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CALSPEAKS: Californians' Views on Police and Police Reform

March 2021

Christine Gardiner, Ph.D.

Recommended Citation:

Gardiner, C. (2021, March). *CALSPEAKS: Californians' Views on Police and Police Reform*. Fullerton, CA: Center for Public Policy.

Executive Summary

California residents enjoy some of the most professional, highly trained, highly educated, and highly paid police officers in the nation. But does this translate to higher levels of public satisfaction and support for police? That is one of the questions this research set out to answer. At a time when the national public is questioning the legitimacy of police, it is important to gauge how Californians feel about their police as well as the emerging technology some departments use. Toward this end, this study examines three key issues: (1) public perception of and support for local law enforcement, (2) public support for law enforcement technology and its operation, and (3) public perception of protests and support for police reform.

This report presents findings from a CALSPEAKS public opinion poll that was completed by 851 randomly selected adult Californians throughout the state. The poll was in the field August 26-September 21, 2020; two-three months after George Floyd's death. The timing of the survey should be noted, as the summer protests very likely impacted the results by an unknown amount. The confidence interval is ± 3.3 .

Results reveal that Californians' are conflicted about how they feel about police. There is general consensus that police are respected (56.6% agreed), trustworthy (49% agreed), and effective problem-solvers. (49.6% agree). However, there is less agreement that police are fair and respectful to everyone (43.9%) and enforce laws consistently (40.6%). Nearly one-third (30.8%) of Californians reported that they have been treated unfairly by police; and this experience negatively impacts their views of police, whether they think others will cooperate with the police, and their views on necessary reforms. Also, most respondents are unsure of whether police use the right amount of force (37.1% think so) and whether they are held accountable when misconduct occurs (only 32.1% think so). Moreover, a majority (52.7%) believe that "some" or "most" police are prejudiced against Black or Latinx persons.

Still, Californians are very supportive of police use of body-worn cameras (97.1%) as well as drones for a variety of purposes, including during disasters (89.8%) and to locate missing persons (87.7%). Most Californians also support the use of drones to locate dangerous suspects (81.1%), document crime scenes (79.1%), investigate crimes (66.2%), and monitor crowds during major public events (62.8%).

Almost three-quarters (72.7%) of Californians support the protests seeking police reform and believe that reform is necessary. Yet, most individuals (49%) see themselves as supporting both police and racial justice advocates, rather than one or the other. In fact, a small minority of Californians fully support one group or the other (10.3% fully support police, 9.0% fully support racial justice advocates), the rest are "in the middle."

The reforms with the greatest support are de-escalation training (94.8%), providing body-worn cameras to all officers (93.7%), use of early warning systems (88.9%), decertifying officers for misconduct (88.3%), and banning chokeholds (79.8%). A majority of respondents also supported banning no-knock warrants (61.8%) and narrowing qualified immunity (61.8%). Defunding police to increase funding to other social services was not popular, with near equal amounts of respondents supporting and opposing it (43.7% and 41.2% respectively). Disarming the police was highly unpopular, with two-thirds (67.8%) of respondents opposing the idea.

Views of police and needed reforms are primarily influenced by an individual's political party, race, sexual orientation, where they live (geographic region), and whether they reported having been treated unfairly by police. Other socio-demographic characteristics such as: income, age, education, ethnicity, and gender are less important. The most favorable views are held by: older respondents (typically 45+), Whites, and those whose values align with the Republican party. On the flip side, groups holding the least favorable views of law enforcement are: those who reported having been treated unfairly by police, Blacks, LGBTQ+, and those living in poverty. Appendices A-K contain data tables, with reported statistical significance, for each question and independent variable.

The survey suggests that there is work to be done to restore public trust in police throughout California. While this report should be a call to action to improve policing, it should be not be taken as a criticism of any particular agency. Rather, it should be used by police executives and community stakeholders to guide local efforts to identify areas for improvement and potential solutions, as well as collaboration. The survey indicates which groups are most critical of police. Community engagement with these groups is especially important. Many survey respondents answered "neither agree nor disagree" to numerous police perception and quality of service questions. This suggests that one solution for agencies confident that they are following evidence-based practices, adhering to principles of democratic policing, and practicing procedural justice might simply be to better communicate with their residents what they are already doing. For those agencies that are not using the principles of procedural justice and democratic policing to guide employee and agency behavior, that is a good place to start to improve legitimacy and public satisfaction with police. There are some significant differences between geographic regions within the state that indicate that more work needs to be done to improve policing in those areas and also, police reform should happen at the state-level as well as the local level.

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Introduction

At a time when the national public is questioning the legitimacy of police, it is important to gauge how Californians feel about their police as well as the emerging technology some departments use. This study examines public perceptions of and support for police in California. It investigates three key issues: (1) public perception of and support for local police, (2) public support for police technology and its operation, and (3) public support of protests and police reform.

Literature Review

California law enforcement is unique from other states in several respects. First, police and sheriff's departments in the state are, on average, much larger than most departments across the country (Burch, 2012; Reaves, 2015). Second, officers receive a very high level of initial and on-going POST training in comparison to many other states. Third, police officers in California are more highly educated than their peers across the country (Gardiner, 2017; Gardiner, 2019). Fourth, officers tend to be highly paid, especially in southern California and the Bay Area where most officers work (Gardiner, 2014; Gardiner, 2015).

Taken together, these facts (highly trained, highly educated, and highly paid) suggest that California should have some of the most professional police in the nation. However, does this translate to higher levels of public satisfaction and support for police? And does the public view police officers as professionals? Moreover, California is a very large and diverse state, how do public attitudes differ based on location? For example, do residents living in the rural north or central regions of the state have similar perceptions and opinions of police as individuals living in highly populated suburban and urban counties? Prior research shows that police officer education and pay differ dramatically between these regions, but POST-mandated training should not.

There has been a push to raise the formal education standards for law enforcement officers since the 1920s. This push recently has gained a lot of momentum in Anglo-Saxon countries across the globe as commissions work to professionalize the police and require education levels to be commiserate with comparable professions. For example, Great Britain recently joined Denmark, Finland, and Norway in requiring police recruits to have a university degree. Law enforcement CEOs have mixed opinions about requiring a bachelor's degree but since George Floyd's death in May 2020, there have been more public calls for raising the educational standard for officers as an attempt to further professionalize police and reduce incidents of violence by police. This report provides important information for practitioners and academics who are currently discussing how we might "re-think" police education in this and other states around the U.S. The fact is policing is much more complex than it was 20 or 30 years ago. We expect police officers to solve a myriad of social problems that were not their purview a generation ago.

This report also provides important information about how Californians think about police reform and police technology that has the potential to infringe on individuals' privacy rights. There is robust research indicating that White Americans are more satisfied with and view police more favorably than Black Americans (Weitzer & Tuch, 2006). Ratings of police by Latino and Hispanic Americans are generally in between Black and White Americans (Morin & Stepler, 2016). Importantly, Blacks and Latinos are more likely than Whites to view the police as acting in racially biased and unjust ways (Morin & Stepler, 2016; Weitzer & Tuch, 2006). This is likely to have important implications for how these groups view police technology and police reform. For example, we know that public support for police body worn cameras is generally quite high (80%-95%) (Lum et al., 2019; Miethe et al., 2019) but that it varies by individuals' perceived benefits and concerns about the technology as well as respondent demographics, past police contacts, and views of police performance (Gardiner & Kopp, 2017; Kopp & Gardiner, 2020).

According to Blumer's (1958) group-position theory "racial conflict emerges not from the internal psychological states of individuals, but instead out of intergroup competition over access and control to limited resources" (DeAngelis & Wolf, 2016, p. 235). Members of dominant racial groups display a sense of entitlement to these scarce resources and view any attempt to change the hierarchy as a threat to their group's position and work to protect it while members of subordinate groups display resentment due to feelings of being oppressed and marginalized and work to challenge the existing hierarchy (DeAngelis & Wolf, 2016; Weitzer & Tuch, 2006). Thus, Whites (as the dominant racial group) are more likely to be satisfied with police, to dismiss claims of police misconduct made by other racial groups, and to view reform efforts "as an indirect threat to their group interest" while "minority groups are more likely to believe that police misconduct is a serious problem and support reform efforts that are designed to reduce instances of police misconduct" (DeAngelis & Wolf, 2016, p. 236). Whether or not Whites support police technology or police reform is likely to depend on whether they see the technology and reforms as benefiting police. If Whites see technology and reforms as benefiting police, it is likely they would be highly supportive. Similarly, if minorities see police technology and reforms as valid tools to reduce perceived police misconduct, they would likely be supportive.

CURRENT STUDY

CALSPEAKS is a California public opinion poll focused on public policy issues. It replaced the long-standing Field Poll in 2017 and is administered by the Institute for Social Research at Sacramento State University. CALSPEAKS uses a randomly selected, California-focused panel of adults. A random sample of California residents over the age of 18 were recruited through a postcard invitation mailed to a (computer-generated) random selection of U.S. Postal Service residential addresses stratified geographically by region and population density.

The survey was available in English and Spanish versions, online and hardcopy. Online surveys were conducted using the Qualtrics Research Suite and were optimized for use on phones and tablets and embedded with measures to prevent fraud (ballot box stuffing) and ensure participants' focused attention. Some respondents elected to complete a mail-in survey in lieu of an electronic survey. All surveys were IRB approved through Sacramento State's Institutional Review Board¹.

The CALSPEAKS California Opinion Survey 2020 was in the field August 26 – September 21, 2020². It was designed to take less than 15 minutes to complete. There were 37 questions pertaining to public perceptions of police and police reform. These questions measured police legitimacy and public trust (7 questions), community policing (2 questions), use of force (2 questions), social status (1 question), public cooperation (2 questions), support for police technology (8 questions), support for protests (3 questions), and support for police reforms (12 questions).

Sample and Weighting Procedures

The survey was completed by 851 adults, using a 1,405 CALSPEAKS member panel. The response rate was 60.6%. The sample respondents overrepresented older (55+), non-Hispanic, white, educated Californians and underrepresented younger (18-34), Hispanic, Black males, Asian females, and those with less than an associates' degree. In order to correct for the sampling bias, weights were applied so that the sample better resembles the population.

Weighting was done in a three-stage process. First, design weights were computed to reflect the disproportional stratification method employed, as well as the selection of one adult per household³. Second, design weights were adjusted to the geodemographic benchmarks of all adults in California⁴. Third, the resulting weights were examined to identify extreme values, which were then trimmed to improve the stability of the resulting survey estimates. This important gain

¹ Additional information about survey methodology can be found at [https://www.csus.edu/center/institute-social-research/ internal/ documents/calspeaks-methodology.pdf](https://www.csus.edu/center/institute-social-research/internal/documents/calspeaks-methodology.pdf)

² The survey was fielded two months after George Floyd's death at the hands of Minneapolis (MN) police officers.

³ Given the longitudinal nature of this survey, the design weights were set to the final weights of panel members computed as part of the recruitment survey.

⁴ Population benchmarks used for weighting were secured from the latest Current Population Survey (CPS).

in precision, however, is achieved at the expense of some minor differences between weighted totals and their corresponding population benchmarks.

Final weights were computed using the method of *Iterative Proportional Fitting*, which is commonly referred to as *Raking*, using the *WgtAdjust* procedure of SUDAAN. Weights were adjusted simultaneously with respect to the geodemographic distributions of adults residing in California along the following dimensions: gender X age, gender X ethnicity, gender X race, gender X education level, gender X marital status, adults X income level. Weights were then calibrated to the original sample size (851) using the formula: Respondent Survey Wt * [actual sample size (851)/weighted sample size (30210879.4)]. The survey confidence interval is $\pm 3.3\%$.

Methodology

Frequencies and crosstabs were run using SPSS 27 complex sampling plan procedure to account for the multi-stage sampling strategy. This procedure produces more accurate standard error estimates, which in turn generates more statistically valid conclusions about association. Frequencies and crosstabs were run for all survey questions and a variety of independent variables thought to affect public perceptions of police and support for police technology and reform. Chi-squares and standard errors are reported. The independent variables include: gender, age, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, education level, income, political party, geographic region⁵, and community type. One variable, previously treated unfairly by police, is both an independent and dependent variable.



Limitations

As with any study of this nature, the current study has limitations. Sample bias – the possibility that the sample differs from the population in important ways – is the major limitation. Sample bias was limited by the probability sampling techniques, including the random sample panel design. Despite these procedures, sample bias was an issue due to respondents who chose to complete the survey. For this reason, weighting was used to correct for any sample bias and the complex sampling procedure was used to calculate the most precise bivariate correlations, sampling errors, and measures of association. Also, this sample excludes populations without a physical address.

⁵ Defined as the 2020 Census regions, which are *Superior California* (Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba counties), *North Coastal* (Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Sonoma, and Trinity counties), *Bay Area* (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Solano counties), *Northern San Joaquin Valley* (Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tuolumne counties), *Central Coast* (Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Ventura counties), *Southern San Joaquin Valley* (Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Tulare counties), *Inland Empire* (Riverside and San Bernardino counties), *Los Angeles County*, *Orange County*, *San Diego/Imperial counties*. See map.

Public Perceptions of Police

Survey data reveal that Californians are conflicted about how they feel about police. There is general consensus that police are respected. However, most respondents are unsure of whether police use the right amount of force and whether they are held accountable when misbehavior occurs. Moreover, a majority believe that “some” or “most” police are prejudiced against Black or Latinx persons. Views of police are primarily influenced by an individual’s political party, race, sexual orientation, where they live, and whether they reported having been treated unfairly by police in the past. Also important are income, age, education level, and ethnicity. Appendices A-K contain tables of these associations, with reported statistical significance.

Legitimacy and Public Trust

Police legitimacy is defined as the degree to which we are willing to defer to the authority of the police to regulate our behaviors. It is often measured by respect and trust. In a democracy, police legitimacy is essential because we are governed by consent. Members of society must agree that police use of coercive force is morally appropriate and valid, in other words, legitimate.

To achieve police legitimacy, officers and organizations should adhere to the core tenets of democratic policing (fundamental fairness, transparency, and accountability) and practice procedural justice (citizen participation, neutrality, dignity and respect, trustworthy motives). This means that police must:

- Treat everyone fairly and respectfully, regardless of age, gender, race or ethnicity, sexual orientation, or any other characteristic (*fundamental fairness*)
- Be open and honest with the public, sharing information about crimes, employee behavior, and other elements of the police organization (*transparency*)
- Receive feedback, acknowledge alleged wrongs, investigate complaints, and make any necessary corrections or amends (*accountability*)

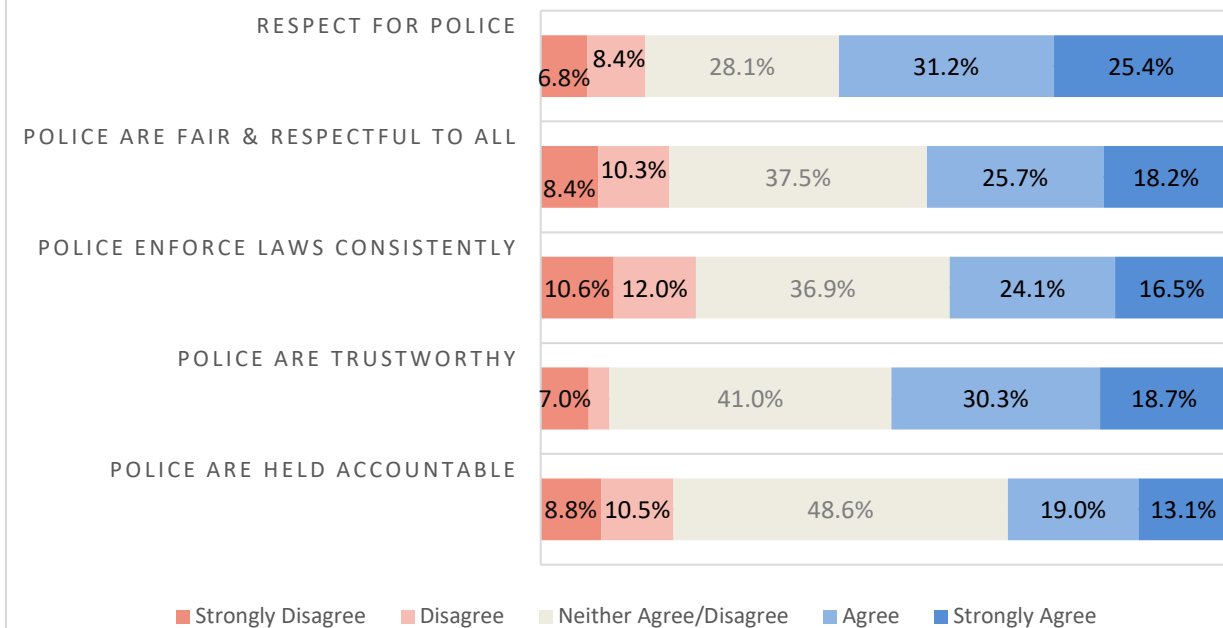
Seven survey questions were used to ascertain police legitimacy and public trust⁶:

- “I have a great deal of **respect** for the police.”
- “In general, the police in my neighborhood are doing a good job dealing with all residents in a **fair and respectful manner**, regardless of residents’ **age, race/ethnicity, or gender**.”

⁶ Q1-5 were measured “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree,” Q6 was measured “none,” “almost none,” “few,” “some,” or “most”, and Q7 was measured “yes” or “no.” Words were bolded in the actual survey.

- “The police officers patrolling my community are **trustworthy**.”
- “In general, the police **enforce laws consistently** when dealing with all people in my neighborhood.”
- “In general, the police in my neighborhood are **held accountable** when misconduct occurs.”
- “How many police officers in your community do you think are prejudiced against Blacks or Latinx?”
- “Have you **personally** ever been treated unfairly by a police officer?”

Figure 1: Police Legitimacy and Public Trust



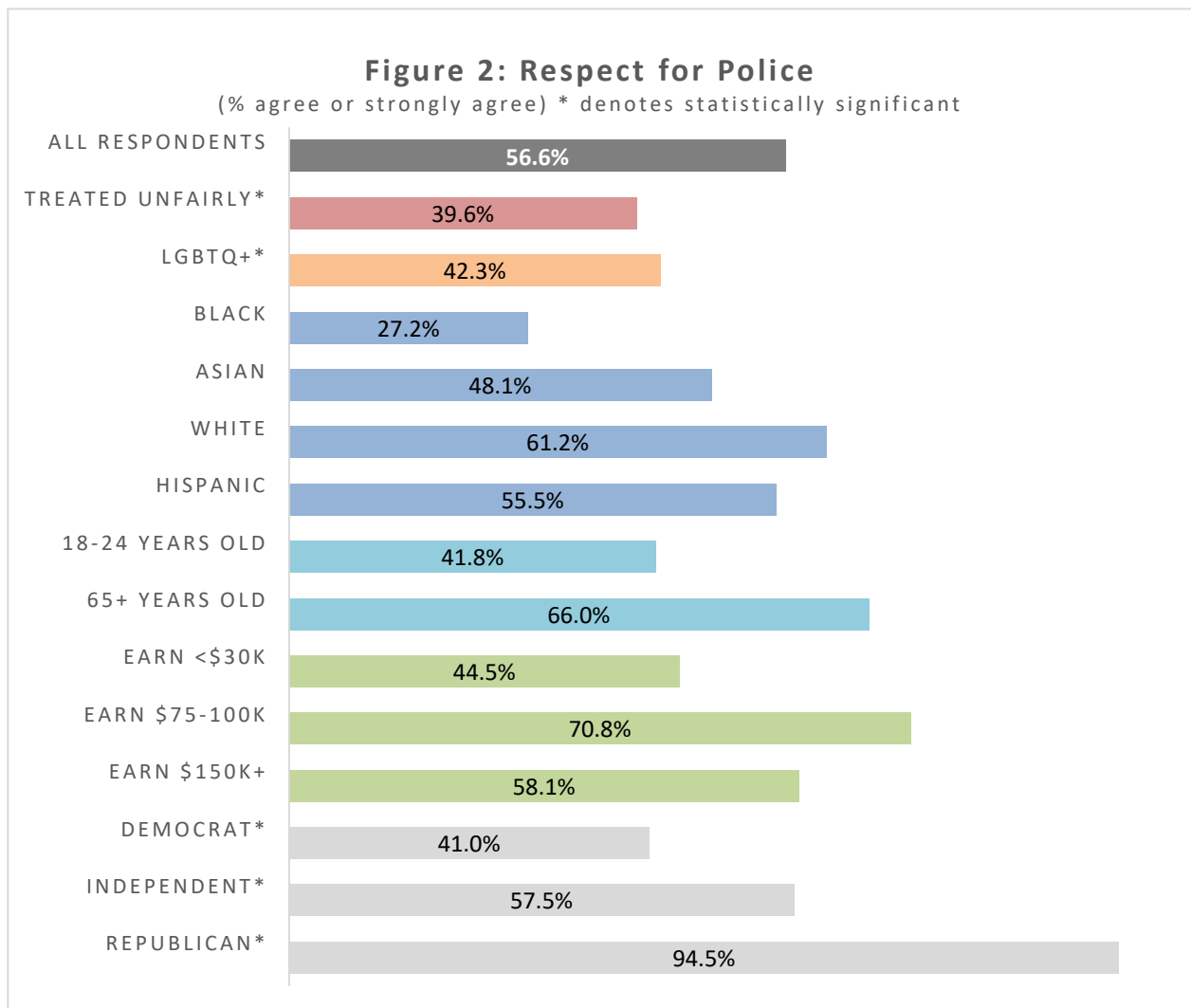
Overall, survey responses reveal that the most favorable views of police are held by Republicans. This relationship is very strong and statistically significant for six of the seven questions measuring legitimacy and public trust⁷. On the flip side, groups holding the least favorable views of law enforcement are: those who reported having been treated unfairly by police in the past, Blacks, and LGBTQ+ respondents. Each of these factors has a strong and statistically significant effect on most of the questions. Older (45+) and White respondents also typically have favorable views toward law enforcement, but these groups are not statistically different from other groups in their category.

⁷ There is no correlation between having been treated unfairly by a police officer and an individual’s political party.

Respect

As Figures 1 and 2 show, a majority (56.6%) of respondents agree or strongly agree that they “have a great deal of respect for the police.”

⁸This differs significantly by respondent race, sexual orientation, political party, and importantly, whether someone reports having been treated unfairly by police. In particular, Blacks (27.2%), LGBTQ+ (42.3%), Democrats (41.0%), those who reported having been treated unfairly (39.6%), and those who reside in Los Angeles County (44.8%) are less likely to agree that they have a great deal of respect for the police. On the other hand, Republicans (94.5%) and residents of the Central Coast (78.1%), Inland Empire (76%), and North San Joaquin Valley (73.1%) regions are significantly more likely to agree they have a great deal of respect for police (see Appendices).

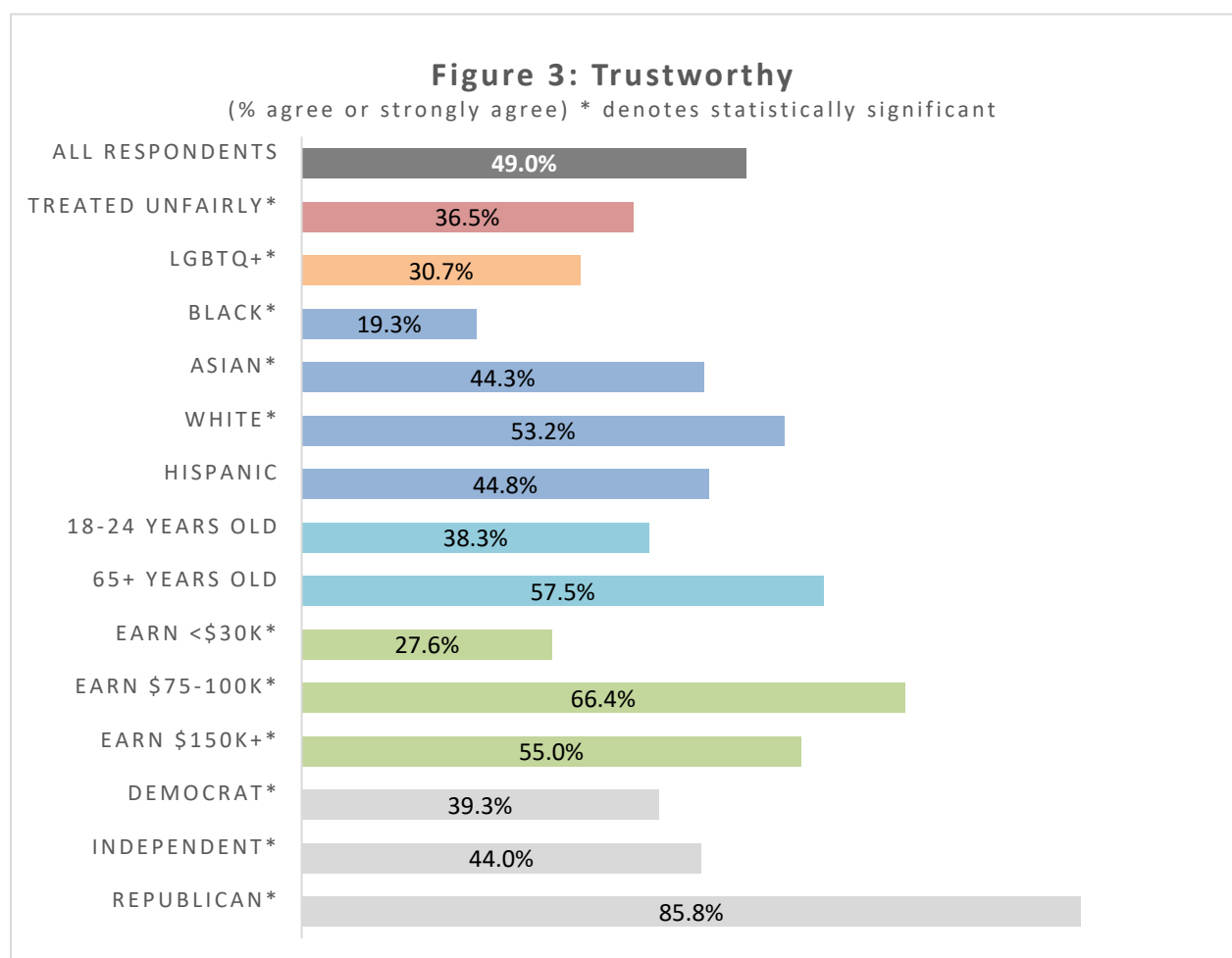


⁸ See Appendix for data table and chi-square measures of significance.

Trustworthy

Nearly half (49%) of respondents agreed that “police officers in my community are trustworthy” while only 10% disagreed and 41% were undecided.

Similar to respect, some groups were much more likely to agree than others. The groups statistically most likely to agree were: Republicans (85.8%) and those earning \$75-100k (66.4%). Groups that were statistically less likely to agree were: Blacks (19.3%), LGBTQ+ (30.7%), Democrats (39.3%), those earning less than \$30k (27.6%) or \$30-\$50k (37.7%), and those that reported having been treated unfairly by police (36.5%).

