

Experiences With, Perceptions, and Expectations of Law Enforcement and Support for Police Reform Efforts:

Results of a CSUF Campus Community Survey administered on behalf of CSUF PD Chief's Advisory Board

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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
INTRODUCTION	9
RESULTS	10
Sample Demographics	10
Table 1. Primary Identification of Survey Respondents.....	10
Table 2. College Affiliation of Survey Respondents	11
Table 3. Age of Survey Respondents.....	11
Figure 1. Gender Distribution of Survey Sample.....	12
Table 4. Race/Ethnic Identification of Survey Completers	12
Figure 2. Annual Household Income of Survey Respondents	13
Table 5. What law enforcement agency would respond if you called 911 from your residence?	13
Figure 3. Level of Perceived Crime in Respondents' Neighborhoods	14
Personal Experiences with Law Enforcement	14
Figure 4. Percent of respondents who are/were in LE or who have friends/family who are/were LE officers	15
Figure 5. Number of times respondents have had contact with police	16
Figure 6. Under what circumstances have you had contact with an officer during your lifetime? ...	17
Figure 7. Thinking of the officers you have had contact with, which agency or agencies did they work for?	18
Figure 8. How would you describe your encounter(s) with police?	19
Figure 9. Indicate whether an officer has ever... ..	20
Figure 10. From which departments have respondents experienced negative verbal interactions?	21
Figure 11. From which departments have respondents experienced displays of suspicion?	22
Figure 12. From which departments have respondents experienced threat of arrest?	23
Figure 13. From which departments have respondents experienced threat of bodily harm?.....	24
Figure 14. Perceived reasonableness of nine police officer behaviors.....	25
Figure 15. % of respondents who have experienced a negative verbal interaction with a police officer	26
Figure 16. % of respondents who experienced displays of suspicion by a police officer	27
Figure 17. % of respondents who have ever experienced threat of arrest	28
Figure 18. % of respondents who have ever experienced threat of bodily harm	29
Perceptions of Police Officers	29
Figure 19. Police promptly respond to calls for assistance.....	30

Figure 20. % strongly agreeing with statement CSUF PD promptly respond to calls for assistance ..	31
Figure 21. Police are effective in resolving problems that really concern people.....	32
Figure 22. % strongly agreeing with statement: CSUF PD are effective in resolving problems that really concern people.....	33
Figure 23. Police are doing a good job working together with community members to solve local problems	34
Figure 24. % strongly agreeing with statement: CSUF PD are doing a good job working together with community members to solve local problems.....	35
Figure 25. Police enforce laws consistently amongst all people in their jurisdiction	36
Figure 26. % strongly agreeing with statement: CSUF PD enforce laws consistently amongst all people in their jurisdiction	37
Figure 27. Police are doing a good job treating all community members with dignity and respect..	38
Figure 28. % strongly agreeing with statement: CSUF PD are doing a good job treating all community members with dignity and respect	39
Figure 29. Police take time to listen to people	40
Figure 30. % strongly agreeing with statement: CSUF PD take time to listen to people.....	41
Figure 31. Police explain their decisions to people they deal with	42
Figure 32. % strongly agreeing with statement: In general, CSUF UPD explain their decisions to people they agree with	43
Figure 33. Police are doing a good job being transparent with the people	44
Figure 34. % strongly agreeing with statement: In general, CSUF UPD are doing a good job being transparent with the people in their jurisdiction	45
Figure 35. Police use the right amount of force for each situation	46
Figure 36. % strongly agreeing with statement: In general, CSUF UPD use the right amount of force for each situation	47
Figure 37. Police are held accountable	48
Figure 38. % strongly agreeing with statement: In general, CSUF UPD are held accountable for their actions	49
Figure 39. Police are honest.....	50
Figure 40. % strongly agreeing with statement: In general, CSUF UPD are honest	51
Figure 41. I am likely to provide information to the police to help them find a suspected criminal .	52
Figure 42. % strongly agreeing with statement: I am likely to provide information to CSUF UPD to help them find a suspected criminal.....	53
Figure 43. In general, I feel comfortable speaking to a uniformed police officer	54
Figure 44. % strongly agreeing with statement: In general, I feel comfortable speaking to a CSUF UPD uniformed police officer	55

Figure 45. How many officers do you think engage in corrupt behavior?.....	56
Figure 46. % who feel that "most" police officers engage in corrupt behavior.....	57
Figure 47. How Many Officers do you Think Abuse Their Power?	58
Figure 48. % who feel that "most" police officers abuse their power.....	59
Figure 49. How many officers do you think engage in biased policing against minorities?	60
Figure 50. % who feel most police officers engage in biased policing.....	61
Figure 51. Overall, my opinion of police is.....	62
Figure 52. % whose opinion of CSUF UPD is "very positive"	63
Figure 53. I generally feel safe walking around at night	64
Figure 54. % who "strongly disagree" that they generally feel safe walking at night around the CSUF campus.....	65
Figure 55. % who "strongly agree" that they generally feel safe walking at night around the CSUF campus	66
Expectations of Police Officers	66
Figure 56. How important is it that police/sheriff's department respond to an active shooter situation?	66
Figure 57. How important is it that police investigate crime?.....	67
Figure 58. How important is it that police enforce drug and alcohol laws?.....	67
Figure 59. How important is it that police enforce traffic laws?	68
Figure 60. How important is it that police enforce public health regulations?	69
Figure 61. How important is it that police enforce municipal (city) codes or campus ordinances? ..	69
Figure 62. How important is it that police ensure safety of community?	70
Figure 63. How important is it that police maintain a constant visible presence to deter crime?	70
Figure 64. How important is it that police provide support for large events?	71
Figure 65. How important is it that police respond to mental health crisis call for services?.....	72
Figure 66. How important is it that police respond to calls for service that involve potentially suicidal persons?	72
Figure 67. How important is it that police assist individuals in need with non-emergency issues? ..	73
Figure 68. How important is it that police provide educational programs?.....	74
Figure 69. How important is it that police host outreach events?	74
Figure 70. How important is it that police provide safety escorts?.....	75
Figure 71. How important is it that police inform community of crime trends?.....	76
Figure 72. How important is it that police maintain a social media presence to communicate with community?	76

Figure 73. How important is it that police have sworn (armed) officers?	77
Figure 74. How important is it that CSUF PD... ..	78
Perceptions about Police Reform	78
Figure 75. How would you rate your support for current police reform efforts?	79
Figure 76. % of respondents who "strongly support" current police reform efforts	80
Figure 77. Support for various measures to reduce deadly force encounters	81
Figure 78. % who "strongly" support cutting funds to police departments to fund social services... ..	82
Figure 79. % "strongly support" hiring officers from more diverse backgrounds	83
Figure 80. % "strongly" support outfitting all officers with body worn cameras	84
Figure 81. % "strongly" support implementing an early warning system to identify problem officers	85
Figure 82. Characteristics related to support for banning the use of no-knock warrants.....	86
Figure 83. % "strongly" support narrowing the application of qualified immunity.....	87
Figure 84. % "strongly" support decertifying officers for misconduct.....	88
Figure 85. % "strongly" support requiring agencies to report names of fired officers to national database.....	89
Figure 86. % "strongly" support for requiring officers to carry personal liability insurance	90
Figure 87. % "strongly" support dis-arming the police	91
Figure 88. Should police officers be required to earn a college degree?	92
Figure 89. % who believe a BA should be required for becoming a police officer	93
Figure 90. How respondents classify the job of police officers	94
Figure 91. Messages respondents received about police officers when they were children.....	94
Figure 92. Characteristics of respondents whose parents taught them mixed messaging about police officers.....	95
Figure 93. Laws are made to be broken.....	96
Figure 94. % "strongly" disagree laws are meant to be broken	97
Figure 95. Do you think deaths of Black Americans during encounters with police in recent years are... ..	98
Figure 96. % who believe deaths of black Americans during encounters with police in recent years are signs of a broader problem.....	99
Figure 97. Is it possible to be anti-racist and still support the police/the institution of policing? ...	100
Figure 98. % Yes, it is possible to be anti-racist and still support police	101
Figure 99. I would describe my support for the social justice movement as... ..	102
Figure 100. I would describe my support for the social justice movement as highly supportive	103

SUMMARY	103
Appendix A.	107
Survey of CSU Fullerton Community Members’ Perceptions of Law Enforcement.....	107
Appendix B	124
Table 6. Population and Survey Sample Totals by Gender	124
Table 7. Population and Survey Sample Totals by College	124

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Social Science Research Center (SSRC) at CSUF was contracted by researchers at CSUF along with the University Police (UPD) to administer an online survey to a sample of CSUF students, faculty, and staff in the early spring of 2021. The broad goal of the survey was to assess the campus community members' perceptions of law enforcement (LE), past experiences with LE, and levels of support for police reform. Between February 4th and March 1st, 2021, 1,445 surveys, a response rate of 11.0%, were completed. While the executive summary highlights the study's overall findings, it is important to note that several of these general findings exhibit interesting differences based on the demographic characteristics of the respondents. While some of these differences are noted here, a discussion of the majority of these are saved for the remainder of the report. Looking at the sample as a whole, the results of the survey find that:

- 46.1% of the survey sample has some affiliation with law enforcement (LE). That is they were/are in law enforcement themselves or have a friend(s)/family in law enforcement.
- The largest proportion of respondents has had contact with a police officer between 1 and 3 times.
- The most common reason for coming into contact with a police officer is being pulled over for traffic enforcement purposes, being assisted during a car accident/disabled vehicle, or during a casual conversation during a community event.
- Respondents were most likely to have come into contact with officers from their neighborhoods, followed by officers from other LE agencies, and CSUF UPD officers.
- Asked to rate their interaction with the police they came in contact with, respondents gave the most favorable ratings to CSUF UPD, followed by police in

their neighborhood and other law enforcement officers.

- Asked whether they had experienced 14 different types of officer behaviors, the majority of respondents indicate an officer has treated them with dignity/respect, has explained the reason for their actions, and has offered them useful/needed resources.
- Negative experiences with law enforcement were far less common, but still present in the study sample. For example, 10.2% of the survey sample has had a gun pointed at them and/or had bodily harm used against them to the point that they required medical attention. Black respondents were more likely than respondents who identified as Hispanic/Latinx, Asian or White to have experienced this type of behavior. Men and those of other genders were more likely to have been exposed to this behavior relative to women. Thirty five to 44 year olds were more likely to have experienced this behavior than respondents in older and younger age categories. Interestingly, those with an affiliation to (LE) were more likely to have experienced this behavior than those without this affiliation.
- Across 17 different criteria, respondents rate CSUF UPD more favorably than police in their neighborhood, police in Southern California, and U.S. police in general.
- 62.0% of the survey sample reports feeling safe walking around campus at night. However, women and those of other genders report feeling less safe than men doing so. White respondents feel safer walking the CSUF campus than do Hispanic/Latinx, Asian, and African American respondents. Students feel less safe walking around campus at night than do faculty, staff and administrators.
- Respondents feel it is most important that CSUF UPD officers respond to active shooter situations, ensure the safety of the community, and investigate crimes. They

felt it least important that campus police assist individuals with non-emergency issues, host outreach events, and provide educational efforts.

- Nearly half of survey respondents support current police reform efforts.
- When looking at strategies that might serve to reduce deadly force encounters with police, survey completers are most supportive of increased de-escalation training for officers, outfitting all officers with body-worn cameras, and implementation of an early warning system to identify problem officers. They were least supportive of dis-arming officers, reducing police budgets and requiring officers to carry personal liability insurance.

- Nearly 50% of survey completers received positive messaging about police officers from their parents when they were children, while nearly a third received mixed messaging and less than 5% received negative messaging.
- Nearly half of the survey sample believes the deaths of Black Americans during encounters with police in recent years points to a larger problem.
- The majority of survey completers feel it is possible to be anti-racist and support the institution of policing at the same time.
- Finally, nearly half of the sample is “highly supportive” of the social justice movement.

INTRODUCTION

Recently, multiple incidents involving the use of force by police officers have caused the public, and in turn elected officials, to call for increased transparency and accountability in police activities as well as major police reform. Researchers at California State University, Fullerton (CSUF), along with the CSUF University Police Department (UPD), were interested in learning about campus community members' perceptions of law enforcement (LE), past experiences with LE, and levels of support for police reform. More specifically, researchers at CSUF sought to: (1) determine how campus community members perceive LE (including U.S. LE in general, LE in Southern California, their neighborhood police, and CSUF UPD) and whether perceptions vary by race/ethnicity, gender, age, socio-economic status (SES), or prior contact with LE; (2) identify the tasks/activities campus community members expect LE to perform; (3) describe campus community members' previous experiences with LE; and (4) ascertain campus community members' support for various police reforms and whether support varies by race/ethnicity, gender, age, SES, or prior contact with LE.

To this end, the Social Science Research Center (SSRC) at CSUF was contracted to administer an online survey to a sample of CSUF community members in the early spring of 2021. The population of inference for the current study is all CSUF students, faculty, and staff. Given that CSUF students are frequently solicited to complete various university-related surveys throughout the year, a sampling approach was chosen over a census to minimize survey fatigue among students and prevent a lowered response rate. To accomplish this, the CSUF Office of Assessment and Institutional Effectiveness furnished the SSRC with a file containing the email addresses of a randomly selected 20% of the CSUF student body. In total, 7,709 students were contained in this list. Given the historically tense relationship between LE and certain sub-populations, the research team wanted to ensure that these populations had a chance to express their insights and opinions through this survey. To accomplish this, a generic survey link was shared with the directors of various affinity groups on campus to circulate with their student members as well as student leaders of 25 student clubs associated with the affinity groups. These affinity groups included:

- BSU (AARC)
- Latinx Community Resource Center (LCRC)
- Asian/Pacific American Resource Center
- LGBTQ
- Dreamers
- Male Student Initiative
- Guardian Scholars
- Project Rebound
- Veterans
- ASI Leaders
- Student Athletes
- Students living on campus
- Campus majors with the highest proportion of Pell Grant recipients, first generation students, and underrepresented minorities (CHIC, CRJU, HUSR, SOCI, and SPAN).

A census approach was utilized to survey faculty and staff. To accomplish this, the Department of Human Resources, Diversity, and Inclusion (HRDI) furnished the SSRC with a comprehensive list of all

CSUF faculty and staff working for the state. This list, containing 3,556 email addresses, served as the sample frame for the current study. Additionally, an anonymous link was sent to 25 student clubs associated with at least one of the affinity groups listed. It should be noted that staff working for the CSUF Auxiliary Services Corporation (ASC) were not included in this list.

Researchers at CSUF designed the survey (See Appendix A for reproduction of survey) and SSRC staff programmed it into Qualtrics. The survey was administered between February 4th and March 1st, 2021. In total, 1,445 surveys were completed. Of the 7,709 students who were randomly selected to participate in the survey, 545 (7.1%) completed it. Of the 3,556 faculty invited to participate, 653 (18.4%) submitted responses. Finally, 237 students and 9 faculty/staff ($n = 246$) completed via anonymous link. The margin of error for the population estimates was plus or minus 2.79 percentage points with a confidence level of 95%. However, the margin of error was wider for sub-population estimates.

While the sample as a whole is roughly representative of the population from which it was drawn, there are some exceptions. Specifically, females and those affiliated with the College of Humanities and Social Sciences are overrepresented in the study sample. In order to address these imbalances, the survey sample was weighted by gender and college affiliation when producing population estimates. A description of the discrepancy between the population and survey sample, along with the weighting procedures used, can be found in Appendix B. The remainder of the report details the results of the survey starting with respondent demographics.

RESULTS

Sample Demographics

As shown in Table 1, over half of the survey sample consists of students ($n = 782$; 54.2%), followed by staff ($n = 326$; 22.6%) and faculty ($n = 289$; 20.0%). Forty-seven individuals (3.3%) in the survey sample identify as administrators.

Table 1. Primary Identification of Survey Respondents

<i>Category</i>	Count	%
<i>Student</i>	782	54.2
<i>Staff</i>	326	22.6
<i>Faculty</i>	289	20.0
<i>Administrator</i>	47	3.3
	1,444	100.0

As displayed in Table 2, the largest percentage of survey respondents ($n = 465$; 40.0%) are affiliated with the College of Humanities and Social Sciences, while the next largest proportions belong to the Colleges of Health and Human Development ($n = 168$; 14.5%) and Business and Economics ($n = 137$; 11.8%). These three colleges are also the largest three colleges in the CSUF campus.

**Table 2. College Affiliation of Survey Respondents
(Staff not Included)**

<i>College</i>	Count	%
<i>Humanities and Social Sciences</i>	465	40.0
<i>Health and Human Development</i>	168	14.5
<i>Business and Economics</i>	137	11.8
<i>Natural Science and Mathematics</i>	95	8.2
<i>Communications</i>	80	6.9
<i>Arts</i>	77	6.6
<i>Education</i>	69	5.9
	1,162 ¹	100.0

The largest proportion of the survey sample is made up of 17-24 ($n = 564$; 39.4%) year-olds, followed by 25-34 year-olds ($n = 263$; 18.4%). This finding reflects the fact that the majority of the survey sample is comprised of students. The remainder of the age distribution is depicted in Table 3.

Table 3. Age of Survey Respondents

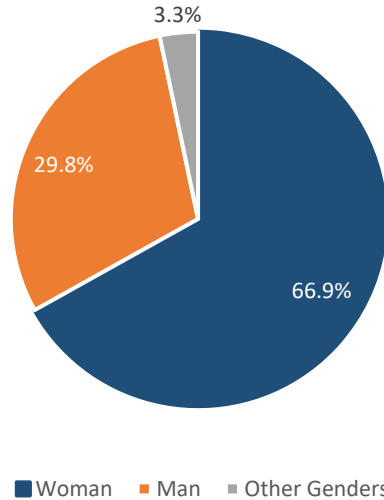
<i>Age Group</i>	Count	%
<i>17-24</i>	564	39.4
<i>25-34</i>	263	18.4
<i>35-44</i>	221	15.5
<i>45-54</i>	215	15.0
<i>55+</i>	167	11.7
	1,445	100.0

As shown in Figure 1, the majority of the survey sample is female ($n = 930$; 66.9%), while slightly under a third is male ($n = 414$; 29.8%). Forty-seven (3.3%) belong to some “other” gender including agender, genderqueer, gender fluid, transgender or binary.² Forty-seven respondents declined to provide a response.

¹ Staff are not affiliated with any college.

² This report will refer to these as “of other genders” from here on.

Figure 1. Gender Distribution of Survey Sample



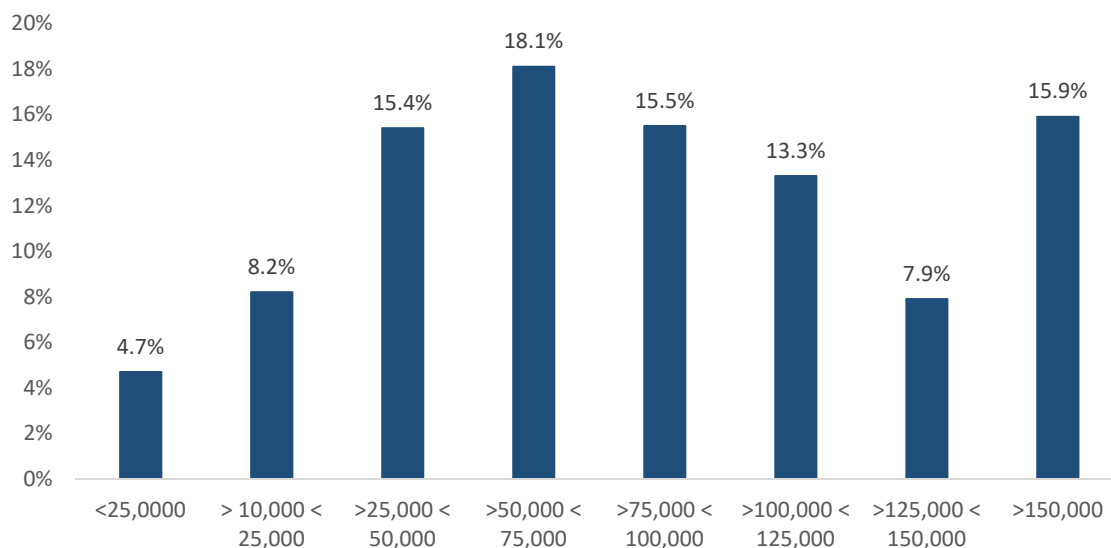
The largest proportion of respondents self-identify as Hispanic/Latinx ($n = 493$; 36.9%), followed by White/ European American ($n = 437$; 32.7%), and Asian ($n = 257$; 19.2%). A significantly smaller number of respondents identify as African American/Black ($n = 62$; 4.6%). Those whose ethnic/racial group was not listed in the survey, who are Middle Eastern/Arab American, Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and Native American/American Indian/Alaskan Native complete the distribution as shown in Table 3. One hundred eight respondents chose not to share their ethnic/racial identification.

Table 4. Race/Ethnic Identification of Survey Completers

<i>College</i>	Count	%
<i>Hispanic/Latinx</i>	493	36.9
<i>White/European American</i>	437	32.7
<i>Asian American</i>	257	19.2
<i>African American/Black</i>	62	4.6
<i>Not listed</i>	42	3.1
<i>Middle Eastern/Arab American</i>	28	2.1
<i>Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander</i>	12	0.9
<i>Native American/American Indian/Alaskan Native</i>	6	0.4
	1,337	100.0

Figure 2 illustrates that the largest proportion of survey respondents ($n = 252$; 18.1%) have an annual household income of between \$50,001 and \$74,999 per year, followed by the next largest proportions whose households' earn over \$150,000 ($n = 222$; 15.9%), between \$75,000 and \$99,999 ($n = 216$; 15.5%), and between \$25,000 and \$49,999 ($n = 215$; 15.4%) a year.

Figure 2. Annual Household Income of Survey Respondents



As shown in Table 5, 14.8% of survey respondents ($n = 192$) would rely on Fullerton PD to respond in the event that they called 911, while 47.1% would rely on another police/sheriff's department in Orange County. Slightly greater than 20% of respondents ($n = 291$; 22.3%) identify an agency in LA County as their local LEA, while the remainder identify agencies in Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego County. Other local LE agencies are located in Ventura County.

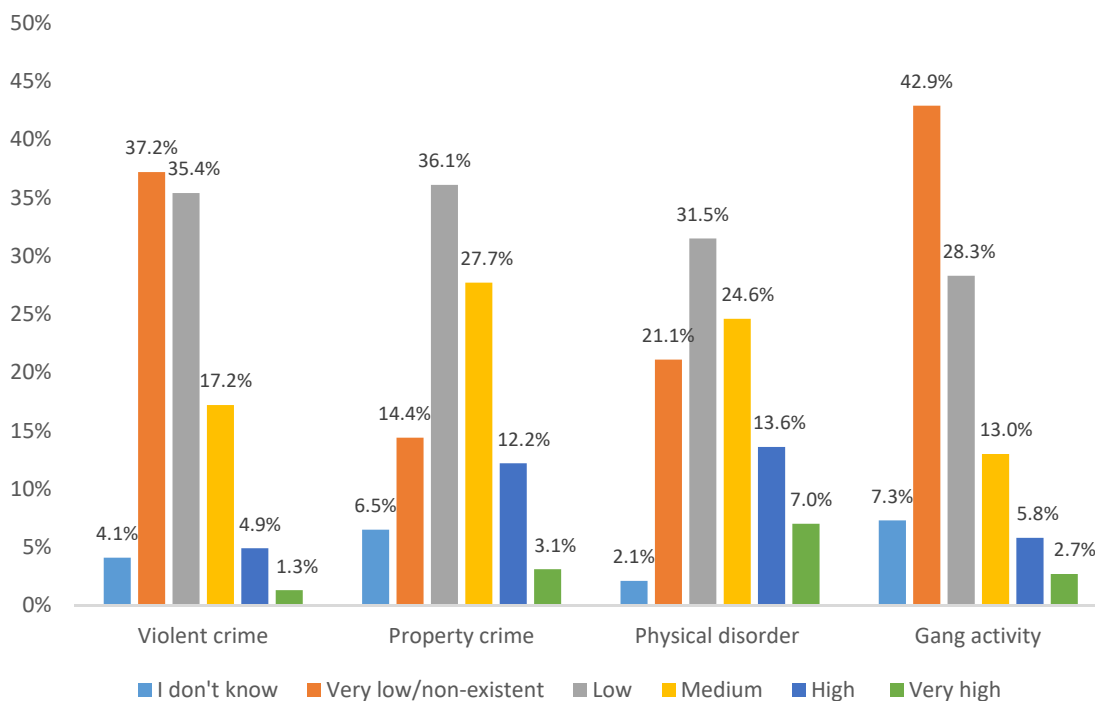
Table 5. What law enforcement agency would respond if you called 911 from your residence?

<i>Location of Law Enforcement Agency</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Fullerton</i>	192	14.8
<i>Other Orange County</i>	613	47.1
<i>LA County</i>	291	22.3
<i>Riverside County</i>	96	7.3
<i>San Bernardino County</i>	74	5.7
<i>San Diego County</i>	33	2.5
<i>Other</i>	3	0.2
<i>Total</i>	1391	100.0

Figure 3 illustrates respondents' perception of the amount of violent crime, property crime, physical disorder, and gang activity in their neighborhood. As shown, respondents view violent crime and gang activity to be less problematic in their neighborhoods as indicated by the large proportions who rate the frequency of these activities to be "very low/nonexistent," and "low" and the smaller proportions who rate the frequency of these activities to be "high" or "very high." On the other hand, respondents view property crime and physical disorder (e.g. trash, vandalism, and homelessness) to be more problematic, as indicated by the smaller proportions who rate these activities as being "very low/nonexistent" in their

neighborhood and the larger proportions who rate these activities as existing at a “medium,” “high” or “very high” levels in their neighborhoods.

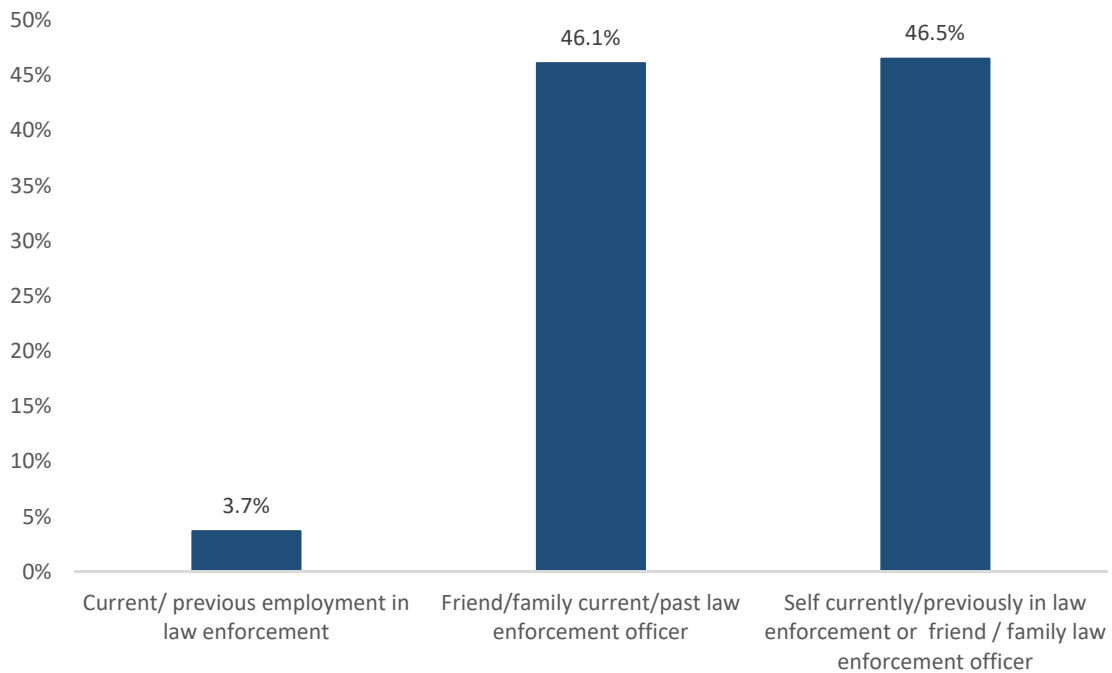
Figure 3. Level of Perceived Crime in Respondents’ Neighborhoods



Personal Experiences with Law Enforcement

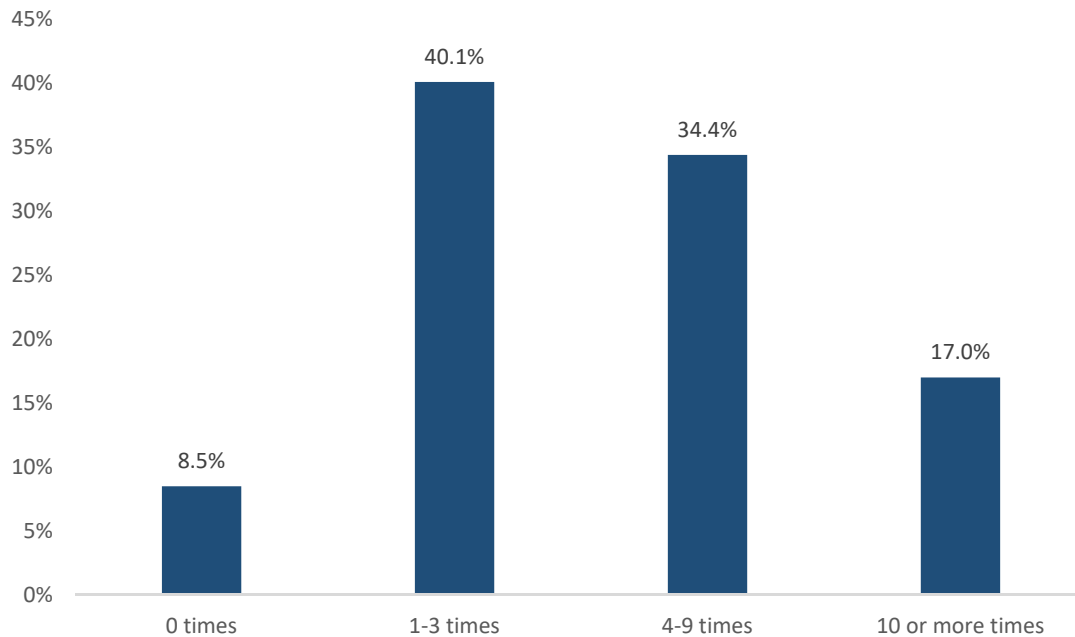
As shown in Figure 4, 3.7% of respondents report currently or previously working in LE, while 46.1% report having friends/ family who are/were LE officers. Taken together, 46.5% of respondents either currently work/have previously worked in LE or have friends/family members who were/currently affiliated with this profession.

Figure 4. Percent of respondents who are/were in LE or who have friends/family who are/were LE officers



As shown in Figure 5, the largest proportion of respondents have had contact with a police officer between one and three times ($n = 557$; 40.1%), followed by the second largest proportion ($n = 479$; 34.4%) who have had contact with the police between four and nine times. Less than 10% of survey respondents have never had an interaction with a LE officer.

Figure 5. Number of times respondents have had contact with police



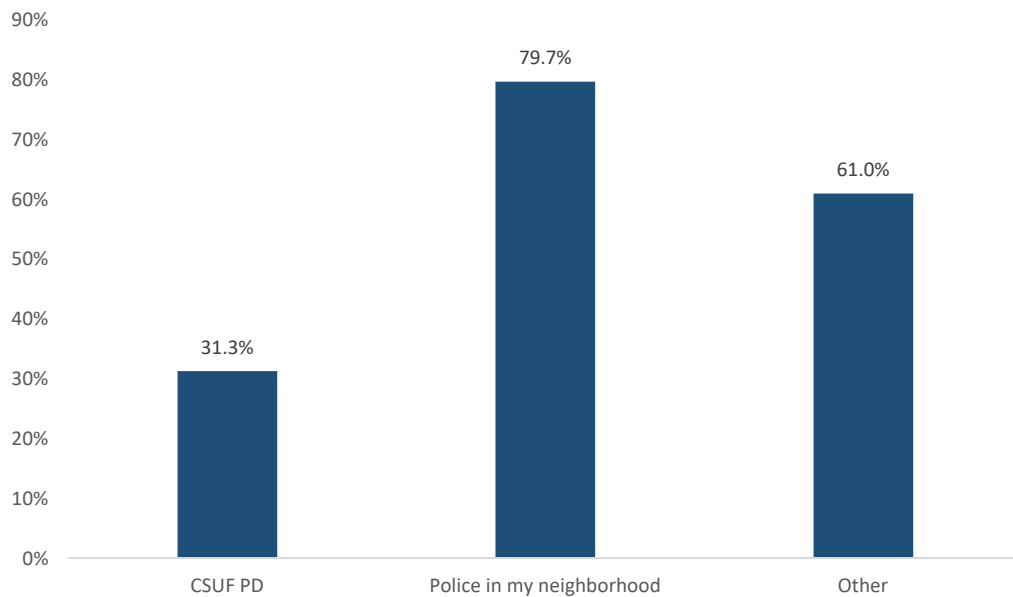
Asked about the circumstances under which they came in contact with an officer, the largest proportion of respondents, not surprisingly, report they were pulled over by an officer for traffic enforcement purposes ($n = 829$; 59.6%). The next largest proportions came into contact with an officer because they were involved in an accident/had a disabled vehicle ($n = 711$; 51.1%) and through a casual conversation at a community event ($n = 691$; 49.7%). The remaining results are presented in Figure 6.

Figure 6. Under what circumstances have you had contact with an officer during your lifetime?



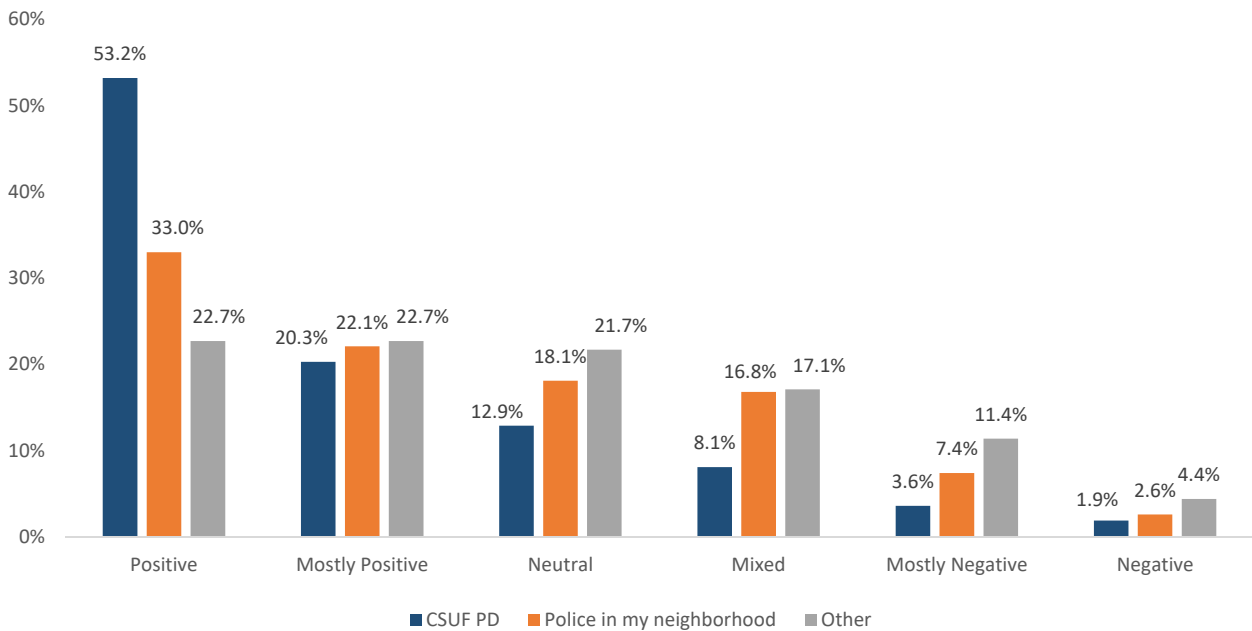
Figure 7 shows that of those who report previous contact with LE officers during their lifetime, the majority have had contact with police in their neighborhood ($n = 1015$; 79.7%). The next largest proportion, 61.0% ($n = 777$), report having contact with some “other” LE agency and little more than a third ($n = 399$; 31.3%) report contact with CSUF UPD.

Figure 7. Thinking of the officers you have had contact with, which agency or agencies did they work for?



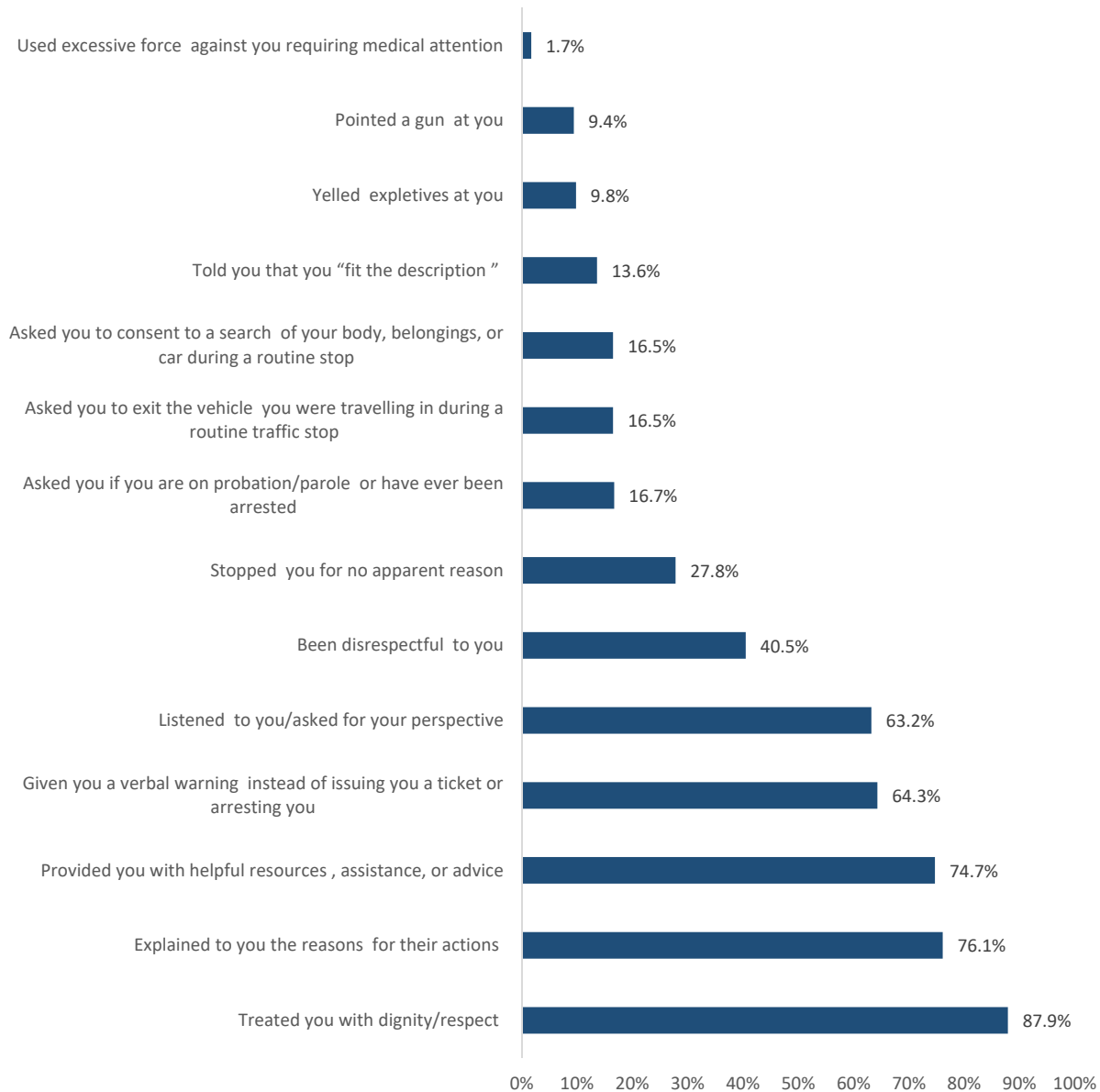
Next, respondents who had contact with LE were asked to rate those encounters. The results are depicted in Figure 8. As shown, although respondents report the least amount of contact with CSUF UPD, they rate their experience with them most favorably. Although respondents rate them less favorably than they do CSUF UPD, overall they describe their encounters with their neighborhood police as still mostly favorable. The encounters respondents had with “other” police departments, however, were far more variable indicating more mixed sentiments.

Figure 8. How would you describe your encounter(s) with police?



The next item on the survey instrument asked respondents to indicate whether they had ever experienced 14 different interactions with police officers. These interactions ranged from being treated with dignity and respect to having “a gun pointed at you.” As illustrated in Figure 9, the largest proportion of respondents indicate that an officer has treated them with dignity and respect ($n = 1002$; 87.9%), followed by 76.1% ($n = 794$) who note that an officer has explained to them the reason for their actions, and 74.7% ($n = 780$) who have been provided assistance or resources by a police officer. The smallest proportions of respondents experienced an officer yelling expletives at them ($n = 107$; 9.8%), pointing a gun at them ($n = 95$; 9.4%) and using excessive force against them to the point that they required medical attention ($n = 17$; 1.7%).

Figure 9. Indicate whether an officer has ever...

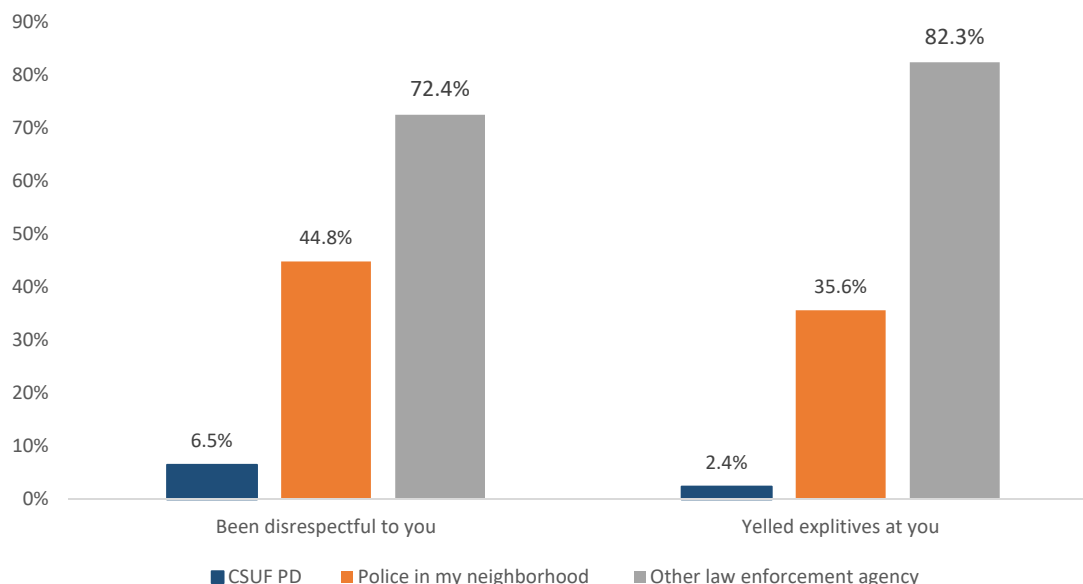


A new variable "Negative experience with LE" was created by taking respondents who have ever experienced any of the negative interactions with a LE officer depicted in Figure 9 (minus being disrespected by an officer) and giving them a code of "1," representing the presence of a negative experience with an officer. Those respondents who do not report experiencing any of these interactions were given a code of "0," representing the absence of a negative experience with an officer. In total, 473 (40.2%) of the survey sample reports having a negative experience with a police officer at some point in their life, while 704 (50.8%) do not.

For all experiences, with the exception of the four positive experiences depicted in Figure 9³, a follow-up item in the survey asked respondents to indicate which department they had the experience with (CSUF UPD, police in their neighborhood, or some other LE agency) and whether they believe the action of the officer was justified.

Figure 10 shows that respondents who had an officer yell expletives at them have most commonly experienced this with some other LE agency ($n = 88$; 82.3%), followed by police in their neighborhood ($n = 38$; 35.6%). Respondents seldom report having experienced these behaviors from CSUF UPD ($n = 3$; 2.4%). The same pattern emerged with respect to respondents' experiences of being treated disrespectfully. That is they are most likely to have experienced being treated disrespectfully by an officer from some other LE agency ($n = 304$; 72.4%), followed by an officer in their neighborhood ($n = 191$; 44.4%) and least often by a CSUF UPD officer ($n = 28$; 6.5%).

Figure 10. From which departments have respondents experienced negative verbal interactions?



As shown in Figure 11, of those who have ever been stopped for no reason, the largest proportion report having been done so by an officer from some other police department ($n = 190$; 65.2%), followed by police in their neighborhood ($n = 139$; 48.0%). Less than 5% of these respondents ($n = 11$; 3.9%) say they have been stopped for no reason by CSUF UPD. Nearly equal proportions of those who had been told they “fit the description” of a suspicious or wanted person had been told this by some other LE agency ($n = 74$; 56.0%) and police in their neighborhood ($n = 71$; 54.0%). Only 3.3% ($n = 4$) have been told this same statement by a CSUF UPD officer. Among those who have ever been asked if they were on probation/parole or if they have ever been arrested, 63.2% ($n = 101$) report this had been asked of them

³ The positive experiences in Figure 65 are as follows: (1) treated you with dignity and respect; (2) explained to you the reason for their actions; (3) provided you with helpful resources, assistance, or advice; and (4) gave you a verbal warning instead of issuing you a ticket or arresting you.

by some other LE agency, while 50.9% ($n = 82$) point to a police in their neighborhood. Less than 1% ($n = 1$; 0.5) of respondents who have found themselves in this situation report it was a CSUF UPD officer who asked this of them.

Figure 11. From which departments have respondents experienced displays of suspicion?

