended a community meeting or other presentation by the Sheriff’s Department in the AV? (adult only)			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Overall	4%	9%	2%	3%	28%	25%	22%	27%
Asian/PI	6%	5%		6%	37%	26%	15%	31%
Black/Black Multiracial	4%	19%	2%	3%	27%	24%	29%	35%
Hispanic/Latino	12%	8%	4%	3%	31%	25%	20%	31%
Native American		3%			20%	43%	32%	46%
Multiracial		4%		4%	26%	25%	18%	48%
Other	5%	5%	2%	3%	37%	30%	33%	39%
White	1%	5%	0%	2%	26%	26%	20%	20%

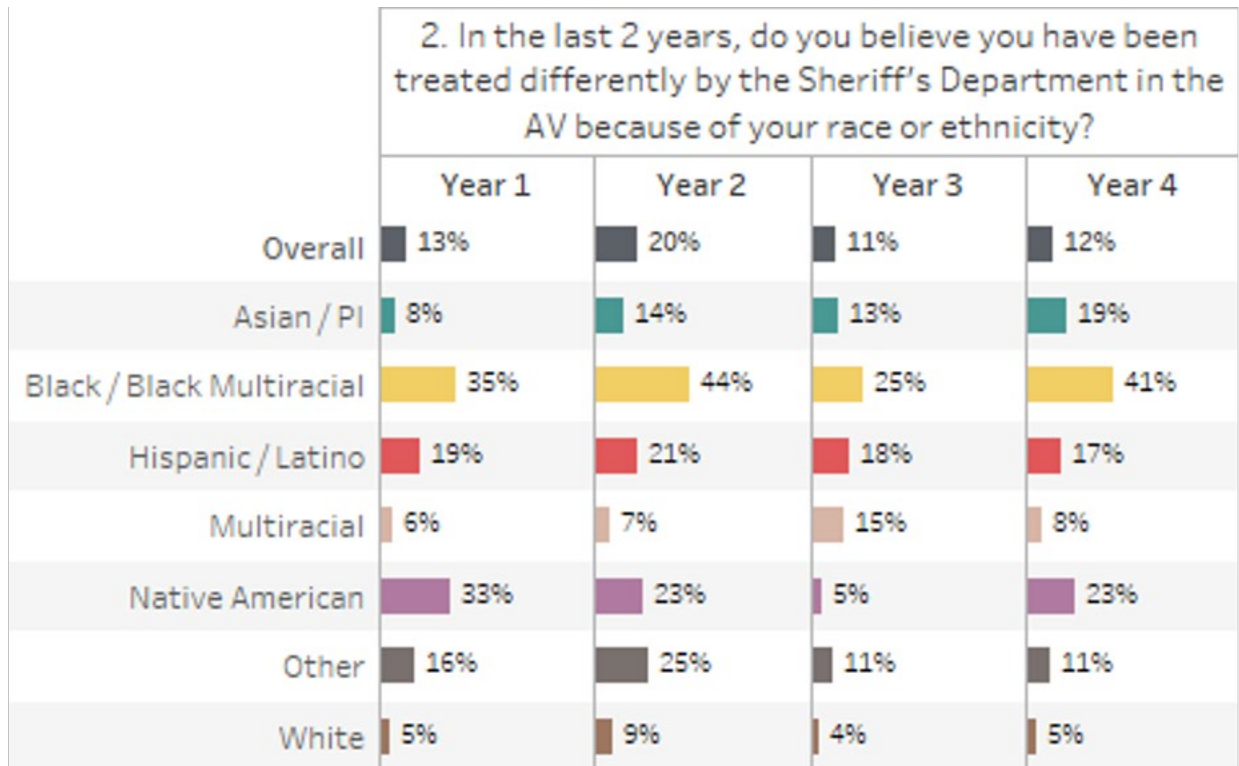
- The proportion of respondents reporting “being stopped while in a car” (Question #9) by the LASD decreased slightly, except for those identifying as Asian American/PI, Black/Multiracial, and Native American, compared to Year 3. For those who identify as Native Americans, there was a 13-percentage point increase in being stopped while in their cars (See below).



- There was a 4-percentage point overall increase in “requesting assistance from the Sheriff’s Department” (Question #12) from Year 3 to Year 4. When broken down by race/ethnicity, we see a large increase across several racial/ethnic groups when compared to Year 3. The notable exception is those who identify as Multiracial.

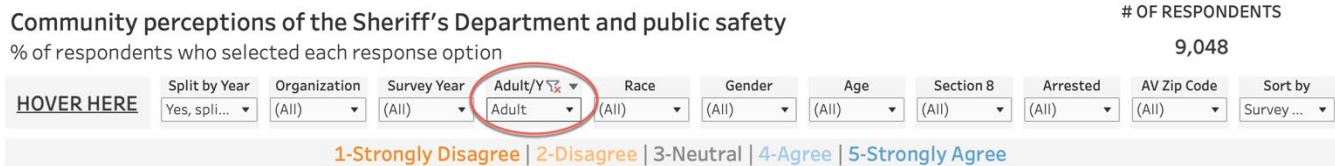


- Question #2 asks if the respondent believes they have been treated differently because of their race/ethnicity. Overall, there was a shift across the years in the percentage responding “Yes,” with 13% in Year 1, 20% in Year 2, 11% in Year 3. This has increased slightly to 12% in Year 4. The largest increase occurred for Native Americans, followed by those identifying as Black/Black Multiracial.



Please note that when you change the “Compare by” option all the other questions also reflect the percentages based on this filter. Several additional options in the “compare by” filter, including gender, age, etc.

Community Perceptions of LASD and Public Safety



Adult respondents were asked a series of questions that assessed perceptions of LASD specifically and public safety more generally. Each question required a five-point scale response from 1 (“strongly disagree”) to 5 (“strongly agree”). Figure 3 (below) shows responses to the Perceptions questions for all participants for Years 1-4. The narrative below will not review every question, it will address some of the questions that have generated the most interest over the years.

