

# 2022 Community Safety Survey Report

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# 2022 Community Safety Survey Report

## Executive Summary

This report covers the implementation of the 2022 Community Safety Survey, which was meant to provide a better understanding of the campus community's perceptions of the UCIPD according to their personal experiences, and to help determine what public safety reforms and strategies are supported by local community members.

Overall, the perceptions and evaluations of the UCIPD were positive. This is true across and within virtually all demographic groups in this set of survey respondents, with the exception of nonbinary individuals whose group averages were relatively neutral (i.e. at the midpoint of the scale). The entire set of survey respondents (i.e. the survey sample) is far more trusting of the UCIPD than it is of the US police, and it has favorable perceptions of the UCIPD in general. Notably, many of the group averages are *relatively* low or negative compared to other demographic groups, but the average responses for any given group were on the positive side of the scale overall. With that said, there were consistently lower ratings for almost all historically marginalized groups: undergraduates and graduate students, nonbinary individuals, URM, and individuals from LGBTQ+ sexual orientations.

Engagement with the UCIPD appears to be uneven across the various demographic groups, both in terms of voluntary interactions (e.g., calling the UCIPD) and involuntary interactions (e.g., being stopped and questioned by the UCIPD). Voluntary encounters were related to more positive perceptions, while involuntary encounters were related to more negative perceptions. Coupled with the fact the majority of this sample has had no interactions with UCIPD, this suggests the UCIPD should endeavor to foster positive encounters with all groups of the campus community, limit the number of unnecessarily negative interactions, and embrace and strengthen the already-existing avenues for community engagement.

For example, there are potential issues regarding profiling of marginalized groups in particular, which likely negatively impacts perceptions of the UCIPD coming from these groups. Because even the involuntary interactions with UCIPD are rated positively in terms of procedural justice and the comportment of UCIPD officers, managing the perceptions and expectations of the larger portion of the campus community that has had no prior interactions with UCIPD may be the most effective method of improving the relationship between UCIPD and the rest of the community.

Community members from this survey sample strongly support UCIPD continuing to engage in crime-related responsibilities, but they would like to see the other types of activities handled in a less severe manner or by a less severe personnel group (e.g., Community Safety Officers). There were several concerns about the potential to escalate situations, especially situations where no violent crime is involved. To that end, and because most of the sample believes UCIPD should bear at least some responsibility for these various activities, it may be beneficial to employ a more hybridized approach of UCIPD officers working with other personnel as appropriate. This approach using the equivalent of "subject matter experts" is most immediately exemplified by the upcoming implementation of mental health professionals working in tandem with patrolling UCIPD officers.

There is likewise a wide degree of support for trainings (of UCIPD officers as well as the other members of the campus community) that can arm individuals with the knowledge and abilities necessary to handle various situations in an efficient but empathetic manner. Essentially, the campus community does not seek a reduction in UCIPD's capabilities as much as it would like to see these capabilities refined and reshaped to fit the level of care and professionalism the given situation demands.

## 2022 Community Safety Survey Report

Recent years have seen an increased demand to examine community policing and the roles and responsibilities of public safety officials. In its report for the 2019-20 academic year, the Presidential Task Force on Universitywide Policing provided various recommendations to improve public safety on the campuses of the University of California (UC) system. One of these recommendations was that each campus should regularly conduct surveys regarding the interactions with and perceptions of the local university police department. Likewise, the Public Safety Advisory Committee (PSAC) provided recommendations for a public safety survey in 2021. While the University of California, Irvine (UCI) had conducted previous surveys on the subject (e.g., the Academic Senate's 2017 survey meant to examine the community relations between UCI and the UCI Police Department), the Community Safety Survey administered in 2022 was designed and administered with the Presidential Task Force and PSAC recommendations in mind. This survey is meant to provide a better understanding of the campus community's perceptions of the UCIPD according to their personal experiences, and to help determine what public safety reforms and strategies are supported by local community members.

The Community Safety Survey design is originally based on an instrument developed by The Possibility Lab at UC Berkeley, which was then modified locally by the Office of Inclusive Excellence (OIE) according to suggestions from PSAC, its Safety Consultant, and various other stakeholders from UCI. The final version of the survey primarily focuses on four different aspects of community safety: perceptions of UCIPD behavior, experiences and interactions with UCIPD, preferred responsibilities for UCIPD, and general suggestions for public safety reforms. OIE administered the 2022 Community Safety Survey to the UCI and UCI Health campus communities (i.e., students, faculty, staff, alumni, and local residents) during Spring 2022. This report details the results of the survey.

### ***Sample Characteristics***

The 2022 Community Safety Survey (hereafter, CSS) was made available to the campus communities from February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2022 through April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2022. A number of robust efforts to raise awareness, engagement, and participation yielded a total of 3,430 complete responses (i.e. the survey sample). Previous campuswide surveys have yielded a similar sample size, likely due to the voluntary nature of participation and distribution to the entire UCI population rather than more targeted sampling. Although the 2022 CSS sample amounts to less than ten percent of the combined campus population of over 50,000 community members, the sample is still large enough to provide meaningful reflections and perspectives of the UCIPD and public safety related to UCI. Indeed, similar community safety surveys recently administered at other UC campuses (e.g., Berkeley and Santa Cruz) have yielded similarly low response rates. Voluntary participation and the fact this survey focuses on police behavior and public safety possibly introduces a selection bias into the sample (e.g., people with predispositions about these topics may have been more likely to participate). It is worth noting a randomly-selected sample of this size would yield a margin of error of only 1.6%.

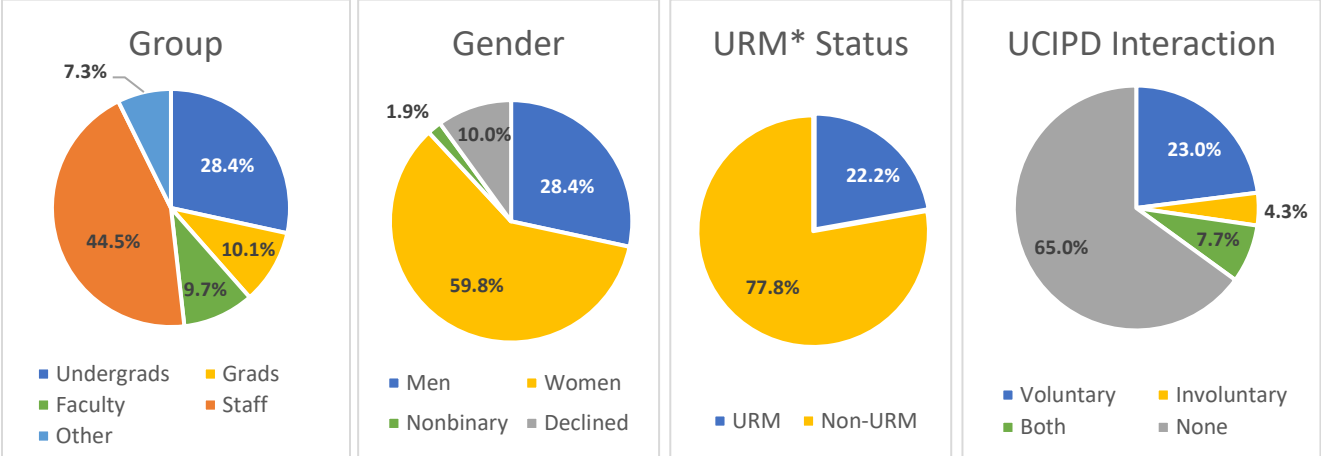
The sample primarily consisted of personnel from UCI's main campus, with 3,004 responses coming from the campus at Irvine and 426 responses coming from UCI Health staff at Orange. In terms of personnel groups represented by this sample, there were 975 undergraduates (28%), 327 graduate students (10%), 331 faculty members (10%), 1,527 staff members (45%), 21 postdoctoral scholars (1%), 50 University Hills residents (1%), and 199 individuals who declined to identify among any of these personnel groups (6%).

Respondents to the survey were primarily women, who accounted for 2,050 responses (60% of the survey sample). Men accounted for 974 responses (28%); nonbinary individuals accounted for 64 responses (2%); and 342 respondents (10% of the sample) declined to provide gender information. In terms of underrepresented minority (URM) status on the basis of ethnicity, 761 respondents (22%)

identified as having ethnic backgrounds that would be classified as URMs, and 2,669 respondents (78%) identified as having Non-URM ethnic backgrounds. The survey sample primarily consisted of individuals who identified with a heterosexual orientation (71%), with less representation from gay and lesbian individuals (4%), bisexual individuals (5%), and those of some other queer orientation (4%), although 17% of the respondents in this sample declined to provide sexual orientation data. These groups are reported separately when possible, but the combination of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and queer respondents is hereafter referred to as the “LGBQ+” group throughout the remainder of this report.

The majority of this sample (2,231 respondents; 65%) has not had any interaction with the UCIPD. 788 respondents (23%) have had only voluntary interactions; 147 respondents (4%) have had only involuntary interactions; and 264 respondents (8%) have had both types of interactions with the UCIPD.

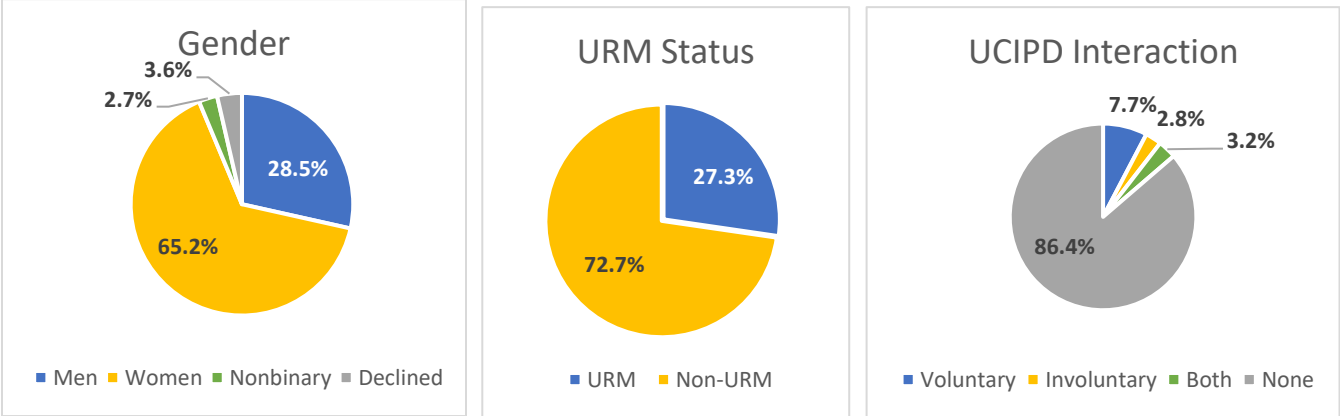
Figure 1: Overall Sample Demographics



\*URM: Self-identified as Underrepresented Minority (American Indian or Alaskan Native, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander).

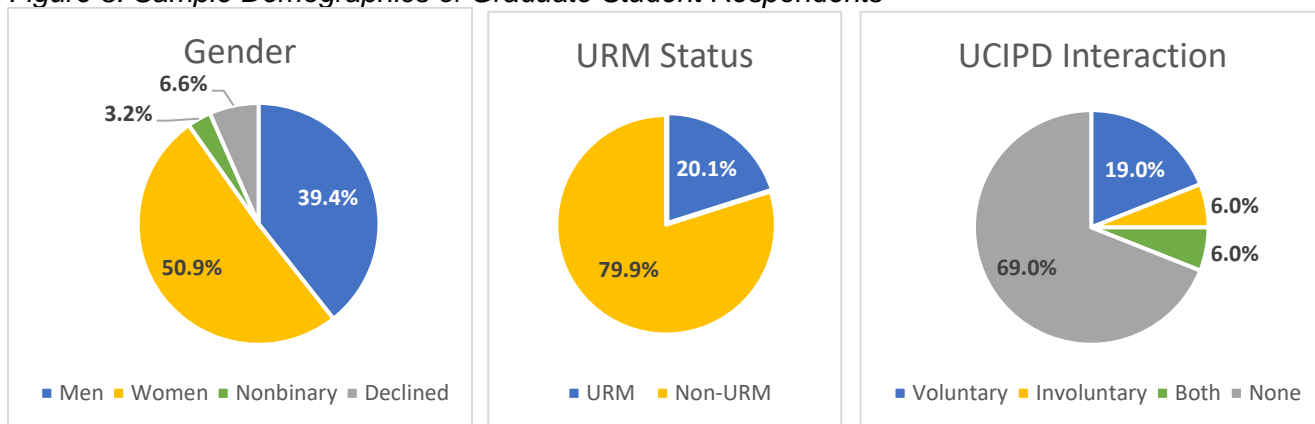
The response rate for undergraduates was 3% (975 out of 29,449). The distribution of demographic characteristics among undergraduates in this sample is depicted in Figure 2, on the bases of gender, URM status, and the degree to which they have interacted with UCIPD.

Figure 2: Sample Demographics of Undergraduate Respondents



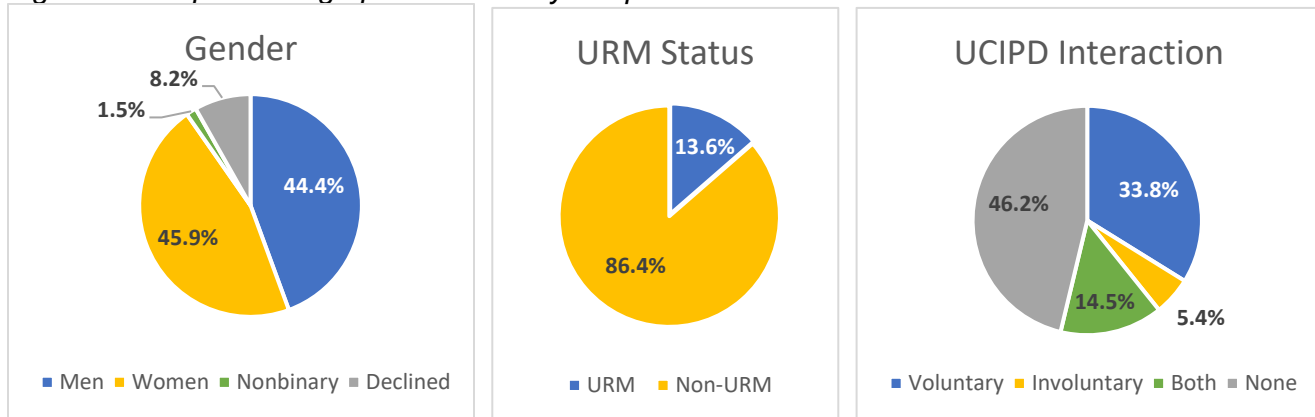
Due to the small number of respondents who identified as postdoctoral scholars, these individuals were combined with the graduate student respondents. The response rate for this combined group was 5% (348 out of 7,485). The distribution of demographic characteristics among graduate students and postdocs in this sample is depicted in Figure 3, on the bases of gender, URM status, and interactions with UCIPD.

