

Reimagining Justice in Cully

Final Evaluation Report

April 2026

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Background and Context

Background and Context

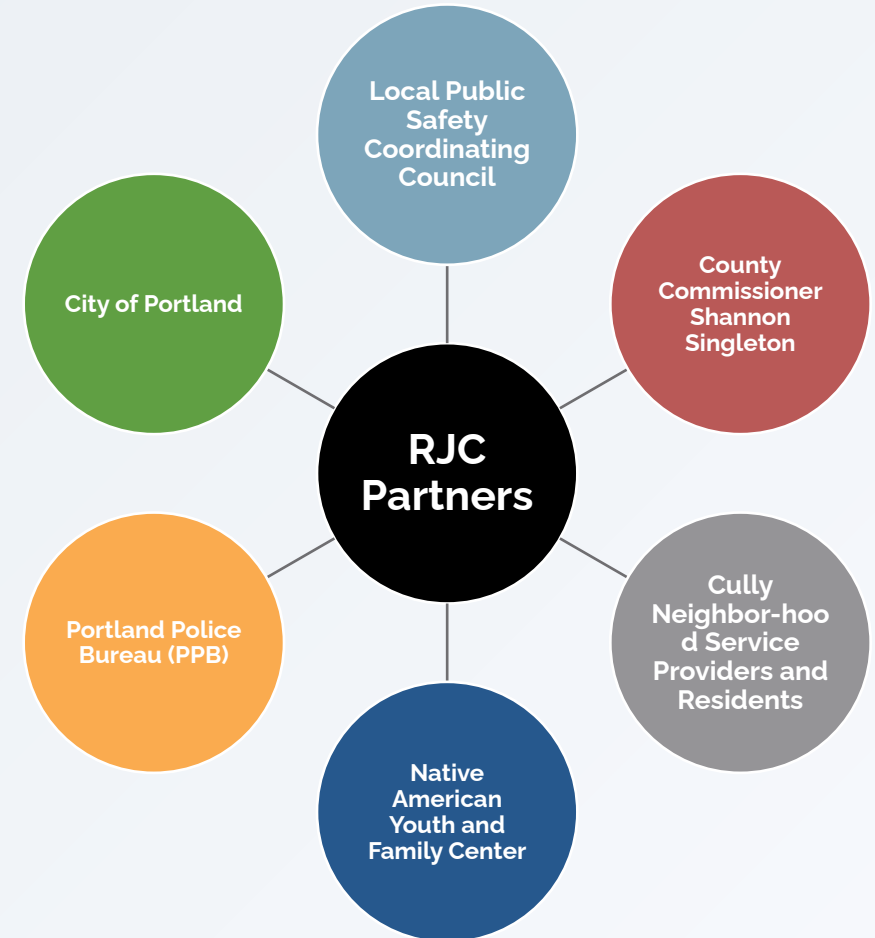
- Cully's proportion of diverse residents is a testament to its welcoming nature, with Indigenous residents and residents of color making up 48% of Cully's population.¹ However, immense disparities within Cully and high poverty levels persist.
- Cully ranks among the top 20 neighborhoods in Portland for the percentage of families living below the poverty line (15% of households).²
- Gentrification makes it increasingly challenging for long-term and lower-income community members to maintain their residency.
- Low-level crimes have generally decreased in recent years, with the exception of simple assault.



Painting new Cully sign at Cully Fest 2025
Photo Credit: Cully Association of Neighbors

Background and Context

- The Reimagining Justice in Cully (RJC) program aimed to empower community-driven alternatives to law enforcement models for addressing low-level crime.
- RJC started in October 2023 with a \$2 million federal Bureau of Justice grant.¹
- RJC goals included:
 1. Improve community safety
 2. Facilitate access to needed services
 3. Increase trust and collaboration between residents, government, and law enforcement.
- Examples of RJC initiatives include educational series, graffiti prevention, community events, new lighting, and food distribution.



¹The U.S. Department of Justice has terminated the Reimagining Justice in Cully grant, effective March 3, 2026. Source: <https://multco.us/info/reimagining-justice-cully>

Evaluation Design



Data Collection Methods



Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
11 discussions with 49 participants



Breakdown of FGD Discussions

1. Youth
2. Persons with Disabilities
3. Black/African American
4. Spanish-Speaking
5. Spanish-Speaking
6. Somali-Speaking
7. Low-income
8. Low-income
9. Low-income
10. Low-income
11. Portland Police Bureau



Crime Data
Portland Police Bureau dataset
2013-Present

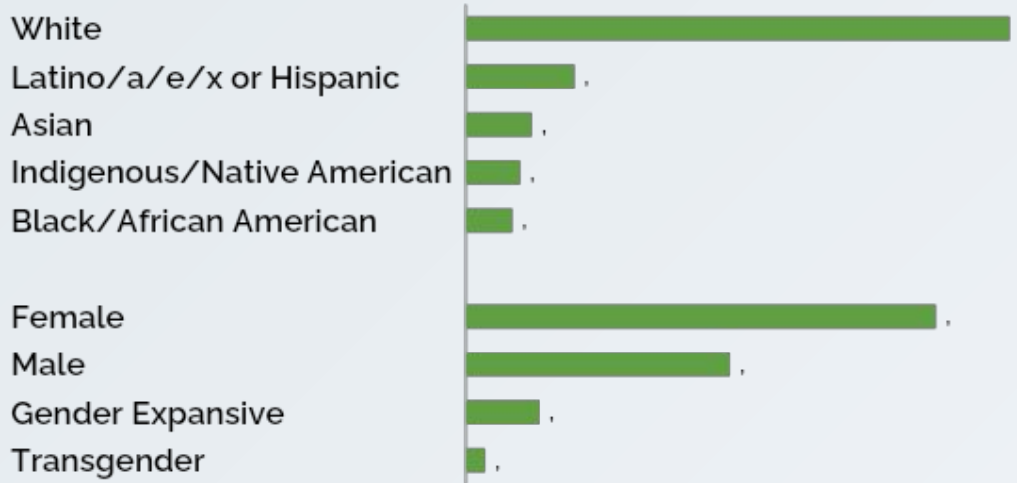


Resident Surveys
2024 (n=222)
2025 (n=340)

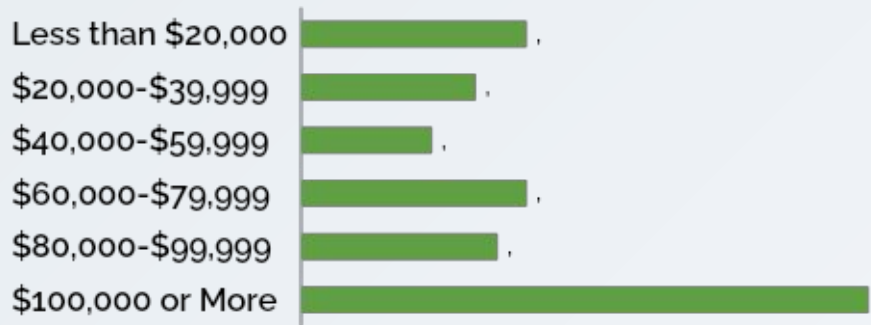
Previous data collection efforts not referenced in this round of reporting include: past focus groups, Synthetic Control analysis, and community surveys

Survey Demographic Information

Respondent Demographics



Household Income Level



Community Group



- This survey overrepresents **white** (by 5%) and **wealthy respondents** per census data. It underrepresents **youth**, **Black/African American**, and **Latino/a/e/x or Hispanic** respondents.
- Survey findings should be interpreted with this in mind for demographic sub-groups, given the sample sizes. Focus groups aimed to counteract underrepresentation and capture more nuanced perspectives of certain community groups.

Outcomes of Interest

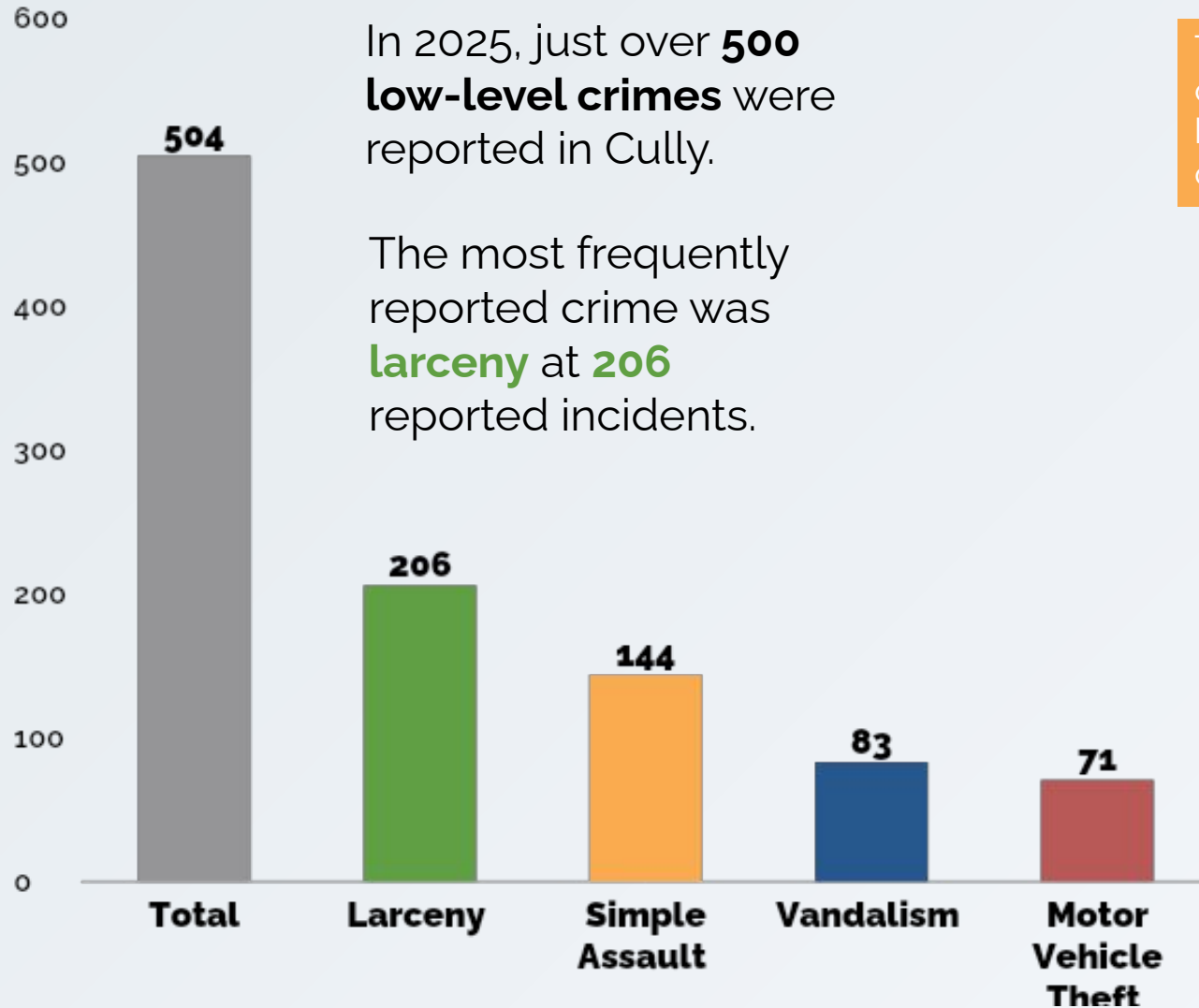
- ▶ Incidence of Low-Level Crimes
- ▶ Community Safety
- ▶ Community Cohesion
- ▶ Relationship with Law Enforcement
- ▶ Access to Services