Figure 3 (below) displays results for all the questions related to community perceptions of LASD across all 4 years of the survey. The bars display the percentage that agree (agree or strongly agree) and disagree (disagree or strongly disagree). The “neutral” percentage is displayed in a separate column to the left. For many of the questions, there was a small to moderate reduction in the percent that agree or strongly disagree when you compare Years 3 and 4. Of note is question #3 that asks, “The Sheriff’s department is responsive to the concerns of my neighborhood.” In Year 3, 57% of the respondents indicated that they agreed or strongly agreed, compared to 47% in Year 4, a ten-percentage point shift. Another shift between Years 3 and 4 that might raise some concern is question #7. This question asks about feeling safe walking around your neighborhood in the evening. In Year 3, 53% of the respondents “agreed or strongly agreed,” whereas in Year 4, this dropped to 40%. However, there were a few items where there was noticeable improvement. For example, question #11 asks, “The Sheriff’s department takes time to meet members of my community in my neighborhood.” In Year 3, 34% of the respondents “agreed or strongly agreed” with the statement compared to Year 4, where 44% of the respondents “agreed or strongly agreed” with the statement, again, a ten-percentage point shift.

Note that it is essential to read the question carefully. For most questions, the desired response would be “agree” or “strongly agree.” However, several of the questions are reversed, so that “disagree” or “strongly disagree” would be the desired response. Question #10 asks, “The Sheriff’s Department makes me feel **unwelcome** in my neighborhood.” This is an example of a question where improvement would be measured by an increase in the percentage of respondents who “disagreed or strongly disagreed.”

There is very little change in questions #10 or #12; it is encouraging to see that the overwhelming majority of respondents disagree that the department makes them feel unwelcome (#10), or will interfere with their housing (#12).

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

Community perceptions of the Sheriff's Department and public safety

OF RESPONDENTS

% of respondents who selected each response option

10,220

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

Item	Survey Year	Neutral	% that disagree	% that agree
1. I have confidence that Sheriff's Department deputies in my community do their job well.	Year 1	16%	13%	71%
	Year 2	19%	21%	61%
	Year 3	17%	13%	70%
	Year 4	18%	18%	64%
2. In my neighborhood, Sheriff's Department deputies and residents have a good relationship.	Year 1	25%	15%	60%
	Year 2	28%	22%	50%
	Year 3	27%	14%	59%
	Year 4	27%	17%	56%
3. The Sheriff's Department is responsive to the concerns of my neighborhood.	Year 1	22%	18%	60%
	Year 2	25%	25%	51%
	Year 3	25%	18%	57%
	Year 4	25%	27%	47%
4. The Sheriff's Department is concerned with reducing crime in my neighborhood.	Year 1	21%	15%	64%
	Year 2	25%	22%	53%
	Year 3	24%	15%	60%
	Year 4	24%	24%	52%
5. The Sheriff's Department works closely with people in my neighborhood to improve our quality of life.	Year 1	32%	24%	45%
	Year 2	33%	32%	36%
	Year 3	36%	25%	39%
	Year 4	32%	34%	35%
6. The Sheriff's Department provides appropriate language assistance services (e.g., translator, interpreter) where needed.	Year 1	49%	10%	41%
	Year 2	45%	15%	39%
	Year 3	52%	7%	41%
	Year 4	51%	7%	42%
7. I feel safe walking around my neighborhood in the evening.	Year 1	16%	32%	52%
	Year 2	20%	37%	44%
	Year 3	16%	31%	53%
	Year 4	15%	45%	40%
8. The Sheriff's Department does a good job serving the community.	Year 1	18%	15%	67%
	Year 2	21%	22%	57%
	Year 3	20%	14%	65%
	Year 4	23%	20%	56%

Community perceptions of the Sheriff’s Department and public safety

OF RESPONDENTS

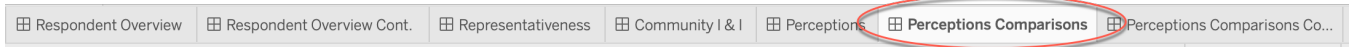
% of respondents who selected each response option

10,220

1-Strongly Disagree 2-Disagree 3-Neutral 4-Agree 5-Strongly Agree				
Item	Survey Year	Neutral	% that disagree % that agree	
9. Sheriff’s Department deputies patrol my neighborhood regularly.	Year 1	25%	39%	36%
	Year 2	24%	47%	29%
	Year 3	25%	46%	29%
	Year 4	21%	54%	25%
10. The Sheriff’s Department makes me feel unwelcome in my neighborhood.	Year 1	15%	74%	10%
	Year 2	16%	70%	14%
	Year 3	14%	76%	10%
	Year 4	15%	75%	11%
11. The Sheriff’s Department takes the time to meet members of my community and neighborhood.	Year 1	29%	28%	42%
	Year 2	29%	37%	33%
	Year 3	34%	32%	34%
	Year 4	28%	28%	44%
12. I am concerned that the actions of a Sheriff’s Department deputy may interfere with my ability to keep my housing.	Year 1	17%	76%	6%
	Year 2	18%	72%	10%
	Year 3	15%	81%	4%
	Year 4	16%	79%	5%
13. If I witnessed a crime in my neighborhood, I would notify the Sheriff’s Department.	Year 1	7%	7%	85%
	Year 2	9%	14%	77%
	Year 3	5%	6%	89%
	Year 4	6%	6%	88%
14. If I were the victim of a crime, I am confident that it would be fully investigated.	Year 1	14%	23%	63%
	Year 2	20%	28%	52%
	Year 3	18%	22%	60%
	Year 4	18%	31%	51%
15. I am concerned that the Sheriff’s Department discourages community members from making complaints against its employees.	Year 1	28%	52%	20%
	Year 2	28%	49%	23%
	Year 3	28%	55%	17%
	Year 4	27%	55%	18%
16. I am confident that the Sheriff’s Department in the AV fully investigates allegations of misconduct by its employees.	Year 1	31%	20%	49%
	Year 2	30%	27%	43%
	Year 3	32%	20%	48%
	Year 4	34%	21%	45%

Community Perceptions of LASD and Public Safety

See the Perceptions Comparison tab and select “Adult” and “Compare by – Race/Ethnicity” for the filter to examine comparisons between race/ethnicity groups. Note that, because of the different response categories for the items in this section, the graphical display appears different than in Figure 2a.



