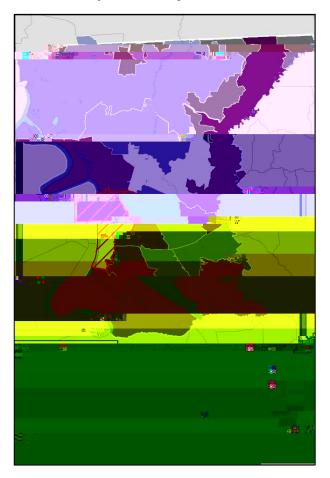
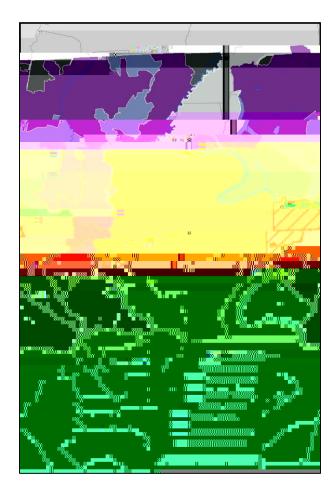
The Cime And Policy Eduction R

Respondents who reported knowledge of BRAVE were asked a follow up question about the initiative's effectiveness. The response categories were: very effective, somewhat effective, not so effective, and not at all effective. Of the 184 respondents, 85.7% responded that BRAVE was effective (either very or somewhat). In the 70805 zip code, all of respondents reported that BRAVE was effective at reducing crime. This suggests that while many respondents in the target area were unaware of BRAVE, those who did have knowledge about the intiative thought it was making strides in reducing violence. Conversely, the respondents in the 70802 zip code, the newest zone included in the BRAVE initiative, were more mixed about the impact BRAVE has at reducing crime. That is, less than 66.7% of the respondents thought that the BRAVE initiative was effectively diminishing crime.



While trust in police has been of interest in previous survey years, the results for this fact sheet were limited to those of the spring 2014 survey. Respondents were asked to rank their trust of the police on a five-point scale with responses ranging from "trust them not at all" to "trust them a lot."



The results suggest a relatively high rate of trust in police , with 83.5% of the respondents indicating that they trust police (either a lot or some). Trust in the police was the lowest in the zip codes containing the City of Baton Rouge. In particular, only half of respondents (52.9%) within the primary BRAVE zone, the 70805 zip code, trusted the police. While respondents in the secondary BRAVE zone, the 70802 zip code, had greater trust in the police (64.7%) it remains substantially lower than zip codes outside of the city limits. Therefore, to maintain and increase its

The Cime And Policy Eduction Research Goup, Department of Stadogy, LSJ

effectiveness, the BRAVE initiative may want to devote extra attention to developing policecivilian relationships (e.g., using community policing techniques) in the 70805 and 70802 zip codes. CAPER is an interdisciplinary group of scholars who examine issues related to crime, law, and public policy at Louisiana State University. The research presented in this fact sheet was conducted by the authors. The views expressed here are solely those of the authors, and do not represent the views of other CAPER members, or Louisiana State University. Visit CAPER on the web at www.lsu.edu/capergroup/

For more information regarding the survey data on which this fact sheet is based, please see http://www.fweil.com/s2211/

Bethany Gonzales is an Undergraduate Intern with the Crime and Policy Evaluation Research Group, which is part of the Department of Sociology at Louisiana State University.

Michael S. Barton is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Louisiana State University and a CAPER Research Fellow. He can be reached at <u>mbarto3@lsu.edu.</u>

Melinda Jackson is a Doctoral Candidate in the Department of Sociology at Louisiana State University. She can be reached at <u>mjack69@tigers.lsu.edu.</u>

Matthew Valasik is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology at Louisiana State University and a CAPER Research Fellow. He can be reached at<u>mvalasik@lsu.edu.</u>