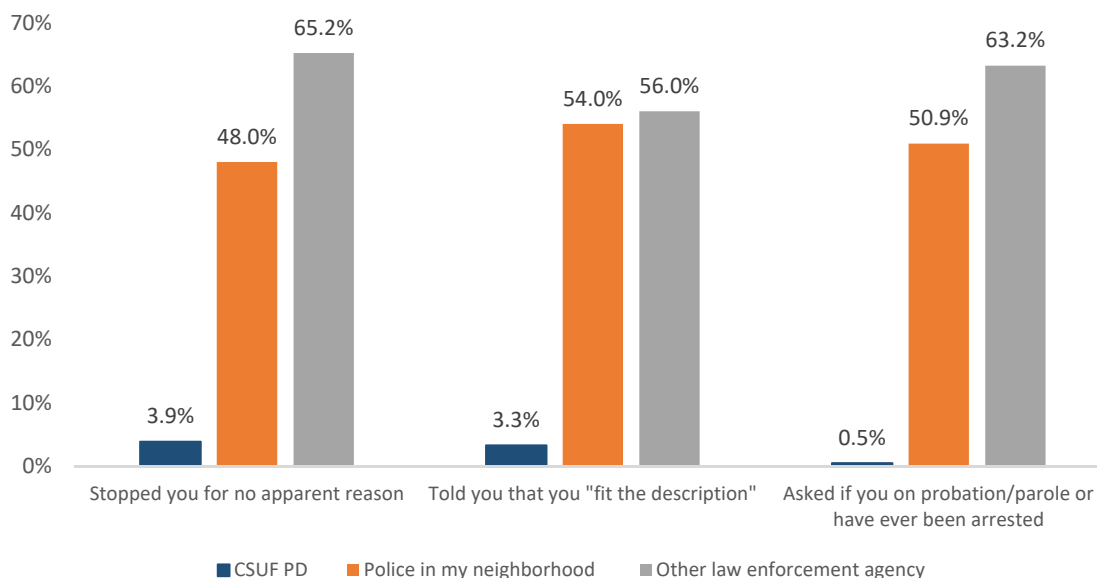
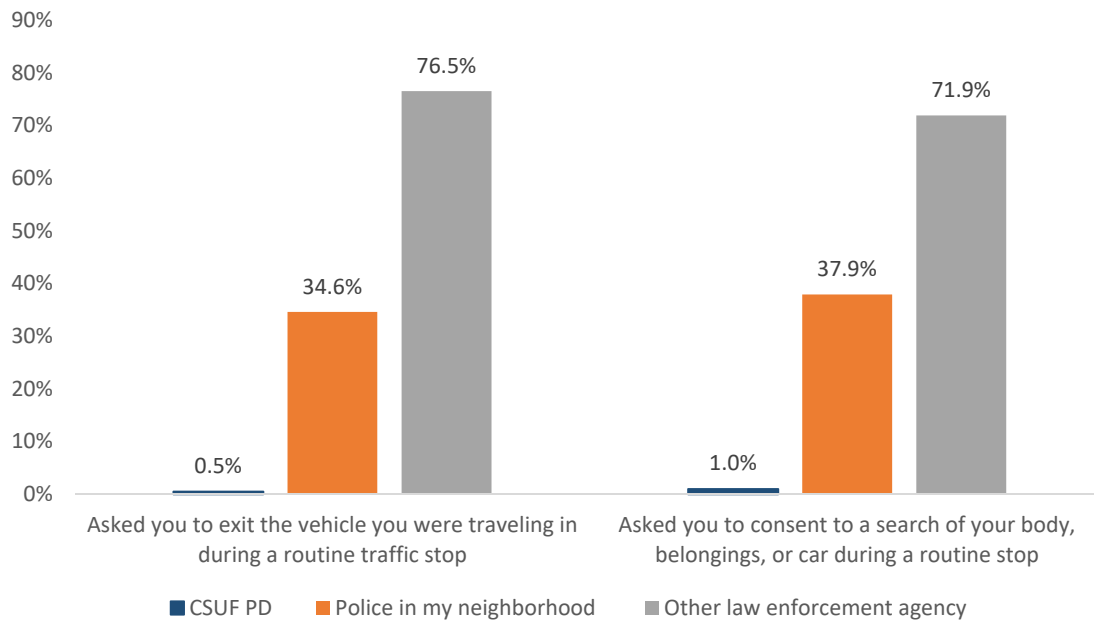


Figure 12 shows that among those that were ever asked to exit a vehicle they were traveling in during a routine traffic stop, the majority say they were told do so by some other LE agency ($n = 122$; 76.4%). The next largest proportion were told to do so by an officer in their neighborhood ($n = 55$; 34.6%). A negligible percentage report being told to exit a vehicle they were traveling in by a CSUF UPD officer ($n = 1$; 0.5%). The same pattern emerges when looking at respondents who have ever been asked to consent to have their body, belongings, or car searched during a routine stop, as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12. From which departments have respondents experienced threat of arrest?



Among those who ever had a gun pointed at them, 67.7% ($n = 64$) report this occurred at the hands of some other LE agency, while 42.6% ($n = 41$) report it was a police in their neighborhood who had done so. Three and four tenths percent ($n = 3$) note that a CSUF UPD has pointed a gun at them at some point. Slightly less than 60% ($n = 10$) of those who had excessive force used against them report that some other LE agency had taken this action. Nearly half of those who had excessive force of this degree used against them report it occurring at the hands of police in their neighborhood ($n = 8$). Four percent ($n = 1$) report that a CSUF UPD officer used excessive force against them (See Figure 13).

Figure 13. From which departments have respondents experienced threat of bodily harm?

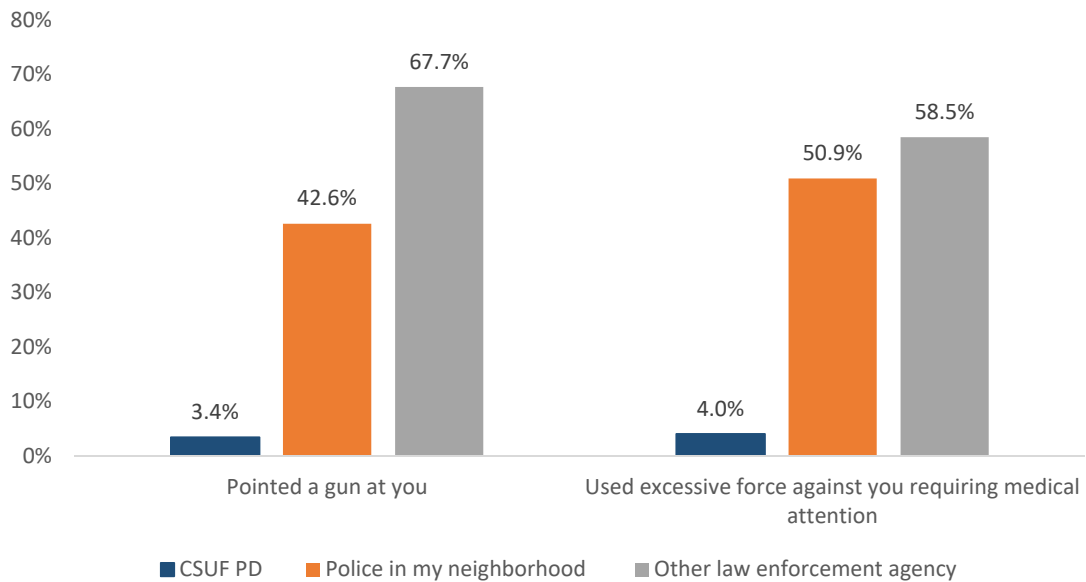
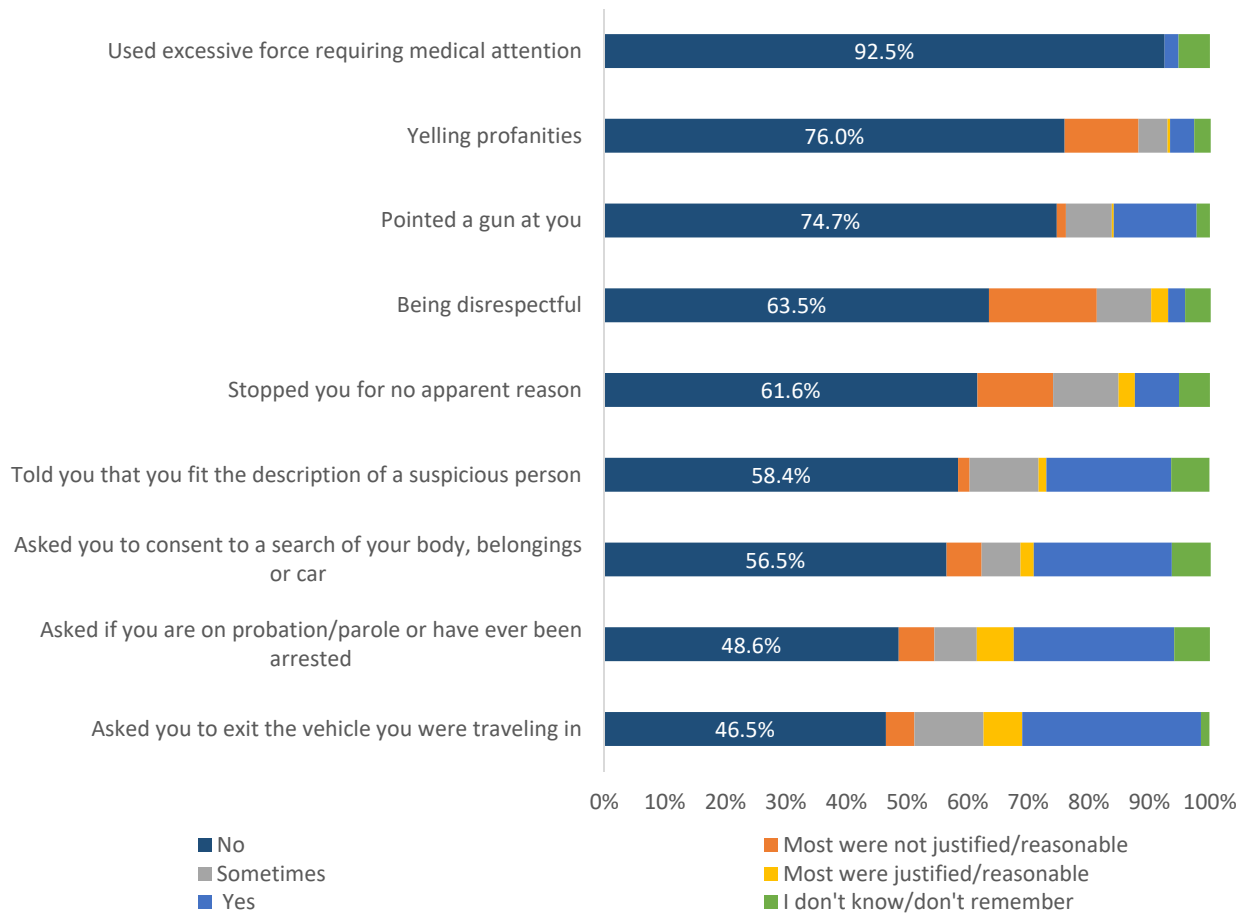


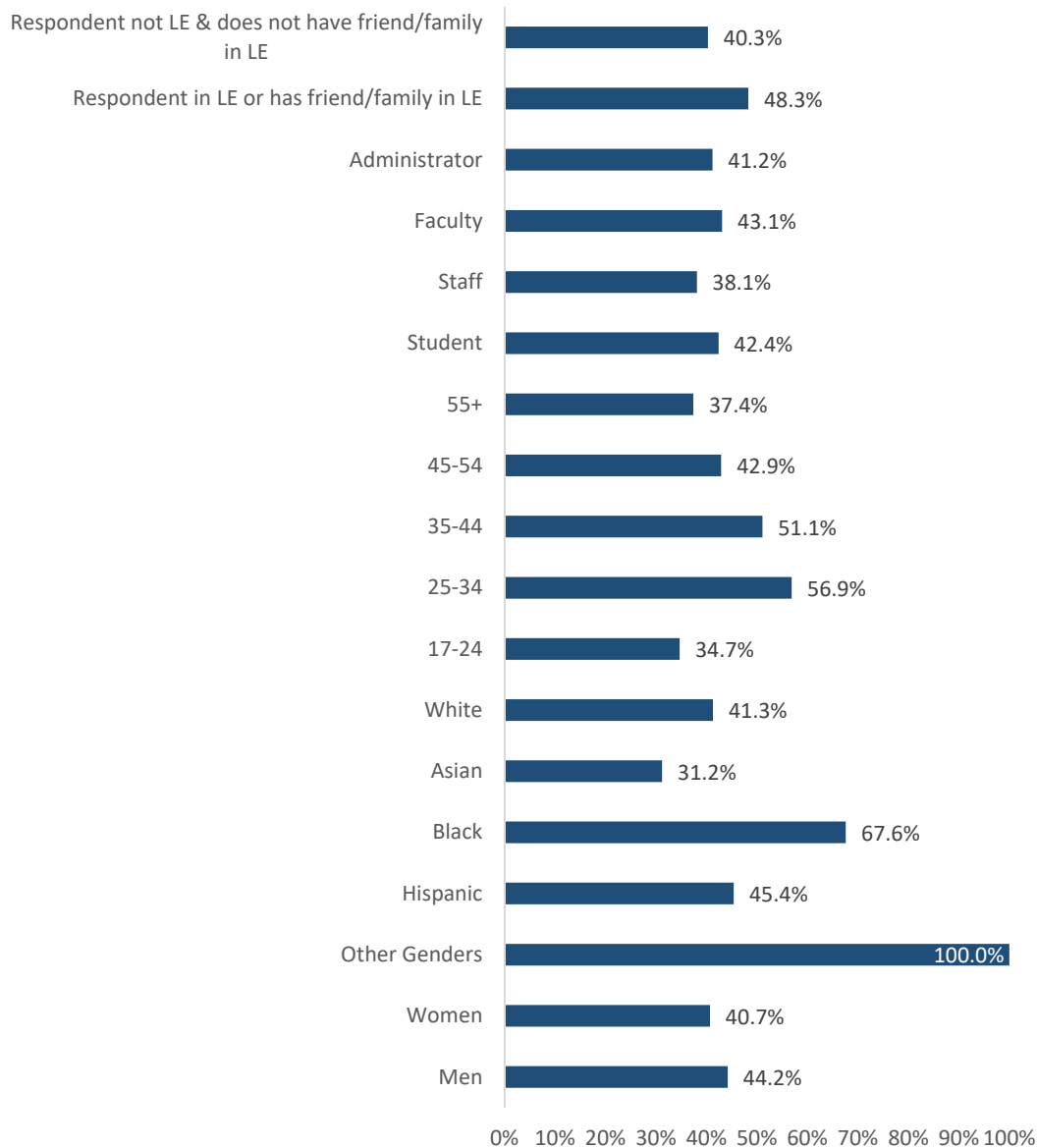
Figure 14 depicts the reasonableness respondents ascribe to each of the nine officer behaviors previously discussed using the following scale: “no,” “most were not justified / reasonable (if it happened more than once),” “sometimes (if it happened more than once),” “most were justified and reasonable (if it happened more than once)” and “yes.” As shown, respondents are least likely to view the use of excessive force as justified and reasonable ($n = 15$; 92.5%), followed by yelling profanities ($n = 81$; 76.0%), and having a gun pointed at them ($n = 71$; 74.7%). Respondents feel police officers were most justified in asking them to exit the car they were traveling in ($n = 74$; 46.5%), if they were on probation/parole or if they had ever been arrested ($n = 78$; 48.6%), and to consent to a search of their body, belongings or car ($n = 90$; 56.5%).

Figure 14. Perceived reasonableness of nine police officer behaviors



Respondents who report ever been treated disrespectfully by a police officer and those who had ever had expletives/profanities yelled at them by an officer were aggregated and a new variable was created: “exposure to negative verbal interactions.” In total, 42.3% ($n = 436$) of the sample who report having had some type of interaction with police had been exposed to this type of police behavior in their lifetime. As shown in Figure 15, a greater proportion of men say they have had negative verbal interactions with an officer at some point in their life compared to women. However, relative to men, a significantly larger proportion of those belonging to the other genders have experienced this type of interaction with an officer. Whites and Hispanics are more likely to have experienced a negative verbal interaction with a police officer relative to Asian respondents; however, a significantly larger proportion of Black respondents report being exposed to this type of interaction compared to both Hispanics and Whites. Those between the ages of 25 to 44 are more likely to have experienced a negative verbal interaction with a police officer than respondents belonging to the older and younger categories. A greater proportion of students report experiencing a negative verbal interaction with a police officer in their lifetime than staff. Faculty, however, are more likely than students, staff, and administrators to have had this kind of experience with an officer. Interestingly, those who are/were in LE or have friends/family in the profession are more likely to have experienced a negative verbal interaction with a police officer compared to those who are not/were not in LE and do not have friends/family in LE.

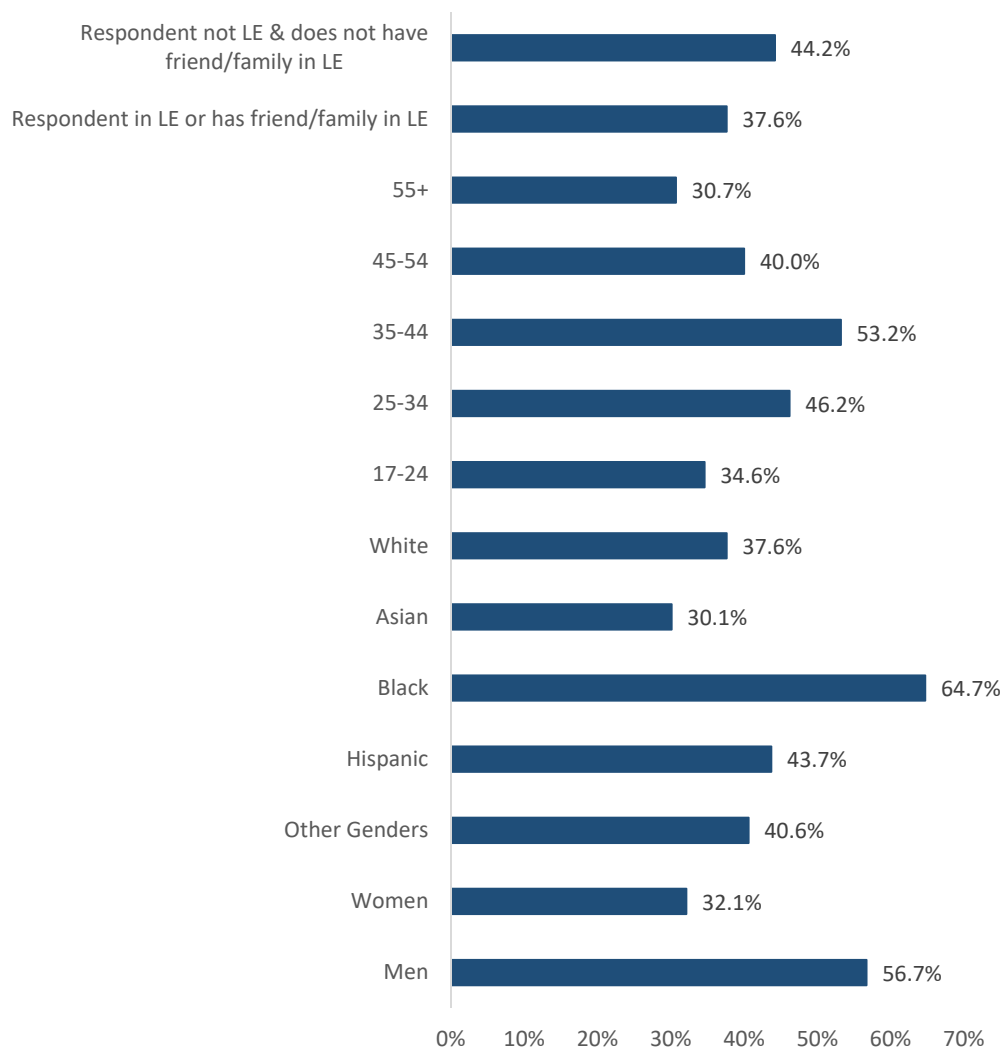
Figure 15. % of respondents who have experienced a negative verbal interaction with a police officer



A second variable, “experiencing displays of suspicion,” was created by combining respondents who report being stopped for no apparent reason with those who had been told they “fit the description,” and those who had been asked if they were on probation/parole or if they had ever been arrested. In total, 380 (39.7%) report being subject to one or more of these types of experiences. As shown in Figure 16, a significantly higher proportion of men than women report having been subject to displays of suspicion by a LE officer. Those of another gender are also more likely than women to be subject to this type of behavior. While Whites and Hispanics report being the subject of an officer’s suspicion more often than Asians, Blacks are much more likely to report being the subject of an officer’s suspicion than Whites. Age was related to this variable, but not in a linear fashion. Rather, those on the upper and lower ends of the age distribution are least likely to report being the subject of an officer’s suspicion,

while those in the very middle of the age distribution, the 35-44 year old age category, are most likely to report being subject to this behavior. Interestingly, a greater proportion of those who are/were in LE or who have friends/family in the profession report having experienced this type of behavior from a police officer compared to those who are not in LE and do not have friends/family in LE.

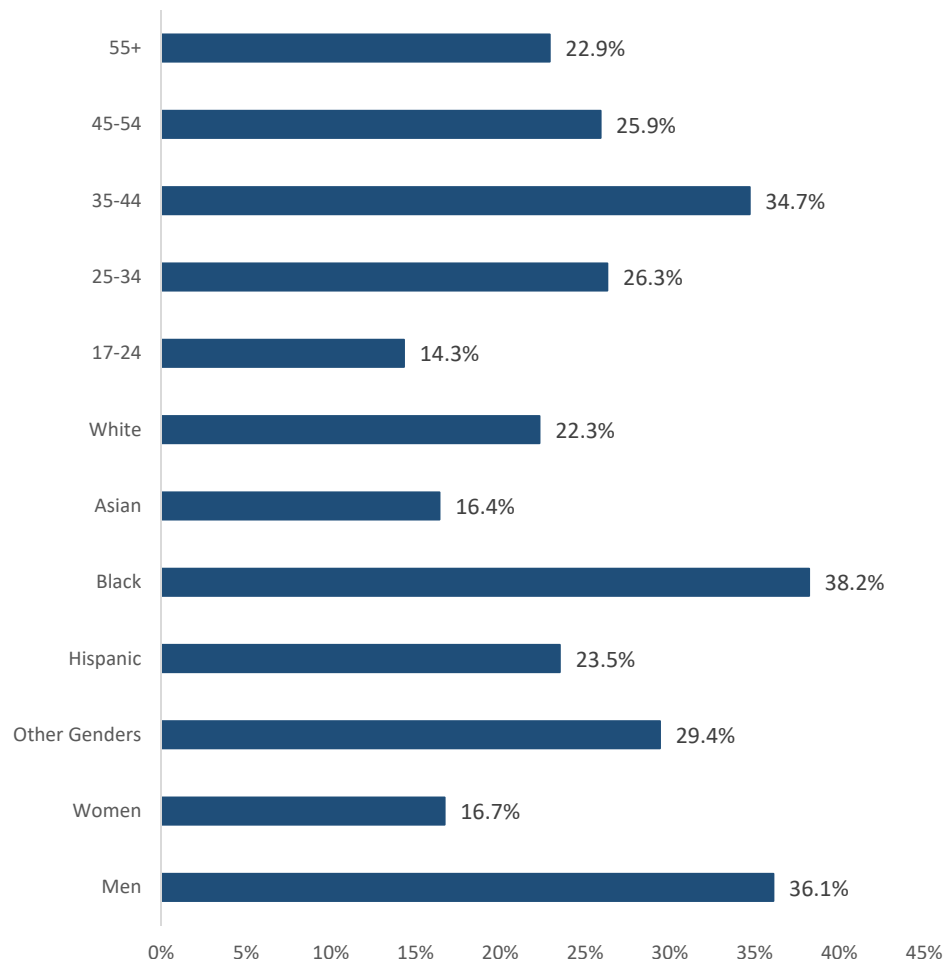
Figure 16. % of respondents who experienced displays of suspicion by a police officer



Respondents who have ever been asked to exit the vehicle they were traveling in during a routine traffic stop were combined with those who have ever been asked to consent to a search of their body, personal belongings, or car to create a variable, “threat of arrest.” In total, 223 of respondents (23.3%) who have had interactions with police have experienced one or both of these behaviors. As Figure 17 shows, a greater proportion of those of other genders report being subject to this type of behavior than females. Meanwhile, a greater proportion of males report having experienced this type of behavior compared to those of other genders. While Hispanic and White respondents are more likely than Asians to have experienced this type of behavior, a significantly greater proportion of Black respondents report

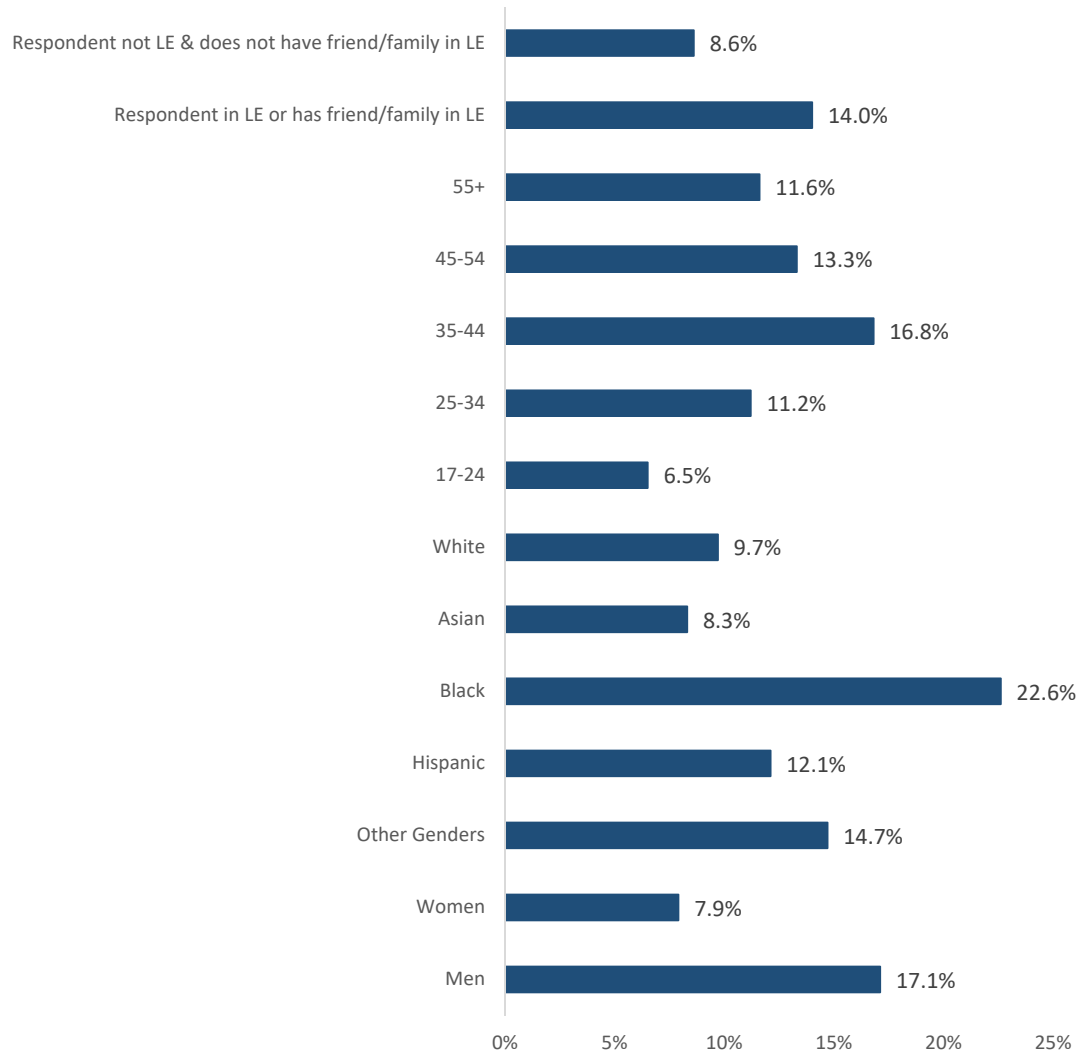
having been in this situation than Whites and Hispanics. Compared to all other age categories, a significantly smaller proportion of those between the ages of 17-24 report ever having this experience with LE. Meanwhile a significantly larger proportion of those between the ages of 35-44 report having experienced this behavior relative to those between the ages of 25-34 and above the age of 45.

Figure 17. % of respondents who have ever experienced threat of arrest



Finally, respondents who have had a gun pointed at them were combined with respondents who report bodily harmed has been used against them to the point where they needed medical attention to create a variable called, “threat of bodily harm.” In total, 101 (10.2%) respondents report experiencing one or both of these police behaviors. As shown in Figure 18, men and those of another gender are more likely to have experienced threats of bodily harm at the hands of a police officer compared to women. More than double the proportion of Blacks report having experienced threats of bodily harm compared to Hispanics, Asians, and Whites. Those between the ages of 35-44 are much more likely to report having experienced this type of police behavior than both those in the younger and older age categories. Interestingly, a greater proportion of those who are either currently/previoursly in LE or have friends/family in the profession report having experienced this type of police behavior compared to those who are not/have never been in LE and do not have friends/family in the profession.

Figure 18. % of respondents who have ever experienced threat of bodily harm



Perceptions of Police Officers

As shown in Figure 19, survey respondents are more likely to “strongly agree” that CSUF UPD ($n = 494$; 54.3%) and police in their neighborhood ($n = 525$; 45.0%) promptly respond to calls for assistance in comparison to police in Southern California ($n = 295$; 27.2%) or U.S. police in general ($n = 242$; 22.5%).

Figure 19. Police promptly respond to calls for assistance

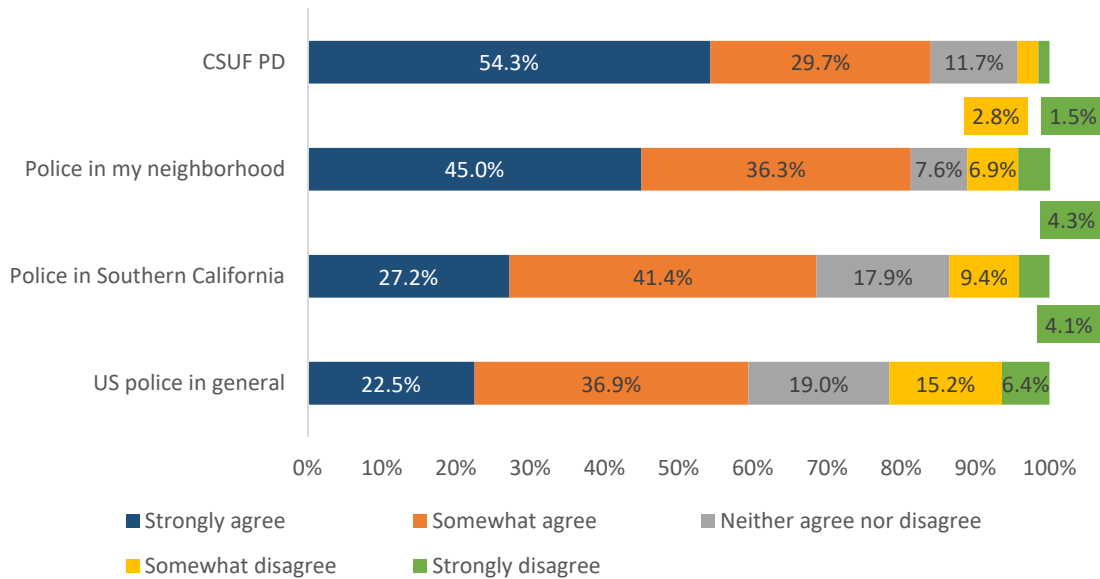
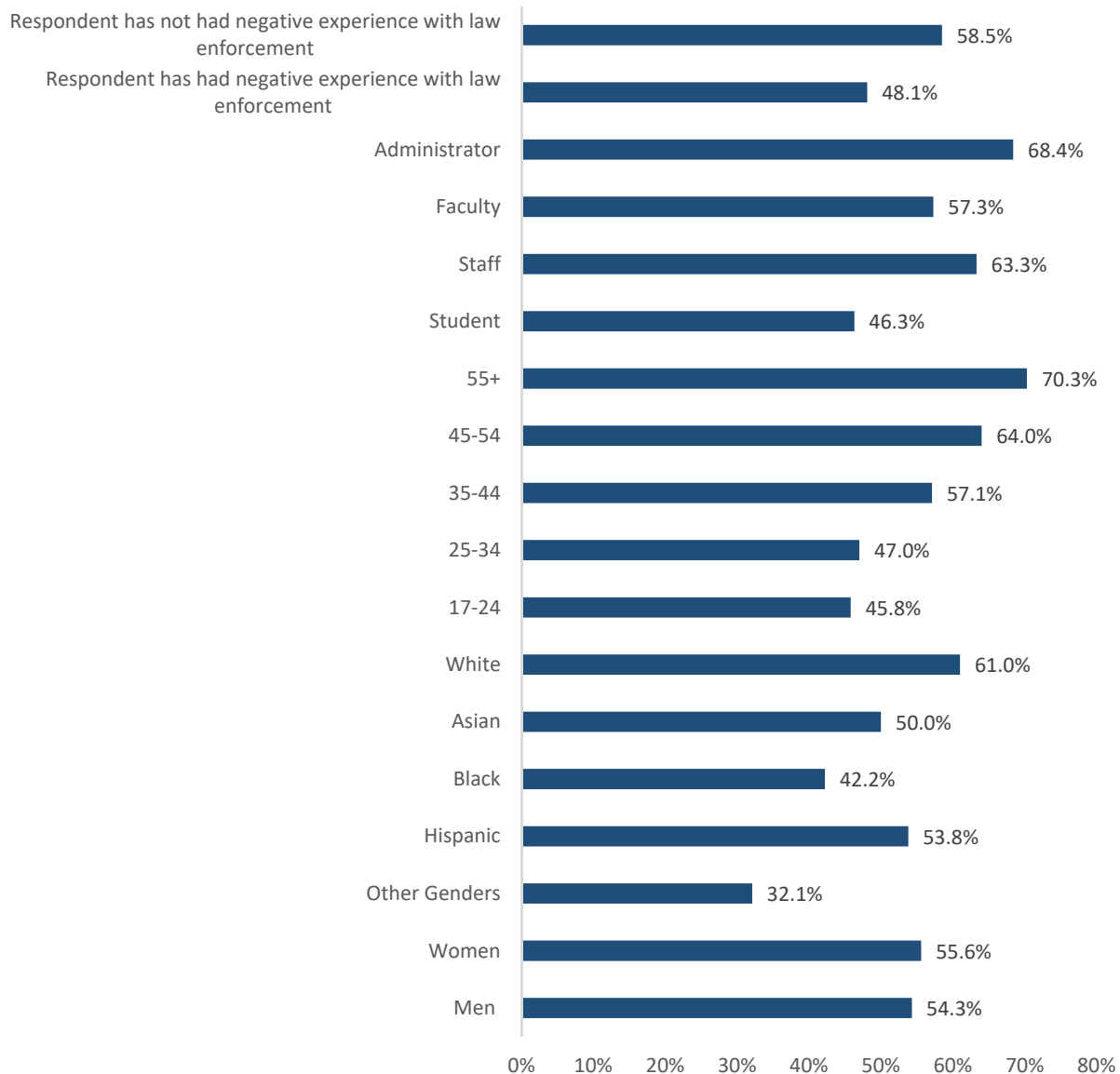


Figure 20 demonstrates that men and women are almost as likely to “strongly agree” that CSUF UPD promptly respond to calls for assistance, with women slightly more likely than men. However, those of some “other” gender are less likely to state they “strongly agree” than both men and women. Also shown in Figure 20, White respondents are more likely to think that CSUF UPD promptly respond to calls for assistance than other ethnicities, including Hispanic, Black, and Asian participants. A positive relationship between age and agreement with the belief that CSUF UPD promptly respond to calls for assistance is also shown in Figure 20, with those in the 55+ category being the most likely to give the highest rating. Among the campus community, administrators and staff are the most likely to “strongly agree” that CSUF promptly respond to calls for assistance, followed by faculty, and then students. Figure 20 also shows that respondents who have had a negative experience with LE are less likely to say they “strongly agree” that CSUF UPD promptly respond to calls for assistance in comparison to those who have not had such an experience.

Figure 20. % strongly agreeing with statement CSUF PD promptly respond to calls for assistance



Asked to rate their agreement with the statement “police are effective in resolving problems that really concern people,” participants are most likely to “strongly agree” with this statement when asked about CSUF UPD ($n = 389$; 38.7%) followed by police in their neighborhood ($n = 379$; 29.3%). Respondents are less likely to “strongly agree” that police in Southern California ($n = 219$; 17.7%) and U.S. police in general ($n = 189$; 15.4%) are effective in resolving problems that really concern people. Figure 21 displays additional results.

Figure 21. Police are effective in resolving problems that really concern people

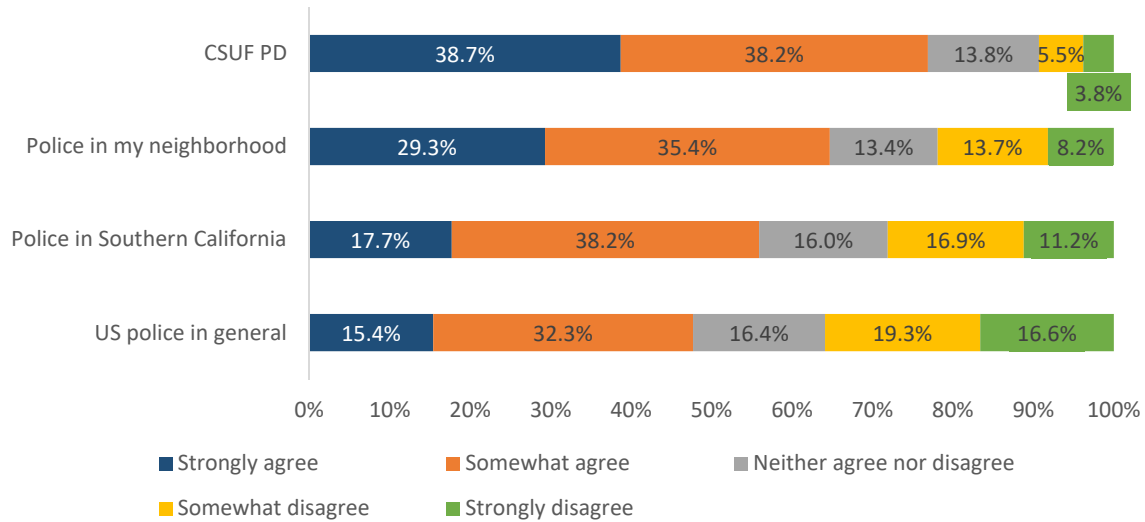
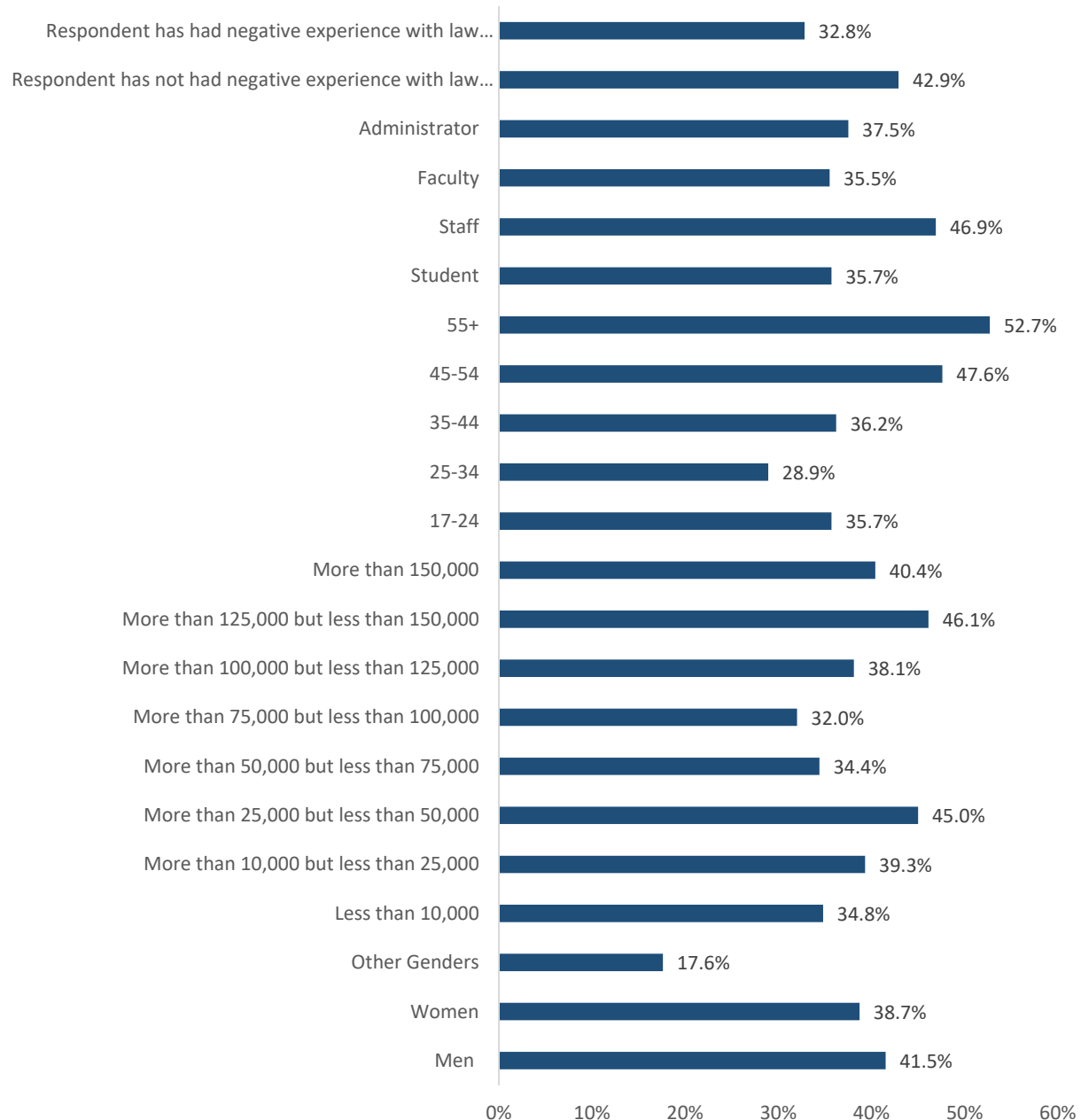


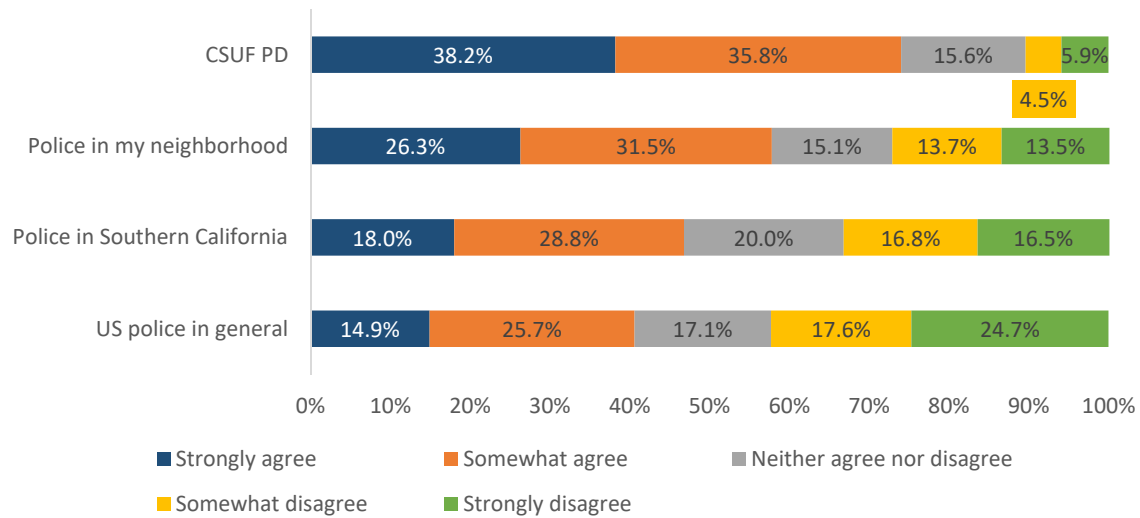
Figure 22 shows that men are most likely to “strongly agree” with the statement “CSUF UPD are effective in resolving problems that really concern people.” Women are less inclined to agree that CSUF UPD resolve problems effectively; however, they are more likely to “strongly agree” with this than those of other genders. Looking at the relationship between reported annual household income and agreement with the statement “CSUF UPD are effective in resolving problems,” those in the \$125,000 to \$150,000 category have the highest proportion of strong agreement. Those who have a reported annual household income of \$75,000 to \$100,000 are the least likely to “strongly agree” that CSUF UPD are effective at resolving problems. A negative relationship is observed between age and believing that CSUF UPD are effective in resolving problems that really concern people. Specifically, older respondents are more likely to believe that CSUF UPD are effective in resolving problems than younger respondents. As illustrated in Figure 22, faculty and students are less likely to believe that CSUF UPD are effective in resolving problems compared to administrators and staff. Respondents who report having had a negative interaction with LE are less likely to agree CSUF UPD are effective in resolving problems compared to those who have not had a negative experience.