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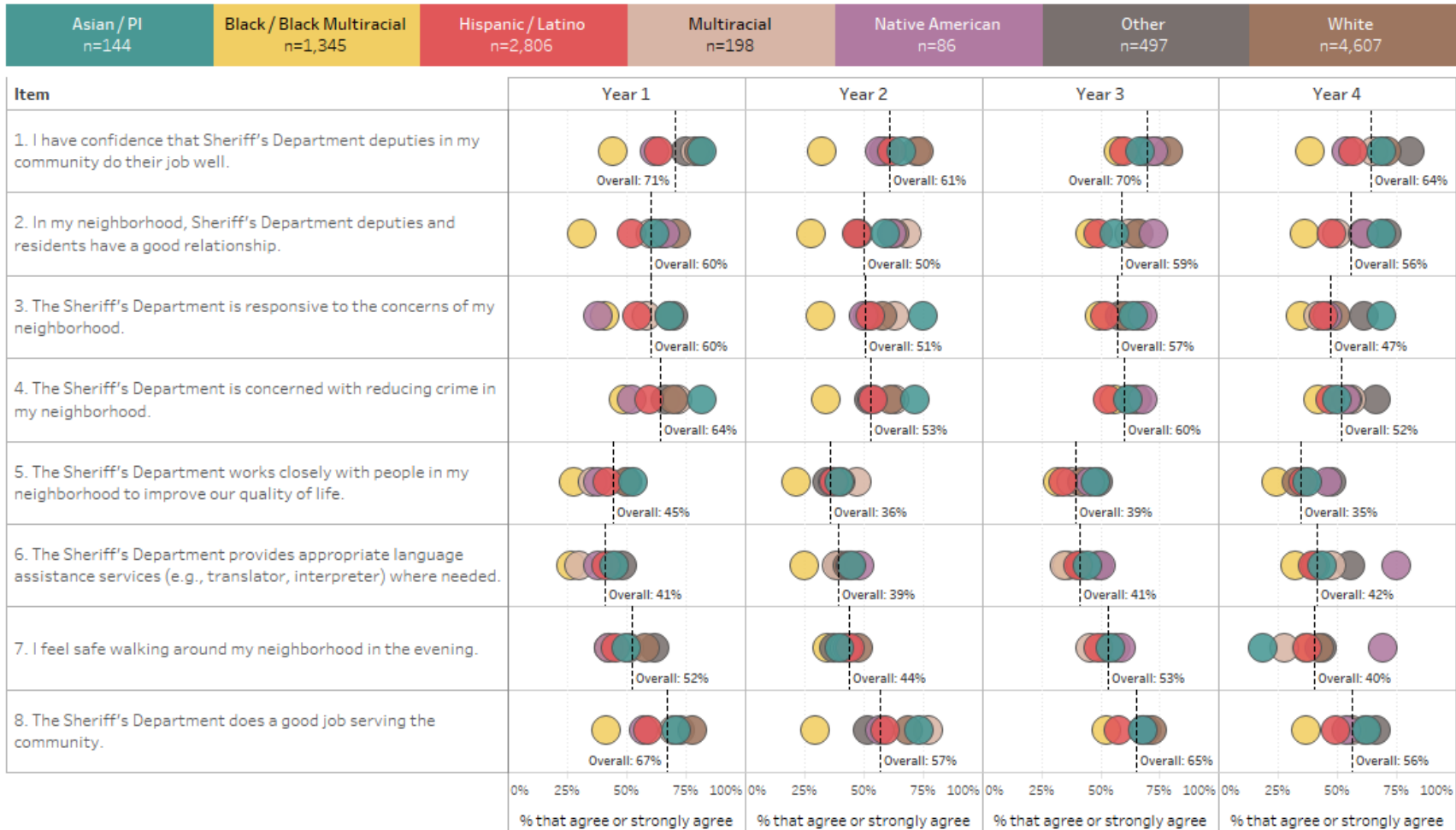
Figure 4. Community Perceptions of the Sheriff's Department and Public Safety by Race/Ethnicity