Figure 3: Sample Demographics of Graduate Student Respondents



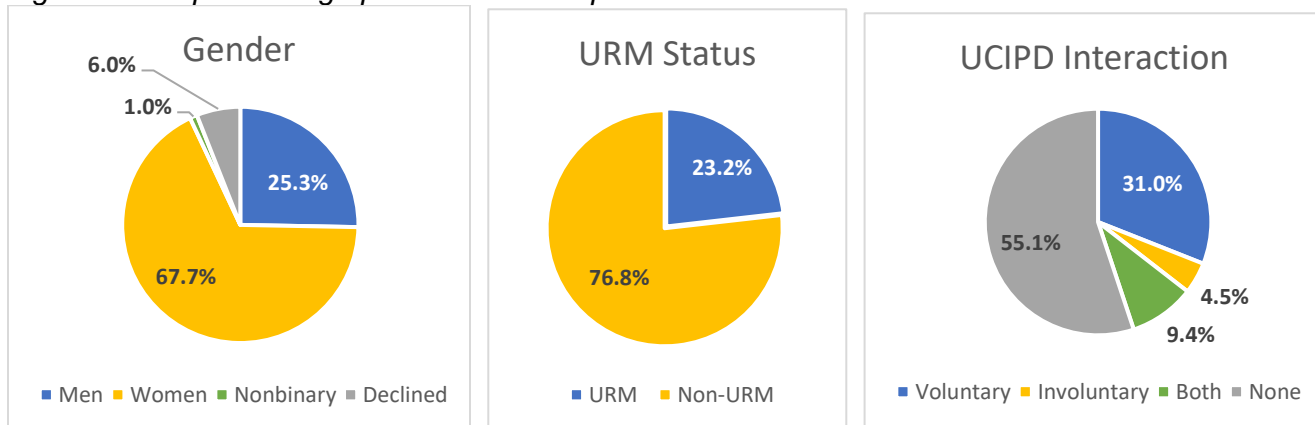
The response rate for faculty members was 10% (331 out of 3,170). Because the survey did not specify Senate faculty membership as an option, this category potentially includes all types of faculty (e.g., adjunct professors). The distribution of demographic characteristics among faculty in this sample is depicted in Figure 4, on the bases of gender, URM status, and interactions with UCIPD.

Figure 4: Sample Demographics of Faculty Respondents



The response rate for staff members was 15% (1,527 out of 9,981). The distribution of demographic characteristics among staff members in this sample is depicted in Figure 5, on the bases of gender, URM status, and interactions with UCIPD.

Figure 5: Sample Demographics of Staff Respondents



The group of respondents who identified primarily as University Hills residents is potentially too small and heterogeneous for comparative group analysis. However, this group is still included in all representations of results for the overall survey sample. This report discusses results in terms of the overall sample, and by groups based on personnel status, gender identity, URM status, sexual orientation, and prior interaction with UCIPD.

Some survey items, prompts, and responses are abbreviated or truncated in the visualizations included in this report. For the full text and structure of the CSS, please consult the Appendix.

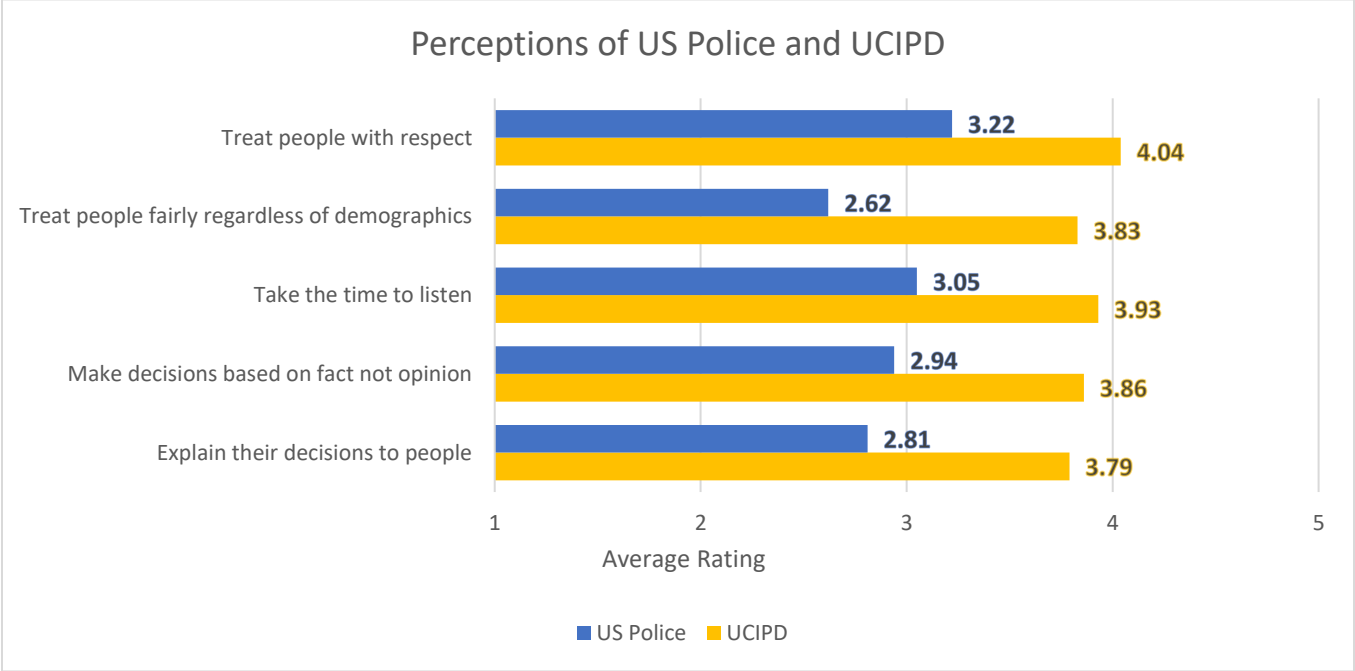
**General Perceptions of Police and UCIPD**

In order to provide a comparison between general beliefs about police in the United States and specific beliefs about the UCIPD, respondents were asked for their perceptions on how both of these groups treat people. This is especially valuable due to 65% of the sample having no prior interactions with UCIPD or firsthand experience regarding their behavior.

For every characteristic or behavior, respondents rated their perceptions of the UCIPD much higher than their perceptions of US police in general (see Figure 6). All items were on a rating scale ranging from 1 as “Strongly Disagree” to 5 as “Strongly Agree.” Higher scores represent more trust or positive perceptions, such that an average of 1.00 would represent the least trust, and an average of 5.00 would represent the most trust.

Each of the ratings about UCIPD was above the 3.00 midpoint of the scale, indicating an overall positive or trusting response. Averages regarding perceptions about the US police in general ranged from 2.62 (“police treat people fairly without regard to their personal characteristics”) to 3.22 (“police treat people with respect”), while averages regarding perceptions about the UCIPD ranged from 3.79 (“UCIPD explain their decisions to people”) to 4.04 (“UCIPD treat people with respect”). In other words, respondents in this sample were overall slightly distrusting of US police and moderately trusting of the UCIPD. Although the average ratings for UCIPD were all positive, the most room for improvement seems to be related to how UCIPD makes decisions and communicates those decisions to people.

Figure 6: Perceptions of US Police and UCIPD



This pattern holds true for each of the personnel groups as well. Undergraduates, graduate students, faculty, and staff all provided much more positive ratings for the UCIPD than for US police in general. However, there were consistent group differences such that graduate students provided the least positive ratings, followed by undergraduates, then faculty, and staff members consistently provided the most positive ratings. The differences in the average ratings between students (and especially graduate students) and faculty and staff suggest there are significant categorical differences in perceptions of the UCIPD, at least among this survey sample.

Likewise, nonbinary individuals provided the least positive ratings, followed by women, and men provided the most positive ratings. Differences between average ratings among men and women were relatively small, but the average ratings among nonbinary individuals were consistently much lower than all other groups. In fact, nonbinary respondents were the only group to provide an average rating below the scale's midpoint. In other words, nonbinary individuals in this sample were slightly distrusting or slightly negative regarding whether or not UCIPD treats individuals fairly regardless of various identity characteristics. It is also noteworthy that nonbinary respondents provided average ratings exactly at the midpoint of the scale for the other perceptions of UCIPD's decision-making and treatment of individuals.

Average ratings among URM were consistently lower than average ratings among Non-URMs, but there was relatively little difference between these two groups. Nevertheless, consideration should be taken for the more negative perceptions among marginalized groups, as the consistency of these negative perceptions may imply a larger effect than the magnitude of each individual difference.

Group means for these items are depicted in Table 1, with individual group means below the overall sample's average highlighted in red. Rates of agreement or disagreement with these prompts are presented in the [Community Safety Survey Dashboard](#) as an external supplement to this report.

*Table 1: Perceptions of UCIPD by Various Demographic Groups*

Prompt	Overall	UG	Grads	Faculty	Staff	Women	Men	Nonbinary	URM	Non-URM
Treats people with respect	4.04	3.73	3.56	4.11	4.30	4.06	4.16	3.00	3.97	4.06
Treats people fairly regardless of characteristics	3.83	3.58	3.38	3.71	4.12	3.83	4.00	2.75	3.77	3.85
Takes time to listen to people	3.93	3.56	3.51	4.00	4.21	3.92	4.10	3.00	3.86	3.96
Makes decisions based on fact	3.86	3.60	3.37	3.85	4.11	3.84	4.04	3.00	3.75	3.89
Explains their decisions to people	3.79	3.51	3.32	3.87	4.04	3.77	3.97	3.02	3.74	3.81

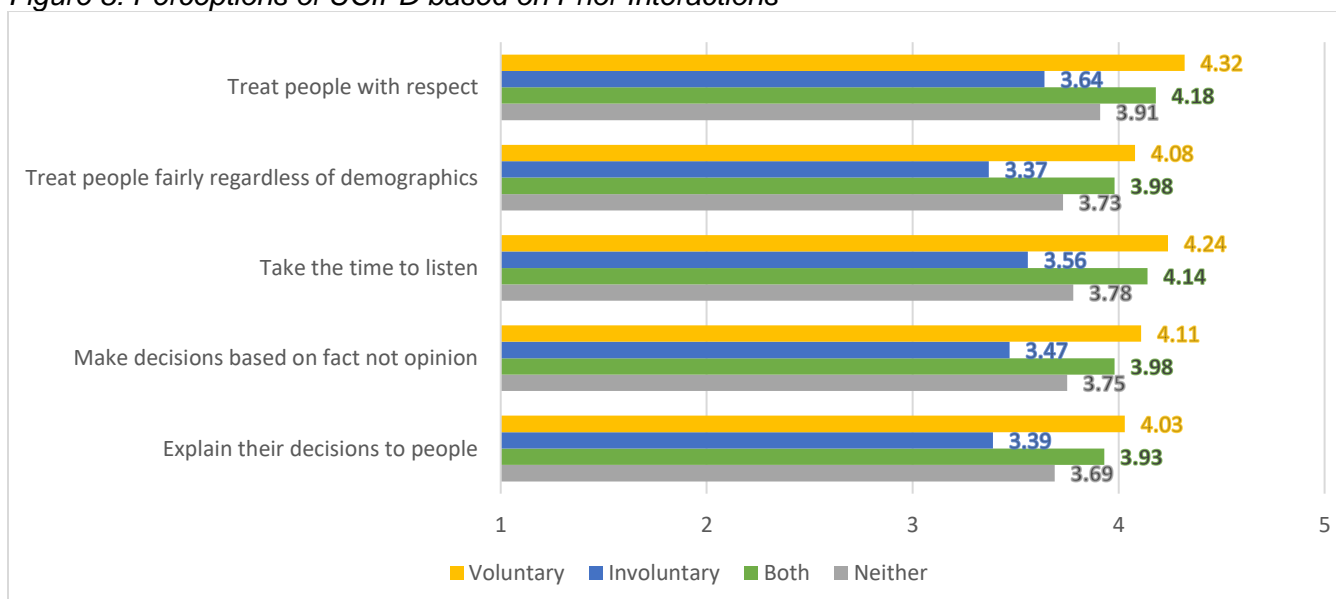
A similar pattern emerges on the basis of sexual orientation, such that individuals with LGBQ+ orientations consistently provided lower ratings (i.e., were less trusting). Although all responses from each group were positive on average, there appears to be a categorical difference in responses from LGBQ+ individuals compared to those who identify as heterosexual. Notably, averages from individuals who declined to provide information about their sexual orientation closely resemble responses from heterosexual respondents rather than any LGBQ+ group. Altogether, this suggests marginalized groups (or less prestigious groups in the case of students) tend to have lower perceptions of the UCIPD.

**Figure 7: Perceptions of UCIPD Based on Sexual Orientation**



Prior interactions with UCIPD also informed differences in respondents' perceptions of the UCIPD. While all of the ratings from each group were still above the midpoint of the scale (and therefore overall positive responses), those who only had involuntary interactions with the UCIPD provided the least positive ratings, followed by those who had no interactions, then those who had both voluntary and involuntary interactions. Respondents who only had voluntary interactions with the UCIPD provided the most positive ratings. This implies involuntary interactions can negatively influence perceptions of the UCIPD even when these interactions do not lead to negative outcomes, simply because being stopped or questioned by the authorities could be perceived as a negative experience in and of itself. Likewise, voluntary interactions with the UCIPD may yield more positive perceptions, since these interactions typically involve solving some kind of problem, resolving an issue, or alleviating some concern on the part of the individual who initially contacted the UCIPD.