Figure 22. % strongly agreeing with statement: CSUF PD are effective in resolving problems that really concern people



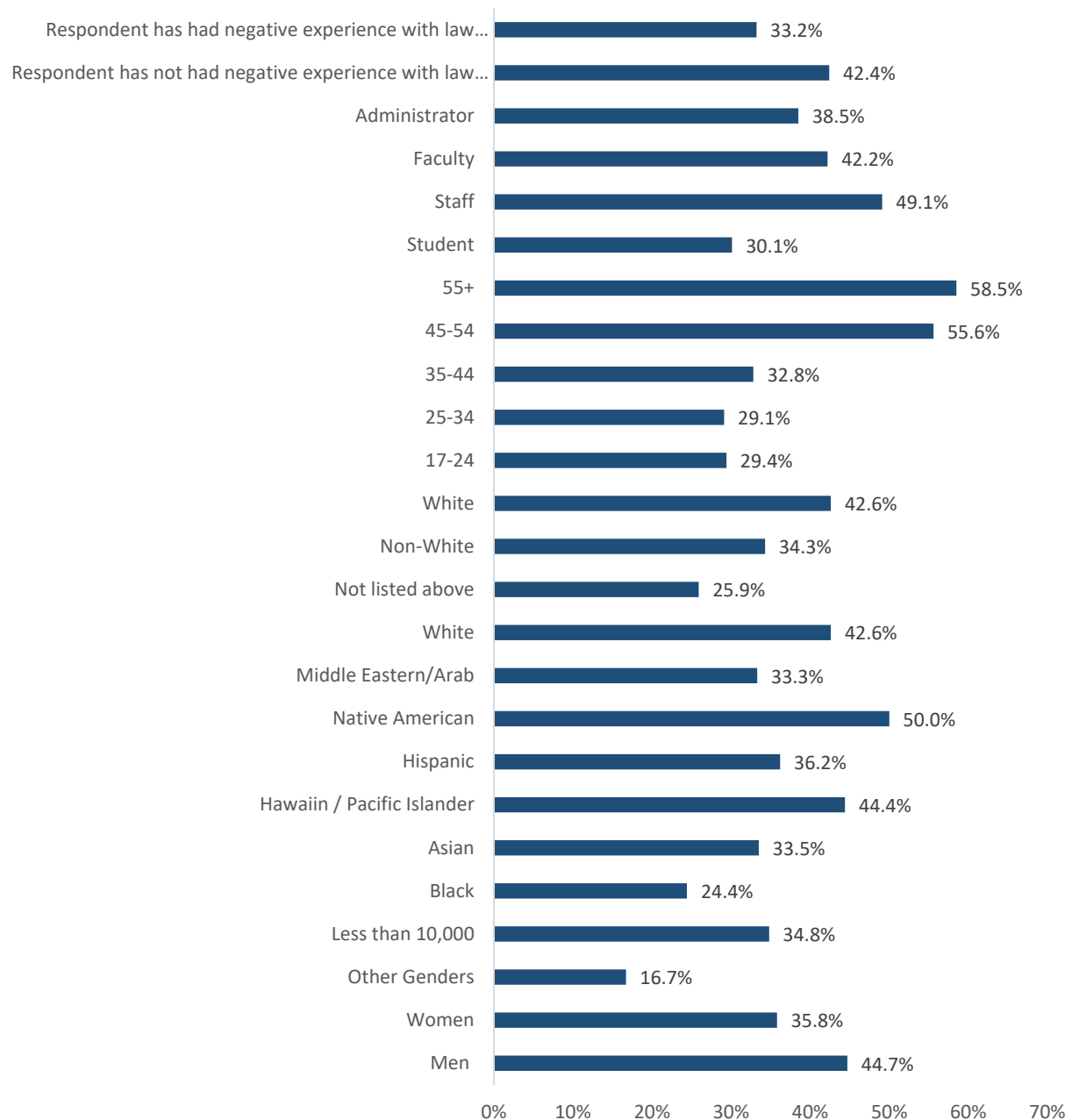
Respondents are most likely to say that CSUF UPD ($n = 379$; 38.2%) are doing a good job working together with community members to solve local problems. Survey participants do not feel police in their neighborhood ($n = 325$; 26.3%), police in Southern California ($n = 218$; 18.0%), or U.S. police in general ($n = 183$; 14.9%) are doing as good a job working together with community members to solve local problems compared to CSUF UPD. Figure 23 elaborates on these results.

Figure 23. Police are doing a good job working together with community members to solve local problems



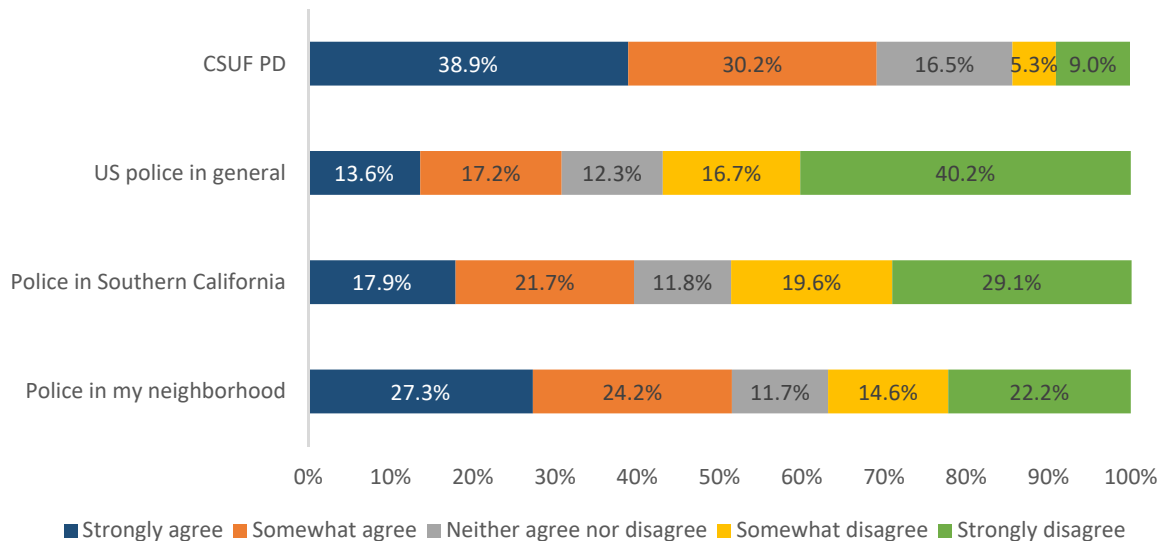
Men are much more inclined to feel CSUF UPD do a good job working with community members to solve local problems compared to women and individuals of other genders (See Figure 24). When considering ethnicity, Black respondents are less likely to agree CSUF UPD are doing a good job working together with community members when compared to Asian, Hispanic, and White respondents. Older respondents are more likely to agree that CSUF UPD are doing a good job working together with community members to solve problems than younger individuals. Students are least likely to agree CSUF UPD are doing a good job working together with community members to solve local problems, followed by faculty, administrators, and staff. Those who have had a previous negative experience with LE are less likely to state that they think CSUF UPD are doing a good job working together with community members to solve local problems than those who have not had such encounters.

Figure 24. % strongly agreeing with statement: CSUF PD are doing a good job working together with community members to solve local problems



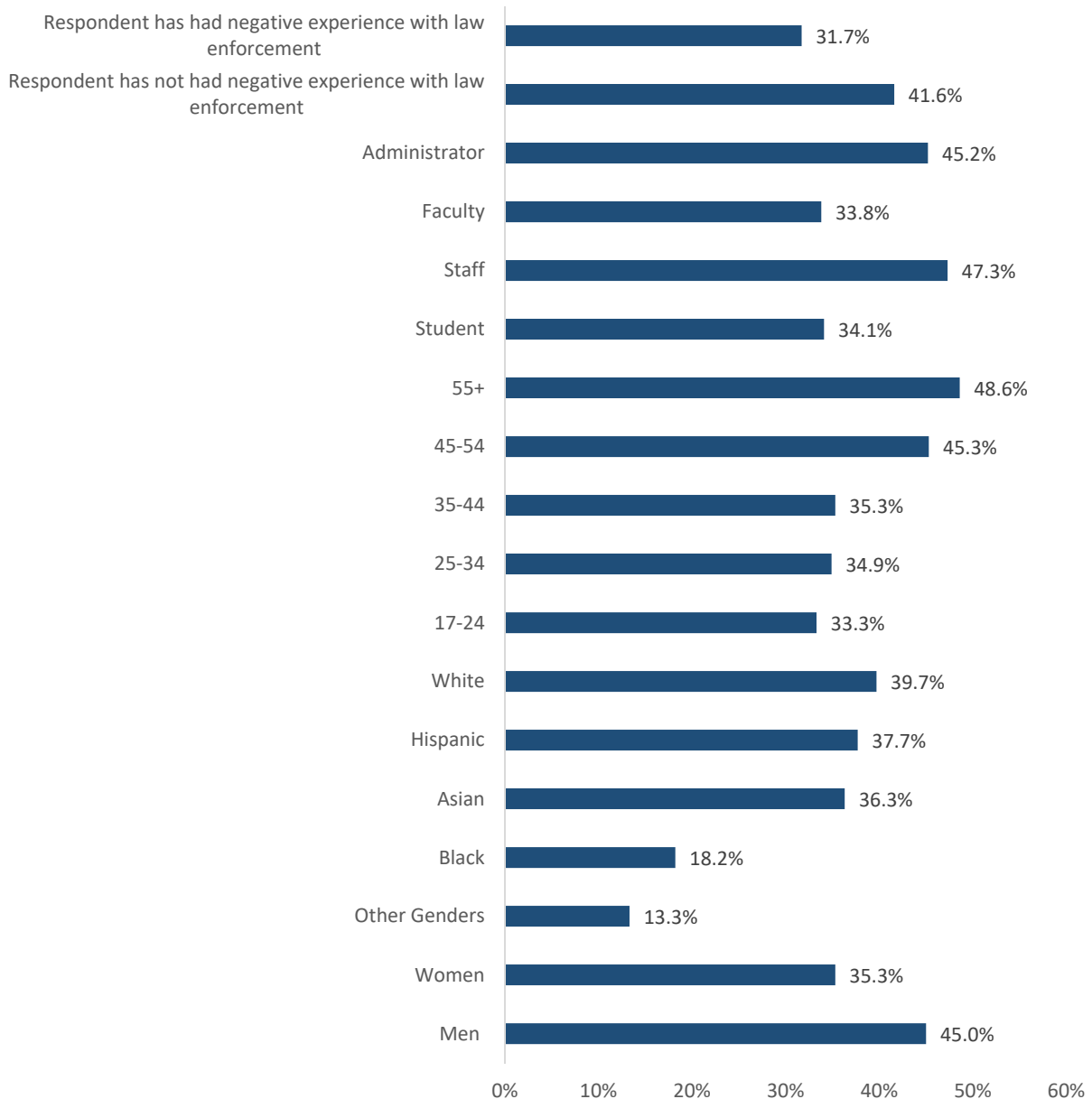
Concerning how well police equally enforce the laws amongst all people in their jurisdiction, Figure 25 demonstrates that respondents are most likely to believe CSUF UPD do so ($n = 361$; 38.9) compared to police in their neighborhood ($n = 331$; 27.3%), police in Southern California ($n = 223$; 17.9%), and U.S. police in general ($n = 172$; 13.6%). Further results are detailed in Figure 25.

Figure 25. Police enforce laws consistently amongst all people in their jurisdiction



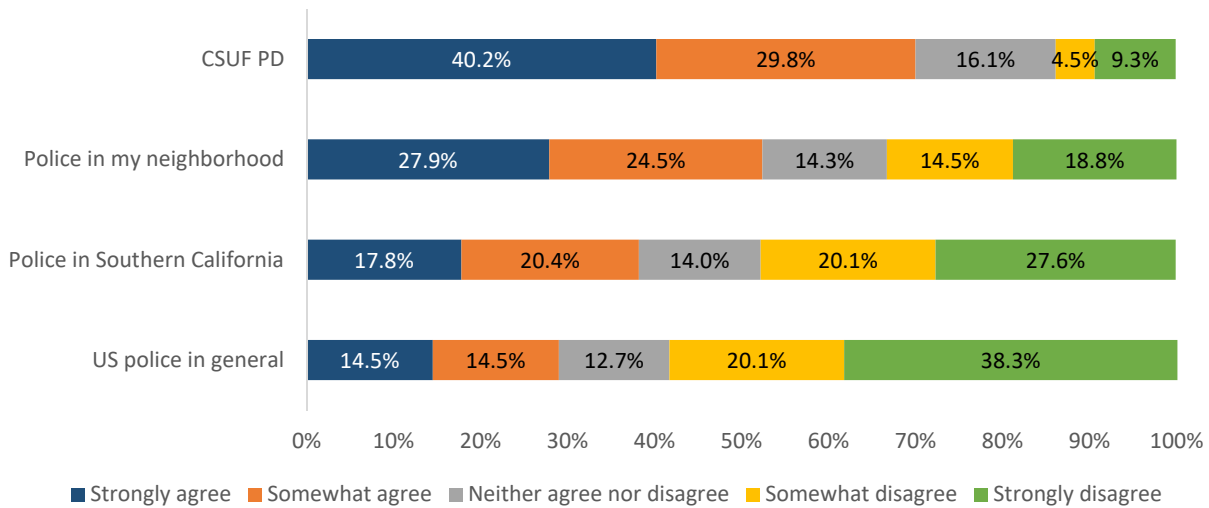
As presented in Figure 26, women and individuals of other gender categories are not as likely to believe that CSUF UPD enforce laws consistently amongst all people in their jurisdiction in comparison to men. Black respondents are also much less inclined to believe CSUF UPD enforce laws consistently compared to respondents of all other ethnic/racial groups. There is positive relationship between age and strong agreement with this statement, meaning older respondents are more likely to strongly agree CSUF UPD enforce laws consistently to all people. Students and faculty are least likely to believe CSUF UPD enforce laws consistently, as demonstrated in Figure 26. Previous experiences with LE also are indicative of respondents' agreement, with those who have not had negative interactions with police being more likely to agree that CSUF UPD consistently apply laws to everyone relative to those who have had negative encounters.

Figure 26. % strongly agreeing with statement: CSUF PD enforce laws consistently amongst all people in their jurisdiction



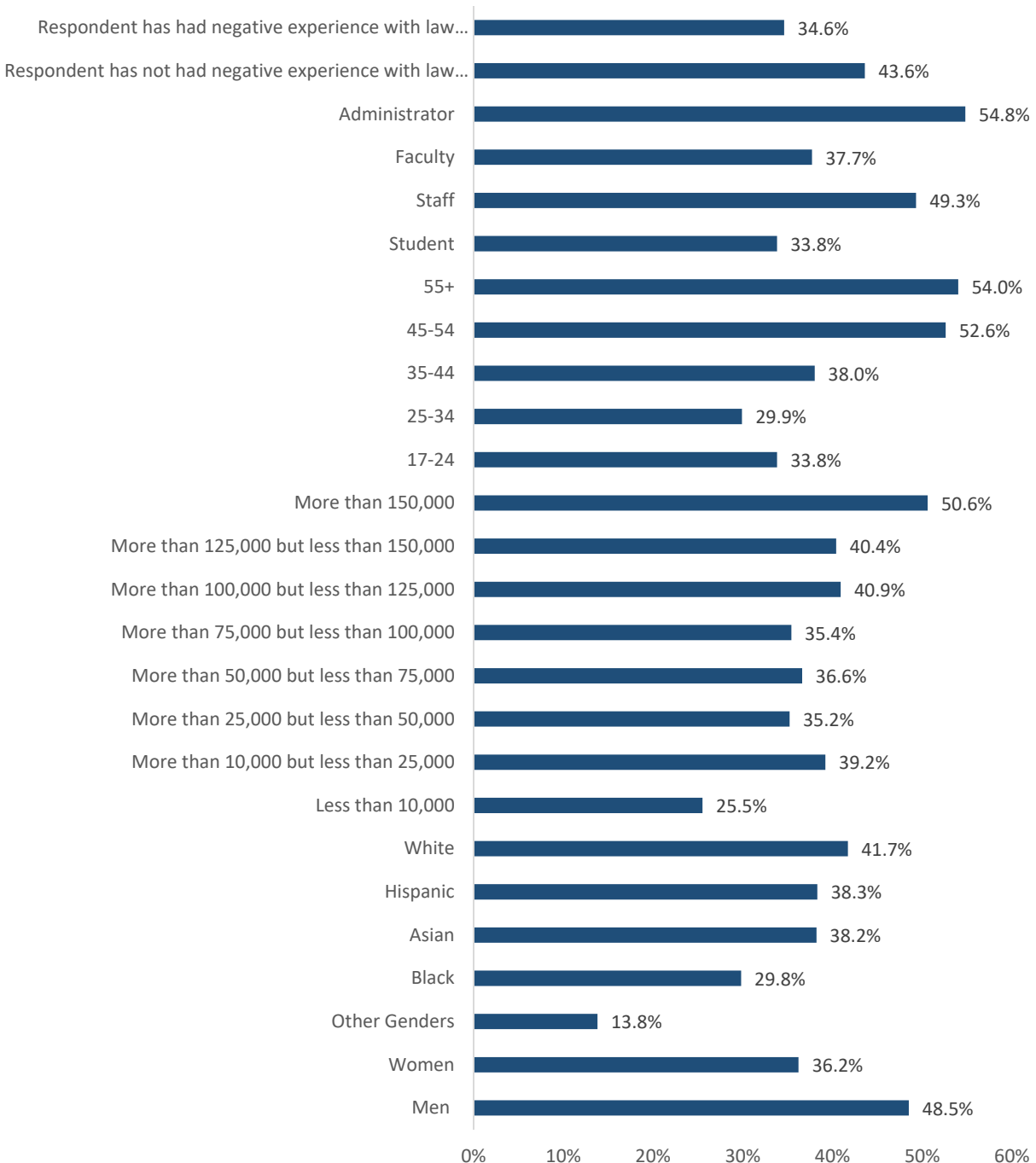
When asked, respondents are most likely to believe CSUF UPD are doing a good job treating all community members with dignity and respect ($n = 383$; 40.2%), as shown in Figure 27. In comparison, respondents do not feel the police in their neighborhood ($n = 342$; 27.9%), police in Southern California ($n = 223$; 16%), or U.S. police in general ($n = 186$; 17.8%) are doing as good a job treating all community members with dignity and respect.

Figure 27. Police are doing a good job treating all community members with dignity and respect



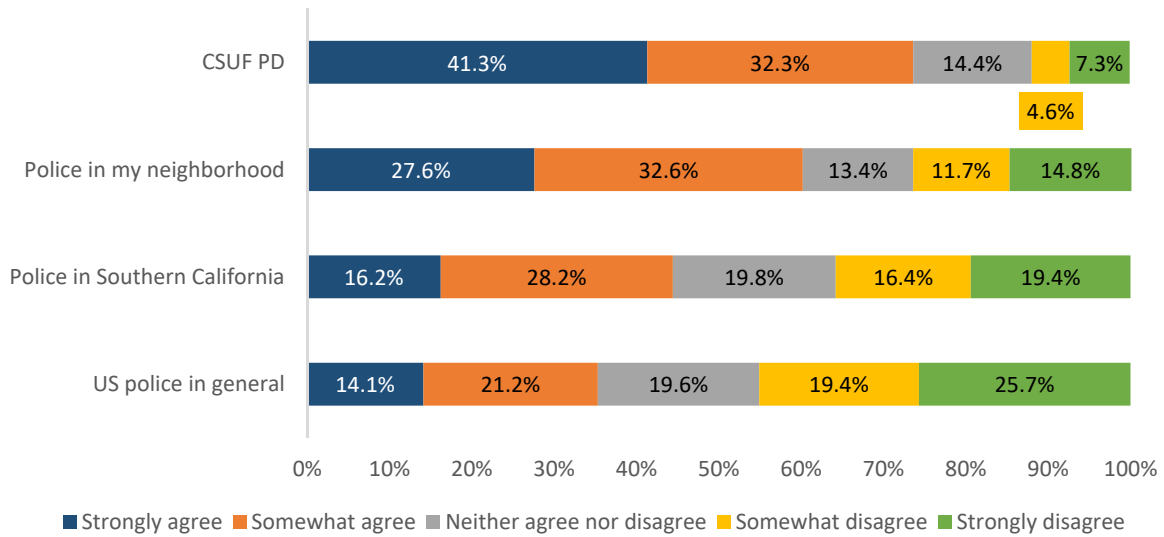
As shown in Figure 28, men are more likely to believe CSUF UPD are doing a good job treating all community members with dignity and respect in comparison to women and those of other genders. Black respondents are least likely to believe that CSUF UPD are doing a good job treating everyone with dignity and respect compared to other ethnicities. Annual household income is also an important factor in determining which respondents “strongly agreed” CSUF UPD treat everyone with dignity and respect, with those in the more than \$150,000 category being most likely to agree. A slight positive relationship between age and agreement with this statement exists, whereby those in the older groups are more likely to say they believe CSUF UPD are doing a good job treating everyone with dignity and respect than those in younger groups. Administrators are the most likely to believe that CSUF UPD treat everyone with dignity and respect, followed by staff, faculty, and then students. Past negative interactions with LE influence respondents to be less likely to agree with this statement compared to those who have not had any negative experiences.

Figure 28. % strongly agreeing with statement: CSUF PD are doing a good job treating all community members with dignity and respect



Respondents are much more likely to perceive CSUF UPD as willing to take the time to listen to people ($n = 400$; 41.3%). In comparison, participants do not believe police in their neighborhood ($n = 336$; 27.6%), police in Southern California ($n = 193$; 16.2%), or U.S. police in general ($n = 170$; 14.1%) are as likely to take the time to listen to people. Remaining results are displayed in Figure 29.

Figure 29. Police take time to listen to people



Respondents who identified as male are more likely to “strongly agree” that CSUF UPD take the time to listen to people than women or individuals in other gender categories. Income level also influences respondents’ belief that CSUF UPD take time to listen to people, with those in the more than \$150,000 category and those in the more than \$10,000 but less than \$25,000 category being most likely to agree. As seen in Figure 14, those in the older age categories are more likely to agree than those in younger ones that police take the time to listen to people. Administrators are the most likely to agree that CSUF UPD take time to listen to people, followed by staff, faculty, and then students. Those who have not previously had negative interactions with LE are more likely to agree with this statement compared to those who have had negative interactions with LE.

Figure 30. % strongly agreeing with statement: CSUF PD take time to listen to people

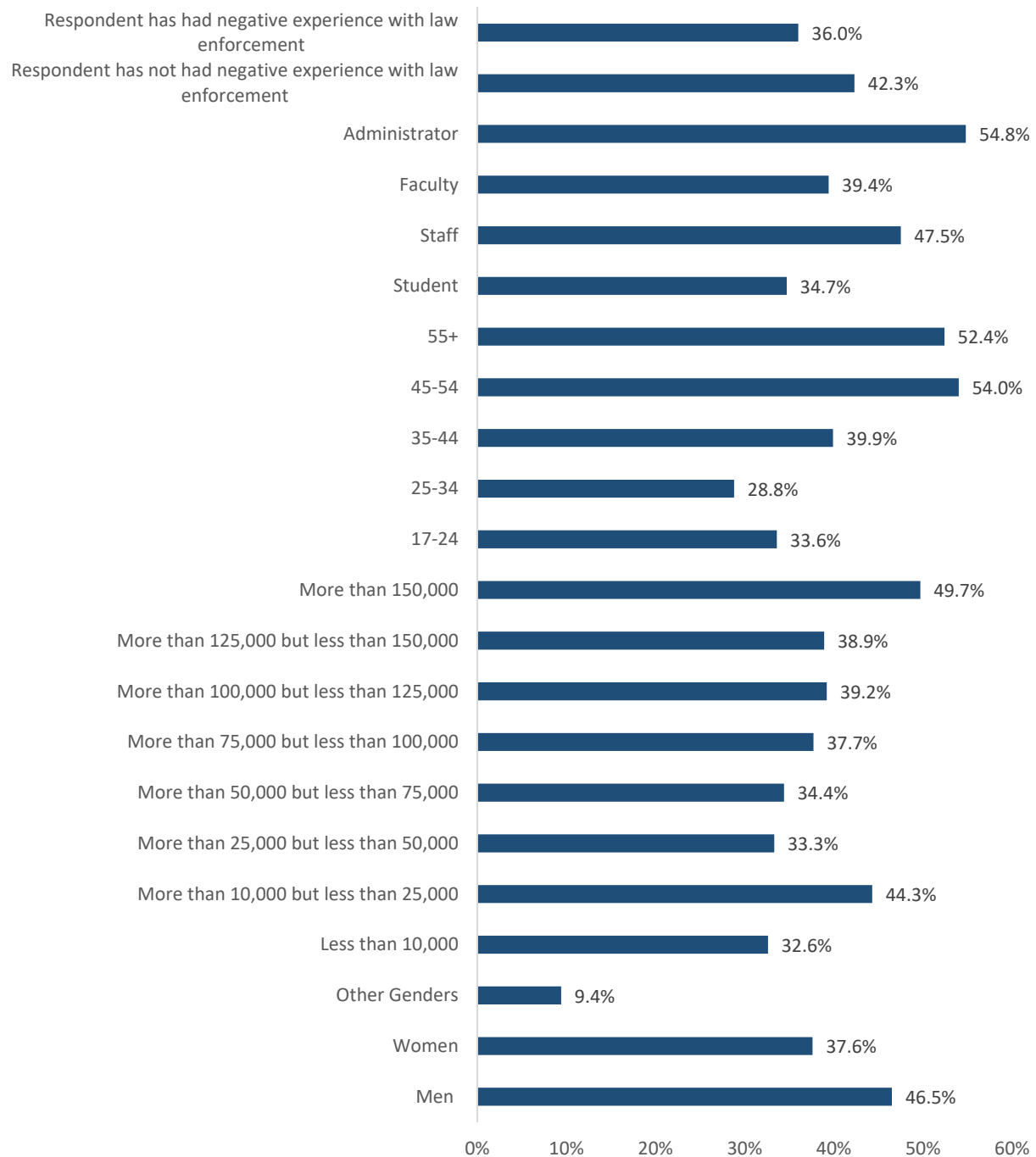


Figure 31 illustrates survey respondents are more likely to “strongly agree” the CSUF UPD “explain[s] their decisions to the people they deal with” ($n = 286$; 32.3%) in comparison to police in their neighborhood ($n = 256$; 22.3%), police in Southern California ($n = 176$; 15.4%), and police the US in general ($n = 136$; 11.7%).

Figure 31. Police explain their decisions to people they deal with

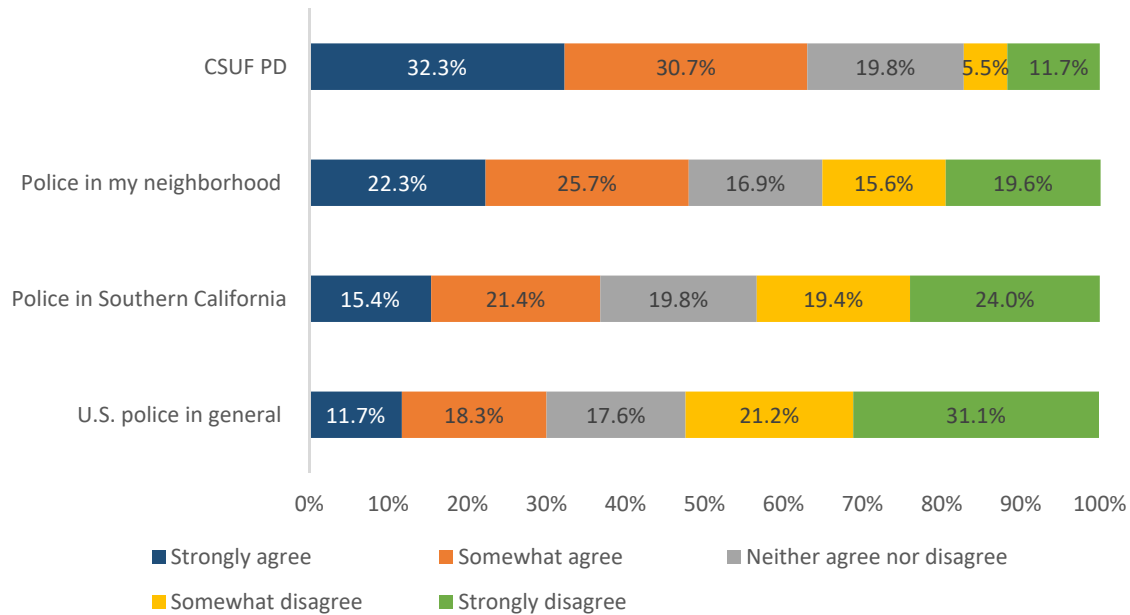
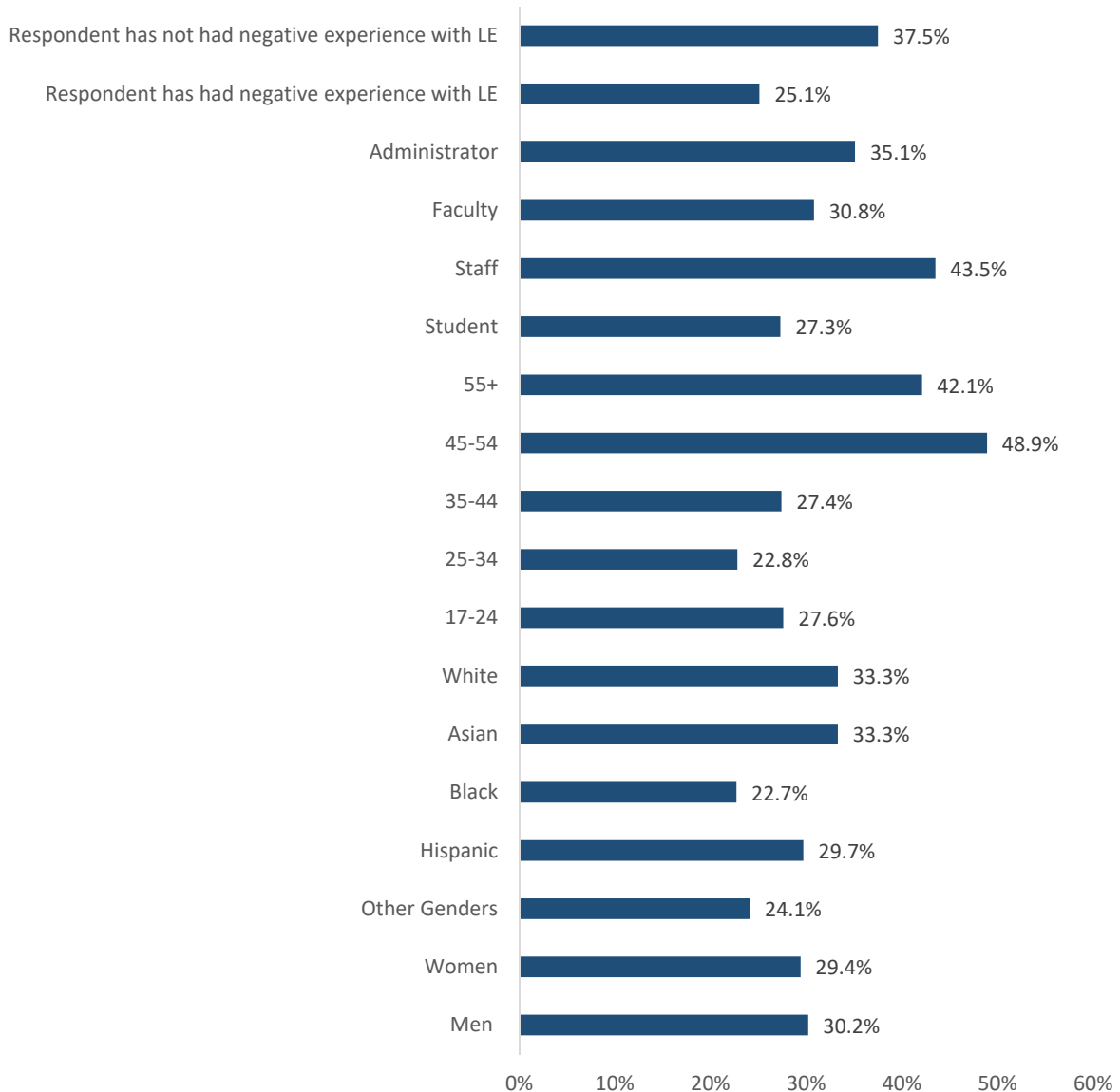


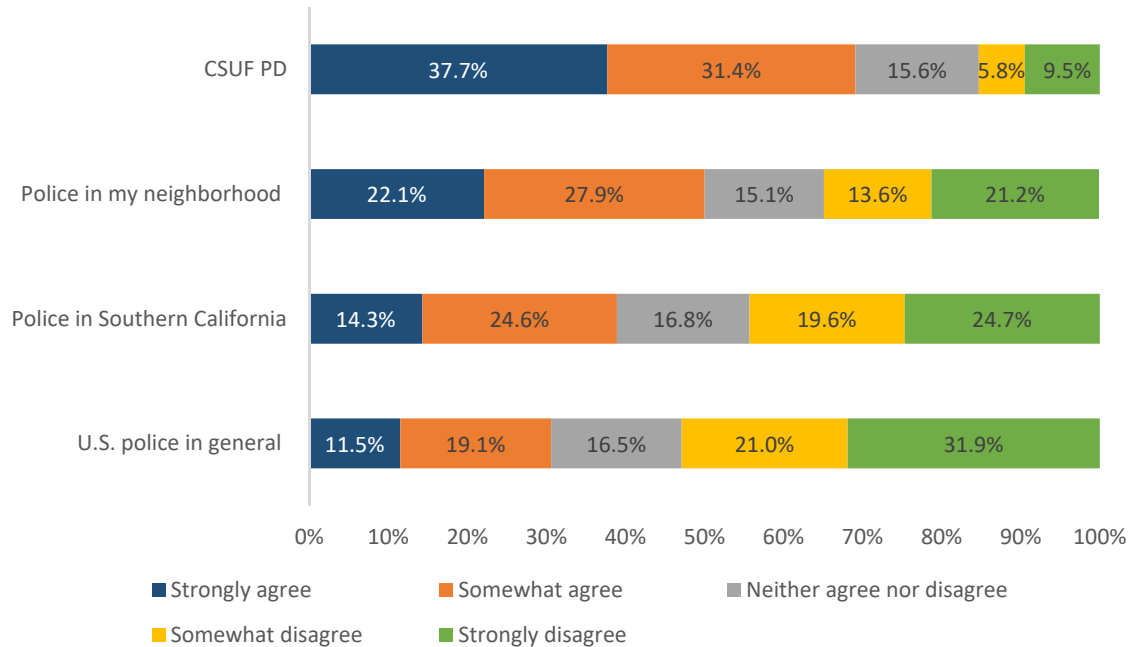
Figure 32 displays that men and women feel similar in their sentiments around CSUF police explaining their decisions to those they deal with; however, a smaller proportion of individuals of other genders feel police explain these decisions. Furthermore, a positive correlation between thinking CSUF UPD officers explain themselves to those they deal with and respondent age exists, such that older respondents hold this belief more than younger ones. Figure 32 also illustrates that larger proportions of administrators and staff agree CSUF UPD officers explain their decisions than do faculty and students, on average. Lastly, respondents who have had past negative experiences with LE note that CSUF officers explain themselves less often, in general, than do those without such experiences.

Figure 32. % strongly agreeing with statement: In general, CSUF UPD explain their decisions to people they agree with



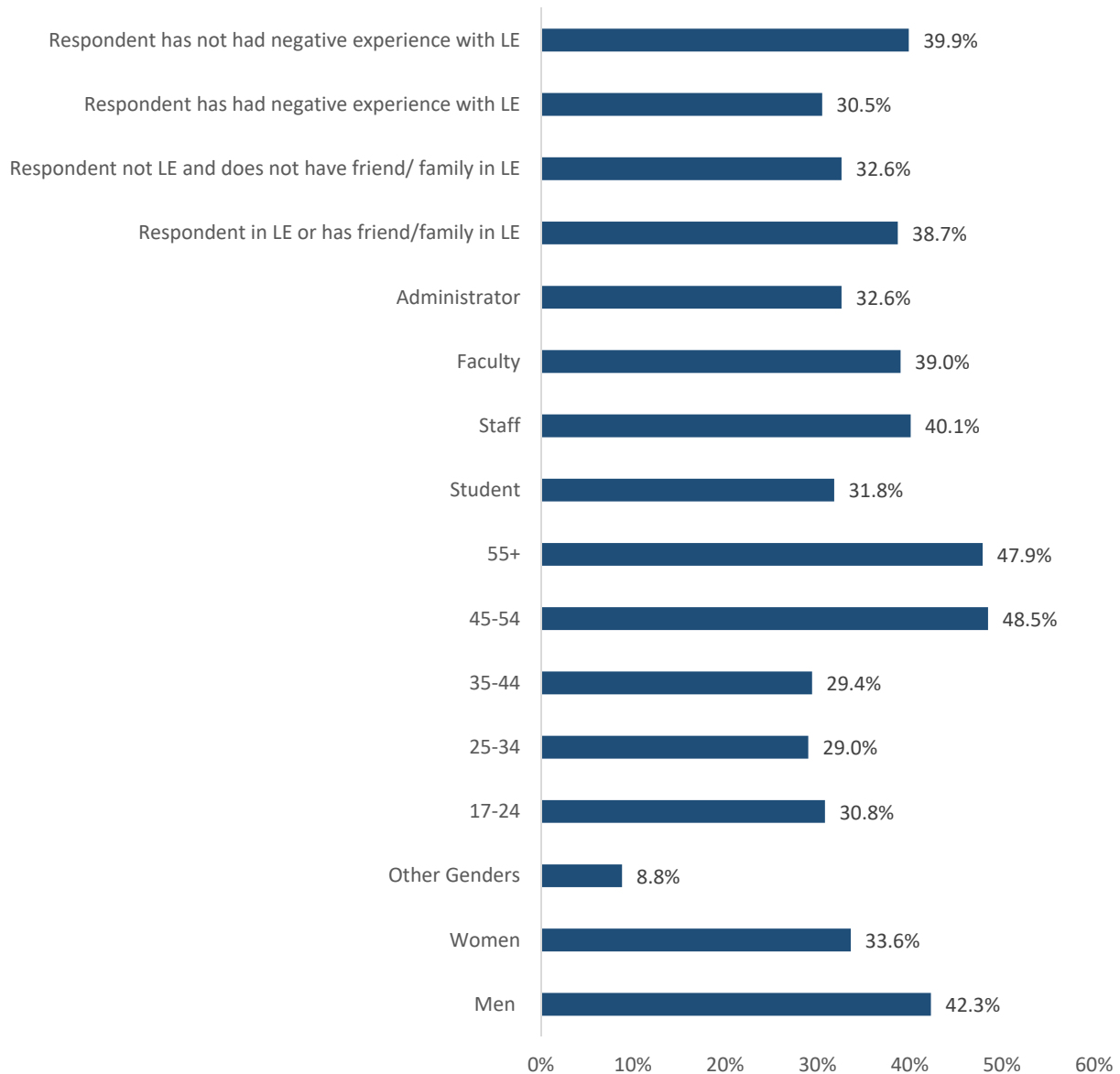
Similar to sentiments surrounding police explaining their decisions, Figure 33 shows a larger proportion survey participants “strongly agree” that the CSUF UPD are “doing a good job being transparent (sharing information of public concern) with the people in their jurisdiction” ($n = 382$; 37.7%), than are police in the respondent’s neighborhood ($n = 267$; 22.1%), police in Southern California ($n = 171$; 14.3%), or police the US at large ($n = 140$; 11.5%).

Figure 33. Police are doing a good job being transparent with the people



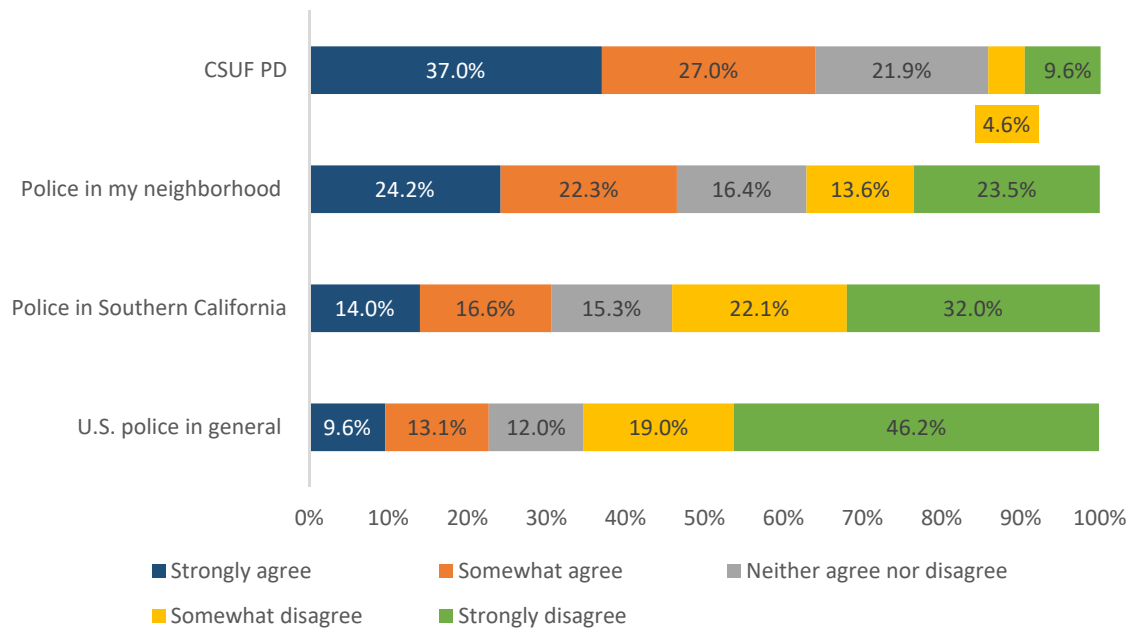
As shown in Figure 34, men are most likely to “strongly agree” the CSUF UPD are being transparent with those in their jurisdiction, followed by a slightly smaller proportion of woman expressing this. However, a much smaller proportion of those of other genders feel this way. Also displayed in Figure 34, a significantly larger percent of White respondents believe CSUF police are transparent than do those participants from other races. Additionally, there is a positive relationship between holding the view that the campus police are transparent with those they serve and age – older respondents express this more than younger ones. Figure 34 also elucidates the fact that larger percentages of faculty and staff agree the CSUF UPD shows transparency than do administrators and students. Furthermore, those who either are in LE themselves or have family members in the field more often agree campus police are transparent compared to those with no LE affiliation. Finally, respondents who have had past negative experiences with LE give less credence to the notion that CSUF UPD is transparent than do those who have not lived these experiences.

Figure 34. % strongly agreeing with statement: In general, CSUF UPD are doing a good job being transparent with the people in their jurisdiction



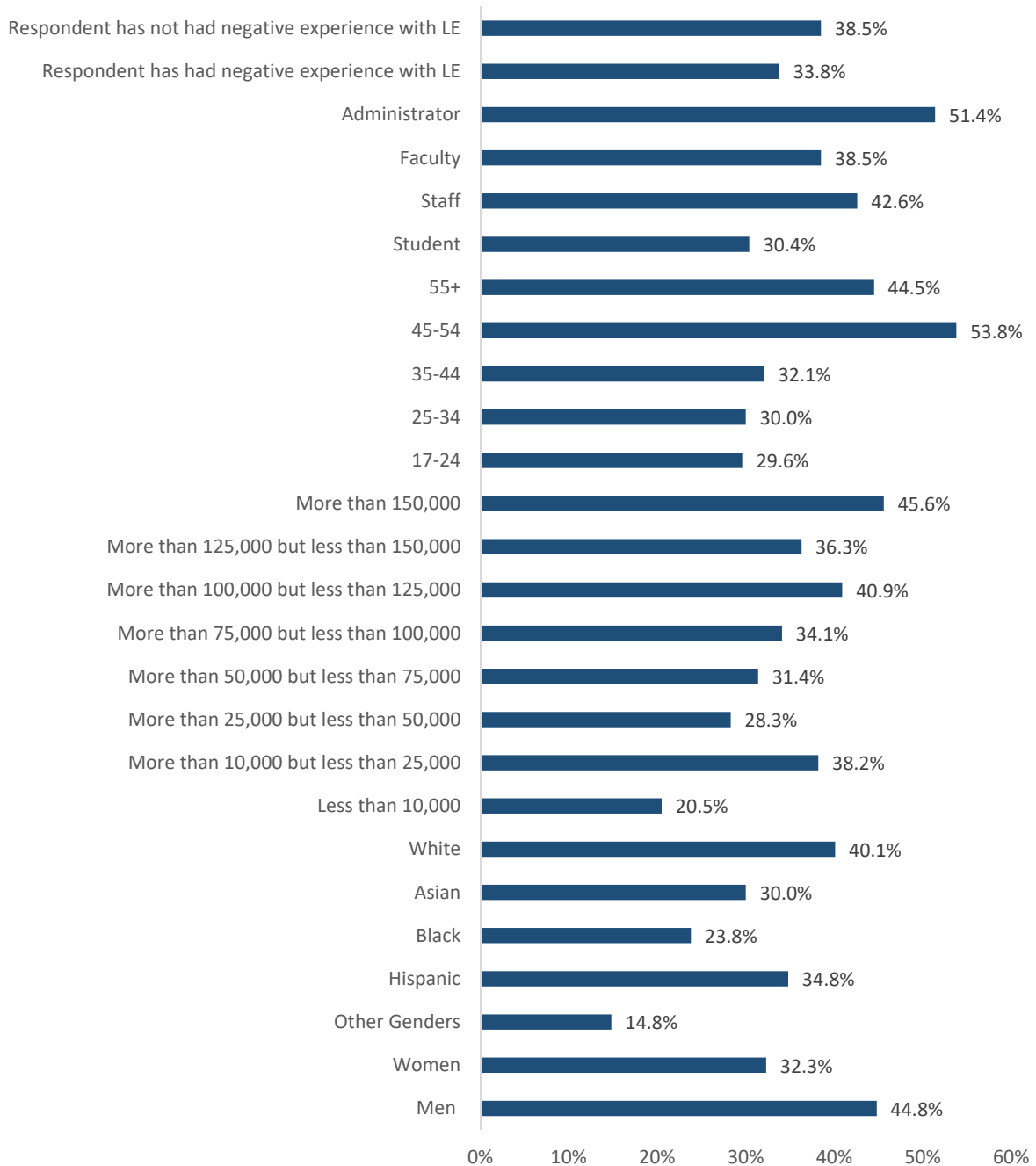
As clearly outlined in Figure 35, a substantially larger proportion of survey completers “strongly agree” that the CSUF UPD officers use the right amount of force while carrying out their duties ($n = 311$; 37.0%) as compared to police in the respondent’s community of residence ($n = 285$; 24.2%), police in Southern California ($n = 169$; 14.0%), and police across the country ($n = 123$; 9.6%).