Community perceptions of the Sheriff's Department and public safety

OF RESPONDENTS

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

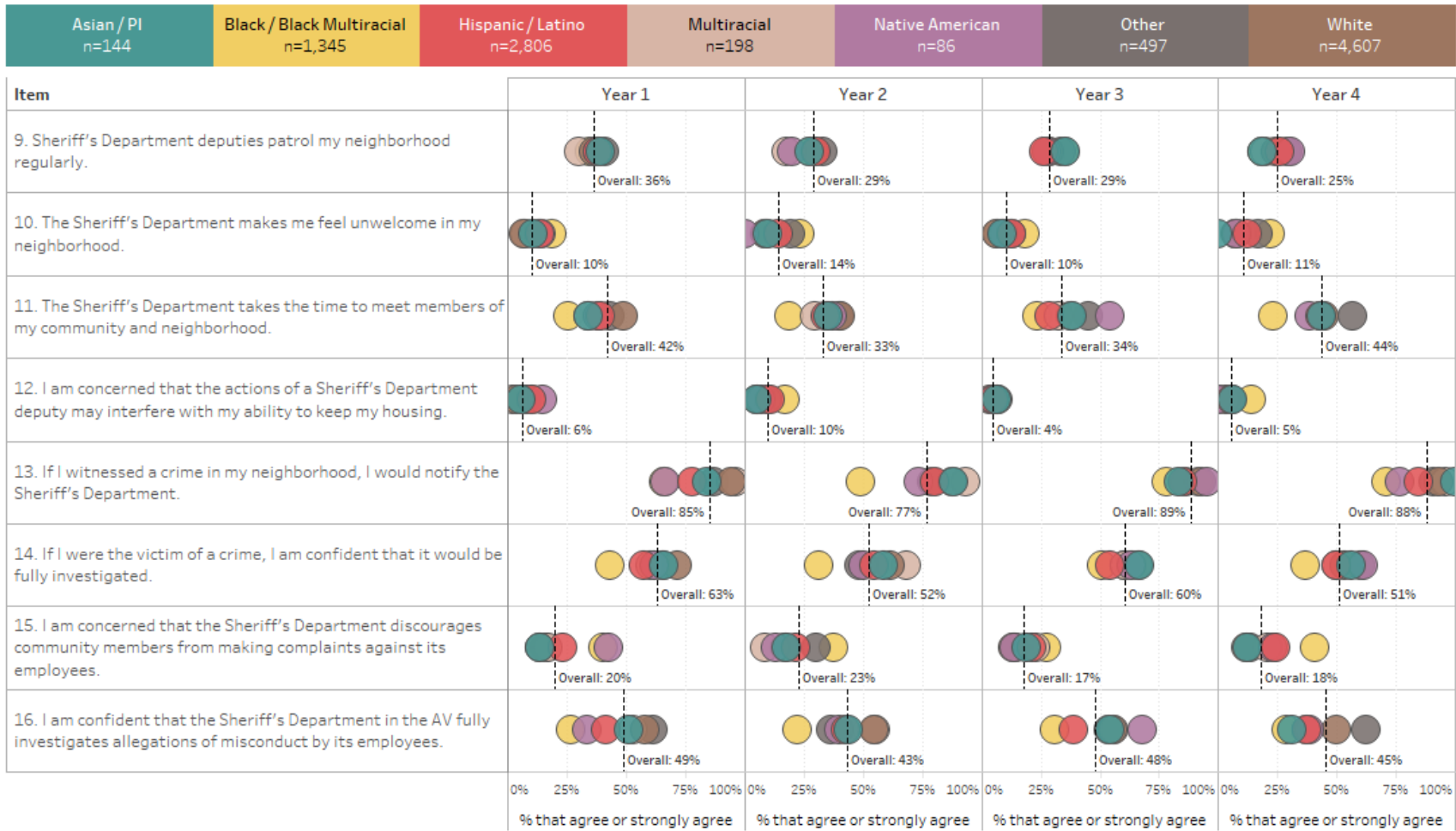
10,220



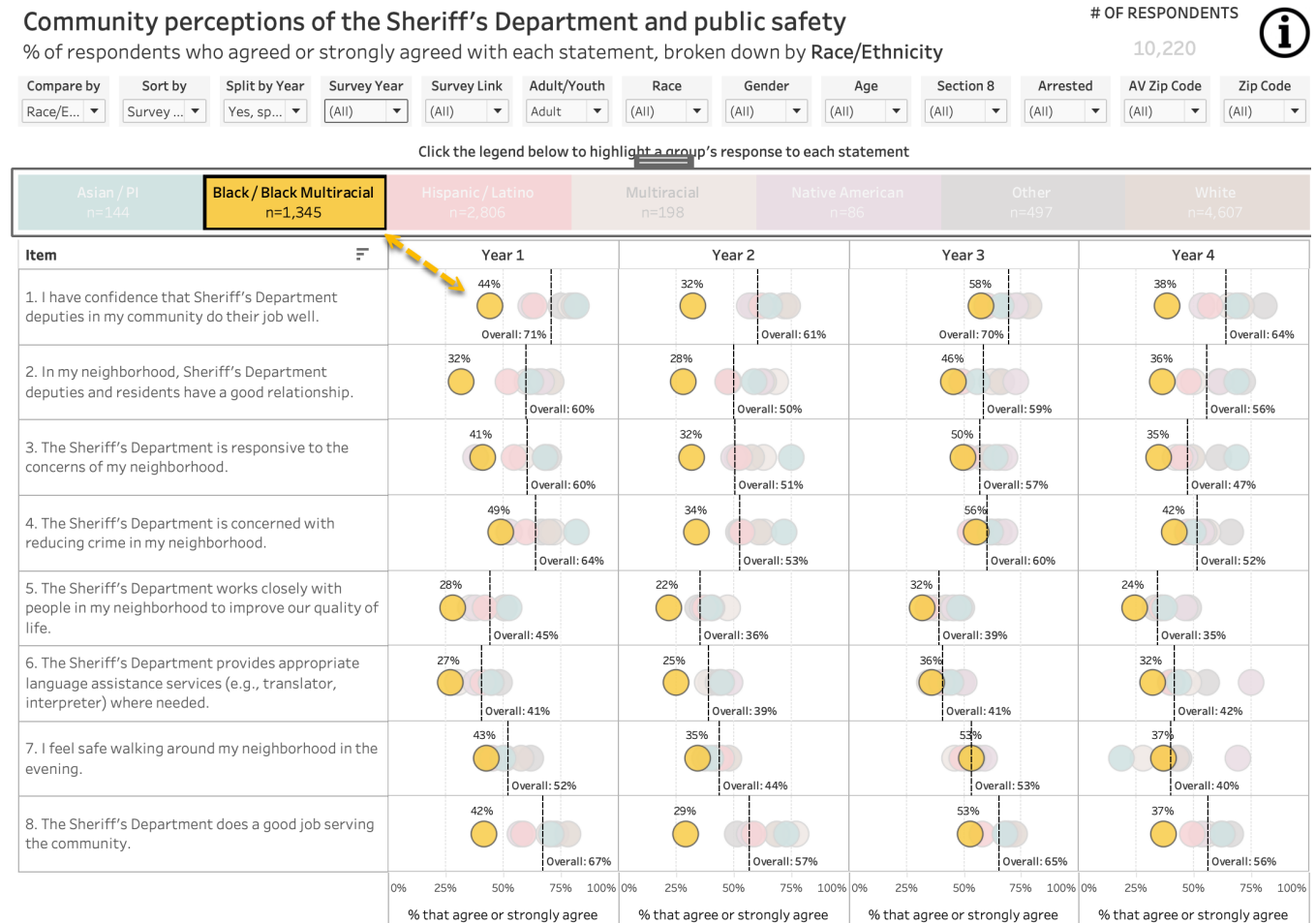
Community perceptions of the Sheriff's Department and public safety

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

OF RESPONDENTS
10,220



To see more easily what is occurring for specific racial/ethnic groups, click on the group you would like to highlight using the online link. In the example below, “Black & Black Multiracial” was selected. This will highlight that group across all the questions in the visualization. (The first eight questions are shown here). When you choose a specific racial or ethnic group, the percentages appear above the dot so that you can easily compare how that group responded to the question across years.



