



Patterns of Support in Minneapolis' Police Charter Amendment

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Introduction



Minneapolis Charter Amendment 2

- > What relates to support for CA2?
 - > political divides?
 - > demographics (e.g., race)?
 - > policing?



Motivation: policing

- > interpersonal contact between government officials a fundamental part of democratic political socialization (Soss 1999)
- > police legitimacy
 - > impacts perceptions of police violence (Jackson et al. 2013)
- > legal cynicism (Sampson and Bartusch 1989)
 - > deep-seated belief in incompetence, illegitimacy, and unresponsiveness of CJS (Kirk and Papachristos 2011)
 - > grounded in negative encounters with LE and cultural processes (Carr et al. 2007; Brunson 2007)
 - > police violence leads to lower 911 calls, particularly in Black communities (Desmond et al. 2016)
- > over- and under-policing
 - > simultaneous over- and under-policing in disadvantage MPLS neighborhoods (Phelps, Powell, and Robertson 2020)
 - > race predicts higher agreements with both in PHDCN data (Boehme et al. 2020)



Motivation: more than just policy

- > political ideology
 - > concern for biased policing linked to democratic voting (Drakulich et al. 2019)
 - > Trump votes linked to police supporters with high levels of racial resentment
 - > GSS: conservative affiliation = more support (Roscigno and Preto-Hodge 2021)
- > demographics
 - > Black residents more negative attitudes about police, net of experiences (Wheelock et al. 2019)
 - > race differences heightened amongst low SES individuals (Panditharatne et al. 2021)
 - > residential stability linked to higher trust in police (Lee et al. 2019)
- > practical concerns
 - > perceptions of safety and past victimization predict attitudes toward police (Wheelock et al. 2019)



Current Study

- > conceptualize CA2 as not merely a policy issue
 - > proxy for legal cynicism, etc.
 - > experiences with police
 - > political symbol and expression
 - > concern with crime
- > examine the voting patterns of CA2 along the lines of
 - > demographics - race
 - > indicators of policing
 - > crime
 - > political ideology



Data and Methods



Data: Voting-District Level

- > Minnesota Secretary of State Voting Results
 - > scraped CA2 results
 - > scraped 2020 presidential election results
- > Decennial Census 2020 P.L. 94-171 Redistricting Data
 - > racial demographics
- > American Community Survey 2020 5-Year Data
 - > tract data converted to VD data using population-weighted interpolation
 - > intersection between VD and CT, spatial join w/ blocks as points
 - > VD measure estimated as a weighted sum of the block points of overlap by population size
 - > used to gather economic and other demographic information
- > Minneapolis Police Department Data - spatially located
 - > uses of force, stops, officer-involved shootings



Analytical Strategy

- > spatial visualization of CA2 support
 - > choropleth map of support by voting precinct
- > scatterplots and bivariate correlation
 - > focal measures of interest and support
- > preliminary multivariate autoregressive model
 - > $y = \rho_{lag} Wy + X\beta + \epsilon$
 - > controls for spatial autocorrelation of CA2 support across “queen contiguous” precincts
 - > spatialreg package in R