**Figure 8: Perceptions of UCIPD based on Prior Interactions**





## Sources of Public Safety

When asked about what aspects of the campus community provide them with a sense of security and safety, the most popular options respondents selected were typically the people they interact with regularly, as opposed to designated security personnel such as the UCIPD. The majority of the sample (67%) identified “friends, peers, and colleagues” as a source of security and safety, and 66% of the sample identified “UCI faculty and staff” in general as another source. This is compared to 45% of the sample that identified UCIPD as a source, the third-most popular option.

This pattern holds true for faculty and staff respondents, but there are slight differences among undergraduates and graduate students. Both groups identify “friends, peers, and colleagues” more frequently than “UCI faculty and staff” and the UCIPD. Graduate students identify their living arrangements as a source of security comparable to the UCIPD, but undergraduates place more value in both their social/academic clubs and living arrangements than the UCIPD.

Both URMs and Non-URMs exhibit the original pattern favoring coworkers and colleagues over the UCIPD, and the same is true for men and women. However, nonbinary individuals more closely reflect the undergraduate pattern of valuing social/academic clubs and living arrangements higher than the UCIPD. Heterosexual respondents exhibit the pattern favoring coworkers and colleagues, while LGBTQ+ groups tend to place slightly more value in living arrangements and social/academic clubs (but not affinity groups) than the UCIPD. It may be that valuable community features such as the LGBT Resource Center were not easily categorized among the survey options.

The pattern of rating coworkers and colleagues highest does not seem to change as a function of the respondent’s prior interaction with UCIPD, with the one exception being those who only had voluntary interactions identify UCIPD as a source as often as “friends, peers, and colleagues,” but identify “UCI faculty and staff” more frequently than both other options.

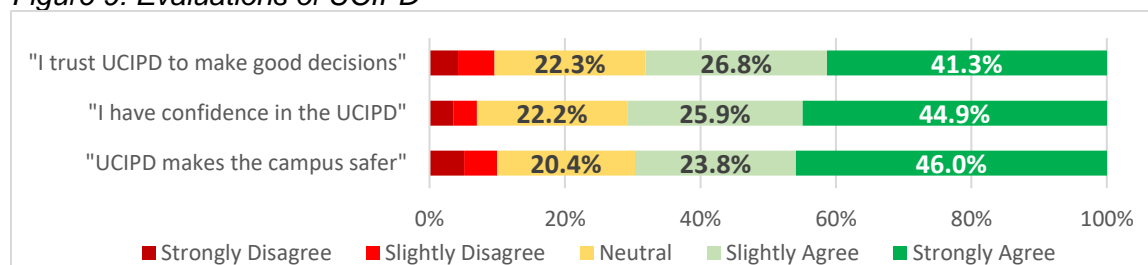
Overall, these results may inform the preferred UCIPD responsibilities and the strategies for reform discussed later in this report. They also imply avenues for improving the sense of community and public safety extend beyond the UCIPD and may be more diffuse among campus community members in the majority of cases. To view visualizations for all of the different configurations for responses to this survey item, please consult the [Community Safety Survey Dashboard](#).

## Evaluations of the UCIPD

Respondents were asked for evaluations of the UCIPD, including their overall trust and confidence in the UCIPD, whether UCIPD makes their campus safer, and how safe the respondent would feel being alone outside on campus at night.

Overall, there is a high degree of trust and confidence in the UCIPD, and it is a widely-held belief that UCIPD makes the campuses safer. The majority of the sample (ranging from 68% to 71%) agreed with each statement related to these evaluations, and the average ratings ranged from 4.05 to 4.25.

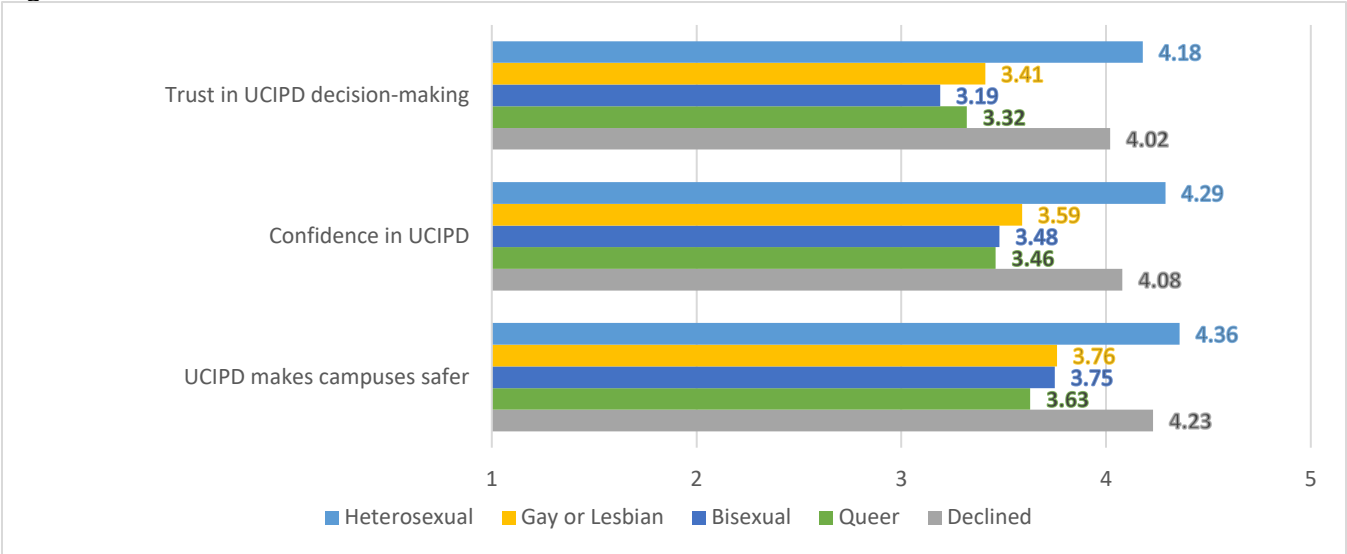
Figure 9: Evaluations of UCIPD



Similar to the questions regarding general perceptions of the UCIPD, there were clear group differences in the more straightforward evaluations of the UCIPD. Graduate students consistently provided the lowest ratings, followed by undergraduates, then faculty, and staff members consistently provided the highest ratings. Nonbinary respondents again provided significantly lower ratings than men and women did, including an overall negative degree of trust in the UCIPD to make decisions that are good for everyone. URM's again provided consistently lower average ratings than Non-URMs, but most of these differences were minor compared to the general perceptions of UCIPD reported earlier.

There again appears to be a significant categorical difference in the evaluations provided by heterosexual respondents (and those who declined to provide sexual orientation information) compared to respondents from LGBTQ+ groups, such that the LGBTQ+ groups' responses were much lower. Although all average ratings were again above the scale's midpoint, it seems that trust in the UCIPD to make good decisions on behalf of everyone at the UCI campuses is consistently the lowest-rated item.

Figure 10: Evaluations of UCIPD Based on Sexual Orientation



A more indirect evaluation of the UCIPD was obtained via the prompt about feeling safe while alone on campus at night, rated on a scale from 1 as “very unsafe” to 4 as “very safe.” The overall average of 3.15 equates to the “somewhat safe” option; however, a number of factors may confound this feeling of safety beyond any perceived security provided by the UCIPD. Undergraduates nevertheless report feeling less safe than other personnel groups, and women and nonbinary respondents indicated feeling less safe than men did. Notably, gay and lesbian individuals indicated feeling significantly more safe than heterosexual and bisexual individuals, while those who identified as queer reported feeling the least safe among the groups based on sexual orientation.

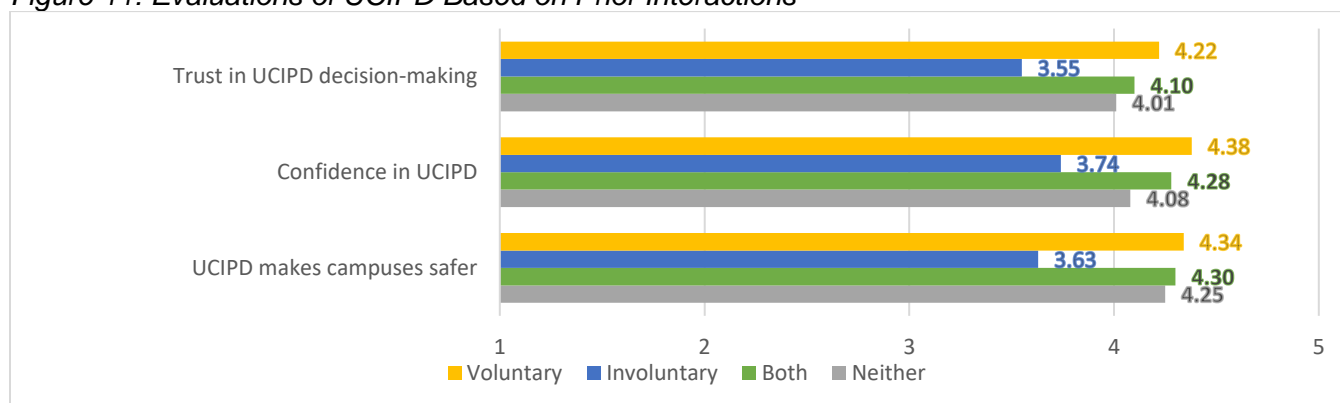
Table 2: Evaluations of UCIPD by Various Demographic Groups

Prompt	Overall	UG	Grads	Faculty	Staff	Women	Men	Nonbinary	URM	Non-URM
Trust in UCIPD decision-making	4.05	3.83	3.53	3.94	4.33	4.06	4.14	2.88	4.01	4.06
Confidence in UCIPD	4.16	3.89	3.66	4.15	4.44	4.17	4.26	3.03	4.13	4.16
UCIPD makes campuses safer	4.25	4.12	3.76	4.27	4.43	4.30	4.26	3.36	4.15	4.27
Feeling of safety at night*	3.15	2.99	3.27	3.39	3.18	2.98	3.53	3.08	3.12	3.16

\*Note: The prompt for the feeling of safety at night was measured on a scale from 1 to 4 rather than 1 to 5.

Overall evaluations of the UCIPD based on respondents' prior interactions closely reflect the general perceptions of UCIPD reported earlier. Respondents who have only had involuntary interactions with the UCIPD provide lower evaluations of trust and confidence in the UCIPD, with respondents who have had any type of voluntary interaction reporting the highest evaluations, and those who have had no prior interactions providing averages slightly below the voluntary groups. However, in the more indirect evaluation of feeling safe on campus while alone at night, respondents who had involuntary interactions or both types of interactions reported feeling the most safe (averages of 3.38 and 3.41, respectively), while those with only voluntary interactions reported slightly less safety (an average of 3.21), and those with no prior UCIPD interactions reporting feeling least safe (an average of 3.08).

*Figure 11: Evaluations of UCIPD Based on Prior Interactions*



### ***Hypothetical Engagement with UCIPD***

Apart from the initial question determining prior interactions with UCIPD, the CSS includes several prompts regarding likelihood of hypothetically interacting with the UCIPD under a number of circumstances. Despite the variation in respondents' perceptions and evaluations of the UCIPD, the vast majority (88%) indicated they would be willing to work with UCIPD to help identify a person suspected of committing a crime on campus. The average rating for this question among the overall sample was 3.60 on a 1-to-4 scale, with 4 representing "very willing" to work with UCIPD.

While this willingness does vary based on demographic characteristics, the majority of each group is nevertheless willing rather than unwilling to work with UCIPD. Graduate students indicated the least willingness (77%) among personnel groups. Women and men indicated willingness at comparable rates (90% each), although nonbinary respondents were significantly less willing (59%). There was relatively little difference between the willingness of URM's (87%) and Non-URM's (88%). Willingness to work with the UCIPD also varied according to the respondent's sexual orientation, with heterosexual respondents as the most willing (91%), followed by those who declined to provide information (82%), bisexual respondents (79%), gay and lesbian respondents (78%), and queer respondents as the least willing (74%) among the LGBTQ+ groups.

Table 3 displays the percentage of individuals from a given group who would be "somewhat likely" or "very likely" to call the UCIPD for assistance with the listed scenarios, according to personnel group, gender identity, and URM status. These hypothetical scenarios varied in nature as either crime-related (i.e. identifying a suspect, reporting a laptop theft, armed robbery, and sexual assault) or not crime-related (i.e. reporting a lost phone, loud noises from a party, and an individual undergoing a mental health crisis). Visualizations of these likelihoods are also presented in the [Community Safety Survey Dashboard](#).

Overall, the majority of the sample is likely to call the UCIPD for each scenario, with the exception of noise disturbance from a party, where only 48% of the sample indicated likelihood. Generally, non-

criminal scenarios were related to lower likelihoods of calling the UCIPD, possibly due to these being considered outside of the UCIPD's responsibility or otherwise an attempt to avoid potentially escalating the situation. There was also a lower likelihood of contacting the UCIPD for sexual assault that happens to a friend, compared to the other criminal scenarios. This is possibly due to the stigma surrounding sexual assault victims and the nature of reporting this crime on someone else's behalf rather than for oneself.

There were group differences in the likelihood to contact the UCIPD which coincide with the trust and confidence each group places in the UCIPD as reported earlier. Graduate students were the least likely personnel group to contact the UCIPD under each scenario, regardless of whether or not it was crime-related. Undergraduates were more likely than graduate students to contact the UCIPD, but less likely than faculty. Staff members were the most likely personnel group to contact the UCIPD, and in some cases (e.g., non-criminal scenarios of noise disturbances and mental health crises) were far more likely than even faculty to contact the UCIPD. LGBTQ+ group likelihoods all closely resembled likelihoods from the graduate student group. There was relatively little difference in the likelihood of URM and Non-URMs calling the UCIPD for the listed scenarios. Likewise, there was little difference between men and women, although nonbinary individuals were significantly less likely than men or women to call the UCIPD, even for the more serious criminal scenarios. This section in particular highlights the impact intangible factors like trust and perceptions of the UCIPD can have on very real emergency situations, which can further erode trust, perceptions, and relationships with these groups.