When you do that for question #1, the following results appear. While the overall percentage was 71% in Year 1, it was only 44% for the selected racial-ethnic group (in this case, Black/Black Multiracial) in that year. In Year 4, the percentage “Agreed or Strongly Agreed” dropped to 38% compared to 58% in Year 3. You can select a different group or click “Black & Black Multiracial” to see all the groups displayed again.

Again, additional “Compare by” choices can be made to display comparisons for items on this dashboard between different group characteristics. By selecting “Compare by” and “Zip code” we will be able to examine a completely different dashboard (not shown).

Perceptions of Fair Treatment by LASD

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

In the first year of the survey, 27% of the respondents indicated that they felt groups were not treated fairly. That went up to 36% in Year 2, down to 25% in Year 3 and is at 22% in Year 4.

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

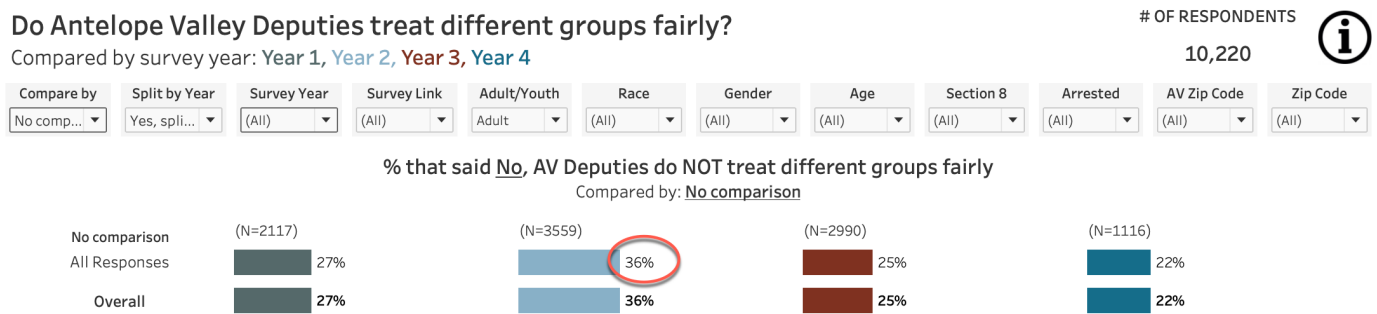


Figure 5a. Groups treated unfairly

When asked which options were treated unfairly, race/ethnicity was the most selected option in every year.

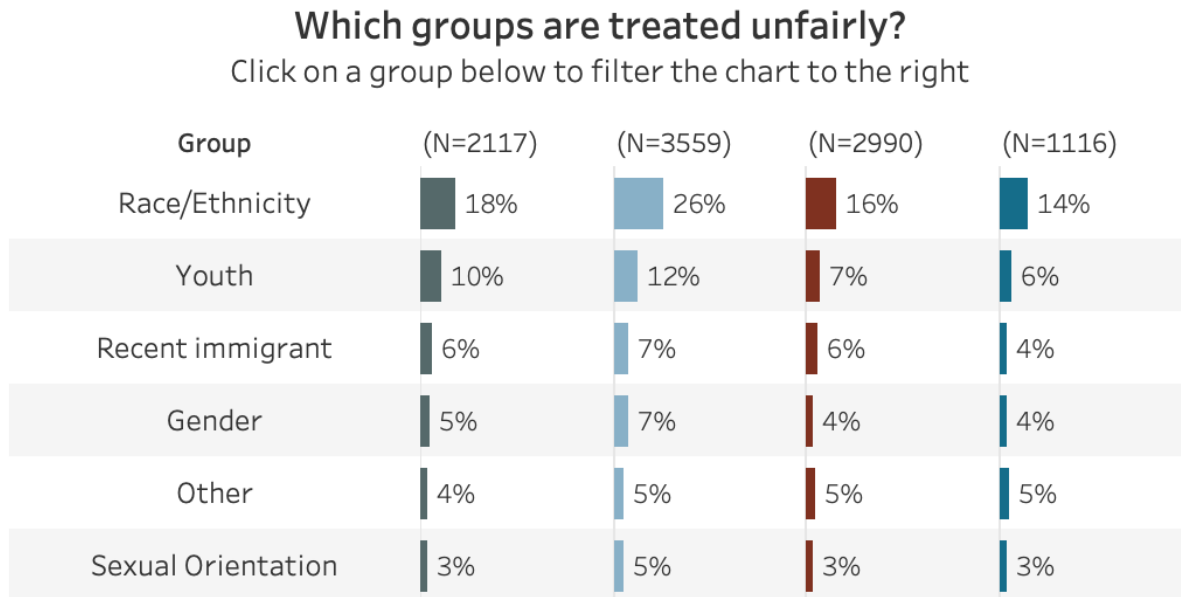
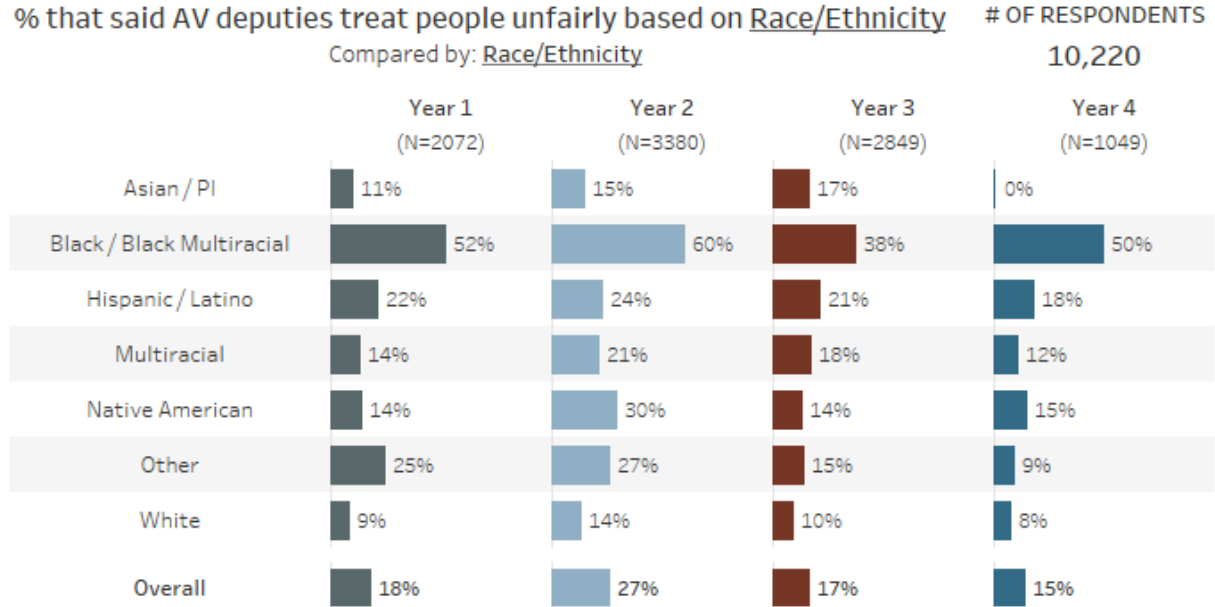