Figure 35. Police use the right amount of force for each situation



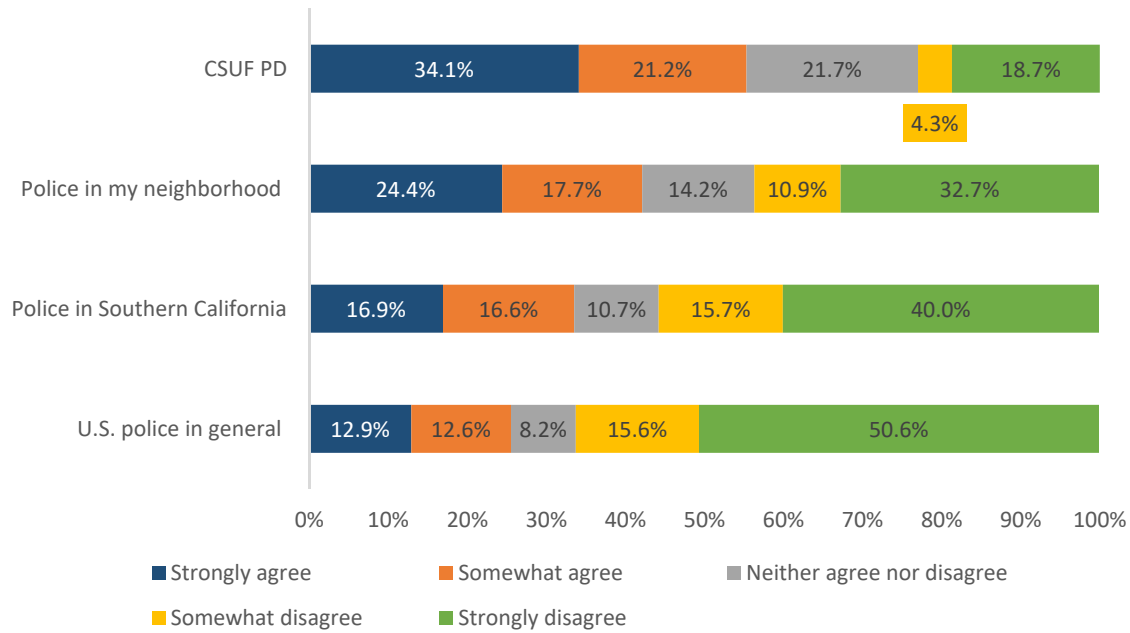
As shown in Figure 36, stark differences exist among genders regarding use of force, with the greatest proportion of men agreeing CSUF UPD use an appropriate amount of force, while a smaller percentage of woman do. Those of other genders feel police use the right amount of force to an even lesser degree. Taking into account racial/ethnic differences, White and Hispanic respondents are more likely to agree University police use of force is appropriate than other racial/ethnic group, with Black participants agreeing least that the force used is commensurate with the situation. Figure 36 also displays a positive relationship between household income level and the view that force used by CSUF UPD is appropriate – those with higher household incomes are generally more likely to hold this view than those with lower incomes. A similar relationship exists between asserting police use a proper degree of force and age – older respondents take this position more than younger ones. Additionally, administrators agree the right amount of force is used for the situation to the greatest degree, followed closely by faculty and staff, whereas this view is much less common among students. Finally, survey completers who have had negative experiences with police officers in general are slightly less likely to agree that CSUF UPD officers use an appropriate amount of force compared to those who have not had such experiences.

Figure 36. % strongly agreeing with statement: In general, CSUF UPD use the right amount of force for each situation



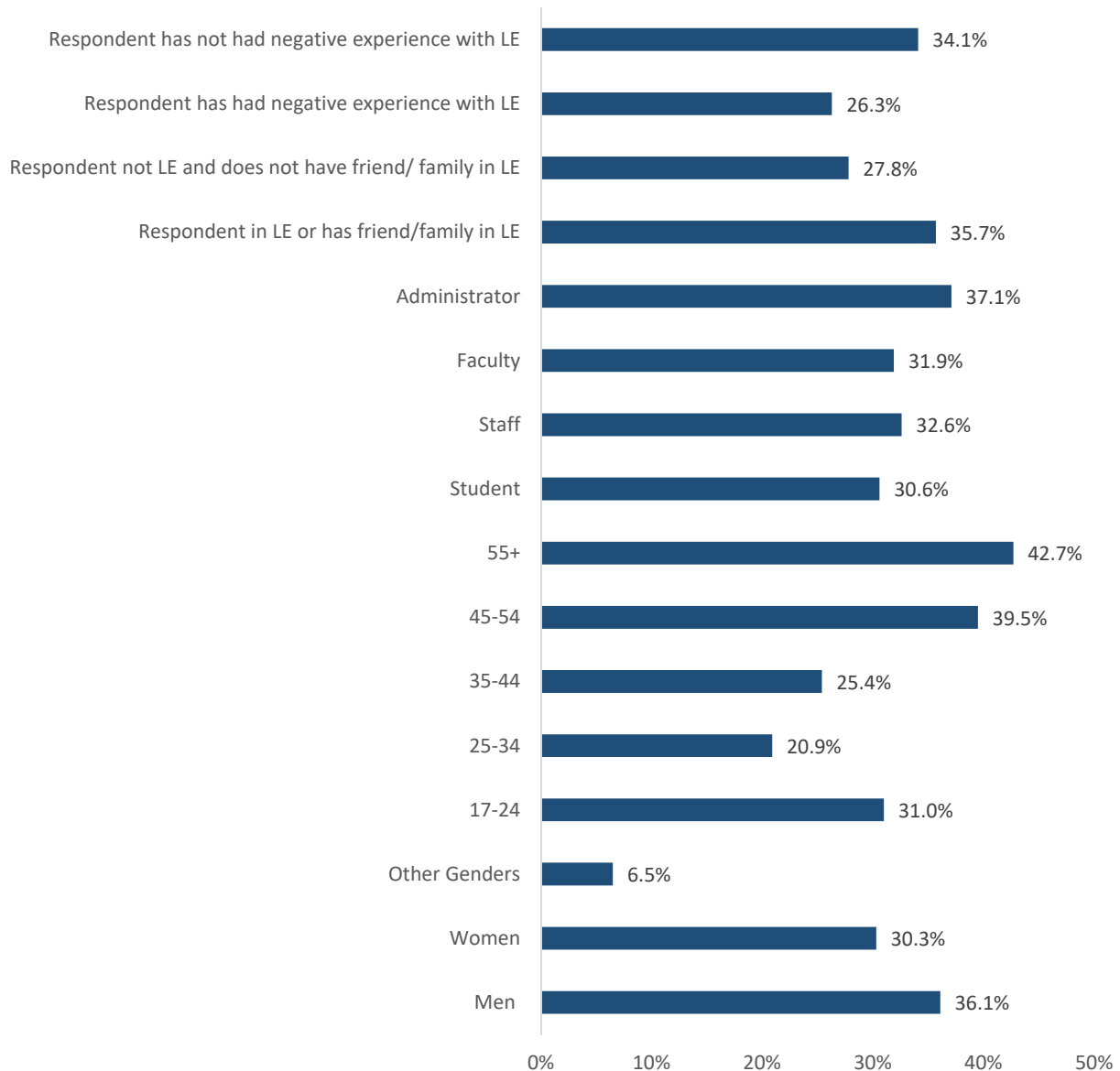
As shown in Figure 37, respondents are more likely to “strongly agree” CSUF UPD are held accountable by the department ($n = 274$; 34.1%) followed by police in my neighborhood ($n = 276$; 24.4%) and police in Southern California ($n = 205$; 16.9%). Respondents are least likely to “strongly agree” U.S. police in general are held accountable by the department ($n = 167$; 12.9%). Remaining results are displayed in Figure 21.

Figure 37. Police are held accountable



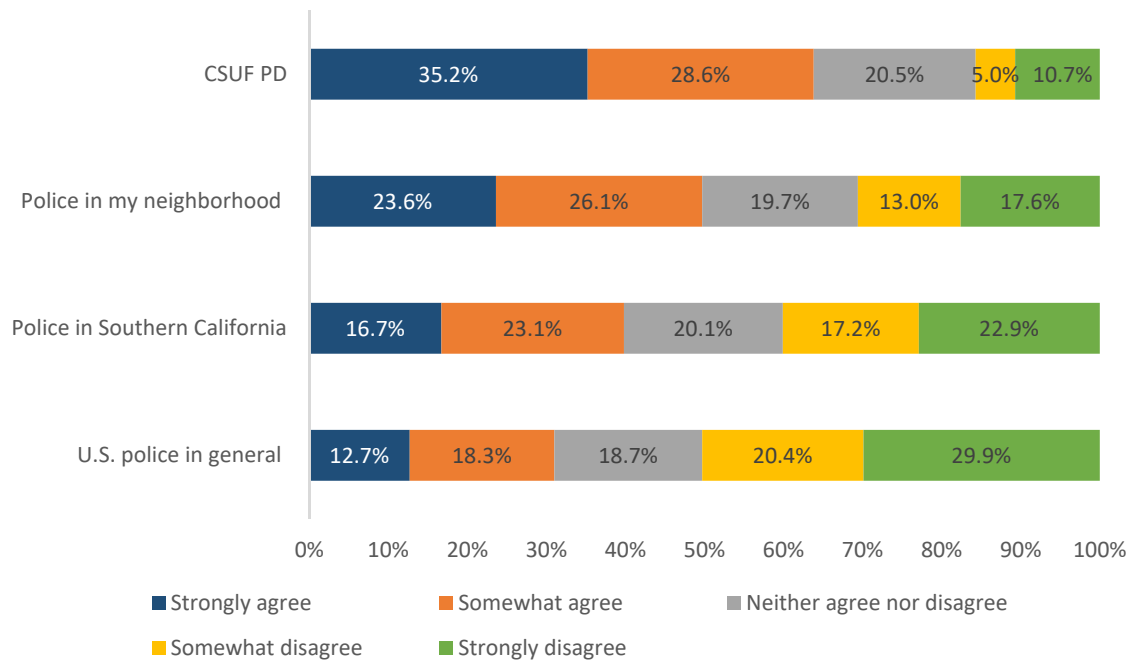
Men are more likely to “strongly agree” that CSUF UPD are held accountable by the department than those who identify as either women or one of the gender identities that comprise the “other” category, as seen in Figure 38. Age is also an important factor in the likelihood of a respondent choosing “strongly agree,” with those in the upper age categories being more likely than those in the younger categories. Administrators are the most likely campus grouping to believe that CSUF UPD are held accountable by their department, followed by staff, faculty, and then students. Individuals in LE or who have a friend or family member in LE are more inclined to believe that CSUF UPD are held accountable. As illustrated in Figure 38, respondents who have previously had negative interactions with LE are less likely to believe CSUF UPD are held accountable in comparison to those who have not had negative experiences.

Figure 38. % strongly agreeing with statement: In general, CSUF UPD are held accountable for their actions



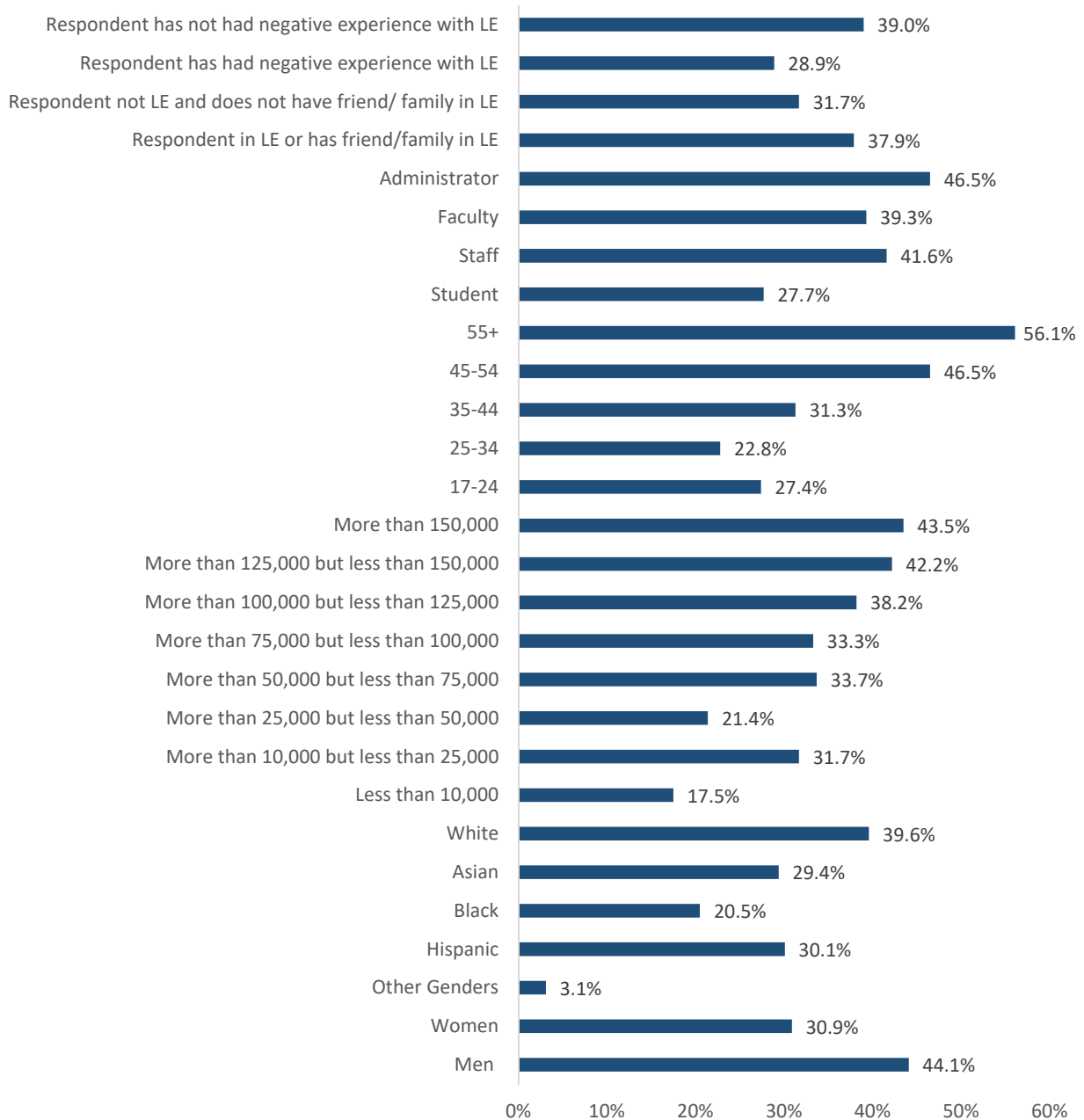
When asked to rate their agreement that police are honest, participants are more likely to “strongly agree” CSUF UPD are honest ($n = 330$; 35.2%) compared to the other police categories. Participants are less likely to “strongly agree” police in their neighborhood ($n = 285$; 23.6%) or police in Southern California ($n = 202$; 16.7%) are honest, and the least likely to “strongly agree” U.S. police in general are honest ($n = 160$; 12.7%). Figure 39 displays the remaining results.

Figure 39. Police are honest



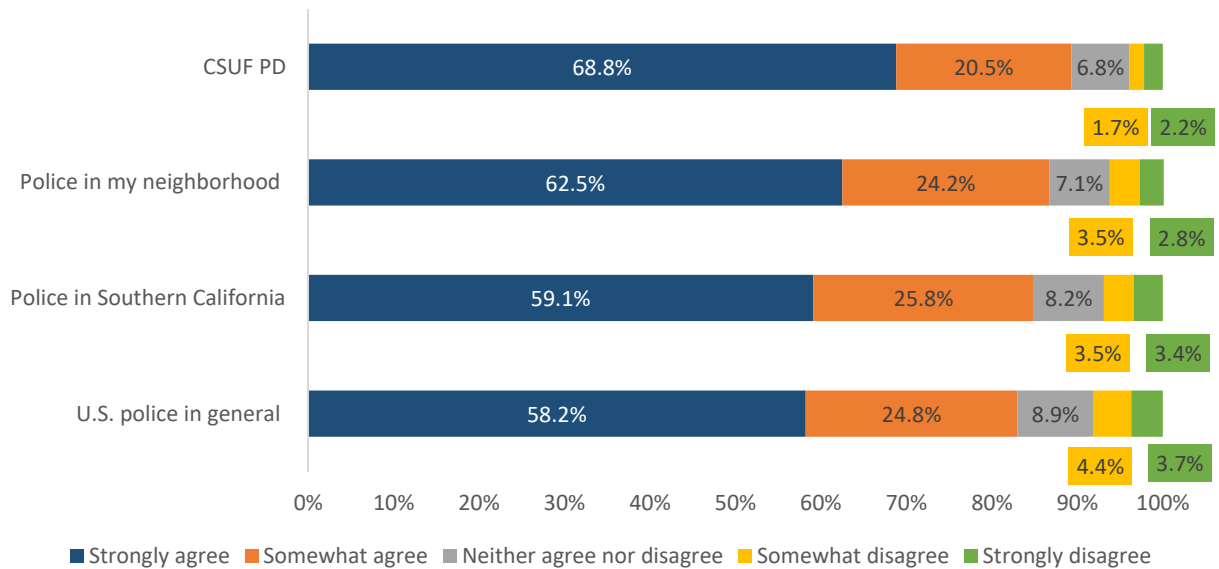
As shown in Figure 40, women and those in the “other” gender category are less likely to believe police are honest. Black, Asian, and Hispanic respondents are less likely to “strongly agree” police are honest than white respondents. A positive relationship is observed in both annual household income and age, with those in the upper income categories and upper age categories being more likely to believe that police are honest than those in the lower income and lower age categories. Students are less likely to “strongly agree” police are honest than faculty, staff, and administrators. Respondents with either personal experience in LE or friends/family in LE are more likely to believe police are honest than those without personal experience or friends/family in LE. Figure 40 also demonstrates that those who have had past negative interactions with LE are less likely to believe police are honest.

Figure 40. % strongly agreeing with statement: In general, CSUF UPD are honest



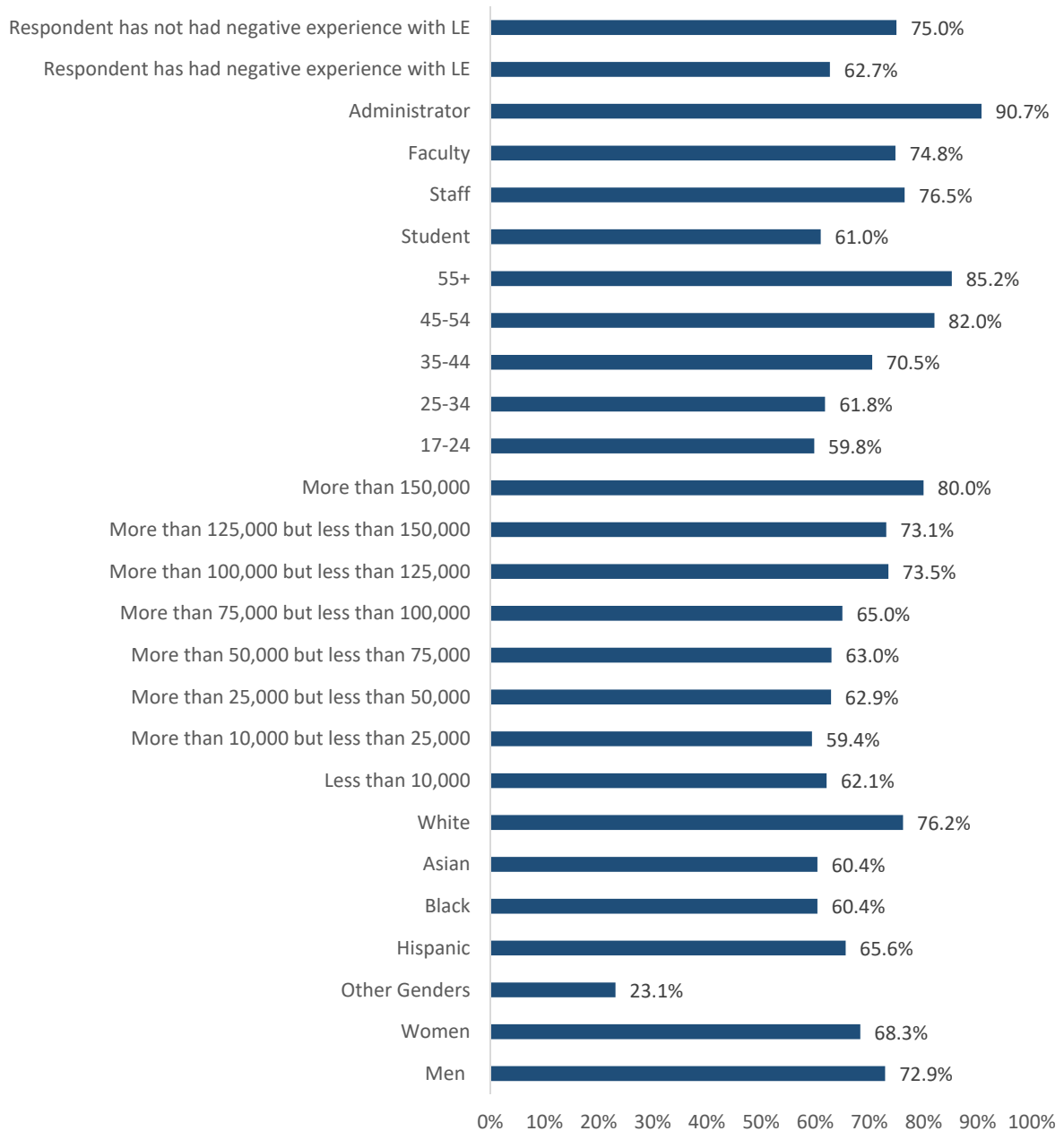
The majority of respondents are likely to provide information to the police to help find a suspected criminal, regardless of the department. However, they are more likely to provide this type of information to CSUF UPD ($n = 896$; 68.8%) and police in their neighborhood ($n = 840$; 62.5%). Results are illustrated in Figure 41.

Figure 41. I am likely to provide information to the police to help them find a suspected criminal



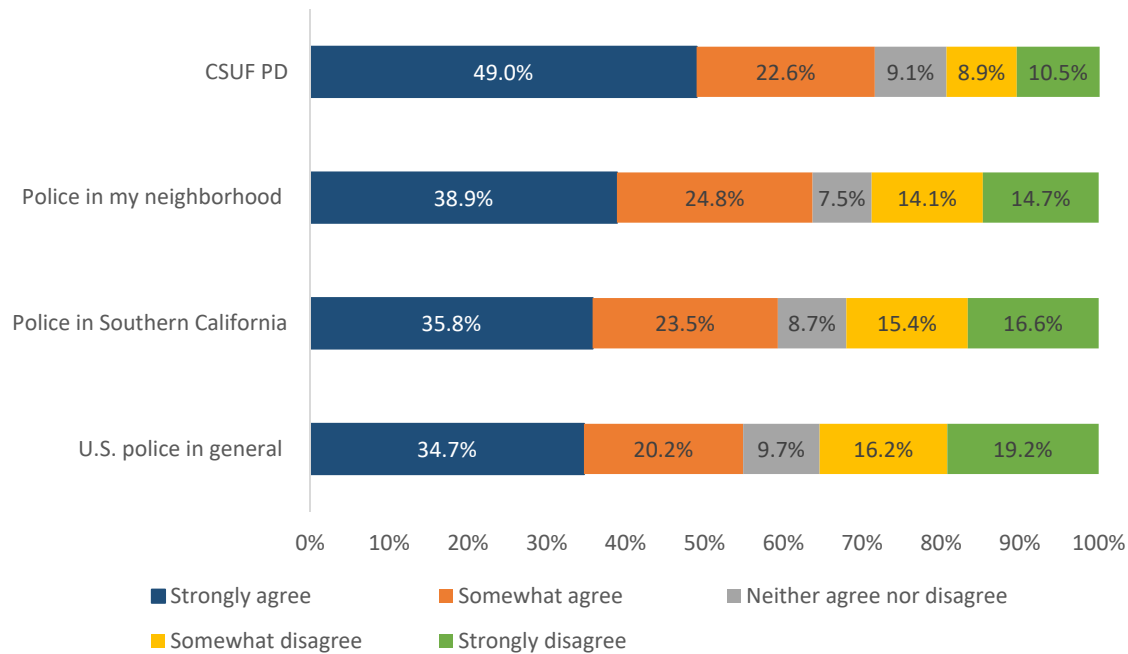
Individuals of other genders are much less inclined to provide information to CSUF UPD to help them find a suspected criminal than both women and men, as shown in Figure 42. White respondents are more likely to “strongly agree” they would provide information to CSUF UPD compared to Hispanic, Asian, and Black respondents. As illustrated in Figure 42, those in the upper income and older age brackets are more likely than those in the lower income and younger age brackets to “strongly agree” they would provide information to CSUF UPD. Administrators are the most likely campus grouping to “strongly agree” they would provide information to CSUF UPD, followed by staff, faculty, and then students. Finally, Figure 42 shows that those without any previous negative experiences are more likely to “strongly agree” they would provide information to CSUF UPD to help find a suspected criminal than those who had previous negative experiences.

Figure 42. % strongly agreeing with statement: I am likely to provide information to CSUF UPD to help them find a suspected criminal



As shown in Figure 43, survey respondents are more likely to “strongly agree” they would feel comfortable speaking with a uniformed CSUF UPD ($n = 658$; 49.0%), than they would speaking to a uniformed police officer in their neighborhood ($n = 548$; 38.9%), a Southern California officer in uniform ($n = 495$; 35.8%) or a uniformed U.S. police officer in general ($n = 472$; 34.7%).

Figure 43. In general, I feel comfortable speaking to a uniformed police officer



As shown in Figure 44, men, in general, feel more comfortable speaking to a uniformed CSUF UPD officer than women, meanwhile both men and women feel notably more comfortable speaking to a uniformed CSUF UPD officer than individuals of other genders. Also shown in Figure 25 is the finding that White respondents feel more comfortable speaking with a uniformed CSUF UPD officer compared to Black, Hispanic or Asian respondents. A positive relationship between annual household income and comfort speaking to a uniformed CSUF UPD officer is also observed, such that those earning higher incomes report being more comfortable speaking to an officer in uniform than those earning less. There is also a positive correlation between comfort speaking to a uniformed CSUF UPD officer and respondent age, meaning older respondents report being more comfortable speaking to a police officer in uniform than younger respondents. Figure 44 also illustrates that students, on average, feel less comfortable speaking to a uniformed CSUF UPD officer than faculty, staff and administrators. Respondents who are/were in LE or who have friends/family in LE report being more comfortable speaking to a uniformed CSUF UPD officer than those who were not and have no friends/ family in LE, as shown in Figure 44. Finally, as shown in Figure 44, respondents who had past negative experiences with LE report feeling less comfortable talking to uniformed CSUF UPD officers than those who had not had such experiences.

Figure 44. % strongly agreeing with statement: In general, I feel comfortable speaking to a CSUF UPD uniformed police officer

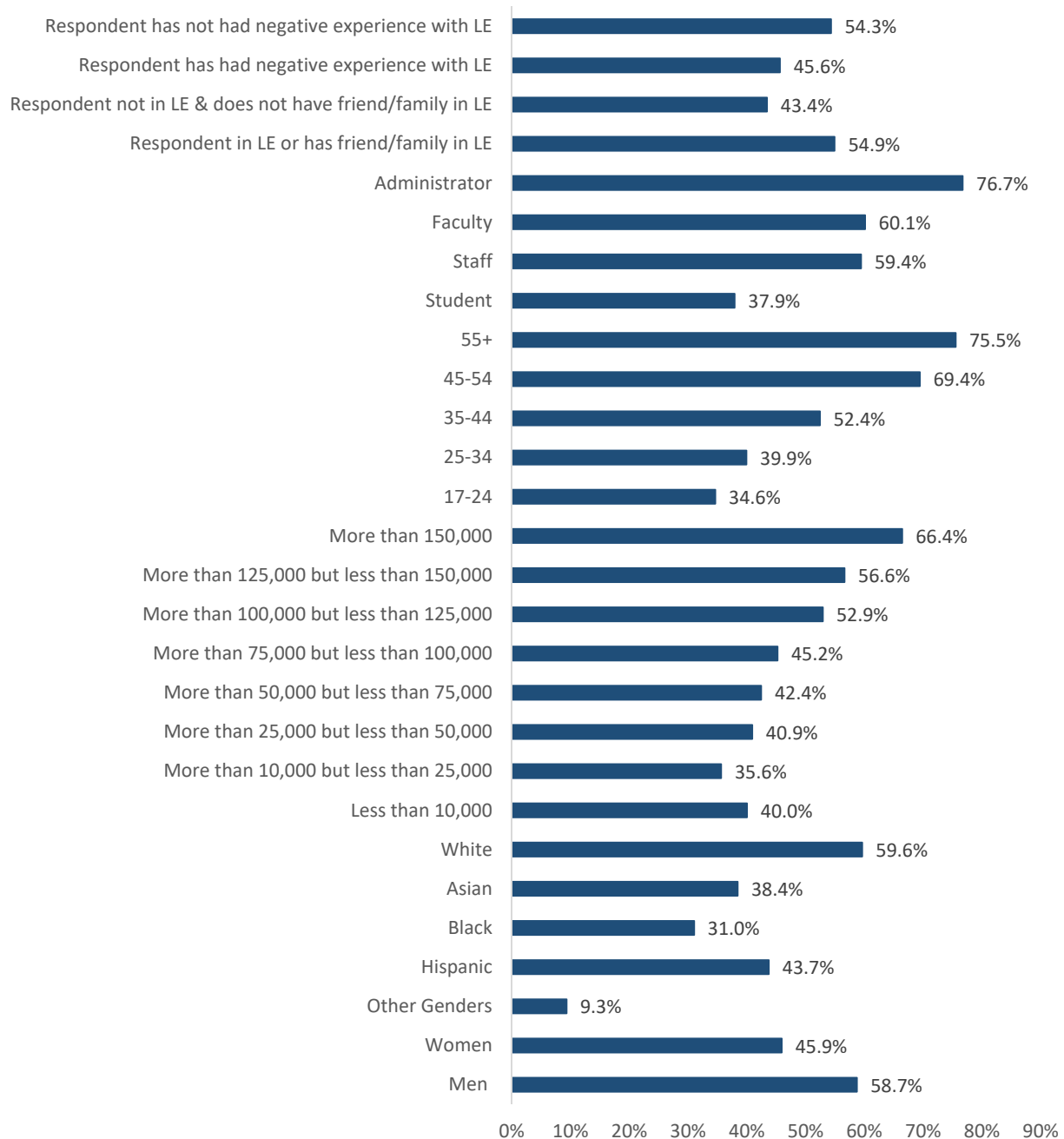
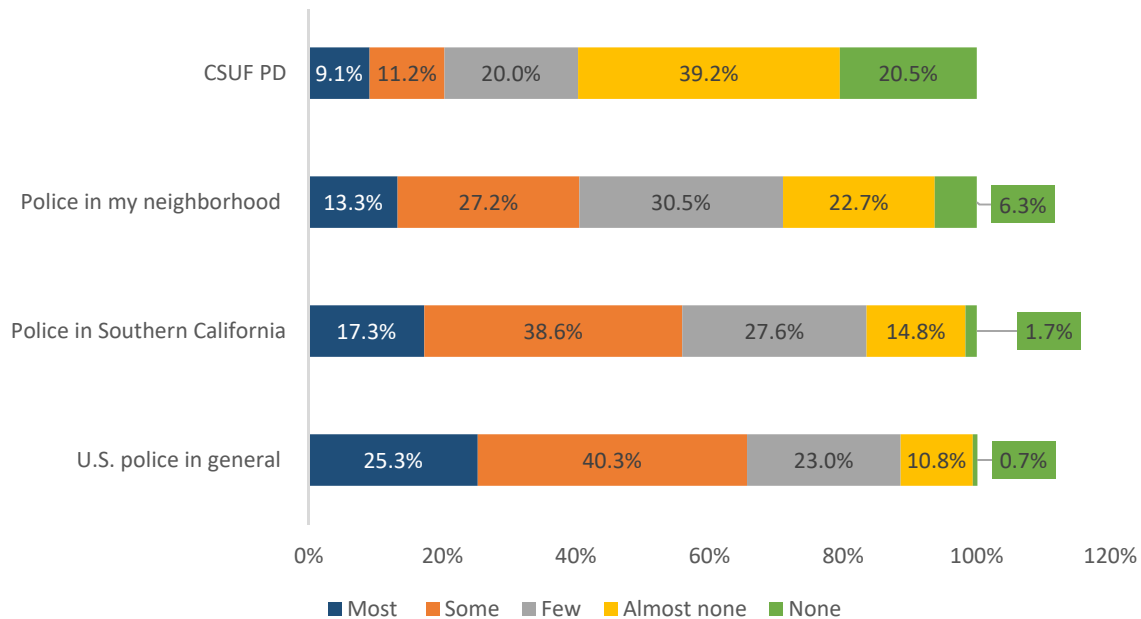


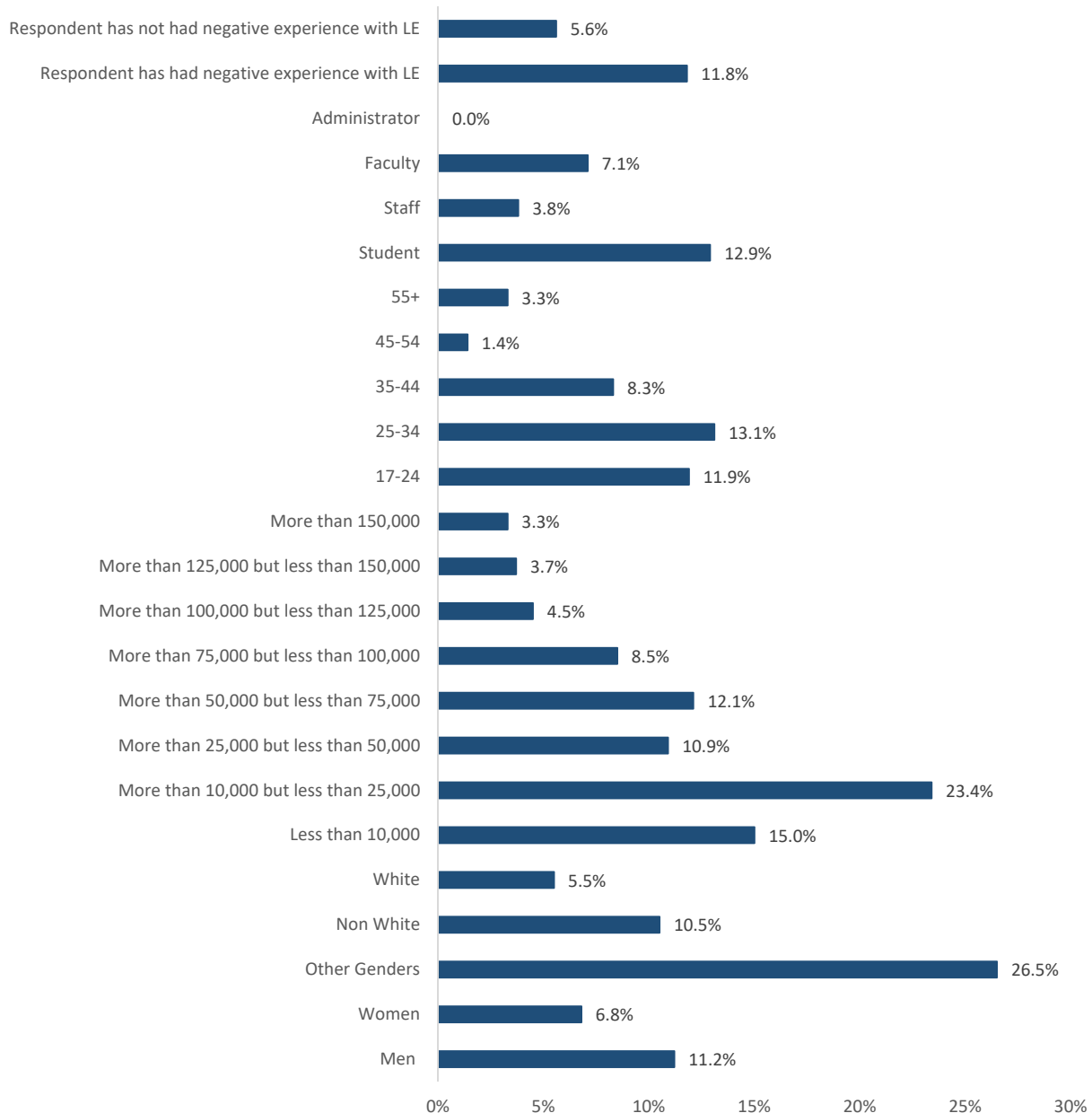
Figure 45 illustrates that a larger proportion of respondents believe that “most” U.S police in general engage in corrupt behavior ($n = 329$; 25.3%) compared to most police in Southern California ($n = 221$; 17.3%), police in their neighborhood ($n = 164$; 13.3%) and CSUF UPD ($n = 85$; 9.1%). By far, respondents are least likely to believe that “most” CSUF UPD officers engage in corrupt behavior.

Figure 45. How many officers do you think engage in corrupt behavior?



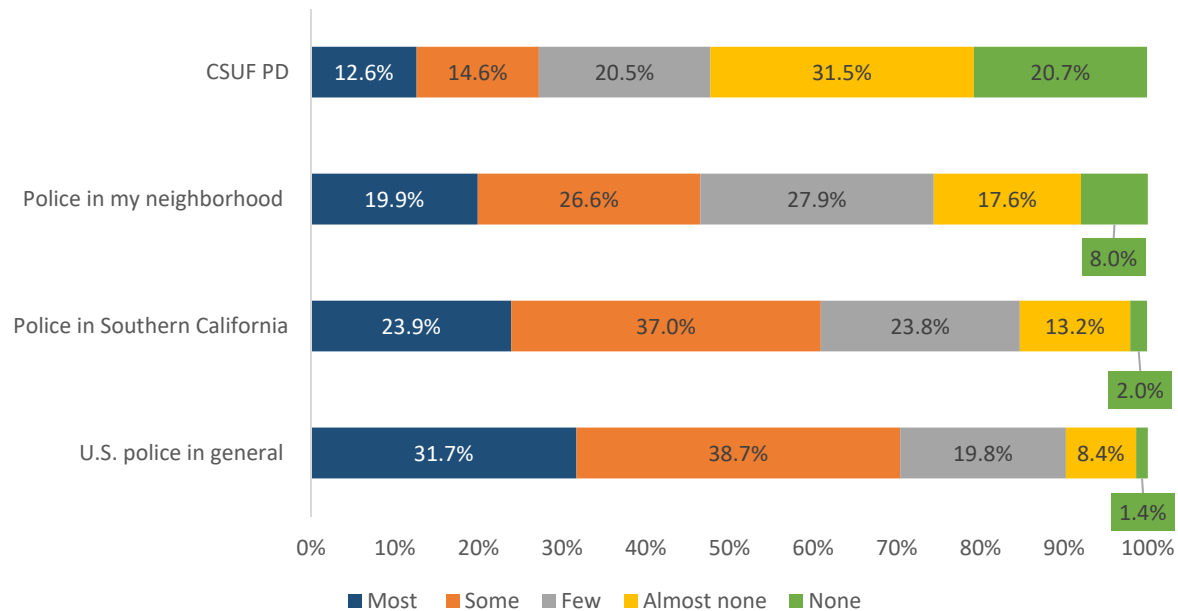
As shown in Figure 46, men are more likely than women to believe most CSUF UPD officers engage in corrupt behavior; however, individuals of other genders are far more likely to believe most CSUF UPD officers engage in corrupt behavior relative to both men and women. Non-white respondents are more likely to believe that most CSUF UPD engage in corrupt behavior than White respondents, as shown in Figure 46. Figure 46 also shows a negative correlation between the tendency to believe most CSUF UPD engage in corrupt behavior and annual household income, such that those with higher incomes are less likely to believe that most CSUF UPD engage in corrupt behavior compared to those with lower household incomes. A negative relationship is also observed between age and the tendency to believe most CSUF UPD engage in corrupt behavior. More specifically, older respondents are less inclined to believe most CSUF UPD engage in corrupt behavior than younger respondents. As shown in Figure 46, faculty, staff, and administrators are less likely to believe most CSUF UPD engage in corrupt behavior than students. Meanwhile, respondents who have had past negative experiences with LE are more inclined to believe most CSUF UPD engage in corrupt behavior than respondents who have not had these experiences.

Figure 46. % who feel that "most" police officers engage in corrupt behavior



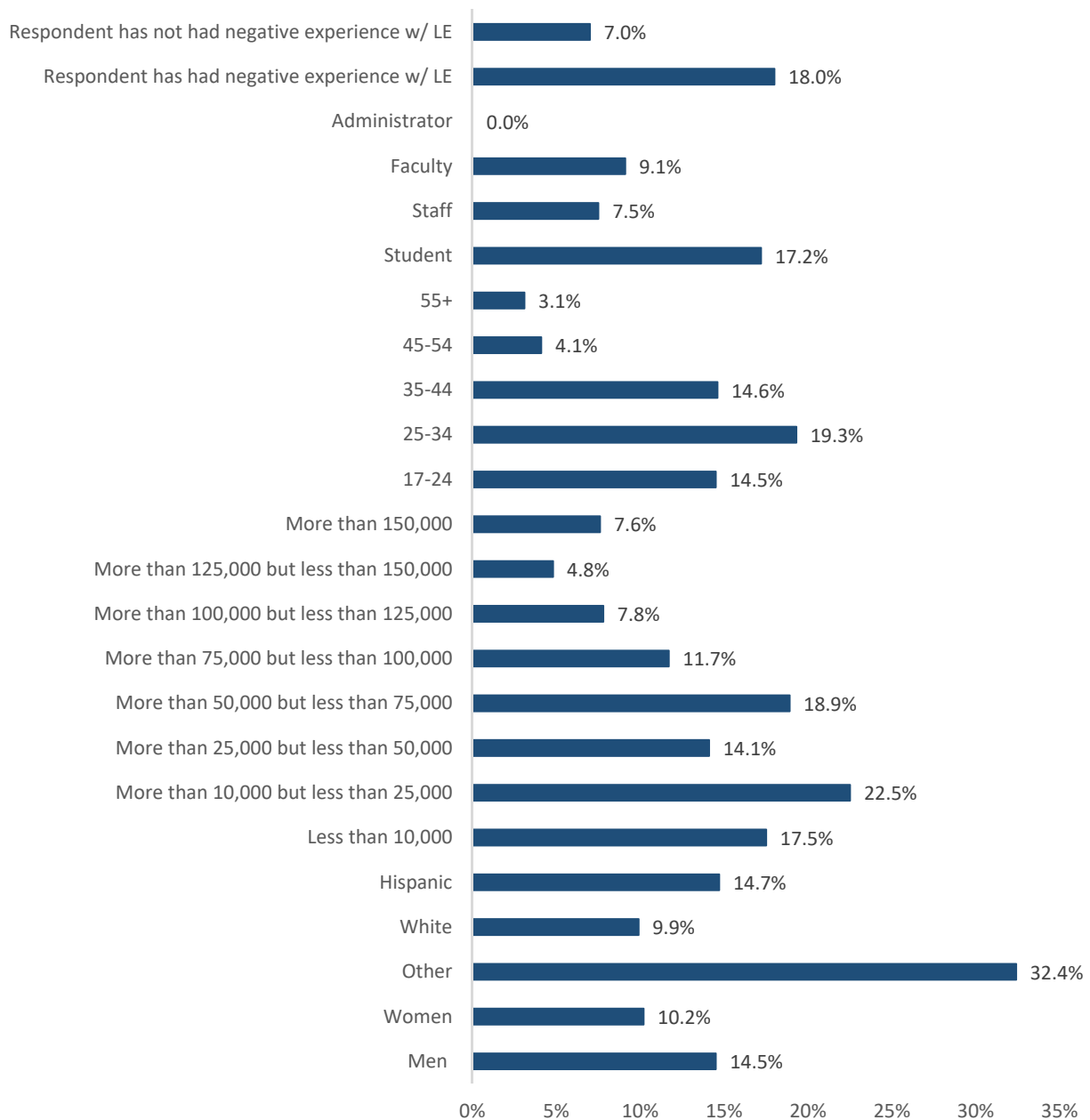
Considering the number of police officers who abuse their power, Figure 47 illustrates that respondents are more likely to believe that "most" U.S. police in general do so ($n = 437$; 31.7%). Respondents are less inclined to report this belief in relation to police in Southern California ($n = 333$; 23.9%), police in their neighborhoods ($n = 254$; 19.9%) and CSUF UPD ($n = 118$; 12.6%). By far, respondents are least likely to believe that "most" CSUF police abuse their power.

Figure 47. How Many Officers do you Think Abuse Their Power?



As shown in Figure 48, individuals of other genders are notably more likely to feel “most” CSUF UPD abuse their power in comparison to both men and women. Hispanics are more likely to believe that “most” CSUF UPD abuse their power than White respondents. A modest negative relationship between age and the tendency to believe “most” CSUF UPD abuse their power exists, such that those with higher household incomes, on average, are less likely to believe “most” CSUF UPD abuse their power than those with lower incomes. Figure 48 shows that age is also negatively related to the perception that “most” CSUF UPD abuse their power, meaning those who are older are less likely to believe “most” CSUF UPD abuse their power than younger respondents. Students are far more likely to believe that most CSUF UPD abuse their power than faculty, staff, and administrators. Finally, compared to respondents who have not had negative experiences with LE, those who have are much more likely to believe that “most” CSUF UPD abuse their power.

Figure 48. % who feel that "most" police officers abuse their power



A notably lower percentage of respondents believe "most" CSUF UPD engage in biased policing against minorities ($n = 186$; 17.7%) than police in their neighborhood ($n = 374$; 27.8%), police in Southern California ($n = 457$; 31.7%) and U.S. police in general ($n = 556$; 39.2%). By far, respondents are most likely to believe most U.S. police in general engage in biased policing against minorities, as shown in Figure 49.

Figure 49. How many officers do you think engage in biased policing against minorities?