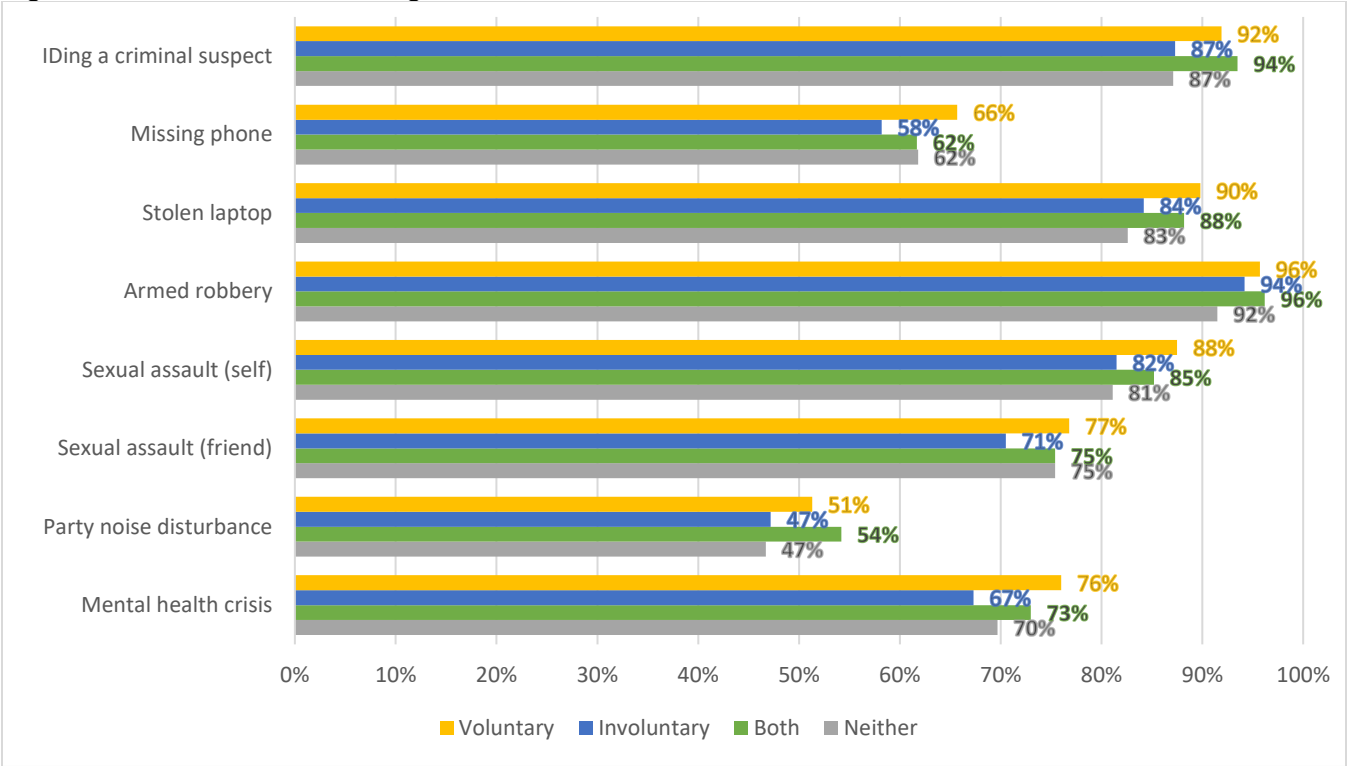
*Table 3: Willingness to Work with UCIPD*

Prompt	Overall	UG	Grads	Faculty	Staff	Women	Men	Nonbinary	URM	Non-URM
Identifying a criminal suspect	88%	85%	77%	89%	93%	90%	90%	59%	87%	88%
Missing phone	63%	59%	56%	63%	67%	62%	66%	44%	60%	63%
Stolen laptop	85%	77%	75%	89%	91%	85%	87%	61%	83%	85%
Armed robbery	93%	92%	88%	94%	95%	94%	93%	86%	92%	93%
Sexual assault (self)	83%	76%	73%	86%	89%	84%	84%	59%	81%	83%
Sexual assault (friend)	75%	72%	62%	77%	80%	75%	79%	41%	77%	75%
Party noise disturbance	48%	36%	38%	47%	57%	47%	50%	33%	47%	48%
Mental health crisis	71%	64%	56%	68%	80%	73%	72%	39%	72%	71%

An increased likelihood to work with the UCIPD was also related to the respondent's prior interactions with the UCIPD. Respondents who only had voluntary interactions with the UCIPD indicated the most likeliness to work with them under every scenario except for being disturbed by loud noises from a party. Respondents who had both voluntary and involuntary interactions were the second most likely group to work with UCIPD under each scenario, although respondents with both types of interactions were less likely to call UCIPD for non-criminal situations such as losing their phone or reporting a potential mental health crisis. Respondents whose prior interactions with the UCIPD were strictly involuntary (i.e. respondents who were stopped or questioned by UCIPD previously) were often the least likely group to contact the UCIPD, but not significantly less likely. In some cases, respondents with previous involuntary interactions were more likely to contact the UCIPD than individuals who had no prior interactions at all, particularly in the criminal scenarios where the respondent is the hypothetical victim. Considering the predisposition for some groups to have less positive perceptions of the UCIPD and therefore a lower likelihood of contacting them in the listed scenarios, it appears even involuntary interactions may have a mitigating effect on distrust towards the UCIPD. This outcome is potentially independent of the effect involuntary interactions may have on perceptions of the UCIPD, as it may

provide concrete experience regarding the UCIPD’s capabilities or responsibilities for handling the given situation. Positive and voluntary interactions with the UCIPD are nevertheless the most ideal.

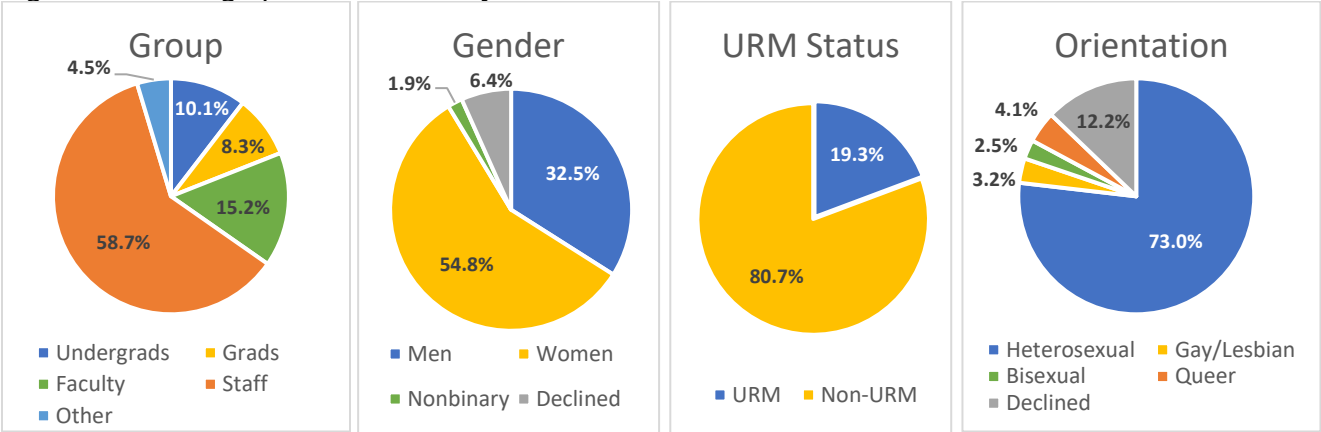
Figure 12: Likelihood of Working with UCIPD



**Voluntary Interactions with UCIPD**

When asked whether they have had any voluntary interaction with UCIPD (i.e. the respondent approached or called UCIPD), 31% of the sample (1,052 respondents) indicated they had. The group demographics of respondents who voluntarily interacted with UCIPD closely resemble the demographics of the overall sample, although personnel group membership skewed more towards faculty and staff, URM status skewed more towards Non-URMs, and fewer individuals who declined to provide gender identity or sexual orientation information were represented among this group. Demographics according to personnel group, gender, URM status, and sexual orientation are presented in Figure 13.

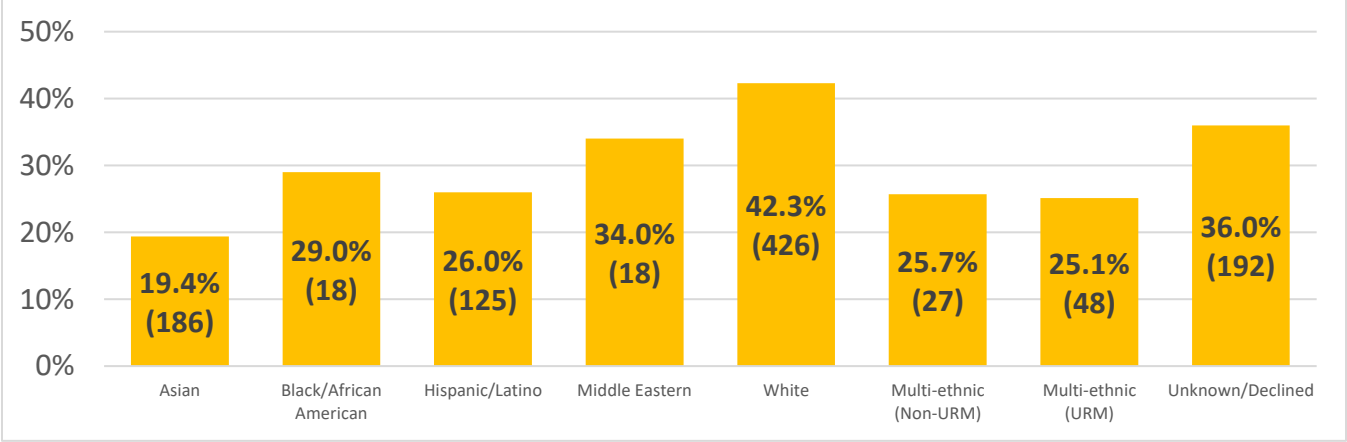
Figure 13: Demographics of Voluntary Interactants



In terms of the voluntary interactants within each demographic group, there were clear differences. Approximately 52% of faculty and 43% of staff have contacted the UCIPD, compared to 27% of graduate students and 12% of undergraduates. While it is possible students may have spent less time on campus or have less familiarity with UCI's community features, it is also possible this stems from reluctance, especially considering graduate students' lower willingness to work with the UCIPD and their lower perceptions of the UCIPD in general. There were group differences between women (30%), men (39%), and nonbinary individuals (36%), as well as differences between URM (29%) and Non-URMs (35%), but these were not as pronounced as the differences between personnel groups. Likewise, many of the groups based on sexual orientation had similar rates of voluntary contact: those who declined to provide information had the highest rates of contact (38%), followed by heterosexual respondents (32%), queer respondents (31%), and gay and lesbian respondents (28%). Bisexual respondents had a significantly lower rate of contact (17%); bisexual respondents also typically had the lowest perceptions of the UCIPD and indicated the least willingness to work with them among the LGBTQ+ groups, although a clear reason for this cannot be assumed from the available data.

In order to further examine nuances in the group interactions with UCIPD, results are reported for specific ethnic groups beyond their URM status. Figure 14 presents the percentage of respondents within each ethnic group that has indicated voluntary interactions with UCIPD. Note this reflects interactions as the percentage of the ethnic group rather than the ethnic group's percentage of the sample, due to the uneven number of survey responses received across these groups. To maintain confidentiality, information about groups with cell sizes less than five individuals is not displayed.

Figure 14: Percent of Voluntary Interactants within Ethnic Groups



After controlling for each group's proportion of the overall sample, White individuals have the highest proportion of group members who have contacted UCIPD voluntarily (i.e. 42% of White respondents in this sample have made voluntary contact). Those who declined to provide ethnic group information (36%) and Middle Eastern/North African individuals (34%) in this sample contacted the UCIPD at similar rates, followed by Black/African American individuals (29%). Hispanic/Latino and multi-ethnic individuals contacted UCIPD at comparable rates (approximately 26%), with Asian/Asian American individuals having the least proportional voluntary contact (19%).

Reasons for voluntary interactions (i.e. reasons for calling UCIPD) varied greatly, such that the most popular category for all groups was the unspecified "Other" category. This primarily included instances of individuals being locked out of vehicles or locations, reports of property damage, requests for advice or training, and (particularly among UCI Health staff) issues regarding problematic patients. The next most popular reason virtually all groups contacted the UCIPD was related to concerns about a person engaging in suspicious behavior on campus and/or that person's mental health. Reasons for contacting the UCIPD did not vary greatly between demographic groups, although undergraduates were more

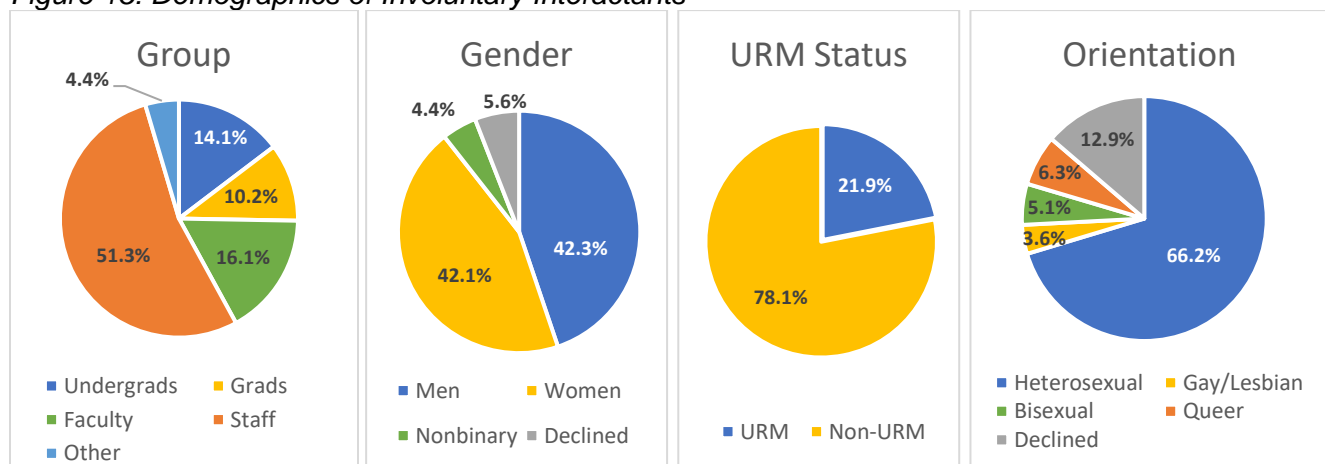


likely to request a night safety escort, and graduate students were more likely to report thefts, burglaries, and lost or stolen property. There were no major differences in the reasons for contacting the UCIPD among URMs and Non-URMs, or the various groups based on sexual orientation. Reasons for contacting the UCIPD did not differ greatly between men and women, but nonbinary individuals were far less likely to report concern about suspicious individuals and far more likely to request routine administrative tasks (e.g., bike registration). Visualizations of these voluntary interaction data are also presented in the [Community Safety Survey Dashboard](#).