Incidence of Low-Level Crime

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Outcomes
Incidences of
Low-Level Crimes

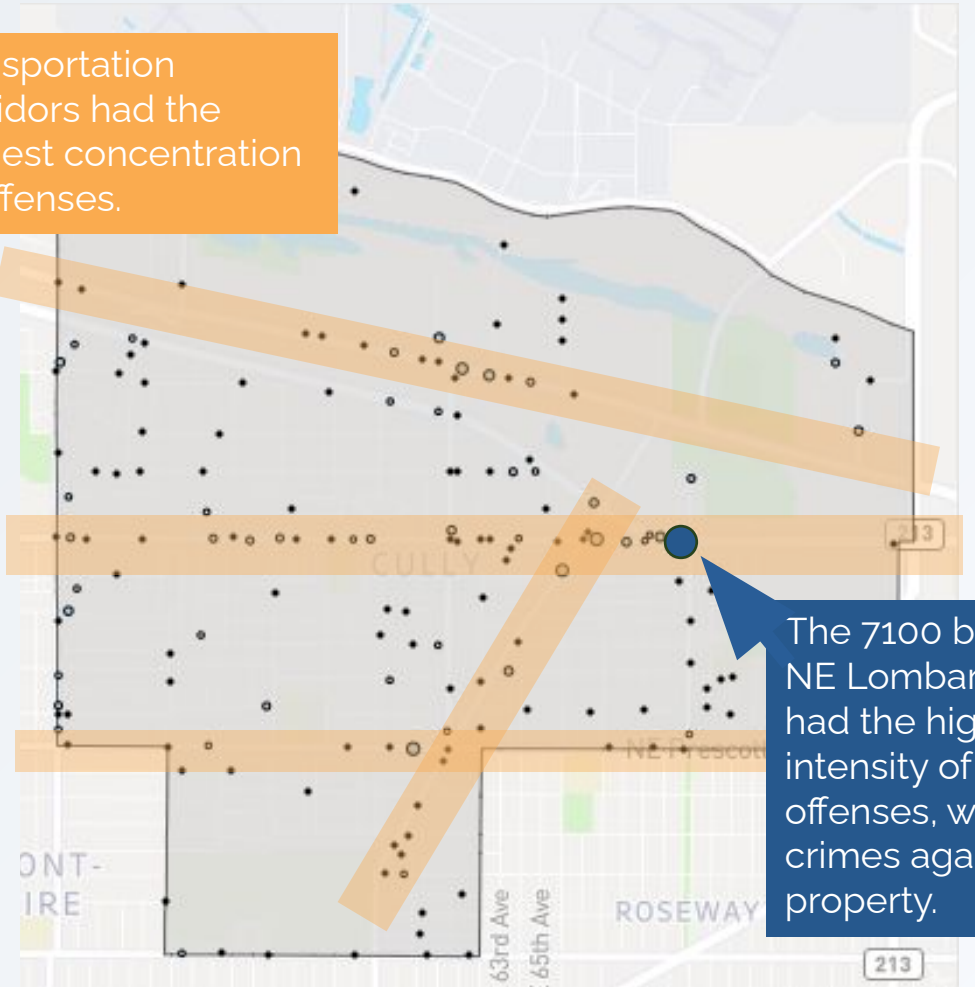
PPB Data and Crime Location



In 2025, just over **500 low-level crimes** were reported in Cully.

The most frequently reported crime was **larceny** at **206** reported incidents.

Transportation corridors had the highest concentration of offenses.



The 7100 block of NE Lombard St had the highest intensity of offenses, with 49 crimes against property.

Low-level crimes in Cully, 2025. PPB Database

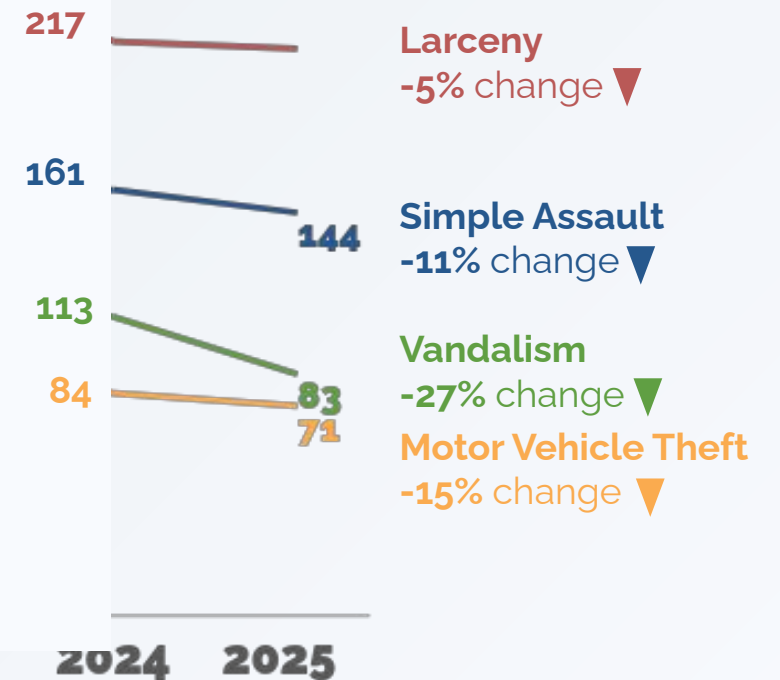
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Outcomes

Incidences of
Low-Level Crimes

Changes in Crime Data

Reported crime rates dropped for all low-level crimes between 2024 and 2025.



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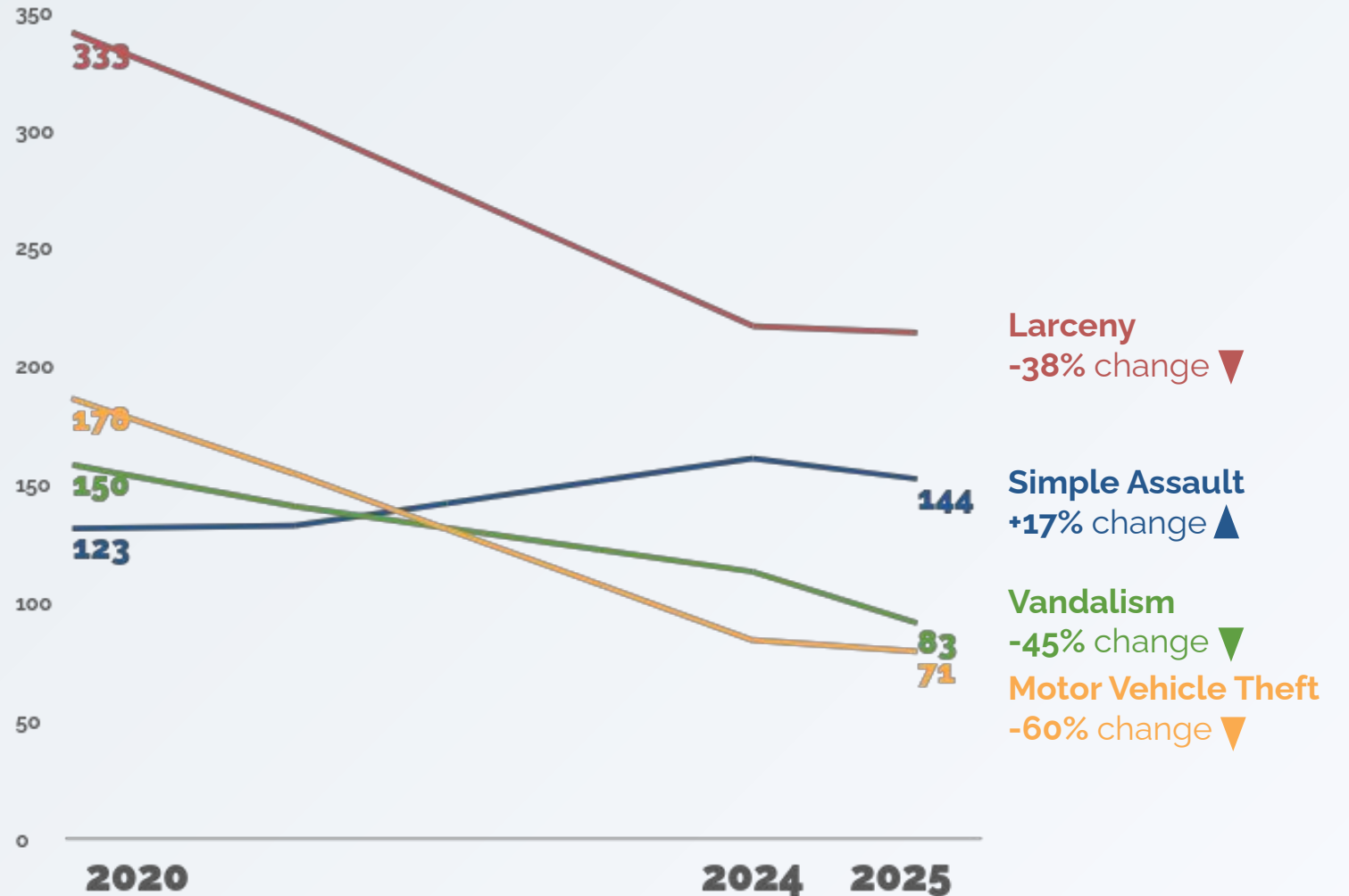
Outcomes

Incidences of Low-Level Crimes

Changes in Crime Data

This decrease is part of a broader trend of decreasing crime in Cully.