Figure 5b. Which racial/ethnic groups are treated unfairly.



If respondents replied “No,” they were then asked, “which groups are treated unfairly,” to which they could indicate multiple groups. Figure 5a, above illustrates the aggregated responses to this question. More community members indicated that racial/ethnic groups were treated unfairly (18% Year 1, 26% year 2 16% Year 3 14% Year 4) compared to the other choices, including youth, recent immigrants, gender, and sexual orientation. The group that was selected the next most often was Youth.

Figure 5b provides a detailed breakdown by race/ethnicity if the community member identified race/ethnicity as a group treated differently. The visualization above (Figure 5b) shows the % of each racial/ethnic group that indicated race/ethnicity was one of the characteristics that resulted in an individual being treated unfairly.

Percent of Survey Respondents by Zip Code

The dynamic dashboard, accessible online, presents both demographics and responses to the perception-focused questions by each zip code within AV. For example if you select the Year filter and select Year 4 who will see Figure 6.

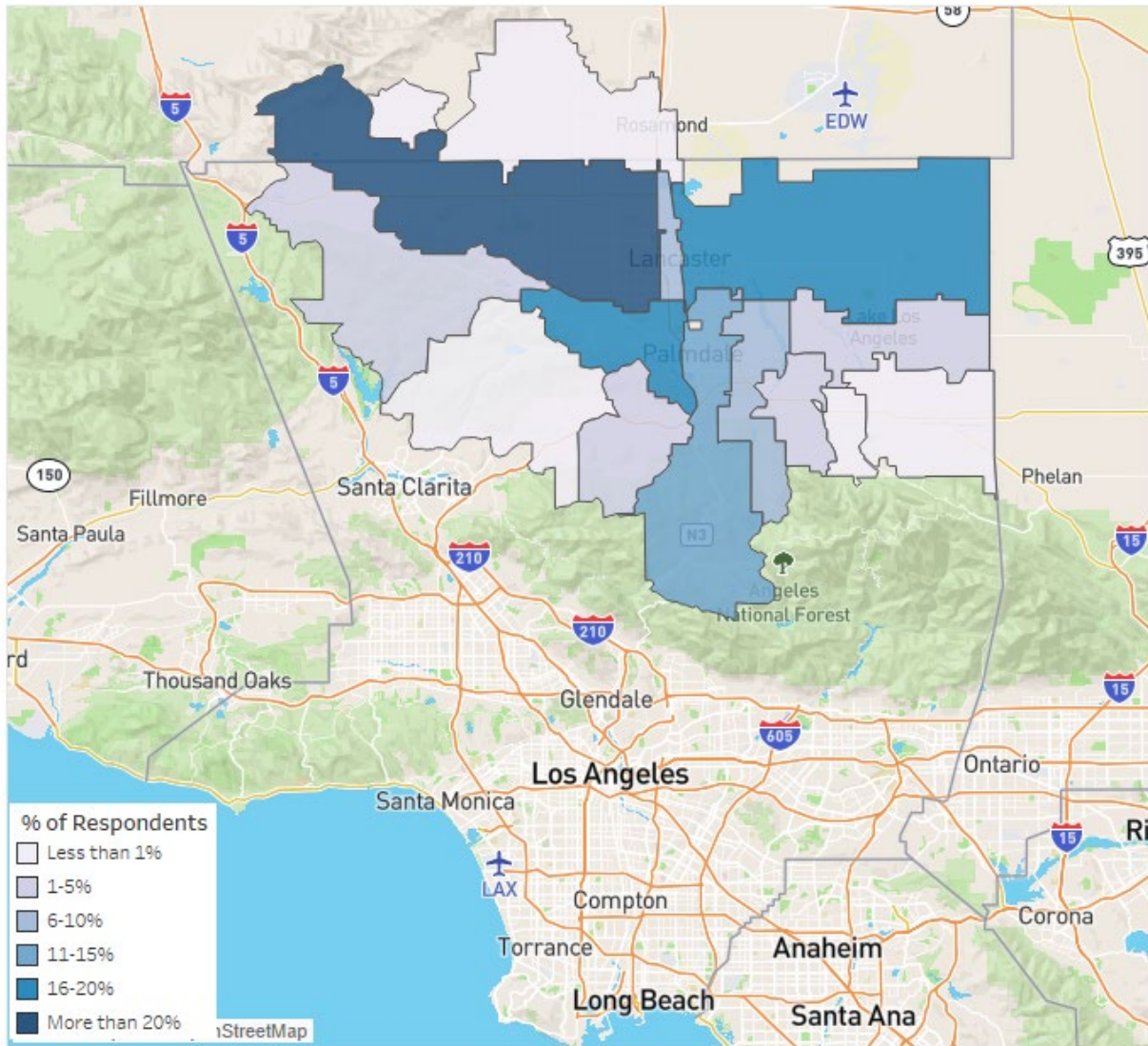
Figure 6. Year 4 Survey Respondents by Zip Code Dashboard