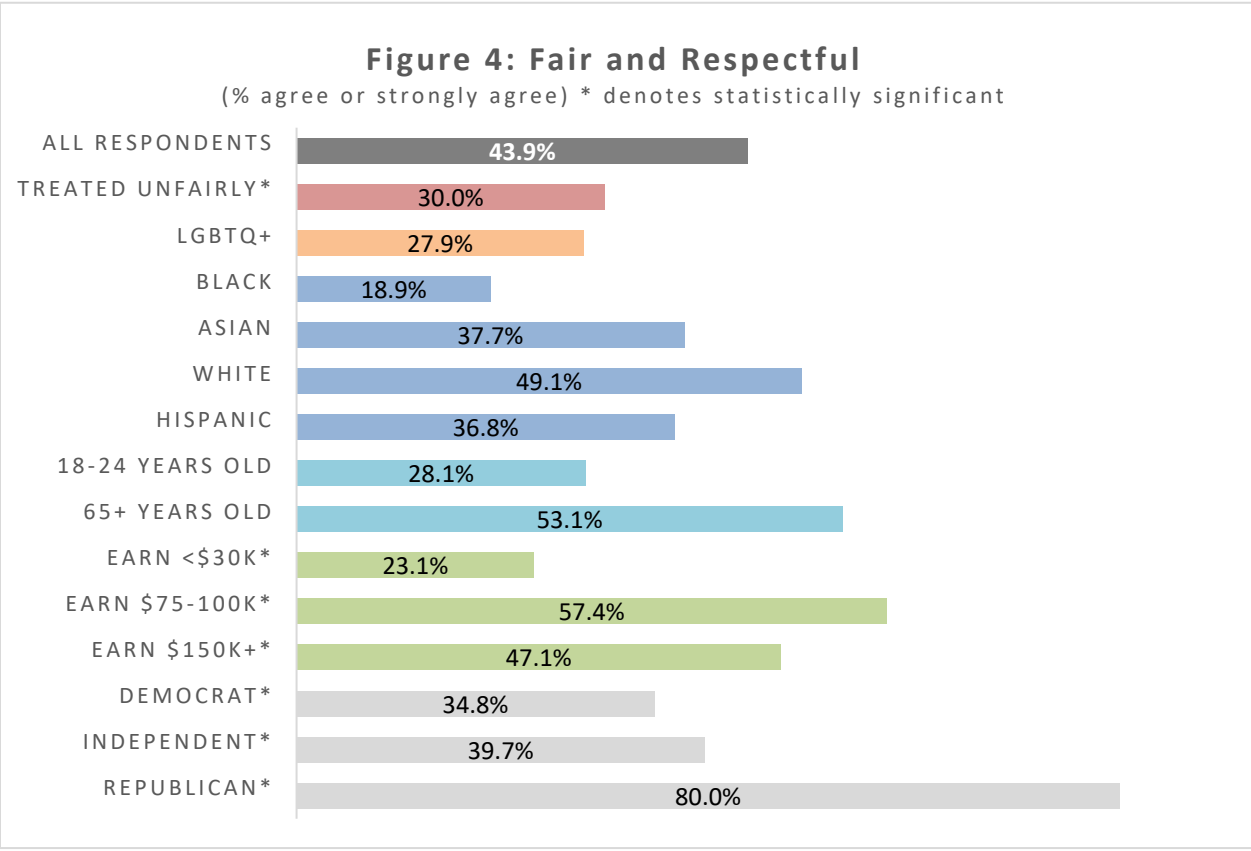


Fair and Respectful to All

Less than half (43.9%) of respondents agreed that “police in my neighborhood are doing a good job dealing with all residents in a fair and respectful manner, regardless of residents’ age, race/ethnicity, or gender.” Just under one in five (18.7%) respondents disagreed that police are fair and respectful to all while more than a third (37.5%) of respondents were undecided.” The large number of undecided respondents suggests that many felt they did not have enough information to decide and were not willing to give police the benefit of the doubt at this moment.

Similar to respect, the following groups were significantly more likely to agree that police are fair and respectful to all residents: Republicans (80.0%) and those who earn \$75-100k annually (57.4%). The following groups were statistically less likely to agree: Blacks (18.9%), those earning less than \$30k/annually (23.1%), those that reported having been treated unfairly in the past (30.0%), and those who identify as “other political party” (31.8%).

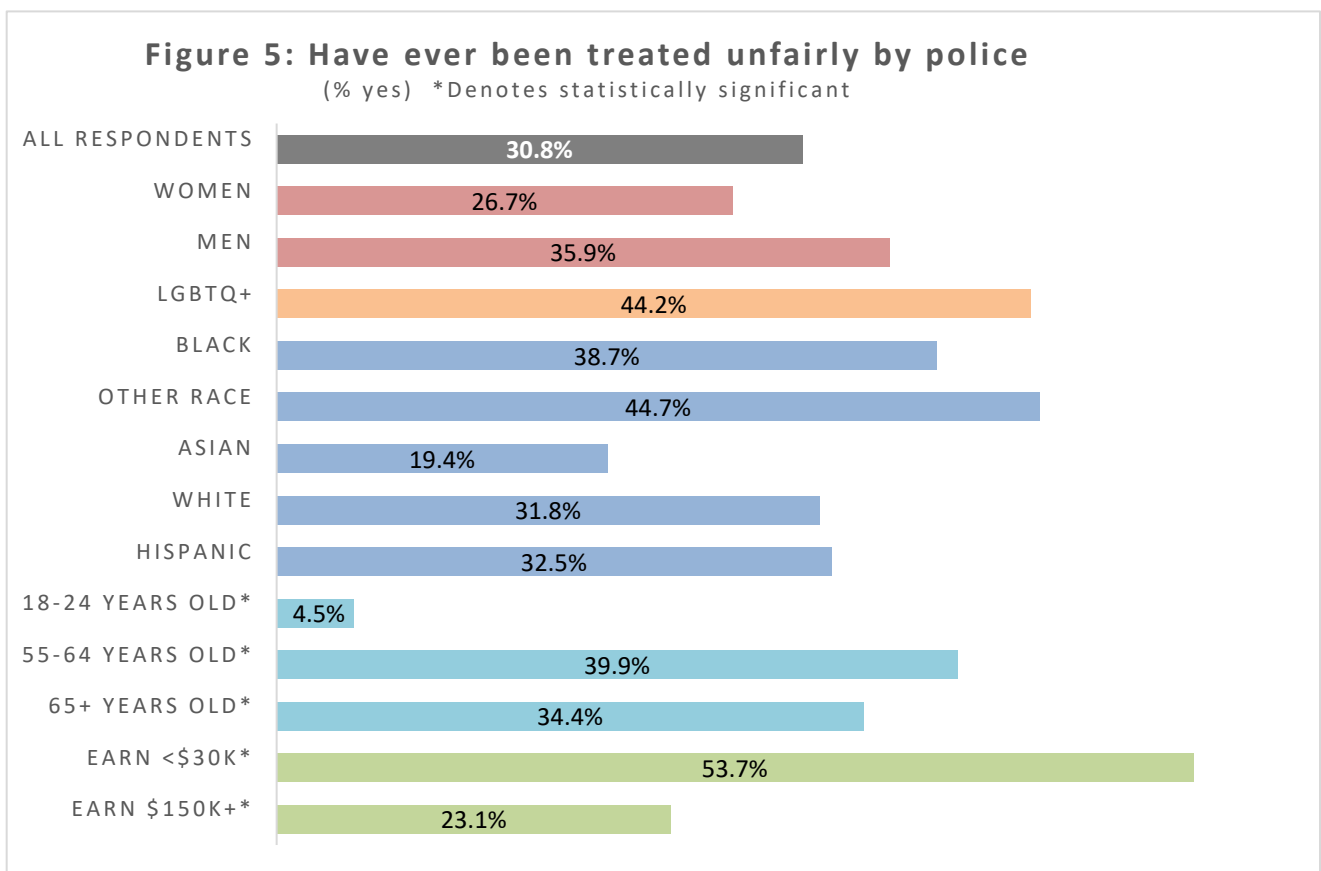
Importantly, of those who reported having been previously mistreated by police, more people disagreed that police are fair (36.0%) or were undecided (34.3%) than agreed (31.4%). The same pattern holds true for respondents earning less than \$30k/year (42.9% disagreed v. 23.1% agreed), for Black respondents (30.4% disagreed v. 18.9% agreed), for LGBTQ+ respondents (39.5% disagreed v. 26.6% agreed), and for respondents living in the North Coastal region (42.8% disagreed v. 16.8% agreed).



Ever been Treated Unfairly

Almost one-third (30.8%) of all respondents answered yes to the question, “have you personally ever been treated unfairly by a police officer.” Regardless of whether police officers would agree that an individual was treated unfairly, the individual’s perception is what matters in this case. This question provides us important information about (1) how the public perceives their past interactions with police, (2) who is most likely to have been treated unfairly (whether real or perceived) and (3) how past interactions influence current perceptions of and support for police.

As Figure 5 shows, some groups were much more likely to report having been treated unfairly by police in the past. In particular, more than half (53.7%) of respondents living in poverty (<\$30k/year) believe they have been treated unfairly. Likewise, 38.7% of Black respondents, 44.7% of “other race” respondents, and 44.2% of LGBTQ+ respondents stated they have been treated unfairly (only age and income are statistically significant differences). One-third of men, city residents, and rural residents also stated they have been mistreated. Although not statistically significant, it is worth noting that 70.8% of North Coast residents said they have been treated unfairly by police, this is more than twice the average.

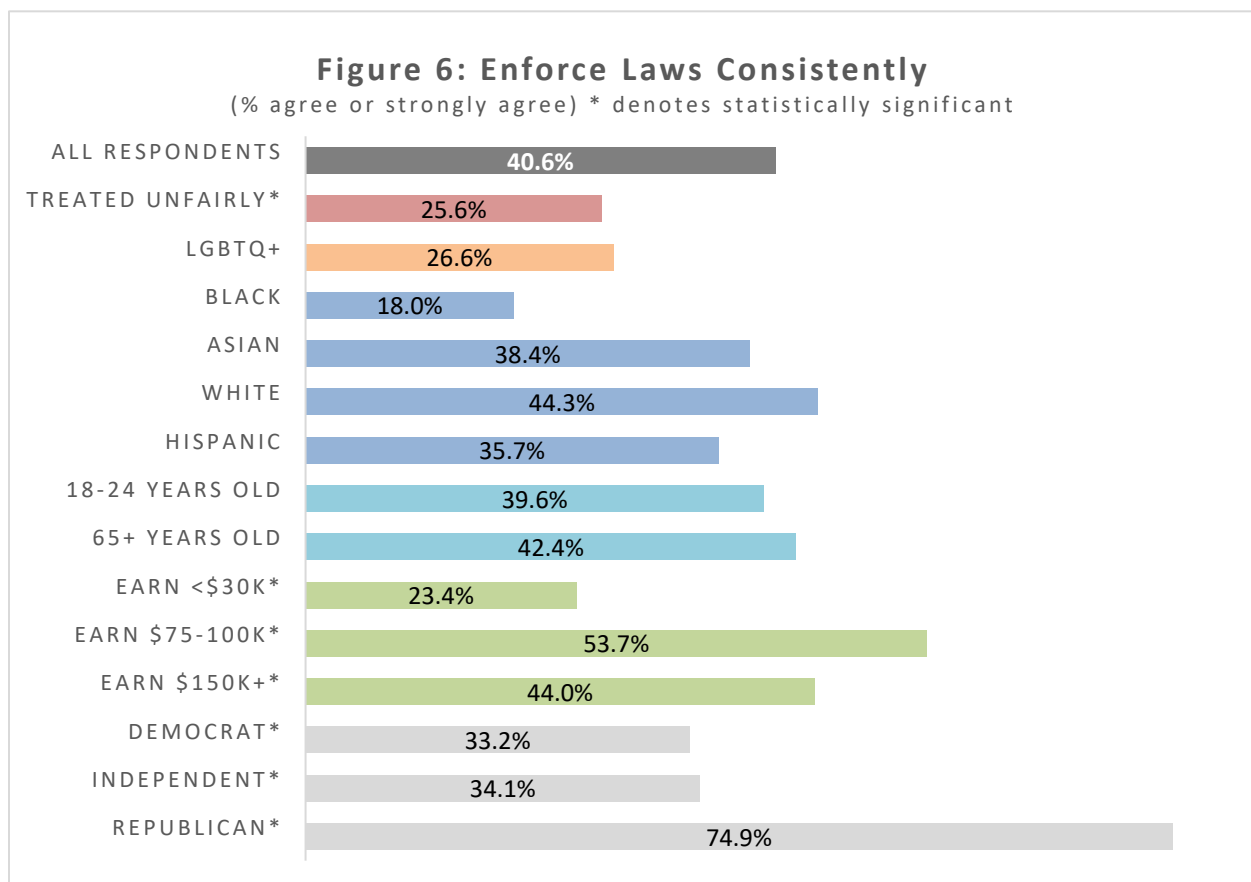


Enforce Laws Consistently

Only 40.6% of respondents agreed that “in general, the police enforce laws consistently when dealing with all people in my neighborhood.” Nearly as many (36.9%) chose “neither agree nor disagree” while 22.6% disagreed that police enforce laws consistently.

The groups statistically most likely to agree were: Republicans (74.9%) and those who make \$75-100k/annually (53.7%). Although it did not reach statistical significance, most Central Coast residents (65.4%) believe officers enforce laws consistently.

The groups that were statistically less likely to agree were: those who earn less than \$30k/year (23.4%), those who had been treated unfairly by police (25.6%), and those who identify as “other political party” (not Republican, Democrat, Independent) (30.7%). Several groups had an equal or greater percentage of respondents disagree than agree that police enforce laws consistently, they were: Blacks (40.9% disagree v. 18.0% agree), previously treated unfairly (40.9% disagree v. 25.6% agree), earn less than \$30k (42.9% disagree v. 23.4% agree), LGBTQ+ (39.5% disagree v. 26.6% agree), North Coast residents (48.1% disagree v. 9.5% agree), and Los Angeles County residents (30.8% disagree v. 28.2% agree).

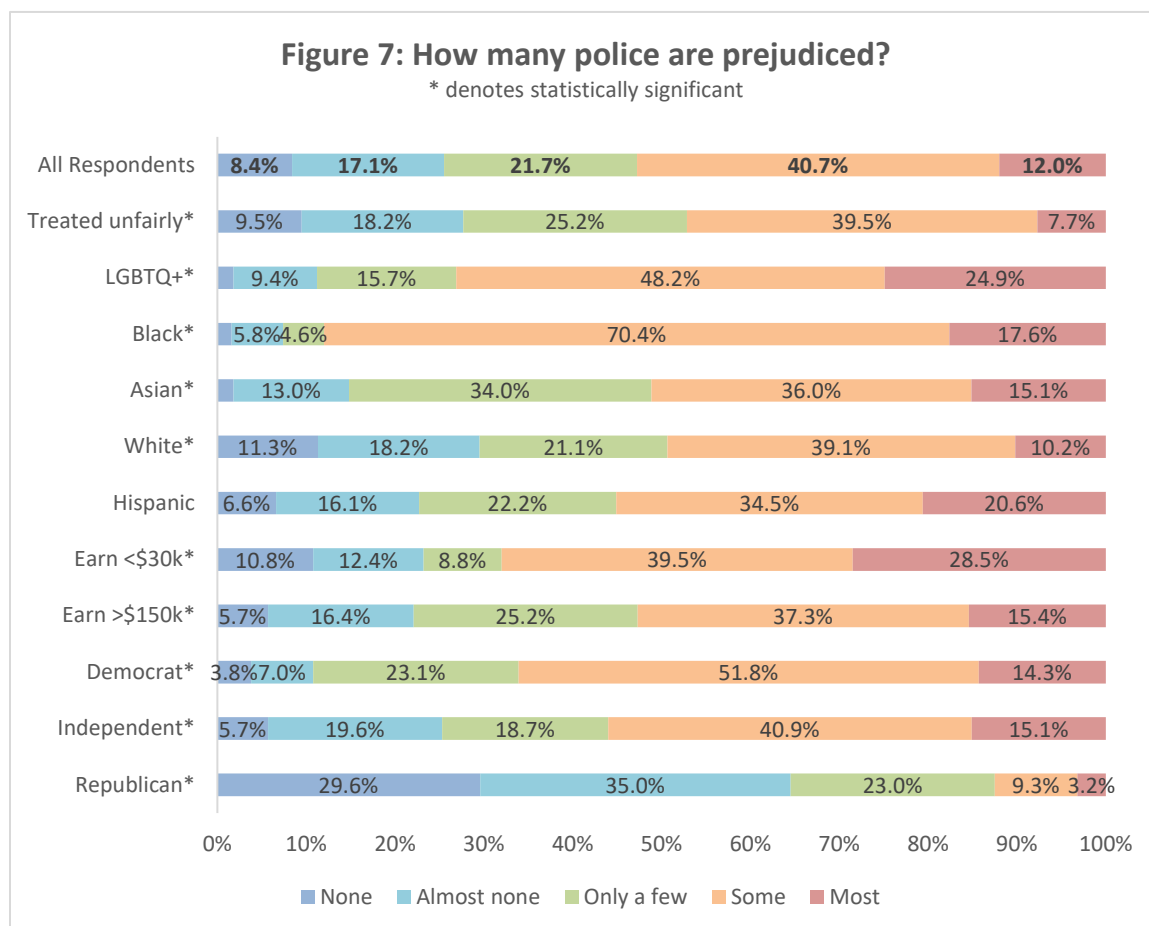


Prejudiced

Respondents were asked “how many police officers in your community do you think are prejudiced against Blacks or Latinx?” The answers are not highly encouraging and show that the public has some serious concerns about the existence and extent of biased policing in California. Overall, 52.7% believe that “some” or “most” officers in their community are prejudiced, 21.7% believe that “few” officers are prejudiced, and 25.5% of respondents believe that “none” or “almost none” of the officers in their community are prejudiced.

Blacks see more prejudiced police officers than any other group (88.0% say some or most are prejudiced), followed by LGBTQ+ (73.1%), those earning less than \$30k per year (68%), Democrats (66.1%), residents of San Diego/Imperial (66.0%) and Los Angeles (63.2%) counties, and those previously treated unfairly (64.1%). These are statistically significant associations.

As with every other question in the survey, Republican respondents held much more favorable views toward police than the rest of the population and in this case held opposite views. Specifically, 64.6% of republicans said “none” or almost none” of the officers in their community are prejudiced in comparison to 25.5% of all respondents who said that. Only 12.5% of Republicans say that “some” or “most” officers are prejudiced in comparison to 52.7% of the population. Inland Empire residents were similarly optimistic (56.6% said none/almost none).

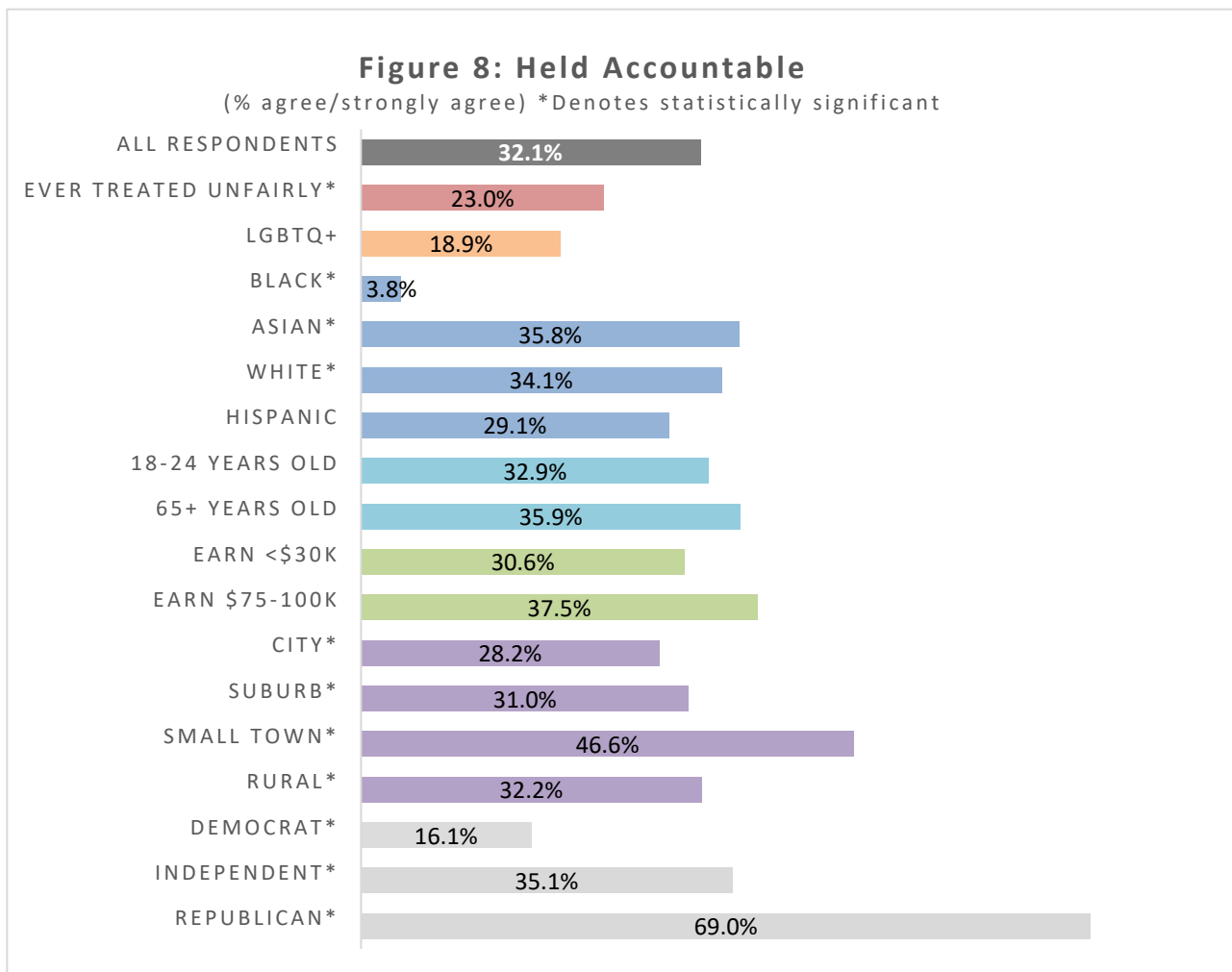


Held Accountable

Less than one-third (32.1%) of respondents agreed that “in general, the police in my neighborhood are held accountable when misconduct occurs.” Importantly, almost half (48.6%) of respondents were unsure whether officers are held accountable and 19.3% disagreed.

Republicans (69.0%) were statistically significantly more likely to agree that officers are held accountable, as were those living in the South San Joaquin Valley (50.2%), Central Coast (47.2%), Orange County (46.4%), or in a small town (46.6%).

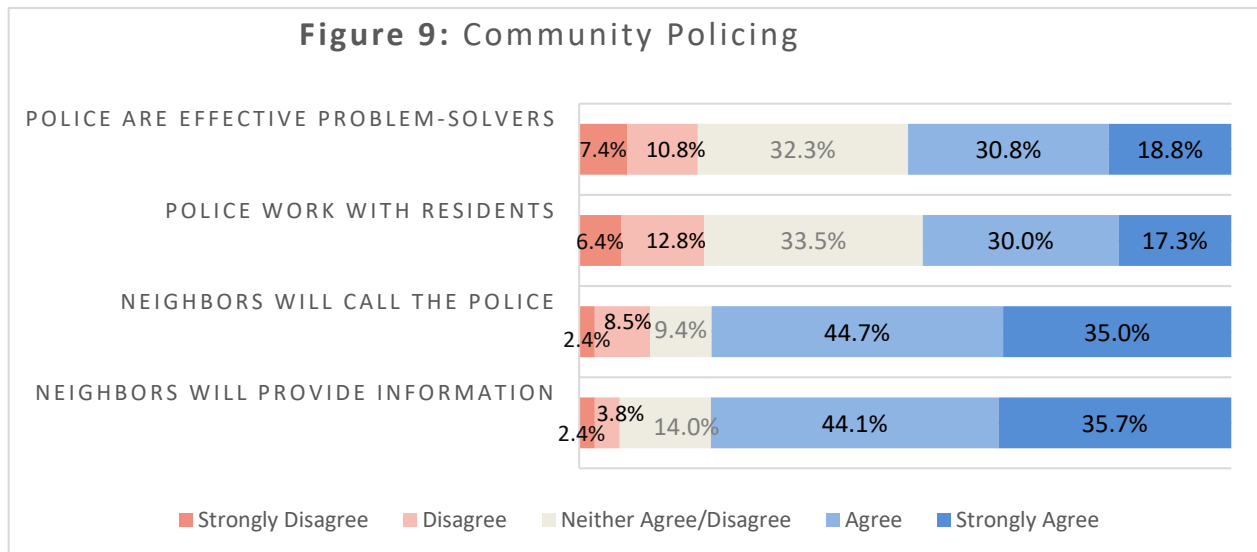
Very few (3.8%) Black respondents agreed that officers are held accountable when misconduct occurs. Similarly, Democrats (16.1%), those previously treated unfairly (23%), and residents of the North Coast (13.4%), North San Joaquin Valley (15.3%), and Los Angeles County (20.6%) were significantly less likely to agree.



Community Policing

Community policing is a popular and effective policing strategy that improves police legitimacy. It involves police agencies partnering with community members and organizations to solve problems, reduce crime, promote order, and foster positive police-public relations. More than 90% of California agencies say they practice community policing (Gardiner, 2015). Respondents were asked two questions about community policing in their neighborhood and two questions about their neighbors’ willingness to cooperate with police⁹:

- “In general, the police in my neighborhood are effective in **dealing with the problems that really concern people** in my neighborhood.”
- “In general, the police in my neighborhood are doing a good job **working together with residents** to solve local problems.”
- “People in my neighborhood are likely to **call the police** to report a crime.”
- “People in my neighborhood are likely to **provide information to police** to help find a suspected criminal.”

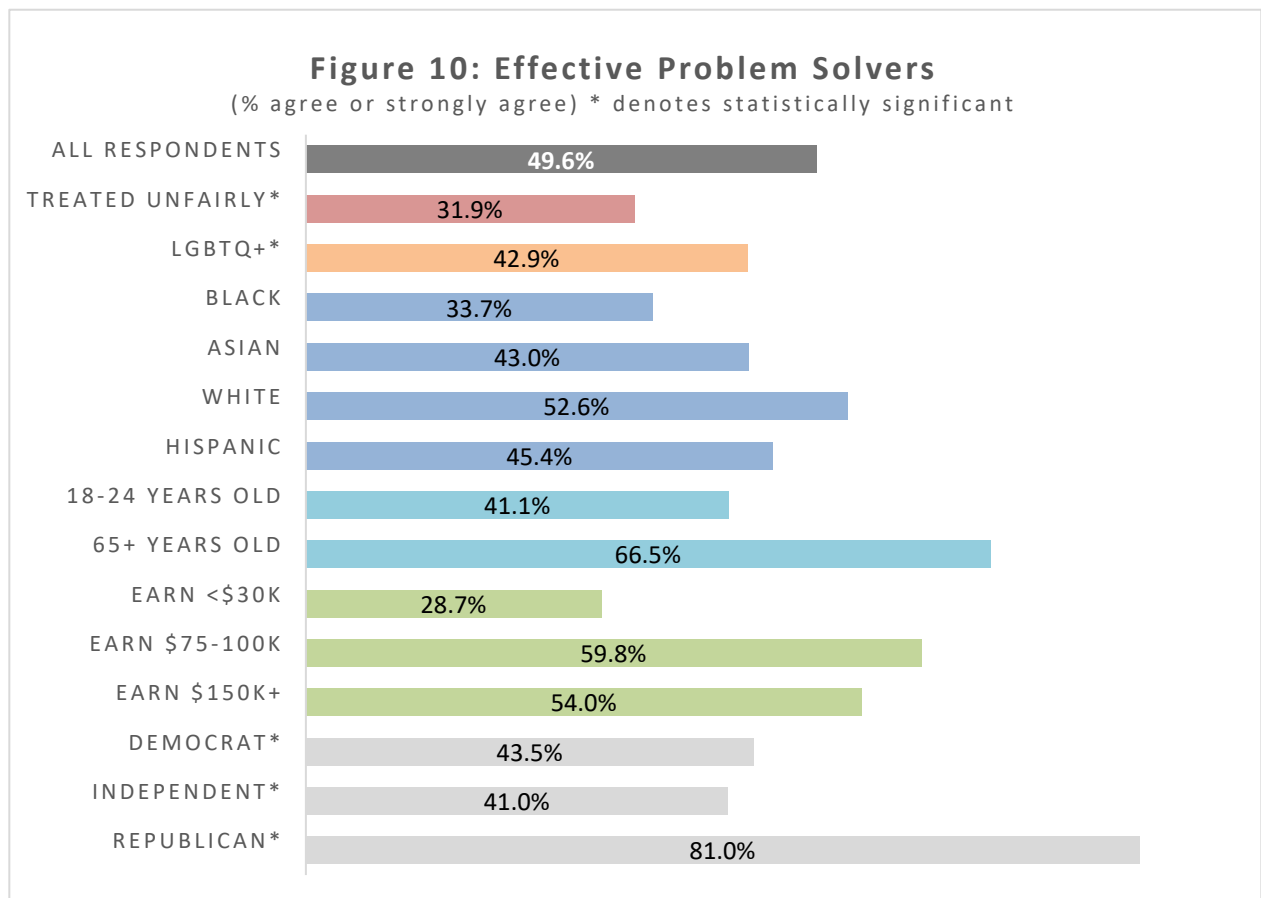


⁹ All questions were rated “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree.” Prior to the neighbor questions, respondents were instructed “regardless of what you would do, please respond based on what you think your neighbors would do.”