Crime rates between 2020 and 2025 have decreased substantially for all low-level crime types except for **simple assault**.



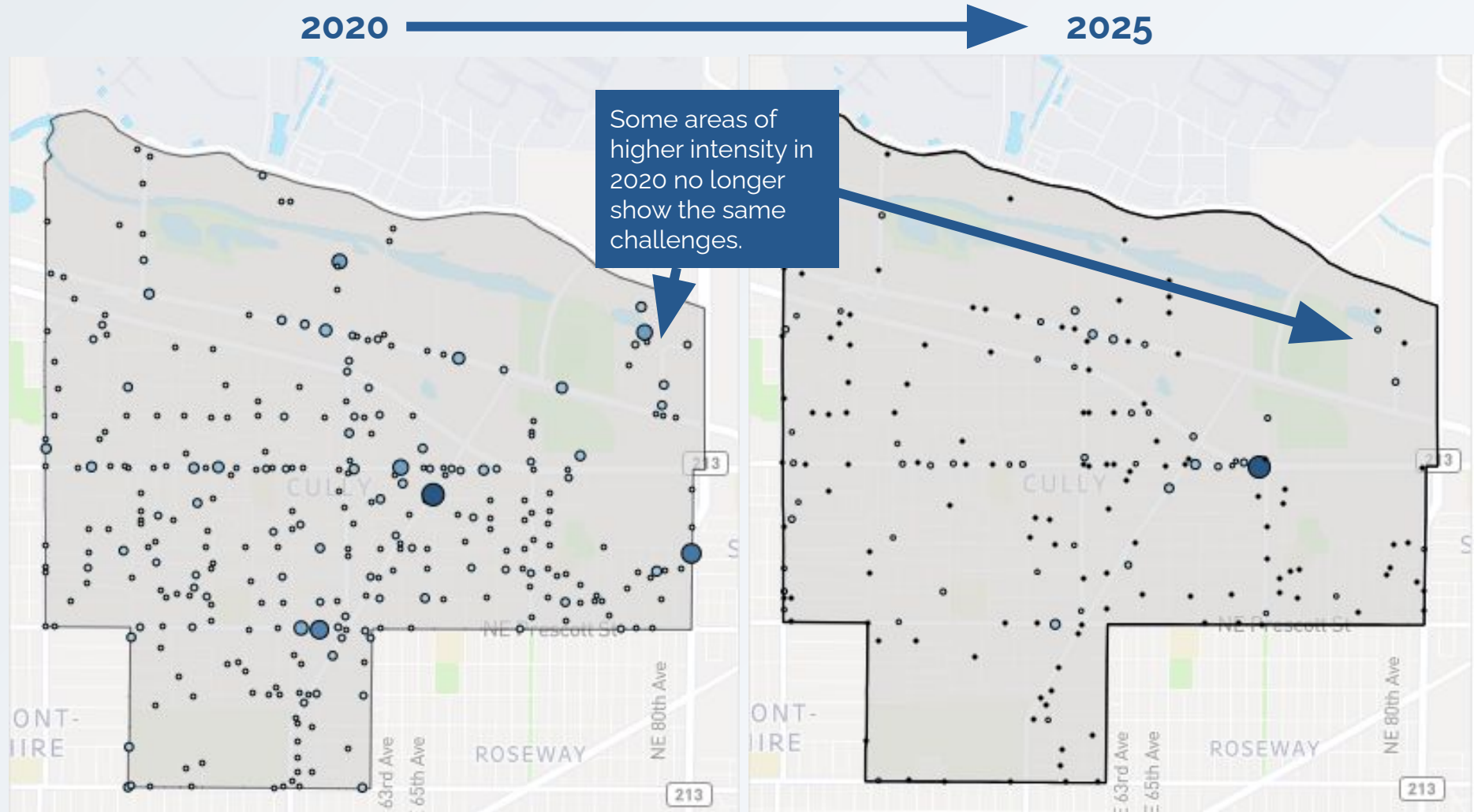
03

Outcomes
Incidences of
Low-Level Crimes

Changes in Crime Data

These maps illustrate the visual distribution of low-level crime offenses in 2020 compared to 2025.

All areas show a visible decrease in the frequency of reported crimes.



Dots show offenses. Larger dots show multiple offenses within that vicinity.

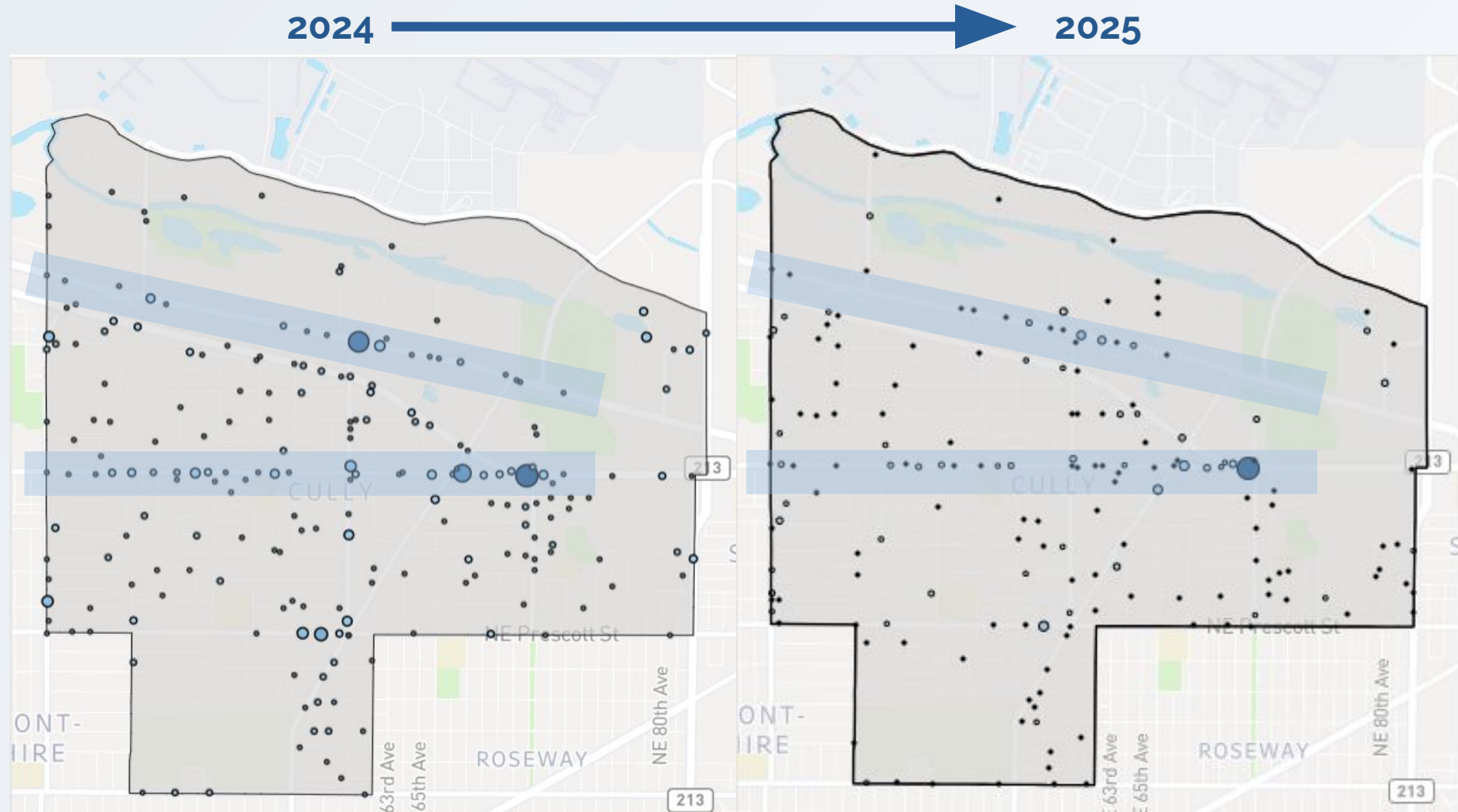
03

Outcomes
Incidences of
Low-Level Crimes

Changes in Crime Data

These maps illustrate the visual distribution of low-level crime offenses in 2024 compared to 2025.

The two main transportation corridors show a slight decrease in the intensity of offenses.



Dots show offenses. Larger dots show multiple offenses within that vicinity.

Community Safety

Current Perceptions of Safety

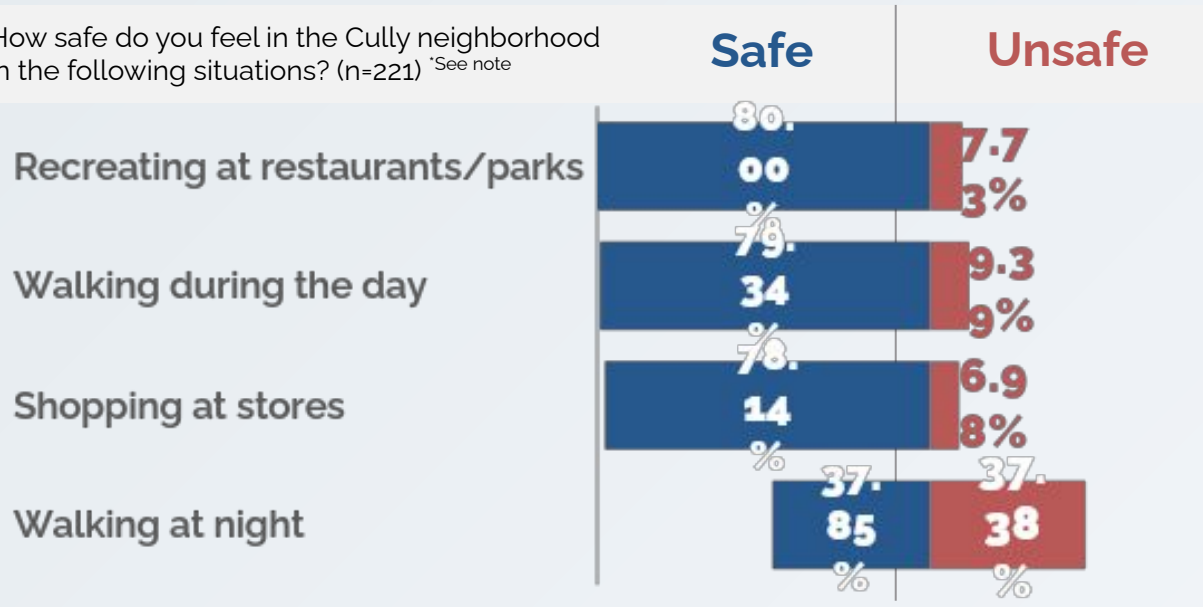
Most survey respondents reported feeling **safe** in Cully doing a variety of activities, except while **walking at night**.