### ***Involuntary Interactions with UCIPD***

When asked whether they have had any involuntary interaction with UCIPD (i.e. the respondent was approached, questioned, or stopped by UCIPD), 12% of the sample (411 respondents) indicated they had. Compared to the demographics of the overall sample, the group of involuntary interactants skews more towards faculty and staff among personnel groups, and men and nonbinary individuals among gender identities, but has no great deviations regarding URM status or sexual orientation. However, compared to the demographics of voluntary interactants, there are more undergraduates and graduate students, men and nonbinary individuals, URMs, and LGBTQ+ group members among those who had involuntary contact with UCIPD. In other words, these groups are more likely to be approached by the UCIPD than to approach the UCIPD, but not necessarily more likely to be stopped or approached by the UCIPD in general.

*Figure 15: Demographics of Involuntary Interactants*

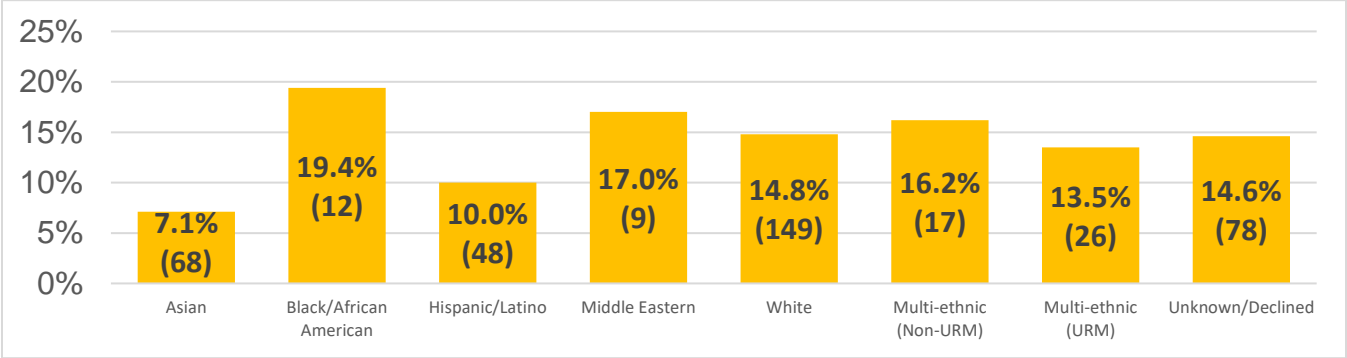


In terms of the involuntary interactants within each demographic group, there were differences in the proportions of those who had and had not been stopped or questioned by UCIPD. Approximately 25% of faculty have been approached by the UCIPD, compared to 18% of staff, 15% of graduate students, and 7% of undergraduates. It is possible that students are more likely to be approached by the UCIPD under serious circumstances, whereas faculty and staff (especially those personally familiar with UCIPD officers) may be more likely to be approached for benign reasons. Approximately 11% of women, 22% of men, and 33% of nonbinary respondents were stopped or approached by UCIPD, which may inform the nonbinary group's lower perceptions of the UCIPD if these interactions are particularly negative. In terms of sexual orientation, 19% of queer respondents, 14% of bisexual respondents, 13% of gay and lesbian respondents, and 11% of heterosexual respondents were stopped or approached by UCIPD. There was virtually no difference in the rate of URMs and Non-URMs being approached by UCIPD (15% for both groups).

In order to further examine the nature of involuntary UCIPD interactions and because profiling conceptually involves targeting individuals from specific backgrounds, results are reported according to the respondents' specific ethnic groups beyond URM status. Figure 16 presents the percentage of

respondents within each ethnic group who indicated having involuntary interactions with UCIPD. Note this reflects interactions as the percentage of the ethnic group rather than the ethnic group's percentage of the sample, due to the uneven number of survey responses received across these groups. To maintain confidentiality, information about groups with cell sizes less than five individuals is not displayed.

Figure 16: Percent of Involuntary Interactants within Ethnic Groups



After controlling for each group's proportion of the overall sample, Black/African American individuals have the highest proportion of group members who have interacted with UCIPD involuntarily (i.e. 19% of Black/African American respondents in this sample have been questioned or approached by UCIPD). Middle Eastern/North African individuals (17%) and multi-ethnic individuals whose backgrounds do not include URM (16%) were stopped by UCIPD at comparable rates, followed by White individuals and those who declined to provide ethnic group information (15% each). Multi-ethnic individuals with URM backgrounds (14%), Hispanic/Latino individuals (10%), and Asian/Asian American individuals (7%) were proportionally stopped the least among respondents in this sample. Notably, the groups with highest proportions of involuntary contact (i.e. Black/African American, Middle Eastern/North African, and multi-ethnic) were not necessarily the groups with the highest proportions of voluntary contact. Although selection bias cannot be ruled out, these groups' proportions of involuntary interactants in the survey sample are similar to their proportions of the UCI population (e.g., Black/African American individuals comprised 3% of the involuntary interactions in this sample and approximately 3% of the overall UCI population).

Despite the negative connotations of being stopped or approached by law enforcement, there are several such circumstances with potentially neutral or positive outcomes. Indeed, the most popular category of reasons for being stopped, approached, or questioned by the UCIPD was the unspecified "Other" category. The respondents' open-ended explanations for this category ranged from UCIPD "just being friendly" and asking if the individual is doing well to situations involving explicit profiling and/or hostility, although there were more instances of the former than the latter. Among the group differences for the more negative reasons behind involuntary interactions with UCIPD, faculty were more likely to be stopped for traffic violations, while undergraduates and especially graduate students were more likely to be approached as suspects of various criminal activities. Men and nonbinary individuals were both more likely than women to be suspected of criminal activity, although nonbinary individuals were also more likely to be stopped for traffic violations and far less likely to be stopped as a potential witness to some other crime. Although there was virtually no difference in the URM and Non-URM rates of being approached by the UCIPD, there was a clear difference in the reasons behind these involuntary interactions. Non-URMs were more likely to be stopped for traffic violations, while URM were much more likely to be approached as potential suspects and less likely to be approached as potential witnesses. The cell sizes among LGBQ+ groups who were stopped or approached by UCIPD are too small to report meaningful comparisons with heterosexual respondents in this sample. Visualizations of these involuntary interaction data are also presented in the [Community Safety Survey Dashboard](#).



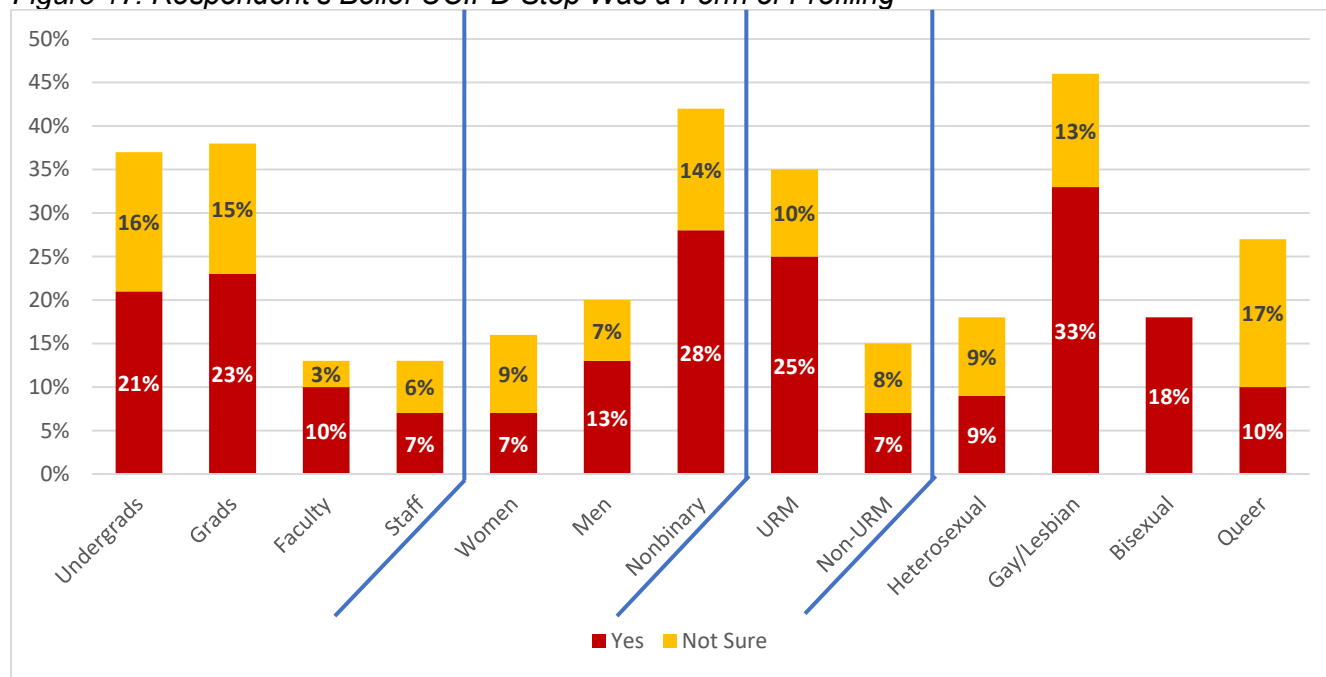
## Profiling and Investigatory Stops

Due to the potentially negative impact of involuntary interactions and the pervasiveness of profiling behavior from various law enforcement officers throughout the United States, UCI sought to examine whether its community members were subjected to profiling behavior or the concept of “investigatory stops” (i.e. stops made by law enforcement officials that attempt to search or investigate the individual for criminal activity beyond the initially stated reason for the stop). Investigatory stops are considered discriminatory and have historically been used to target and criminalize individuals without the immediate probable cause or other justifications typically required of law enforcement. The CSS examined these concepts via “Yes/No” questions related to profiling based on identity characteristics and the behavior of investigatory stops.

When asked whether respondents felt they were ever stopped by UCIPD because they were profiled for their demographic characteristics (e.g., ethnicity, sexuality, gender presentation, etc.), several individuals believed this to be the case. Undergraduates (21% indicating “Yes” rather than “No” or “Not Sure”) and graduate students (23%) were much more likely to believe they were profiled than faculty (10%) or staff (7%) were. Nonbinary individuals (28%) were also much more likely than men (13%) or women (7%) to believe they were profiled when stopped by UCIPD. Likewise, URM (25%) were far more likely than Non-URMs (7%) to believe they were being profiled. On the basis of sexual orientation, gay and lesbian respondents (33%) and bisexual respondents (18%) were more likely than heterosexual respondents (9%) to believe they were being profiled. Although queer respondents answered “Yes” at a rate comparable to heterosexual respondents (10%), a much higher proportion of queer respondents indicated they were not sure they were being profiled (17% compared to 9%).

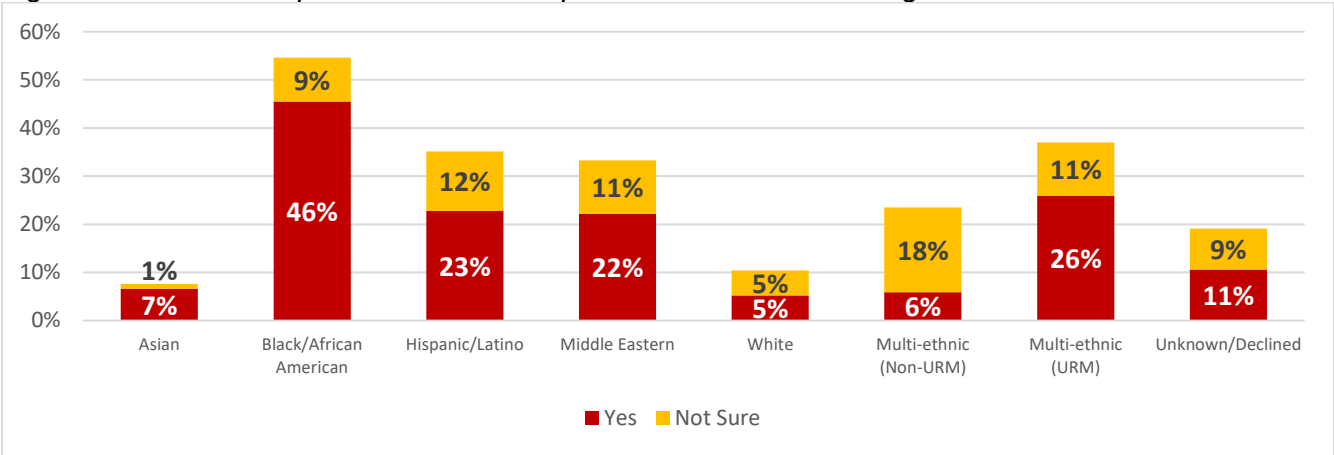
While it cannot be definitively stated from the available data whether or not these individuals were truly profiled and stopped or questioned by UCIPD on the basis of some demographic characteristic, the fact these beliefs are so pervasive (i.e. at rates of one-in-four stopped individuals from the highest potentially profiled groups) nevertheless may inform the lower perceptions, more distrust, and reduced willingness to work with UCIPD reported earlier among these groups.

