GAME CHANGER®

SNAPSHOT OF EVENT SURVEY DATA COLLECTED BETWEEN APRIL 2017 and JUNE 2020

737 general public (civilian) community members and 359 members of law enforcement were surveyed. Pre-event, post-event, and follow-up surveys were analyzed by San Diego State University's Institute for Public Health.

Top Three Write-In Answers to: "What is the Number One Problem between Civilians (Non-Law Enforcement) and Law Enforcement?"
(as reported by participants before event)

Law Enforcement
1. *Communication (better, clear, open)*
2. *Lack of understanding / misunderstanding*
3. *Lack of trust*

General Public
1. *Lack of rapport / relationship*
2. *Law enforcement (power, disrespect)*
3. *Racism*

Change in Number One Problem between Community and Law-Enforcement
(as reported by participants after event)

Prior to the event

| Law Enforcement | *Communication (better, clear, open)* |
| General Public | *Lack of rapport / relationship* |

After the event

| Law Enforcement | *Lack of rapport / relationship* |
| General Public | *Lack of rapport / relationship* |

General Changes in Perception

- The general public's perception of law enforcement as beneficial **increased** after the event.
  - The percent agreeing that law enforcement is respected, respects the community, makes them feel safe, cares about the well-being of the people, is fair and just, has a desire to make the community safer, promptly responds to requests, has good intentions, and performs their job honorably increased when compared to pre-event perceptions.
  - 64% of civilians viewed law enforcement as **more beneficial** on the post survey than on the pre-survey (4% no change, 32% less beneficial).
- Law enforcement members **gained an awareness** of negative civilian perceptions.
  - Law enforcement were less likely to believe that law enforcement members show respect for all civilians, make civilians feel safe, and have a desire to make communities safer after the event than before the event.

- o 63% of law enforcement reported a less beneficial perceived view of police on the post survey than on the pre-survey (7% no change, 30% more beneficial view).
- 71% of the general public participants surveyed indicated in their post perception survey that they had a more positive view of law enforcement.
- 68% of law enforcement surveyed indicated in their post perception survey that they had a better understanding of civilian community members of color.

Changes in Confidence

- 90% of law enforcement indicated that they were more confident that law enforcement and civilian members of the community can come together and address and solve problems.
- 84% of the general public respondents reported that they are more confident that law enforcement and civilian members of the community can come together to address and solve problems.

Perceptions by Groups

- Caucasian general public participants had an overall more positive perception of law enforcement than Latinos, Pacific Islanders, Asians, African Americans, Native Americans and those who identify as "other."
- Male Caucasian general public respondents viewed law enforcement more positively in several areas when compared to the other respondents (female and non-Caucasian males): law enforcement make me feel safe, law enforcement understand the needs of the community in which they patrol, and I know what to do when detained during a routine traffic stop.
- Male Caucasian law enforcement respondents were more likely than other respondents to believe that civilians know what to do when detained at a routine traffic stop and believe that civilians feel safe with law enforcement.
- Younger general public respondents (aged 13-17) were more likely than other age groups to think that law enforcement hold negative biases toward minorities, law enforcement understands the needs of the community, and that they have opportunities to bring up concerns to law enforcement.

Changes in Behavior

- In the follow-up survey, as a result of participating in Game Changer, general public community members and law enforcement indicated they had initiated conversations with others beyond those who participated in Game Changer events regarding law enforcement and community relations.
  - o 83% of law enforcement reported sharing civilian participant feedback with supervisors regarding law enforcement/community relations.
  - o 82% of law enforcement reported initiating conversations with other members of law enforcement regarding law enforcement/community relations.
  - o 90% of civilians reported initiating conversations with others around the issue of law enforcement and community relations.
- 66% of general public participants reported being more likely to post balanced comments about law enforcement on social media.
- 62% of law enforcement reported initiating more casual communication with civilian members of the community.

Learning and Satisfaction

- The most important topics of the event according to general public responses were communication, law enforcement-community relations, empathy/perspective, and racial profiling.
- The top newly gained perspectives reported by the general public respondents included dialogue being critical for improving relationships, empathy for law enforcement, and considering the perspectives of law enforcement.
- The most cited newly gained perspectives among law enforcement included the need for better communication, the need to listen and work together, having empathy for civilians, and understanding the civilian perspective. Many also reported feeling that they were more understood by civilians.
- 82% of public respondents were 'moderately' or 'extremely' likely to return to a Game Changer event.
  - 85% were similarly 'moderately' or 'extremely' likely to recommend the event to a friend or coworkers.
- 93% of law enforcement respondents were 'moderately' or 'extremely' likely to return to a Game Changer event.
  - 96% were similarly 'moderately' or 'extremely' likely to recommend the event to a friend or coworkers.

Mental Health

- 44% of general public responders thought that the mental health of law enforcement is INadequately addressed through current services and training offered by their departments.
  - 22% thought it was adequate, 33% did not know or neither agreed nor disagreed
- 41% of law enforcement respondents reported that the mental health of law enforcement is INadequately addressed through current services and training offered by their departments
  - 48% thought it was adequate, 10% neither agreed nor disagreed