FGDs generally aligned with this. Some participants in all FGDs described generally feeling safe.

“ I feel pretty safe sometimes, but at night I wouldn't go out by myself.
- Low income FGD participant ”

“ But I feel pretty safe, you know, to go shopping and stuff.
- Somali FGD participant ”

How safe do you feel in the Cully neighborhood in the following situations? (n=221) *See note



When asked what contributed to this feeling of safety, participants referenced:

- Improved lighting,
- Sidewalks (for pedestrian safety), and
- Generally improving safety conditions.

Note: Responses shown do not add to 100%. Responses of "neither safe nor unsafe" are not visualized.

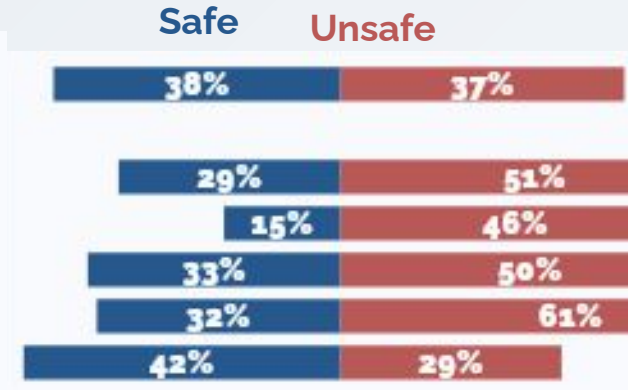
Current Perceptions of Safety

HOWEVER,

Black/African American, low-income, Latino/Hispanic, and Indigenous/Native American respondents reported significantly lower levels of safety than their white and higher-income counterparts.

Walking in the night

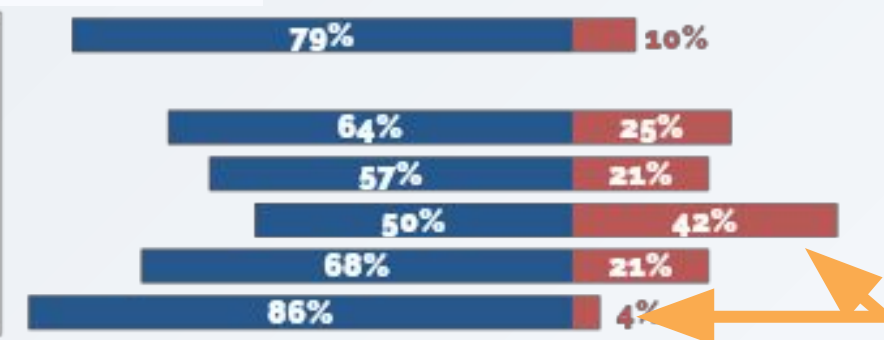
Group	Safe	Unsafe
Overall	38%	37%
Low-income	29%	51%
Indigenous/Native American	15%	46%
Black/African American	33%	50%
Latino/Hispanic	32%	61%
White	42%	29%



61% of Hispanic respondents reported feeling unsafe walking at night, compared to 37% overall.

Walking in the day

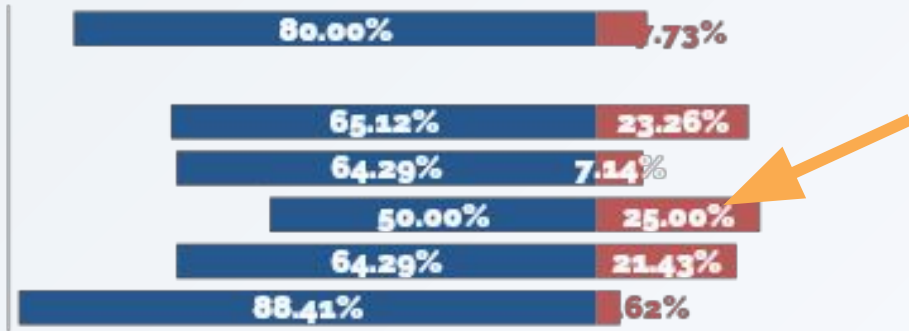
Group	Safe	Unsafe
Low-income	79%	10%
Indigenous/Native American	64%	25%
Black/African American	57%	21%
Latino/Hispanic	50%	42%
White	68%	21%
White	86%	4%



42% of Black/African American respondents reported feeling unsafe walking in the day, compared to just 4% of white respondents.

Recreating

Group	Safe	Unsafe
Low-income	80.00%	7.73%
Indigenous/Native American	65.12%	23.26%
Black/African American	64.29%	7.14%
Latino/Hispanic	50.00%	25.00%
White	64.29%	21.43%
White	88.41%	6.2%



25% also felt unsafe recreating at parks or restaurants.

Current Perceptions of Safety

Within FGDs, Black/African American and Latino/Hispanic respondents shared some of the following reasons for feeling unsafe:

- Walking at night (mixed responses – some concerned and others not concerned)
- Fear of parking cars on the street because of break-ins and auto theft
- Hearing gun shots
- Personal experiences with crime or dangerous situations.

“ Yo vivo aquí en Las Adelitas y en estos tres años me han robado mis paquetes, mi carro lo han chocado.
- Spanish-speaking FGD”

“ I mean, we don't even want to sit in the front yard on a summer day. You don't see kids outside either.
-Black/African American FGD”

“ At nights out, ...I'm not trying to get hit by a drunk driver.”
-Low-income FGD”

“ It's...horrible. Like in front of our building every day the bus stop glass is broken and I don't feel safe. Like one time a guy pulled a knife on me at the bus stop.
- Low-income FGD”

Change in Perceptions of Safety

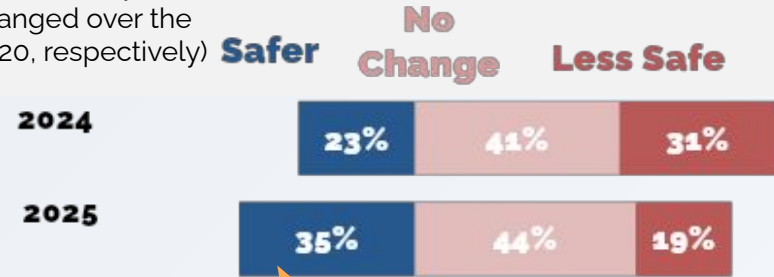
Cully residents largely agree that Cully is getting **safer**, even over the last year, and that crime rates are decreasing.

Across FGDs, participants broadly agreed that crime rates are decreasing and **safety is improving** – with the exception of Black/African American respondents.

“Seems less package theft or people around looking suspicious (such as scoping out). Haven't noticed or heard of as many people messing with cars.”
- Woman (survey)

“Yeah. I'd say a lot of things have calmed down...Like with violence, I mean, car theft and just those type of areas outside of our homes.”
- Youth FGD

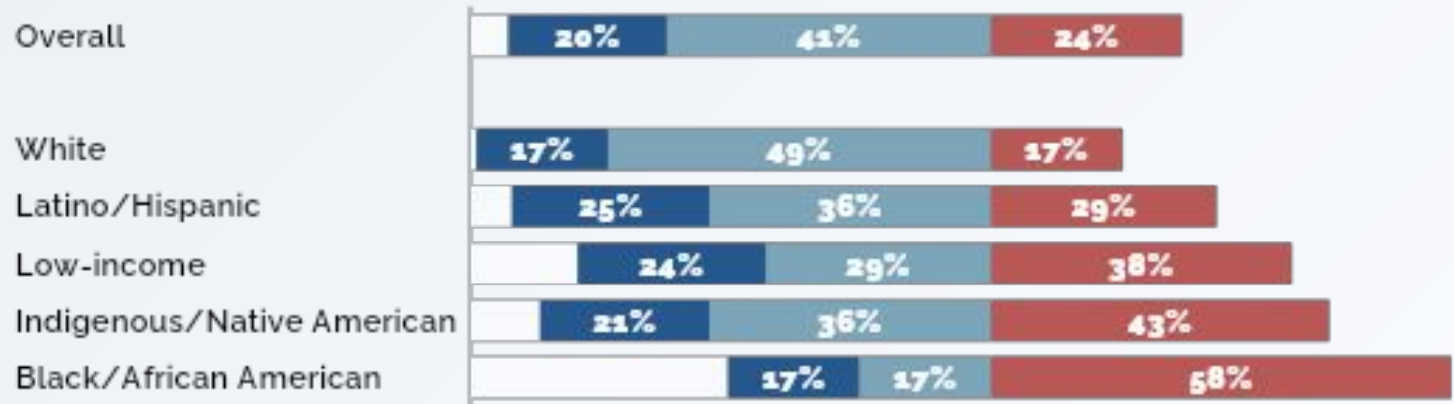
How has your perception of safety in the Cully Neighborhood changed over the past year? (n=306 and 220, respectively)



35% of respondents said safety has improved, up from 23% the year before.

Between 2024 and 2025, reported low-level crimes have fallen by 18%. To what extent does this align with your personal sense of safety in the Cully neighborhood? (n=219)

Cully Feels Safer¹ Less Safe²

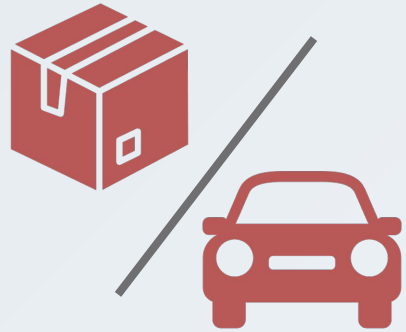


¹ An 18% decrease in crime aligns with my personal sense of safety or I feel even safer than the reported drop in crime indicates.