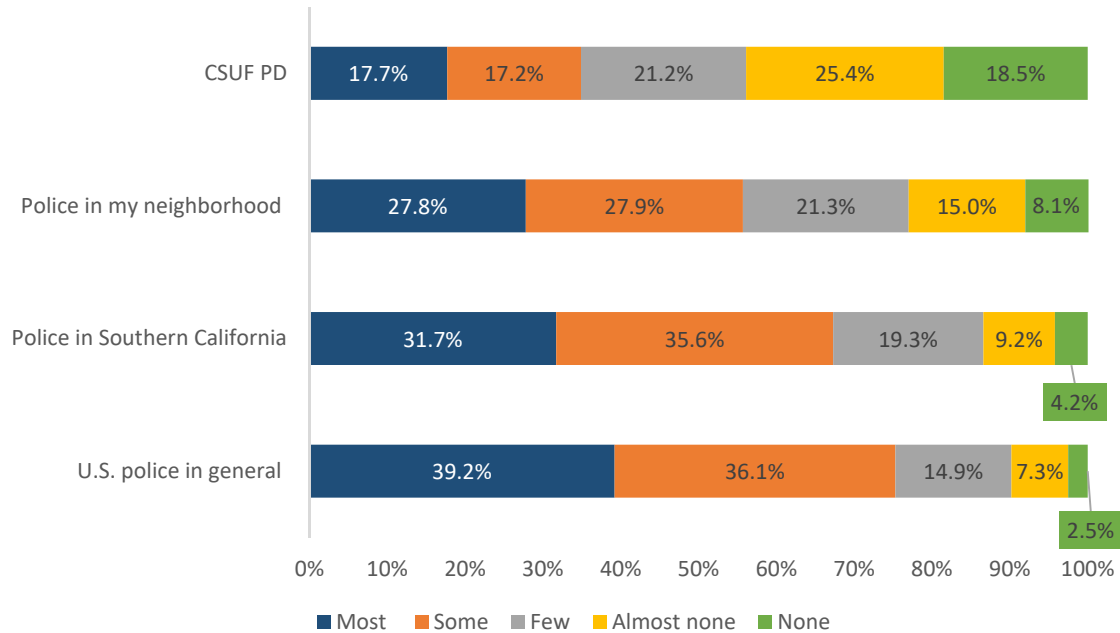
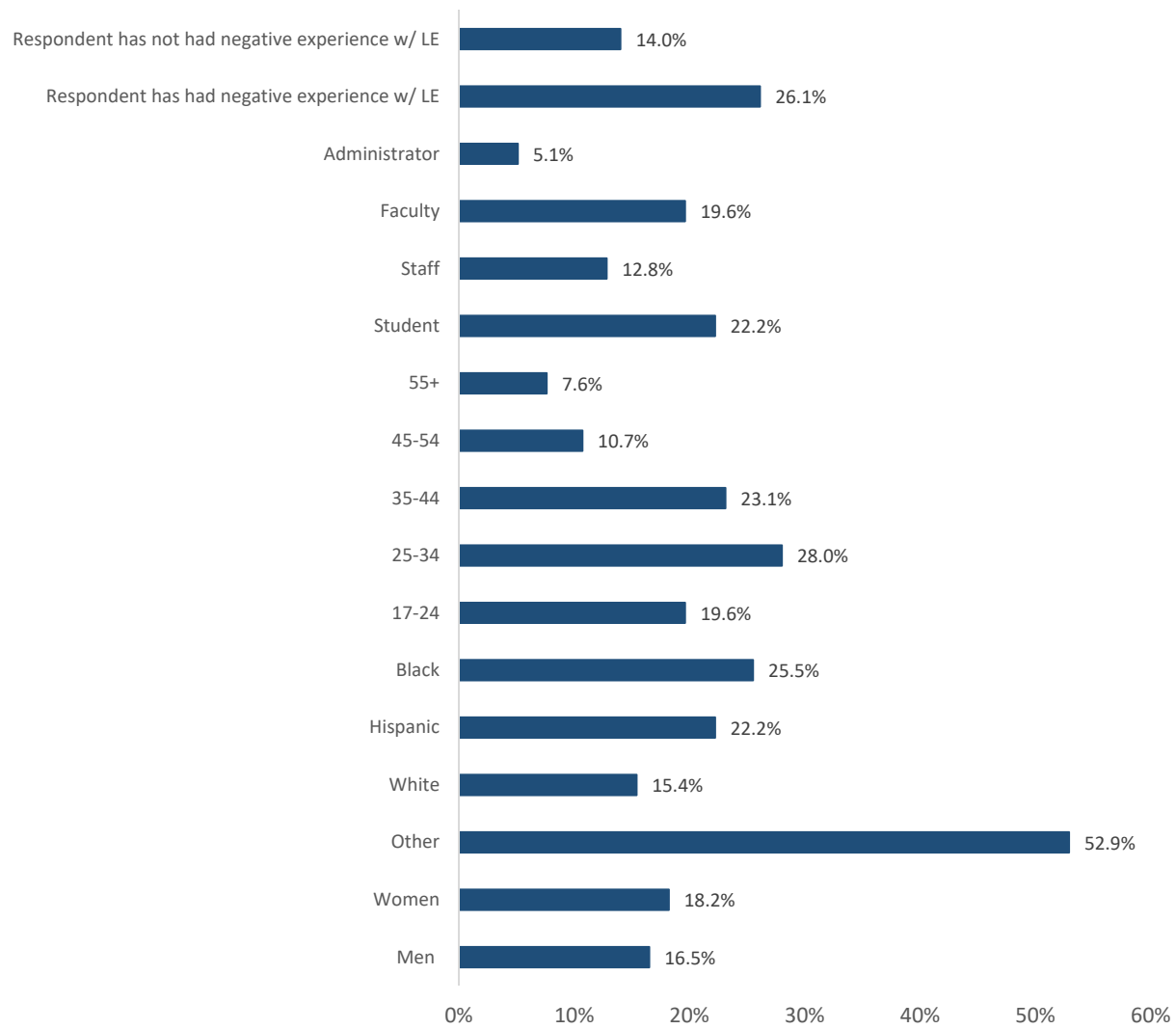


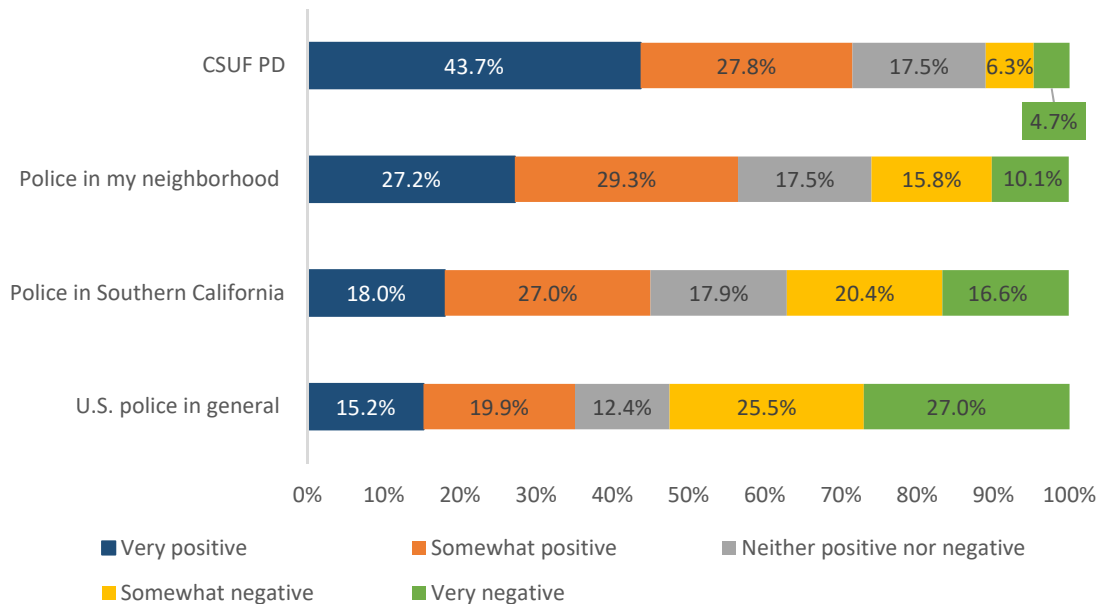
Figure 50 illustrates those of other genders are more likely to feel “most” CSUF UPD engage in biased policing against minorities compared to both men and women. Hispanics and Blacks are more likely to believe “most” CSUF UPD engage in biased policing against minorities than White respondents, as shown in Figure 50. Perceptions that CSUF UPD engage in biased policing is negatively related to age, such that those who are older are less likely to believe that “most” CSUF UPD engage in biased policing against minorities than younger respondents. Faculty and students have a greater inclination to feel that “most” CSUF UPD engage in biased policing against minorities relative to staff and administrators. Finally, compared to those that report no negative experiences with LE, a greater percentage of those that do feel “most” CSUF UPD engage in biased policing against minorities.

Figure 50. % who feel most police officers engage in biased policing



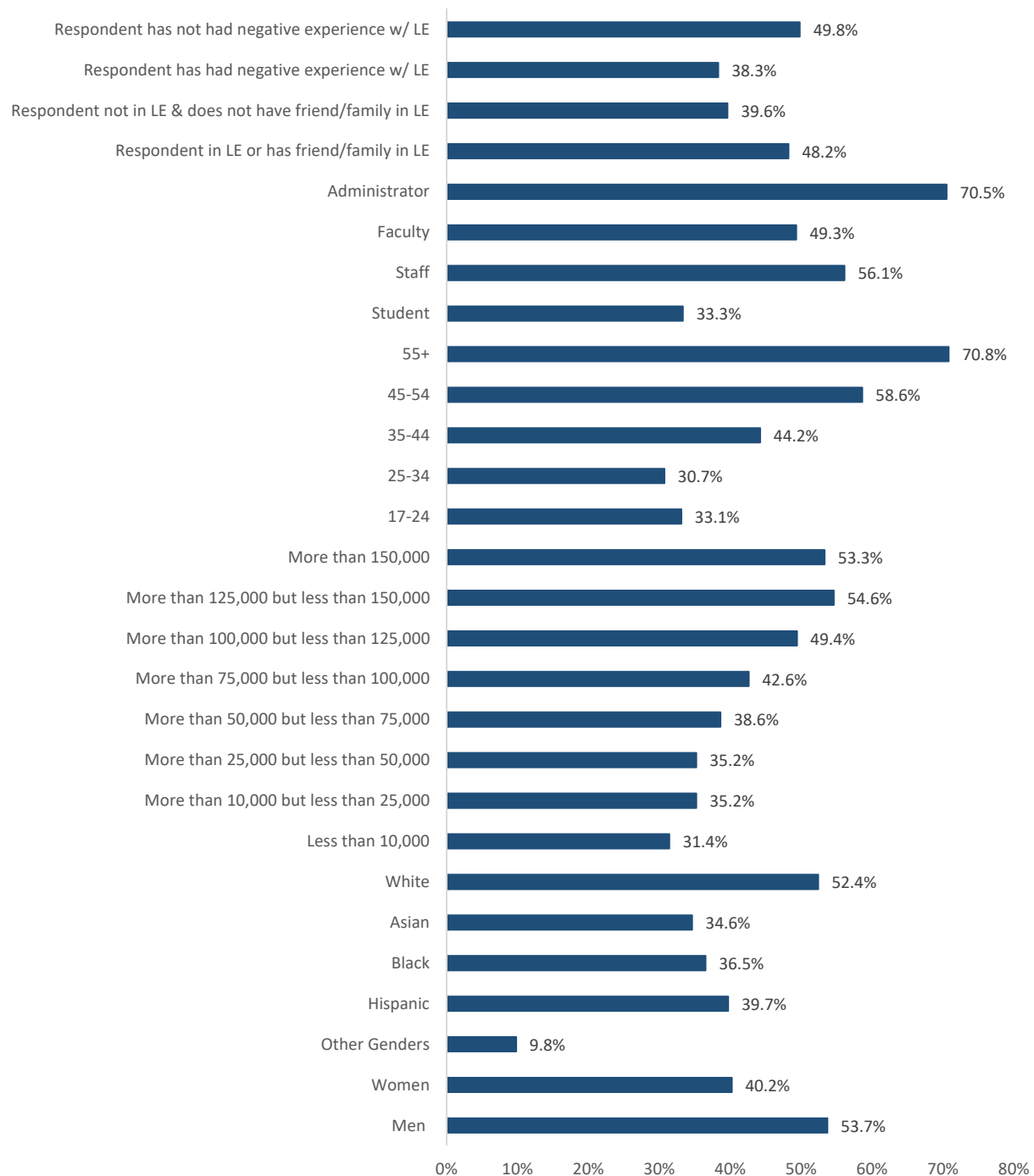
Looking at respondents overall opinion of LE, Figure 51 shows that respondents view CSUF UPD most favorably. More specifically, a larger proportion of respondents rate their overall opinion of CSUF UPD as being “very positive” ($n = 546$; 43.7%) compared to police in their neighborhood ($n = 369$; 27.2%), police in Southern California ($n = 245$; 18.0%) and U.S. police in general ($n = 208$; 15.2%).

Figure 51. Overall, my opinion of police is...



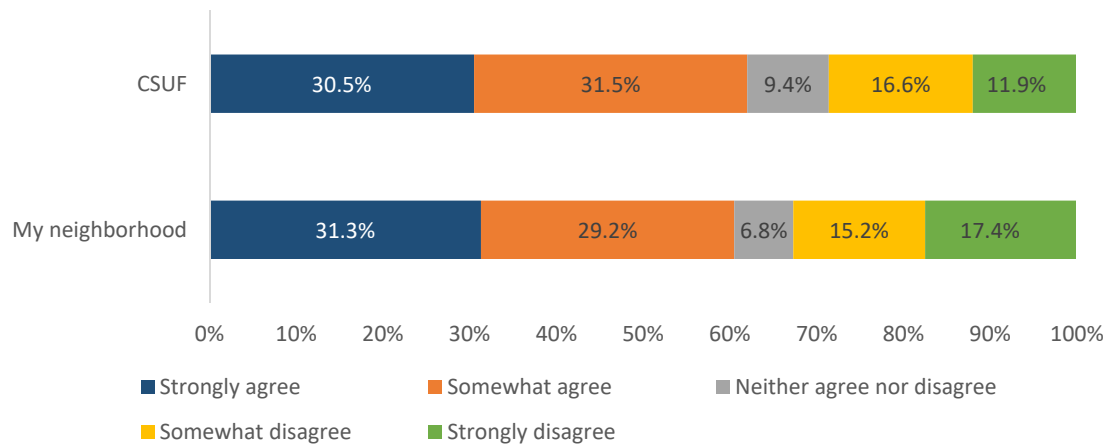
As shown in Figure 52, a larger proportion of women have an opinion of CSUF UPD that is “very positive,” compared to males. Meanwhile, compared to both men and women, a much lower proportion of respondents of other genders have a “very positive” opinion of CSUF UPD. White respondents are more inclined to have a “very positive” opinion of CSUF UPD than Hispanics, Blacks and Asians, as shown in Figure 52. Meanwhile, there is a positive relationship between age and overall perception of CSUF UPD, such that older respondents are more inclined to view CSUF UPD as “very positive” relative to younger respondents. The same relationship is observed with household income, meaning those with greater household incomes view CSUF UPD more positively than those with lower household incomes. Compared to faculty, administrators and staff, students have a less positive perception of CSUF UPD. Meanwhile, administrators have a much more positive perception of CSUF UPD than both faculty and staff. A greater proportion of respondents who are either in LE or who have friends/family in LE rate CSUF as “very positive” compared to those who are not in LE and do not have friends/ family in that profession. Finally, as depicted in Figure 52, those who have had negative experiences with LE are less inclined to have a positive perception of CSUF UPD than are those without such experiences.

Figure 52. % whose opinion of CSUF UPD is "very positive"



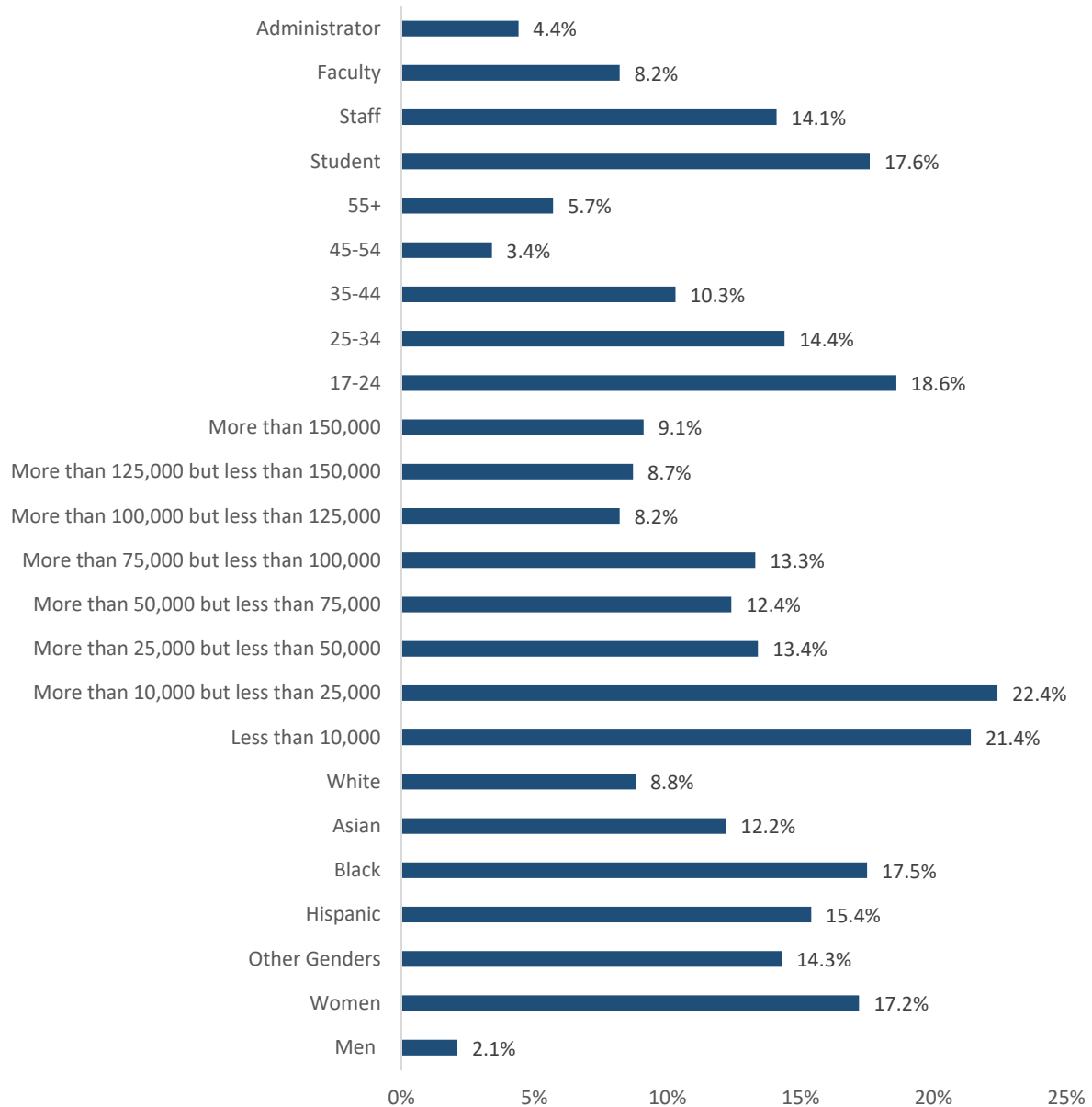
As shown in Figure 53, respondents generally feel equally safe walking around the CSUF campus at night as they do their own neighborhood. More specifically, 31.3% ($n = 389$) of respondents "strongly agree" they generally feel safe walking around their neighborhood at night, meanwhile 30.5% ($n = 363$) "strongly agree" that they generally feel safe walking around the CSUF campus. Another 31.5% of respondents "somewhat agree" they feel comfortable walking around the CSUF campus at night.

Figure 53. I generally feel safe walking around at night



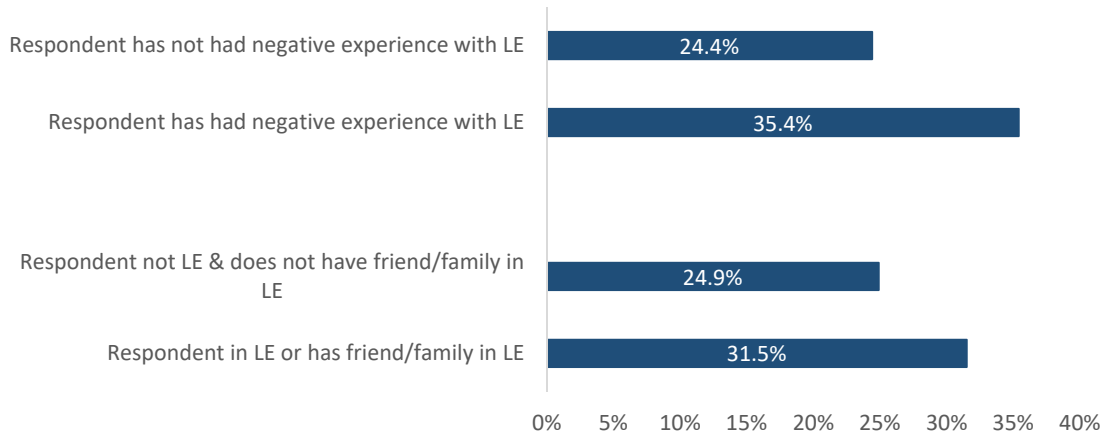
As shown in Figure 54, women and those of other genders generally feel less safe walking the CSUF campus at night than men. Blacks, Asians, and Hispanics feel less safe walking the CSUF campus than White respondents. Meanwhile, Blacks feel less safe walking around CSUF at night relative to Asians. Those with lower household incomes are more likely to “strongly disagree” they generally feel safe walking at night around the CSUF campus than those with higher household incomes. Additionally, younger respondents are more inclined to “strongly disagree” they feel safe walking at night around the CSUF campus relative to older respondents. A larger proportion of students “strongly disagree” they generally feel safe walking the CSUF campus at night than staff, faculty, and administrators. Meanwhile, staff feel less safe than faculty walking the CSUF campus at night than faculty. Finally, on average, faculty generally feel less safe walking the CSUF campus at night than administrators, as shown in Figure 54.

Figure 54. % who "strongly disagree" that they generally feel safe walking at night around the CSUF campus



As shown in Figure 55, a greater proportion of respondents who are/have been in LE or have friends / family in LE "strongly agree" they feel safe walking the CSUF campus at night than those who are not in LE and who have no friends/ family in LE. Additionally, a larger proportion of those who have had a negative interaction with LE "strongly agree" they feel comfortable walking the CSUF campus at night compared to those who have never had such an experience.

Figure 55. % who "strongly agree" that they generally feel safe walking at night around the CSUF campus



Expectations of Police Officers

The next section in the survey asked respondents whether it is highly important, important, somewhat important, minimally important, or not important that CSUF UPD and police in their neighborhood engage in 18 different activities ranging from responding to an active shooter situation to hosting community outreach events. As shown in Figure 56, the majority of respondents feel it is “highly” important that both CSUF UPD ($n = 1217$; 90.2%) and police in their neighborhood ($n = 1157$; 84.9%) respond to an active shooter situation. However, respondents feel it is slightly more important that CSUF UPD respond to active shooter situations than police in their neighborhoods.

Figure 56. How important is it that police/sheriff's department respond to an active shooter situation?

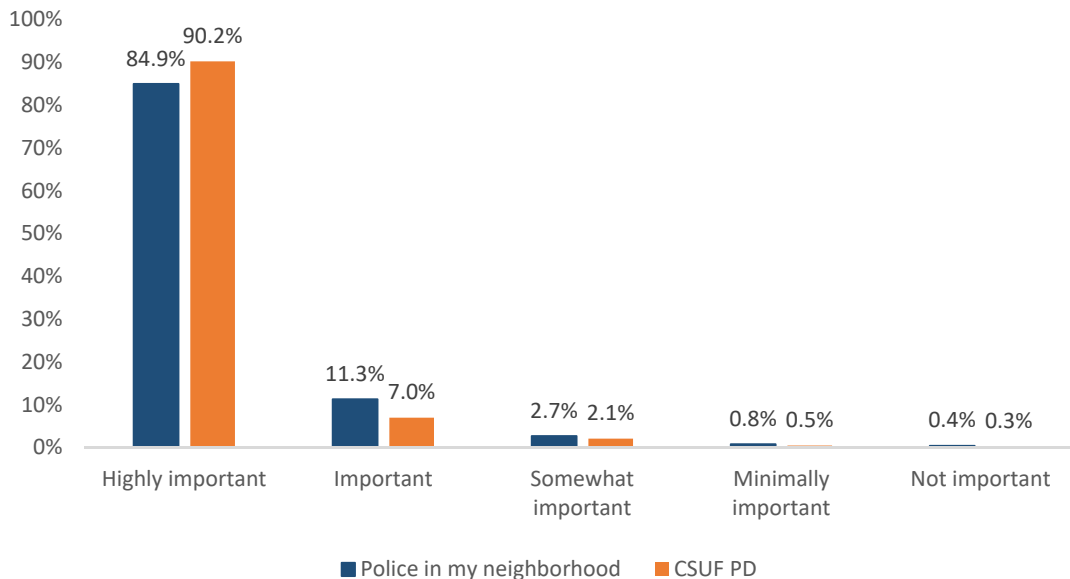
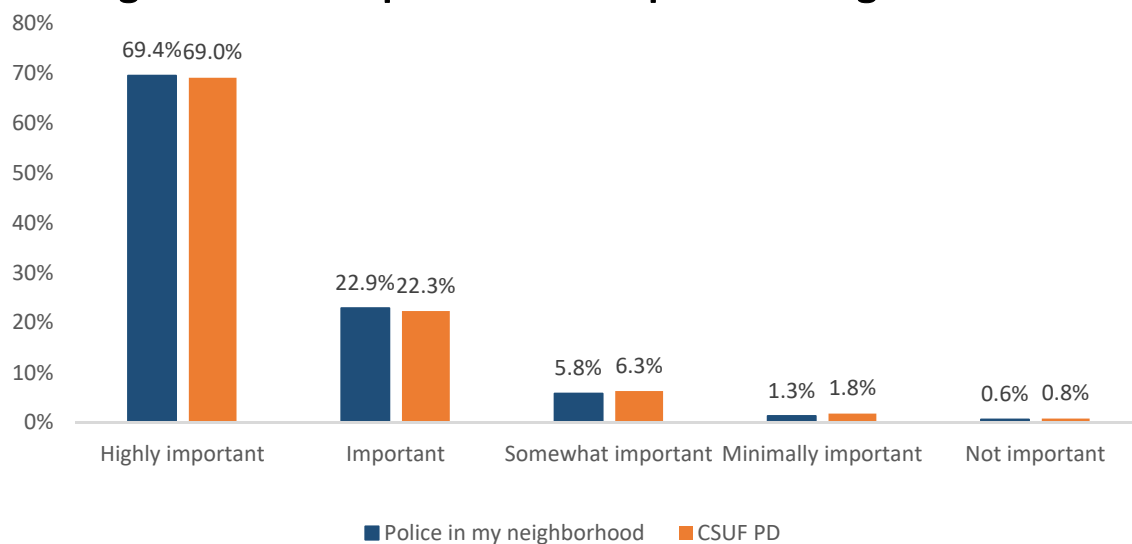


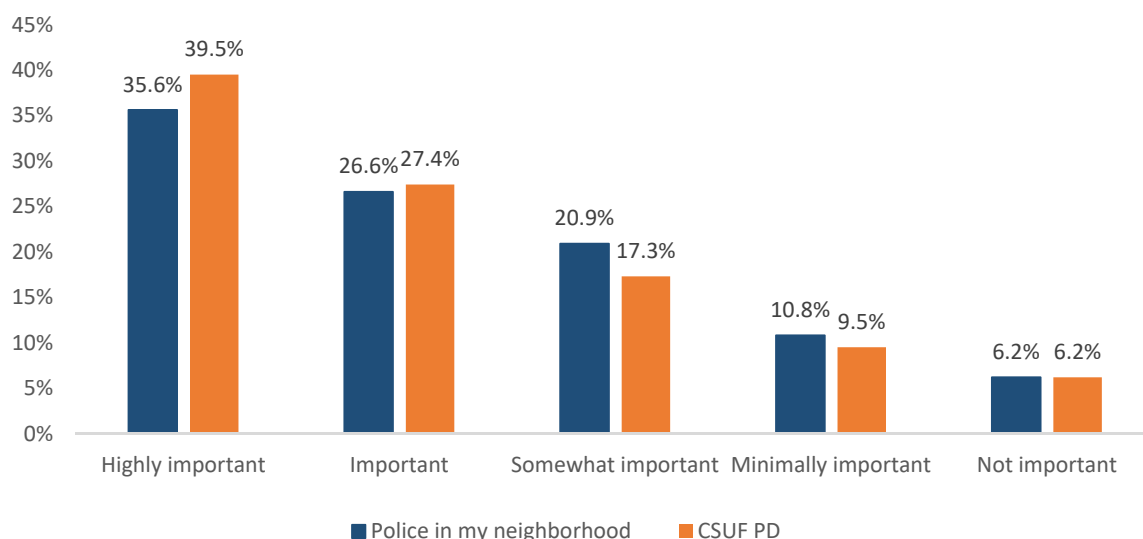
Figure 57 shows that the majority of survey respondents feel it “highly important” CSUF UPD ($n = 948$; 69.4%) and police in their neighborhood ($n = 926$; 69.0%) investigate crime. Note that respondents feel it is less important for CSUF UPD and police in their neighborhood to investigate crime than for them to respond to an active shooter situation. Also noteworthy is the fact that respondents feel it is equally important for CSUF UPD and police in their neighborhood to investigate crimes.

Figure 57. How important is it that police investigate crime?



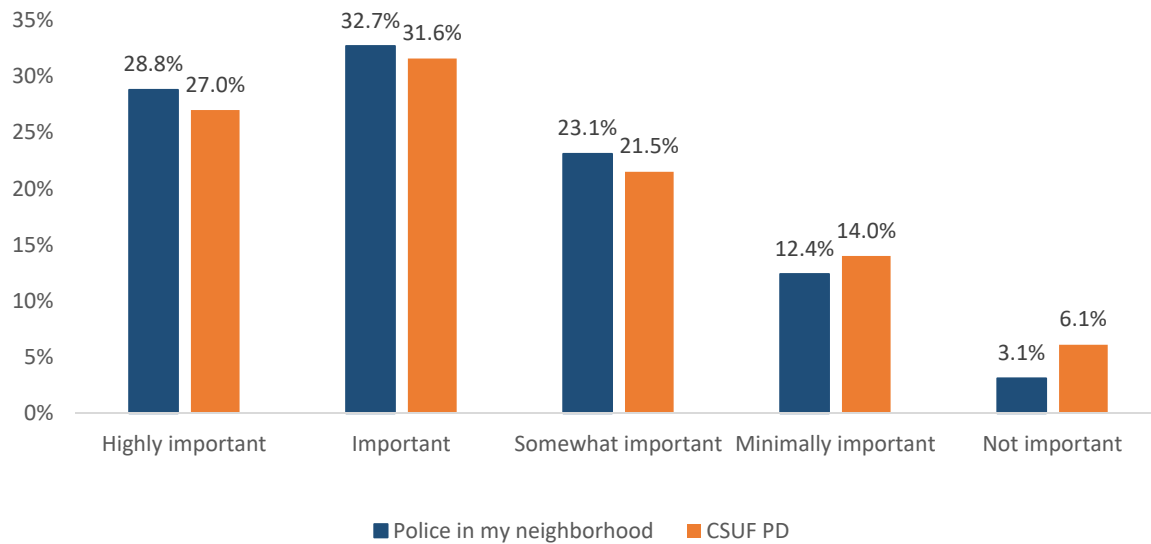
As shown in Figure 58, 39.5% ($n = 533$) of respondents feel it “highly important” CSUF UPD enforce drug and alcohol laws. Meanwhile, a slightly lower percentage, 35.6% ($n = 488$), feel the same regarding the police in their neighborhood.

Figure 58. How important is it that police enforce drug and alcohol laws?



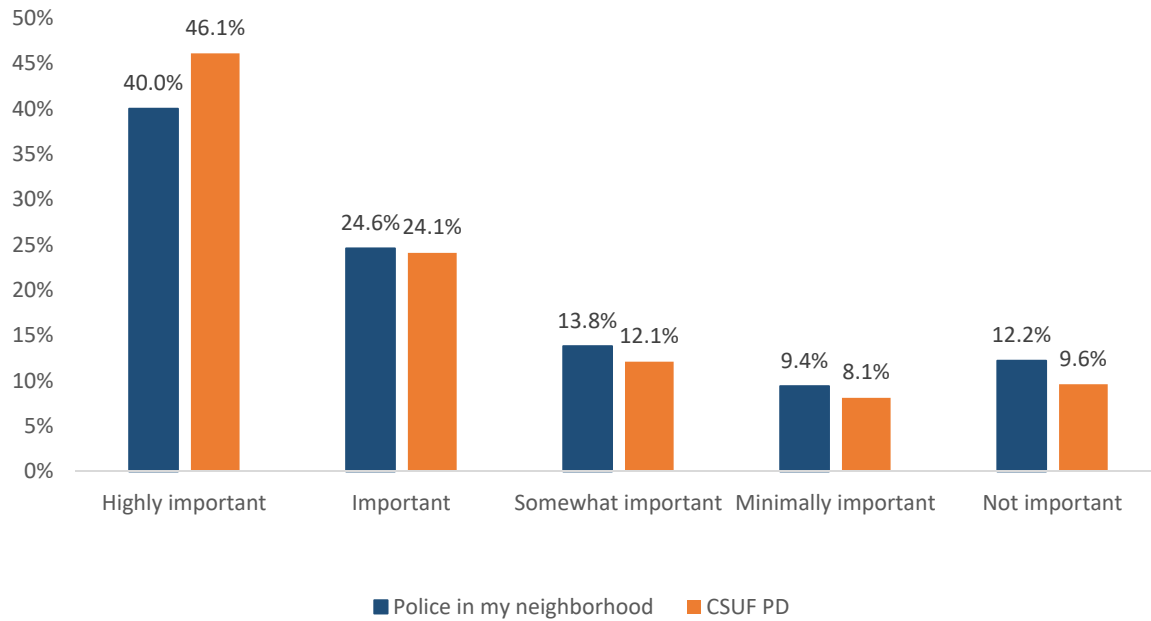
When compared to enforcement of other laws, a lower percentage of respondents consider it “highly important” CSUF UPD officers enforce traffic laws ($n = 360$; 27.0%). A slightly higher proportion of respondents feel it is “highly important” for the police in their neighborhood to enforce traffic laws ($n = 396$; 28.8%). Remaining results are displayed in Figure 59.

Figure 59. How important is it that police enforce traffic laws?



As illustrated in Figure 60, 46.1% ($n = 612$) of respondents feel it is “highly important” CSUF UPD enforce public health regulations like the COVID-19 mask mandate. A notably smaller percentage ($n = 548$; 40.0%), however, feel it is “highly important” police in their neighborhood do the same.

Figure 60. How important is it that police enforce public health regulations?



Only 18.8% of respondents believe it is “highly important” CSUF UPD enforce campus ordinances ($n = 252$). Furthermore, 14.1% of respondents feel it is “highly important” police in their neighborhood enforce municipal (city) codes ($n = 194$), as indicated in Figure 61.

Figure 61. How important is it that police enforce municipal (city) codes or campus ordinances?

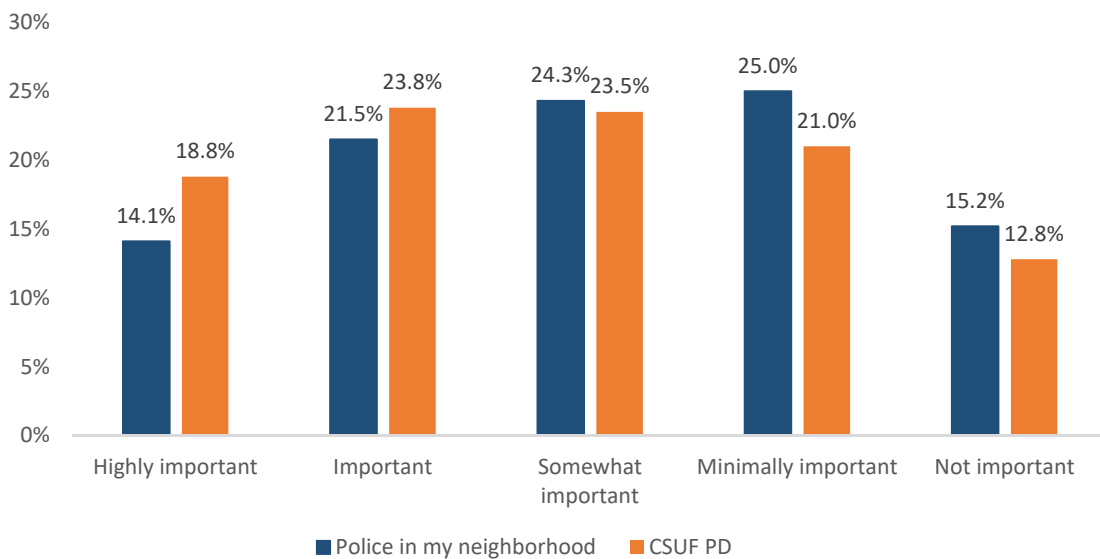
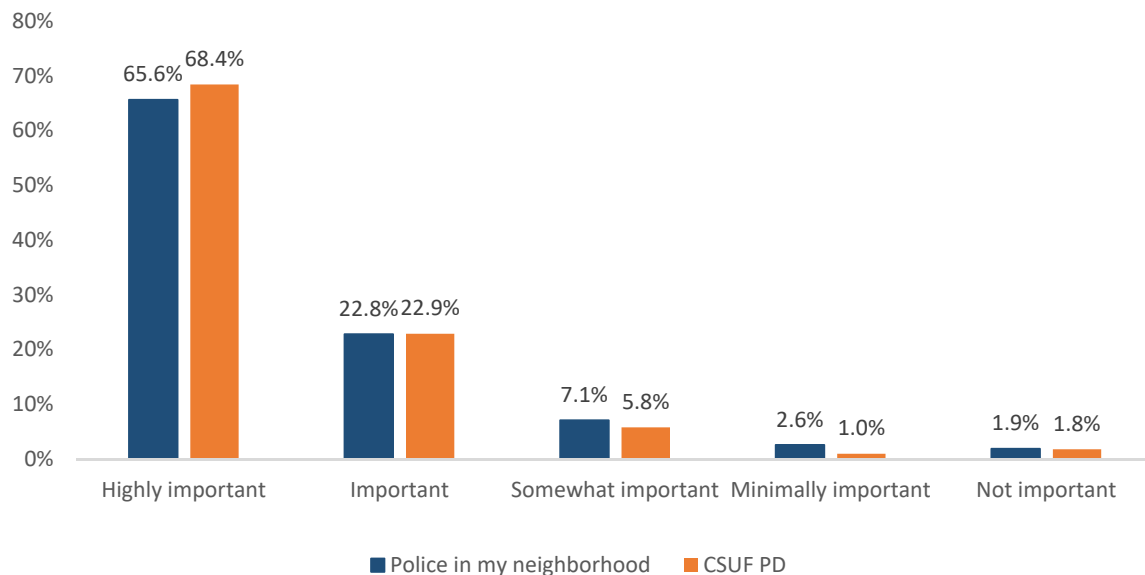


Figure 62 shows that the majority of respondents feel it is “highly important” that both CSUF UPD ($n = 910$; 68.4%) and police in their neighborhood ($n = 895$; 65.6%) ensure the safety of the community. The

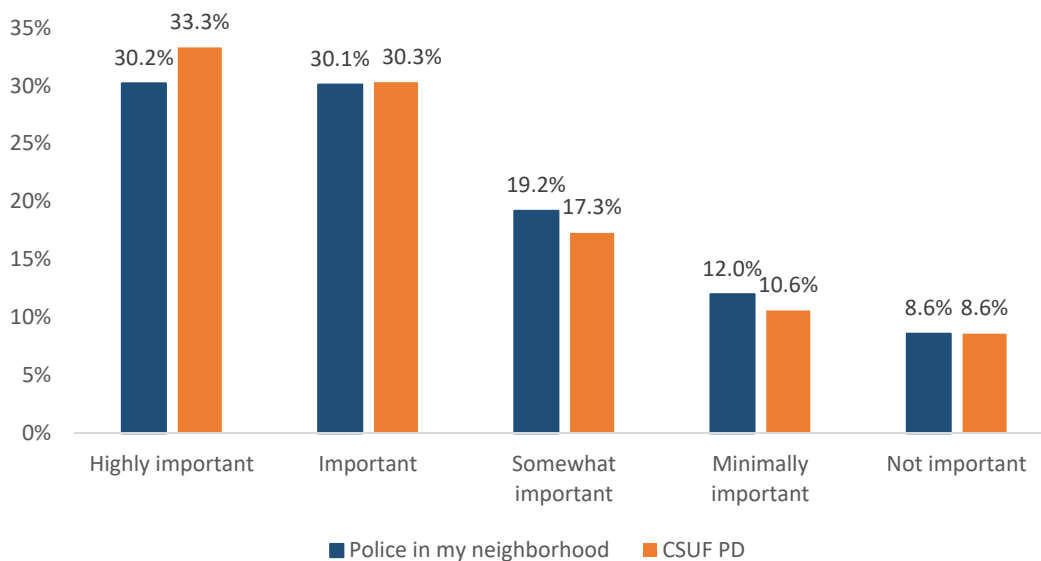
next largest proportion believe it is “important” for CSUF UPD ($n = 323$; 22.9%) and police in their neighborhood ($n = 321$; 22.8%) to do so.

Figure 62. How important is it that police ensure safety of community?



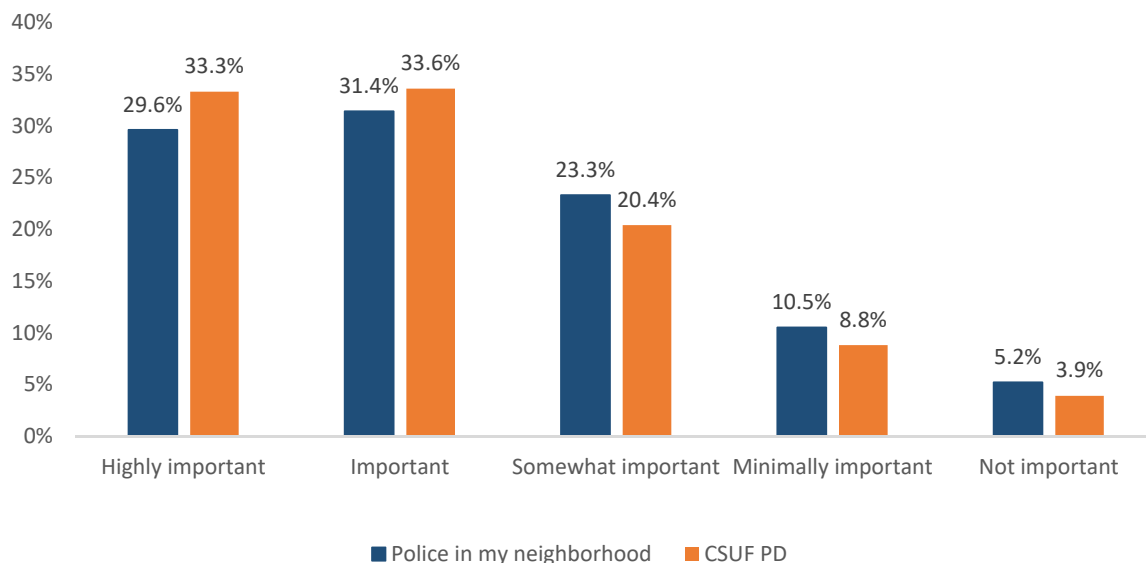
A slightly higher proportion of survey respondents consider it “highly important” for CSUF UPD ($n = 442$; 33.3%) to maintain a constant visible presence to deter crime than for police in their neighborhood ($n = 411$; 30.2%). Near equal proportions feel it is “important” for CSUF UPD ($n = 402$; 30.3%) and police in their neighborhoods ($n = 410$; 30.1%) to do the same. Remaining results are depicted in Figure 63.

Figure 63. How important is it that police maintain a constant visible presence to deter crime?



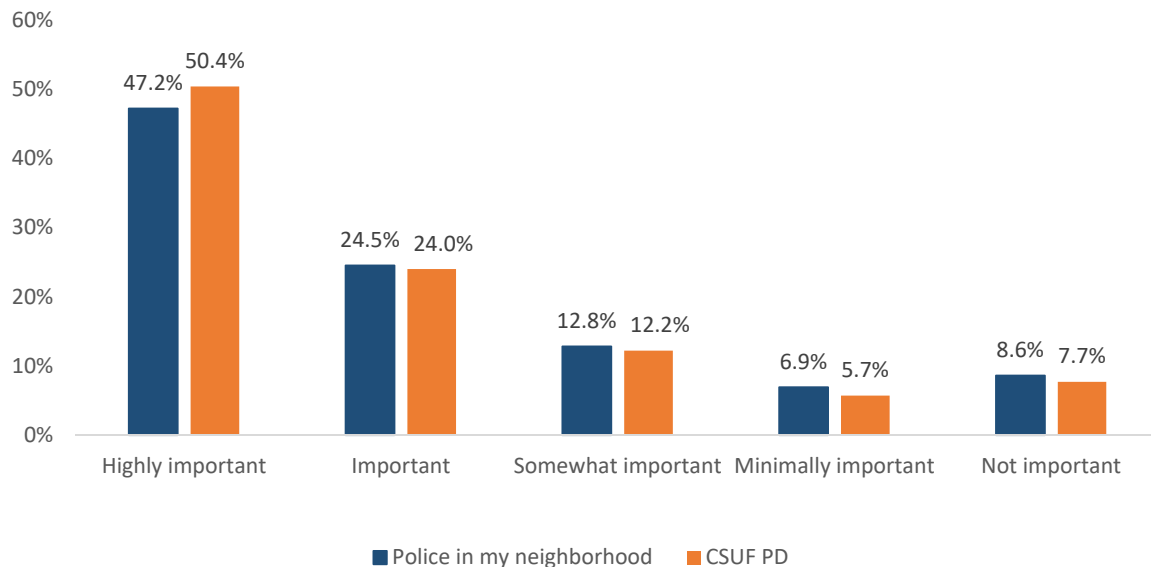
Twenty nine and six tenths percent of respondents ($n = 401$) believe it is “highly important” for police in their neighborhood to provide support for large events. A higher percentage ($n = 440$; 33.3%) believe it “highly important” that CSUF UPD do the same. A slightly higher proportion of respondents consider it “important” that both police in their neighborhood ($n = 424$; 31.4%) and CSUF UPD ($n = 444$; 33.6%) provide support for large events, as shown in Figure 64.