Figure 17: Respondent’s Belief UCIPD Stop Was a Form of Profiling



Additionally, disaggregation of URM status into specific ethnic groups reveals further differences. Despite comprising a smaller proportion of the involuntary interactions in the survey sample, a substantial proportion of the ethnic groups historically targeted and profiled in US society (i.e. Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, Middle Eastern/North African, and multi-ethnic individuals with URM backgrounds) believe they were profiled by UCIPD—nearly one half of Black/African American involuntary interactants and one-fourth of interactants from the other highly-profiled groups. Figure 18 displays the percentage of respondents (according to specific ethnic groups) who believed they were profiled. Groups with cell sizes less than five individuals are not shown.

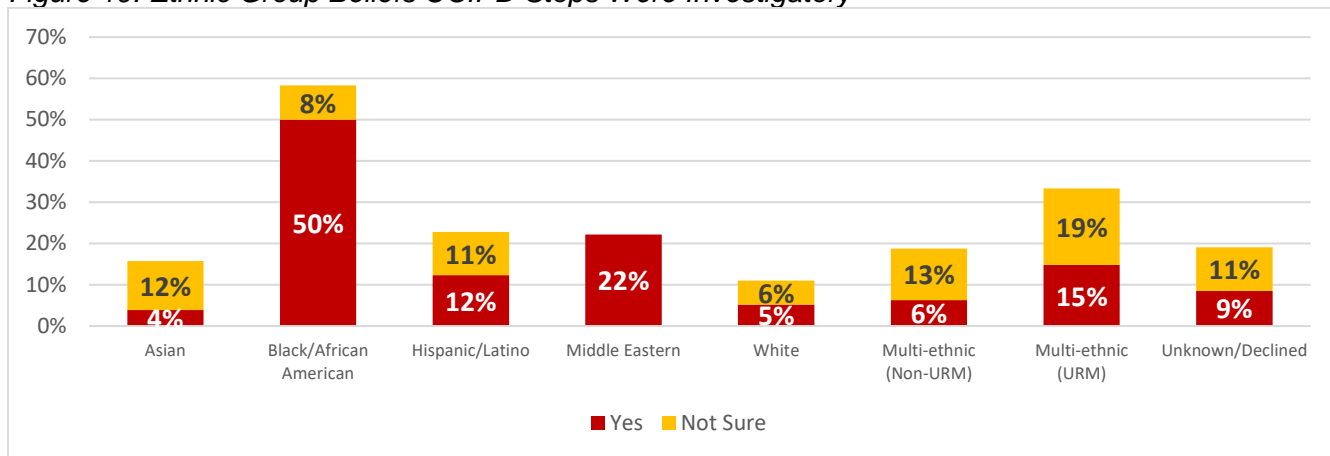
Figure 18: Ethnic Group Beliefs UCIPD Stops Were a Form of Profiling



When asked whether respondents were ever subjected to investigatory stops by the UCIPD, the distribution of respondents who believed this to be the case closely resembled the pattern of respondents who believed they were profiled by the UCIPD. Undergraduates (18%) and graduate students (29%) were more likely than faculty (8%) or staff (4%) to believe they were subjected to an investigatory stop. Men (12%) were more likely than women (5%) and nonbinary individuals (6%) to believe they were subjected to an investigatory stop, although a large portion of nonbinary individuals (26%) also indicated they were not sure about classifying the stop as investigatory. URM individuals (16%) were more likely than Non-URMs (7%) to believe their stops were investigatory. Notably, heterosexual respondents (9%) were more likely than gay and lesbian (7%), bisexual (5%), and queer (7%) respondents to indicate they were subjected to investigatory stops. Although investigatory stops and profiling can both be used to discriminatory and harassing ends, they are not necessarily the same behavior. For example, profiling may have occurred if an individual is cited for jaywalking in a location or in a manner that is not typically considered an infraction by UCIPD. This stop would be considered investigatory if the officer proceeds to question the individual about further criminal activity with no probable cause or reasonable suspicion given.

Further examination of potential investigatory stops among specific ethnic groups reveals a similar pattern of investigatory stops being potentially less frequent than profiling behavior. Two notable exceptions are among the Black/African American and Middle Eastern/North African groups, who report potential investigatory stops at the same rate as profiling behavior. Although a definition of investigatory stops was provided in the survey question related to it, it is possible this concept was relatively unfamiliar to respondents, especially given the high rates of “Not Sure” responses.

**Figure 19: Ethnic Group Beliefs UCIPD Stops Were Investigatory**



The nature of profiling and investigatory stops is also apparent in the stated reasons for involuntary UCIPD interactions. Among personnel groups approached by the UCIPD, 17% of undergraduates and 11% of graduate students indicated they did not know why they were stopped, compared to 3% of faculty and 6% of staff. Similarly, 14% of nonbinary individuals, 9% of men, and 4% of women indicated they did not know why they were stopped. Perhaps most notably, 16% of URM (compared to 5% of Non-URMs) indicated not knowing why they were stopped by UCIPD. This is notable especially because these groups with higher rates of being stopped without a clear reason are the same groups with lower perceptions and willingness to work with the UCIPD, although it cannot be determined whether these events influence those attitudes and beliefs. The cell sizes for involuntary interactants in terms of sexual orientation are too small to report in most cases, although 27% of gay and lesbian individuals who were stopped (compared to 8% of heterosexual individuals) indicated not knowing the reason for being approached.

Given the differences in perceptions of UCIPD based on prior interactions, the likelihood of being profiled or subjected to an investigatory stop could also be seen as the likelihood to be involved in a situation that reduces trust or positive perceptions of the UCIPD. There is no immediate way to determine whether individuals from this sample who were stopped and/or questioned were also stopped justifiably (e.g., being rightfully cited for an infraction), but the number of individuals who identified their interaction as an investigatory stop or a form of profiling implies at least some of these interactions produce no positive outcome or procedural justice.

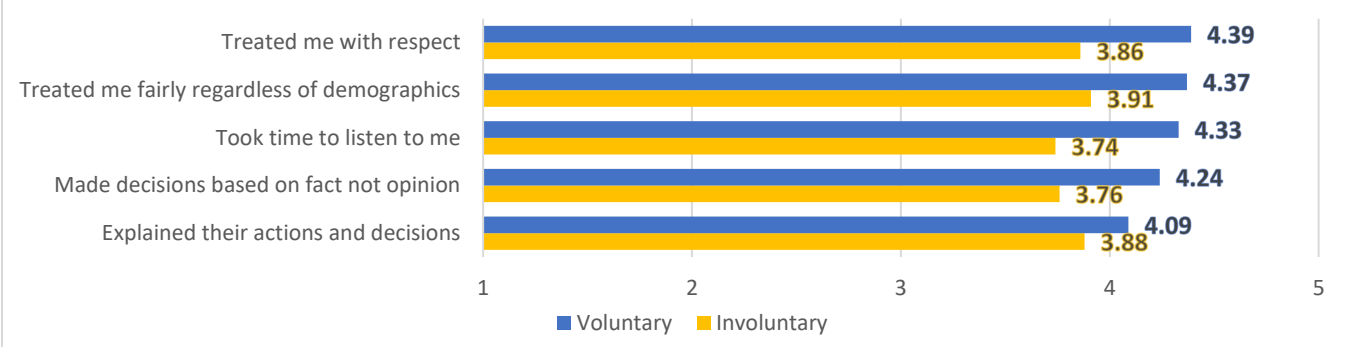
### ***Procedural Justice in UCIPD Encounters***

As a complement to the earlier set of questions regarding perceptions of UCIPD (e.g., treating people fairly, making fact-based decisions, etc.), the CSS includes a similar set of questions based on the specific context of an encounter the respondent has had with UCIPD. Because respondents were instructed to answer these questions according to the encounter that had the most impact on their opinion about the UCIPD, results are reported separately for the portion of the survey sample that only engaged in voluntary interactions and the portion that only engaged in involuntary interactions, as the nature of the encounter being evaluated cannot otherwise be determined.

Regardless of whether the encounter was voluntary or involuntary, UCIPD was rated highly in terms of procedural justice and their behavior during the encounter. Evaluations based on voluntary encounters were significantly higher than those based on involuntary encounters, although consideration should be given to the fact voluntary encounters tend to be more beneficial and inherently supportive compared to involuntary encounters. In contrast with the general perceptions which include feedback from respondents who have not interacted with the UCIPD, the average involuntary encounter ratings are

slightly below their general perception counterparts, with the exceptions of fair treatment regardless of identity characteristics and the explanation of decisions and actions, both of which were rated higher even during involuntary encounters. Likewise, the average voluntary encounter ratings far exceed all of their general perception counterparts, although the lowest-rated aspects were still related to explaining decisions and making those decisions based on facts. The lowest-rated items among involuntary encounters were related to fact-based decision-making and listening to the respondent, both of which are especially important during encounters where an individual is stopped, questioned, and potentially cited for their actions.

*Figure 20: Evaluations of Voluntary and Involuntary UCIPD Encounters*



Among strictly voluntary interactants, group differences emerged in patterns similar to those seen among the general perceptions of UCIPD. Graduate students consistently provided the least positive evaluations, followed by undergraduates, then faculty, and staff provided the most positive evaluations. Evaluations between men and women were comparable, with the exception of women rating UCIPD’s explanation of its decisions much lower than men did. However, nonbinary individuals provided much lower average evaluations than both men and women did, indicating negative feedback for the UCIPD’s ability to listen, make fact-based decisions, and explain those decisions. Average ratings among URMs were consistently lower than the ratings among Non-URMs, with minor differences in evaluations of decision-making and explanations of those decisions, but larger differences in evaluations of being treated with respect, being treated fairly regardless of personal characteristics, and being listened to by the UCIPD. LGBTQ+ group sizes as an interaction of voluntary and involuntary encounters are too small to report in detail, but voluntary interactants of heterosexual orientation (and those who declined to provide information) provided the highest ratings, followed by gay and lesbian respondents, and bisexual and queer respondents provided low but comparable ratings.

Group means for these items are depicted in Table 4, with individual group means below the overall sample’s average highlighted in red. Rates of agreement or disagreement with these prompts are presented in the [Community Safety Survey Dashboard](#).

*Table 4: Voluntary Encounter Ratings by Various Demographic Groups*

Prompt	Overall	UG	Grads	Faculty	Staff	Women	Men	Nonbinary	URM	Non-URM
Treated me with respect	4.39	4.14	3.86	4.37	4.51	4.41	4.40	3.10	4.23	4.43
Treated me fairly regardless of characteristics	4.37	4.27	3.94	4.34	4.46	4.40	4.36	3.20	4.25	4.39
Took time to listen to me	4.33	4.07	3.80	4.34	4.45	4.36	4.34	2.90	4.23	4.36
Made decisions based on fact	4.24	4.08	3.72	4.24	4.36	4.26	4.28	2.90	4.17	4.25
Explained their decisions to me	4.09	3.67	3.58	4.15	4.24	4.07	4.19	2.70	4.06	4.10

Among strictly involuntary interactants, the same patterns of group differences emerged, albeit more pronounced and negative than among the voluntary interactants. Graduate students provided the lowest average ratings and rated UCIPD negatively in terms of listening and making fact-based decisions. Undergraduates provided the second-lowest ratings, followed by faculty, then staff. Notably, staff members (typically the group providing the highest ratings) provided a relatively low rating for the evaluation of being treated with respect, comparable to that of undergraduates. There were likewise larger differences between women and men, such that women provided higher evaluations for being treated with respect but lower evaluations for being listened to. Nonbinary respondents among involuntary interactants provided especially high ratings not only in comparison to men and women, but in comparison to nonbinary respondent averages on similar questions throughout the survey. This may be due to the relatively small size of the group of nonbinary individuals who also had involuntary interactions with UCIPD and answered this section of the survey.

The differences between URMs and Non-URMs who had involuntary encounters were much starker than among the voluntary encounters. URMs consistently provided much lower ratings than Non-URMs on every aspect of UCIPD behavior, and they also provided some of the lowest ratings (next to graduate students) in this sample. Particularly among URMs and graduate students, involuntary encounters seem relatively negative, potentially informing some of the negative feedback and general perceptions of the UCIPD. LGBTQ+ group sizes according to involuntary interactants were too small to report in detail, but those who declined to provide sexual orientation information reported the highest average ratings, followed by queer respondents, bisexual respondents, heterosexual respondents, and gay and lesbian respondents provided the lowest ratings.

Group means for these items are depicted in Table 5, with individual group means below the overall sample's average highlighted in red. Rates of agreement or disagreement with these prompts are presented in the [Community Safety Survey Dashboard](#).