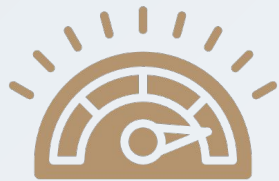
² An 18% decrease in crime seems too high based on my sense of safety.

Safety Concerns

Discussion of low-level crimes aligned closely with feedback from previous FGDs on the challenges of **theft and vandalism** in the neighborhood.



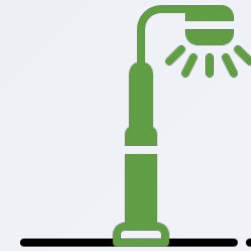
Petty theft (porch piracy and similar) and auto theft seemed to be the most prevalent safety concerns (mentioned **32** times across all FGDs).



Concerns about speeding cars/traffic violations* and pedestrian safety also dominated FGD discussion, with **19** references across FGDs.

*This is separate from concerns about street racing, which was a major challenge raised by Black/African American and low-income FGDs.

Participants shared other public safety challenges that contributed to unsafe feelings:



Poor lighting (and safety in pedestrian areas) was raised by all but two FGDs.



Challenges with homeless groups/encampments (littering, drug use, theft) was raised by all but one FGD.



It gets horrible. Like gunshots all the time. Yeah, yeah. It's hard to sleep with your window open.

Fears of gun violence were especially prevalent across **Black/African American, Hispanic, Somali,** and **lower-income** FGDs.

Safety in Cully for Black & African American Residents

Black and African American (B/AA) residents consistently shared more **negative perspectives** on safety and crime levels in Cully than other respondents.

In focus groups, only the Black and African American focus group seemed to consistently to feel that **safety was decreasing**.



This group also shared perspectives that **drivers of crime** (citing low income, lack of opportunities, and drugs) were **increasing/staying the same**, and that **crime rates were increasing**.

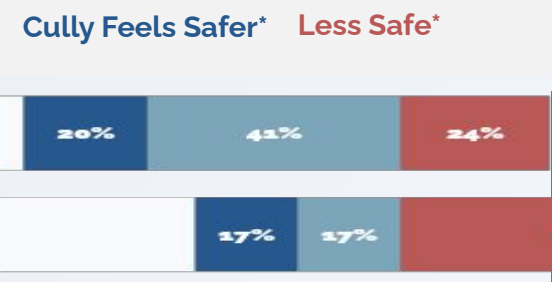
“ I think about it all the time, and for my kids.... I always worried about them. But yeah, I'm scared for. Especially when the weather starts to get nice because then it seems like the gun violence starts. ”
- Woman, B/AA Focus Group

How safe do you feel in the Cully neighborhood in the following situations?



When walking in the day, B/AA residents felt much less safe other residents.

Between 2024 and 2025, reported low-level crimes have fallen by 18%. To what extent does this align with your personal sense of safety?



B/AA residents felt much less safe than the reported 18% drop in crime rates would indicate.

Safety in Cully for Latino/a & Hispanic Residents

Hispanic and/or Latino/a residents generally agreed with perspectives that crime rates are decreasing and safety is improving. However, they continued to feel **less safe** than overall respondents walking at night and recreating.

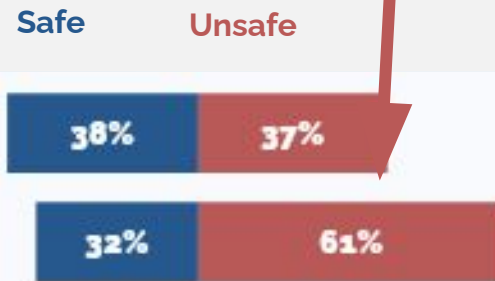
According to Latino/Hispanic respondents, **homeless encampments (and resulting crime)**, **inadequate lighting**, and **gun violence** are major challenges – though all areas have seen improvements.

How safe do you feel in the Cully neighborhood in the following situations?

Walking in the night

Overall

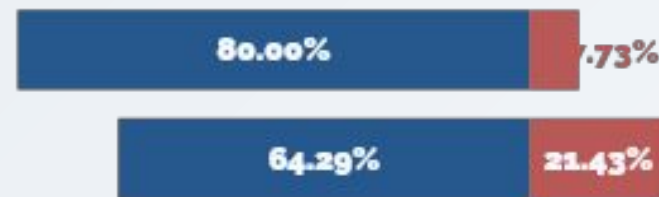
Latino/Hispanic



Recreating

Overall

Latino/Hispanic



“ Puedo decir que ya se escuchan menos disparos, porque antes se escuchaba muchos disparos aquí cerca. ... Sí bajó un poquito, pero de todos modos estamos todavía en peligro.
- Latino/Hispanic FGD

“ Luz en la en las calles. Eso es algo que lo veo yo como seguridad. El vecindario ha mejorado un poco, pero no lo suficiente.
- Latino/Hispanic FGD

Key Observations: Community Safety

Safety challenges Cully residents face are very similar to previous years:

- 1
 - **Larceny (theft)** and **vandalism** are seen as the most concerning crimes.
 - Community members express frustration about street takeovers, illegal dumping, and challenges involving houselessness, mental health issues, and drug use.

Despite challenges, Cully residents largely agree that **Cully is getting safer**, and that crime rates are decreasing.

- 2
 - Cully residents attribute this in part to improvements in infrastructure (such as lighting), and decrease in low-level crimes such as package and auto theft.

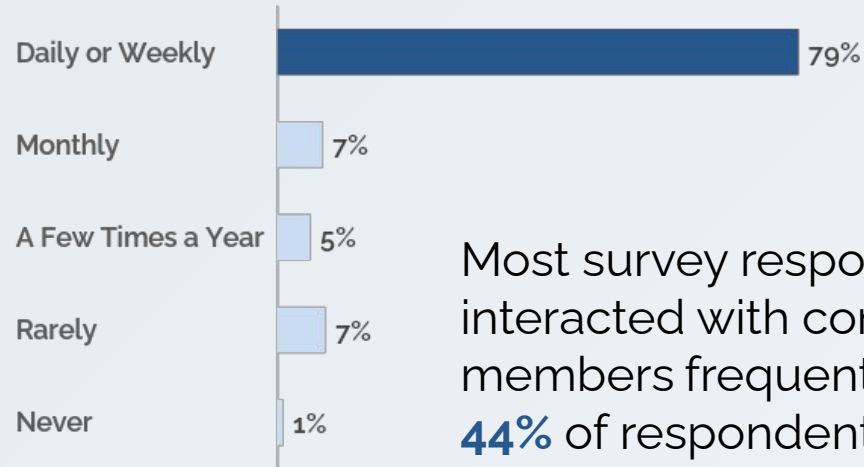
However, feelings of improved safety **differ across groups**.

- 3
 - **Black/African American** and **Latino/Hispanic residents** were much less likely to feel safe in a variety of scenarios.
 - Black/African Americans were mostly skeptical of decreased crime levels.

Community Cohesion and Social Capital

Perceptions of Connectedness and Community

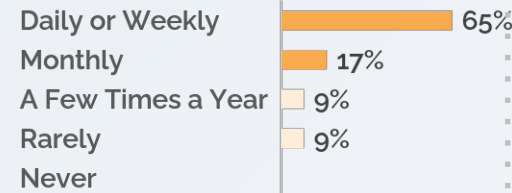
How often do you interact with your neighbors in the Cully neighborhood? (n=217)



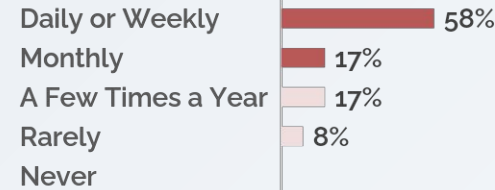
Most survey respondents interacted with community members frequently, with **44%** of respondents reporting **daily interaction** and **35%** reporting **weekly interaction** with community members.

79% overall
Daily or Weekly

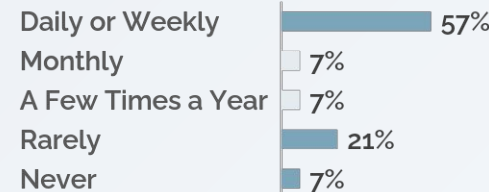
Persons with Disabilities



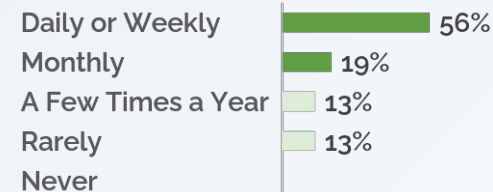
Black/African American



Latino/Hispanic



Immigrant



Indigenous/Native American and **low-income** respondents mostly aligned with overall takeaways.

Persons with Disabilities, **Black/African American**, and **Immigrant** respondents were less likely to interact daily or weekly and more likely to interact monthly.

Latino/Hispanic respondents were less likely to engage daily or weekly or at all: 28% reported "rarely" or "never" interacting with neighbors.

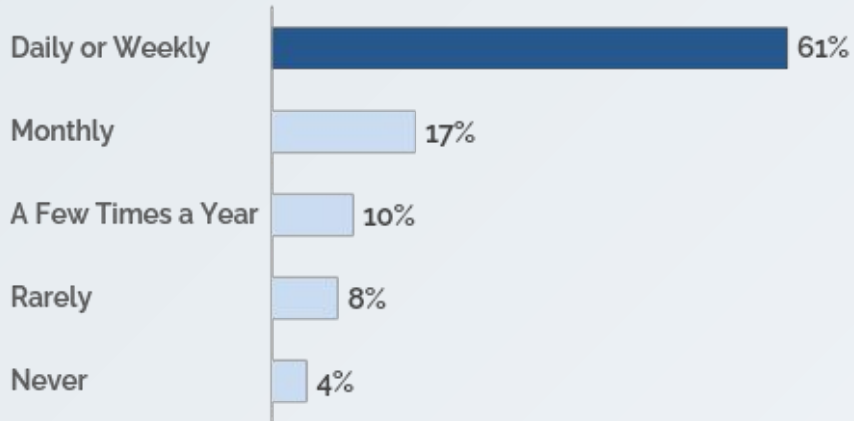
03

Outcomes

Community Cohesion

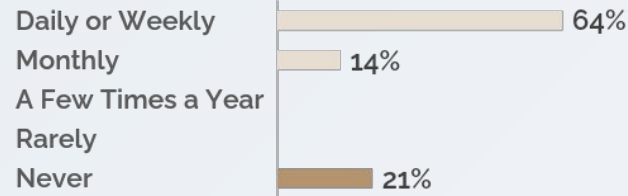
Use of Community Spaces

How often do you use community spaces (e.g., parks, libraries, community centers) in the Cully neighborhood? (n=217)

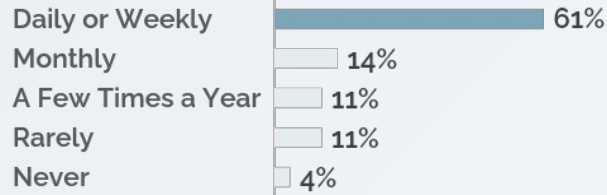


Most survey respondents (61%) use community spaces frequently – either **daily or weekly**. This number has risen from the 52.5% who reported daily or weekly usage in 2024.