Effective Problem-Solvers

Nearly half (49.6%) of respondents agreed that police in their neighborhood are “effective in dealing with the problems that really concern people in my neighborhood.” Similar to other questions, about one-third (32.3%) of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed and a minority (18.2%) disagreed.

Most of the same patterns continued. For example, Republicans (81%) agreed in much greater numbers than any other demographic group. Meanwhile, those previously treated unfairly (31.9%), Blacks (33.7%), and LGBTQ+ (42.9%) respondents were least likely to agree that police are effective problem-solvers. In addition to these statistically significant associations, there were regional differences that were noteworthy but did not reach statistical significance. For example, residents of the Central Coast (77.5%) and North San Joaquin Valley (72.6%) regions were much more likely to agree that their police are effective problem solvers while residents of the North Coast (16.9%) region were much less likely to agree. Likewise, urban residents (71.5%) were more likely to agree that police are effective problem solvers while city residents were least likely to agree (43.8%) and most likely to disagree (24.6%).

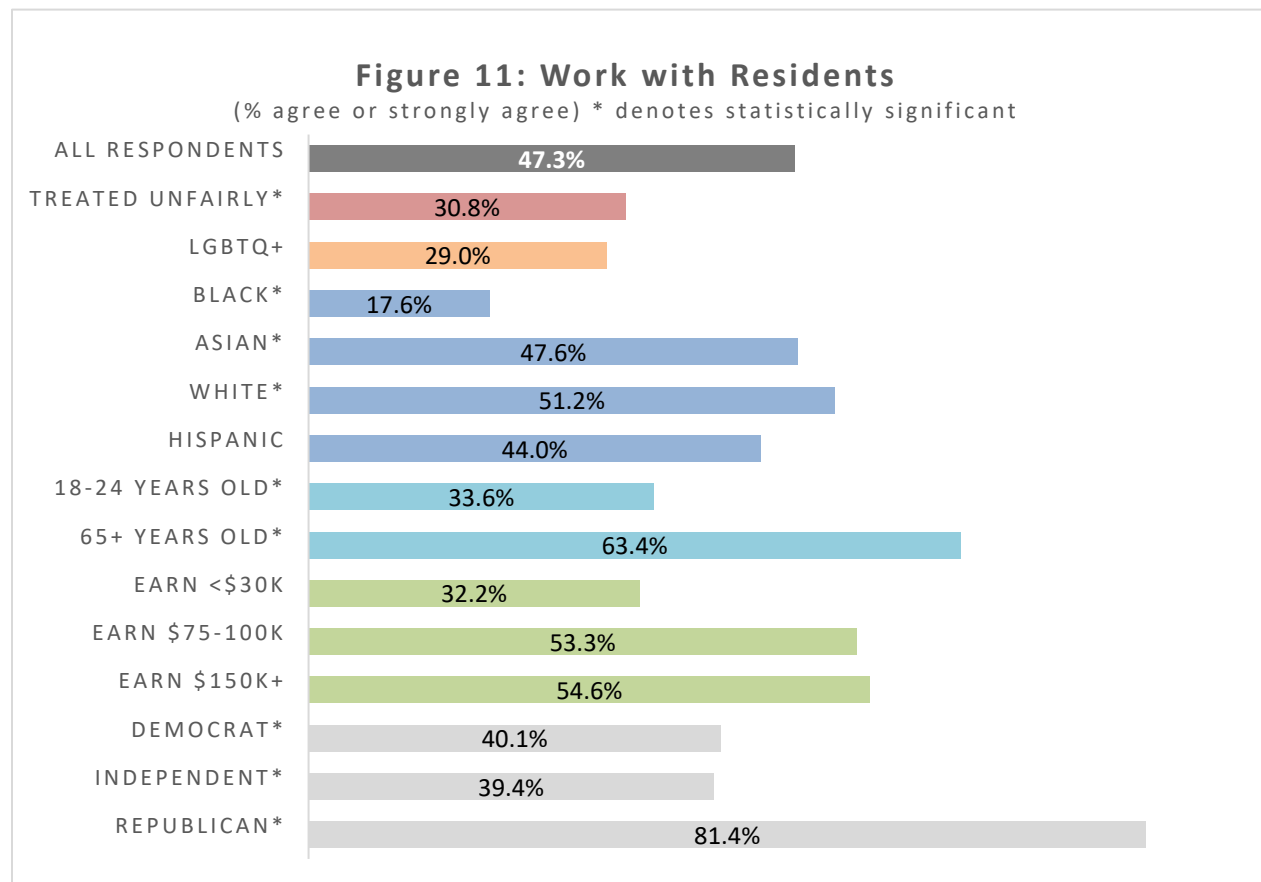


Work with Residents

Almost half (47.3%) of respondents agreed that police in their neighborhood “are doing a good job working together with residents to solve local problems.” Similar to above, one-third (33.5%) of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed and a minority (19.2%) disagreed.

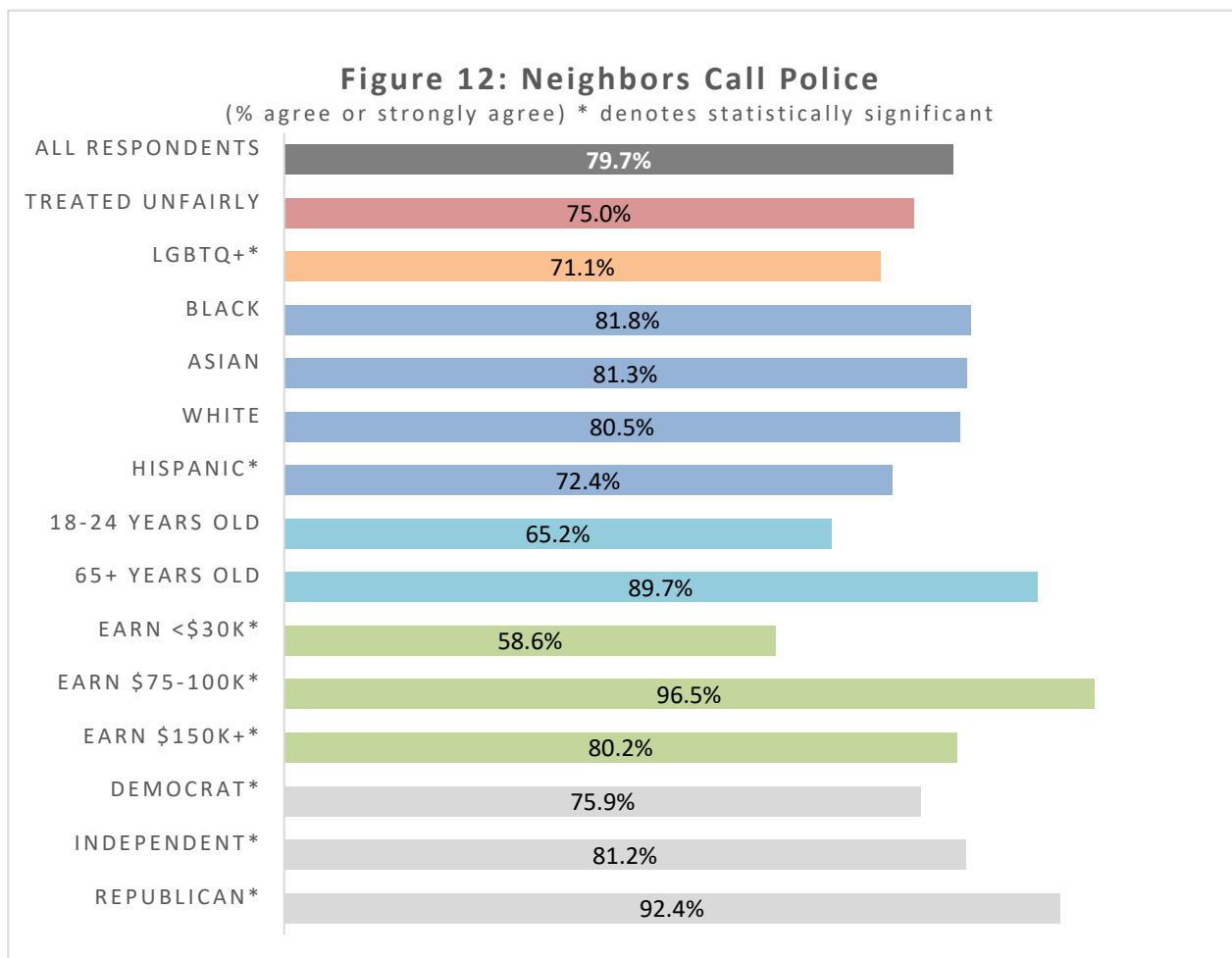
Republicans (81.4%) and older respondents (65+) (63.4%) were statistically more likely to agree that police are doing a good job working with residents. Black respondents (17.6%), those previously treated unfairly (30.8%) and younger respondents (18-24: 33.6%; 35-44: 35.7%); were significantly less likely to agree. Although the associations did not reach statistical significance, rural residents (75.8%) were more likely to agree while LGBTQ+ (29%) respondents and city-dwellers were less likely to agree (39.4%).

Not statistically significant but a potential pattern worth noting is that a large percentage (77.3%) of Central Coast residents agreed that their police are working well with community members while North Coast residents were split (34.7% agreed, 32.2% disagreed, and 33.2% neither agreed or disagreed), as were Los Angeles County residents (39.1% agreed, 31.5% disagreed, and 29.3% neither agreed or disagreed).



Neighbors call police

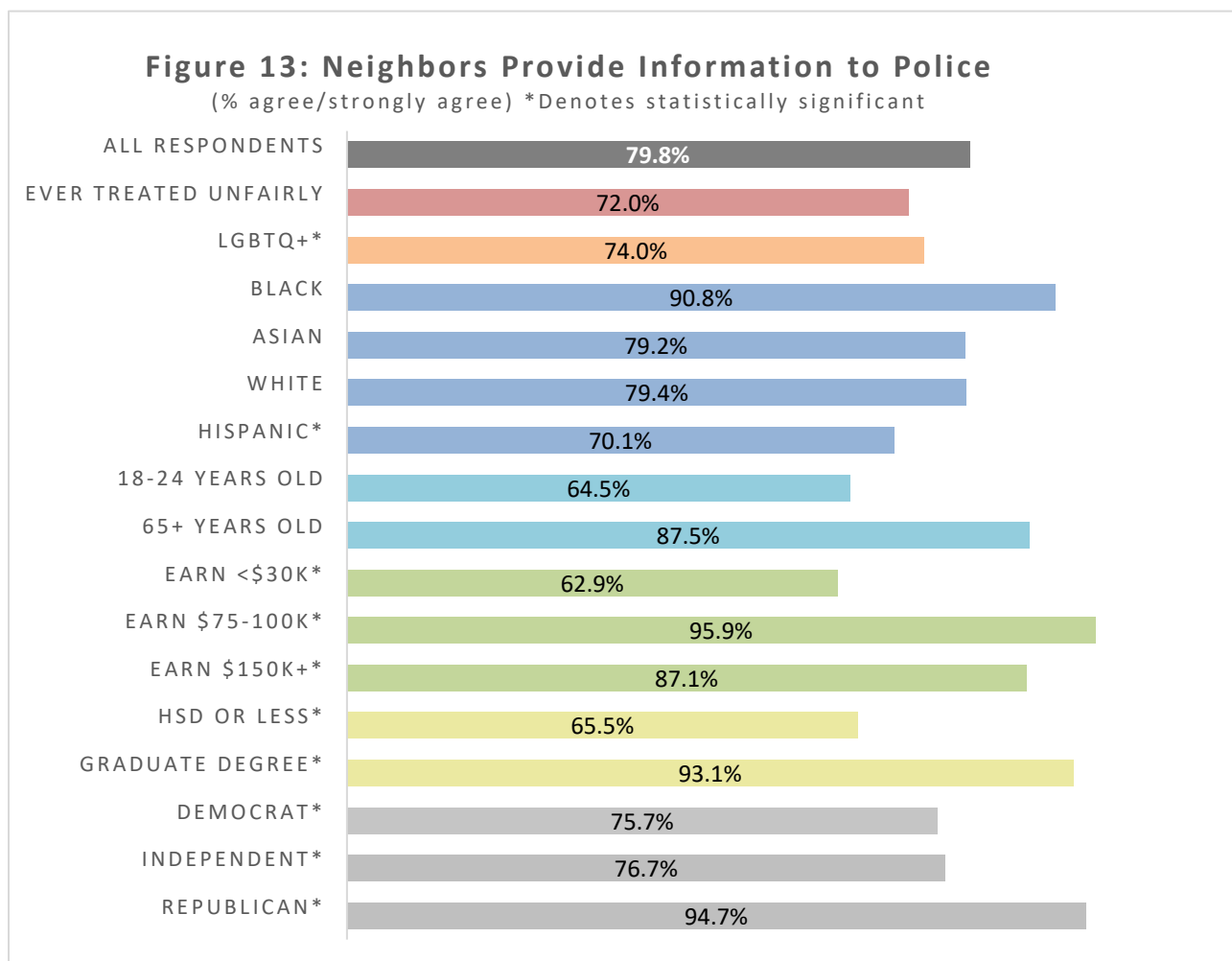
There was wide agreement that most residents would cooperate with police to achieve public safety. In fact, nearly four-fifths (79.7%) of respondents agreed that “people in my neighborhood are likely to call the police to report a crime.” Only 10.9% disagreed and 9.4% were unsure. Again, some groups are more likely to say their neighbors would call the police than others. The groups statistically less likely were: those earning <\$30k/year (58.6%), LGBTQ+ (71.1%), and Hispanics (72.4%). Although the associations did not reach statistical significance, “other race” respondents (56.5%), younger respondents ages 18-24 (65.2%) and 35-44 (66.8%), and residents of South San Joaquin Valley (55.3%) and North Coast (69.8%) were less likely to say neighbors would call police.



Neighbors provide information

Most (79.8%) respondents stated their neighbors would “provide information to police to help find a suspected criminal.” Only 6.2% disagreed and 14.0% were undecided.

The groups statistically least likely to say their neighbors would provide information to the police were: those earning <\$30k/year (62.9%), those with a HSD or less (66.5%), residents of South San Joaquin Valley (54.7%) and Los Angeles County (66.9%), Hispanics (70.1%), and LGBTQ+ (74.0%). Interestingly, in most cases a higher percentage of respondents believed their neighbors would provide information to police to catch a suspected criminal than thought their neighbors would call the police to report a crime.



Use of Force

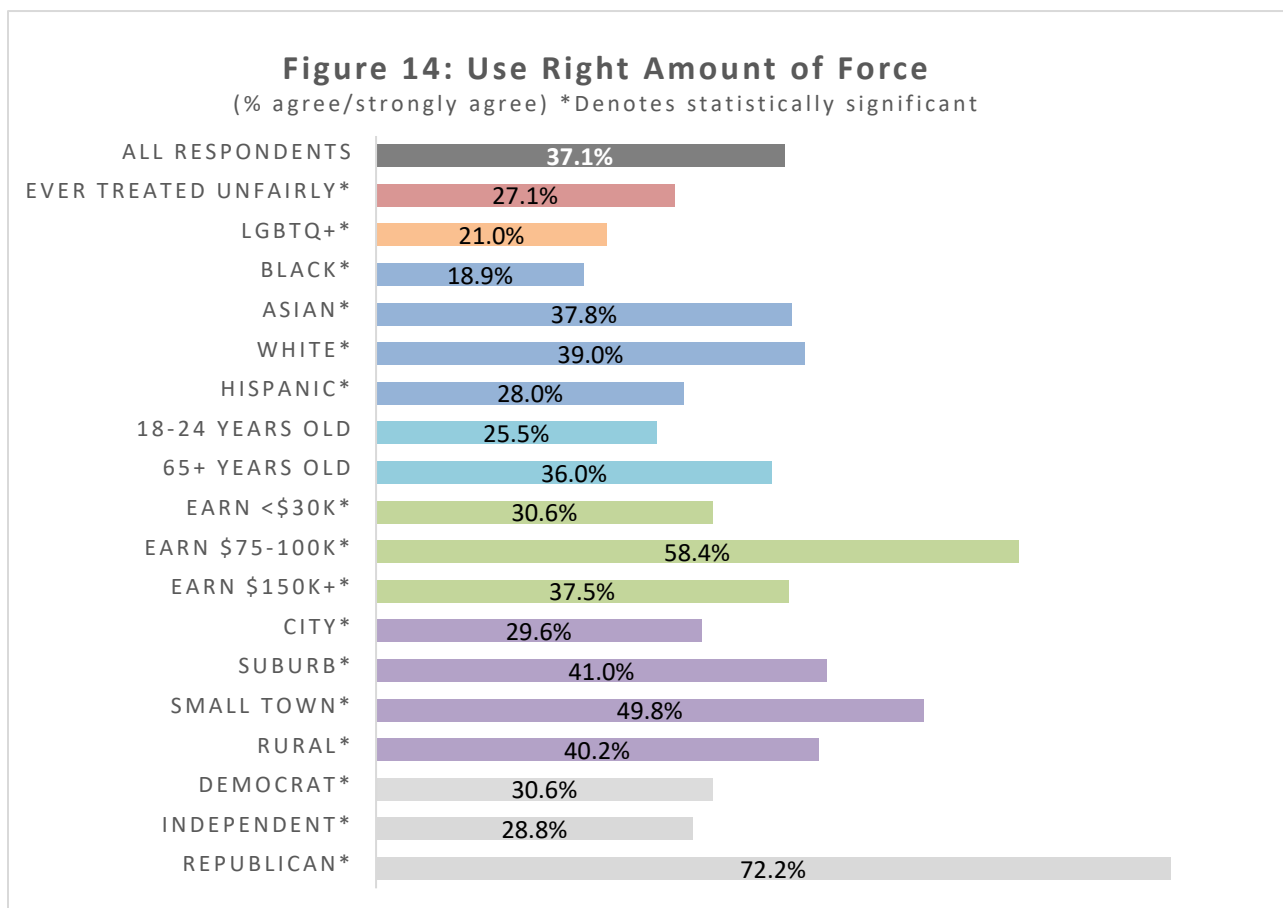
As the summer 2020 protests demonstrated, police use of force is a very important issue to the public. Inappropriate police use of force, as judged by the public, can result in a crisis of legitimacy not only for the agency judged to have misused force but for the profession as a whole. Two questions on the survey addressed this issue:

- “In general, the police in my neighborhood use the right amount of force for each situation.”
- “Do you think the deaths of Black Americans during encounters with police in recent years are isolated incidents or signs of a broader problem?”

Use Appropriate Amount of Force

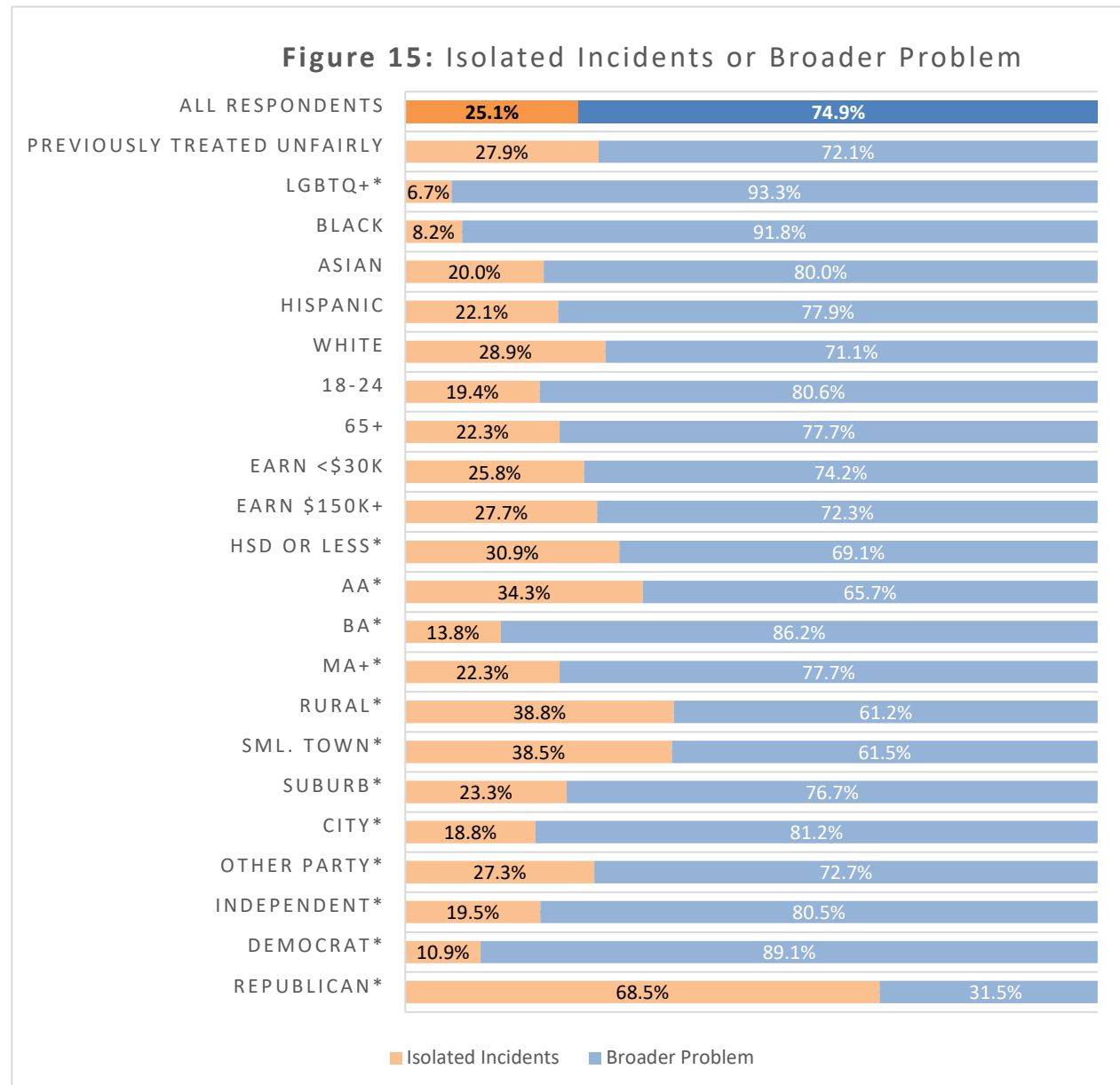
Most respondents (47.4%) were unsure whether police in their neighborhood “use the right amount of force for each situation.” A little more than one-third (37.1%) agreed that officers use the right amount of force and 15.6% disagreed.

The groups statistically less likely to think that their local police use the right amount of force are: Blacks (18.9%), Hispanics (28%), LGBTQ+ (21%), and those treated unfairly (27.1%). Although it did not reach statistical significance, 18-24 years old (25.5%) were much less likely to agree.



Isolated Incidents or Broader Problem

There was wide agreement among the public that the deaths of Black Americans at the hands of police are signs of a broader problem, not isolated incidents. In fact, three-quarters (74.9%) of respondents stated that the recent deaths are signs of a broader problem while only 25.1% stated they are isolated incidents.



The following groups are most likely to see the recent deaths of Black Americans at the hands of police as signs of a broader problem: LGBTQ+ (93.3%), Democrats (89.1%), those with a bachelor's degree (86.2%), residents of the North San Joaquin Valley (97.7%) and Los Angeles County (86.9%), and city-dwellers (81.2%). Although not statistically significant, Blacks (91.8%) and "other race" respondents (89.2%) also see the deaths as signs of a broader problem.

The following groups were significantly likely to view the recent deaths of Black Americans at the hands of police as isolated incidents: Republicans (68.5%) and Inland Empire residents (53.6%).

Interestingly, there were no statistically significant differences in how Hispanics or those previously treated unfairly by police viewed the issue. The differences between respondents of different races, ages, and income levels did not reach statistical significance.

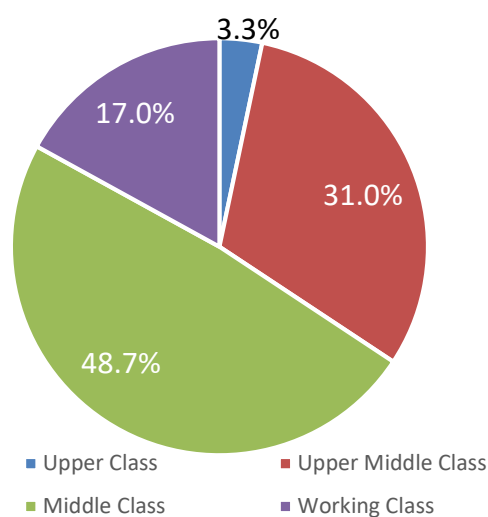
Social Status

Respondents were asked to classify the job of police officer. Most respondents classified it as a “middle class” job (48.7%) or an “upper-middle class” job (31.0%). A minority of respondents classified it as a “working class” job (17.0%) or an “upper class” job (3.3%).

There was little variation by group identity or previous experience with police. However, although not statistically significant, most Inland Empire residents (41.4%) classified the job of police officer as “working class. This is much higher than other regions and the sample overall. It is interesting because Inland Empire residents have highly favorable views of police, despite not seeing officers as professionals.

Neighboring Orange County and San Diego/Imperial Counties also have higher percentages of respondents classifying the job as working class (26.0% and 27.8% respectively). Meanwhile, Orange County also has the highest percent of respondents classifying the job as upper class (8.3%) This question provides us insight into how the public sees officers and the profession. It is an interesting question given the fact that California officers tend to be better educated and better paid than most officers across the country and because the nature of policing and officer salaries differ quite a bit throughout the state.