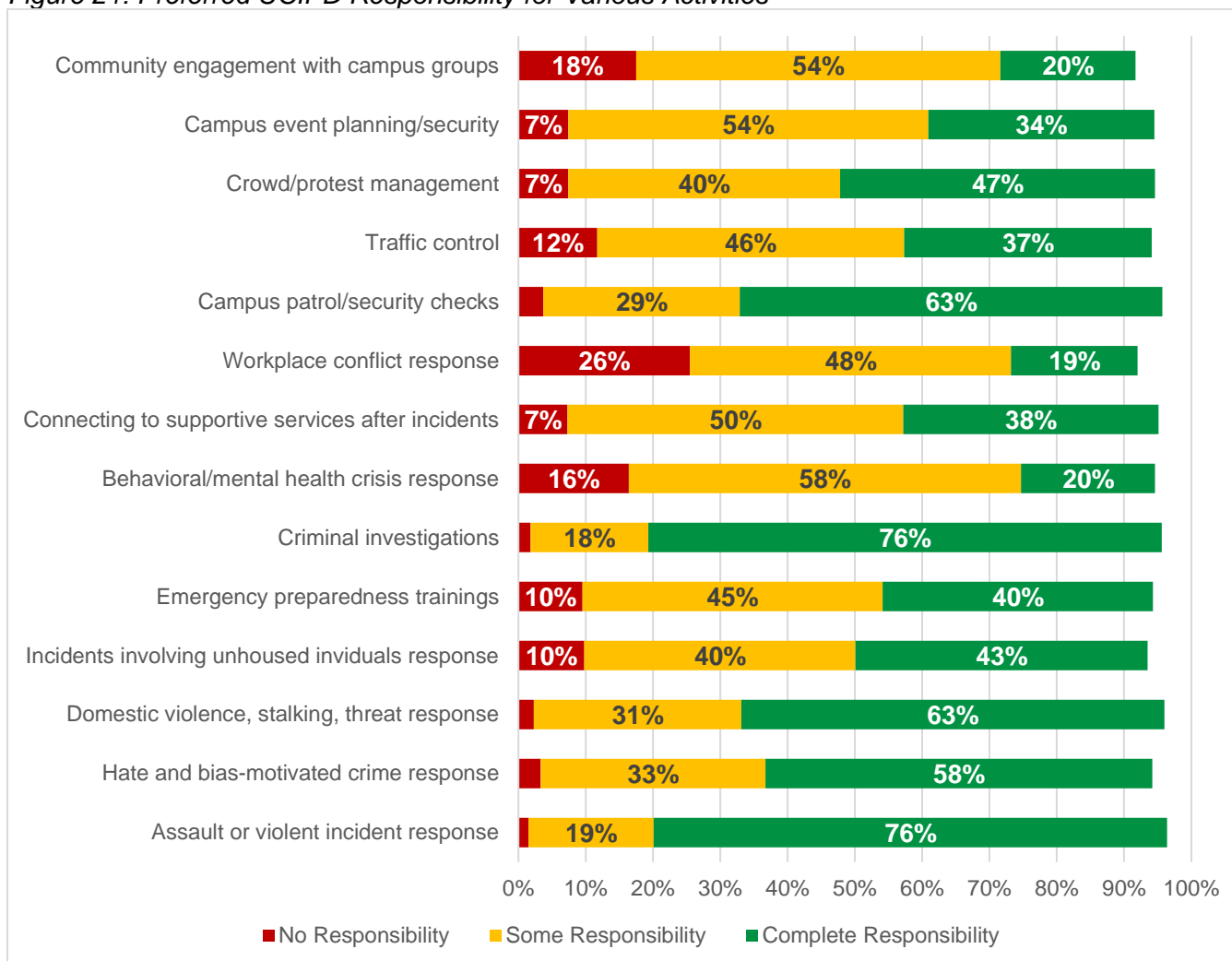
*Table 5: Involuntary Encounter Ratings by Various Demographic Groups*

Prompt	Overall	UG	Grads	Faculty	Staff	Women	Men	Nonbinary	URM	Non-URM
Treated me with respect	3.86	3.96	3.19	4.06	3.97	3.97	3.80	3.86	3.54	3.96
Treated me fairly regardless of characteristics	3.91	3.69	3.10	4.00	4.15	3.93	3.90	3.86	3.43	4.06
Took time to listen to me	3.74	3.62	2.86	3.83	4.00	3.69	3.80	4.00	3.46	3.84
Made decisions based on fact	3.76	3.77	2.95	3.89	4.00	3.71	3.78	4.00	3.34	3.89
Explained their decisions to me	3.88	3.81	3.15	3.89	4.13	3.92	3.93	4.00	3.62	3.96

### ***Preferred Roles and Responsibilities of UCIPD***

Respondents were asked to what degree they believe UCIPD should have responsibility for various activities. These activities could generally be divided into those that are crime-related and those that are not. Figure 21 presents the full list of activities and the preferred level of responsibility indicated by respondents. Percentages do not add up to 100% in cases where respondents selected the “I don’t know” option rather than indicating a degree of responsibility.

Figure 21: Preferred UCIPD Responsibility for Various Activities



Most respondents indicated UCIPD should have at least some responsibility for most of the listed activities. Activities with the highest percentage of respondents indicating UCIPD should have no responsibility were all not crime-related: responding to workplace conflicts (26%); engagement with campus community groups (18%); and behavioral or mental health crisis response (16%). Conversely, activities with the highest percentage of respondents indicating UCIPD should have complete responsibility were all crime-related: conducting criminal investigations (76%); responding to assaults or violent incidents (76%); conducting campus patrols and security checks (63%); responding to domestic violence, threats, and stalking (63%); and responding to hate and bias-motivated crimes (58%). These same activities were also the highest rated in terms of UCIPD having any level of responsibility (i.e. these activities had the least amount of respondents indicating UCIPD should have no responsibility for them), just as the activities with the highest “no responsibility” ratings tended to have the lowest “complete responsibility” ratings.

The most debatable activities (i.e. those with comparable levels of “some responsibility” and “complete responsibility” responses) tended to exist in the grey area between crimes and non-crimes, particularly in the sense these events could potentially necessitate a criminal response. This includes responding to incidents involving unhoused individuals, where respondents indicated a desire to avoid escalating the situation unnecessarily, similar to their concerns about UCIPD responding to mental health crises. This also includes crowd/protest management and campus event planning/security, both of which have been



controversial topics students in particular have spoken out against in recent Public Safety Town Halls. Lastly, these debatable activities include general public services like traffic control and providing emergency preparedness training, where respondents were more likely to indicate a less severe version of the UCIPD would be appropriate for the given activity.

In fact, when asked for suggestions for who (if not the UCIPD) should be responsible for the given activity, many respondents shared the sentiment of “someone without a gun” or indicated many UCIPD activities could be conducted by unarmed security officers. There was wide support for the use of Public Safety Officers and Community Safety Officers, especially for the activities related to patrols, traffic, crowd/protest management, and event security. Respondents likewise suggested behavioral and mental health crises and incidents involving unhoused individuals should be handled by social workers and mental health professionals, while workplace conflicts should be handled by Human Resources, the Office of Equal Opportunity & Diversity, or the Office of the Ombudsman. Public services like emergency preparedness training were suggested to be the responsibility of healthcare professionals, the fire department, or other emergency responders appropriate to the specific training.

Nevertheless, respondents indicated UCIPD should still have some responsibility in the various activities not related to crime. One of the most widely endorsed activities (in terms of the “some responsibility” response) was related to engaging with the campus community. As indicated earlier, UCIPD’s positive interactions with the campus community could improve perceptions and willingness to work with the UCIPD, as the majority of this survey sample has had no interaction with UCIPD. UCIPD nevertheless already provides avenues for engagement with the community that could potentially be strengthened or at least made more visible and accessible to the community. The most popular forms of interacting with UCIPD beyond voluntary and involuntary approaches described earlier tend to be the Public Safety Town Halls, the Holiday Toy Drive, Move-In Day (especially among students), Coffee with a Cop (especially among staff members), and a variety of other activities (e.g., chatting with them in passing, having lunch, working together, attending trainings, etc.).

Group differences do exist in the amount of preferred responsibility respondents believe UCIPD should have for the given activities. However, the only consistent and significant group differences are that graduate students prefer much less UCIPD responsibility than undergraduates, faculty, and staff do, and nonbinary individuals prefer much less UCIPD responsibility than men and women do. A disaggregated version of this responsibility preference data is nonetheless available from the [Community Safety Survey Dashboard](#).

### ***Support for Suggested Strategies and Reforms to Public Safety***

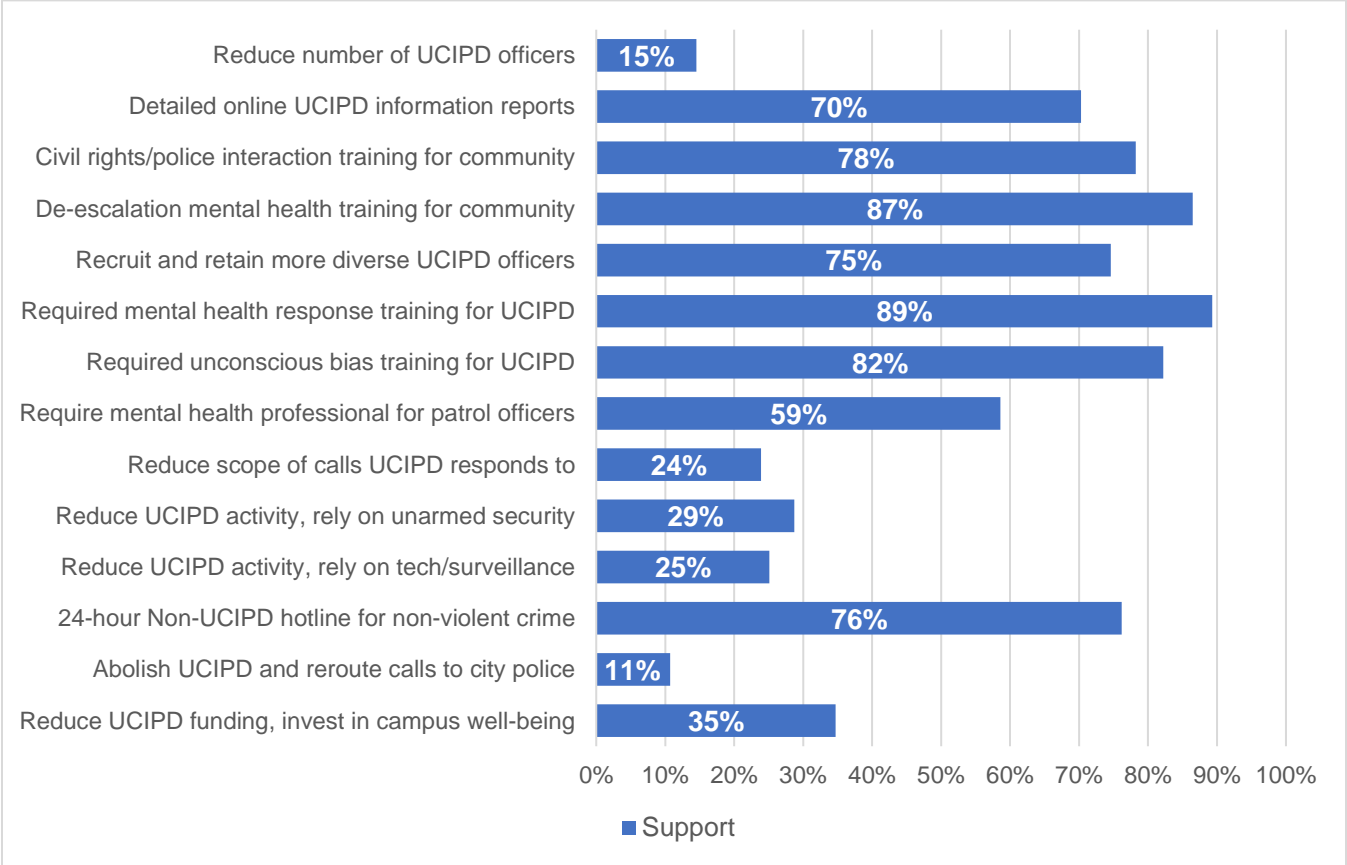
Considering the ongoing discussion of reviewing and reforming public safety and the proposed strategies for enacting this reform, respondents were asked to indicate their level of support for various ideas related to potential changes in UCIPD’s structure and operation. Specifically, respondents were asked whether they support (i.e. “fully support” or “somewhat support”), oppose (i.e. “fully oppose” or “somewhat oppose”), or are neutral about the given strategy or reform.

The most supported suggestions were all related to some form of training: mental health response training for UCIPD officers (89%); de-escalation and mental health response training for community members (87%); unconscious bias training for UCIPD officers (82%); and civil rights and police interaction training for community members (78%). There was also wide support for actively recruiting and retaining a more diverse UCIPD workforce (75%). Although only 24% of the sample supported reducing the scope of calls UCIPD responds to, 76% supported establishing a 24-hour hotline for non-violent crimes that do not get routed to UCIPD. There was wide support for providing more detailed online reports about activities, budget, and spending, although 74% of the sample indicated they prefer UCIPD information and updates via email, while only 30% of the sample indicated they would prefer to

use the website. Despite the number of earlier suggestions for de-escalating mental health crises and allowing mental health professionals to handle such situations, only 59% of the sample explicitly supported requiring mental health professionals accompany UCIPD officers on patrol.

The least supported suggestions all involved reductions to UCIPD, be it funding, personnel, activities, or responsibilities. This implies community members prefer changes at an individual level regarding UCIPD personnel’s knowledge, abilities, and how those abilities are used, rather than changes to the structure or nature of UCIPD activities and capabilities.

Figure 22: Support for UCIPD Strategies and Reforms



Similar to the results regarding the survey sample’s preferred roles and responsibilities for the UCIPD, there were few group differences in the supported UCIPD strategies and reforms, with the exception of graduate students and nonbinary individuals. Both of these groups were more likely to support overall reductions in the UCIPD or its responsibilities (e.g., reducing the scope of calls, reducing the number of officers, or abolishing the UCIPD altogether). Undergraduates in addition to these two groups also supported reducing funding for the UCIPD to increase investments in campus community health. Nonbinary individuals in particular showed less support for the various proposed UCIPD trainings, although it is unclear whether this stems from a distrust of the trainings’ effectiveness or the UCIPD’s likelihood of adhering to them.

Summary and Conclusions

Overall, the perceptions and evaluations of the UCIPD were positive. This is true across and within virtually all demographic groups in this set of survey respondents, with the exception of nonbinary individuals whose group averages were relatively neutral (i.e. at the midpoint of the scale). The entire set of survey respondents (i.e. the survey sample) is far more trusting of the UCIPD than it is of the US



police, and it has favorable perceptions of the UCIPD in general. Notably, many of the group averages are *relatively* low or negative compared to other demographic groups, but the average responses for any given group were on the positive side of the scale overall. With that said, there were consistently lower ratings for almost all historically marginalized groups: undergraduates and graduate students, nonbinary individuals, URMs, and individuals from LGBTQ+ sexual orientations.