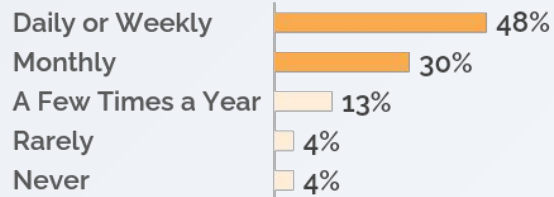
Indigenous/Native American



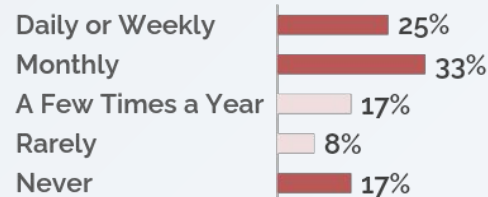
Latino/Hispanic



Persons with Disabilities



Black/African American



Indigenous/Native American and **Hispanic/Latino** respondents mostly aligned with overall takeaways, but 21% of **indigenous/Native American** respondents reported **never** using community spaces.

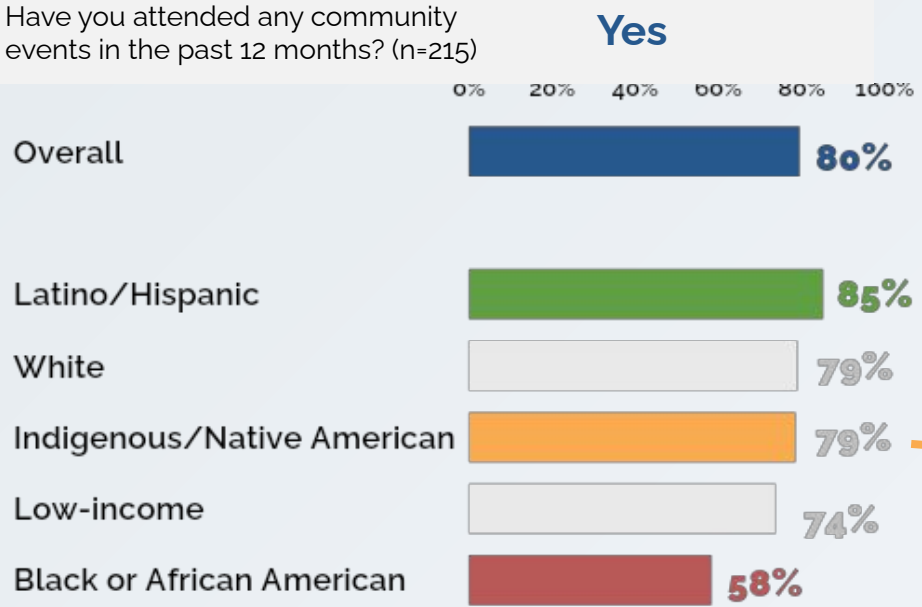
Persons with disabilities used services slightly less frequently; monthly usage was much **higher** while daily/weekly was **lower than overall**.

Black/African American respondents similarly reported low daily/weekly usage and a much higher percentage (17%) who **never** used spaces.

Participation in Community Events

Event attendance was high, with **80%** of survey respondents reporting they attended a community event in the last year.

Have you attended any community events in the past 12 months? (n=215)

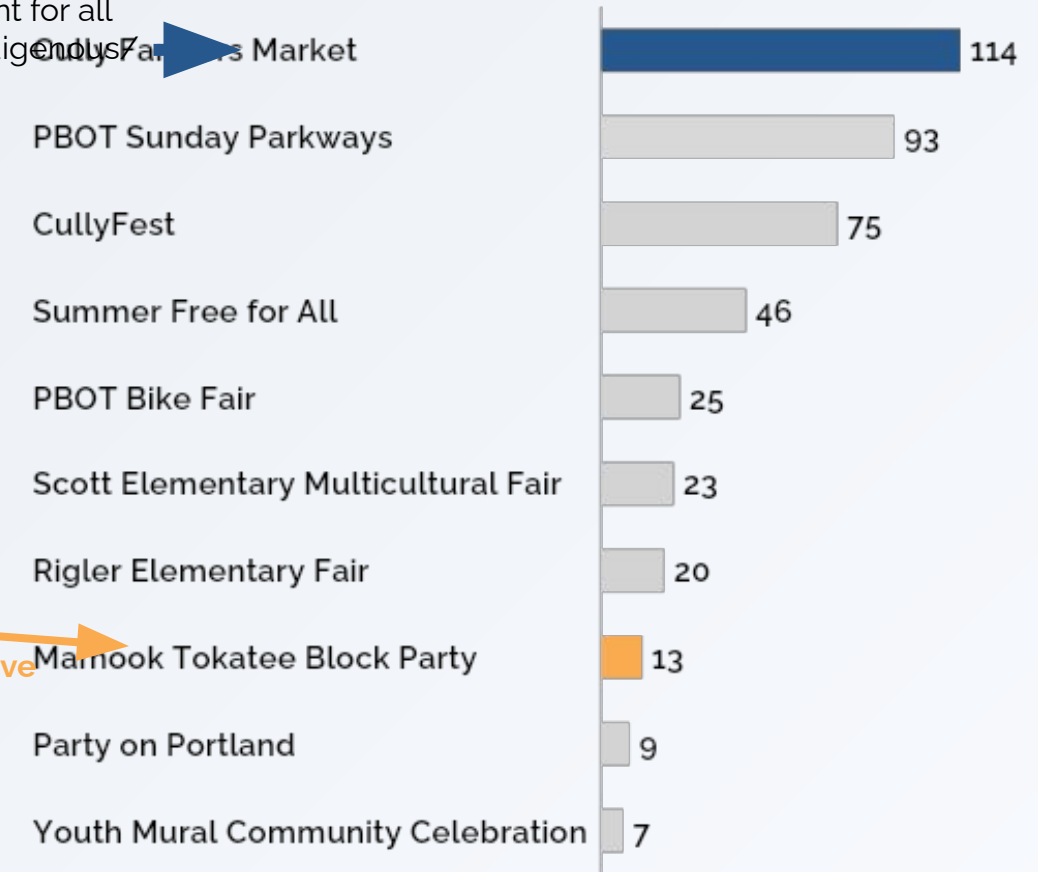


Latino/Hispanic respondents were the most likely to have attended an event at **85%**.

Black or African American respondents had the lowest attendance, with only **58%** having attended an event.

Most popular event for all groups except Indigenous/Native American

Most Popular Events Attended (n=210)



50% of Indigenous/Native American respondents reported attending this popular event

Community Cohesion Gaps

Residents shared mixed feedback on the levels of community cohesion. Most groups indicated that cohesion can be strong within small sub-groups (known neighbors, ethnic or religious groups, etc.) but with broader distrust within the neighborhood.

These lower levels of trust have implications in:

1. Level of comfort/safety in the neighborhood
2. Knowledge of services/resources (due to potential gatekeeping)
3. Willingness to help neighbors

“
“
But you know it's hard, especially if you're always feeling the need to look over your shoulder to make sure that nobody's going to take advantage of your situation.

- Low-income FGD

“
“
...People are, like, walking around with their head on a swivel, you know, like, everyone's on edge....I just feel like that's just because a lot of people don't know each other.... So everybody's like, okay, if I live in this apartment complex, I only know people in my building rather than knowing everybody in the apartment complex.

- Low-income FGD

“
“
I have witnessed other people, like ... My family first, and then I'll tell everybody.

Oh, so like a little gatekeeping because of resource scarcity or perceived scarcity?

Because, you know, like I said, it's a less than more resources right now.

So do you think that leads to just lower levels of trust in the neighborhood between residents?

Definitely.

-Low-income FGD

Community Cohesion Opportunities

Respondents shared a desire for more community events, especially those that connect with neighbors on a smaller level, like a block party.

Apart from more community activities to facilitate neighbor connections, other suggestions for improving community connectedness include:

- More activities for youth
- Recreational services such as a center or pickleball courts
- Arts productions or programs
- Community service projects such as community cleanup

“ Get **PBOT** and the neighborhood associations to sponsor more neighborhood gathering events throughout the summer rather than just one big one. Kind of rotating around within Cully and you know, get people bumping shoulders.

- Low-income FGD

”

“ They're stuck in their house because ... they don't have nothing to do or nothing to be a part of. I think if you give some people a chance, they might just come out. Yeah, maybe, but you'll get one out of 10. But at least we'll get that one and we'll go for the next nine, the next year.

- Low-income FGD

”

Key Observations: Community Cohesion

1

Neighbor interactions are **fairly high** in Cully, especially within smaller communities. However, this does not necessarily translate to trust across the community or across groups.

2

Many respondents reported **high use of community spaces** and **frequent participation** in community events, such as the popular Cully Fest.

- **Persons with Disabilities** are more likely to engage monthly rather than daily/weekly.
- **Black and African Americans** reported engaging with them less frequently, aligning with other feedback from this group about feeling less safe in Cully.

3

Participants shared some suggestions for strengthening community connections, encouraging greater engagement at the **hyper-local level** (block parties, etc.).

Trust and Collaboration

Community Relationships
with Law Enforcement

Decorative geometric shapes in the bottom-left corner, including a blue triangle, a tan triangle, and another blue triangle.