% of Survey Respondents by Zip Code

OF RESPONDENTS

Year 4 respondents who reported that they live or work in the AV

1,053



% of Survey Respondents by Zip Code

OF RESPONDENTS

Hover over an area to see how residents of that Zip Code responded to the survey items related to perceptions of the Sheriff's Department

1,172



Survey Year	Survey Link	Adult/Youth	Race	Gender	Age	Section 8	Arrested	AV Zip Code	Zip Code	Zip Code Label
Year 4	All	Adult	(All)	(All)	(All)	(All)	(All)	Zip Code IN...	(All)	Show

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

Next Steps

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

The terms of the SA require LASD to develop and, as necessary, amend community engagement plans based on the annual survey results. The SA also requires annual monitoring and data collection, and next steps should focus on: 1) when precisely the fifth year of data collection efforts will occur (likely in early 2024), 2) any changes to data collection efforts, and 3) the extent to which the survey can be and should be amended while maintaining fidelity to baseline findings for comparative trend analyses. This may include a discussion focused on revising particular items the different stakeholders feel need to be revised.

Appendix A: Survey Methodology

The annual survey aims to assess community experiences with and perceptions of the relationship between LASD-AV and the AV community to understand how the Settlement Agreement (SA) reforms affect that relationship. Methodologically, surveys are intended to generate a group-level summary or descriptive statistics that are generalizable to target groups included or focused on in a particular study.⁹ More concisely, representative surveys allow researchers to infer findings about larger groups from smaller samples statistically. Therefore, this methodology is useful to assess community perceptions. This is especially true because the survey results can be considered as a whole, across all community groups, and within each of those groups independently. It is important for both the Department and the community members to review survey responses for individual groups of interest, such as particular racial/ethnic groups, Section 8 Voucher recipients, or those previously detained.

Sampling

The SA stipulated that the community survey capture a “representative sample” of AV residents. Representativeness refers to the extent to which overall findings from a survey can be generalized to a target population. The research team aimed to collect at least 2,000 responses from AV residents to achieve representativeness. In Year 4, the survey fell short of the desired number of respondents. However, the proportion by race/ethnicity was not much different from Year 3. To further determine the extent to which the survey results represent the larger AV community, recent and available census data (American Community Survey 2017-2021) was mapped in aggregate across the zip codes within the geographic region. While this does not ensure the representativeness of the collected data, it does provide a rough benchmark as to how close we are in any given year.

Additionally, the SA stipulated that the community survey capture a “representative sample” of AV residents who presently or historically utilized Section 8 housing and residents who identified as previously detained by LASD. To ensure that survey findings accurately reflect the perceptions of these two subpopulations, it was determined that 5% of the sample should include those who had previous or current involvement with Section 8 and whether an AV Deputy had arrested them. In the Year 2 survey sample, approximately 9% were former or current Section 8 residents. For Year 3, the sample fell short of the target for former or current Section 8 residents, capturing approximately 2%. In Year 4, this percentage increased from 2% to 3%, still short of the Year 2 percentage. Regarding the percentage reporting being arrested by an AV Deputy, in Year 1, that was 9%, and in year 2, 16%, the high water mark across the 4 years of the survey administration thus far. In years 3 and 4, that dropped to 6% each year from the Year 2 high.

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

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

Youth were also targeted as a distinct subpopulation, and the research team intended to have approximately 10% of the sample derived from AV residents less than 18 years of age. As a result of the significant cooperation of local high schools—Palmdale High School and Quartz Hill High School in Year 1 and the Antelope Valley Union High School District in Year 2—youth were over-sampled in the survey findings. To account for over-sampling, data visualizations were specifically designed to allow users to look at survey findings in aggregate (both adult and youth residents combined) as well as individually (by adult residents only or youth residents only). In Year 3, only 6% of the sample were community members younger than 18 years of age¹⁰, falling short of the target. The youth proportion fell to 1% in Year 4 mainly due to the youth survey being discontinued (see discussion below).

Instrument Design

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

There was only one change to the survey between the first two data collection periods. A single item was removed from the Year 1 survey, which asked participants to indicate their nearest major cross streets to assess which communities’ respondents came more accurately from. This item was left blank by most respondents and was removed from the Year 2 survey. In Year 4, the parties decided to not administer the youth survey, but an “Under 18” category was added to the “Age” item in the adult survey. The adult survey used in Year 4 is appended below.

In Year 3 there were no changes to the survey questions or online format. As a result of the pandemic there was no paper survey collection. In the Years 1 and 2 paper surveys were primarily, but not exclusively, used by the CBOs, including the CACs. Paper forms were utilized to help various harder to reach groups participate. A primary impact of Year 3’s online-only survey collection apparently was on the proportion of Black/Black Multiracial residents who were willing to participate or could be reached by the efforts of the CBOs. In Year 4, one question was moved and an additional question was added for clarification.

¹⁰ The 6% includes youth under 18 years of age and those under 18 who completed the adult survey through the Sheriff’s Department or CBOs.

Data Collection

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

In Year 1, 44 organizations or individuals were contacted via telephone and email and asked to distribute the survey online via their social networks or listservs and provide the paper version in their offices where appropriate, at various community meetings, and in highly trafficked local markets. Approved and scripted recruitment materials were utilized when approaching organizations and soliciting their participation.