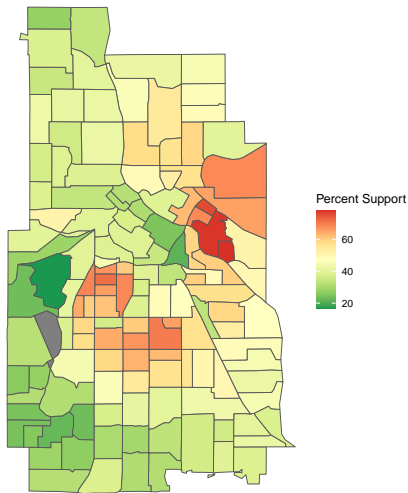


Results

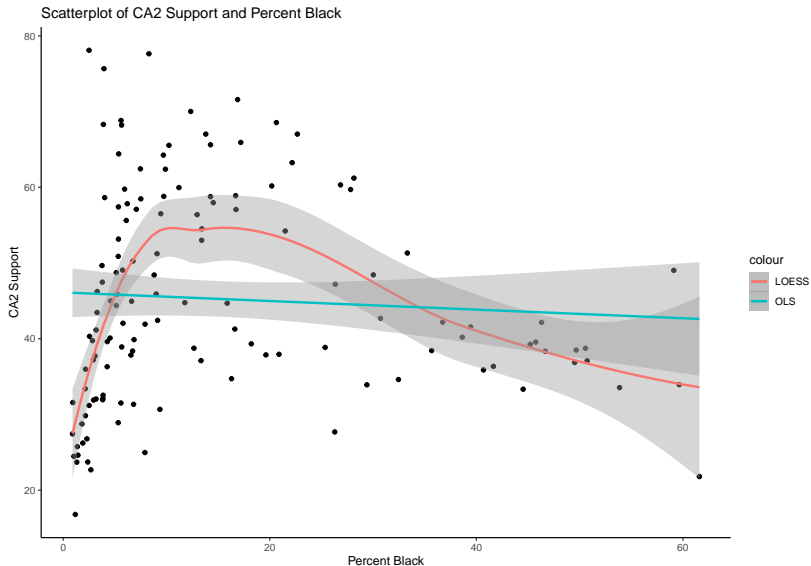


Spatial Patterns of Support

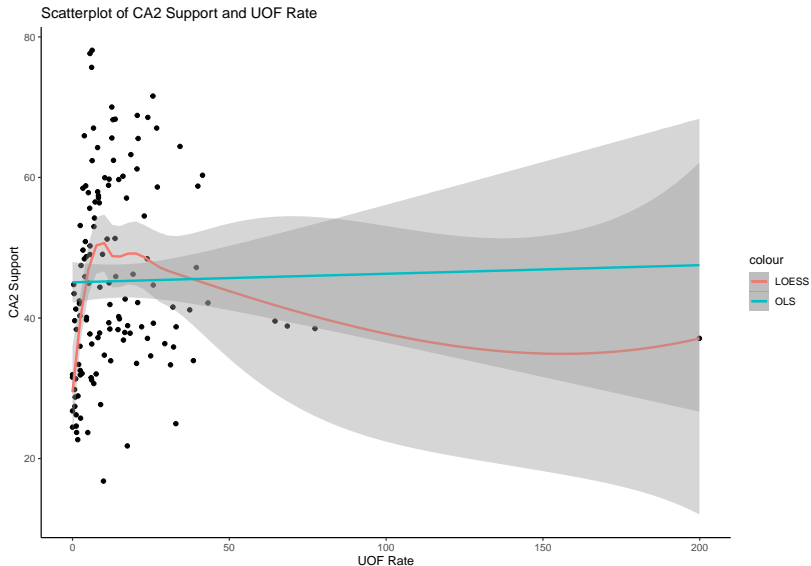
Figure 1: Support for MPLS Charter Amendment #2, 2021
MN Secretary of State



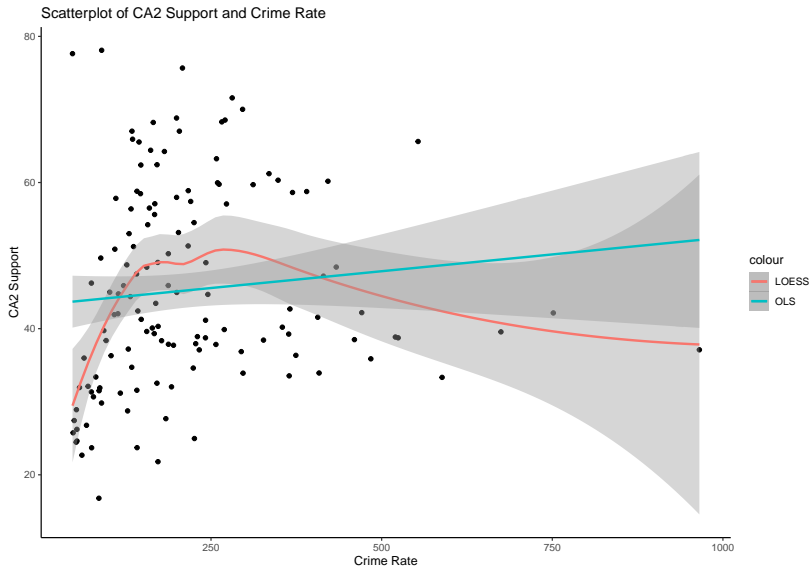
Bivariate Relationships: Race



Bivariate Relationships: Uses of Force



Bivariate Relationships: Crime



Bivariate Relationships: Political Ideology



Preliminary Multivariate Model

```
summary(m1_lag)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lagsarlm(formula = perc_yes ~ black_perc + I(black_perc^2), data = precinct_sf,
##          listw = mpls_w)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -19.161019  -3.701721   0.064326   2.885188  21.881843
##
## Type: lag
## Coefficients: (asymptotic standard errors)
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    3.7079228  2.1403043   1.7324 0.0831974
## black_perc      0.5135218  0.1380466   3.7199 0.0001993
## I(black_perc^2) -0.0115861  0.0025953  -4.4642 8.036e-06
##
## Rho: 0.86029, LR test value: 131.44, p-value: < 2.22e-16
## Asymptotic standard error: 0.042941
##      z-value: 20.034, p-value: < 2.22e-16
## Wald statistic: 401.37, p-value: < 2.22e-16
##
## Log likelihood: -462.5653 for lag model
## ML residual variance (sigma squared): 46.929, (sigma: 6.8504)
## Number of observations: 134
## Number of parameters estimated: 5
## AIC: 935.13, (AIC for lm: 1064.6)
## LM test for residual autocorrelation
## test value: 1.4891, p-value: 0.22235
```



Interaction Plots



Conclusions



Thank you!

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