03

Outcomes
Relationship with Law Enforcement

Comfort Interacting with Law Enforcement

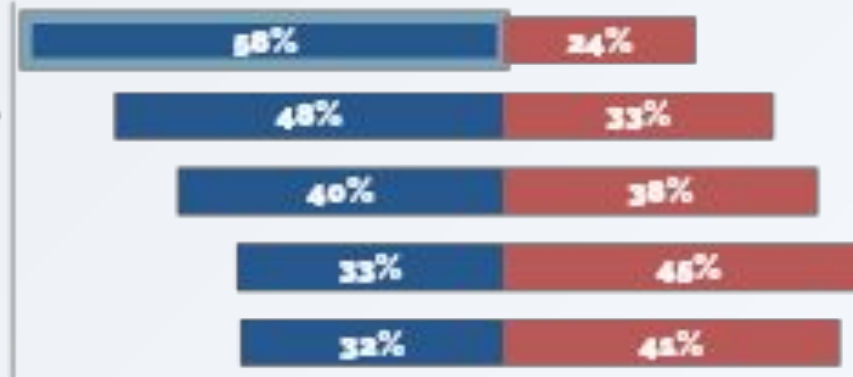
Less than half of respondents feel comfortable interacting* with law enforcement officers (LEOs) in the scenarios described in the survey.

The only exception was when something was stolen, when **58% of respondents** said they would be **comfortable** interacting with law enforcement.

For each of the following scenarios, please rank your level of comfort calling or interacting with law enforcement officers in your neighborhood. (n=222)

Somewhat or very comfortable ← → Somewhat or very uncomfortable

- You have something stolen from your car or property
- Somebody in your neighborhood is causing a public disturbance
- You witness vandalism in your neighborhood
- You see someone with a mental health emergency
- Neighbor is facing eviction



Very few participants in focus groups described being comfortable calling or engaging with police. Those respondents who *were* comfortable shared positive prior experiences or a background of familiarity with law enforcement.

*The survey also asked about the extent to which respondents felt they could effectively engage with law enforcement officers if needed. Responses were extremely similar to the question on comfort, and open-ended responses indicate that many respondents didn't see a distinction between comfort engaging and level of support. This report includes responses to only the question on comfort.

03

Outcomes
Relationship with Law Enforcement

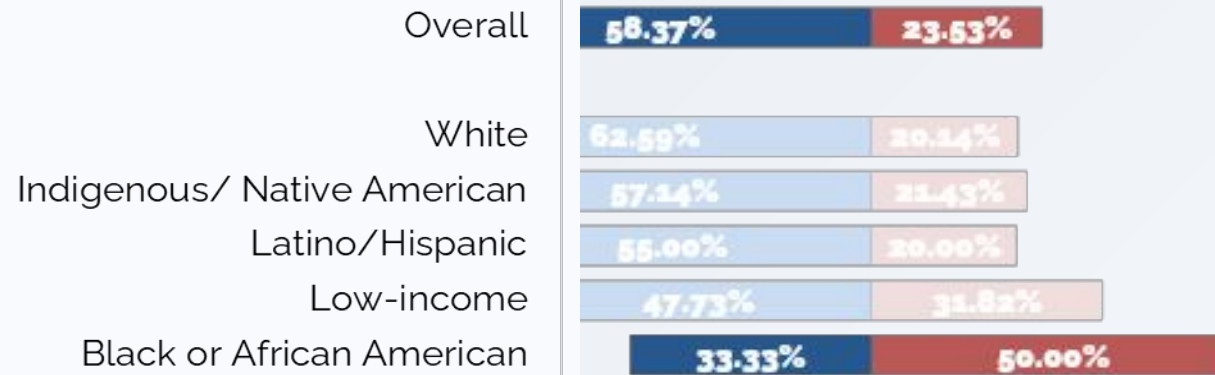
Comfort Interacting with Law Enforcement

Discomfort engaging with law enforcement tends to be even higher among vulnerable sub-groups, highlighting the challenges of interacting with law enforcement within some sub-communities.

You have something stolen from your car or property

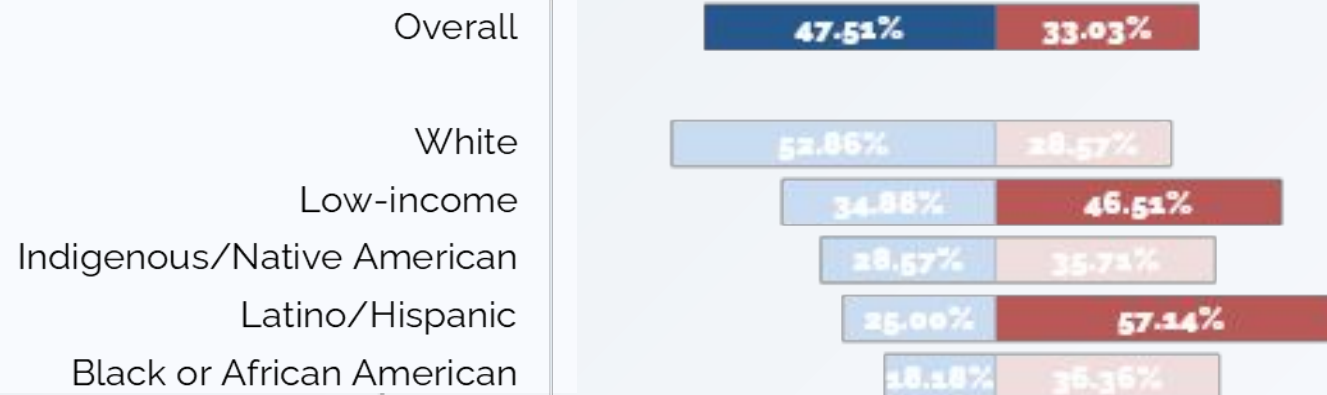
Somewhat or very comfortable

Somewhat or very uncomfortable



Most Black/African American respondents were uncomfortable interacting with or calling law enforcement if something was stolen.

You witness an act of vandalism in your neighborhood



Vandalism was even more polarizing, with both low-income and Latino/Hispanic respondents feeling uncomfortable calling.

Very few Black/African American respondents felt comfortable in that situation.

Comfort Interacting with Law Enforcement

Every FGD shared multiple examples of discomfort engaging with law enforcement, with anecdotal bad experiences.

Primary drivers of discomfort include:

- **Prior negative experience**
- **General distrust**
- **Slow response times** or **non-responsiveness**
- **Belief that response will be inadequate to the need**
- Lack of local connection/ sensitivity of law enforcement

“ “
But I did call once when someone was like, trying to break in my house...And they're like, well, we'll send someone. And like 30 minutes later, like, they drove by, they didn't stop, they didn't do anything. And the person had, like, left.

- Person with Disability FGD

“ “
I'll call them. I don't expect much from them, but I'll call. Yeah, I expect them to show up five hours later after I've called them about the break in or whatever package we stole in.

- Lower-income FGD

“ “
That'll be the very last. Yeah, I called them all before I called the police. We have seen that go wrong way too many times. So they're not a safe space.

- Black/African American FGD

“ “
*Have you been broken into?
Yes.
And when you called did, they come?
No... They said they have bigger things they must worry about.*

And what about you? Has your car been broken into?

Two times. Both times I called but had no follow up from the police.

No one came to you?

No one came to me or called me.

- Somali FGD

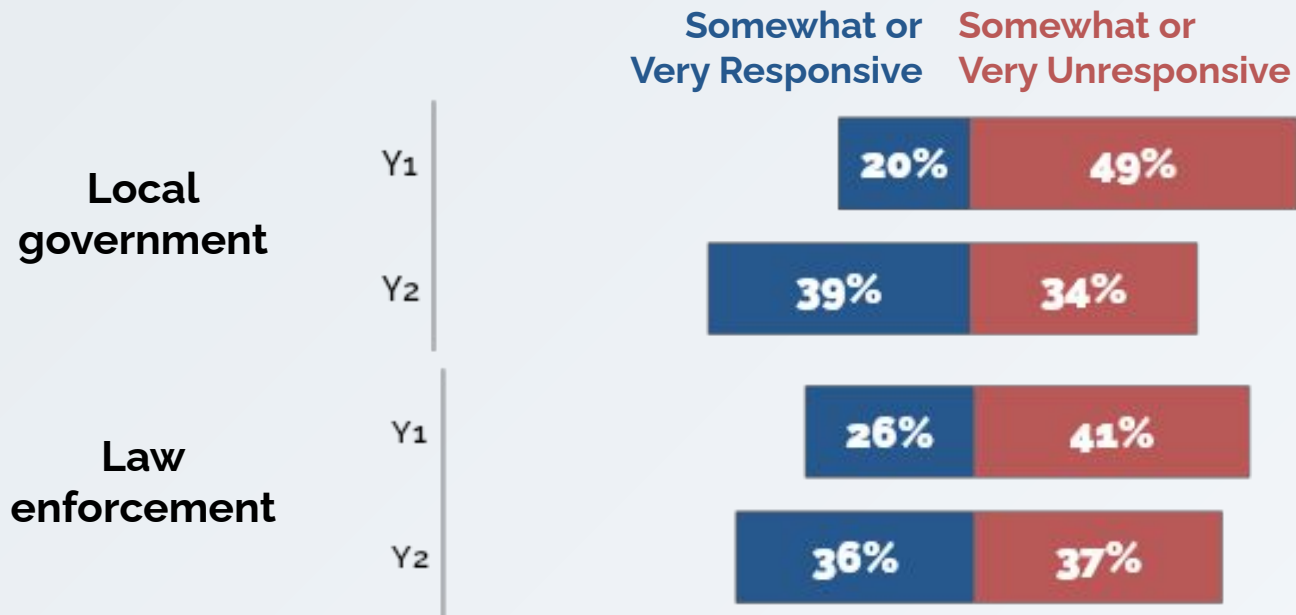
03

Outcomes
Relationship with Law
Enforcement

Responsiveness of Law Enforcement/Local Government

In the most recent survey, respondents were more positive about responsiveness of both government and law enforcement than they were one year ago.

How responsive do you feel the ... has been to the issues raised by residents of the Cully neighborhood? (n=306, n=218)



Respondents who considered local government somewhat or very responsive increased from **20%** to **39%**.

Respondents who found law enforcement somewhat or very responsive similarly increased from **26%** to **36%**.

Perspectives from Law Enforcement Discussion

Officers expressed overwhelming agreement that their ability to respond in communities like Cully is **quite limited** because of inadequate staffing resources.

- With limited resources, PPB staff are forced to prioritize high-level crime and balance their responsiveness with officer safety.
- This leads to minimal resources for other forms of engagement that would strengthen relationships within the community. Officers agreed that **stronger community connections** would be highly beneficial.