Figure 16: Social Status of Police Officers

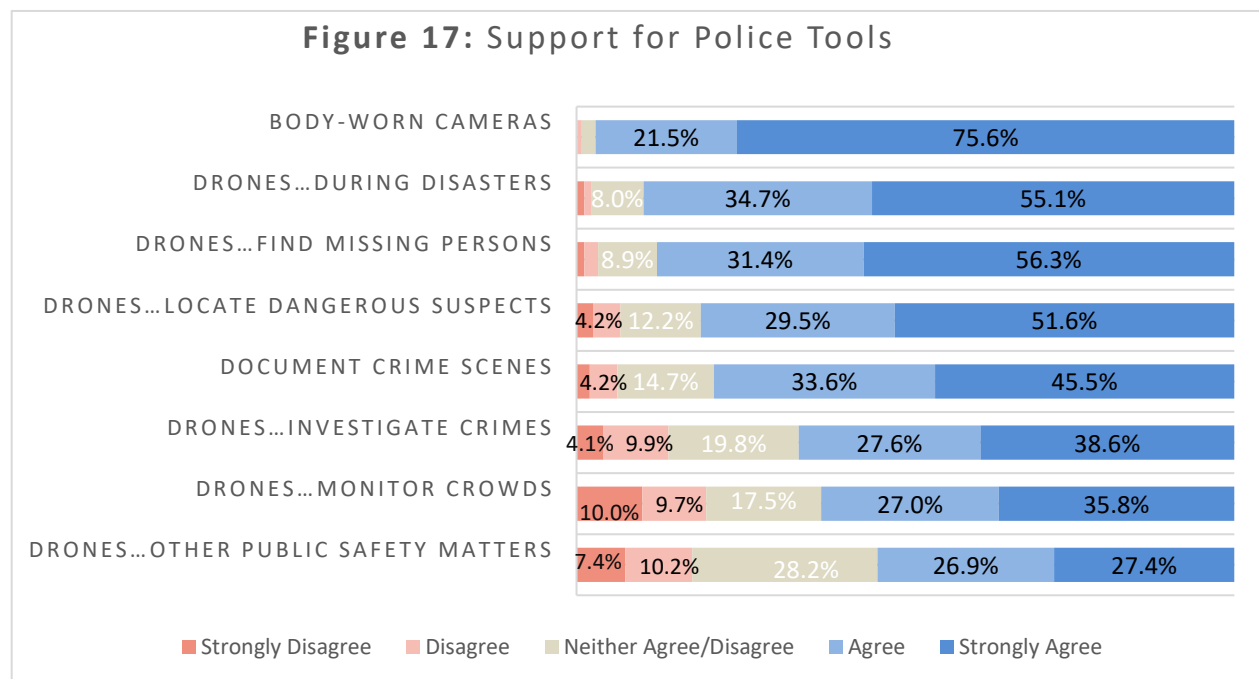


Public Support for Police Tools

The pursuit of public safety requires balancing the desire to catch dangerous criminals against the need to protect citizens' due process rights, including the right to privacy. For this reason, tools used by law enforcement are sometimes controversial in the public's eyes. To understand Californians' views toward the use of emerging technology by law enforcement, respondents were asked whether they support or oppose the use of body worn cameras and drones by law enforcement agencies.

Despite the public's ambiguous perceptions of law enforcement, there is wide consensus and strong support for use of body worn cameras as well as the use of drones during disasters, to locate missing persons or dangerous suspects, and to document crime scenes. A majority of respondents also support the use of drones to investigate crimes, monitor crowds during major public events, or for other public safety purposes. Data tables are located in Appendices A-K.

Figure 17: Support for Police Tools



Body Worn Cameras

There was near unanimous (97.1%) support for the “use of body worn cameras by my local police department.” The groups statistically less likely to support the use of body worn cameras by police were: Independents (92.7%) and those previously treated unfairly by police (96.2%).

Drones: Disasters

There was also strong support (89.8%) for the “use of drones by my local police department during disasters (fire, earthquake, terrorism, or other mass causality incident).” The only group that was statistically less likely to support the use of drones during disasters was individuals who had been treated unfairly by police (82.9%). LGBTQ+ (79.6%) and residents of Orange County (81.0%) and Los Angeles County (82.9%) also had lower levels of support, though the associations did not reach statistical significance.

Drones: Missing People

There was also strong support (87.7%) for the “use of drones by my local police department to find missing children and adults.” The groups statistically less likely to support the use of drones to locate missing persons were: LGBTQ+ (85.3%), respondents with a bachelor’s degree (82.3%) or graduate degree (82.2%), and respondents earning \$30-50k per year (82.6%). Although not statistically significant, Los Angeles County residents (81.1%) were also less likely to support the use of drones for this purpose. The groups statistically more likely to support the use of drones for locating missing persons were: Republicans (98.9%), residents of Orange County (98.1%) and North San Joaquin Valley (97.2%), and those with an associate’s degree (96.1%).

Drones: Locate Dangerous Suspects

There was also fairly strong support (81.1%) for the “use of drones by my local police department to locate dangerous suspects.” The groups statistically less likely to support the use of drones for this purpose were: North Coast residents (58.7%), LGBTQ+ (57.6%), respondents previously treated unfairly by police (72.1%), those earning \$30-50k per year (73.5%), small town residents (74.1%), and respondents aged 25-34 years old (74.2%). Although not statistically significant, Blacks (63.1%) and those with a graduate degree (72.7%) were less likely to support the use of drones to locate dangerous suspects. The groups statistically more likely to support the use of drones for this purpose were: Republicans (98.5%) South San Joaquin Valley residents (94.7%), and suburban residents (91%).

Drones: Document Crime Scenes

There was also fairly strong support (79.1%) for the “use of drones by my local police department to document crime scenes.” The groups statistically less likely to support the use of drones for this purpose were: LGBTQ+ (68.3%), “other” political party respondents (70.9%), and small-town residents (69.8%). Although not statistically significant, those earning \$30-50k per year (71.7%)

and residents of the North Coast (52.6%) and North San Joaquin Valley (55.7%) were less likely to support the use of drones to document crime scenes. The only group that was statistically more likely to support the use of drones to document crime scenes was Republicans (95.6%). South San Joaquin Valley residents are also highly supportive (92.2%), but it did not reach statistical significance.

Drones: Investigate Crimes

About two-thirds (66.2%) of respondents support the “use of drones by my local police department to investigate crimes.” The groups statistically least likely to support the use of drones for this purpose were: residents of the North Coast (22.8%) and North San Joaquin Valley (49.3%), “other” political party respondents (53.3%), those previously treated unfairly by police (55.1%), and respondents with “some college” (58.0%). The only group that was statistically more likely to support the use of drones to investigate crimes was Republicans (92.4%).

Drones: Monitor Crowds during Major Public Events

A little less than two-thirds (62.8%) of respondents support the “use of drones by my local police department to monitor crowds during major public events.” The groups statistically least likely to support the use of drones for this purpose were: LGBTQ+ (43.1%), those earning \$30-50k per year (53.6%), Whites (58.3%), and those previously treated unfairly (59.2%). The groups most likely to support the use of drones for this purpose were: Republicans (86.2%), those who identify as “other” race (78.6%) or Asian (76.8%), and those earning \$75-100k/annually (73.3%). Although not statistically significant, only one-third (34.7%) of North Coast residents support drones for this purpose in comparison to nearly three-quarters (72.7%) of Bay Area residents.

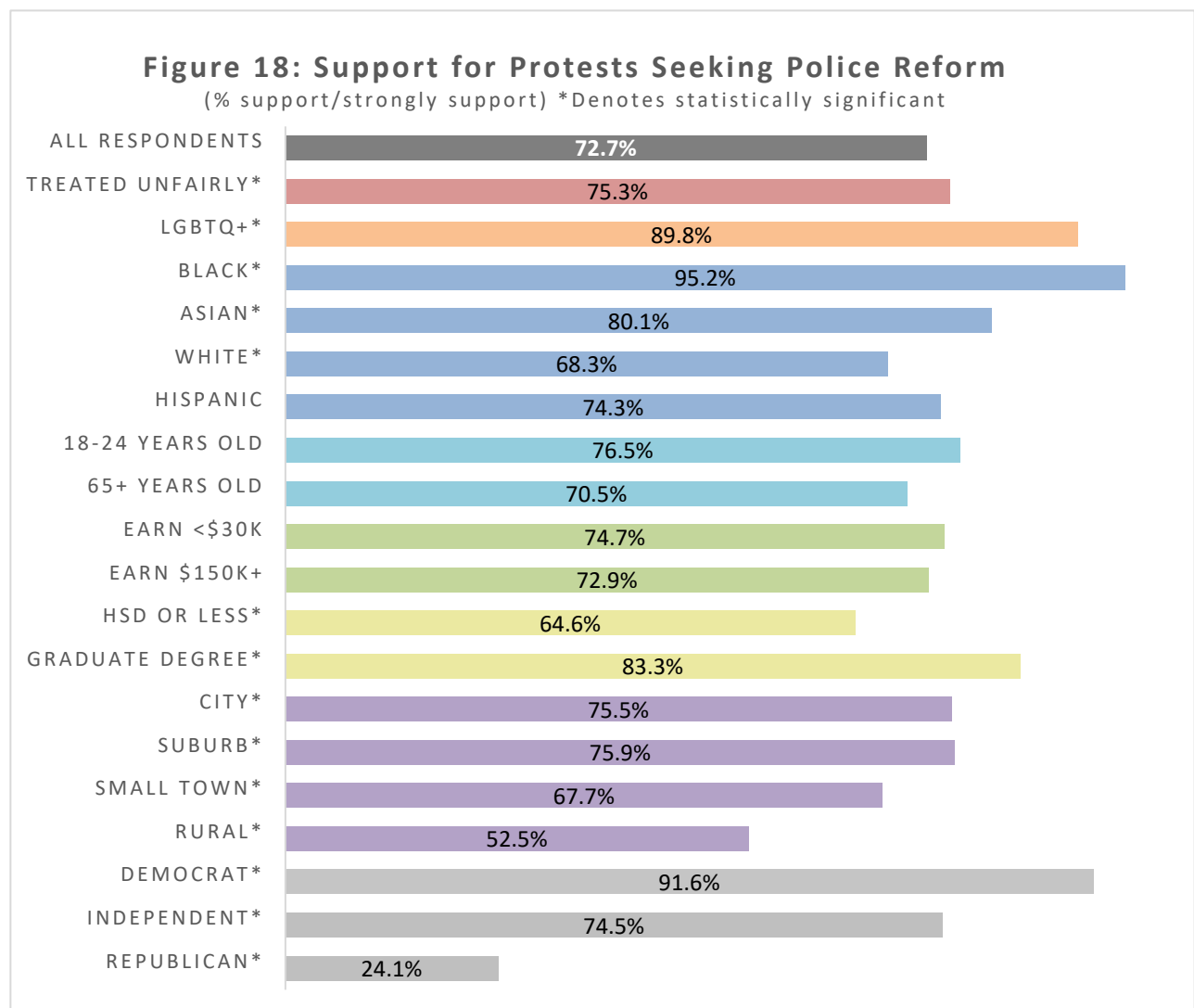
Drones: Other Public Safety

A slight majority (54.3%) of respondents support the “use of drones by my local police department for other public safety matters.” The groups statistically least likely to support the use of drones for a non-specified public safety purpose were: residents of the North Coast (7.7%), South San Joaquin Valley (40.9%), and North San Joaquin Valley (44.5%) regions, and Independents (45.2%). The groups statistically more likely to support the use of drones for another public safety purpose were: Republicans (80.5%) and those living in the San Diego-Imperial Counties region (68.7%). Although not statistically significant, LGBTQ+ (34.6%) and respondents aged 35-44 (39.8%) were less likely to support drones for another purpose while older respondents (65+) were more likely to support drones for another purpose (65.3%).

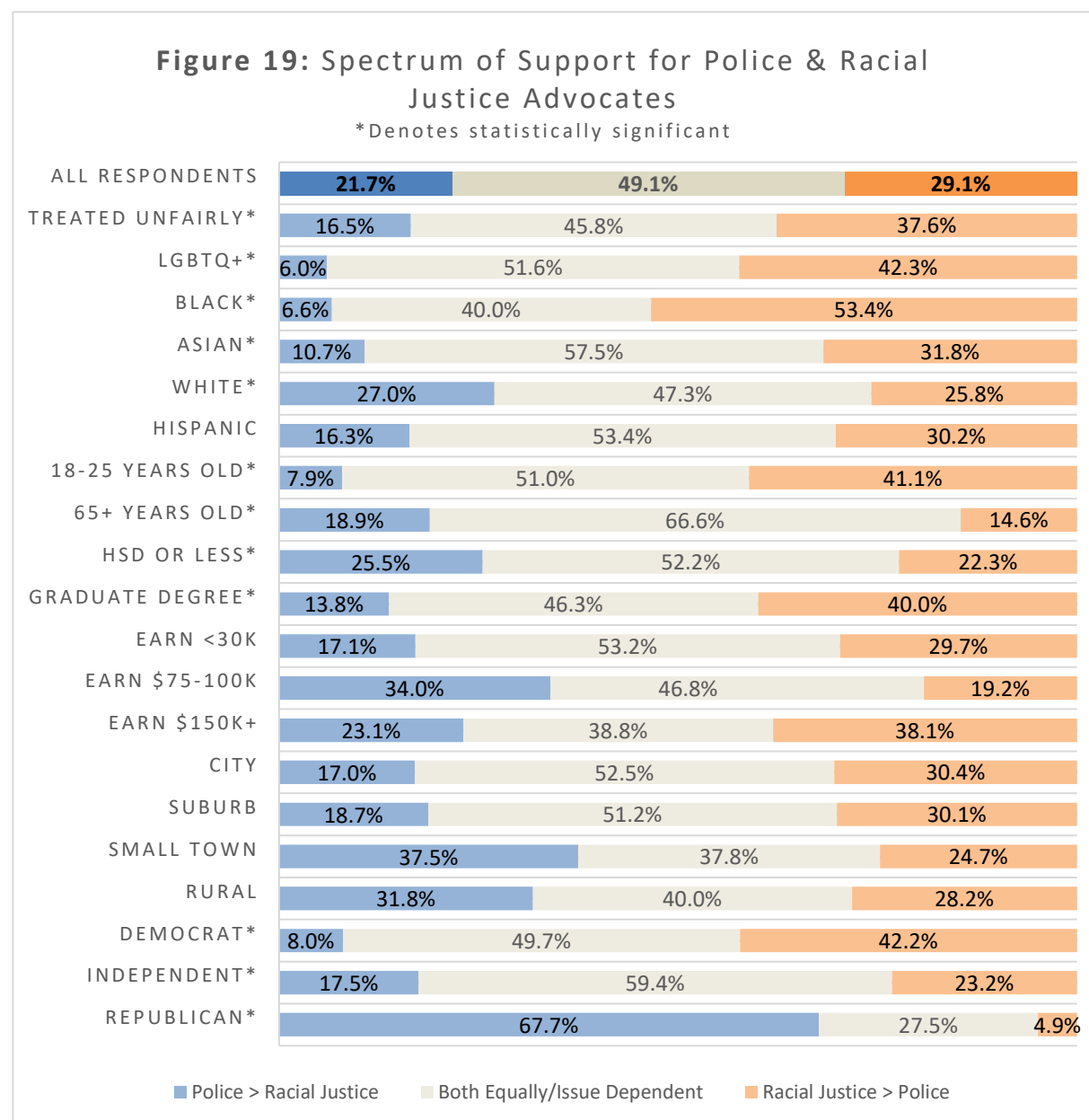
Support for Protests and Police Reform

Survey respondents were asked whether, and how strongly, they support or oppose a variety of police reforms as well as the summer 2020 protests seeking policing reform. They were also asked whether they believed their neighbors would protest “against police brutality” or “for racial justice.” Responses reveal that there is wide support for the protests seeking police reform and that most individuals see themselves as supporting both police and racial justice advocates, rather than one or the other. Views were impacted by respondents’ socio-demographic characteristics as described below. Data tables are available in Appendices A-K.

Protests/Calls for police reform



Almost three-quarters (72.7%) of respondents said they support “the current protests seeking police reform” (see Figure 18)¹⁰. Only two-fifths thought their neighbors were likely to protest against police brutality (41.4%) or for racial justice (42.5%). When asked about their personal stance, about half (49.1%) said they support police and racial justice advocates equally or that their support is dependent on the specific issue while 29.1% said they support racial justice advocates more than police and 21.7% said they support police more than racial justice advocates (see Figure 19). A small minority said they fully support one group or the other; 9.0% fully support racial justice advocates and 10.3% fully support police.



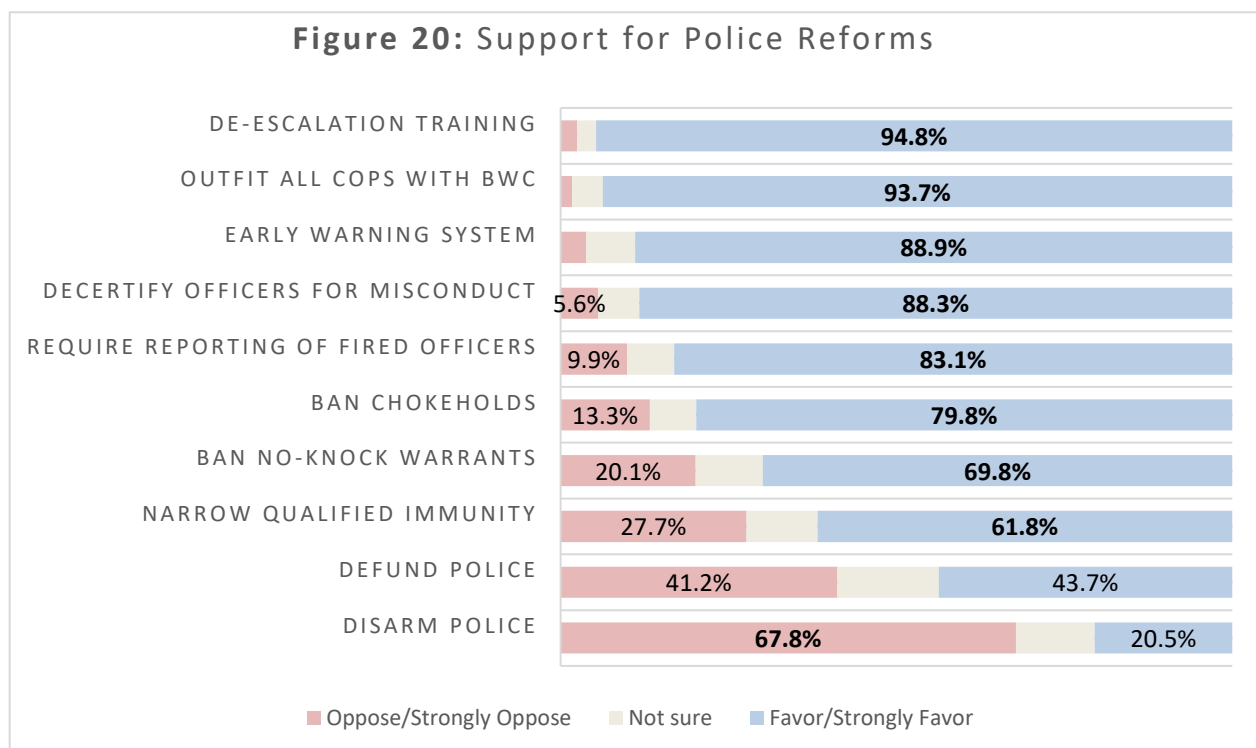
¹⁰ Options: “strongly support, much reform is needed,” “somewhat support, reform is needed,” “neutral, I’m not sure if reform is needed,” “somewhat oppose, I do not think reform is needed,” & “strongly oppose, reform is not needed.”

Many factors significantly influenced individuals’ views about the protests and whether police reform is needed but the most consistent predictors were political party and where one lives. For example, Republicans and residents of Orange County, Superior California, and the Inland Empire were much more likely to oppose the protests and to believe that reform is not needed. Conversely, Democrats and residents of San Diego/Imperial Counties, South San Joaquin Valley and the Bay Area were much more likely to support the protests and to believe that reform is needed.

Police Reforms

Respondents were told “these are some things that have been proposed to reduce deadly force encounters with police” and asked to indicate whether they favor or oppose each reform, and how strongly¹¹.

As indicated by Figure 20, there was significant support for most reforms. The reforms with the greatest support were: de-escalation training (94.8%), providing body-worn cameras to all officers (93.7%), use of early warning systems (88.9%), decertifying officers for misconduct (88.3%), and banning chokeholds (79.8%). A majority of respondents also supported banning no-knock warrants (61.8%) and narrowing qualified immunity (61.8%). Defunding police to increase funding to other social services was not popular, with near equal amounts of respondents supporting and opposing it (43.7% and 41.2% respectively). Disarming the police was highly unpopular, with two-thirds (67.8%) of respondents opposing the idea.



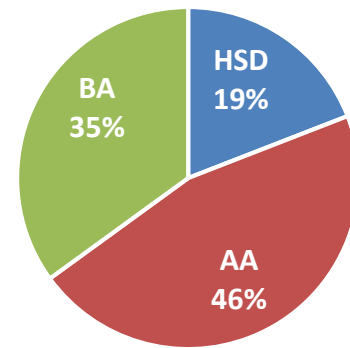
¹¹ Answer choices were: “strongly favor,” “favor,” “oppose,” “strongly oppose,” and “not sure.”

Education

Increasing the minimum education requirement to become a police officer has been proposed as a method to increase police professionalism and reduce violence by officers. Current state law requires recruits to have a high school diploma or GED, though some departments require more education. Respondents were asked “In addition to completing a basic police academy, should police officers be required to earn a college degree?”¹².

The vast majority (81%) of respondents believe that police officers should have more than a high school diploma to be hired. More than a third (35%) believe the minimum education standard should be a 4-year degree while 46% believe a 2-year degree is sufficient. Groups that statistically prefer requiring a bachelor’s degree include: previously treated unfairly (44.9%), Asians (49.9%), and respondents with a bachelor’s degree (42.5%) or graduate degree (50.5%). In addition to these groups that reached statistical significance, the following groups also preferred a bachelor’s degree: LGBTQ+ (45.4%), those who earn less than \$30k/year (44.9%), 25-34-year-old respondents (40.9%), and residents of the S. San Joaquin Valley (45.9%) or North Coast (41.0%). Very few Blacks (6.5%) and no “other” race respondents (0.0%) thought a high school diploma is sufficient. This represents a mix of groups least likely to trust police as well as groups that place a high value on education.

Figure 21: Education to become police officer



De-escalation Training

The reform with the most public support (94.8%) was providing “more extensive de-escalation training for police officers.” The groups that were statistically more likely to favor this strategy were: those who earn \$75-100k/year (99.1%); Hispanics (99.1%); Blacks (98.4%) and Asians (97.5%); those living in a suburb (97.8%) and/or in the North Coast (100%), S. San Joaquin Valley (99%), N. San Joaquin Valley (98.9%), Los Angeles or the Inland Empire (98.8%); and Independents (98.1%), Democrats (98.4%), and “other” political party (99.4%). The groups statistically less likely to support this reform were: Republicans (76.8%) and those living in a rural area (74.5%).

Outfit all police with Body-Worn Cameras

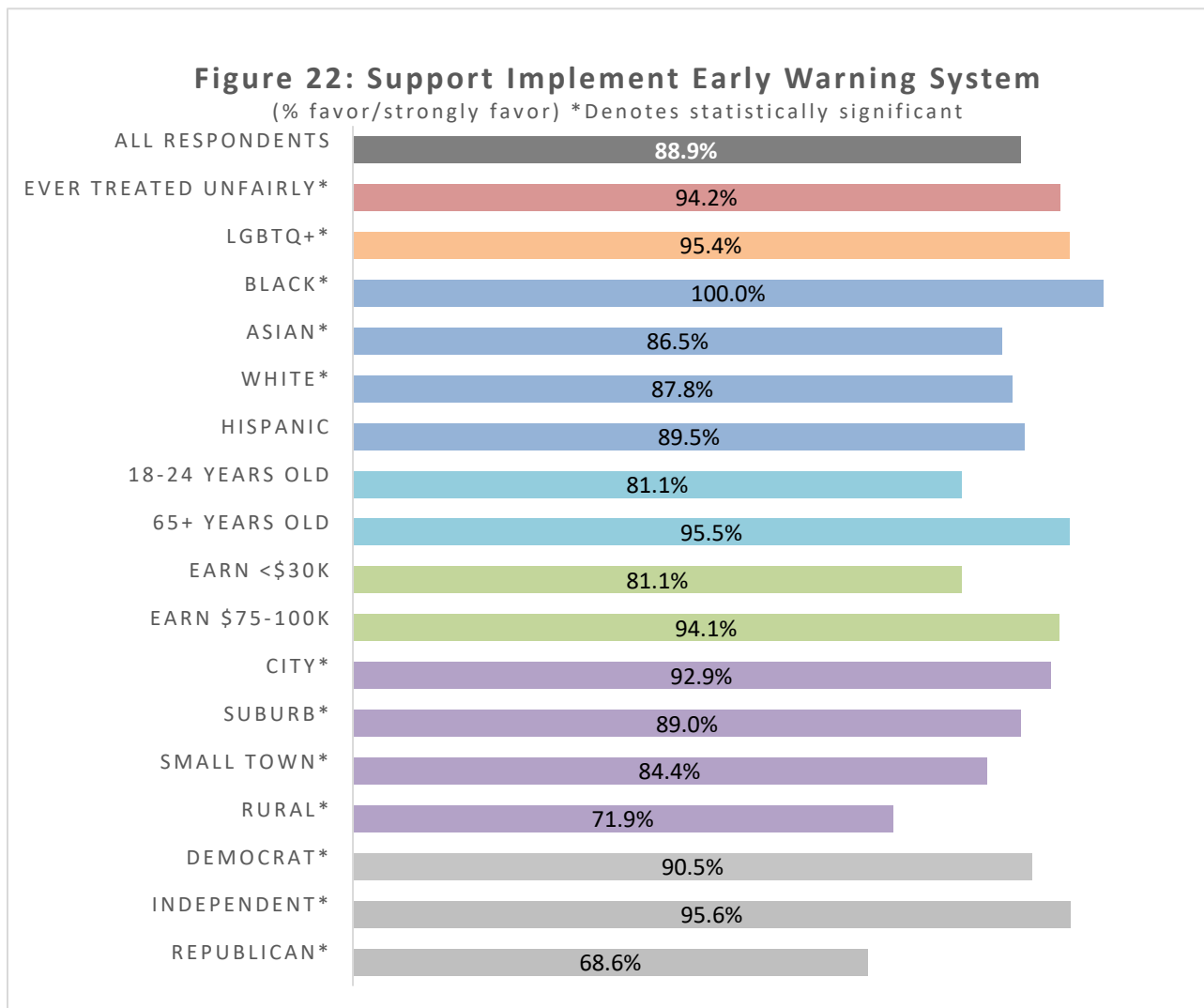
“Outfit all police officers with body worn cameras” also had a very high degree of support (93.7%). Groups that were statistically more likely to favor this strategy: those who earn \$75-100k/year (99.7%), Blacks (99.6%), treated unfairly (97.3%), and LGBTQ+ (97.2%). Groups statistically less likely to favor this strategy were: 18-24-year-old respondents (76.0%) and Asians (85.3%).

¹² The response options were, “yes, an associate’s degree (2 years of college),” “yes, a bachelor’s degree (4 years of college),” and “no, a high school diploma is sufficient to do the job of police officer.”

Use of Early Warning System

Early warning systems are used by law enforcement agencies to identify officers with a higher than expected number of “watch” behaviors, such as complaints, uses of force, and injuries. Research shows that identifying these officers early and providing additional training or mentorship can improve officer behavior and reduce negative outcomes.