Engagement with the UCIPD appears to be uneven across the various demographic groups, both in terms of voluntary interactions (e.g., calling the UCIPD) and involuntary interactions (e.g., being stopped and questioned by the UCIPD). Voluntary encounters were related to more positive perceptions, while involuntary encounters were related to more negative perceptions. Coupled with the fact the majority of this sample has had no interactions with UCIPD, this suggests the UCIPD should endeavor to foster positive encounters with all groups of the campus community, limit the number of unnecessarily negative interactions, and embrace and strengthen the already-existing avenues for community engagement.

For example, there are potential issues regarding profiling of marginalized groups in particular, which likely negatively impacts perceptions of the UCIPD coming from these groups. Because even the involuntary interactions with UCIPD are rated positively in terms of procedural justice and the comportment of UCIPD officers, managing the perceptions and expectations of the larger portion of the campus community that has had no prior interactions with UCIPD may be the most effective method of improving the relationship between UCIPD and the rest of the community.

Community members from this survey sample strongly support UCIPD continuing to engage in crime-related responsibilities, but they would like to see the other types of activities handled in a less severe manner or by a less severe personnel group (e.g., Community Safety Officers). There were several concerns about the potential to escalate situations, especially situations where no violent crime is involved. To that end, and because most of the sample believes UCIPD should bear at least some responsibility for these various activities, it may be beneficial to employ a more hybridized approach of UCIPD officers working with other personnel as appropriate. This approach using the equivalent of “subject matter experts” is most immediately exemplified by the upcoming implementation of mental health professionals working in tandem with patrolling UCIPD officers.

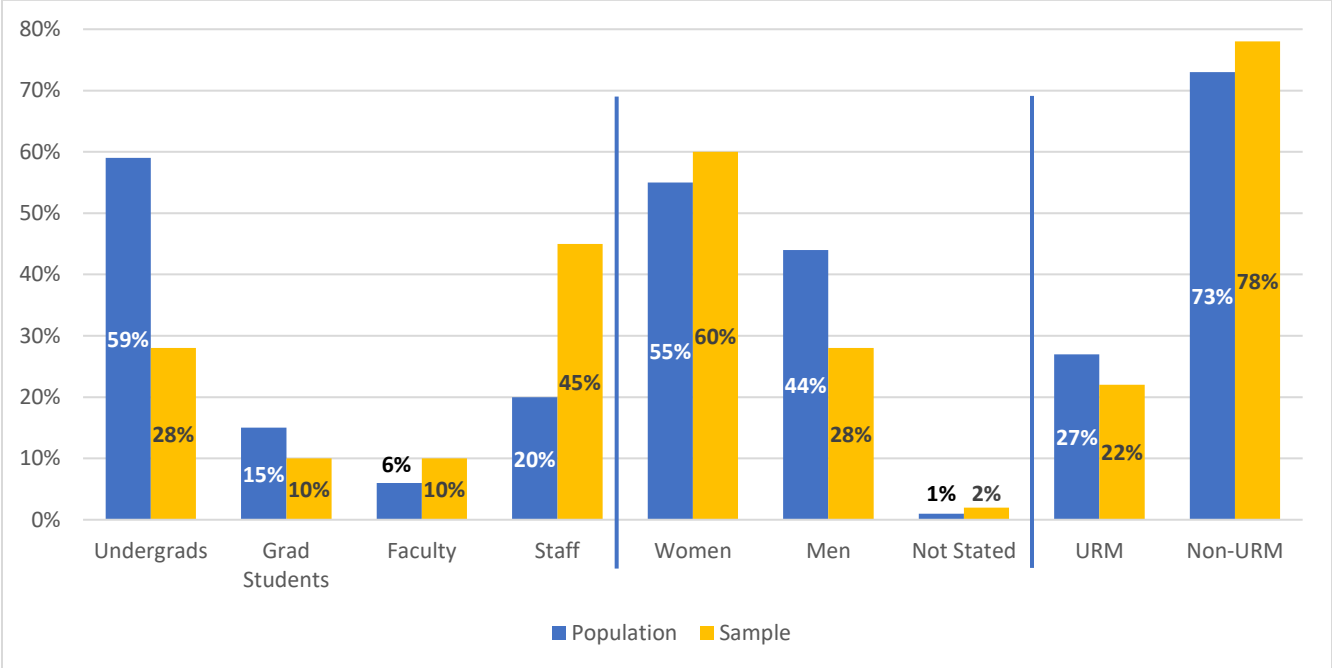
There is likewise a wide degree of support for trainings (of UCIPD officers as well as the other members of the campus community) that can arm individuals with the knowledge and abilities necessary to handle various situations in an efficient but empathetic manner. Essentially, the campus community does not seek a reduction in UCIPD’s capabilities as much as it would like to see these capabilities refined and reshaped to fit the level of care and professionalism the given situation demands.

### ***Limitations***

Despite the low response rate and potential selection bias, the representativeness of this sample should be taken into consideration. Because of UCI’s large population, a truly representative sample would mean weighing undergraduate student responses much more heavily than all other groups, for example. Undergraduate students comprise 60% of the UCI population, whereas faculty members comprise about 6%. The 2022 CSS was completely voluntary, and it ultimately oversampled the faculty and staff populations while under-sampling the student populations, resulting in more balance but less representativeness. UCI’s overall population is approximately 55% women, 44% men, and 1% nonbinary; the sample is 60% women, 28% men, and 2% nonbinary, although the 10% of respondents who declined to provide gender information makes any further determination of representativeness difficult. Conversely, UCI’s overall population is 27% URM and 73% Non-URM, making the sample (22% URM and 78% Non-URM) fairly representative in that regard. Information about sexual orientation

was not available from the populations this sample was drawn from, and the representativeness of these groups cannot be presently determined. Future implementations of this survey may benefit from a more targeted sampling method, or a more robust and sustained engagement with the campus community. However, similar surveys conducted at other UCs have yielded similarly low response rates. Comparisons of the survey sample's demographics to UCI's population demographics are depicted in Figure 23.

Figure 23: Population versus Sample Demographics



\*URM: Self-identified as Underrepresented Minority (American Indian or Alaskan Native, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander).

## ***Appendix: Community Safety Survey Questions***

### *General Perceptions of US Police and UCIPD*

Likert-scaled questions ranging from 1 as “Strongly Disagree” to 5 as “Strongly Agree”:

Thinking about police in general across the US today, please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements.

- Police treat people with respect.
- Police treat people fairly, without regard to their race/ethnicity, class, or gender expression.
- Police take the time to listen to people.
- Police make decisions based on facts and the law, not their personal opinions.
- Police explain their decisions to people.

Now thinking specifically about the UC Irvine Police, please rate the extent to which you would agree or disagree with the following statements.

- The UC Irvine Police treat people with respect.
- The UC Irvine Police treat people fairly, without regard to their race/ethnicity, class, or gender expression.
- The UC Irvine Police take the time to listen to people.
- The UC Irvine Police make decisions based on facts and the law, not their personal opinions.
- The UC Irvine Police explain their decisions to people.

### *Sources of Public Safety*

Which of the following community features provide you with a sense of security and safety at UCI or UCI Health? (Select all that apply.)

- Affinity groups
- Living arrangements
- Social and academic clubs
- Sororities and fraternities
- Friends, peers, and colleagues
- UCI faculty and staff
- UCIPD
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### *Evaluations of the UCIPD*

Likert-scaled questions ranging from 1 as “Strongly Disagree” to 5 as “Strongly Agree”:

Please answer the following questions about your perceptions of the UCI Police Department (UCIPD) and public safety to the best of your ability.

- I trust the UCIPD to make decisions that are good for everyone at UCI/UCI Health.
- I have confidence that the UCIPD can do its job well.
- Overall, the presence of UCI police officers makes the UCI or UCI Health campus safer.

Likert-scaled question ranging from 1 as “Very unsafe” to 4 as “Very safe”:

How safe do you feel, or would you feel, being alone outside on the UCI or UCI Health campus at night?

#### *Hypothetical Engagement with UCIPD*

Likert-scaled question ranging from 1 as “Very unwilling” to 4 as “Very willing”:

How willing would you be to work with the UCIPD to identify a person (suspected of) committing a crime on your campus?

Likert-scaled questions ranging from 1 as “Very unlikely” to 4 as “Very likely”:

Please indicate how likely or unlikely you would be to call the UCIPD for help or seek assistance from the UCIPD in the following situations on campus:

- You left your phone at a coffee shop and it’s gone when you return.
- You see someone steal an unattended laptop in a library.
- You were robbed by a person with a gun.
- You experienced a sexual assault.
- Your friend experienced a sexual assault.
- You are disturbed by noise from a loud party late at night.
- You are concerned about someone’s mental health and think they may be a danger to themselves or someone else.

#### *Interactions with the UCIPD*

Have you ever approached or called the UCIPD?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure if interaction was with UCIPD

What was the reason or reasons you called or approached UCIPD? (Please check all that apply.)

- Night safety escort request
- Reporting a traffic violation or accident
- Reporting a theft or burglary
- Reporting lost or stolen property
- Reporting a robbery or mugging
- Reporting a sexual assault
- Reporting harassment
- Reporting noise disturbances
- Bike registration or other administrative tasks
- Concern about a suspicious person on campus
- An emergency related to student drug or alcohol use
- Concern about a student’s mental or physical health
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Have you ever been stopped, approached, or questioned by the UCIPD?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure if interaction was with UCIPD

What was the stated reason you were stopped, approached, or questioned by UCIPD? (Please select all that apply.)

- I was pulled over for a traffic stop
- I was a potential witness to a reported crime or attempted crime
- I was a potential suspect in a reported crime or attempted crime
- I was suspected of being in violation of campus rules for alcohol consumption or drug usage
- I was suspected of being engaged in drunkenness or disorderly conduct
- I was suspected of trespassing
- I was suspected of some other criminal activity
- I do not know why I was stopped or approached
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

One important role of the UCIPD is community engagement. Have you ever participated in any of the following engagement activities with the UCIPD? (Select all that apply.)

- Coffee with a Cop
- Community Police Academy
- Public Safety Town Halls
- Station Tours
- University Hills Movie in the Park
- SAFER Program
- Ride Along Program
- Move-In Day
- Alcohol Awareness Program
- Trunk-or-Treat
- Holiday Toy Drive
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### *Profiling and Investigatory Stops*

Have you ever believed or felt you were stopped by UCIPD because you were profiled for your race, sexuality, gender presentation, or other characteristic?

- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Would any of the times you were stopped by UCIPD be considered investigatory stops? Did the officer attempt to search or investigate you for criminal activity beyond the stated reason for stopping you?

- Yes
- No
- I'm not sure

Have you ever been stopped by the UCIPD without the officer indicating the reason for stopping you?

- Yes
- No

- I'm not sure

#### *Procedural Justice in UCIPD Encounters*

Likert-scaled questions ranging from 1 as “Strongly disagree” to 5 as “Strongly agree”:

Please think about the interaction you had with the UCIPD that you believe had the most impact on your opinion about community safety and campus policing. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each of the following:

- During the encounter, UCIPD treated me with dignity and respect
- During the encounter, UCIPD treated me fairly, without negatively regarding my race/ethnicity, class, or gender expression
- During the encounter, UCIPD took the time to listen to what I had to say
- During the encounter, UCIPD made decisions on the basis of the facts of the situation, and not on their personal opinions
- During the encounter, UCIPD explained their actions and decisions to me

#### *Preferred Roles and Responsibilities of UCIPD*

Multiple-choice questions with options of “No responsibility”, “Some responsibility”, “Complete responsibility”, and “I do not know”:

Below is a list of activities that currently fall within the scope of UCIPD’s responsibilities. Please indicate the extent to which you believe that UCIPD should have no responsibility, some responsibility, or complete responsibility over the activity in the future. Note that if you think that the UCIPD should not have responsibility over an activity, it could still be assigned to another campus department or municipal entity, or it could be eliminated.

- Campus patrol and security checks
- Traffic control
- Crowd and protest management
- Special event and campus event planning and security
- Community engagement with campus groups, clubs, etc.
- Safety and emergency preparedness trainings (e.g., CPR trainings)
- Criminal investigations
- Behavioral and mental health crisis response
- Connecting people with supportive services after a traumatic incident where UCIPD is called
- Workplace conflict response
- Assault or violent incident response
- Hate and bias-motivated crime response
- Domestic and relationship violence, stalking, and threatening conduct response
- Response to incidents involving unhoused individuals on campus

This series of questions included open-ended follow-up questions with the following prompt:

If you indicated the UCIPD should not have responsibility over one or more of these activities, please indicate your suggestion for who you think should be responsible (if you have such a recommendation). If you believe the given activity should be eliminated, please indicate this as well.

### *Support for Suggested Strategies and Reforms to Public Safety*

Likert-scaled questions ranging from 1 as “Fully oppose” to 5 as “Fully support”:

Many strategies for re-imagining public safety are currently being discussed in communities across the country. Some of these options are already being implemented on campus while others are not. Please indicate how much you would support or oppose implementation of the following strategies at UCI:

- Require the completion of unconscious bias training by all UCIPD officers
- Require a specialized training on how to respond to mental health calls for all UCIPD officers
- Actively recruit and retain a more diverse UCIPD workforce
- Provide de-escalation and mental health training for campus community members
- Provide training to campus community members on their rights when interacting with the police
- Report information on UCIPD activities, budget, and spending online
- Reduce the number of UCIPD officers
- Require that a mental health professional accompany UCIPD officers on patrol
- Reduce the scope of calls that UCIPD officers respond to
- Reduce the scope of UCIPD activity by relying more on unarmed security guards
- Reduce the scope of UCIPD activity by relying more on the use of technology, such as surveillance cameras
- Establish a 24-hour hotline for campus members to call if they experience a non-violent crime, which does not involve UCIPD
- Abolish UCIPD, reallocate funds, and reroute emergency calls to the city police department
- Reduce UCIPD funding and increase investments in campus community health and well-being

How would you prefer to get information about the UCIPD, including campus safety updates? (Please check all that apply.)

- Email
- Website
- Text
- Social media
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_