Officers generally considered Cully in line with other neighborhoods, recognizing some efforts at gentrification.

...Right now we're at, in terms of staffing, we're at an extremely low point. And right now we are just keeping our head above water. We're able to respond to those calls, but I don't know that we're able to respond to those calls in a way that the community deserves at this point.

And so I think a lot of the lower-level, you know, preemptive stuff we used to be able to do back in the day when we had 1100 cops we're struggling to do that now because we're going from shooting to priority assault. And it just leads resources throughout the night.

You showed up to community meetings, you made yourself visible to the community and you're responsible to the problems. Based on staffing and a few other things, I just don't think that we've made that a priority really. ... But I think in terms of Cully, I think that would really help.

Gaps and Solutions for Trust and Collaboration

Residents and law enforcement officers agreed that **improving community trust and relationships** still needs additional support.

- Increased presence by law enforcement officers, especially outside of vehicles, was proposed by both PPB and various groups in FGDs.
- FGD participants suggested increased LEO participation in community meetings and other efforts to improve communication.

“ “ First, they don't come when you call. The other thing, I have never seen the police department come out and engage the community. This neighborhood has a police station. But I have not seen the police be part of the community.
- Somali FGD ” ”

“ “ Yo creo que ser el estar un poco más presentes, no necesariamente como estamos aquí para poner orden, si no estamos aquí para que nos vean como miembros de la comunidad, ayuda bastante.
- Latino/Hispanic FGD ” ”

“ “ Well, you know, if they can't take a report and they can't come out to the area to deal with something, then there is, then whoever it is and whatever the situation, they're getting away with it.
- Low-income FGD ” ”

Key Observations: Trust and Collaboration

1

Relationships between the Cully community and law enforcement are challenging, with many community members sharing **low comfort** reaching out for support.

- Black/African American respondents shared particular discomfort engaging with law enforcement.

2

The biggest pain points for Cully residents include **slow response times/non-responsiveness, prior bad experiences**, and belief that the **response will be inadequate**. Law enforcement officers generally recognize the same challenges, citing **limited resources and staffing challenges**.

3

Both Cully residents and law enforcement officers agree that an **increased presence** – particularly one that emphasizes face-to-face interaction in non-emergency situations, improved communication, and engagement of officers in community events – would help improve trust.

Access to Services

03

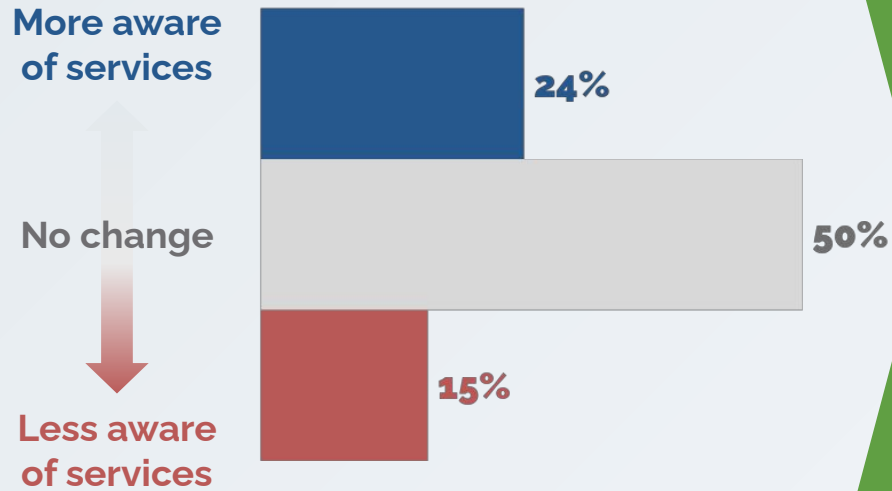
Outcomes

Access to Services

Knowledge and Service Use

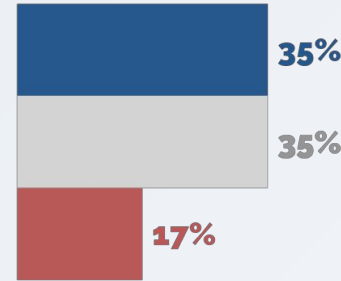
24% of survey respondents became **more aware** of services in Cully in the last year, while **50%** saw **no change**.*

Has your knowledge of the services available in the Cully Neighborhood changed over the past year? (n=216)

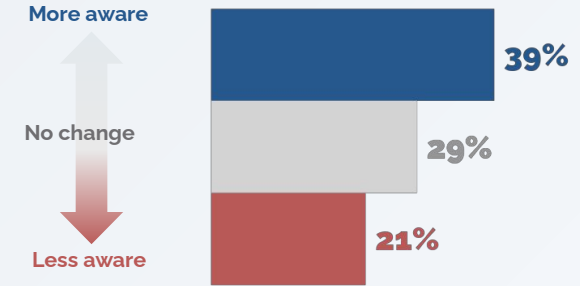


Persons with disabilities and Latino/Hispanic respondents were more likely to have **improved** their awareness of services in the last year, compared to overall.

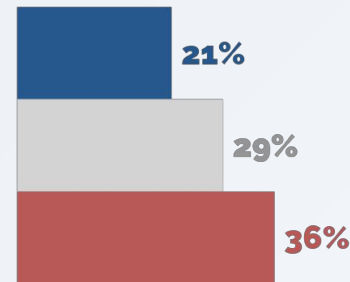
Persons with Disabilities



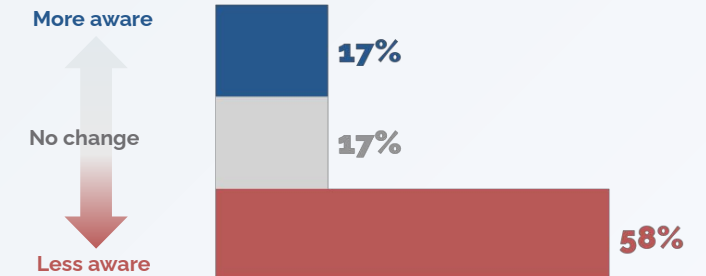
Latino/Hispanic



Indigenous/Native American



Black/African American



*Both survey and focus group responses indicated that many residents are not clear what qualifies as a service in Cully.

Indigenous/Native American and Black/African American respondents reported being far **less aware of services** than in the past compared to overall respondents: 36% and 58% (respectively) to 15%.

Barriers to Services

By far the biggest barrier to accessing services – discussed in all FGDs except the Somali one – is a **lack of information** about what services are available and how to access them.

In focus groups with Black and African American and lower-income residents and persons with disabilities, **geographical barriers** were the 2nd biggest challenge – including access to transportation or limited services within Cully itself.

Other (lesser discussed) barriers include the following:

- Language barriers
- Perceptions of cultural exclusion (only mentioned by Black/African American FGD)
- Time



P1: There's a lot of people that don't even know how to what help to get out there or where to reach out to. There's a lot of people that don't know.

P2: Especially if you're not an English speaker,
- Persons with Disabilities FGD



Suggestions to overcome barriers similarly largely focus on improving communication about service availability:

- Social media
- Email listserv
- Working through community facilities or larger housing facilities to share information

Gaps in Services

Participants in FGDs shared many suggestions for critical services they felt are lacking in Cully.

Youth programming/after-school youth activities was the most mentioned service suggestion. All groups besides MLI suggested offering meaningful activities for youth and teens.

Another common suggestion was clinics or workshops to offer training in **engaging with the justice and legal system**: including how to better interact with law enforcement, Immigrations and Customs Enforcement officers, or getting a better understanding of individual rights.

Other suggestions include:

- Transportation, rent, or food assistance
- Community celebrations
- Day centers/resource centers for lower-income individuals
- ID clinics

Vamos a averiguar, pero no sé si la comunidad en general puede tener un problema peor que necesita ayuda. Entonces siento que a la comunidad le hace falta más información de cuáles son los derechos y a dónde puede recurrir.

- Spanish-speaking FGD

...Things have slowed since COVID. There used to be extracurricular programs. Arts and crafts after school and things like that after school. But those things have disappeared.

- Low-income FGD

Key Observations: Access to Services

1

Overall, most respondents felt they had no change in the last year in their understanding of the services available to them.

- Some groups – persons with disabilities and Latino/Hispanic – felt their awareness of services had improved in the last year.
- Black and African American respondents largely felt their understanding was *worse* this year than the previous.

2

This **lack of information** was by far the biggest barrier to accessing services, according to focus group discussions.

3

Many respondents were unclear on what qualified as a service in Cully. In discussions, however, most respondent groups suggested prioritizing youth activities for additional services in Cully.

- Incidence of Low-Level Crime
- Community Safety
- Community Cohesion
- Relationship with Law Enforcement
- Access to Services

Paths Forward

Cully has made progress in several key outcomes in the last year.

Continued downward trends in **low-level crime**, community feedback about **improved safety**, and high engagement in **community events** all indicate positive changes.

However, **relationships with law enforcement** continue to be a challenging, especially for some groups such as many Black/African American residents.

Lack of information about available services are a major barrier for some groups to **access services**.

“ I have also seen an increase in community members walking and biking around in the Cully neighborhood, whether they are commuting to/from work, picking up kids from school bus stops, or just out enjoying the neighborhood.

It makes the area feel a lot safer when it is active with members of our community out and about.

There have been several community-based events this summer that also made it feel like a safe, inviting and fun area.

- Survey respondent, Female

”

- Incidence of Low-Level Crime
- Community Safety
- Community Cohesion
- Relationship with Law Enforcement
- Access to Services

Remaining Priorities

Community members identified the following **remaining priorities** to support continued improvement:

- **Safety:** Improve lighting, especially to help pedestrian safety.
- **With PPD:** higher emphasis on improving response times. Additional communication channels and community engagement (such as PPB presence at community meetings) could also improve relations.
- **Community Cohesion:** consider youth programs or activities to bring together both youth and their families. Organize hyper-local community events/block parties. Several respondents also suggested more arts productions in Cully to bring community together.
- **Access to Services:** Consider Cully-specific outreach methods for sharing information about services and events: Facebook group or other social media, text group or email listserv, notices on a community website.

Honestly, you know, a lot of what you're saying here has been said for years and ... seeing what people do with that information. Right. We don't want to just keep collecting data if you're not going to do anything with it.

- Black/African American FGD