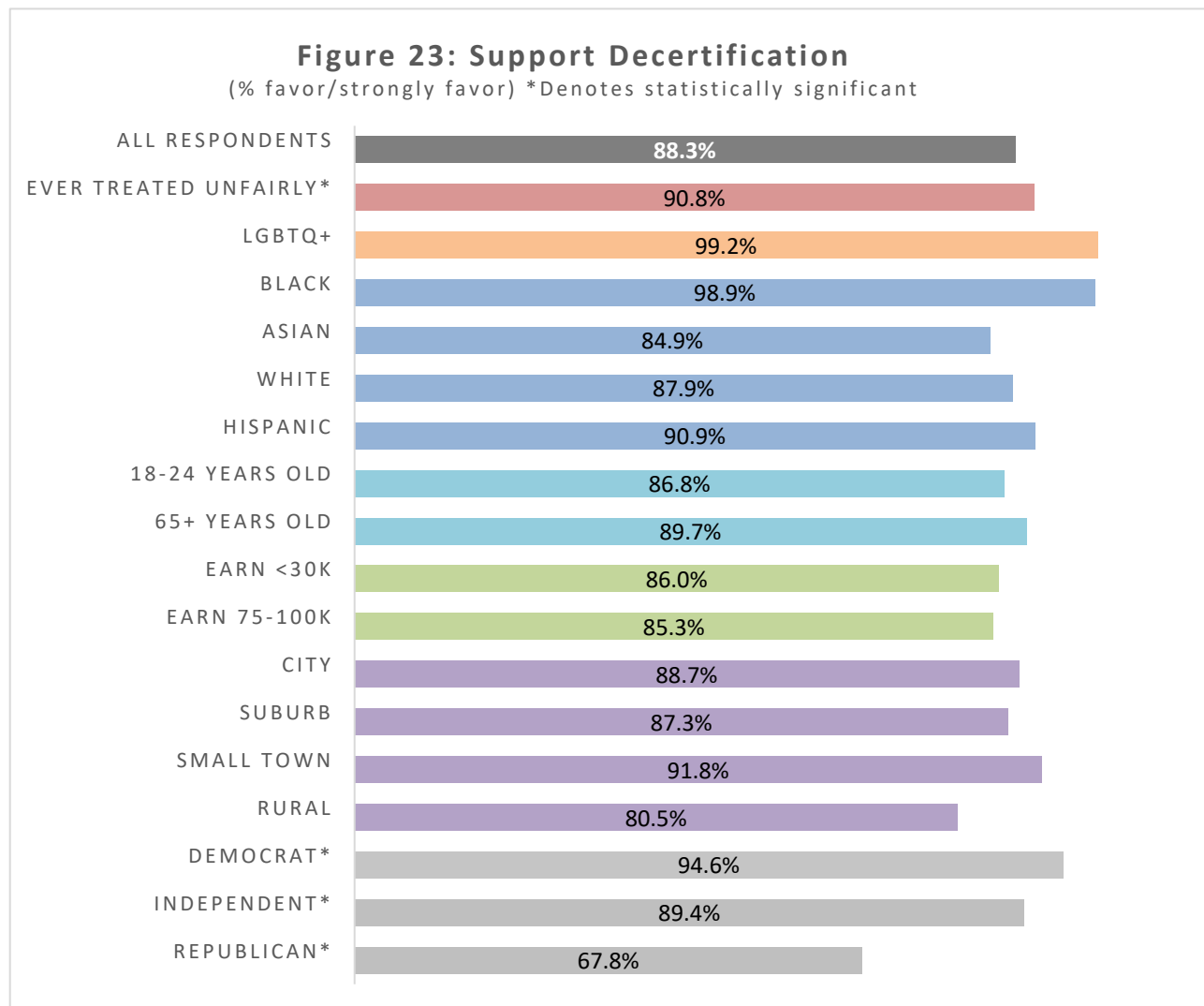
Almost nine in ten respondents (88.9%) support implementing “an early warning system to identify problematic officers.” The groups that were statistically more likely to favor this strategy were: Black and “other race” (100%) respondents; residents of Los Angeles County (94%), the Bay Area (94.4%), and S. San Joaquin Valley (93%); LGBTQ+ (95.4%); those previously treated unfairly (94.2%); and Democrats (95.6%) and “other” political party (96%). The groups statistically less likely to support this reform were: Republicans (68.6%) those living in a rural area (71.9%), and residents of the Central Coast (74.6%) or N. San Joaquin Valley (78.7%) regions.



Decertify Officers for Misbehavior

In most states, officers can be decertified for committing felonies (on or off-duty) as well as a variety of egregious and malicious behaviors while on duty. However, in California, officers can only be decertified if they committed fraud or there was an administrative error during the application process. Currently, California does not decertify officers for any unlawful behavior committed on or off-duty after the person becomes a sworn officer of the law.

A large majority of respondents (88.3%) believe we should “decertify officers for misconduct.”¹³ Democrats (94.6%) was the only group statistically most in favor of this strategy. Although not statistically significant, LGBTQ+ (99.2%) and Blacks (98.9%) were also highly supportive of this reform. The groups statistically least likely to support this reform were: Republicans (67.8%) and those living in a rural area (80.5%).

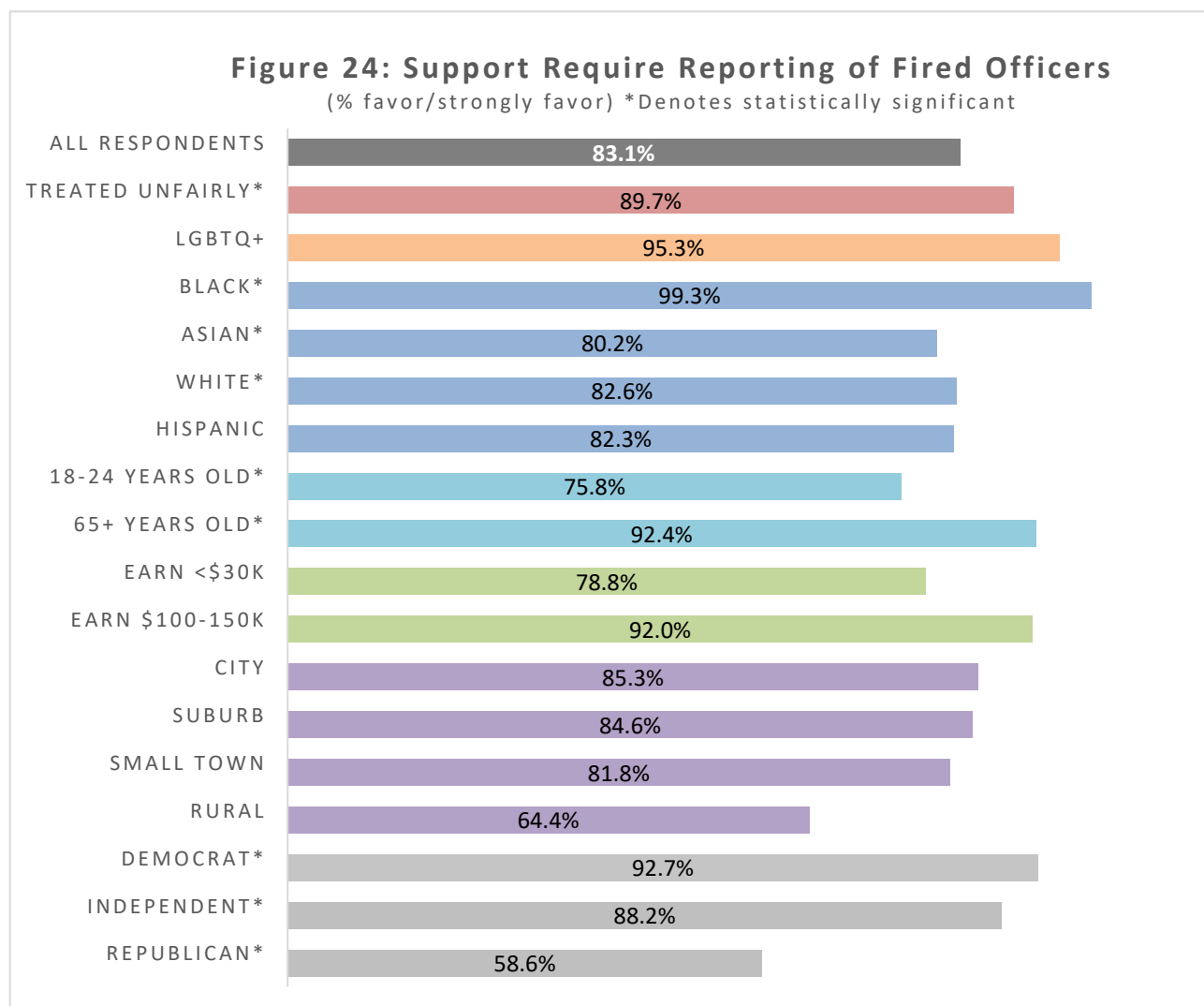


¹³ Decertify was explained in the survey, “decertify means a person can no longer work as a sworn peace officer in CA.”

Require Reporting of Fired Officers to National Database

California is one of only four states that does not report the names of fired or decertified officers to the National Decertification Index (NDI). The purpose of the NDI is to prevent the inter-state transfer of problem officers.

A large majority of respondents (83.1%) support requiring “agencies to report names of fired officers to national database.” The groups that were statistically most likely to favor this strategy were: Blacks (99.3%); respondents aged 65+ (92.4%), those previously treated unfairly (94.2%), and Democrats (92.7%). Although not statistically significant, LGBTQ+ (95.3%) respondents also favored this strategy. Republicans (58.6%) was the only group statistically less likely to support this reform. Other groups that had low levels of support for this reform were: rural residents (64.4%), and Orange County residents (69.7%).



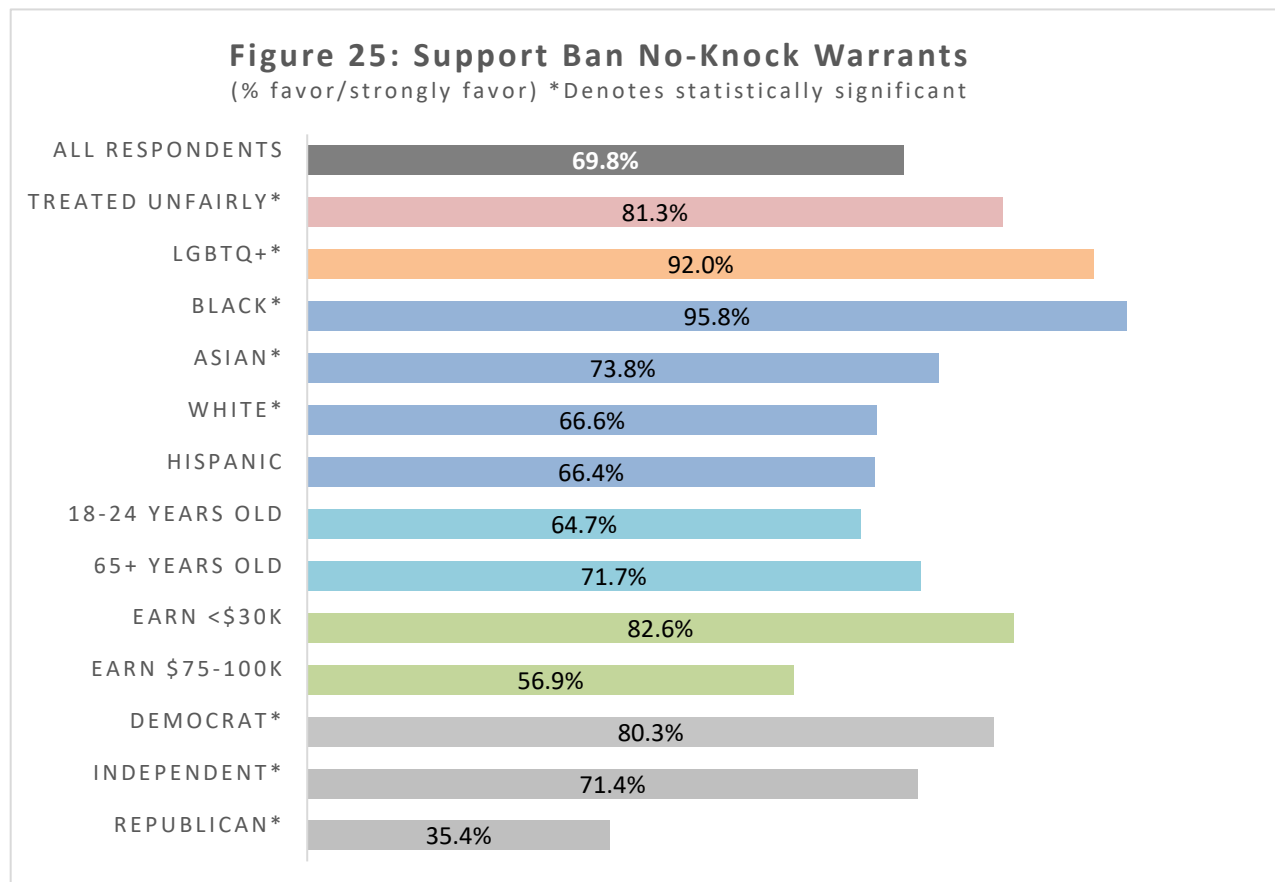
Ban Chokeholds and Carotid Restraints

Carotid restraints are a technique used by officers to subdue combative subjects. This technique, when not practiced properly, can be lethal and has been the cause of death in some high-profile police encounters. On September 30, 2020, Governor Newsom signed AB 1196, which outlawed the use of carotid restraints and chokeholds in California. Almost four in five respondents (79.8%) support banning “the use of chokeholds and carotid holds.”

Ban No-Knock Warrants

A no-knock warrant allows police to enter a dwelling to execute a search without first announcing themselves. It is controversial because numerous innocent civilians have died during the execution of these warrants.

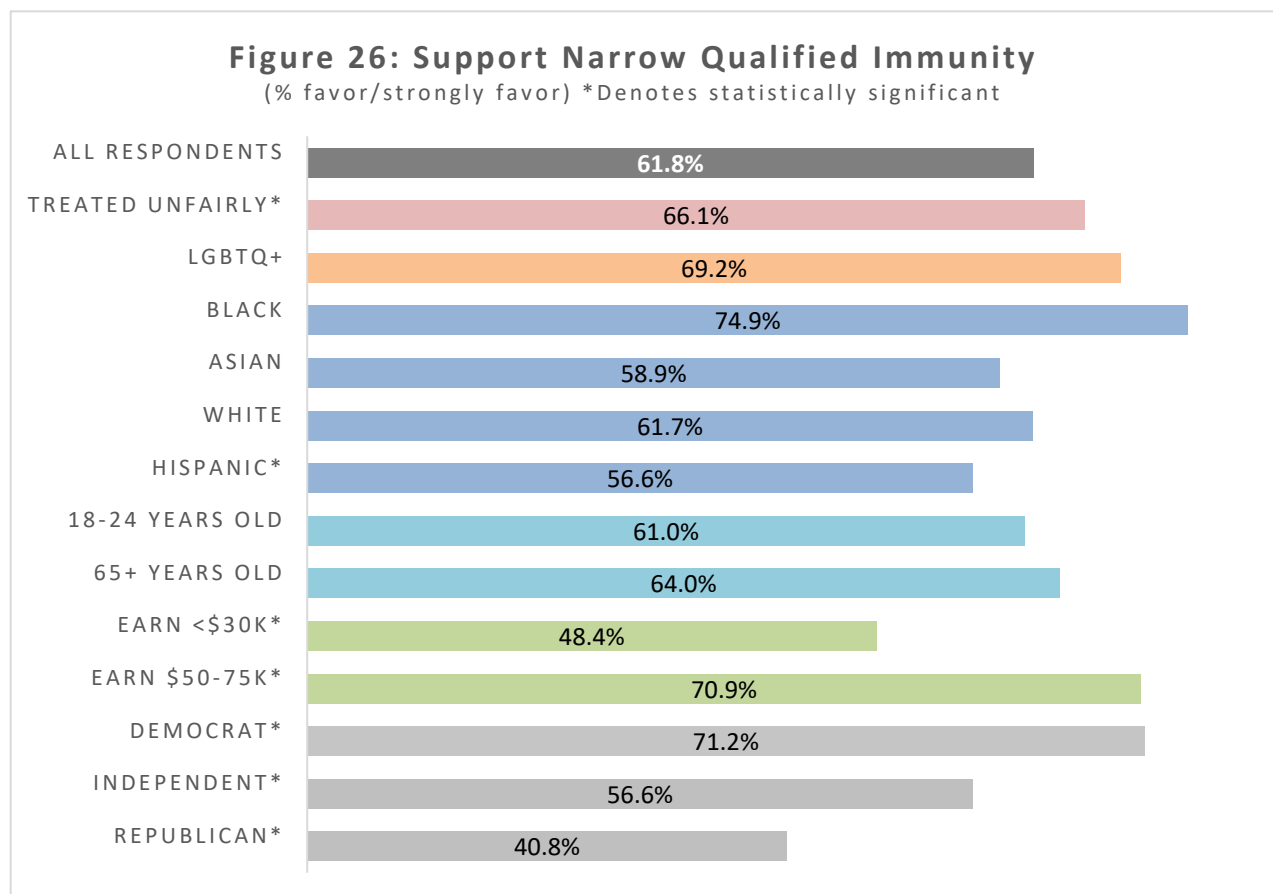
A majority of respondents (69.8%) support banning “the use of no-knock warrants.” The groups statistically most likely to favor this strategy were: Blacks (95.8%); LGBTQ+ (92%); those treated unfairly by police (81.3%), and residents of the North Coast (91.8%) and San Diego regions (86.7%). The groups statistically least likely to support this reform were: Republicans (35.4%) and residents of the Inland Empire (43.9%) and Orange County (50.2%).



Narrow Qualified Immunity

Qualified immunity is a legal principle that provides functional immunity from civil lawsuits to government officials performing discretionary job functions, provided they did not violate a “clearly established statutory or constitutional right of which a reasonable person would have known.” Qualified immunity has been interpreted very broadly by the courts which has allowed some officers to escape accountability and punishment for their egregious behavior.

A majority of respondents (61.8%) support narrowing “the application of qualified immunity.”¹⁴ Groups statistically more likely to favor this strategy were: Democrats (71.2%), treated unfairly (66.1%), and respondents who earn \$50-75k (70.9%). Although not statistically significant, Blacks (74.9%) and LGBTQ+ (69.2%) respondents also supported this reform as did respondents living in the Bay Area (76.0%), North San Joaquin Valley (75.1%), North Coast (73.7%), and San Diego-Imperial (73.4%) regions. The groups statistically less likely to support this reform were: Republicans (40.8%), those who earn less than \$30k/year (48.4%), and Hispanic respondents (56.6%). Though not statistically significant, Residents of the Inland Empire (37.9%) and South San Joaquin Valley (48.6%) regions were not supportive of this reform either.



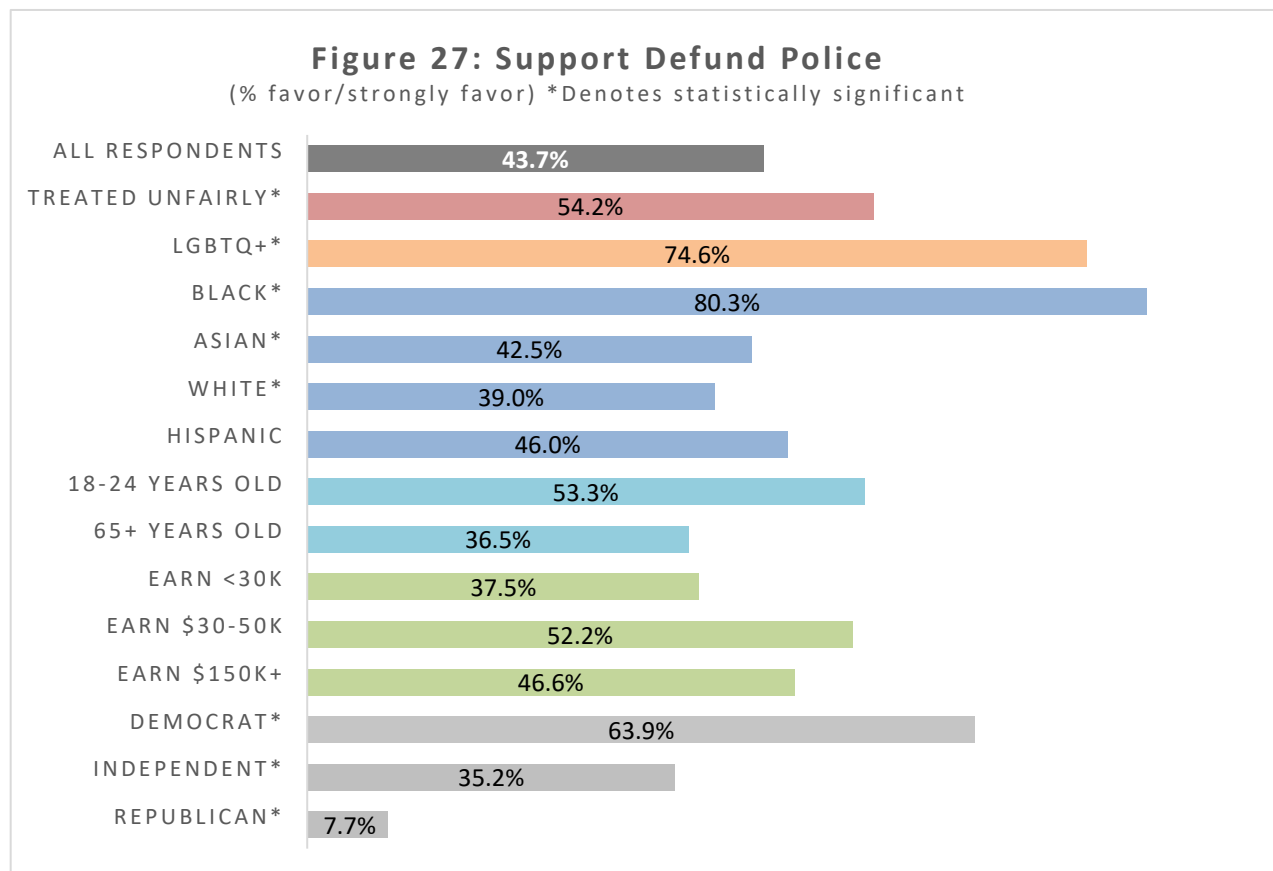
¹⁴ In the survey, it was explained that “Qualified immunity means in most cases police can’t be sued for what they do on the job.”

Defund Police

Defund police is a term that came to prominence during the summer 2020 protests. It is generally understood to mean that reformers want general funds spent on police to be transferred to other social services to address the root causes of the social problems police respond to.

Less than half (43.7%) of respondents favored the proposal to “reduce police budgets in order to increase funding to social services.” The groups statistically more likely to favor this strategy were: Blacks (80.3%); LGBTQ+ (74.6%); Democrats (63.9%), and those treated unfairly by police (54.2%). Other groups with high levels of support that did not reach statistical significance include: those with a graduate degree (58.9%) and those living in Los Angeles County (61.1%) or the Central Coast (51.4%).

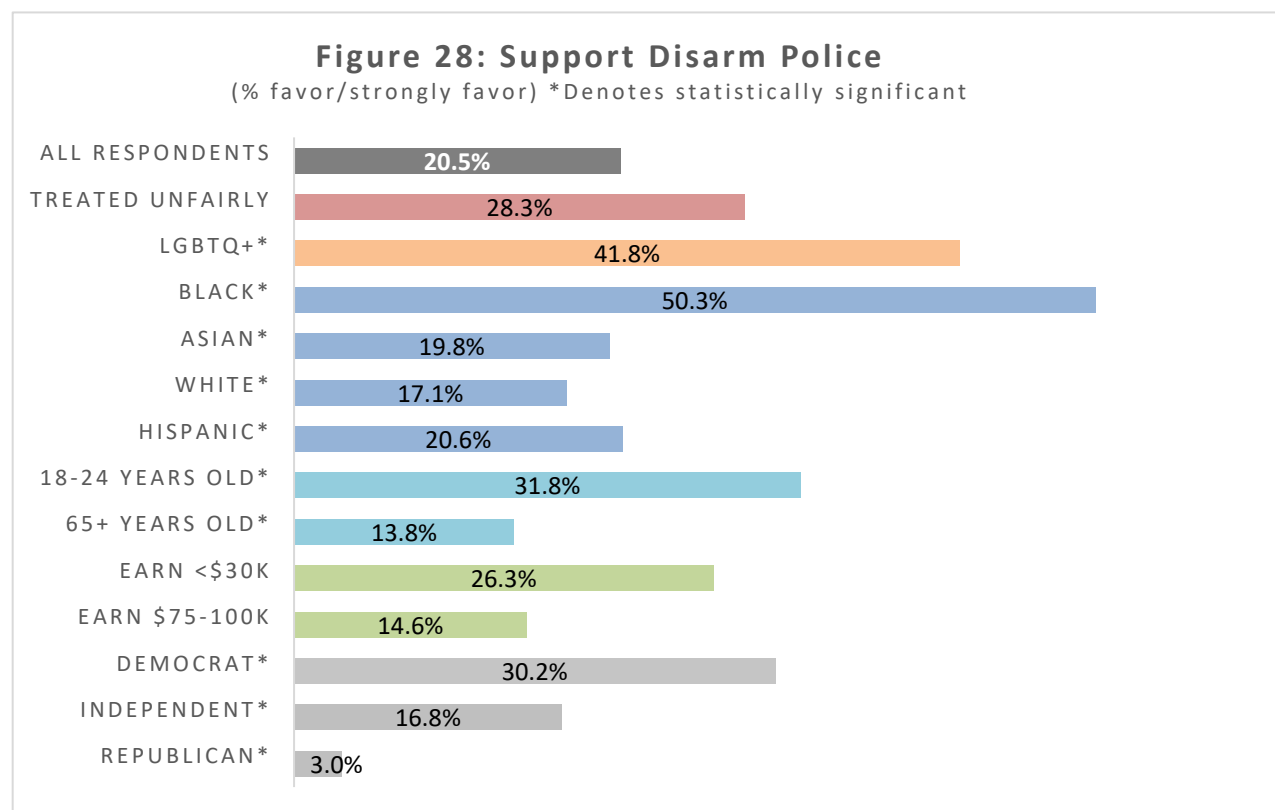
Only Republicans (7.7%) were statistically less likely to support this reform. Although it did not reach statistical significance residents of Orange County (25.2%), the Inland Empire (21.9%), and the South San Joaquin Valley (30.8%) were also not supportive of defunding the police.



Disarm Police

Two-thirds (67.8%) of respondents oppose the idea to “dis-arm the police.” Only one in five (20.5%) support the idea.

The groups statistically more likely to favor this strategy were: Blacks (50.3%); residents of the North Coast (35.8%), LGBTQ+ (41.8%), respondents aged 18-24 (31.8%), and Democrats (30.2%). Although it did not reach statistical significance, those with a graduate degree (34.1%) are also more likely to favor this reform idea. The groups statistically least likely to support this reform were: Republicans (3%), residents of the North San Joaquin Valley (3.1%) and Orange County (12.2%), those with an associate’s degree (10.7%), and respondents aged 65+ (13.8%).



Conclusion

California residents enjoy some of the most professional, highly trained, highly educated, and highly paid police officers in the nation. However, it's not apparent from this study that those things transfer to high levels of public satisfaction and support for police. While, data from other states is needed for comparison and context, this study found that Californians' perceptions of police are lukewarm, they are not highly positive or negative (for most people in most places), though there are some clear exceptions.

There is general consensus that police are respected. However, most respondents are unsure of whether police use the right amount of force and whether they are held accountable when misbehavior occurs. A majority believe that "some" or "most" police are prejudiced against Black or Latinx persons. Nearly one-third of Californians believe they have been treated unfairly by police in the past; and this experience negatively impacts their views of police, whether they think others will cooperate with the police, and their views on proposed reforms. Individuals who reported being treated unfairly in the past are much more supportive of police reforms than are those who did not report previous mistreatment by police.

Californians are highly supportive of calls for police reform, yet the vast majority of individuals are "in the middle" – they see themselves as supporting both police and racial justice advocates, not just one or the other. It was also found that there is much public support for the use of body-worn cameras and drones in policing.

Views of police and needed reforms are primarily influenced by an individual's political party, race, sexual orientation, where they live (geographic region), and whether they have been treated unfairly by police. Other socio-demographic characteristics such as: income, age, education, ethnicity, and gender are less important. The sometimes-significant differences between geographic regions within the state are noteworthy and suggest reforms may be more crucial in some areas than others.

Overall, the survey suggests that there is much work to be done to restore public trust in police throughout California.

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Acknowledgements

This project would not have been possible without a faculty fellowship from the CSU's Social Science Research and Instructional Council (SSRIC). The author would also like to thank the panel of Californians who graciously responded to the survey and shared their personal views.