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

In Years 3 and 4, some additional CBOs and individuals joined the effort and some from the previous years chose not to participate or felt they could not at that time. In Years 3 and 4, all the survey data was collected using an online survey. Unlike like previous years when a paper version was available in English and Spanish (Years 1 and 2) or mailers (English/Spanish) went out to harder-to-reach segments of the AV community (Year 2), no surveys were collected using paper forms and no mailer went out in Year 3 or 4. A mailer was dropped in Year 3 based on the lack of any notable effect in Year 2. Regardless of the data collection method, Spanish and English versions of the survey were available. In Year 4, no respondent completed a survey in Spanish.

Table 4. Individuals and Organizations within Antelope Valley engaged with the Community Survey dissemination over the past 4 Years¹¹

Organizations/Individuals	
Antelope Valley Church	LA Sheriff's Department
Antelope Valley Community College	Lynde Williams
Antelope Valley Partners for Health	NAACP
Antelope Valley Press	OUTReach Center

¹¹ Not all CBOs or organizations participated in all four years. Some organizations chose not to participate across all years.

Organizations/Individuals	
Association of Rural Town Councils	Palmdale CAC
Atherine Blanco	Palmdale High School
AV Fair – August	Pueblo y Salud/LULAC
AVUHSD	Quartz Hill High School
Cafe con Leche	SBCC Thrive LA
Cancel the Contract	Shirley Harriman
City Council	St. Mary’s Catholic Church
Coronado Agents of Change	TCAL
Lancaster CAC	Veterans and Senior Citizens

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

In Years 2-3, a similar approach was utilized. However, the goal was to involve more high schools. In Years 2 and 3, with support from the AVUHSD, all high schools were asked to field the survey to their students. This effort had different results than Year 1, but with about the same number of youth responses. In Year 1 we received the majority of youth surveys from two high schools. In Year 2 we received responses from a greater number of high schools, overall, with one of the larger high schools contributing the majority of responses. In Year 3 we received substantially fewer responses from youth through the high schools. Based on past experiences, no attempts were made to involve the school districts in Year 4. Through the adult survey collection, a few respondents identified as being under 18 years of age, but there is not a specific “youth” survey in Year 4.

Data Analysis

Using online (Years 1, 2, 3, and 4) and paper surveys involving in-person data collection (Years 1 and 2), the research team produced descriptive information from the available data for each survey year and across the years. This included percentages and means. The research team developed data visualizations and made them available on UCLA’s evaluation website for public use.

<https://tinyurl.com/AVYr4Dashboard>

Appendix B: Adult AV Community Survey

	Yes	No
Do you work in Los Angeles County, the Antelope Valley area?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Do you live in Los Angeles County, the Antelope Valley area?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

IF YOU ANSWERED NO TO BOTH QUESTIONS, PLEASE STOP.

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

** AV- Antelope Valley	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
If I were the victim of a crime, I am confident that it would be fully investigated.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am concerned that the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department discourages community members from making complaints against its employees.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am confident that the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in the AV fully investigates allegations of misconduct by its employees.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Yes	No
Have you been arrested by a Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department deputy in the AV?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In the last 2 years, do you believe you have been treated differently by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in the AV because of your race or ethnicity?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have you heard about the Community Advisory Committee that communicates concerns to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in the AV?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In the last 2 years, have you had difficulty communicating with a Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department employee in the AV because they did not speak your language?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In the last 2 years, have you attended a community meeting or other presentation by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in the AV?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
PLEASE INSERT A NUMBER FOR EACH QUESTION BELOW (IF NONE, ENTER 0)		
In the last 2 years, how many times have you been stopped by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in the AV while walking or standing in a public place or street? [Enter number on line →]		
In the last 2 years, how many times have you been stopped by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in the AV while you were in a car? [Enter total number on line →]		
If you are a student , in the last 2 years, how many times have you been stopped by the Sheriff's Department at school ? [If you are not a student, please leave blank. [Enter total number on line →]		
In the last 2 years, how many times have you been forced by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in the AV to sit in the back of a police car without being arrested? [Enter number on line →]		
In the last 2 years, how many times have you requested assistance from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in the AV? [Enter number on line →]		

	No	Yes
In the last 2 years, has the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in the AV come to your home? [If you responded "Yes", please answer the next question.]	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you responded "Yes" to the previous question about the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department coming to your home without being asked, please indicate why you think they were there.

<input type="radio"/>	My neighbor may have called them	<input type="radio"/>	I asked them to come
<input type="radio"/>	LASD was following up on a previous issue	<input type="radio"/>	I have no idea why they came to my house
<input type="radio"/>	Other?	<input type="radio"/>	

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

What is the zip code of your residence?

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED PLEASE SELECT ONLY ONE CHOICE PER QUESTION

	13-17	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 or over
Age	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Black	White	Hispanic / Latino	Native American	Asian / Pacific Islander	Other
Race [check all that apply]	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	Male	Female	Transgender	Other		
Gender identity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
	Straight	Gay or Lesbian	Bisexual	Other		
Sexual orientation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		

	Don't live in AV	Less than a year	2-5 years	6-10	10+	
Duration living in Antelope Valley	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
	Some High School	High School	Some College	Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
Schooling completed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	English	Spanish		Other		
Language spoken at home	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
		Yes		No		
In the last 2 years, have you used Section 8 vouchers or public housing assistance in the AV?		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		
	Friends and Family	News-papers	TV News	Radio News	Internet News	Social Media
From which of these sources do you get the most information about the AV Sheriff's Department?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Appendix C: Youth AV Community Survey (Years 1-3)

YOUTH -- ANTELOPE VALLEY COMMUNITY SURVEY – ANONYMOUS AND CONFIDENTIAL

Please answer each question and when finished, place in the sealed box. Thank you.

	Yes	No
Do you go to school in the Antelope Valley area?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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

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

What high school do you attend? _____

What is your current zip code? _____

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