Figure 64. How important is it that police provide support for large events?



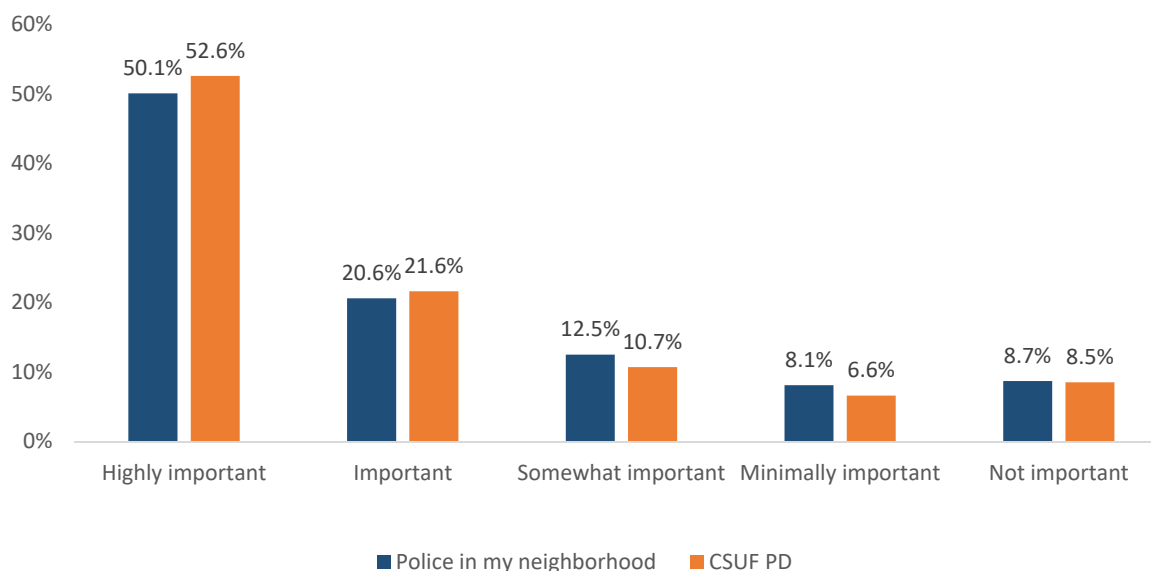
Nearly 50% of respondents indicate it is “highly important” for CSUF UPD to respond to mental health crisis calls for service ($n = 659$; 50.4%). A slightly lower proportion have the same expectation for police in their neighborhood, with 47.2% ($n = 627$) believing it to be “highly important” for police in their neighborhood to respond to mental health crisis calls for service. Figure 65 portrays additional results.

Figure 65. How important is it that police respond to mental health crisis call for services?



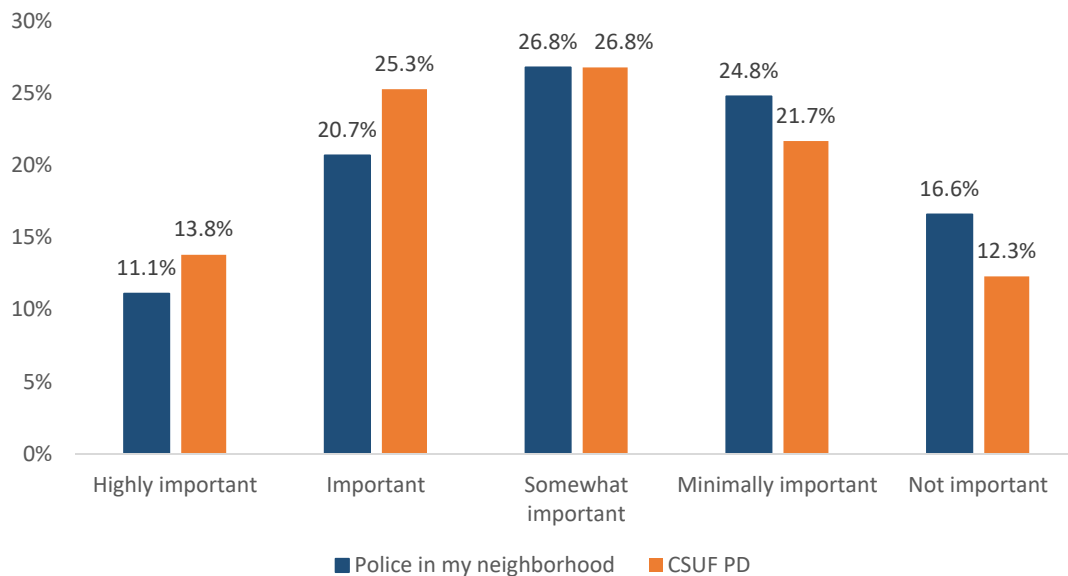
Similar to their expectations of how CSUF UPD and police in their own neighborhood should respond to mental health crisis calls for service, the largest proportion of respondents feel it is “highly important” both departments respond to calls for service involving potentially suicidal persons. Specifically, slightly more than half of respondents ($n = 684$; 52.6%) believe it to be “high important” CSUF UPD respond to calls for service that involve potentially suicidal persons, while a near equal proportion believe it is “highly important” for police in their neighborhood do the same ($n = 657$; 50.1%). Further information on these expectations are shown in Figure 66.

Figure 66. How important is it that police respond to calls for service that involve potentially suicidal persons?



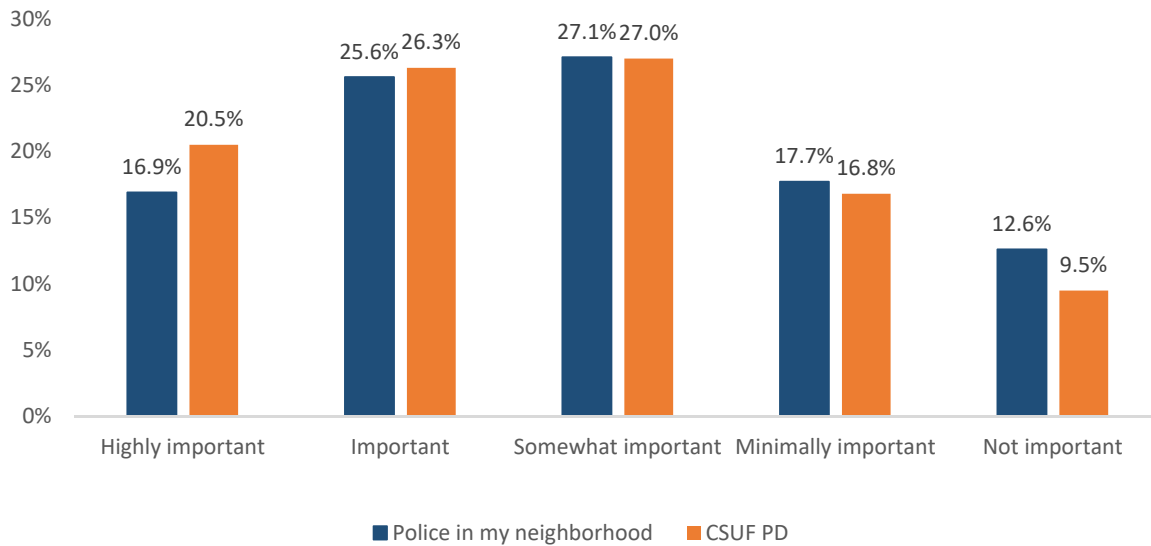
As presented in Figure 67, only 11.1% feel it is “highly important” police in their neighborhood ($n = 149$) assist individuals in need with non-emergency issues. A slightly higher percentage ($n = 184$; 13.8%) believe it is “highly important” for CSUF UPD to do the same. The largest proportion of respondents consider it “somewhat important” for police in their neighborhood ($n = 362$; 26.8%) and CSUF UPD ($n = 355$; 26.8%) to assist individuals in need with non-emergency issues.

Figure 67. How important is it that police assist individuals in need with non-emergency issues?



Educational programs are less of a priority for survey respondents, with only 16.9% ($n = 224$) believing it is “highly important” police in their neighborhood provide educational programs and a slightly higher proportion ($n = 278$; 20.5%) believing it is “highly important” that CSUF UPD do the same. Figure 68 depicts these results.

Figure 68. How important is it that police provide educational programs?



Respondents also do not appear to value CSUF UPD or police in their neighborhood hosting outreach events as much as other priorities. Eighteen and one tenths percent of respondents ($n = 232$) feel it is “highly important” for CSUF UPD to host outreach events, while an even smaller percentage ($n = 188$; 14.4%) believe it is “highly important” for police in their neighborhood to do the same, as shown in Figure 69.

Figure 69. How important is it that police host outreach events?

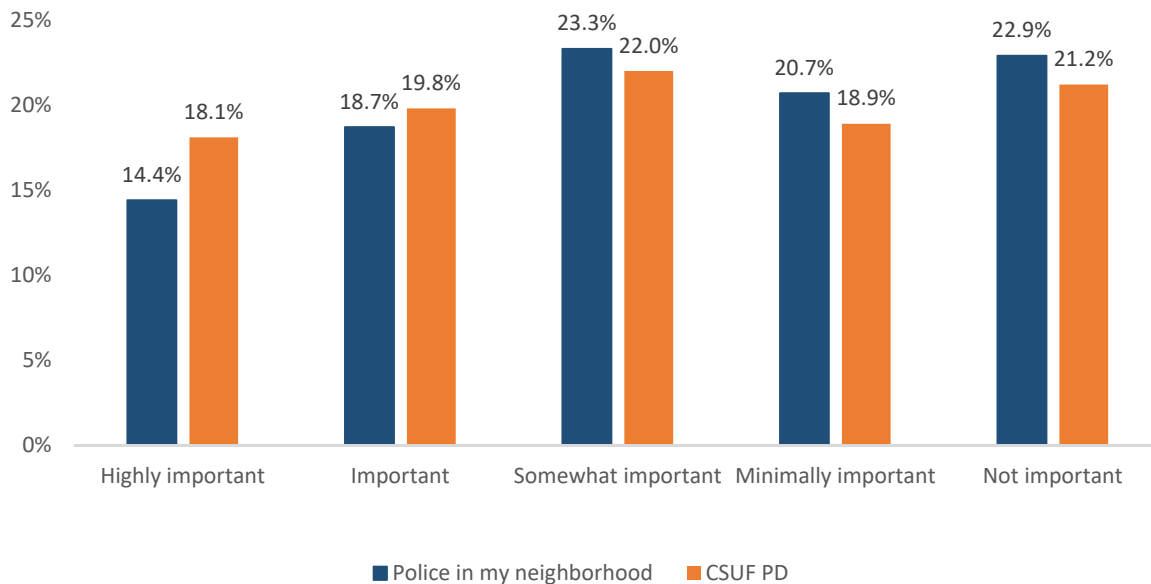
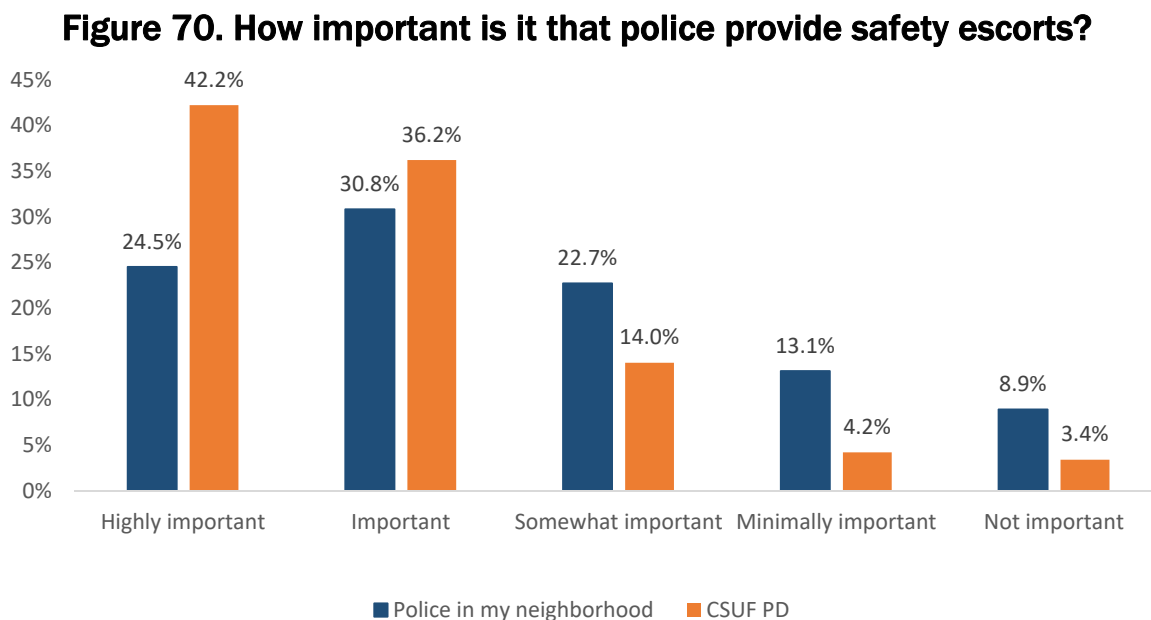
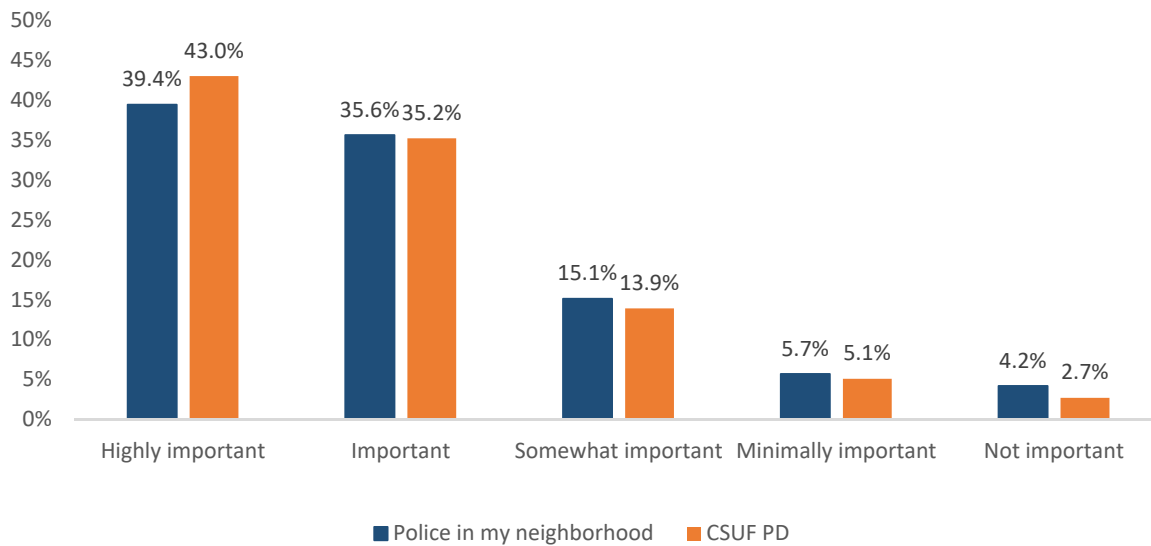


Figure 70 illustrates the different expectations respondents have of the police in their neighborhood and CSUF UPD with respect to safety escorts. More specifically, 24.5% ($n = 329$) of survey respondents believe it to be “highly important” police in their own neighborhood provide safety escorts. Meanwhile, 1.75 times that percentage ($n = 564$; 42.2%) feel it is “highly important” CSUF UPD provide the same service.



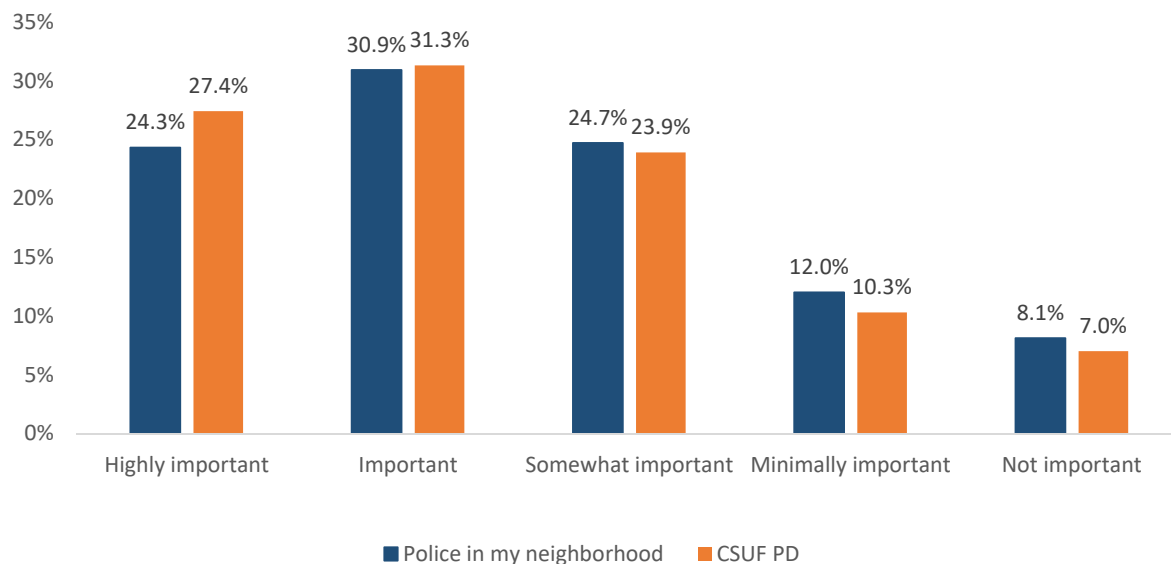
As displayed in Figure 71, 39.4% ($n = 535$) of respondents believe it is “highly important” for police in their neighborhood to inform their community of crime trends. Another 35.6% ($n = 484$) find it “important” they do so. Slightly more than four in ten respondents ($n = 577$; 43.0%) believe it is “highly important” CSUF UPD update the campus community of crime trends. Another 35.2% ($n = 472$) say it is “important” they do so.

Figure 71. How important is it that police inform community of crime trends?



Close to a third of respondents ($n = 364$; 27.4%) indicate it is “highly important” CSUF UPD maintain a social media presence to communicate with the community, as depicted in Figure 72. Also shown is the 24.3% ($n = 328$) of respondents who feel it is “highly important” that police in their neighborhood do the same.

Figure 72. How important is it that police maintain a social media presence to communicate with community?



Nearly four in ten respondents ($n = 547$; 41.3%) believe it is “highly important” police in their neighborhood be armed. As shown in Figure 73, a smaller percentage of respondents ($n = 458$; 35.4%) indicate it is “highly important” campus officers are armed.

Figure 73. How important is it that police have sworn (armed) officers?

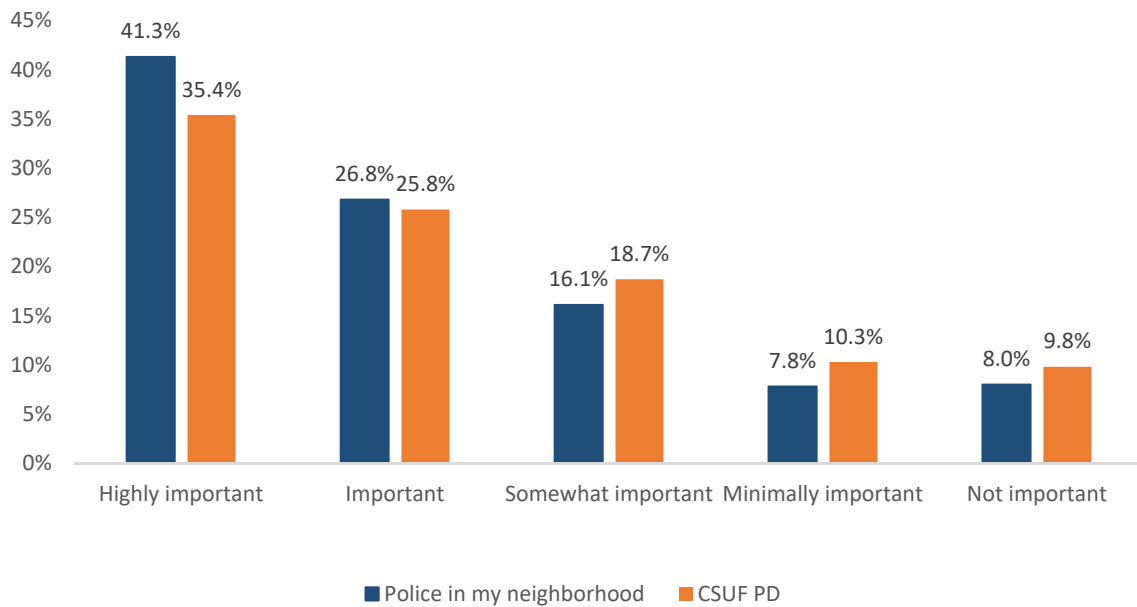
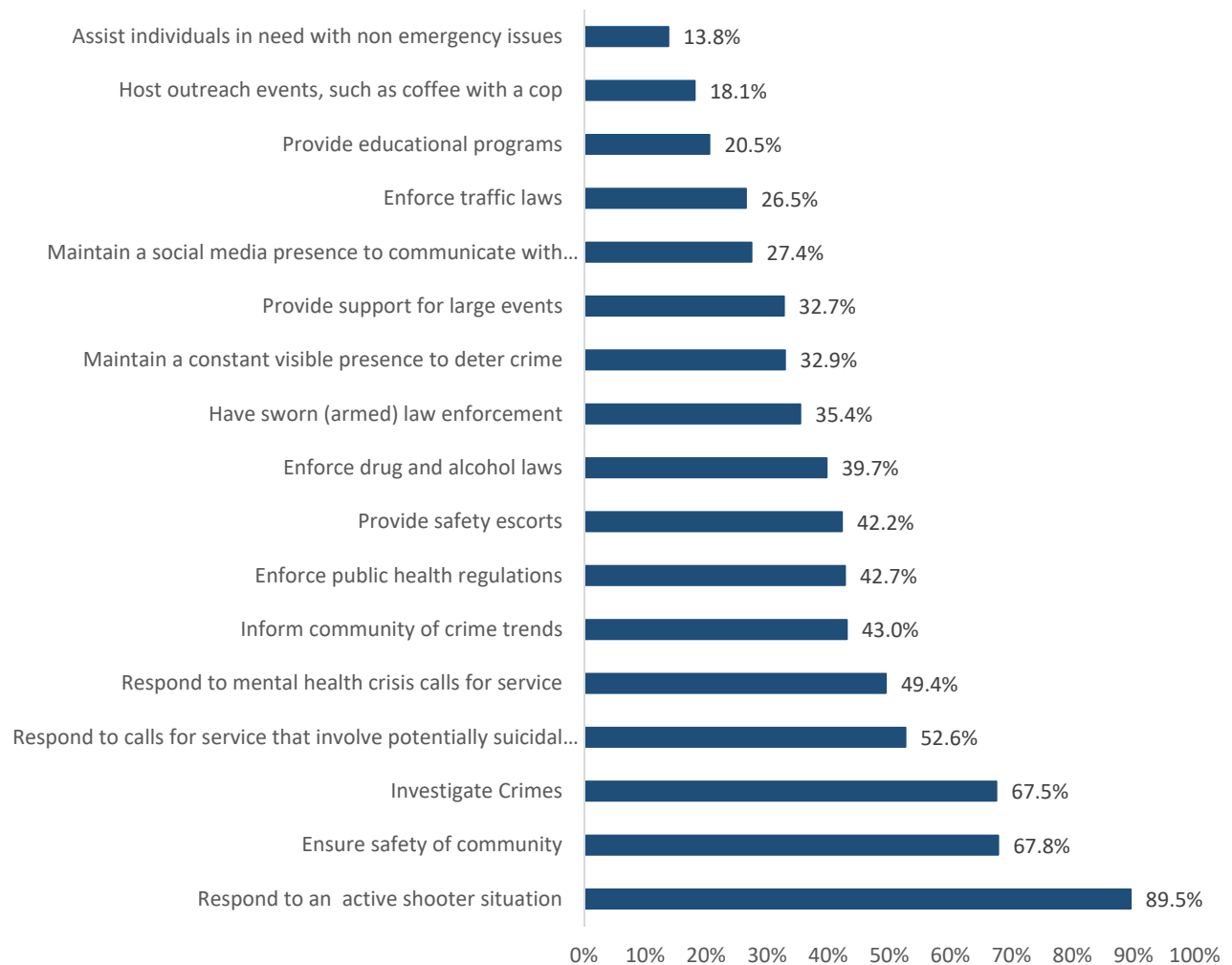


Figure 74 depicts respondents' expectations of CSUF UPD in order of priority. As shown, respondents find it most important that CSUF UPD respond to an active shooter, ensure safety of the community, and investigate crimes. On the other hand, respondents find it least important that CSUF UPD assist individuals in need with non-emergency issues, host outreach events, such as coffee with a cop, and provide educational programs.

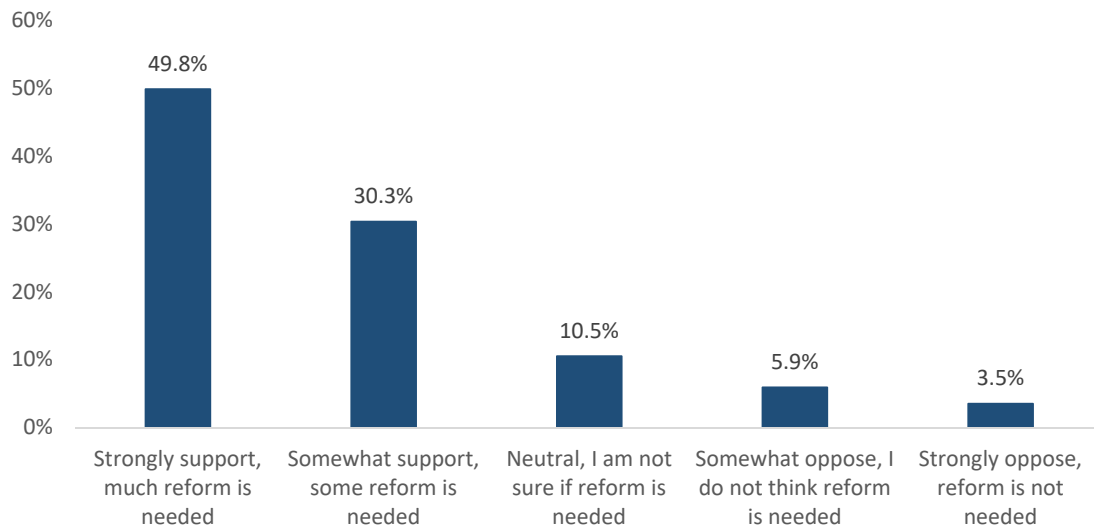
Figure 74. How important is it that CSUF PD...



Perceptions about Police Reform

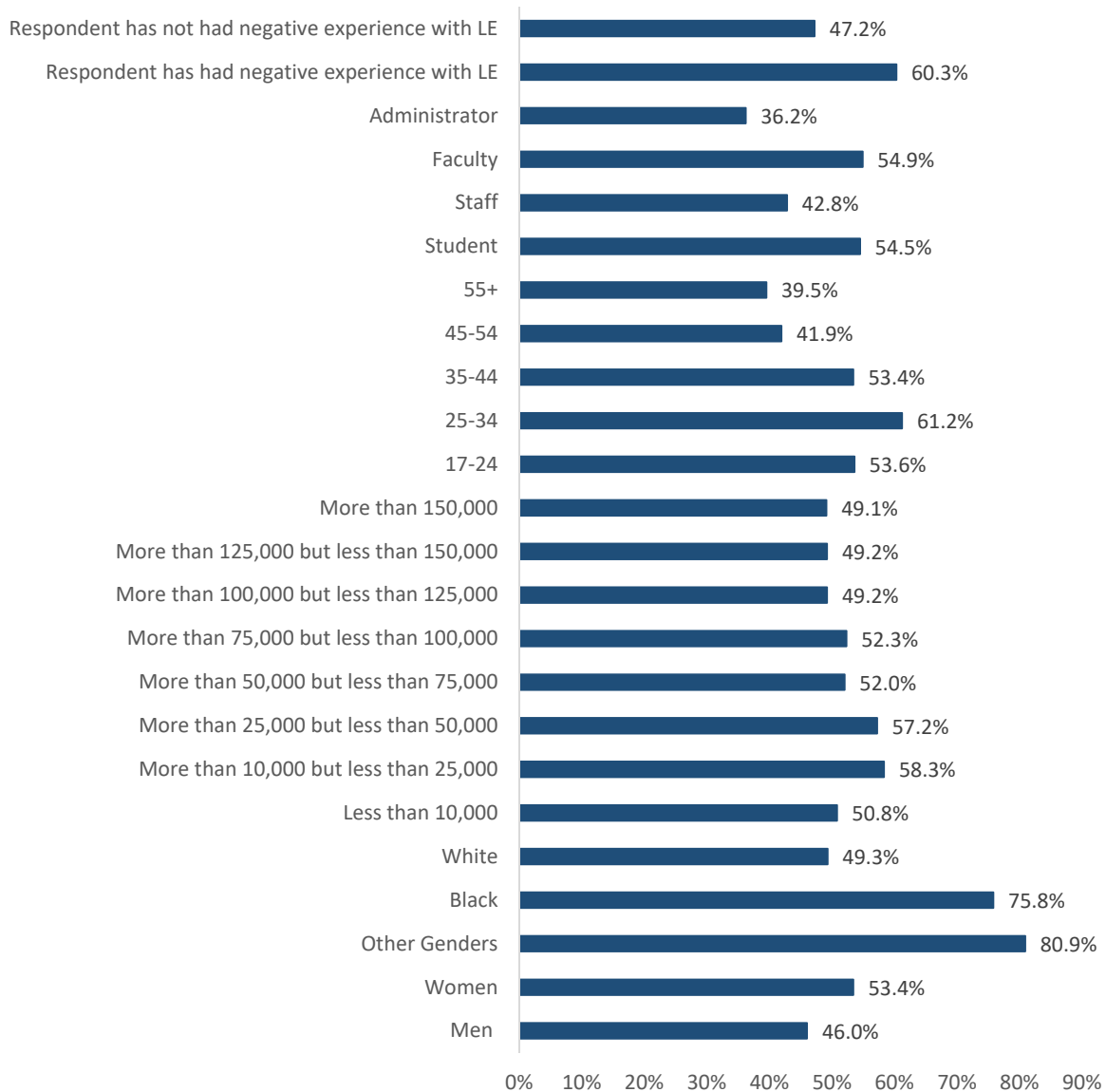
Asked to rate their level of support for current police reform efforts, nearly half of the survey sample ($n = 692$; 49.8%) indicates they “strongly support” these efforts. Slightly more than a third of respondents ($n = 421$; 30.3%) “somewhat support” police reform efforts, noting some change is needed. Less than 5% of the study sample ($n = 49$; 3.5%) believes reform is not needed and strongly opposes the idea. Remaining results are depicted in Figure 75.

Figure 75. How would you rate your support for current police reform efforts?



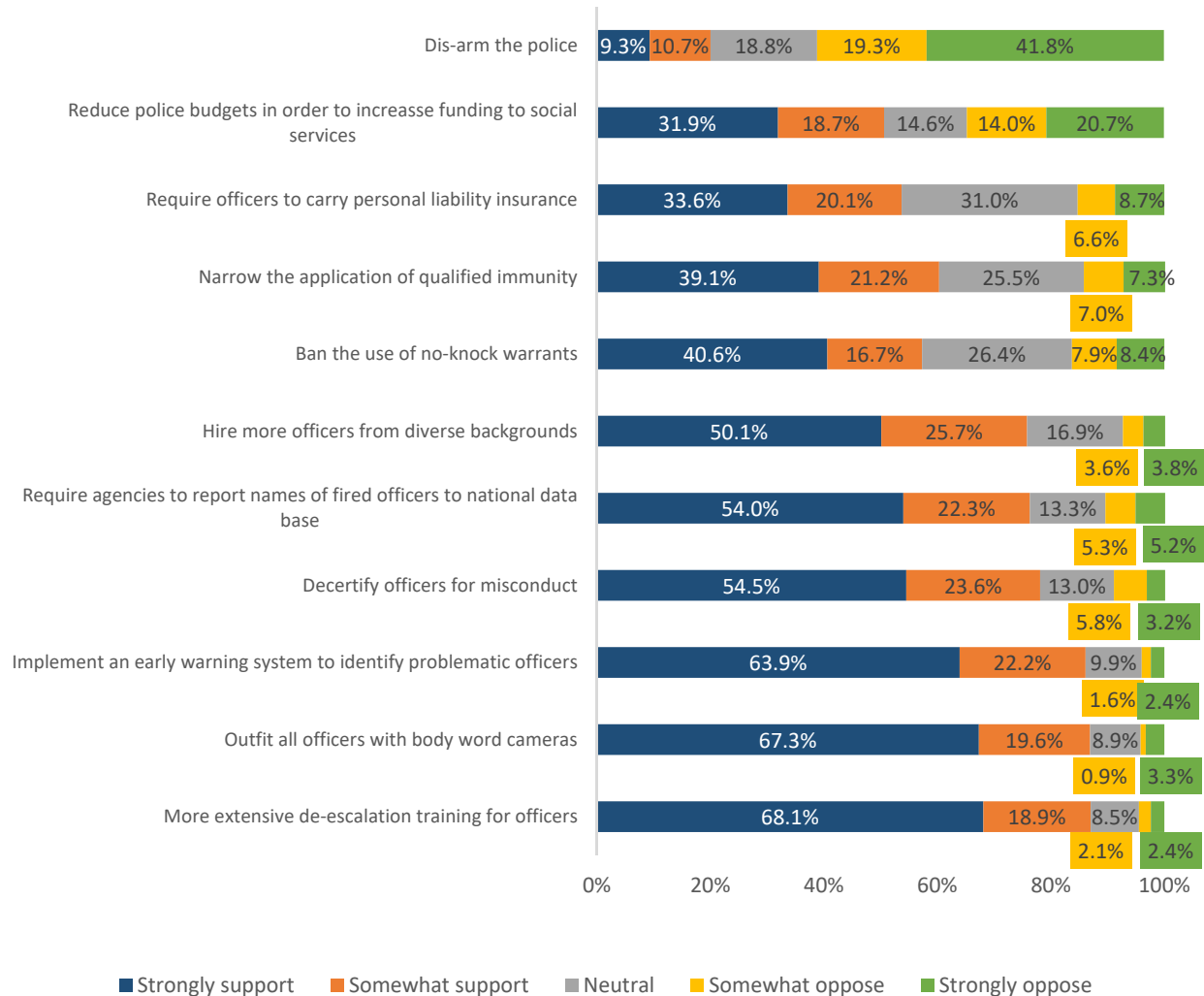
As shown in Figure 76, a larger proportion of women than men “strongly support” current police reform efforts. However, those of other genders “strongly support” police reform efforts at a 1.5 times greater percentage than what women do. As shown, Black respondents are significantly more inclined to strongly support current police reform efforts than White respondents. Additionally, those in the \$10,000 to less than \$25,000 and \$25,000 to less than \$50,000 household income categories are more likely to “strongly support” current police reform efforts than those in the remaining household income categories. A larger proportion of 25-34 year olds and to a lesser extent 35 to 44 year olds “strongly support” current police reform efforts relative to those in younger and older age categories. Students and staff are more likely to “strongly support” current police reform efforts than staff and administrators. Respondents who report having past negative interactions with LE are more likely to “strongly support” current police reform efforts than those who have not had such experiences.

Figure 76. % of respondents who "strongly support" current police reform efforts



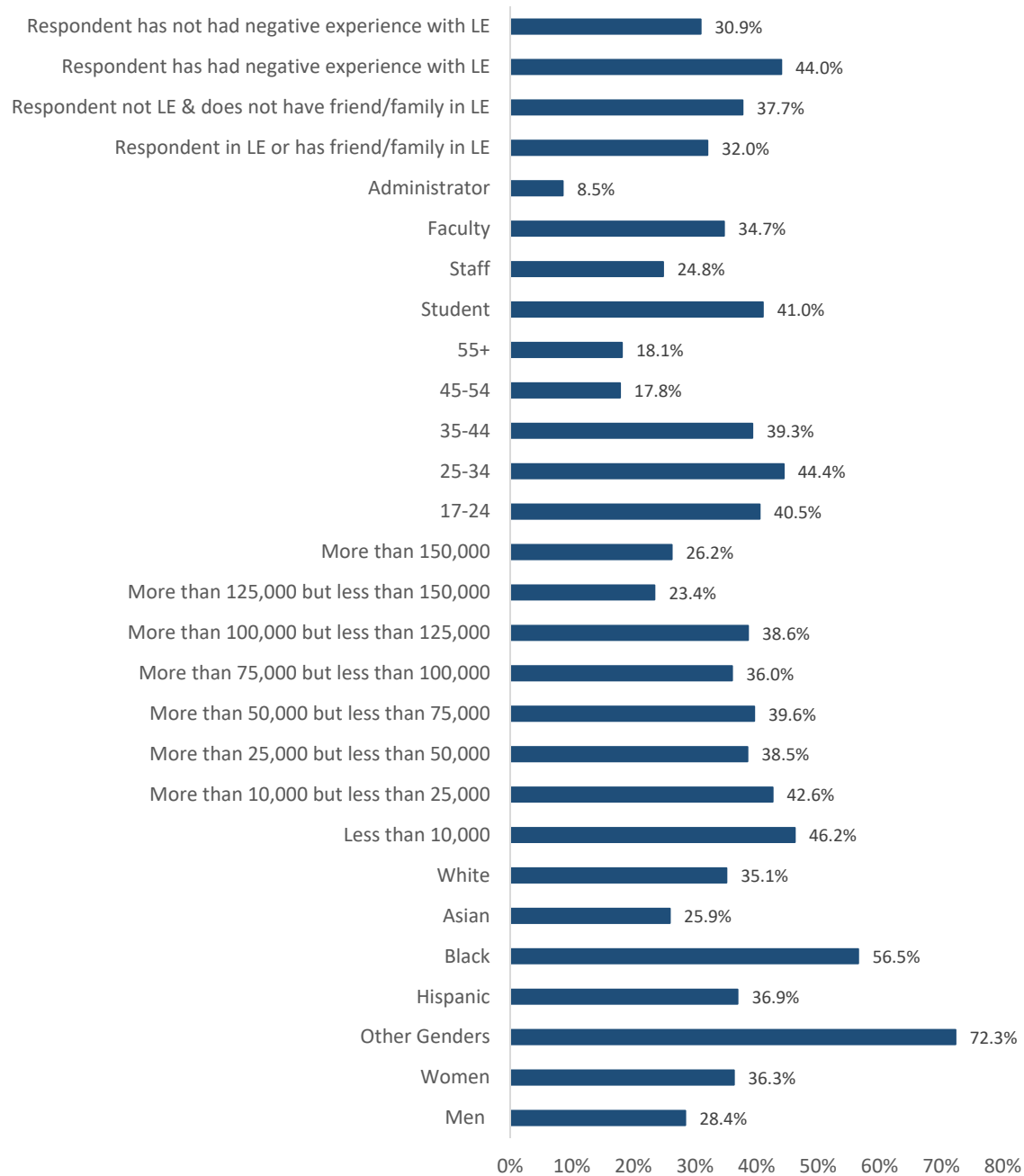
Respondents rated their support for 11 different measures proposed to reduce deadly force encounters with police on a scale from one to five, where 1 = "strongly opposed," to 5 = "strongly support." As shown in Figure 77, respondents are most likely to "strongly support" more de-escalation training for officers ($n = 942$; 68.1%), followed by outfitting all LEOs with body worn cameras ($n = 932$; 67.3%) and implementing an early warning system to identify problem police officers ($n = 886$; 63.9%). Respondents are by far least supportive of dis-arming the police ($n = 129$; 9.3%).

Figure 77. Support for various measures to reduce deadly force encounters



While a greater proportion of women than men support reducing police budgets to increase funding for social services, respondents of other genders are far more likely than women to support this measure, as shown in Figure 78. White and Hispanic/Latinx respondents support reducing police budgets to a greater extent than Asian respondents; however, Black respondents are far more likely to support it than both White and Hispanic/Latinx respondents. As shown in Figure 78, a lower proportion of those making more than \$125,000 support reducing police budgets to increase funding for social services relative to those in lower household income categories. Compared to those over the age of 44, respondents in the younger age categories are more likely to support cutting police funding to increase funding to social services. A greater proportion of faculty and students strongly support this measure than administrators and staff. Respondents who are not/have not been in LE and who do not have friends/family in LE are more likely to support cutting police funding for the purpose of increasing funding to social services than respondents who are/have been in LE or have friends/family in this profession. Respondents who have had past negative experiences with LE are also more likely to support this measure than those without such experiences.

Figure 78. % who "strongly" support cutting funds to police departments to fund social services



As shown in Figure 79, a larger proportion of men than people of another gender strongly support hiring officers from more diverse backgrounds as a means of reducing deadly force encounters with police officers. An even greater proportion of women support this measure than both men and individuals of another gender.

Figure 79. % "strongly support" hiring officers from more diverse backgrounds

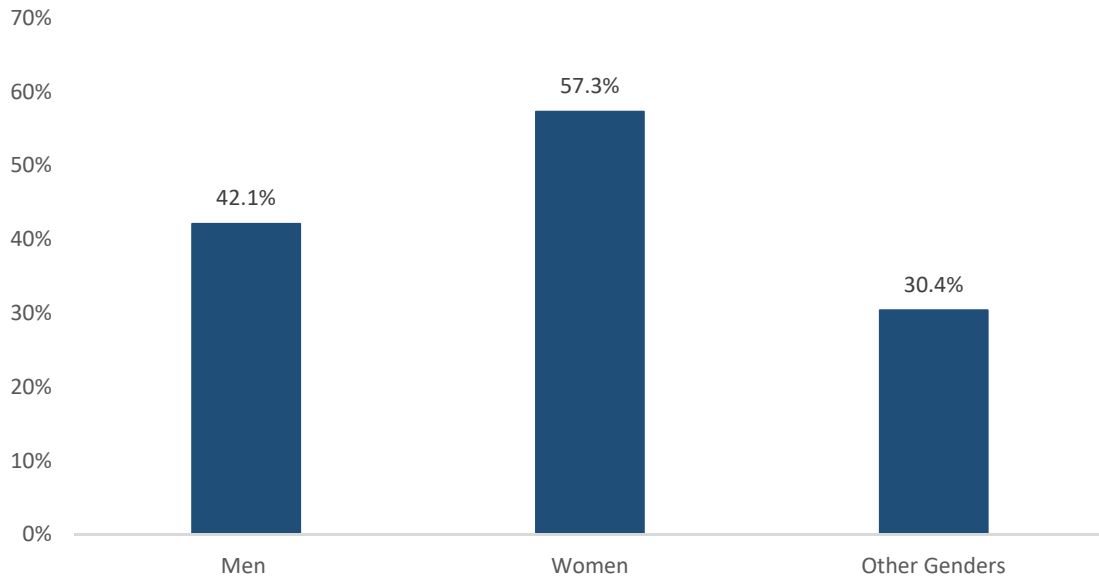


Figure 80 shows Blacks are more inclined than Asians, Hispanics, and Whites to support outfitting all LEOs with body worn cameras. Household income and support for this measure have a complex relationship. Those making more than \$10,000, but less than \$25,000 and those making more than \$100,000 demonstrate the least amount of support for outfitting all officers with body worn cameras. Meanwhile, those making less than \$10,000 and those making \$25,000 to \$100,000 demonstrate the greatest amount of support for the measure. Forty-five to 54 year olds are, on average, less supportive of outfitting all officers with body worn cameras than respondents in the older and younger age categories. Finally, a greater proportion of students support this measure than faculty, staff, and administrators.