About the Author

Christine Gardiner is a Professor of Criminal Justice at California State University, Fullerton and a Senior Research Fellow for the Police Foundation. She received her Ph.D. in Criminology, Law and Society from the University of California, Irvine and her M.Phil from Cambridge University (England). She is a certified Crime and Intelligence Analyst with prior work experience as a sheriff's department crime analyst, a police dispatcher, a police explorer, and an intern probation officer. She has conducted two major studies on the role of higher education in policing – one on California, the other National. She has edited multiple books and authored numerous articles, book chapters, and an introduction to policing textbook (*Policing for the 21st Century: Realizing the Vision of Police in a Free Society*).

The Center for Public Policy

The Center for Public Policy at CSUF is a nonpartisan research institute dedicated to exploring public policy issues in Orange County and the surrounding area. The center conducts public opinion surveys and provides a setting for faculty and student research on applied policy relevant to the region. For questions regarding the Center for Public Policy, please contact:

Division of Politics, Administration, and Justice
University Hall Room 511
800 N. State College Blvd.
Fullerton, CA 92831
pajdiv@fullerton.edu

Visit us at: <http://cpp.fullerton.edu/index.asp>

For questions regarding this report, contact Dr. Christine Gardiner at cgardiner@fullerton.edu.

APPENDIX A – “Treated Unfairly” Correlations				
	n	No	Yes	Statistical Significance
1. Social Status Police	842	582	260	NS
Working		14.7%	19.8%	
Middle		48.5%	50.4%	
Upper Middle		34.3%	24.7%	
Upper class		2.5%	5.1%	
2. Education to become police	836	577	258	$\chi^2=17.984, .043$
HSD		20.7%	16.1%	
AA		49.5%	39.0%	
BA		29.8%	44.9%	
3. Respect for police	842	583	259	$\chi^2=63.889, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		3.3%	14.3%	
Disagree		7.0%	12.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		25.1%	34.1%	
Agree		35.2%	23.3%	
Strongly Agree		29.5%	16.3%	
4. Police are effective -problems	840	582	258	$\chi^2=76.579, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		3.2%	16.7%	
Disagree		9.9%	13.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		29.2%	38.2%	
Agree		34.8%	22.1%	
Strongly Agree		22.9%	9.8%	
5. Police good working with residents	842	582	260	$\chi^2=62.299, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		2.9%	14.3%	
Disagree		10.4%	18.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		31.6%	36.6%	
Agree		34.2%	21.2%	
Strongly Agree		20.9%	9.6%	
6. Police are fair	841	582	259	$\chi^2=95.869, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		2.8%	20.6%	
Disagree		8.1%	15.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		38.7%	34.1%	
Agree		29.1%	18.5%	
Strongly Agree		21.4%	11.5%	
7. Police enforce laws consistently	840	581	259	$\chi^2=81.924, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		5.5%	21.8%	
Disagree		9.0%	19.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		38.0%	33.5%	
Agree		28.0%	15.5%	
Strongly Agree		19.5%	10.1%	
8. Police are trustworthy	840	580	260	$\chi^2=49.696, .001$
Strongly Disagree		3.9%	13.6%	
Disagree		1.7%	5.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		39.4%	44.0%	
Agree		33.1%	24.5%	
Strongly Agree		21.9%	12.0%	

APPENDIX A – “Treated Unfairly” Correlations				
	n	No	Yes	Statistical Significance
9. Police use right amount of force	842	582	260	$\chi^2=58.763, .001$
Strongly Disagree		4.2%	18.0%	
Disagree		5.6%	10.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		48.5%	44.4%	
Agree		24.1%	18.3%	
Strongly Agree		17.6%	8.8%	
10. Police held accountable	838	580	258	$\chi^2=52.110, .001$
Strongly Disagree		4.5%	18.6%	
Disagree		9.7%	12.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		49.5%	45.9%	
Agree		21.9%	12.4%	
Strongly Agree		14.4%	10.6%	
11. How many police are prejudiced	825	566	259	$\chi^2=34.859, .017$
None		9.5%	6.4%	
Almost None		18.2%	14.9%	
Only a Few		25.2%	14.6%	
Some		39.5%	44.7%	
Most		7.7%	19.4%	
12. Neighbors likely to call police	842	582	260	NS
Strongly Disagree		1.1%	5.4%	
Disagree		8.5%	8.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		8.9%	11.0%	
Agree		42.4%	48.9%	
Strongly Agree		39.2%	26.1%	
13. Neighbors likely to provide information to police	842	583	259	NS
Strongly Disagree		1.9%	3.5%	
Disagree		2.1%	7.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		13.0%	16.7%	
Agree		44.1%	43.1%	
Strongly Agree		38.8%	28.9%	
14. Neighbors likely to protest police brutality	842	582	260	NS
Strongly Disagree		5.0%	3.7%	
Disagree		20.2%	19.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		33.2%	36.3%	
Agree		28.3%	25.8%	
Strongly Agree		13.4%	15.0%	
15. Neighbors likely to protest for racial justice/equality	842	583	259	NS
Strongly Disagree		4.6%	7.4%	
Disagree		20.8%	14.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		30.5%	39.7%	
Agree		27.5%	27.8%	
Strongly Agree		16.7%	10.9%	

APPENDIX A – “Treated Unfairly” Correlations				
	n	No	Yes	Statistical Significance
16. Support BWC	842	583	259	$\chi^2=18.692, .017$
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	0.0%	
Disagree		0.8%	0.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		3.0%	0.1%	
Agree		24.0%	14.4%	
Strongly Agree		72.2%	84.9%	
17. Support Drones: Disasters	838	583	255	$\chi^2=28.435, .008$
Strongly Disagree		1.0%	1.1%	
Disagree		0.7%	1.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		4.5%	14.1%	
Agree		37.7%	28.8%	
Strongly Agree		56.0%	54.1%	
18. Support Drones: Missing People	842	582	260	NS
Strongly Disagree		1.0%	1.1%	
Disagree		1.9%	2.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		7.0%	11.7%	
Agree		32.2%	30.5%	
Strongly Agree		57.8%	54.0%	
19. Support Drones: Locate Dangerous Suspects	841	581	260	$\chi^2=26.950, .040$
Strongly Disagree		1.4%	4.8%	
Disagree		3.2%	6.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		9.5%	16.7%	
Agree		32.7%	23.2%	
Strongly Agree		53.2%	48.9%	
20. Support Drones: Document Crime Scenes	842	582	260	NS
Strongly Disagree		1.8%	2.0%	
Disagree		2.6%	8.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		13.1%	16.5%	
Agree		34.6%	32.5%	
Strongly Agree		47.9%	40.9%	
21. Support Drones: Investigate Crimes	841	582	259	$\chi^2=32.355, .016$
Strongly Disagree		2.2%	7.8%	
Disagree		9.2%	11.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		16.7%	25.4%	
Agree		31.3%	19.6%	
Strongly Agree		40.5%	35.5%	
22. Support Drones: Monitor Crowds during Major Public Events	837	578	259	$\chi^2=25.515, .041$
Strongly Disagree		6.6%	17.3%	
Disagree		10.3%	8.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		18.1%	14.7%	
Agree		29.2%	22.4%	
Strongly Agree		35.7%	36.8%	

APPENDIX A – “Treated Unfairly” Correlations				
	n	No	Yes	Statistical Significance
23. Support Drones: Other PS	837	582	255	NS
Strongly Disagree		5.5%	11.5%	
Disagree		9.2%	12.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		28.8%	25.7%	
Agree		28.0%	25.0%	
Strongly Agree		28.5%	25.1%	
24. Support for Protests seeking Police Reform	842	582	260	$\chi^2=35.319, .010$
Strongly Oppose		7.4%	8.9%	
Somewhat Oppose		9.6%	3.3%	
Neutral		10.8%	12.4%	
Somewhat Support		36.4%	21.9%	
Strongly Support		35.8%	53.4%	
25. Support: De-escalation Training	842	583	259	NS
Strongly Oppose		1.4%	3.0%	
Oppose		0.6%	0.4%	
Not Sure		3.7%	0.8%	
Favor		29.3%	27.1%	
Strongly Favor		65.1%	68.6%	
26. Support: Ban Chokeholds	849	583	259	$\chi^2=29.682, .016$
Strongly Oppose		3.0%	5.8%	
Oppose		11.0%	6.2%	
Not Sure		9.1%	2.0%	
Favor		23.3%	18.1%	
Strongly Favor		53.6%	67.9%	
27. Support: Ban No-Knock Warrants	842	582	260	$\chi^2=47.209, .001$
Strongly Oppose		5.5%	6.9%	
Oppose		17.1%	8.2%	
Not Sure		13.0%	3.6%	
Favor		24.5%	19.2%	
Strongly Favor		39.9%	62.1%	
28. Support: Narrow Qualified Immunity	842	582	260	$\chi^2=55.521, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		9.1%	20.2%	
Oppose		17.2%	9.1%	
Not Sure		13.5%	4.5%	
Favor		27.3%	18.2%	
Strongly Favor		33.0%	47.9%	
29. Support: Decertification	841	582	259	$\chi^2=36.3479, .003$
Strongly Oppose		1.1%	3.2%	
Oppose		4.2%	3.3%	
Not Sure		7.6%	2.7%	
Favor		36.3%	21.2%	
Strongly Favor		50.8%	69.6%	

APPENDIX A – “Treated Unfairly” Correlations				
	n	No	Yes	Statistical Significance
30. Support: Require Reporting of Fired Officers	842	582	260	$\chi^2=42.270, .002$
Strongly Oppose		4.4%	4.3%	
Oppose		6.5%	3.5%	
Not Sure		9.1%	2.5%	
Favor		30.7%	17.6%	
Strongly Favor		49.2%	72.1%	
31. Support: Defunding	842	583	259	$\chi^2=47.875, .001$
Strongly Oppose		22.5%	24.5%	
Oppose		22.7%	8.4%	
Not Sure		15.4%	12.8%	
Favor		20.9%	17.2%	
Strongly Favor		18.5%	37.0%	
32. Support: Outfit All Cops w/BWC	842	583	259	$\chi^2=26.487, .004$
Strongly Oppose		0.2%	0.1%	
Oppose		1.9%	0.5%	
Not Sure		4.9%	2.1%	
Favor		32.8%	19.3%	
Strongly Favor		60.1%	78.0%	
33. Support: Early Warning System	842	582	260	$\chi^2=48.922, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		0.8%	2.9%	
Oppose		3.0%	0.9%	
Not Sure		8.9%	2.0%	
Favor		37.7%	22.8%	
Strongly Favor		49.7%	71.4%	
34. Support: Disarm Police	842	583	259	NS
Strongly Oppose		47.1%	38.3%	
Oppose		25.3%	20.7%	
Not Sure		10.5%	12.8%	
Favor		10.8%	19.3%	
Strongly Favor		6.3%	9.0%	
35. View: Isolated Incidents or Broader Problem	837	580	257	NS
Isolated Incidents		27.9%	19.0%	
Signs of a Broader Problem		72.1%	81.0%	
36. Spectrum Support: Police/Racial Justice	842	582	260	$\chi^2=437.381, .018$
Fully Support Police		10.4%	10.1%	
Police more than Racial Justice		13.7%	6.4%	
Support Both Equally		36.4%	24.0%	
Racial Justice more than Police		18.7%	23.0%	
Fully Support Racial Justice		6.5%	14.6%	
Neither-Depends on Issue		14.3%	21.8%	

APPENDIX B – “LGBTQ+” Correlations				
	n	Straight	LGBTQ+	Statistical Significance
1. Social Status Police	830	741	89	NS
Working		16.9%	13.7%	
Middle		46.6%	67.8%	
Upper Middle		33.2%	14.7%	
Upper class		3.4%	3.8%	
2. Education to become police				NS
HSD		19.0%	15.4%	
AA		47.0%	39.2%	
BA		33.9%	45.4%	
3. Respect for police	829	739	90	$\chi^2=32.201, .021$
Strongly Disagree		5.2%	20.5%	
Disagree		8.1%	11.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		27.9%	26.0%	
Agree		31.9%	26.4%	
Strongly Agree		26.9%	15.9%	
4. Police are effective -problems	829	739	90	$\chi^2=31.973, .024$
Strongly Disagree		6.2%	16.4%	
Disagree		9.6%	21.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		33.2%	18.9%	
Agree		30.7%	33.6%	
Strongly Agree		20.3%	9.3%	
5. Police good working with residents	831	740	91	NS
Strongly Disagree		5.7%	13.1%	
Disagree		12.6%	14.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		32.1%	43.9%	
Agree		30.6%	23.6%	
Strongly Agree		19.1%	5.4%	
6. Police are fair	830	739	91	NS
Strongly Disagree		7.3%	17.3%	
Disagree		9.9%	14.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		36.3%	40.3%	
Agree		26.9%	19.5%	
Strongly Agree		19.6%	8.4%	
7. Police enforce laws consistently	830	740	90	NS
Strongly Disagree		9.6%	19.7%	
Disagree		11.1%	19.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		37.2%	33.8%	
Agree		24.3%	19.1%	
Strongly Agree		17.9%	7.5%	
8. Police are trustworthy	826	737	89	$\chi^2=26.745, .042$
Strongly Disagree		6.3%	12.2%	
Disagree		2.1%	9.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		40.4%	47.5%	
Agree		31.6%	16.8%	
Strongly Agree		19.6%	13.9%	

APPENDIX B – “LGBTQ+” Correlations				
	n	Straight	LGBTQ+	Statistical Significance
9. Police use right amount of force	839	739	90	$\chi^2=36.423, .008$
Strongly Disagree		6.8%	22.8%	
Disagree		6.3%	13.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		47.9%	42.6%	
Agree		22.9%	14.1%	
Strongly Agree		16.0%	6.9%	
10. Police held accountable	827	738	89	NS
Strongly Disagree		7.7%	18.9%	
Disagree		9.9%	12.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		48.6%	49.8%	
Agree		20.2%	8.7%	
Strongly Agree		13.7%	10.2%	
11. How many police are prejudiced	814	725	89	$\chi^2=25.201, .024$
None		9.3%	1.8%	
Almost None		18.2%	9.4%	
Only a Few		22.3%	15.7%	
Some		39.8%	48.2%	
Most		10.3%	24.9%	
12. Neighbors likely to call police	832	741	91	$\chi^2=31.303, .018$
Strongly Disagree		2.0%	6.8%	
Disagree		9.3%	3.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		8.1%	18.7%	
Agree		43.0%	53.9%	
Strongly Agree		37.7%	17.2%	
13. Neighbors likely to provide information to police	832	741	91	$\chi^2=24.837, .051$
Strongly Disagree		1.9%	6.8%	
Disagree		4.0%	2.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		13.9%	16.3%	
Agree		41.5%	58.3%	
Strongly Agree		38.7%	15.7%	
14. Neighbors likely to protest police brutality	831	741	90	NS
Strongly Disagree		5.2%	0.3%	
Disagree		21.4%	11.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		33.7%	37.0%	
Agree		25.9%	39.9%	
Strongly Agree		13.8%	11.2%	
15. Neighbors likely to protest for racial justice/equality	830	740	90	NS
Strongly Disagree		6.1%	0.7%	
Disagree		20.2%	10.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		33.0%	35.8%	
Agree		26.4%	37.5%	
Strongly Agree		14.3%	15.5%	

APPENDIX B – “LGBTQ+” Correlations				
	n	Straight	LGBTQ+	Statistical Significance
16. Support BWC				NS
Strongly Disagree		0.1%	0.0%	
Disagree		0.9%	0.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		2.3%	0.2%	
Agree		19.9%	26.8%	
Strongly Agree		76.8%	73.1%	
17. Support Drones: Disasters	824	739	85	NS
Strongly Disagree		1.1%	2.6%	
Disagree		1.0%	1.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		6.9%	16.4%	
Agree		34.2%	33.5%	
Strongly Agree		56.8%	46.1%	
18. Support Drones: Missing People	829	740	89	$\chi^2=25.803, .008$
Strongly Disagree		1.2%	1.7%	
Disagree		1.6%	5.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		8.9%	7.2%	
Agree		28.6%	49.5%	
Strongly Agree		59.6%	35.8%	
19. Support Drones: Locate Dangerous Suspects	829	739	90	$\chi^2=50.511, .001$
Strongly Disagree		1.9%	8.2%	
Disagree		2.9%	13.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		11.0%	20.7%	
Agree		28.8%	29.9%	
Strongly Agree		55.3%	27.7%	
20. Support Drones: Document Crime Scenes	829	740	89	$\chi^2=25.967, .024$
Strongly Disagree		1.5%	4.9%	
Disagree		4.0%	6.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		13.8%	20.3%	
Agree		31.7%	46.7%	
Strongly Agree		48.9%	21.6%	
21. Support Drones: Investigate Crimes	830	740	90	NS
Strongly Disagree		3.6%	9.1%	
Disagree		9.2%	15.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		19.9%	16.5%	
Agree		25.8%	37.6%	
Strongly Agree		41.5%	21.5%	
22. Support Drones: Monitor Crowds during Major Public Events	825	735	90	$\chi^2=29.364, .029$
Strongly Disagree		8.2%	24.2%	
Disagree		9.0%	14.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		17.3%	18.2%	
Agree		28.0%	15.2%	
Strongly Agree		37.5%	27.9%	

APPENDIX B – “LGBTQ+” Correlations				
	n	Straight	LGBTQ+	Statistical Significance
23. Support Drones: Other PS	826	740	86	NS
Strongly Disagree		6.4%	15.7%	
Disagree		10.1%	11.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		26.3%	38.5%	
Agree		27.9%	18.7%	
Strongly Agree		29.3%	15.9%	
24. Support for Protests seeking Police Reform	830	739	91	$\chi^2=23.295, .016$
Strongly Oppose		8.7%	0.6%	
Somewhat Oppose		8.1%	2.4%	
Neutral		12.7%	7.2%	
Somewhat Support		31.9%	27.5%	
Strongly Support		38.5%	62.3%	
25. Support: De-escalation Training	829	739	90	NS
Strongly Oppose		2.0%	0.0%	
Oppose		0.5%	0.0%	
Not Sure		3.1%	0.2%	
Favor		29.7%	21.4%	
Strongly Favor		64.7%	78.4%	
26. Support: Ban Chokeholds	831	740	91	$\chi^2=24.725, .002$
Strongly Oppose		4.0%	1.8%	
Oppose		10.4%	2.3%	
Not Sure		7.5%	1.4%	
Favor		22.6%	11.9%	
Strongly Favor		55.6%	82.7%	
27. Support: Ban No-Knock Warrants	828	738	90	$\chi^2=29.901, .001$
Strongly Oppose		6.4%	2.1%	
Oppose		16.0%	1.1%	
Not Sure		10.7%	4.7%	
Favor		22.8%	20.4%	
Strongly Favor		44.1%	71.6%	
28. Support: Narrow Qualified Immunity	829	739	90	NS
Strongly Oppose		12.6%	17.8%	
Oppose		15.4%	8.3%	
Not Sure		11.4%	4.7%	
Favor		24.9%	24.2%	
Strongly Favor		35.7%	45.0%	
29. Support: Decertification	829	739	90	NS
Strongly Oppose		2.0%	0.0%	
Oppose		4.2%	0.0%	
Not Sure		6.1%	0.9%	
Favor		32.5%	24.9%	
Strongly Favor		55.3%	74.3%	

APPENDIX B – “LGBTQ+” Correlations				
	n	Straight	LGBTQ+	Statistical Significance
30. Support: Require Reporting of Fired Officers	831	740	91	NS
Strongly Oppose		4.8%	1.7%	
Oppose		6.0%	2.2%	
Not Sure		7.2%	0.7%	
Favor		27.1%	21.2%	
Strongly Favor		54.9%	74.1%	
31. Support: Defunding	830	740	90	$\chi^2=49.944, .001$
Strongly Oppose		25.1%	5.3%	
Oppose		19.2%	8.1%	
Not Sure		15.5%	12.1%	
Favor		19.3%	23.4%	
Strongly Favor		20.8%	51.2%	
32. Support: Outfit All Cops w/BWC				NS
Strongly Oppose		0.2%	0.0%	
Oppose		1.7%	0.0%	
Not Sure		4.8%	2.8%	
Favor		28.7%	20.3%	
Strongly Favor		64.6%	76.9%	
33. Support: Early Warning System	828	738	90	$\chi^2=25.743, .016$
Strongly Oppose		1.6%	0.0%	
Oppose		2.3%	0.0%	
Not Sure		7.0%	4.6%	
Favor		35.6%	14.1%	
Strongly Favor		53.5%	81.3%	
34. Support: Disarm Police	831	740	91	$\chi^2=54.520, .001$
Strongly Oppose		47.9%	17.2%	
Oppose		23.1%	24.6%	
Not Sure		10.8%	16.4%	
Favor		12.7%	18.5%	
Strongly Favor		5.4%	23.3%	
35. Isolated Incidents or Broader Problem	820	730	90	$\chi^2=17.663, <.001$
Isolated Incidents		27.4%	6.7%	
Signs of a Broader Problem		72.6%	93.3%	
36. Support: Police/Racial Justice	822	733	89	$\chi^2=45.767, .001$
Fully Support Police		11.4%	2.1%	
Police more than Racial Justice		12.4%	3.9%	
Support Both Equally		32.9%	25.9%	
Racial Justice more than Police		20.5%	17.2%	
Fully Support Racial Justice		7.0%	25.1%	
Neither-Depends on Issue		15.8%	25.7%	
37. Ever Treated Unfairly by Police	823	733	90	NS
No		70.6%	55.8%	
Yes		29.4%	44.2%	

APPENDIX C – “RACE” CORRELATIONS						
	n	White	Black	Other	Asian	Stat. Significance
1. Social Status Police	850	605	61	38	146	NS
Working		18.2%	19.7%	18.9%	10.5%	
Middle		44.5%	54.6%	47.1%	63.7%	
Upper Middle		33.2%	23.3%	33.6%	24.7%	
Upper class		4.1%	2.4%	0.4%	1.1%	
2. Education to become police	846	600	62	38	146	$\chi^2=45.041, .014$
HSD		24.2%	6.5%	0.0%	8.5%	
AA		45.2%	54.9%	58.4%	41.6%	
BA		30.6%	38.6%	41.6%	49.9%	
3. Respect for police	850	605	62	37	146	NS
Strongly Disagree		6.0%	9.7%	10.7%	8.1%	
Disagree		6.9%	10.9%	14.1%	12.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		25.9%	52.2%	11.9%	31.4%	
Agree		31.4%	12.5%	49.9%	33.5%	
Strongly Agree		29.8%	14.7%	13.3%	14.6%	
4. Police are effective -problems	849	605	62	37	145	NS
Strongly Disagree		5.4%	15.9%	1.9%	13.5%	
Disagree		11.9%	8.2%	3.6%	9.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		30.1%	42.3%	42.8%	34.3%	
Agree		30.7%	22.2%	48.0%	30.1%	
Strongly Agree		21.9%	11.5%	3.6%	12.9%	
5. Police good working with residents	850	606	61	38	145	$\chi^2=74.771, .003$
Strongly Disagree		4.7%	9.6%	0.0%	13.8%	
Disagree		14.3%	16.8%	0.7%	7.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		29.8%	56.1%	66.5%	31.1%	
Agree		30.6%	12.7%	28.1%	35.7%	
Strongly Agree		20.6%	4.9%	4.7%	11.9%	
6. Police are fair	849	604	62	37	146	$\chi^2=60.032, .021$
Strongly Disagree		6.2%	9.6%	9.0%	16.6%	
Disagree		11.0%	20.8%	3.6%	4.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		33.7%	50.7%	62.1%	41.0%	
Agree		27.9%	7.7%	20.7%	25.4%	
Strongly Agree		21.2%	11.2%	4.7%	12.3%	
7. Police enforce laws consistently	849	604	62	38	145	NS
Strongly Disagree		8.6%	23.7%	7.3%	13.9%	
Disagree		11.1%	17.2%	15.2%	12.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		36.0%	41.1%	51.2%	35.1%	
Agree		24.2%	7.5%	22.6%	31.0%	
Strongly Agree		20.1%	10.5%	3.6%	7.4%	
8. Police are trustworthy	847	603	62	37	145	$\chi^2=51.661, .028$
Strongly Disagree		5.8%	18.4%	0.7%	8.5%	
Disagree		3.7%	2.8%	2.9%	0.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		37.3%	59.4%	49.5%	46.6%	
Agree		31.2%	10.9%	43.3%	31.3%	
Strongly Agree		22.0%	8.4%	3.6%	13.0%	

APPENDIX C – “RACE” CORRELATIONS						
	n	White	Black	Other	Asian	Stat. Significance
9. Police use right amount of force	848	605	60	38	145	$\chi^2=51.544, .048$
Strongly Disagree		7.3%	21.4%	0.0%	9.9%	
Disagree		8.4%	4.0%	2.9%	4.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		45.4%	55.7%	62.8%	48.2%	
Agree		20.5%	16.8%	29.6%	30.3%	
Strongly Agree		18.5%	2.1%	4.7%	7.5%	
10. Police held accountable	848	603	62	37	146	$\chi^2=65.706, .006$
Strongly Disagree		8.1%	27.1%	3.1%	5.9%	
Disagree		11.0%	20.9%	0.0%	6.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		47.0%	48.2%	64.1%	51.5%	
Agree		18.7%	1.7%	21.8%	26.9%	
Strongly Agree		15.4%	2.1%	10.9%	8.9%	
11. How many police are prejudiced	837	592	62	38	145	$\chi^2=71.917, .002$
None		11.3%	1.6%	0.0%	1.8%	
Almost None		18.2%	5.8%	33.9%	13.0%	
Only a Few		21.1%	4.6%	12.8%	34.0%	
Some		39.1%	70.4%	34.7%	36.0%	
Most		10.2%	17.6%	18.6%	15.1%	
12. Neighbors likely to call police	849	606	61	37	145	NS
Strongly Disagree		3.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
Disagree		8.9%	5.9%	8.9%	7.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		7.2%	11.9%	34.7%	11.2%	
Agree		43.4%	55.4%	39.9%	46.7%	
Strongly Agree		37.1%	26.4%	16.6%	34.6%	
13. Neighbors likely to provide information to police	849	605	61	38	145	NS
Strongly Disagree		3.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
Disagree		3.8%	0.4%	8.9%	4.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		13.5%	8.5%	20.7%	16.7%	
Agree		39.2%	69.4%	44.8%	53.6%	
Strongly Agree		40.2%	21.4%	25.6%	25.6%	
14. Neighbors likely to protest police brutality	849	604	63	37	145	NS
Strongly Disagree		4.3%	0.9%	11.6%	5.3%	
Disagree		22.5%	18.1%	16.9%	12.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		34.2%	20.8%	30.2%	38.6%	
Agree		25.2%	35.0%	28.4%	33.1%	
Strongly Agree		13.7%	25.2%	12.8%	10.6%	
15. Neighbors likely to protest for racial justice/equality	853	607	61	38	147	NS
Strongly Disagree		5.7%	0.3%	8.0%	5.4%	
Disagree		21.9%	13.2%	7.1%	13.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		34.8%	32.9%	45.0%	22.4%	
Agree		25.8%	29.6%	39.8%	31.0%	
Strongly Agree		11.8%	24.1%	0.0%	27.8%	

APPENDIX C – “RACE” CORRELATIONS						
	n	White	Black	Other	Asian	Stat. Significance
16. Support BWC						NS
Strongly Disagree		0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Disagree		0.8%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		1.9%	0.4%	0.0%	4.4%	
Agree		20.8%	22.9%	20.6%	23.9%	
Strongly Agree		76.4%	76.7%	76.3%	71.7%	
17. Support Drones: Disasters	846	606	61	38	141	NS
Strongly Disagree		1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	
Disagree		0.9%	0.0%	2.9%	1.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		8.9%	14.5%	10.0%	0.7%	
Agree		30.7%	27.8%	41.5%	53.3%	
Strongly Agree		57.9%	57.7%	45.7%	44.2%	
18. Support Drones: Missing People						NS
Strongly Disagree		1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	
Disagree		2.2%	0.4%	0.0%	3.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		10.2%	14.3%	2.9%	3.2%	
Agree		30.7%	24.2%	32.7%	37.2%	
Strongly Agree		55.4%	61.0%	64.4%	56.0%	
19. Support Drones: Locate Dangerous Suspects	850	604	62	38	146	NS
Strongly Disagree		2.6%	6.3%	0.7%	1.3%	
Disagree		3.3%	8.0%	8.0%	5.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		12.4%	22.5%	4.8%	8.5%	
Agree		30.6%	13.4%	31.9%	31.4%	
Strongly Agree		51.1%	49.7%	54.6%	53.4%	
20. Support Drones: Document Crime Scenes						NS
Strongly Disagree		2.2%	0.4%	0.7%	2.0%	
Disagree		4.5%	5.2%	2.9%	3.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		13.6%	14.6%	2.9%	1.7%	
Agree		33.2%	34.7%	44.4%	32.2%	
Strongly Agree		46.6%	45.1%	35.4%	43.8%	
21. Support Drones: Investigate Crimes	850	604	62	38	146	NS
Strongly Disagree		3.6%	7.0%	17.6%	1.3%	
Disagree		9.3%	13.9%	11.8%	10.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		19.5%	24.0%	15.1%	20.4%	
Agree		28.0%	25.2%	36.3%	24.8%	
Strongly Agree		39.6%	29.8%	19.2%	43.5%	
22. Support Drones: Monitor Crowds during Major Public Events	848	606	62	38	142	$\chi^2=52.568, .045$
Strongly Disagree		10.6%	17.8%	9.2%	3.9%	
Disagree		11.0%	3.6%	2.9%	8.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		20.1%	12.8%	9.3%	10.5%	
Agree		22.0%	32.0%	58.3%	38.1%	
Strongly Agree		36.3%	33.8%	20.3%	38.7%	

APPENDIX C – “RACE” CORRELATIONS						
	n	White	Black	Other	Asian	Stat. Significance
23. Support Drones: Other PS	847	601	61	38	147	NS
Strongly Disagree		7.4%	11.7%	8.7%	4.9%	
Disagree		10.7%	8.6%	20.7%	6.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		28.6%	37.7%	18.9%	25.2%	
Agree		24.8%	27.0%	41.7%	31.3%	
Strongly Agree		28.5%	15.1%	9.9%	32.6%	
24. Support for Protests seeking Police Reform	850	605	61	38	146	$\chi^2=74.185, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		9.9%	0.0%	8.0%	2.3%	
Somewhat Oppose		8.0%	1.1%	0.0%	10.6%	
Neutral		13.8%	3.6%	12.8%	6.9%	
Somewhat Support		30.4%	13.6%	38.6%	44.2%	
Strongly Support		37.9%	81.6%	40.6%	35.9%	
25. Support: De-escalation Training	850	605	61	38	146	$\chi^2=42.679, .038$
Strongly Oppose		1.7%	0.4%	8.0%	1.5%	
Oppose		0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Not Sure		3.6%	1.1%	0.0%	1.0%	
Favor		31.4%	3.4%	14.9%	30.6%	
Strongly Favor		62.5%	95.0%	77.1%	66.9%	
26. Support: Ban Chokeholds	847	604	60	38	145	$\chi^2=49.305, .023$
Strongly Oppose		4.1%	1.9%	8.0%	2.3%	
Oppose		10.8%	2.1%	0.0%	9.6%	
Not Sure		7.9%	0.6%	3.6%	5.8%	
Favor		20.6%	3.6%	25.3%	32.8%	
Strongly Favor		56.6%	91.8%	63.1%	49.5%	
27. Support: Ban No-Knock Warrants	848	605	61	37	145	$\chi^2=47.885, .036$
Strongly Oppose		7.1%	0.4%	8.0%	2.9%	
Oppose		14.8%	3.3%	22.2%	14.3%	
Not Sure		11.5%	0.5%	5.4%	9.0%	
Favor		22.8%	10.8%	27.1%	27.0%	
Strongly Favor		43.8%	85.0%	37.3%	46.8%	
28. Support: Narrow Qualified Immunity	849	605	62	36	146	NS
Strongly Oppose		11.7%	9.0%	30.2%	16.2%	
Oppose		14.4%	15.1%	14.3%	15.0%	
Not Sure		12.2%	1.1%	3.6%	9.9%	
Favor		27.0%	15.2%	16.7%	19.9%	
Strongly Favor		34.7%	59.7%	35.2%	39.0%	
29. Support: Decertification	848	604	60	38	146	NS
Strongly Oppose		1.7%	0.0%	8.0%	0.9%	
Oppose		4.1%	0.6%	0.0%	5.3%	
Not Sure		6.3%	0.4%	1.1%	9.0%	
Favor		33.6%	21.8%	22.9%	28.6%	
Strongly Favor		54.3%	77.1%	68.0%	56.3%	

APPENDIX C – “RACE” CORRELATIONS						
	n	White	Black	Other	Asian	Stat. Significance
30. Support: Require Reporting of Fired Officers	847	604	61	37	145	$\chi^2=67.938, .008$
Strongly Oppose		4.5%	0.0%	8.0%	5.0%	
Oppose		7.0%	0.0%	3.6%	2.4%	
Not Sure		6.0%	0.7%	12.9%	12.5%	
Favor		30.8%	3.0%	8.0%	23.1%	
Strongly Favor		51.8%	96.3%	67.5%	57.1%	
31. Support: Defunding	850	604	62	38	146	$\chi^2=84.189, .001$
Strongly Oppose		27.5%	6.6%	12.5%	13.3%	
Oppose		19.9%	10.7%	2.9%	19.2%	
Not Sure		13.6%	2.5%	22.0%	25.0%	
Favor		17.5%	26.1%	42.5%	20.1%	
Strongly Favor		21.5%	54.2%	20.1%	22.4%	
32. Support: Outfit All Cops w/BWC	848	604	61	38	145	$\chi^2=64.428, .004$
Strongly Oppose		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	
Oppose		0.7%	0.0%	9.8%	3.4%	
Not Sure		3.9%	0.4%	0.8%	10.3%	
Favor		32.6%	17.0%	7.9%	21.3%	
Strongly Favor		62.8%	82.6%	81.5%	64.0%	
33. Support: Early Warning System	851	605	62	38	146	$\chi^2=53.115, .014$
Strongly Oppose		1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	
Oppose		3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Not Sure		7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	
Favor		36.3%	9.6%	22.9%	31.0%	
Strongly Favor		51.5%	90.4%	77.1%	55.5%	
34. Support: Disarm Police	850	606	61	37	146	$\chi^2=109.129, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		48.9%	17.8%	41.8%	35.7%	
Oppose		24.2%	23.4%	6.2%	26.6%	
Not Sure		9.9%	8.4%	22.1%	17.9%	
Favor		9.4%	49.5%	26.4%	11.0%	
Strongly Favor		7.7%	0.8%	3.6%	8.8%	
35. Isolated Incidents/Broader Problem	839	596	61	37	145	NS
Isolated Incidents		28.9%	8.7%	10.0%	20.1%	
Signs of a Broader Problem		71.1%	91.3%	90.0%	79.9%	
36. Support: Police/Racial Justice	843	600	62	37	144	$\chi^2=63.124, .043$
Fully Support Police		12.7%	6.6%	2.7%	4.1%	
Police more than Racial Justice		14.3%	0.0%	3.6%	6.6%	
Support Both Equally		32.4%	19.4%	38.4%	37.2%	
Racial Justice more than Police		18.0%	36.0%	9.4%	24.9%	
Fully Support Racial Justice		7.8%	17.4%	22.0%	6.9%	
Neither-Depends on Issue		14.9%	20.6%	23.9%	20.3%	
37. Ever Treated Unfairly by Police	842	598	62	38	144	NS
No		68.2%	61.5%	54.5%	80.3%	
Yes		31.8%	38.5%	45.5%	19.7%	

APPENDIX D – “AGE” CORRELATIONS								
	n	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Stat. Significance
1. Social Status Police	851	82	158	146	161	133	171	NS
Working		8.2%	16.5%	21.0%	19.0%	21.2%	13.2%	
Middle		58.2%	41.2%	43.2%	59.2%	42.2%	50.3%	
Upper Middle		32.6%	38.5%	32.1%	19.8%	36.6%	28.6%	
Upper class		0.4%	3.8%	3.8%	2.0%	0.0%	7.8%	
2. Education to become police	846	83	157	145	161	133	167	NS
HSD		13.0%	22.7%	22.2%	15.9%	16.6%	21.0%	
AA		44.7%	36.4%	39.7%	45.9%	55.9%	52.8%	
BA		42.4%	40.9%	38.1%	38.2%	27.5%	26.2%	
3. Respect for police	850	82	157	145	162	134	170	NS
Strongly Disagree		8.2%	7.5%	13.1%	8.2%	1.3%	3.1%	
Disagree		16.9%	8.6%	9.6%	5.5%	10.9%	4.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		33.1%	31.9%	26.3%	28.9%	23.5%	26.8%	
Agree		27.4%	24.5%	22.8%	29.7%	39.8%	41.2%	
Strongly Agree		14.4%	27.6%	28.3%	27.7%	24.5%	24.8%	
4. Police are effective -problems	847	82	156	145	160	133	171	NS
Strongly Disagree		7.8%	11.5%	10.7%	3.1%	4.8%	6.6%	
Disagree		14.9%	13.6%	15.9%	10.3%	11.9%	1.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		36.3%	31.3%	34.7%	37.2%	31.4%	25.2%	
Agree		28.7%	29.4%	21.4%	23.6%	34.6%	44.7%	
Strongly Agree		12.4%	14.2%	17.3%	25.8%	17.3%	21.8%	
5. Good working with residents	851	83	157	145	162	133	171	$\chi^2=98.454, .009$
Strongly Disagree		7.0%	11.3%	10.4%	1.0%	2.4%	6.6%	
Disagree		8.7%	17.0%	13.0%	20.3%	8.3%	6.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		50.8%	30.0%	40.9%	32.8%	33.2%	23.1%	
Agree		32.9%	24.2%	19.3%	21.2%	38.9%	44.5%	
Strongly Agree		0.7%	17.5%	16.4%	24.6%	17.3%	18.9%	
6. Police are fair	851	83	157	145	161	133	171	NS
Strongly Disagree		6.9%	11.1%	10.4%	11.9%	1.5%	6.8%	
Disagree		5.2%	15.9%	11.3%	12.7%	6.9%	7.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		59.7%	33.0%	39.9%	29.7%	41.3%	33.2%	
Agree		27.4%	22.3%	20.8%	20.1%	30.8%	33.7%	
Strongly Agree		0.7%	17.8%	17.9%	25.6%	19.5%	19.4%	
7. Enforce laws consistently	846	81	156	145	162	132	170	NS
Strongly Disagree		7.6%	15.4%	15.3%	13.6%	6.0%	4.1%	
Disagree		12.6%	14.9%	7.4%	12.2%	10.7%	13.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		40.2%	28.5%	44.7%	35.2%	34.7%	39.8%	
Agree		32.9%	27.0%	19.2%	13.3%	34.1%	23.6%	
Strongly Agree		6.7%	14.2%	13.4%	25.7%	14.4%	18.8%	
8. Police are trustworthy	848	83	156	145	160	133	171	NS
Strongly Disagree		8.0%	14.3%	11.2%	4.4%	2.0%	2.3%	
Disagree		4.8%	5.4%	2.7%	3.4%	1.4%	1.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		48.9%	36.5%	45.9%	34.2%	47.4%	38.8%	
Agree		37.6%	27.0%	18.5%	35.1%	28.3%	36.9%	
Strongly Agree		0.7%	16.8%	21.7%	22.9%	20.8%	20.8%	

APPENDIX D – “AGE” CORRELATIONS								
	n	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Stat. Significance
9. Use right amount of force	849	82	157	144	161	133	172	NS
Strongly Disagree		8.4%	14.8%	10.6%	4.5%	7.6%	5.2%	
Disagree		3.6%	11.5%	9.4%	6.4%	4.2%	5.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		62.4%	27.3%	51.3%	46.8%	50.9%	53.1%	
Agree		24.8%	31.7%	11.8%	21.6%	22.9%	21.6%	
Strongly Agree		0.7%	14.7%	16.9%	20.7%	14.5%	14.4%	
10. Police held accountable	847	82	157	145	161	131	171	NS
Strongly Disagree		8.3%	16.0%	13.0%	7.2%	5.5%	3.1%	
Disagree		2.5%	15.7%	10.4%	11.3%	11.6%	8.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		56.4%	36.7%	48.7%	47.1%	54.3%	52.9%	
Agree		26.7%	20.6%	12.8%	18.8%	17.5%	20.3%	
Strongly Agree		6.2%	11.0%	15.2%	15.7%	11.2%	15.6%	
11. How many prejudiced	833	82	158	145	158	127	163	NS
None		6.0%	4.8%	6.7%	8.1%	14.1%	10.5%	
Almost None		14.9%	17.4%	19.0%	14.8%	12.3%	22.4%	
Only a Few		22.2%	25.3%	14.1%	27.8%	23.9%	17.3%	
Some		40.4%	30.2%	41.1%	43.5%	46.3%	43.5%	
Most		16.5%	22.3%	19.2%	5.8%	3.3%	6.3%	
12. Neighbors likely call police	853	83	157	146	163	133	171	NS
Strongly Disagree		5.9%	2.2%	0.7%	3.6%	4.2%	0.0%	
Disagree		7.4%	13.0%	12.6%	6.6%	6.2%	4.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		21.5%	6.9%	19.9%	4.9%	4.0%	5.5%	
Agree		42.4%	51.3%	34.1%	43.1%	49.3%	46.7%	
Strongly Agree		22.8%	26.6%	32.7%	41.8%	36.3%	43.0%	
13. Neighbors likely to provide information to police	849	82	157	145	161	133	171	NS
Strongly Disagree		5.9%	2.3%	3.7%	0.5%	4.2%	0.0%	
Disagree		0.0%	4.9%	8.4%	4.0%	3.8%	0.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		29.6%	17.2%	15.6%	7.9%	9.2%	11.9%	
Agree		47.3%	51.8%	36.1%	45.3%	43.6%	41.5%	
Strongly Agree		17.2%	23.8%	36.2%	42.3%	39.2%	46.0%	
14. Neighbors likely to protest police brutality	849	82	158	145	161	133	170	NS
Strongly Disagree		6.0%	0.7%	7.0%	9.1%	4.2%	1.4%	
Disagree		24.2%	29.2%	19.9%	12.7%	10.4%	25.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		34.0%	27.7%	33.2%	33.7%	44.4%	31.8%	
Agree		20.7%	26.5%	29.4%	30.3%	24.2%	29.5%	
Strongly Agree		15.1%	15.9%	10.4%	14.3%	16.8%	12.2%	
15. Neighbors likely to protest for racial justice/equality	851	81	158	146	161	133	172	NS
Strongly Disagree		6.3%	1.7%	7.7%	5.2%	2.8%	8.6%	
Disagree		23.6%	22.2%	15.9%	14.1%	15.2%	24.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		21.1%	35.9%	34.2%	28.5%	43.0%	31.4%	
Agree		23.6%	26.1%	28.6%	37.1%	21.6%	25.6%	
Strongly Agree		25.5%	14.1%	13.7%	15.1%	17.4%	9.6%	

APPENDIX D – “AGE” CORRELATIONS								
	n	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Stat. Significance
16. Support BWC	851	82	158	145	161	133	172	NS
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	
Disagree		0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	2.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		5.9%	3.1%	1.9%	2.1%	0.2%	1.0%	
Agree		24.9%	20.8%	27.7%	28.2%	11.9%	16.2%	
Strongly Agree		69.1%	76.0%	70.3%	69.6%	86.4%	80.0%	
17. Support Drones: Disasters	844	81	157	145	161	133	167	NS
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	4.0%	0.1%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	
Disagree		1.3%	0.7%	1.7%	2.0%	0.0%	0.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		9.1%	8.9%	8.9%	7.3%	4.9%	8.8%	
Agree		44.0%	34.4%	37.2%	34.3%	40.4%	24.2%	
Strongly Agree		45.6%	52.0%	52.1%	55.5%	53.6%	65.9%	
18. Drones: Missing People	850	81	158	145	161	133	172	NS
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	3.6%	0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	0.9%	
Disagree		0.5%	2.9%	2.0%	3.5%	1.5%	1.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		9.9%	7.8%	13.8%	8.0%	4.4%	9.8%	
Agree		26.1%	39.5%	26.1%	34.7%	34.8%	25.4%	
Strongly Agree		63.6%	46.2%	57.4%	53.5%	58.2%	62.4%	
19. Support Drones: Locate Dangerous Suspects	850	82	156	146	161	133	172	$\chi^2=67.283, .035$
Strongly Disagree		0.3%	9.3%	2.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	
Disagree		0.7%	4.4%	3.3%	8.2%	5.6%	1.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		10.8%	12.2%	15.2%	14.8%	4.4%	13.8%	
Agree		43.1%	28.0%	26.4%	24.0%	34.3%	28.6%	
Strongly Agree		45.0%	46.2%	52.6%	52.2%	54.9%	55.4%	
20. Support Drones: Document Crime Scenes	851	81	157	146	162	133	172	NS
Strongly Disagree		0.3%	4.3%	2.8%	0.4%	2.2%	1.1%	
Disagree		1.3%	1.9%	3.9%	7.3%	4.0%	5.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		28.5%	13.0%	15.5%	12.7%	13.2%	12.0%	
Agree		31.9%	33.7%	29.6%	32.7%	40.8%	33.1%	
Strongly Agree		37.9%	47.1%	48.1%	46.9%	39.8%	48.5%	
21. Drones: Investigate Crimes	850	82	157	146	162	133	170	$\chi^2=80.030, .014$
Strongly Disagree		0.3%	12.7%	5.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.4%	
Disagree		2.9%	6.4%	6.7%	16.9%	12.9%	10.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		28.7%	13.1%	19.6%	17.8%	21.8%	22.1%	
Agree		36.9%	28.7%	27.8%	26.4%	32.5%	19.3%	
Strongly Agree		31.2%	39.1%	39.9%	37.9%	31.3%	47.2%	
22. Support Drones: Monitor Crowds	845	81	158	144	157	133	172	NS
Strongly Disagree		1.7%	15.5%	10.3%	8.1%	9.3%	10.8%	
Disagree		22.5%	6.1%	10.6%	7.2%	9.6%	8.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		24.2%	16.4%	23.0%	15.1%	13.9%	15.5%	
Agree		34.1%	24.7%	17.3%	28.6%	43.0%	20.0%	
Strongly Agree		17.5%	37.3%	38.8%	40.9%	24.1%	45.0%	

APPENDIX D – “AGE” CORRELATIONS								
	n	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Stat. Significance
23. Support Drones: Other PS	844	82	158	144	161	129	170	NS
Strongly Disagree		1.4%	7.4%	8.9%	8.2%	7.4%	8.1%	
Disagree		9.4%	10.8%	9.2%	12.5%	12.9%	6.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		32.1%	29.2%	42.1%	23.7%	25.3%	20.1%	
Agree		45.3%	18.8%	16.8%	31.4%	34.8%	23.7%	
Strongly Agree		11.7%	33.9%	23.0%	24.2%	19.6%	41.6%	
24. Support for Protests seeking Police Reform	851	83	157	146	161	133	171	NS
Strongly Oppose		0.7%	4.0%	8.9%	10.9%	5.0%	12.8%	
Somewhat Oppose		11.0%	7.7%	5.3%	10.5%	9.6%	3.5%	
Neutral		11.8%	11.5%	8.8%	8.5%	17.9%	13.2%	
Somewhat Support		37.9%	40.0%	30.3%	32.5%	23.8%	28.7%	
Strongly Support		38.6%	36.7%	46.7%	37.5%	43.8%	41.8%	
25. Support: De-escalation Training	849	82	157	146	161	132	171	NS
Strongly Oppose		0.1%	0.3%	5.6%	3.2%	1.0%	0.4%	
Oppose		0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.8%	
Not Sure		0.0%	1.7%	1.1%	0.9%	5.1%	6.6%	
Favor		32.4%	28.1%	25.2%	28.8%	29.4%	28.8%	
Strongly Favor		67.3%	70.0%	67.6%	65.6%	64.4%	63.4%	
26. Support: Ban Chokeholds	851	82	157	145	161	133	173	NS
Strongly Oppose		0.1%	3.8%	4.6%	5.1%	2.2%	5.0%	
Oppose		12.4%	8.3%	9.2%	8.9%	15.6%	5.1%	
Not Sure		5.6%	4.9%	9.3%	9.3%	3.7%	7.3%	
Favor		32.7%	33.3%	16.1%	20.4%	18.1%	14.3%	
Strongly Favor		49.1%	49.7%	60.9%	56.2%	60.3%	68.3%	
27. Support: Ban No-Knock Warrants	849	82	157	146	161	131	172	NS
Strongly Oppose		6.0%	5.4%	6.5%	9.5%	3.2%	4.6%	
Oppose		13.3%	13.2%	13.5%	19.4%	13.6%	11.8%	
Not Sure		16.1%	9.0%	8.0%	6.4%	11.4%	12.0%	
Favor		26.5%	30.3%	17.4%	25.7%	20.8%	17.8%	
Strongly Favor		38.2%	42.1%	54.6%	39.0%	51.1%	53.9%	
28. Support: Narrow Qual. Imm.	847	81	156	145	161	132	172	NS
Strongly Oppose		17.6%	15.4%	10.5%	13.0%	14.8%	9.7%	
Oppose		12.6%	7.9%	20.5%	16.2%	14.8%	14.9%	
Not Sure		8.8%	7.6%	20.1%	7.3%	7.9%	11.4%	
Favor		21.6%	24.4%	13.3%	24.2%	23.3%	36.5%	
Strongly Favor		39.4%	44.7%	35.6%	39.3%	39.2%	27.5%	
29. Support: Decertification								NS
Strongly Oppose		0.3%	0.6%	2.1%	4.8%	2.0%	0.0%	
Oppose		5.7%	1.6%	4.6%	4.9%	4.1%	3.4%	
Not Sure		7.3%	7.6%	5.1%	6.1%	3.4%	6.9%	
Favor		30.3%	26.0%	30.1%	31.4%	34.5%	35.7%	
Strongly Favor		56.5%	64.2%	58.1%	52.8%	56.0%	54.0%	

APPENDIX D – “AGE” CORRELATIONS								
	n	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Stat. Significance
30. Support: Require Reporting of Fired Officers	849	81	157	146	161	133	171	$\chi^2=81.248, .026$
Strongly Oppose		5.4%	0.4%	4.4%	12.9%	3.5%	0.3%	
Oppose		0.3%	7.5%	8.6%	5.8%	6.8%	2.3%	
Not Sure		18.4%	8.5%	7.4%	1.2%	7.6%	5.0%	
Favor		21.9%	26.1%	26.7%	23.4%	23.1%	34.1%	
Strongly Favor		53.9%	57.5%	52.9%	56.7%	59.0%	58.3%	
31. Support: Defunding	850	82	157	145	162	132	172	NS
Strongly Oppose		10.1%	22.3%	16.4%	27.2%	29.1%	26.3%	
Oppose		8.8%	15.5%	19.6%	16.9%	15.7%	27.8%	
Not Sure		27.7%	24.3%	13.4%	9.2%	13.0%	9.4%	
Favor		15.7%	17.7%	17.9%	25.8%	16.6%	21.5%	
Strongly Favor		37.6%	20.3%	32.7%	20.9%	25.7%	15.0%	
32. Support: All Cops w/BWC	849	82	157	145	161	132	172	$\chi^2=77.941, .018$
Strongly Oppose		0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	
Oppose		6.1%	0.0%	0.9%	3.2%	0.9%	0.1%	
Not Sure		18.0%	6.6%	4.4%	1.5%	1.1%	2.1%	
Favor		20.1%	31.1%	35.0%	22.9%	26.8%	30.9%	
Strongly Favor		55.9%	62.2%	59.7%	71.6%	71.1%	66.9%	
33. Support: Early Warn. Sys.	848	82	158	145	161	132	170	NS
Strongly Oppose		0.3%	0.4%	1.6%	3.0%	2.6%	0.2%	
Oppose		0.7%	4.4%	1.1%	6.3%	0.2%	0.2%	
Not Sure		17.9%	9.5%	3.7%	5.9%	7.6%	4.1%	
Favor		33.1%	26.0%	29.9%	30.1%	36.9%	41.0%	
Strongly Favor		48.0%	59.7%	63.6%	54.7%	52.7%	54.5%	
34. Support: Disarm Police	849	81	158	145	161	133	171	$\chi^2=108.159, .003$
Strongly Oppose		33.3%	39.6%	52.2%	47.7%	48.1%	39.8%	
Oppose		13.7%	24.6%	13.1%	22.7%	24.4%	37.2%	
Not Sure		21.2%	12.6%	12.5%	5.1%	14.9%	9.2%	
Favor		9.7%	11.9%	10.4%	21.7%	10.5%	13.0%	
Strongly Favor		22.1%	11.3%	11.7%	2.8%	2.1%	0.8%	
35. Is. Incident/Broader Prob.	839	77	157	143	161	131	170	NS
Isolated Incidents		19.4%	19.7%	22.5%	33.0%	31.4%	22.3%	
Signs of a Broader Problem		80.6%	80.3%	77.5%	67.0%	68.6%	77.7%	
36. Spectrum Support: Police/rj	842	77	155	144	162	132	172	$\chi^2=100.813, .042$
Fully Support Police		1.1%	6.4%	7.1%	10.9%	21.5%	11.5%	
Police more than Racial Justice		6.8%	8.6%	14.5%	19.3%	9.8%	7.4%	
Support Both Equally		29.1%	41.8%	26.2%	25.8%	28.0%	41.0%	
Racial Justice more than Police		27.5%	22.4%	24.2%	17.6%	21.2%	12.7%	
Fully Support Racial Justice		13.6%	12.3%	11.3%	12.9%	4.2%	1.9%	
Neither-Depends on Issue		21.9%	8.5%	16.6%	13.6%	15.3%	25.6%	
37. Treated Unfairly by Police	841	77	155	145	161	132	171	$\chi^2=31.404, .025$
No		95.5%	67.9%	69.5%	68.8%	60.1%	65.6%	
Yes		4.5%	32.1%	30.5%	31.2%	39.9%	34.4%	

APPENDIX E – “HISPANIC” CORRELATIONS

	n	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Statistical Significance
1. Social Status Police	850	263	587	NS
Working		17.7%	16.7%	
Middle		46.7%	49.5%	
Upper Middle		32.4%	30.4%	
Upper class		3.2%	3.4%	
2. Education to become police	845	263	582	NS
HSD		13.5%	21.6%	
AA		45.0%	46.3%	
BA		41.5%	32.1%	
3. Respect for police	849	263	586	NS
Strongly Disagree		8.3%	6.1%	
Disagree		8.1%	8.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		28.1%	28.2%	
Agree		31.6%	31.1%	
Strongly Agree		23.9%	26.0%	
4. Police are effective -problems	849	263	586	NS
Strongly Disagree		9.2%	6.6%	
Disagree		13.3%	9.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		32.1%	32.3%	
Agree		28.8%	31.6%	
Strongly Agree		16.6%	19.7%	
5. Police good working with residents	851	263	588	NS
Strongly Disagree		8.3%	5.6%	
Disagree		12.7%	12.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		35.0%	32.9%	
Agree		29.9%	30.1%	
Strongly Agree		14.1%	18.7%	
6. Police are fair	851	264	587	NS
Strongly Disagree		10.3%	7.5%	
Disagree		10.6%	10.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		42.4%	35.3%	
Agree		23.5%	26.7%	
Strongly Agree		13.3%	20.4%	
7. Police enforce laws consistently	848	263	585	NS
Strongly Disagree		10.7%	10.5%	
Disagree		13.6%	11.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		40.0%	35.5%	
Agree		19.5%	26.1%	
Strongly Agree		16.2%	16.6%	
8. Police are trustworthy				NS
Strongly Disagree		9.1%	6.0%	
Disagree		2.0%	3.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		44.1%	39.7%	
Agree		28.9%	30.9%	
Strongly Agree		15.9%	19.9%	