Figure 80. % "strongly" support outfitting all officers with body worn cameras

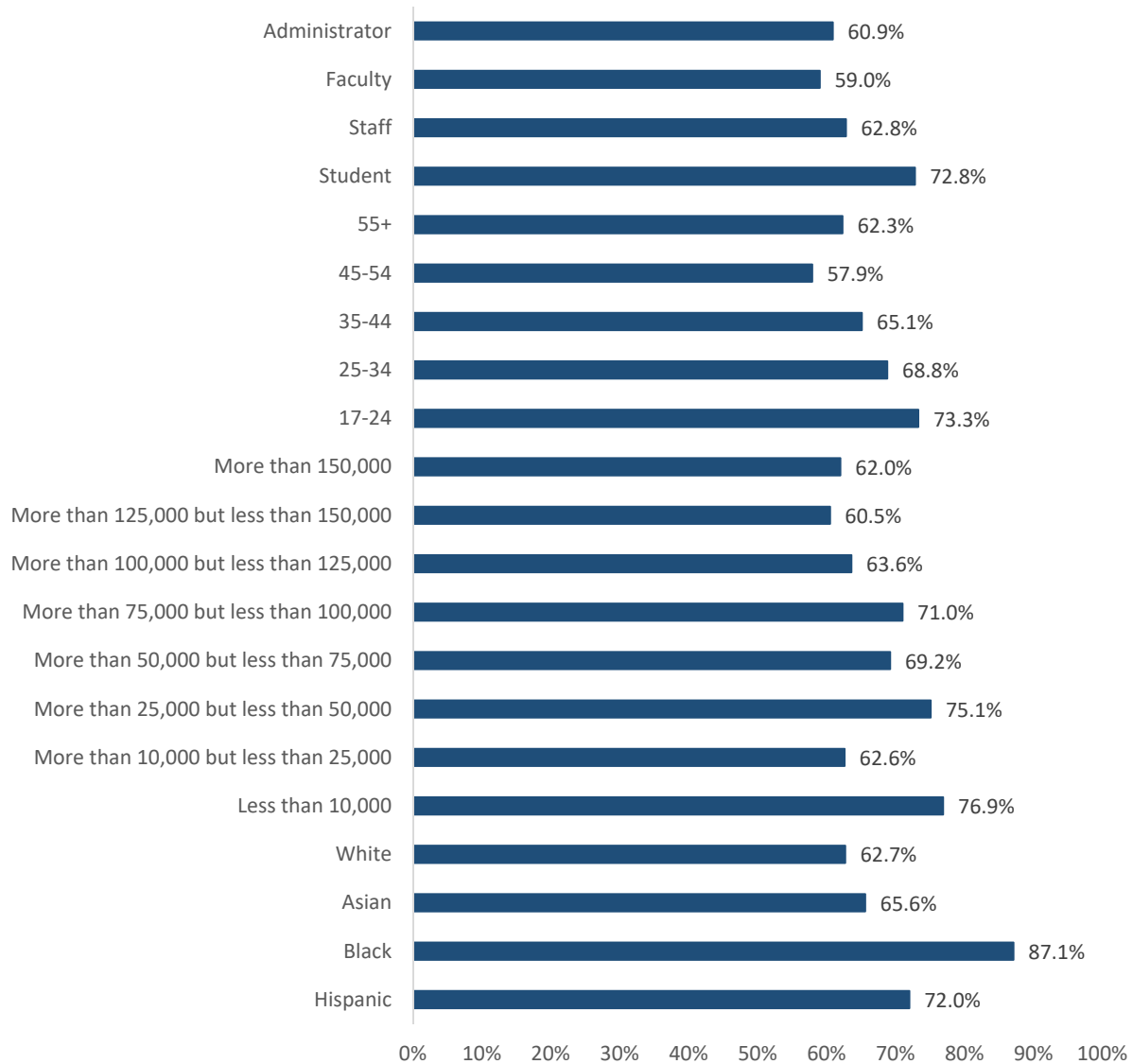
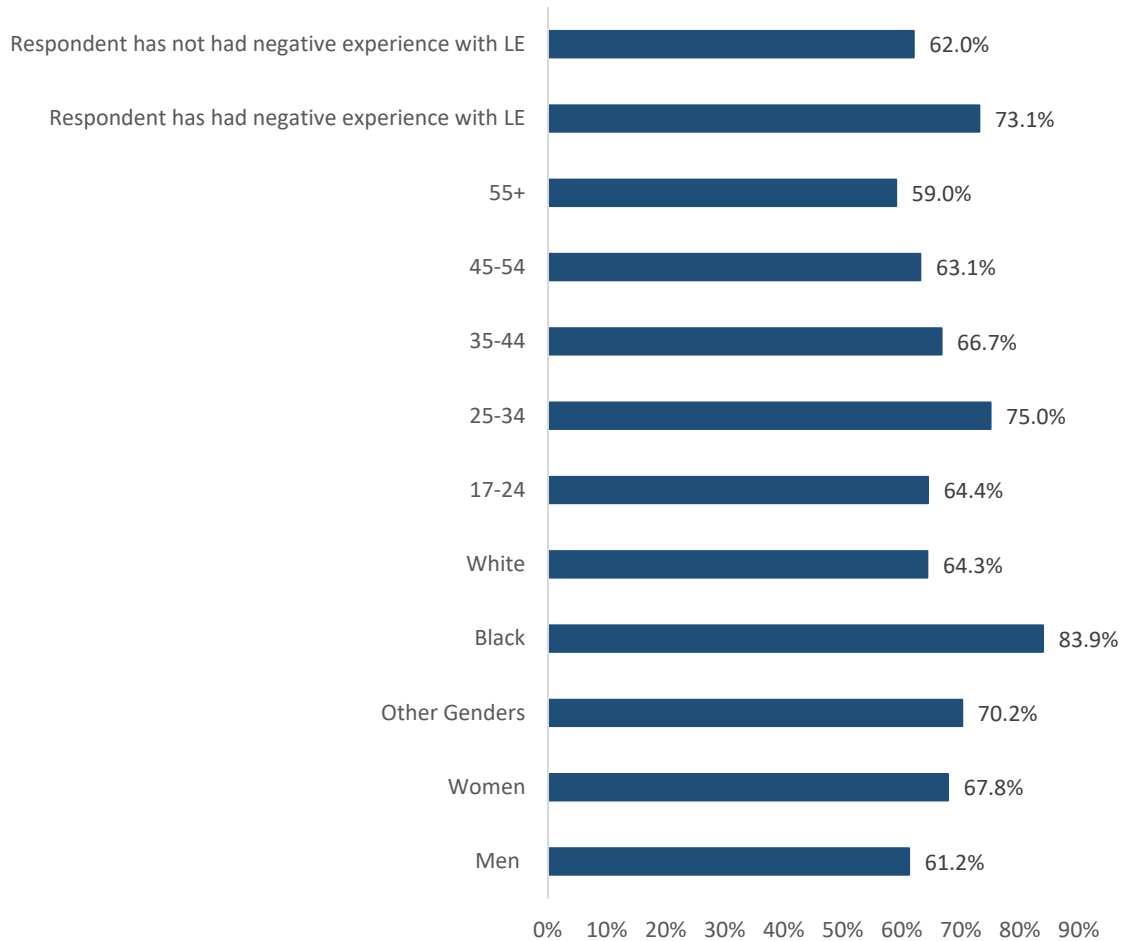


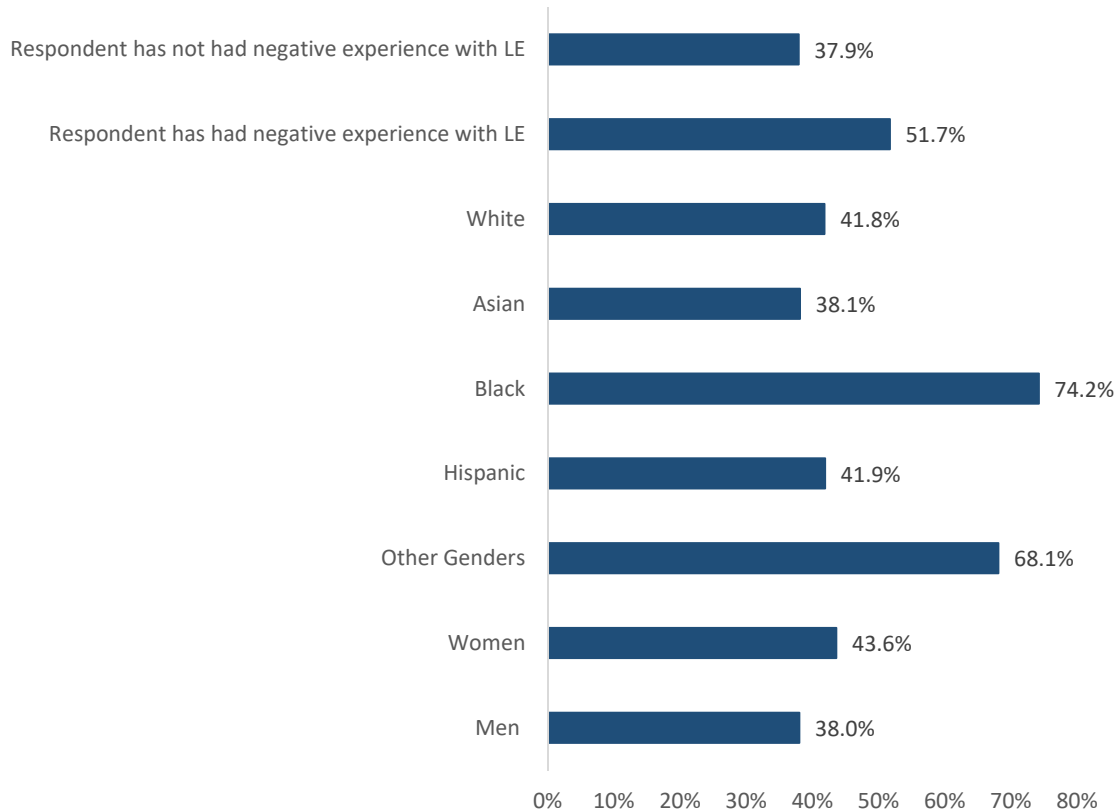
Figure 81 shows that both women and individuals of other genders are more inclined to support implementing an early warning system to identify problem officers than men. Additionally, a larger proportion of Blacks support an early warning system than Whites. Twenty-five to 34 year olds show greater support for this measure than respondents in younger and older age categories. Respondents who have had negative experiences with LE also show more support for implementing an early warning system to identify problem officers than those who have not had such experiences.

Figure 81. % "strongly" support implementing an early warning system to identify problem officers



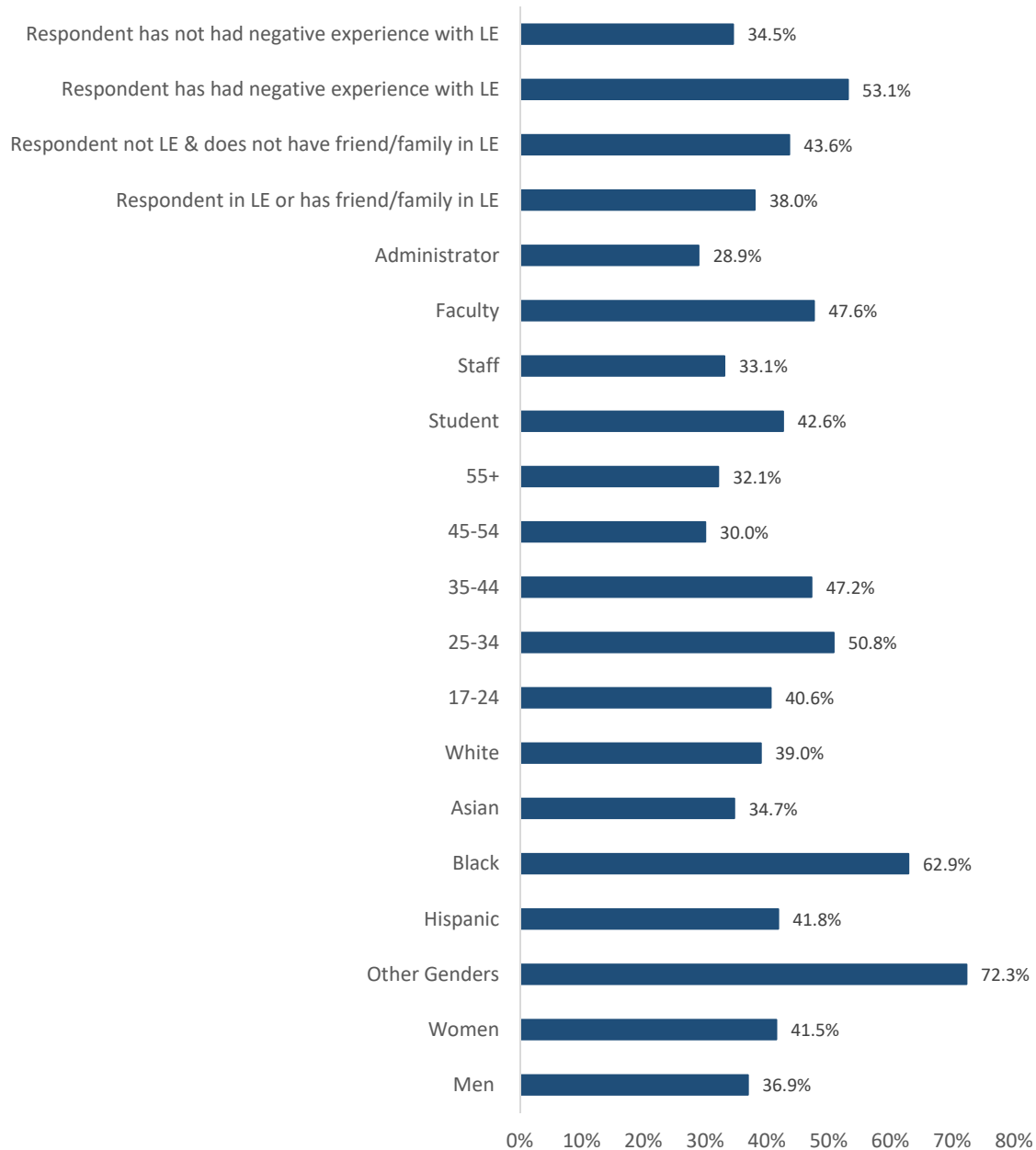
A larger proportion of individuals of other genders strongly support banning the use of no knock warrants than women and men, as shown in Figure 82. A significantly larger proportion of Blacks, relative to Hispanic/Latinx, Asian, and White respondents, support this measure. As might be expected, respondents who have had negative experiences with LE are more likely to strongly support the banning of no knock warrants compared to those who have not had such experiences.

Figure 82. Characteristics related to support for banning the use of no-knock warrants



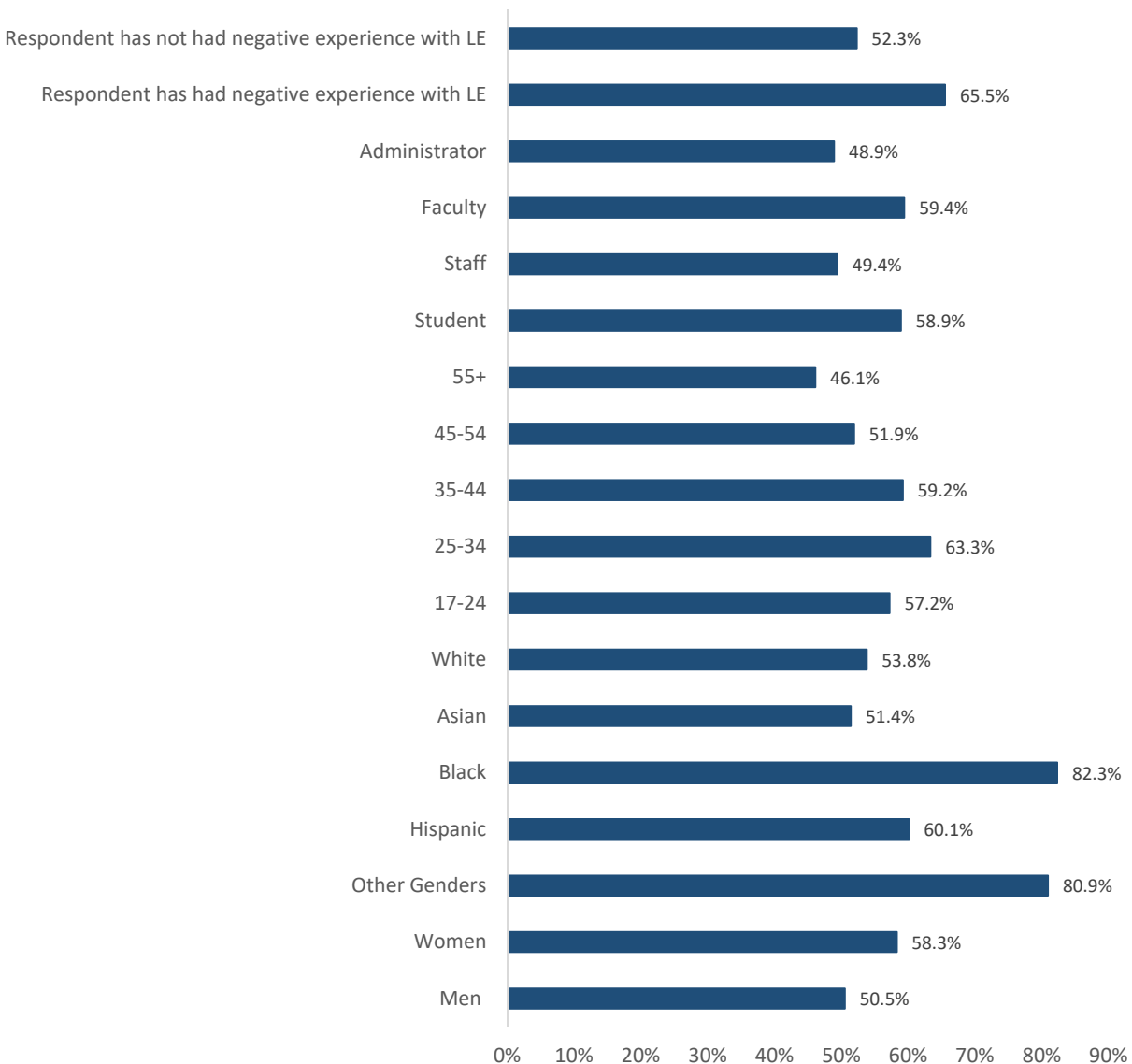
As seen in Figure 83, a significantly larger proportion of individuals of other genders strongly support narrowing the application of qualified immunity than men or women. Figure 83 also shows that a larger proportion of Blacks, relative to Asians, Hispanics/Latinx and Whites, strongly support this measure. Those between the ages of 25 and 44 are more likely to strongly support narrowing the application of qualified immunity relative to respondents in older and younger age categories. A greater proportion of faculty and students support this measure than administrators and staff. Those who are not/have not been in LE and have no friends/family in LE are more supportive of narrowing the application of qualified immunity than respondents who are/have been in law enforcement or have friends/ family in law enforcement. Respondents who have had one or more negative experience(s) with a police officer are more likely to strongly support this measure than those who have not had such experiences.

Figure 83. % "strongly" support narrowing the application of qualified immunity



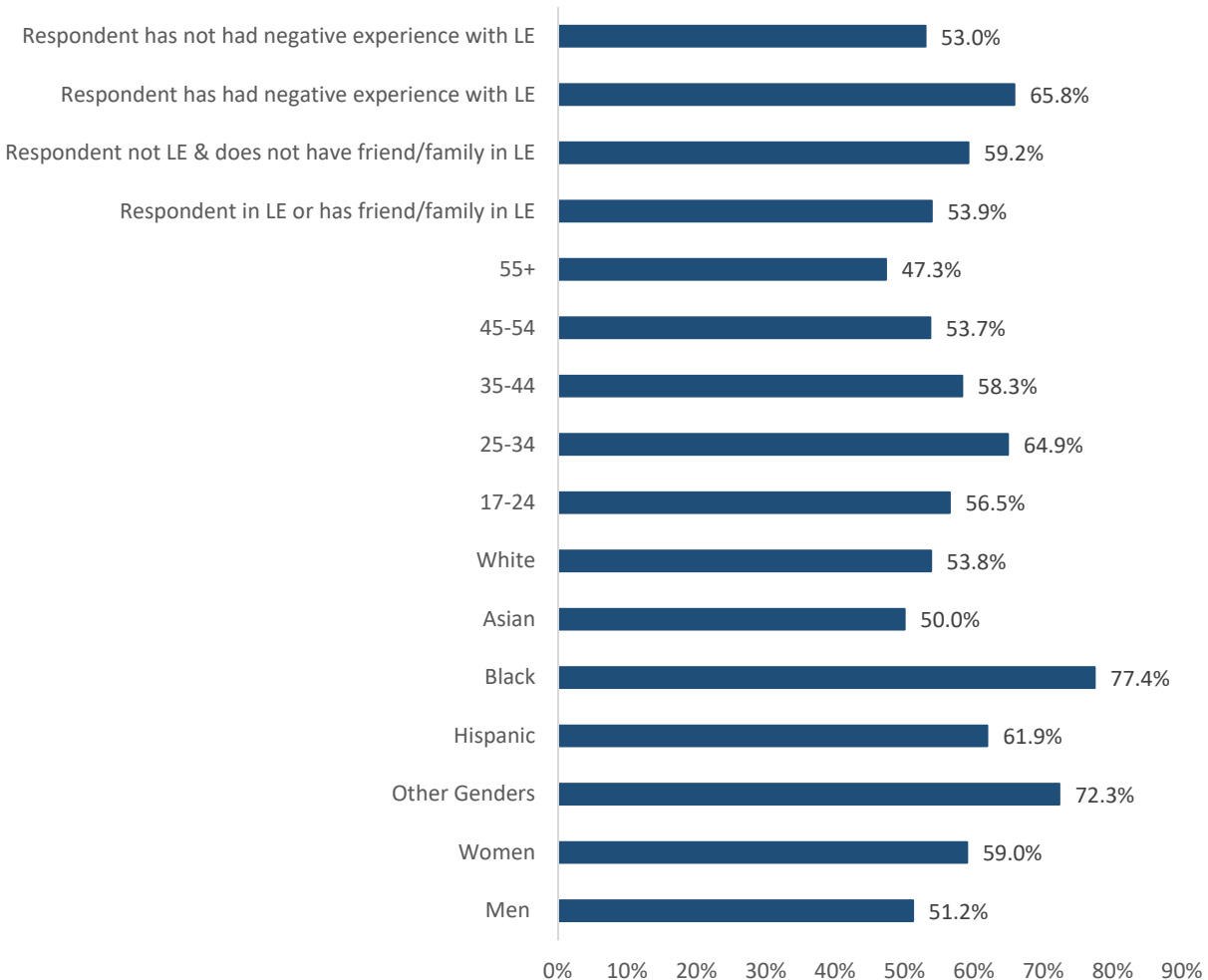
Individuals of other genders are more likely to support decertifying officers for misconduct than both men and women, as shown in Figure 84. Additionally, Blacks more strongly support this measure than Hispanics/Latinx, Asian, and White respondents. Those between the ages of 25 and 34 are most likely to support decertifying officers for misconduct, while those over the age of 55 are least likely to support this measure. A larger proportion of students and faculty strongly support decertifying police officers for misconduct than staff and administrators. Finally, those who have had negative experiences with LE are more inclined to support this measure than those who have not had these experiences.

Figure 84. % "strongly" support decertifying officers for misconduct



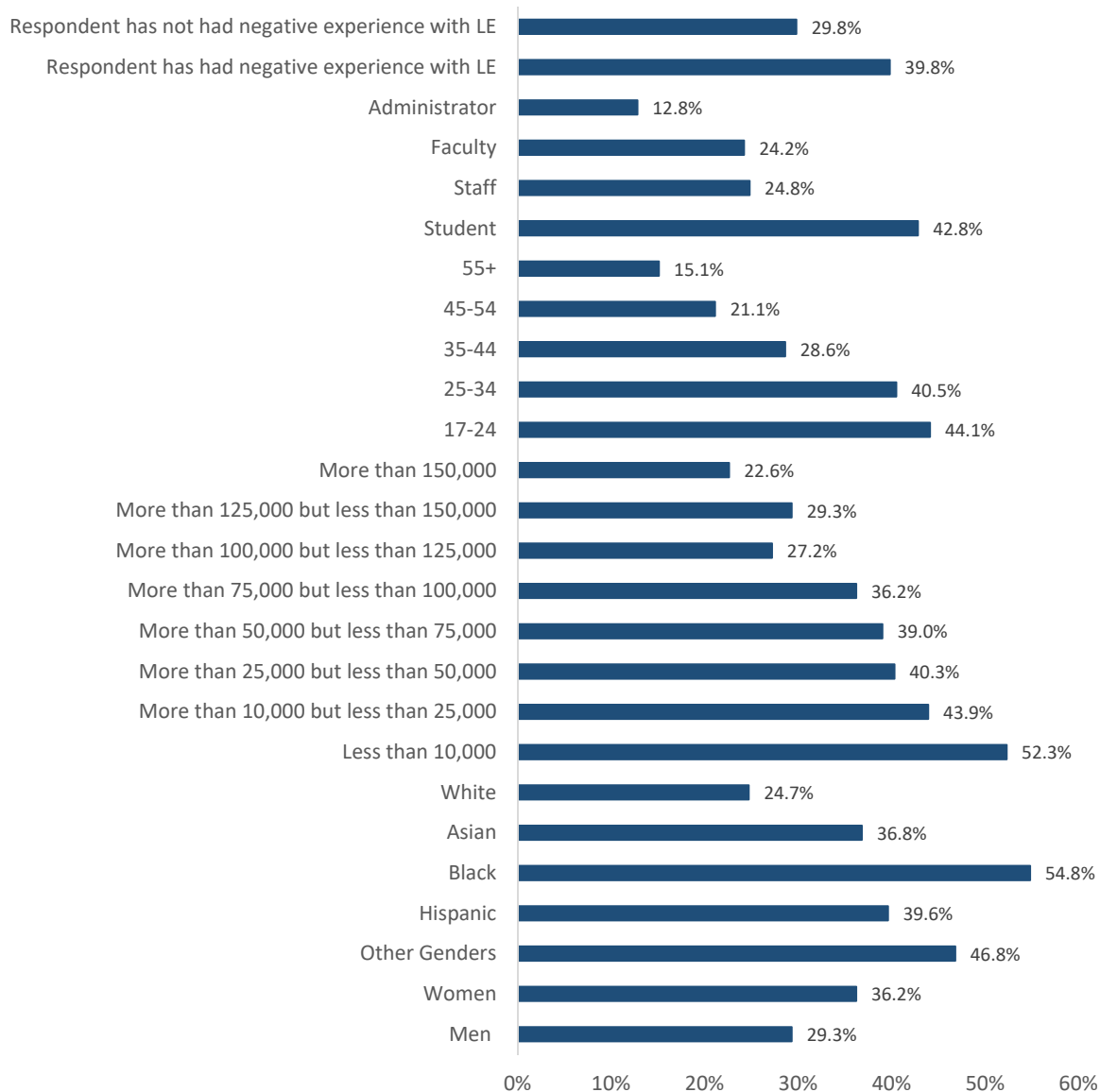
With respect to requiring agencies to report the names of fired officers to a national data base, those of other genders are more inclined to strongly support this measure than men and women. A larger proportion of Hispanics/Latinx, in comparison to Asian and White respondents, support requiring agencies to report the names of fired officers to a national database; however, a greater proportion of Blacks than Hispanics/Latinx support this measure. Those between the ages of 25 and 34 are most likely to support requiring agencies to report names of fired officers to national databases, while those over the age of 55 are least likely to strongly support this measure. A greater proportion of those with no affiliation to LE support this measure than those with no affiliation to LE. As would be expected, those who have had negative interactions with LE are more likely to “strongly” support requiring agencies to report names of fired officers to a national database than respondents who have not had similar experiences.

Figure 85. % "strongly" support requiring agencies to report names of fired officers to national database



As illustrated in Figure 86, women are more strongly supportive than men of requiring officers to carry personal liability insurance; however, those of another gender are more strongly supportive than women of this measure. While Hispanics/Latinx and Asians are more inclined than Whites to strongly support the notion of requiring officers to carry personal liability insurance as a means of reducing deadly force encounters with police, Blacks are more likely to strongly support this measure than Hispanic/Latinx and Asians. A negative relationship between income and support for this measure is observed, such that those with higher household incomes are less inclined to support requiring officers to carry personal liability insurance than those with lower household incomes. A negative relationship between age and support for this measure also exists. That is, older respondents are less likely to strongly support this measure than are younger respondents. While nearly double the proportion of faculty and staff support the idea of requiring officers to carry personal liability insurance than administrators, students are more likely than faculty and staff to support this measure. Finally, those who have had negative experiences with LE are more inclined to support requiring officers to carry personal liability insurance than those who have not had such experiences.

Figure 86. % "strongly" support for requiring officers to carry personal liability insurance



Recall that support for dis-arming the police was less than 10% when looking at the survey sample as a whole. However, as shown in Figure 87, those of other genders are much more inclined to support this idea than men and women. Black respondents are also more inclined to strongly support dis-arming the police than Hispanics/Latinx, Asians, and Whites. While a larger proportion of 25 to 34 year olds strongly support dis-arming police, a lower proportion of those over the age of 45 do so. Students are most likely to strongly support dis-arming the police, while administrators are least likely to do the same. Respondents without an affiliation to LE are more likely to strongly support dis-arming the police than those with some affiliation to LE. Finally, Figure 87 shows those who have had one or more negative experiences with LE demonstrate stronger support for this measure than those who have not had these experiences.

Figure 87. % "strongly" support dis-arming the police

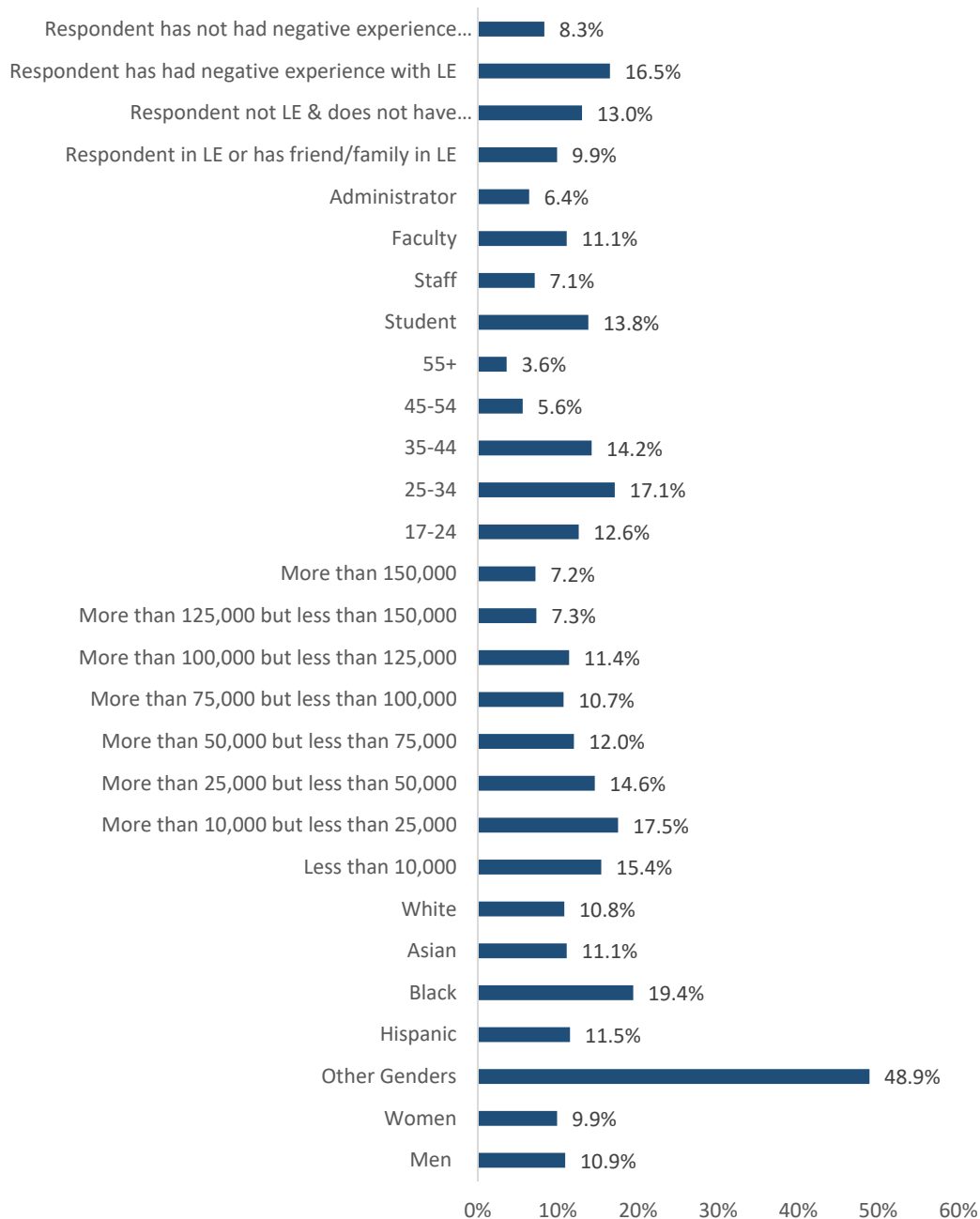


Figure 88 illustrates that the largest proportion of respondents believe police officers should be required to earn a bachelor's degree ($n = 637$; 46.2%), while less than 15% of the survey sample felt a high school diploma was enough education for the role and responsibility of a police officer.

Figure 88. Should police officers be required to earn a college degree?

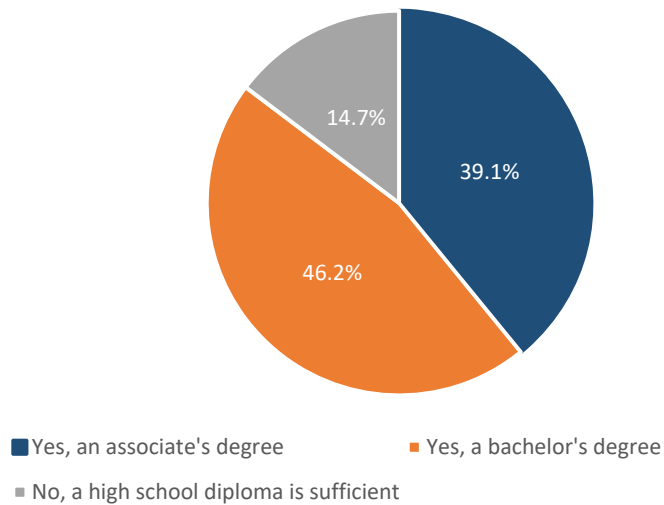
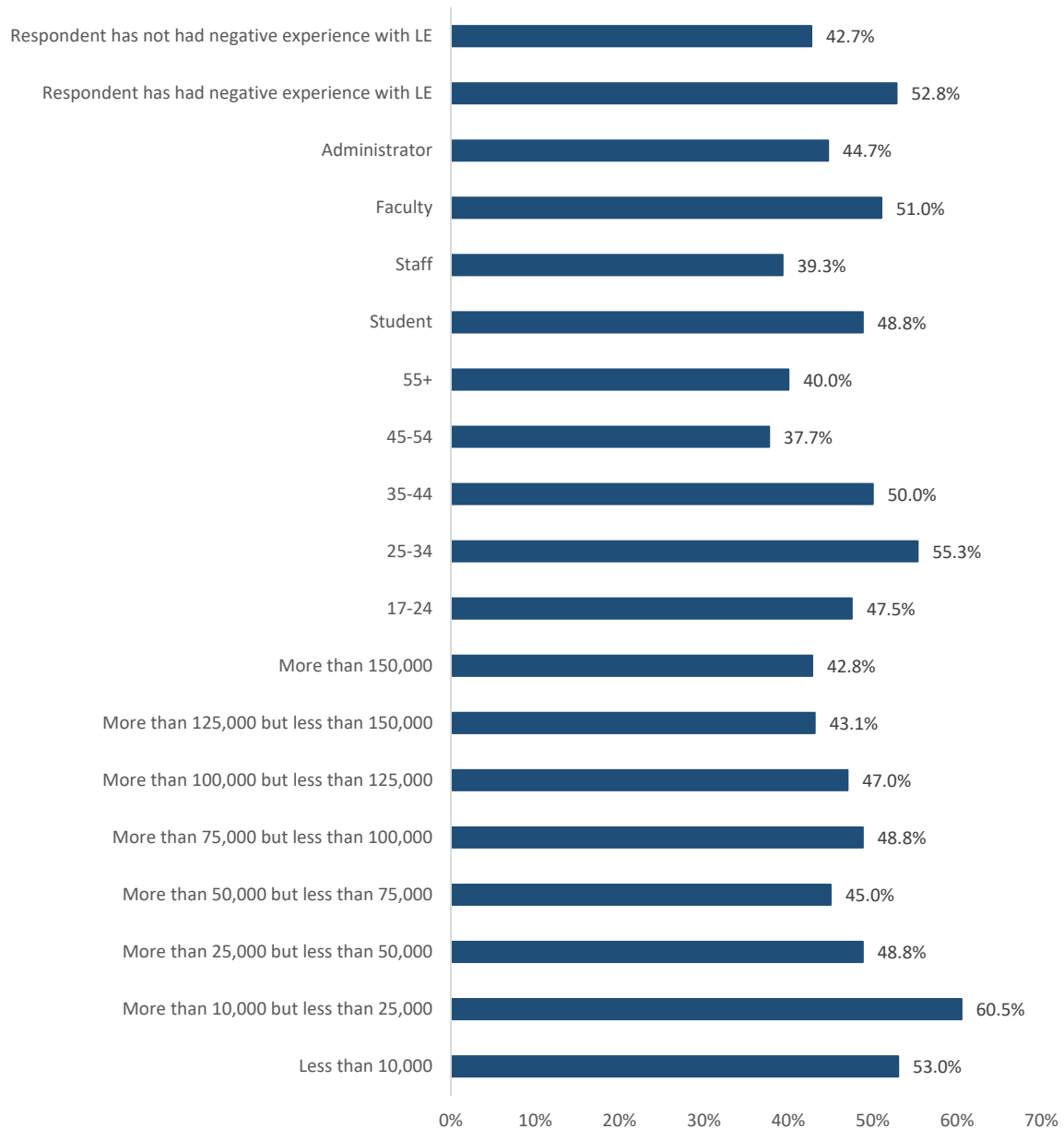


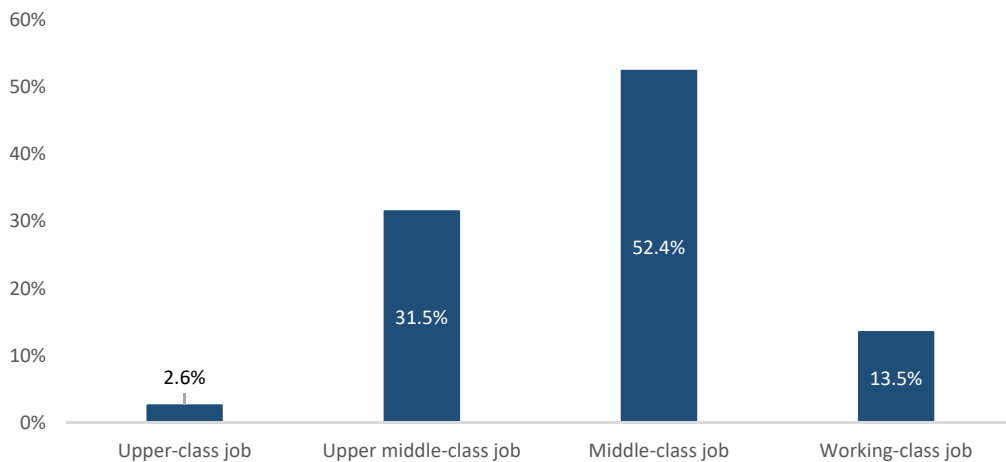
Figure 89 shows that a larger proportion of those whose households earn between \$10,000 and \$25,000 a year believe police officers should be required to earn a BA than respondents in the other household income categories. Respondents in the 25 to 34 age category are more likely to believe officers should be required to earn a bachelor's degree than those in the other age category; meanwhile, those between the ages of 45 to 54 are less likely to feel this way. Faculty are most inclined to think police officers should be required to earn a bachelor's degree to hold their positions, while staff are the least likely to do so. Those who have had past negative experiences with LE are more inclined to believe officers should be required to earn a bachelor's degree than those who have not had such experiences.

Figure 89. % who believe a BA should be required for becoming a police officer



As shown in Figure 90, the majority of respondents view the job of police officers as a middle-class job ($n = 728$; 52.4%), followed by 31.5% ($n = 438$) who see it as an upper middle-class job.

Figure 90. How respondents classify the job of police officers



Looking at the types of messages respondents received about police officers when they were children, Figure 91 shows the largest proportion of survey completers ($n = 669$; 48.2%) received positive messages, while the next largest proportion ($n = 403$; 29.0%) received mixed messages. The smallest proportion of respondents ($n = 53$; 3.8%) received negative messages about LE.

Figure 91. Messages respondents received about police officers when they were children

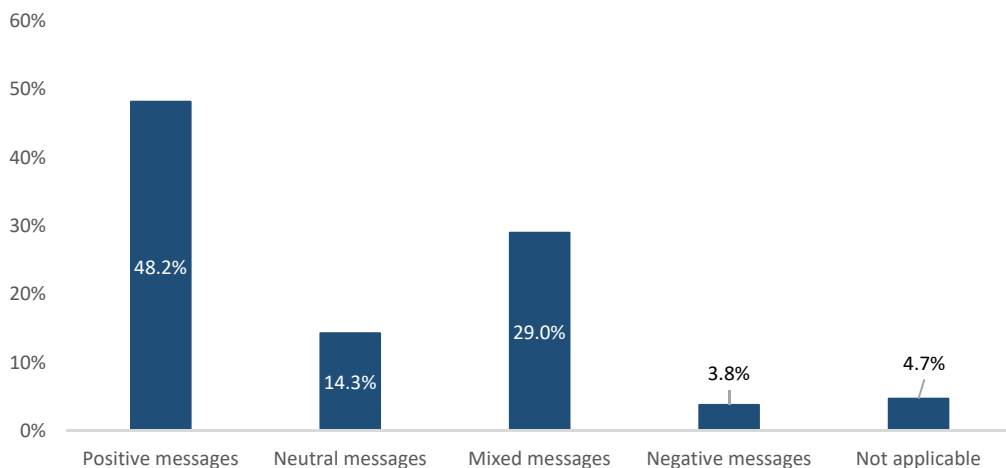
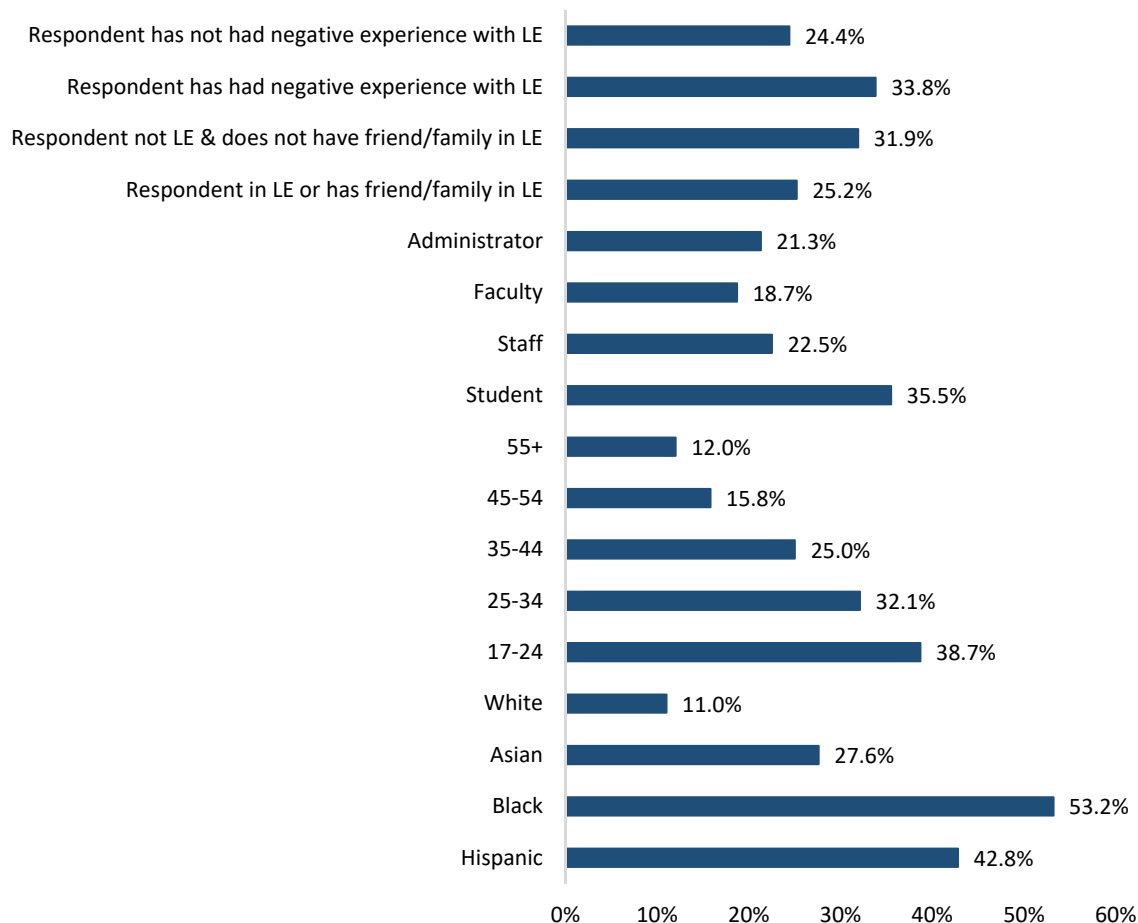


Figure 92 shows a lower proportion of Whites, than Hispanics/Latinx, Asians, and Blacks received mixed messages about police when they were children. Conversely, a significantly larger proportion of Blacks than Hispanics/Latinx, Asians, and Whites received mixed messaging about police as children. Older respondents are less likely than younger respondents to have received mixed messaging about police officers from their parents as children. A greater proportion of students report receiving mixed messages about police officers as children than faculty, staff, and administrators. Respondents who are not/were not in LE and have no friends/family in the profession are more likely to have received mixed messages about officers from their parents than those who are/were in LE or have friends/family in the

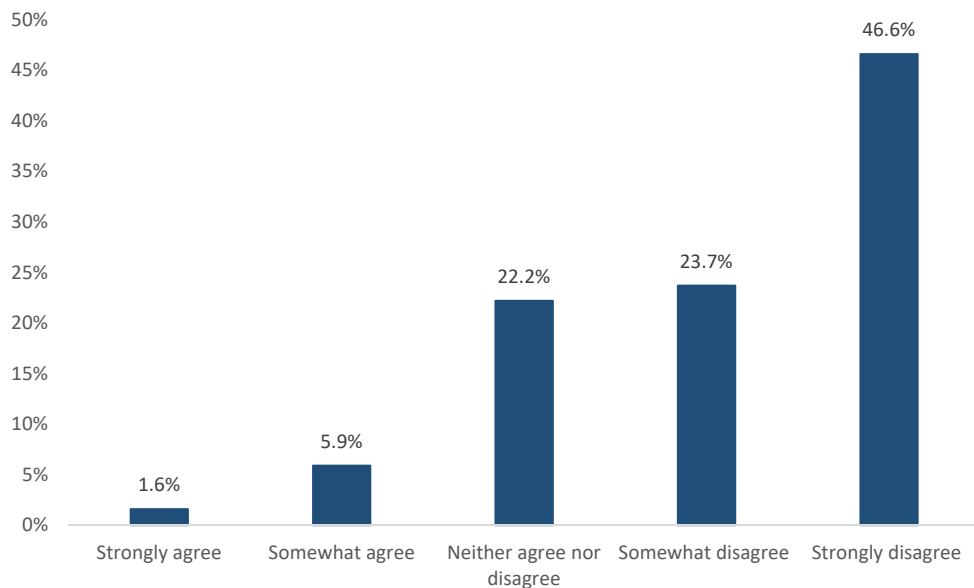
profession. Finally, those who have had negative interactions with LE are more likely to have received mixed messages about police officers as children than those without such experiences.

Figure 92. Characteristics of respondents whose parents taught them mixed messaging about police officers



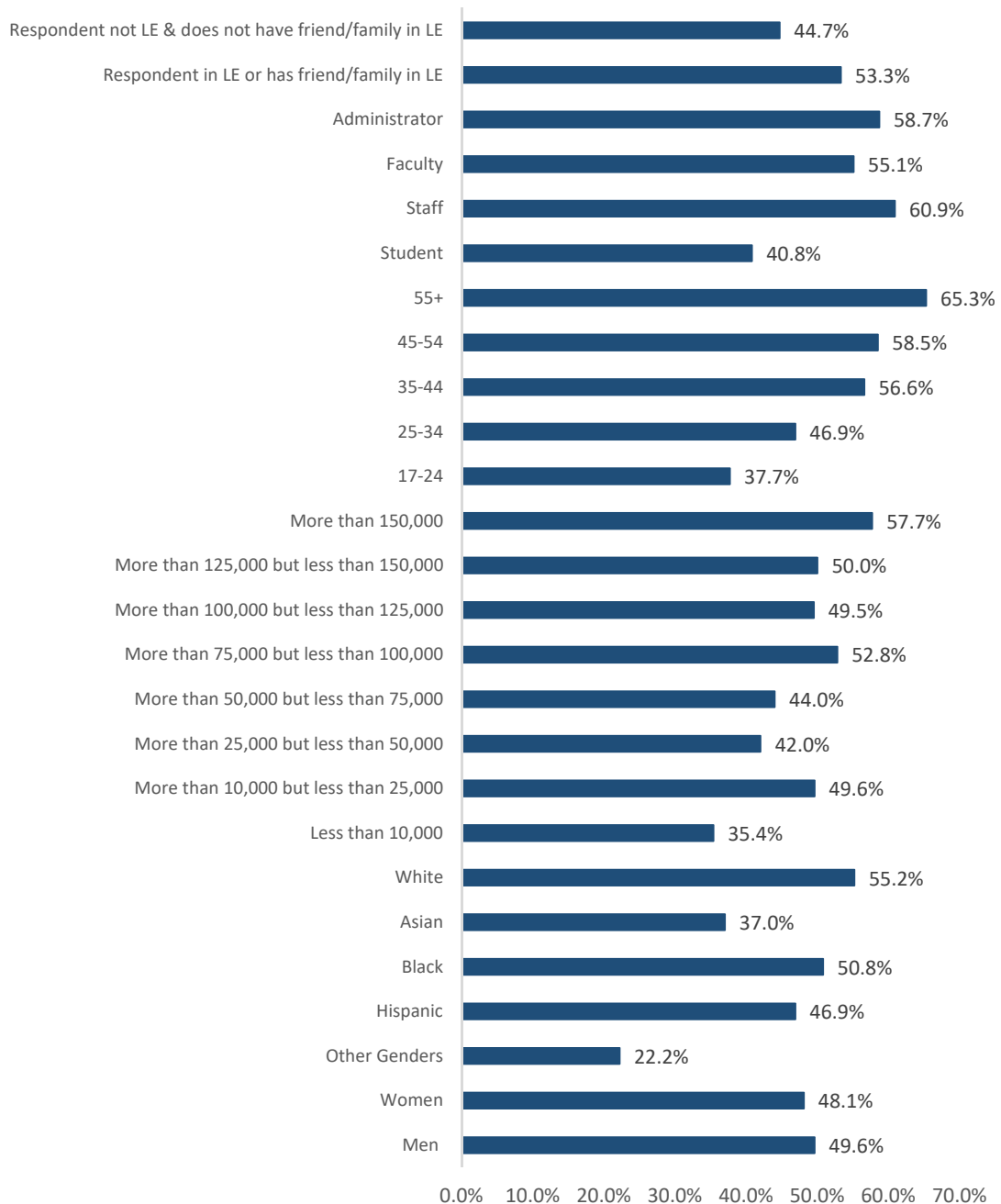
An item on the survey instrument asked respondents to rate their agreement with the statement “laws are made to be broken.” Respondents rated this statement on the five point scale shown in Figure 93. As shown, the largest proportion of survey respondents ($n = 647$; 46.6%) “strongly disagree” with the statement, followed by 23.7% ($n = 329$) who “somewhat disagree” with the statement. A near equal proportion of respondents ($n = 208$; 22.2%) “neither agree nor disagree” with the statement. Less than 10% of the survey sample either “somewhat agree” ($n = 82$; 5.9%) or “strongly agree” ($n = 22$; 1.6%) with the statement.

Figure 93. Laws are made to be broken...



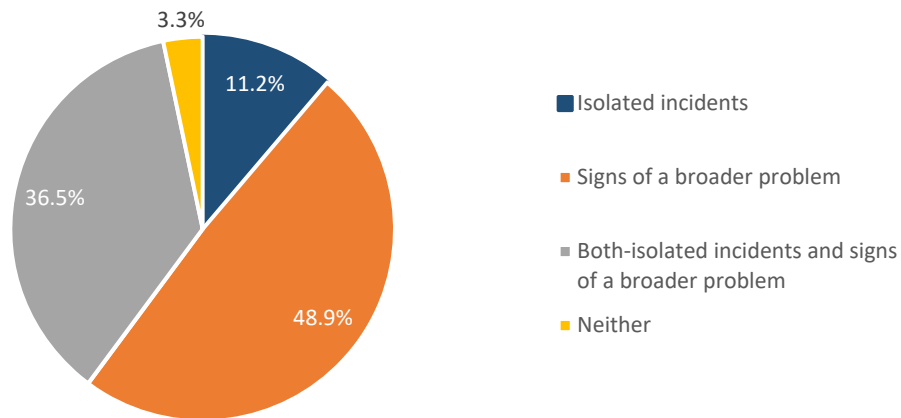
As illustrated in Figure 94, individuals of other genders are less likely to strongly disagree with the statement “laws are made to be broken” than both men and women. Compared to Hispanic/Latinx, Black, and White respondents, Asians are less likely to strongly disagree with the statement “rules are meant to be broken.” Meanwhile, White respondents are more likely to strongly disagree with the statement than Hispanic/Latinx and Black respondents. A lower proportion of those whose households earn less than \$10,000 a year strongly disagree with the statement “laws are made to be broken,” than those in the other household income categories. A higher proportion of those whose households earn greater than \$150,000 strongly disagree with the statement; however, looking at age, it is noted that a significantly lower proportion of those in the 17 to 24 year old age category strongly disagree with the statement “laws are made to be broken,” than those in the other age categories, while the reverse is true of those over the age of 35. That is, a higher proportion of those over the age of 35 strongly disagree with the statement. Compared to students, faculty, staff and administrators are much more inclined to strongly disagree with this statement, as shown in Figure 94. Respondents who are/were in LE or have friends/family in the profession are more likely to “strongly disagree” with the statement than respondents who are not/were not in LE and do not have friends/family in the profession.

Figure 94. % "strongly" disagree laws are meant to be broken



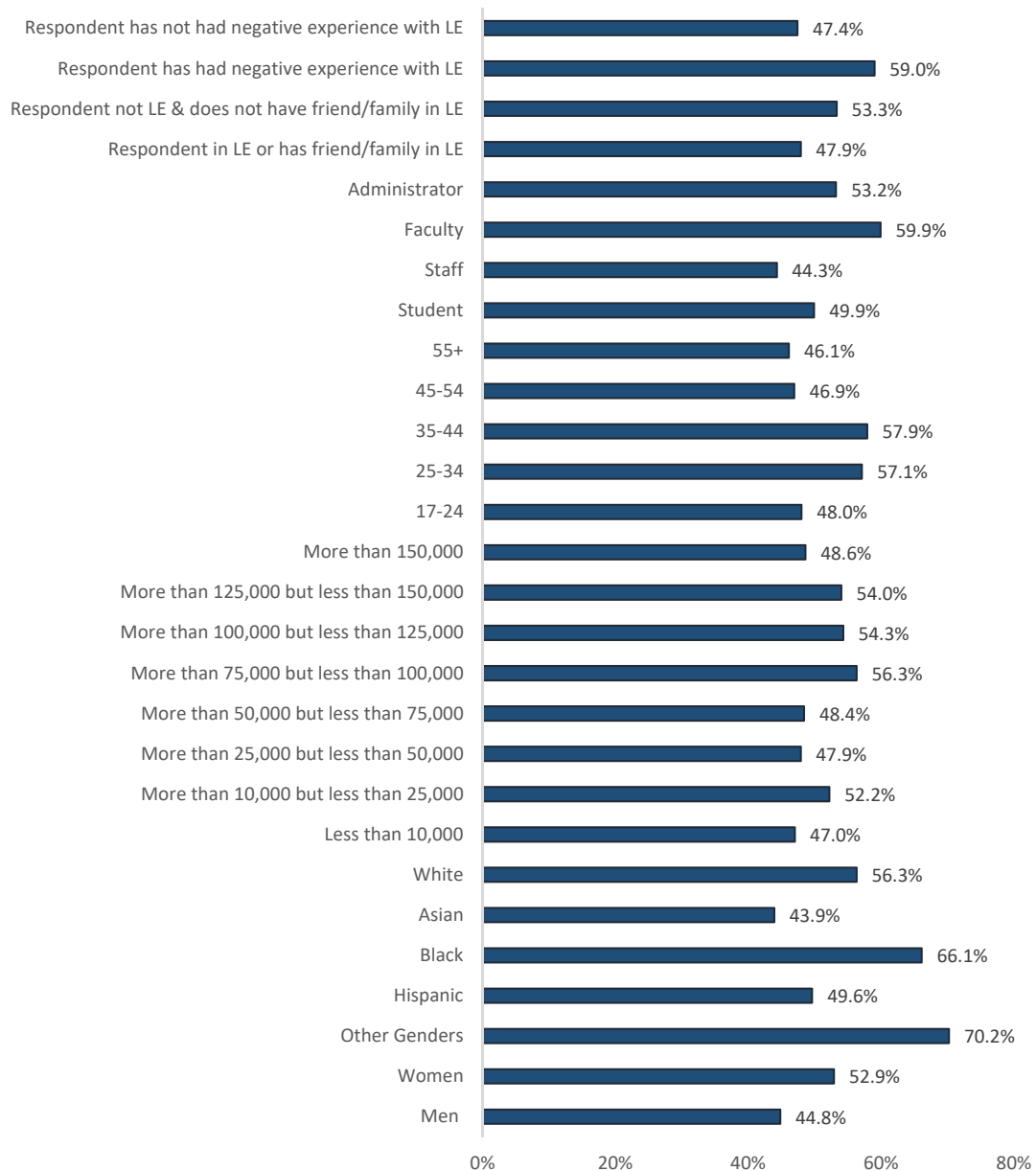
As illustrated in Figure 95, nearly 50% of the survey sample ($n = 677$) believes the deaths of Black Americans during encounters with police in recent years are a signs of a broader problem. Another 36.5% ($n = 506$) believes the deaths of Black Americans during encounters with the police are both isolated incidents and signs of a broader problem. Eleven and two tenths percent ($n = 156$) believe these deaths are isolated incidents.

Figure 95. Do you think deaths of Black Americans during encounters with police in recent years are...



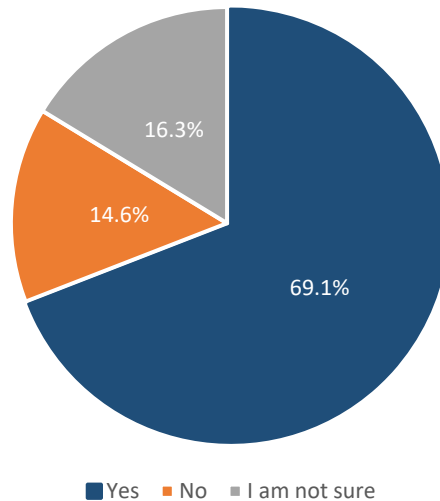
A greater proportion of women than men believe the death of Black Americans during encounters with police in recent years are signs of a broader problem, as shown in Figure 96. However, a significantly larger proportion of respondents of other genders support this position than women. Interestingly, White respondents are more likely than both Hispanics/Latinx and Asians to support this position. However, a larger proportion of Blacks than Whites hold this belief. Income has a complicated relationship with support for this position with those whose households earn between \$10,000 and \$25,000 and between \$75,000 and \$150,000 being more supportive of this position than those in the other household income categories. Compared to those in other age categories, a greater proportion of those between the ages of 25 and 44 believe deaths of Black Americans during encounters with officers in recent years are signs of a broader problem. A larger proportion of administrators than students and staff supported this position; however, a greater proportion of faculty than administrators hold this belief. Respondents with no affiliation to LE are more likely to hold this belief than respondents with some affiliation to LE. As would be expected, respondents who have had one or more negative experiences with a LEO are more inclined to hold this belief than respondents who have not had such an experience.

Figure 96. % who believe deaths of black Americans during encounters with police in recent years are signs of a broader problem



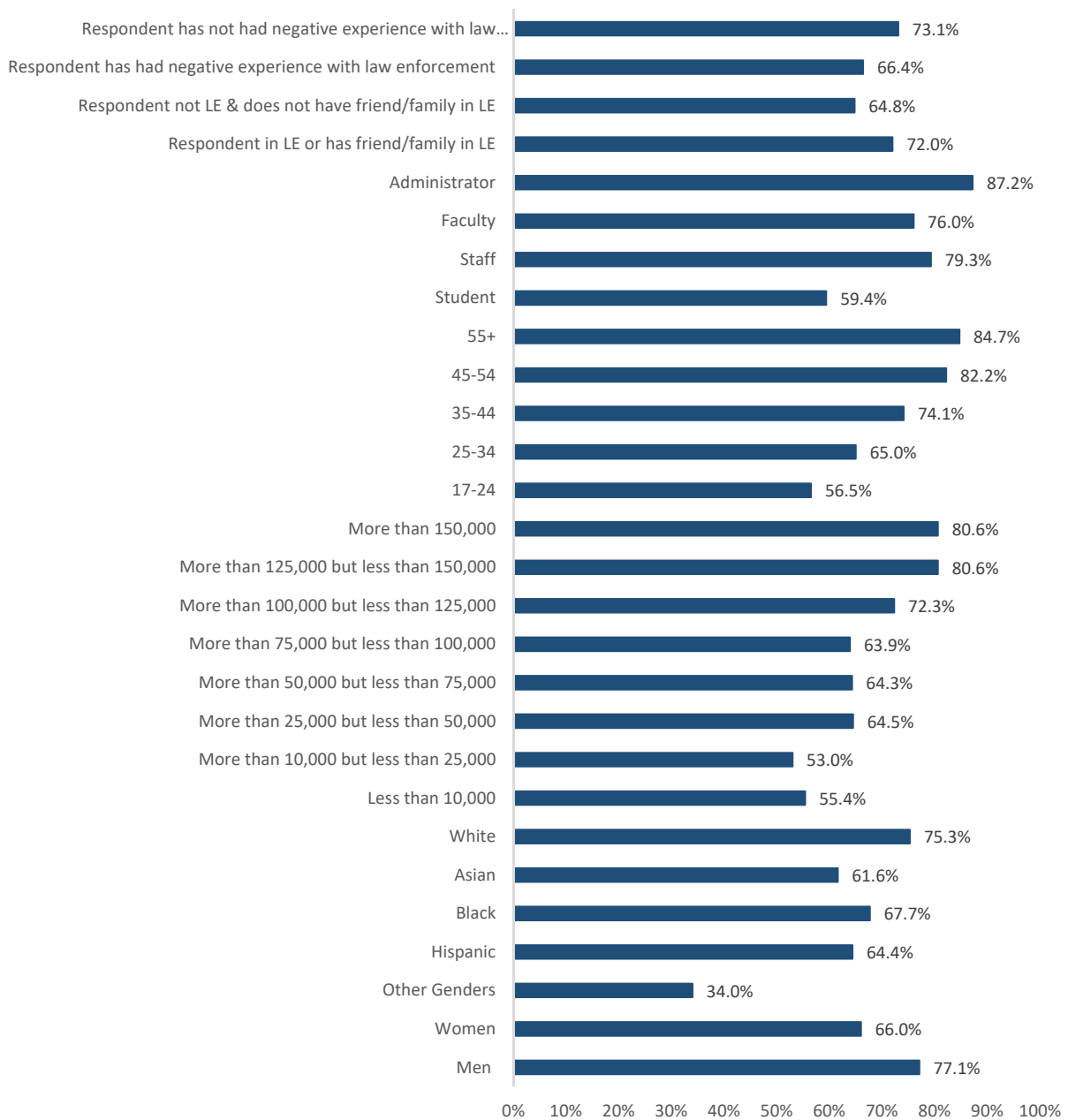
As Figure 97 shows, the majority of survey respondents ($n = 960$; 69.1%) held the belief it is possible to be anti-racist and still support the police/the institution of policing. The next largest proportion indicate they are not sure ($n = 226$; 16.3%). Nearly 15% ($n = 202$; 16.6%) do not believe it is possible to be anti-racist and still support the institution of policing.

Figure 97. Is it possible to be anti-racist and still support the police/the institution of policing?



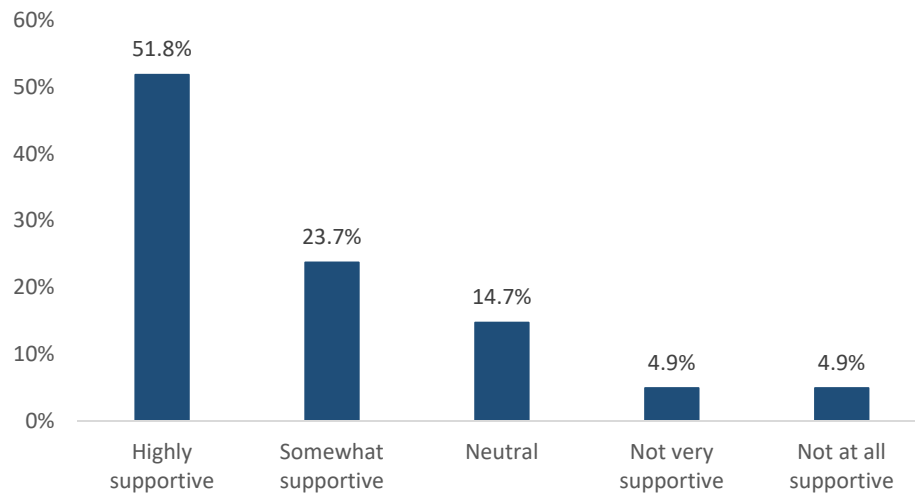
As shown in Figure 98, a greater proportion of men than women believe it is possible to be anti-racist and still support the police. Meanwhile, a significantly lower proportion of respondents of other genders believe the same to be true compared to women. A significantly larger proportion of White respondents believe it is possible to be anti-racist and support the police than Hispanic/Latinx, Asian, and Black respondents. While those making less than \$25,000 are least likely to hold the belief it is possible to be anti-racist and support the police, those making more than \$100,000 are most likely to hold this belief. Compared to those in the other age categories, a lower proportion of those between the ages of 17 and 24 believe it is possible to be anti-racist and support police at the same time. On the other hand, a greater proportion of those over the age of 45 hold this belief. While administrators are most likely to hold the belief that anti-racism and support for the police are not mutually exclusive, students are least likely to hold this belief. Respondents currently/previously in LE or with friends/family in LE are more likely to hold the belief one can be anti-racist and still support the police than respondents who have no affiliation with LE. Finally, respondents who have never had a negative experience with LE are more inclined to hold this belief than are respondents who have had a negative experience with LE.

Figure 98. % Yes, it is possible to be anti-racist and still support police



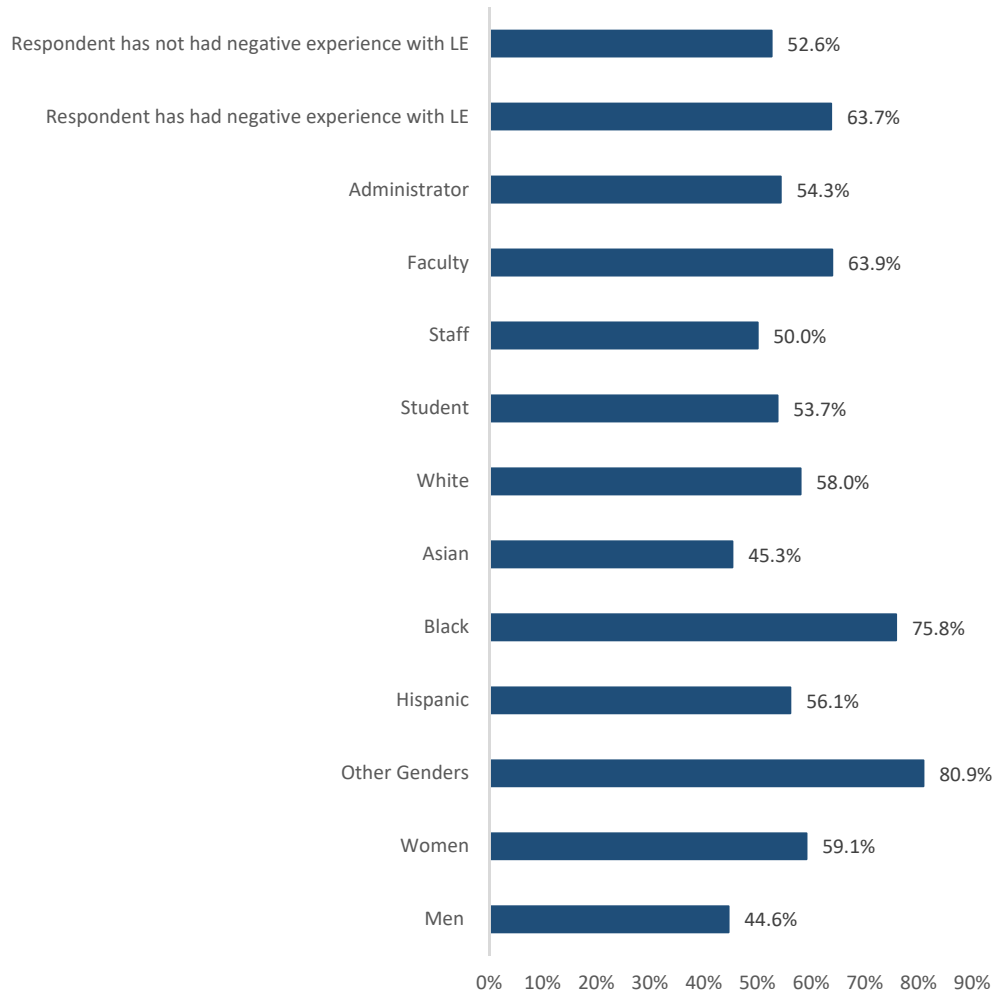
Respondents rated their support for the social justice movement on a five point scale from 1 = “not supportive at all,” to 5 = “highly supportive.” As shown in Figure 99, more than half of the survey sample ($n = 717$; 51.8%) is “highly” supportive of the movement. Another 23.7% ($n = 329$) is “somewhat supportive” of the social justice movement. Nearly 15% ($n = 204$) of the survey sample feels “neutral” about the social justice movement, while equal proportions ($n = 67$; 4.9%) feel either “not very supportive” or “not supportive at all.”

Figure 99. I would describe my support for the social justice movement as...



As illustrated in Figure 100, a lower proportion of men than women report supporting the social justice movement. Meanwhile, a greater proportion of individuals of other genders report supporting the social justice movement than women. A lower proportion of Asians support the social justice movement relative to Hispanics/ Latinx and Whites. However a significantly higher proportion of Blacks support the movement than Hispanic/Latinx and Whites. Compared to students, staff, and administrators, faculty are more inclined to support the social justice movement. As would be expected, those who report a negative experience with LE are more likely to support the social justice movement than those who do not report this experience.

Figure 100. I would describe my support for the social justice movement as highly supportive



SUMMARY

An online survey of the campus community was conducted in the spring of early 2021 by the Social Science Research Center at CSU, Fullerton. The purpose of the survey was to ascertain campus community members' experiences with law enforcement, their perceptions of CSUF UPD, police in their neighborhood, Southern California and the U.S. more broadly, their expectations of the CSUF UPD and police in their neighborhood, and support for current police reform efforts. In total 1,445 individuals completed the survey.

The majority of individuals in the survey sample have had some contact with a law enforcement officer. The largest proportion of respondents have had contact with a police officer between one and three times in their lifetime. Of those who have had contact with a police officer, the largest proportion indicate this contact occurred when they were pulled over for a routine traffic matter, when they were involved in a traffic accident/were dealing with a disabled vehicle, or during a casual conversation at a

community event. Respondents who had contact with a police officer most commonly report this interaction being with police in their neighborhood, followed by some other LE agency, and lastly, CSUF UPD. While respondents report having had the least amount of contact with CSUF UPD, they report their interaction with the department most favorably. Respondents rated their interaction with officers from other LE agencies as more mixed. Looking at the types of experiences respondents have had with officers, results of the survey suggest, overall, they have been positive, with the majority noting they have been treated with dignity and respect, an officer explained the reason for their actions, and an officer provided them with helpful resources. However, the types of interactions respondents report having with police officers correlate with certain demographic characteristics. For example, those of other genders are more likely to have experienced negative verbal interactions with an officer than both men and women, but men are more likely to have experienced this type of interaction than women. Additionally, Black respondents are more likely to have experienced a negative verbal interaction with a LE officer than Hispanic/Latino, Asian, or White respondents.

Across 17 different criteria, respondents rate CSUF UPD more favorably than police in their neighborhood, police in Southern California, and U.S. police in general. There is; however, some variability within the sample in how CSUF UPD are perceived across these various indicators. Although not the case for every indicator, in general, men have more favorable perceptions of CSUF UPD than women, while women have more favorable perceptions than those of other genders. Whites, on average, tend to have more positive views of CSUF UPD than those in other racial/ethnic categories, while the reverse is true of Black survey completers. Age and income are positively related to favorable perceptions of CSUF UPD, with older respondents and those making higher household incomes holding more positive views than younger respondents and those making lower household incomes. Students, on average, tend to hold less favorable perceptions of CSUF UPD than administrators. Finally, survey completers who had previous negative experiences with LE hold less favorable views of CSUF UPD than those without such experiences.

Sixty two percent of survey completers report feeling safe walking around the CSUF campus at night. Women and those of other genders generally feel less safe walking campus at night than men. White respondents report feeling more comfortable walking the CSUF campus at night than Hispanic/Latino, Asian, and Black respondents. Within the CSUF community, students feel least safe walking the CSUF campus at night relative to administrators, faculty, and staff. Administrators report being the most comfortable doing so. Age and annual household income are positively related to how comfortable one feels walking around the CSUF campus at night, such that older respondents and those earning higher annual household incomes feel more comfortable doing so than younger respondents and those earning less. Respondents who had some affiliation with LE felt, in general, safer walking around campus at night than those with no affiliation to LE. Those who had one or more negative experiences with LE in the past report feeling more comfortable walking around campus at night than those without such experiences.

Respondents have similar expectations of CSUF UPD and police in their neighborhood, with one exception. The largest proportion of respondents feel it is “highly important” CSUF UPD provide safety escorts, but only “important” for police in their neighborhood to do the same. On the whole, respondents feel it is most important CSUF UPD officers respond to active shooter situations, ensure the safety of the community, and investigate crimes. Survey completers feel it is least important that CSUF UPD assist individuals with non-emergency issues, host outreach events (such as coffee with a cop), and provide educational programs.

Nearly half of survey respondents support current police reform efforts; however, support for these efforts does vary based on respondent characteristics. For example, respondents of other genders are far more inclined to strongly support current police reform efforts than both men and women and women show more support towards police reform efforts than men. Black respondents show more favorability towards current police reform efforts than those belonging to the other race/ethnicity categories. Those earning between \$10,000 to \$50,000 are more likely to support current police reform efforts than those making less than \$10,000 or those making more than \$50,000. Students and faculty are more likely to support current police reform efforts than staff and administrators. Those who have had negative experiences with LE are more inclined to support police reform efforts than those without such experiences.

When looking at strategies that might serve to reduce deadly force encounters with the police, respondents are most supportive of increased de-escalation training for officers, outfitting all officers with body-worn cameras, and implementing an early warning system to identify problem officers. Survey completers are least supportive of dis-arming officers, reducing police budgets, and requiring officers to carry personal liability insurance as a means of reaching this end.

Nearly 50% of survey respondents received positive messaging about police officers from their parents when they were a child, nearly a third received mixed messaging, and less than 5% received negative messaging. As would be expected, the type of messaging one received about LE was dependent on certain respondent characteristics. Specifically, Hispanics and Blacks were more likely to receive mixed messages about police officers than Asians or Whites. Older respondents were more likely to have received positive messaging about LE than younger respondents. Students were also more likely to have received mixed messaging about police officers when they were children relative to staff, faculty, and administrators. Those respondents who have an affiliation to LE report receiving more positive messages about LE growing up than those who do not have this type of affiliation. Survey completers who have had one or more negative experiences with LE are more likely to have received mixed messages about police officers growing up than those who have not had such experiences.

Nearly half of the survey sample believes the deaths of Black Americans during encounters with the police in recent years point to a larger problem. While women are more likely to hold this belief than men, those of other genders are much more likely than women to hold this view. White and Hispanic/Latinx respondents are more likely to support this position than Asians. However, Blacks are more likely to support this position than both Hispanic/Latinx and White respondents. Household income is related to support for this position, but not in a linear fashion. Rather, those earning between \$10,000 and \$25,000 and \$75,000 to \$150,000 are more likely to hold this belief than those in the other household income categories. Compared to students, staff, and administrators, faculty were more likely to hold this belief. Respondents with an affiliation to LE were less inclined to support this position than those without such an affiliation. As would be expected, those who have had a negative experience with LE were more likely to hold this position than those who have not had such experiences.

The majority of survey completers feel it is possible to be anti-racist and support the police at the same time. Men are more likely than both women and respondents of other genders to support this position. White respondents also support this position to a greater extent than those in the other racial/ethnic groupings. Those in the youngest age category are least likely to believe one can be anti-racist and support the police compared to those in other age categories. In relation to this finding, it is not surprising students are least likely to hold this view within the campus community. Respondents with some affiliation to law enforcement are more likely to hold this belief than those who do not have such

an affiliation. In addition, those who have never had a negative experience with law enforcement are more likely to endorse this belief than those who have had such experiences.

Finally, near half of the survey sample is “highly supportive” of the social justice movement, while less than 5% is “not very supportive at all.” Support for this movement does vary, as would be expected, by respondent characteristics. While women are more likely to be highly supportive of the social justice movement than men, those of other genders are more inclined to strongly support this movement than women. Hispanic/ Latinx and White survey completers demonstrate stronger support for the social justice movement than Asians. However, Black respondents are more supportive than both Hispanics/Latinx and White respondents of the social justice movement. Relative to student, staff, and administrators, faculty are most in support of the social justice movement. As would be expected, those reporting past negative experiences with LE are more likely to strongly support the social justice movement compared to those that do not report such experiences.

Appendix A.

Survey of CSU Fullerton Community Members' Perceptions of Law Enforcement

PRESCREEN FOR FACULTY/STAFF/ADMIN

Thank you for participating in this survey. Before starting, please select which of the following **best** describes your role at Cal State Fullerton.

1. Faculty
2. Staff
3. Admin

California State University, Fullerton is interested in community attitudes toward law enforcement. The survey contains a series of questions about your perceptions of police, expectations of police, your experience with police, and your level of support for specific police reform measures. Your participation in the survey is greatly appreciated.

Your participation in this survey is voluntary. No more than minimal risk is involved with this survey. You may hesitate to answer certain questions in the survey due to discomfort or another reason. If so, you may choose to not answer any question. You may have concerns about confidentiality, please know that survey responses are confidential and your confidentiality will be protected to the extent allowed by law. Results will be presented in aggregate form. You may refuse to participate or discontinue your involvement at any time without penalty.

[IF STUDENT: "Students who complete this survey will be entered into a drawing to win a **\$50 Amazon gift certificate** (30 gift certificates to be awarded)."/IF FACULTY/STAFF: "Faculty and staff who complete this survey will be entered into a drawing to win a **\$100 Amazon gift certificate** (10 gift certificates to be awarded)."/IF ADMIN, OMIT] The results of this survey may also have the societal benefit of providing information on public attitudes toward police and police reform and public experience with police. It will also provide important information to CSUF PD Chief's Advisory Board to guide CSUF PD in creating appropriate programs and training for community members and officers, with a goal of improving police community relations on campus.

This survey will take approximately 12-15 minutes to complete. Please feel free to contact Laura Gil-Trejo at (657) 278-7691 or lgil-trejo@fullerton.edu if you have any questions or would like to verify the authenticity of this study. If you have any questions about your rights as a research participant, you may contact California State University, Fullerton IRB at (657) 278-7719.

I have carefully read and/or I have had the terms used in this consent form and their significance explained to me. By clicking below, I agree that I am at least 18 years of age and agree to participate in this project.

As a participant in the study, your honest opinions and experiences are important to our research team and your campus police department. Please answer the questions in your own opinion and to the best of your knowledge.

Perceptions of Police

The following questions ask about your experiences with and opinions of police.

1. What law enforcement agency would respond if you called 911 from your residence/the place you stay at night?
 - a. Drop down menu of SoCal LEA's
 - i. Include "Other" and "I don't know" options at the bottom
 - b. CSUF UPD (only select if you live on campus)

2. What is the zip code of your residence/the place you stay at night?
 - a. Drop down menu? Or free response?

Please indicate whether you *strongly agree*, *somewhat agree*, *neither agree nor disagree*, *somewhat disagree*, or *strongly disagree* with the following statements about police.

- "U.S. police in general" refers to police/sheriffs in the United States.
- "Police in Southern California" refer to police/sheriffs in Southern California,
- "Police in my neighborhood" refers to police/sheriffs that would respond if you called 911 from your residence/place you sleep at night.
- "Campus police in general" refers to college/university law enforcement in the United States.
- "CSUF PD" refers to police on CSUF campus.

3. In general, the police promptly respond to calls for assistance.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

4. In general, the police are effective in resolving problems that really concern people (e.g. preventing crime, maintaining order, ...)

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5. In general, the police are doing a good job working together with community members to solve local problems.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. In general, the police enforce laws consistently amongst all people in their jurisdiction, regardless of residents' age, race/ethnicity, or gender.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

7. In general, the police are doing a good job treating all community members with dignity and respect, regardless of residents' age, race/ethnicity, or gender.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

8. In general, the police take time to listen to people.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. In general, the police explain their decisions to people they deal with.

	Strongly agree	<input type="radio"/>	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

10. In general, the police are doing a good job being transparent (sharing information of public concern) with the people in their jurisdiction.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

11. In general, the police use the right amount of force for each situation.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
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U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. In general, the police are held accountable for their actions.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

13. In general, the police are honest.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

14. I am likely to provide information to the police to help them find a suspected criminal.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

15. I generally feel comfortable speaking to a uniformed police officer.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

16. How many police officers do you think engage in corrupt behavior? (act in a morally questionable way to benefit officer; e.g. take bribes, lie on police reports, steal suspects' money/drugs)

	Most	Some	Few	Almost none	None
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

17. How many police officers do you think abuse their power? (Actions that intentionally injure human dignity to accomplish a police goal; e.g. intimidation, false arrest, unwarranted surveillance/stops/searches...)

	Most	Some	Few	Almost none	None
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

18. How many police officers do you think engage in biased policing against minorities?

	Most	Some	Few	Almost none	None
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

19. Overall, my opinion of the police.

	Very Positive	Somewhat positive	Neither positive nor negative	Somewhat negative	Very Negative
U.S. police in general	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in Southern California	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

20. I generally feel safe walking around at night.

	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree)	Neither agree nor disagree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
In my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Around CSUF campus	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Expectations of Police

How important is each of the following duties/activities for a police/sheriff's department to perform?

21. Responding to active shooter situations

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

22. Investigating crimes

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

23. Enforcing drug and alcohol laws

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

24. Enforcing traffic laws

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

25. Enforcing municipal (city) codes or campus ordinances (e.g. no smoking, skating/biking in specific areas, curfew, etc.)

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

26. Enforcing public health regulations (e.g. COVID-19 mandates)

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

27. Ensuring safety of community

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

28. Maintaining a constant visible presence to deter crime

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

29. Providing support for large events (e.g. sporting, social, or political events)

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

30. Responding to mental health crisis calls for service (threat of harm to others)

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

31. Responding to calls for service that involve potentially suicidal persons (self-harm threat only)

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

32. Assisting individuals in need with non-emergency issues (e.g. directions, advice, ...)

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

33. Providing educational programs (e.g. self-defense classes, citizens' academy, etc.)

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

34. Hosting outreach events such as coffee with a cop

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

35. Providing safety escorts

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

36. Informing community of crime trends

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

37. Maintaining a social media presence to communicate with community members

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
Police in my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
CSUF PD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

38. Having sworn (armed) law enforcement officers

	Highly Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Minimally Important	Not Important
In my neighborhood	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
At CSUF	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Personal Experience with Police

Please tell us a little about your experience/s with police.

39. Do you have any friends or family members who are/were law enforcement officers?

- a. Yes
- b. No

40. Do you currently, or have you previously, worked in law enforcement?

- a. Yes
- b. No

41. During your lifetime, approximately how many times have you had contact with a police officer?
(Do not include interactions with family/friends who are/were law enforcement officers or your own current/previous experience working in law enforcement)
- a. 0, I have not had contact with a police officer
 - b. 1 - 3 times
 - c. 4 - 9 times
 - d. 10 or more times

[SKIP TO Q43 IF Q41 = 1]

42. Under what circumstances have you had contact with an officer during your lifetime? (check all that apply)
- a. I was the victim of a crime/filed a report
 - b. I was a witness to a crime/other incident
 - c. I was involved in a traffic accident/had a disabled vehicle
 - d. I spoke with an officer during casual conversation or a community event.
 - e. I was pulled over for traffic enforcement (potential traffic violation, checkpoint)
 - f. I was stopped/questioned by an officer while going about my day (for something other than traffic)
 - g. I was contacted and questioned/interviewed by an officer about my potential involvement in a crime
 - h. I was arrested by an officer.
 - i. I participated in a citizen's academy, self-defense class, or other voluntary program.
 - j. During a natural disaster (e.g. wildfire evacuation, earthquake, etc.)
 - k. The only contact I have ever had with an officer was by telephone, not in person
 - l. Other

43. Thinking of the officers you have had contact with, which agency or agencies did they work for?
(check all that apply)
- a. CSUF PD
 - b. The police/sheriff's department that patrols my neighborhood
 - c. Another law enforcement department (not CSUF UPD nor my neighborhood police/sheriff)

44. How would you describe your encounter/s with police from your local department ...?
- a. Positive
 - b. Mostly positive (if more than one encounter)
 - c. Neutral (encounter/s was neither positive nor negative)
 - d. Mixed (encounters were equally positive and negative)
 - e. Mostly negative (if more than one encounter)
 - f. Negative

[SKIP TO Q59 IF Q41 = 1]

For the next set of questions please indicate whether an officer has ever ...

Select

- **“Yes”** if you had the experience mentioned,
- **“No”** if you had an encounter in which an officer could have done the thing being asked about but did not,
- **“I’m Not sure”** if you do not recall if you had an encounter that may qualify,
- **“Not Applicable”** if you have not had an encounter that would qualify,
- **“Decline to answer”** if you do not wish to answer the question.

	Yes	No	I’m not sure	Not Applicable	Decline to answer
45. Treated you with dignity/respect	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
46. Provided you with helpful resources, assistance, or advice	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
47. Explained to you the reasons for their actions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
48. Listened to you/asked for your perspective	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
49. Been disrespectful to you	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
50. Yelled expletives (profanities) at you	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
51. Stopped you for no apparent reason	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
52. Given you a verbal warning instead of issuing you a ticket or arresting you	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
53. Told you that you “fit the description” (of a suspicious/wanted person)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
54. Asked you if you are on probation/parole or have ever been arrested	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
55. Asked you to exit the vehicle you were travelling in during a routine traffic stop	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
56. Asked you to consent to a search of your body, belongings, or car during a routine stop	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
57. Pointed a gun at you	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
58. Used excessive force against you requiring medical attention	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

For questions 49-51, 53-58 above that they answered yes to ...

- 1) Which agency (check all that apply)
 - a) CSUF PD
 - b) Police in my neighborhood
 - c) Other law enforcement agency
- 2) Do you feel the officer’s actions were justified/reasonable?
 - a) Yes
 - b) Most were justified/reasonable (if it happened more than one time)

- c) Sometimes (if it happened more than one time)
- d) Most were not justified/reasonable (if it happened more than one time)
- e) No
- f) I don't know/I don't remember

Perceptions about Police Reform

59. How would you rate your support for current police reform efforts?
- a. Strongly support, much reform is needed
 - b. Somewhat support, some reform is needed
 - c. Neutral, I'm not sure if reform is needed or not
 - d. Somewhat oppose, I do not think reform is needed
 - e. Strongly oppose, reform is not needed
60. Here are some things that have been proposed to reduce deadly force encounters with police. Which of these do you favor or oppose and how strongly (1 = strongly oppose to 5 = strongly support)?
- a. Reduce police budgets in order to increase funding to social services
 - b. Hire more officers from diverse backgrounds
 - c. More extensive de-escalation training for police officers
 - d. Outfit all police officers with body worn cameras
 - e. Implement an early warning system to identify problematic officers (tracks complaints and use of force incidents)
 - f. Ban the use of no-knock warrants
 - g. Narrow the application of qualified immunity (legal defense which protects officers from being sued in civil court)
 - h. Decertify officers for misconduct (decertify means a person can no longer work as a sworn peace officer in CA)
 - i. Require agencies to report names of fired officers to a national database
 - j. Require police officers to carry personal liability insurance (similar to doctors)
 - k. Dis-arm the police
61. In addition to completing a basic police academy, should police officers be required to earn a college degree?
- a. Yes, an associate's degree (2 years of college)
 - b. Yes, a bachelor's degree (4 years of college)
 - c. No, a high school diploma is sufficient to do the job of police officer
62. How would you classify the job of police officer?
- a. Upper-class job
 - b. Upper middle-class job
 - c. Middle-class job
 - d. Working-class job

63. How would you describe the messages your parents taught you about police when you were a child?
- a. Positive messages – For example: Police are good, they are the helpers, look for them if you are in trouble/lost
 - b. Neutral messages – For example: Police are okay
 - c. Mixed messages – For example: Some officers can be trusted and are good, others are not, be careful around or think carefully before calling the police
 - d. Negative messages – For example: Police are bad, they can't be trusted, don't talk to them
 - e. Not applicable -- My parents didn't tell me anything
64. Laws are made to be broken.
- a. Strongly agree to strongly disagree
65. Do you think the deaths of Black Americans during encounters with police in recent years are ...?
- a. Isolated incidents
 - b. Signs of a broader problem
 - c. Both – They are isolated incidents that indicate a broader problem
 - d. Neither
66. Is it possible to be anti-racist and still support police/the institution of policing?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. I'm not sure
67. I would describe my support for the social justice movement as...
- a. Scale from highly supportive to not at all supportive

Demographic Questions

These last questions are for classification purposes only. Responses will not be used to identify individual respondents. All information will be aggregated for analysis purposes.

68. I primarily identify myself as a
- a. Student
 - b. Staff
 - c. Faculty
 - d. Administrator
69. College affiliation?
- a. Drop down menu

70. What is your current age?

- a. 17-24
- b. 25-34
- c. 35-44
- d. 45-54
- e. 55+

71. What is your gender?

- a. Agender
- b. Genderqueer or Genderfluid
- c. Non-Binary
- d. Man
- e. Transgender
- f. Woman
- g. Specify (in addition to or not listed above)
- h. Prefer not to disclose

72. What is your race/ethnicity?

- a. African-American/Black
- b. Asian/Asian American
- c. Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- d. Hispanic or Latinx
- e. Native American/American Indian/Alaskan Native
- f. Middle Eastern/Arab American
- g. White/European American
- h. Not listed above
- i. Prefer not to disclose

73. What was your family's estimated household income in 2019?

- d. Have Laura complete choices based on her expertise <\$25,750

74. How would you describe the amount of _____ in your neighborhood?

	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very low/ Non-existent	I don't know
Violent crime	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Property crime	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Physical disorder (e.g. trash, vandalism, homelessness...)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gang activity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

75. Do you have any additional comments, questions, or recommendations for CSUF PD?

76. Would you be willing to be contacted by a researcher at a later date to discuss your past experiences with law enforcement in a focus group or interview?

- a. Yes → ask for contact information
- b. No → Thank you for your time and end survey page

Survey completion note: Thank you for your time and opinions. If you would like to talk with someone further about this survey or topic, please contact the appropriate person/office below

- Researcher, UPD, ASI, CAPS,

Appendix B

Table 6 shows the total CSUF population (including students, faculty, and staff) by gender compared to the study sample. As shown, women made up a larger proportion of the survey sample than they did the population. For this reason, each woman in the data file was given a weight of less than one. Men, on the other hand, comprised a smaller share of the CSUF population than the survey sample, and were thus given a weight greater than one.

Table 6. Population and Survey Sample Totals by Gender

Gender	Population Count	Population %	Sample Count	Sample %	Weight
Woman	26,334	58.23%	930	66.86%	0.87
Man	18,848	41.68%	414	29.76%	1.40
Other genders	40	0.09%	47	3.38%	0.03
Total	45,222	100.00%	1,391	100.00%	--

Table 7 displays the total CSUF population compared to the study sample by college. Those colleges that were underrepresented in the survey sample will have a weight greater than one, while those that were overrepresented will have a weight less than one.

Table 7. Population and Survey Sample Totals by College

College	Population Count	Population %	Sample Count	Sample %	Weight
CBE	9,234	20.42%	121	8.38%	2.44
Arts	2,998	6.63%	58	4.02%	1.65
Communications	3,379	7.47%	72	4.99%	1.50
Education	1,143	2.53%	59	4.09%	0.62
ECS	4,767	10.54%	59	4.09%	2.58
HHD	7,414	16.39%	154	10.66%	1.54
HSS	9,321	20.61%	434	30.06%	0.69
NSM	3,161	6.99%	81	5.61%	1.25
No affiliation ⁴	3,805	8.41%	406	28.12%	0.30
Total	45,222	100.00%	1,444	100.00%	--

⁴ Staff were classified under the “no affiliation” category regardless of their reported college affiliation.