APPENDIX E – “HISPANIC” CORRELATIONS				
	n	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Statistical Significance
9. Police use right amount of force	851	264	587	$\chi^2=31.777, .036$
Strongly Disagree		15.6%	5.3%	
Disagree		7.1%	7.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		49.3%	46.5%	
Agree		15.9%	25.1%	
Strongly Agree		12.1%	16.0%	
10. Police held accountable				NS
Strongly Disagree		11.5%	7.6%	
Disagree		9.6%	10.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		49.7%	48.1%	
Agree		13.9%	21.3%	
Strongly Agree		15.2%	12.1%	
11. How many police are prejudiced	833	258	575	NS
None		6.6%	9.2%	
Almost None		16.1%	17.6%	
Only a Few		22.2%	21.6%	
Some		34.5%	43.5%	
Most		20.6%	8.2%	
12. Neighbors likely to call police	851	264	587	$\chi^2=31.088, .051$
Strongly Disagree		5.4%	1.1%	
Disagree		10.9%	7.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		11.3%	8.6%	
Agree		48.2%	43.1%	
Strongly Agree		24.2%	39.8%	
13. Neighbors likely to provide information to police	849	262	587	$\chi^2=51.863, .001$
Strongly Disagree		7.1%	0.2%	
Disagree		2.8%	4.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		19.9%	11.4%	
Agree		41.1%	45.4%	
Strongly Agree		29.0%	38.7%	
14. Neighbors likely to protest police brutality	851	263	588	NS
Strongly Disagree		2.4%	5.6%	
Disagree		26.7%	17.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		28.1%	36.4%	
Agree		27.2%	27.5%	
Strongly Agree		15.7%	13.2%	
15. Neighbors likely to protest for racial justice/equality	849	262	587	NS
Strongly Disagree		3.6%	6.2%	
Disagree		25.1%	16.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		30.9%	33.9%	
Agree		26.4%	28.1%	
Strongly Agree		14.1%	15.3%	

APPENDIX E – “HISPANIC” CORRELATIONS

	n	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Statistical Significance
16. Support BWC	850	263	587	NS
Strongly Disagree		0.3%	0.0%	
Disagree		1.8%	0.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		1.9%	2.2%	
Agree		21.7%	21.3%	
Strongly Agree		74.1%	76.2%	
17. Support Drones: Disasters	847	259	588	NS
Strongly Disagree		2.4%	0.7%	
Disagree		0.4%	1.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		8.4%	7.8%	
Agree		29.7%	37.0%	
Strongly Agree		59.1%	53.3%	
18. Support Drones: Missing People				NS
Strongly Disagree		2.4%	0.7%	
Disagree		1.6%	2.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		6.7%	10.0%	
Agree		31.9%	31.2%	
Strongly Agree		57.5%	55.8%	
19. Support Drones: Locate Dangerous Suspects	849	263	586	NS
Strongly Disagree		4.6%	1.6%	
Disagree		4.6%	4.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		9.0%	13.6%	
Agree		28.2%	30.1%	
Strongly Agree		53.5%	50.7%	
20. Support Drones: Document Crime Scenes				NS
Strongly Disagree		3.3%	1.4%	
Disagree		3.4%	4.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		15.8%	14.2%	
Agree		30.5%	35.0%	
Strongly Agree		47.0%	44.8%	
21. Support Drones: Investigate Crimes				NS
Strongly Disagree		5.6%	3.4%	
Disagree		9.3%	10.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		14.5%	22.2%	
Agree		29.5%	26.8%	
Strongly Agree		41.2%	37.5%	
22. Support Drones: Monitor Crowds during Major Public Events				NS
Strongly Disagree		9.1%	10.4%	
Disagree		9.8%	9.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		17.5%	17.5%	
Agree		22.4%	29.1%	
Strongly Agree		41.3%	33.4%	

APPENDIX E – “HISPANIC” CORRELATIONS				
	n	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Statistical Significance
23. Support Drones: Other PS	846	259	587	NS
Strongly Disagree		6.8%	7.6%	
Disagree		11.6%	9.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		21.5%	31.2%	
Agree		26.5%	27.0%	
Strongly Agree		33.4%	24.7%	
24. Support for Protests seeking Police Reform				NS
Strongly Oppose		5.2%	8.9%	
Somewhat Oppose		8.0%	7.4%	
Neutral		12.6%	11.6%	
Somewhat Support		28.3%	33.5%	
Strongly Support		46.0%	38.6%	
25. Support: De-escalation Training	852	264	588	$\chi^2=22.050, .054$
Strongly Oppose		0.2%	2.6%	
Oppose		0.7%	0.5%	
Not Sure		0.0%	4.0%	
Favor		24.6%	30.2%	
Strongly Favor		74.5%	62.6%	
26. Support: Ban Chokeholds				NS
Strongly Oppose		2.0%	4.7%	
Oppose		9.9%	9.3%	
Not Sure		6.6%	7.0%	
Favor		20.3%	22.3%	
Strongly Favor		61.4%	56.8%	
27. Support: Ban No-Knock Warrants				NS
Strongly Oppose		7.7%	5.1%	
Oppose		15.6%	13.6%	
Not Sure		10.3%	9.9%	
Favor		17.9%	25.1%	
Strongly Favor		48.5%	46.4%	
28. Support: Narrow Qualified Immunity	850	262	588	$\chi^2=30.008, .054$
Strongly Oppose		21.7%	9.2%	
Oppose		11.4%	16.0%	
Not Sure		10.3%	10.8%	
Favor		18.4%	27.2%	
Strongly Favor		38.2%	36.9%	
29. Support: Decertification	850	262	588	NS
Strongly Oppose		0.7%	2.2%	
Oppose		2.3%	4.6%	
Not Sure		6.1%	6.1%	
Favor		25.0%	34.3%	
Strongly Favor		65.9%	52.9%	

APPENDIX E – “HISPANIC” CORRELATIONS

	n	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Statistical Significance
30. Support: Require Reporting of Fired Officers				NS
Strongly Oppose		6.1%	3.6%	
Oppose		5.8%	5.4%	
Not Sure		5.8%	7.6%	
Favor		25.8%	26.7%	
Strongly Favor		56.5%	56.7%	
31. Support: Defunding	850	262	588	NS
Strongly Oppose		19.8%	24.3%	
Oppose		13.6%	20.4%	
Not Sure		20.6%	12.7%	
Favor		22.7%	18.3%	
Strongly Favor		23.3%	24.3%	
32. Support: Outfit All Cops w/BWC	849	262	587	NS
Strongly Oppose		0.0%	0.3%	
Oppose		0.0%	2.2%	
Not Sure		7.4%	3.3%	
Favor		26.4%	29.3%	
Strongly Favor		66.2%	64.9%	
33. Support: Early Warning System	851	263	588	NS
Strongly Oppose		0.0%	2.0%	
Oppose		4.1%	1.6%	
Not Sure		8.0%	6.9%	
Favor		26.5%	35.7%	
Strongly Favor		61.4%	53.8%	
34. Support: Disarm Police	850	262	588	$\chi^2=50.145, .001$
Strongly Oppose		40.0%	45.9%	
Oppose		19.0%	25.9%	
Not Sure		20.4%	7.8%	
Favor		8.3%	15.5%	
Strongly Favor		12.3%	5.0%	
35. Isolated Incidents or Broader Problem				NS
Isolated Incidents		22.1%	26.4%	
Signs of a Broader Problem		77.9%	73.6%	
36. Spectrum Support: Police/Racial Justice	842	258	584	NS
Fully Support Police		5.0%	12.6%	
Police more than Racial Justice		11.3%	11.5%	
Support Both Equally		38.3%	30.0%	
Racial Justice more than Police		19.4%	20.4%	
Fully Support Racial Justice		10.8%	8.2%	
Neither-Depends on Issue		15.1%	17.3%	
37. Ever Treated Unfairly by Police				NS
No		67.5%	69.9%	
Yes		32.5%	30.1%	

APPENDIX F – “INCOME” CORRELATIONS

	n	<30k	30-50	50-75	75-100	100-150k	150k+	Stat. Significance
1. Social Status Police	849	127	109	123	111	151	228	NS
Working		21.3%	18.6%	19.1%	14.2%	13.7%	16.3%	
Middle		46.7%	40.1%	43.1%	59.8%	40.3%	57.0%	
Upper Middle		30.3%	33.3%	35.2%	26.0%	39.4%	25.0%	
Upper class		1.8%	8.1%	2.6%	0.0%	6.6%	1.7%	
2. Education to become police	844	126	110	123	111	146	228	NS
HSD		22.1%	17.0%	22.8%	22.7%	16.0%	16.7%	
AA		33.0%	57.6%	53.6%	38.0%	50.7%	43.9%	
BA		44.9%	25.4%	23.6%	39.3%	33.3%	39.4%	
3. Respect for police	851	128	109	123	111	151	229	NS
Strongly Disagree		9.2%	7.5%	1.5%	0.9%	3.3%	13.2%	
Disagree		6.2%	9.9%	12.0%	8.4%	10.0%	6.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		40.1%	33.2%	19.8%	19.9%	35.5%	22.7%	
Agree		25.9%	22.9%	33.5%	38.7%	30.0%	34.2%	
Strongly Agree		18.6%	26.5%	33.2%	32.1%	21.2%	23.9%	
4. Police are effective -problems	849	126	110	124	110	151	228	NS
Strongly Disagree		17.7%	7.3%	0.7%	1.3%	4.6%	10.1%	
Disagree		16.6%	12.6%	7.1%	5.1%	10.8%	11.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		37.0%	27.4%	42.3%	33.9%	34.3%	24.3%	
Agree		16.8%	34.0%	25.7%	37.9%	32.3%	35.4%	
Strongly Agree		11.9%	18.8%	24.3%	21.9%	18.0%	18.6%	
5. Good working with residents	850	127	109	123	111	151	229	NS
Strongly Disagree		14.4%	6.3%	0.1%	0.3%	4.6%	9.7%	
Disagree		17.3%	14.0%	8.2%	15.2%	12.3%	11.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		36.1%	34.9%	48.0%	31.1%	33.8%	24.5%	
Agree		23.1%	26.3%	20.3%	35.2%	34.5%	35.5%	
Strongly Agree		9.1%	18.5%	23.4%	18.1%	14.8%	19.1%	
6. Police are fair	848	127	109	123	111	150	228	$\chi^2=97.669, .011$
Strongly Disagree		21.4%	6.5%	0.0%	0.9%	4.7%	12.5%	
Disagree		14.9%	8.4%	5.1%	13.0%	8.7%	11.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		40.6%	45.1%	43.0%	28.7%	43.6%	29.3%	
Agree		14.0%	19.2%	24.2%	36.2%	28.2%	29.4%	
Strongly Agree		9.1%	20.7%	27.6%	21.2%	14.8%	17.7%	
7. Police enforce laws consistently	849	127	109	124	111	151	227	$\chi^2=92.045, .020$
Strongly Disagree		19.5%	7.8%	2.3%	1.3%	9.7%	16.4%	
Disagree		23.4%	8.4%	6.8%	12.5%	9.4%	11.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		33.7%	42.4%	42.7%	32.6%	47.8%	27.8%	
Agree		16.1%	20.5%	25.6%	28.6%	23.0%	27.8%	
Strongly Agree		7.3%	20.9%	22.7%	25.1%	10.0%	16.2%	
8. Police are trustworthy	848	127	109	124	111	151	226	$\chi^2=91.410, .005$
Strongly Disagree		14.8%	10.8%	0.5%	0.8%	3.1%	9.9%	
Disagree		2.7%	2.9%	2.2%	2.0%	4.7%	3.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		54.9%	48.5%	40.5%	30.8%	45.6%	32.0%	
Agree		18.0%	14.8%	30.3%	47.8%	33.1%	34.1%	
Strongly Agree		9.6%	22.9%	26.5%	18.6%	13.5%	20.9%	

APPENDIX F – “INCOME” CORRELATIONS

	n	<30k	30-50	50-75	75-100	100-150k	150k+	Stat. Significance
9. Police use right amount of force	852	126	110	125	111	152	228	$\chi^2=121.578, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		25.5%	10.1%	1.3%	1.8%	4.0%	8.2%	
Disagree		9.6%	6.1%	3.3%	6.1%	9.0%	7.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		34.3%	52.2%	58.9%	33.7%	56.3%	46.8%	
Agree		21.9%	18.7%	14.2%	42.0%	23.0%	18.5%	
Strongly Agree		8.7%	12.8%	22.3%	16.4%	7.7%	19.0%	
10. Police held accountable	845	126	109	123	110	152	225	NS
Strongly Disagree		17.4%	12.7%	2.2%	1.8%	5.0%	11.9%	
Disagree		12.7%	15.5%	9.5%	7.2%	7.8%	10.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		39.3%	54.1%	50.5%	53.4%	54.2%	44.0%	
Agree		20.9%	6.2%	18.1%	17.3%	25.7%	20.9%	
Strongly Agree		9.7%	11.5%	19.7%	20.2%	7.2%	12.6%	
11. How many police are prejudiced	834	127	104	118	110	150	225	$\chi^2=101.679, .005$
None		10.8%	7.8%	14.1%	12.2%	3.6%	5.7%	
Almost None		12.4%	19.2%	17.7%	29.4%	11.4%	16.4%	
Only a Few		8.8%	18.2%	30.7%	19.8%	24.4%	25.2%	
Some		39.5%	44.3%	32.9%	36.1%	53.8%	37.3%	
Most		28.5%	10.5%	4.6%	2.6%	6.8%	15.4%	
12. Neighbors likely to call police	853	127	110	124	112	152	228	$\chi^2=133.011, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		12.1%	3.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	
Disagree		8.7%	11.7%	4.7%	1.6%	13.8%	8.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		20.6%	10.5%	7.8%	1.9%	3.3%	11.2%	
Agree		41.4%	40.1%	48.4%	61.7%	45.6%	37.7%	
Strongly Agree		17.2%	33.9%	38.4%	34.8%	36.8%	42.5%	
13. Neighbors likely to provide information to police	852	128	110	124	111	151	228	$\chi^2=108.587, .004$
Strongly Disagree		7.8%	8.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	
Disagree		6.7%	6.6%	4.6%	1.0%	0.7%	3.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		22.5%	9.8%	16.6%	3.1%	23.6%	9.0%	
Agree		44.9%	39.9%	45.2%	53.1%	41.1%	42.6%	
Strongly Agree		18.0%	35.4%	32.9%	42.8%	34.4%	44.5%	
14. Neighbors likely to protest police brutality	850	127	109	124	111	151	228	NS
Strongly Disagree		5.2%	1.7%	0.4%	6.7%	1.8%	8.6%	
Disagree		18.9%	16.7%	14.4%	20.5%	26.1%	21.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		32.8%	30.1%	45.3%	33.0%	35.7%	29.1%	
Agree		17.6%	28.6%	32.0%	31.7%	27.5%	27.6%	
Strongly Agree		25.5%	22.9%	7.9%	8.1%	8.8%	12.9%	
15. Neighbors likely to protest for racial justice/equality	849	128	110	122	111	150	228	NS
Strongly Disagree		4.6%	3.6%	0.3%	5.5%	6.8%	8.4%	
Disagree		13.3%	12.4%	16.2%	20.6%	24.2%	23.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		37.6%	38.1%	49.6%	31.4%	30.6%	21.3%	
Agree		21.0%	33.7%	29.5%	30.6%	24.7%	27.6%	
Strongly Agree		23.5%	12.2%	4.4%	11.8%	13.8%	19.4%	

APPENDIX F – “INCOME” CORRELATIONS

	n	<30k	30-50	50-75	75-100	100-150k	150k+	Stat. Significance
16. Support BWC	849	127	109	123	111	151	228	NS
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Disagree		0.1%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		0.0%	1.4%	4.1%	0.6%	4.5%	1.7%	
Agree		37.0%	21.3%	14.1%	14.7%	13.2%	25.6%	
Strongly Agree		63.0%	76.5%	80.8%	84.7%	78.9%	72.7%	
17. Support Drones: Disasters	846	121	109	124	111	152	229	NS
Strongly Disagree		1.1%	1.6%	3.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	
Disagree		0.0%	1.1%	2.8%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		11.6%	8.3%	10.3%	3.7%	6.3%	7.8%	
Agree		41.3%	29.6%	32.8%	20.7%	38.3%	39.2%	
Strongly Agree		46.0%	59.3%	50.2%	74.4%	54.4%	51.5%	
18. Support Drones: Missing People	850	127	109	124	111	151	228	$\chi^2=60.449, .026$
Strongly Disagree		0.8%	1.1%	3.9%	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	
Disagree		0.9%	1.3%	3.8%	1.6%	2.5%	2.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		6.5%	15.0%	3.2%	6.5%	11.1%	10.3%	
Agree		48.6%	21.5%	39.1%	18.0%	27.5%	31.5%	
Strongly Agree		43.2%	61.1%	49.9%	73.7%	58.3%	55.1%	
19. Support Drones: Locate Dangerous Suspects	850	127	110	125	110	150	228	$\chi^2=67.054, .056$
Strongly Disagree		4.2%	4.6%	4.8%	0.2%	0.6%	1.9%	
Disagree		2.3%	3.7%	4.6%	5.7%	2.6%	5.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		13.2%	18.3%	4.7%	11.0%	11.4%	13.8%	
Agree		41.9%	13.3%	38.5%	14.1%	32.0%	31.5%	
Strongly Agree		38.4%	60.2%	47.4%	69.1%	53.4%	47.3%	
20. Support Drones: Document Crime Scenes	848	127	109	123	111	151	227	NS
Strongly Disagree		0.6%	2.5%	5.7%	0.2%	1.0%	1.9%	
Disagree		2.3%	4.0%	4.9%	1.6%	6.5%	4.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		19.1%	21.7%	6.6%	10.1%	14.0%	16.0%	
Agree		41.8%	25.0%	37.5%	26.3%	37.8%	31.8%	
Strongly Agree		36.2%	46.7%	45.3%	61.8%	40.7%	45.4%	
21. Support Drones: Investigate Crimes	849	127	109	124	111	150	228	NS
Strongly Disagree		6.4%	6.2%	4.5%	0.2%	0.8%	5.6%	
Disagree		5.6%	8.4%	7.4%	9.9%	8.1%	15.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		22.7%	27.0%	16.5%	14.9%	26.6%	14.5%	
Agree		35.1%	18.0%	34.6%	20.9%	26.0%	28.5%	
Strongly Agree		30.2%	40.4%	36.9%	54.0%	38.5%	36.0%	
22. Support Drones: Monitor Crowds during Major Public Events	847	127	110	124	112	150	224	$\chi^2=81.513, .027$
Strongly Disagree		13.0%	7.9%	13.0%	3.6%	8.8%	11.5%	
Disagree		7.2%	11.3%	6.4%	15.8%	10.1%	8.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		11.8%	27.2%	19.8%	7.2%	21.4%	17.2%	
Agree		44.3%	12.1%	33.7%	18.4%	22.5%	28.1%	
Strongly Agree		23.7%	41.5%	27.2%	54.9%	37.2%	34.3%	

APPENDIX F – “INCOME” CORRELATIONS

	n	<30k	30-50	50-75	75-100	100-150k	150k+	Stat. Significance
23. Support Drones: Other PS	845	123	108	123	111	152	228	NS
Strongly Disagree		7.0%	2.9%	9.8%	3.5%	7.2%	10.4%	
Disagree		7.6%	10.2%	16.1%	4.8%	12.4%	9.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		30.3%	39.8%	17.8%	27.5%	28.2%	27.6%	
Agree		34.9%	21.3%	31.9%	28.6%	21.0%	25.4%	
Strongly Agree		20.1%	25.9%	24.4%	35.5%	31.2%	27.2%	
24. Support for Protests seeking Police Reform	847	127	108	123	110	151	228	NS
Strongly Oppose		7.4%	8.6%	5.1%	9.3%	8.5%	7.8%	
Somewhat Oppose		7.5%	4.7%	10.3%	5.3%	4.7%	10.7%	
Neutral		10.4%	11.8%	19.4%	17.4%	7.9%	8.6%	
Somewhat Support		27.0%	22.5%	31.7%	32.8%	41.7%	32.4%	
Strongly Support		47.7%	52.5%	33.5%	35.2%	37.3%	40.5%	
25. Support: De-escalation Training	852	127	108	125	111	152	229	$\chi^2=54.207, .059$
Strongly Oppose		4.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	3.8%	
Oppose		1.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	1.1%	0.3%	
Not Sure		0.1%	6.6%	7.9%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	
Favor		26.3%	26.7%	26.8%	43.0%	27.6%	25.0%	
Strongly Favor		68.1%	66.2%	64.3%	56.1%	69.4%	69.2%	
26. Support: Ban Chokeholds								NS
Strongly Oppose		4.2%	6.6%	1.8%	3.0%	2.3%	4.8%	
Oppose		4.3%	7.5%	8.3%	17.9%	12.5%	7.8%	
Not Sure		4.3%	9.1%	6.9%	5.2%	6.6%	8.1%	
Favor		21.1%	17.7%	27.8%	22.6%	23.7%	18.6%	
Strongly Favor		66.0%	59.1%	55.2%	51.3%	54.9%	60.6%	
27. Support: Ban No-Knock Warrants	851	127	109	125	111	151	228	NS
Strongly Oppose		4.7%	8.8%	6.3%	10.7%	2.5%	4.9%	
Oppose		7.4%	14.0%	10.2%	22.9%	14.1%	16.2%	
Not Sure		5.4%	3.0%	12.6%	9.6%	18.8%	8.9%	
Favor		26.4%	16.7%	33.9%	27.9%	14.3%	21.0%	
Strongly Favor		56.2%	57.6%	36.9%	29.0%	50.3%	49.0%	
28. Support: Narrow Qualified Immunity	847	127	108	123	111	150	228	$\chi^2=89.485, .041$
Strongly Oppose		34.2%	8.2%	8.0%	8.2%	9.4%	11.2%	
Oppose		10.3%	22.9%	11.4%	16.2%	16.5%	12.6%	
Not Sure		7.0%	9.5%	9.6%	16.4%	8.2%	12.4%	
Favor		18.5%	23.5%	31.0%	32.2%	29.2%	17.8%	
Strongly Favor		29.9%	35.9%	39.9%	26.9%	36.7%	46.0%	
29. Support: Decertification	848	127	109	123	110	151	228	NS
Strongly Oppose		5.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	3.0%	
Oppose		1.7%	7.4%	0.4%	5.4%	2.1%	5.7%	
Not Sure		7.0%	1.6%	3.2%	9.0%	9.5%	5.6%	
Favor		24.4%	37.4%	43.8%	29.1%	30.9%	27.3%	
Strongly Favor		61.6%	53.2%	52.6%	56.2%	57.3%	58.4%	

APPENDIX F – “INCOME” CORRELATIONS

	n	<30k	30-50	50-75	75-100	100-150k	150k+	Stat. Significance
30. Support: Require Reporting of Fired Officers	850	126	109	124	111	152	228	NS
Strongly Oppose		5.7%	1.8%	4.8%	4.7%	1.2%	6.7%	
Oppose		5.8%	8.1%	2.9%	4.5%	2.5%	8.0%	
Not Sure		9.7%	7.3%	10.5%	5.5%	4.4%	5.9%	
Favor		19.6%	21.5%	36.3%	28.7%	37.1%	19.1%	
Strongly Favor		59.2%	61.2%	45.4%	56.5%	54.9%	60.2%	
31. Support: Defunding	852	128	109	124	111	151	229	NS
Strongly Oppose		14.8%	20.5%	21.9%	33.6%	19.5%	26.1%	
Oppose		15.0%	21.0%	16.7%	21.3%	21.9%	16.0%	
Not Sure		32.7%	6.4%	18.0%	10.7%	13.2%	11.4%	
Favor		10.9%	25.3%	24.8%	17.7%	19.7%	20.1%	
Strongly Favor		26.6%	26.9%	18.6%	16.6%	25.7%	26.5%	
32. Support: Outfit All Cops w/BWC	847	128	108	123	110	150	228	NS
Strongly Oppose		0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	
Oppose		4.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.8%	2.0%	
Not Sure		4.4%	4.9%	7.1%	0.1%	6.9%	3.8%	
Favor		32.3%	29.4%	28.5%	29.2%	24.7%	27.8%	
Strongly Favor		58.8%	64.4%	63.4%	70.5%	67.4%	66.4%	
33. Support: Early Warning System	848	128	108	124	110	150	228	NS
Strongly Oppose		3.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.8%	
Oppose		5.2%	4.7%	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	2.5%	
Not Sure		9.8%	4.8%	3.8%	4.6%	5.2%	11.5%	
Favor		19.4%	31.7%	39.7%	43.5%	41.4%	26.4%	
Strongly Favor		61.7%	58.4%	56.3%	50.6%	51.3%	57.8%	
34. Support: Disarm Police	849	127	109	124	111	151	227	NS
Strongly Oppose		30.8%	49.5%	42.8%	61.3%	41.1%	43.1%	
Oppose		28.1%	20.2%	21.2%	21.2%	32.5%	19.8%	
Not Sure		14.8%	11.2%	16.8%	2.9%	14.0%	10.2%	
Favor		16.0%	9.9%	7.9%	8.8%	10.0%	20.6%	
Strongly Favor		10.3%	9.2%	11.3%	5.8%	2.4%	6.2%	
35. Is. Incidents/Broader Problem	839	121	108	122	111	151	226	NS
Isolated Incidents		25.8%	21.2%	30.5%	29.1%	16.0%	27.7%	
Signs of a Broader Problem		74.2%	78.8%	69.5%	70.9%	84.0%	72.3%	
36. Support: Police/Racial Justice	845	122	109	125	112	149	228	NS
Fully Support Police		10.9%	17.9%	10.0%	14.3%	6.5%	7.1%	
Police more than Racial Justice		6.2%	4.2%	9.3%	19.7%	9.5%	16.0%	
Support Both Equally		29.8%	29.8%	44.2%	33.2%	38.7%	24.6%	
Racial Justice more than Police		17.4%	21.9%	13.4%	15.1%	25.7%	23.1%	
Fully Support Racial Justice		12.3%	7.2%	7.9%	4.1%	2.9%	15.0%	
Neither-Depends on Issue		23.4%	19.0%	15.1%	13.6%	16.7%	14.2%	
37. Ever Treated Unfairly by Police	844	121	109	124	112	150	228	$\chi^2=51.744, .001$
No		46.3%	73.6%	81.6%	59.0%	70.1%	76.9%	
Yes		53.7%	26.4%	18.4%	41.0%	29.9%	23.1%	

APPENDIX G – “EDUCATION” CORRELATIONS							
	n	<=HSD	SOME C.	AA	BA	MA+	Stat. Significance
1. Social Status Police	849	245	185	86	220	113	NS
Upper		13.3%	21.0%	13.2%	18.7%	18.1%	
Upper Middle		42.2%	49.2%	53.6%	51.0%	53.6%	
Middle		39.2%	26.0%	31.1%	27.4%	28.3%	
Working		5.3%	3.8%	2.0%	3.0%	0.0%	
2. Education to become police	845	241	185	86	219	113	$\chi^2=54.259, .006$
HSD		29.8%	17.6%	16.3%	15.6%	7.7%	
AA		43.8%	47.3%	64.2%	41.9%	41.7%	
BA		26.5%	35.0%	19.5%	42.5%	50.7%	
3. Respect for police	853	247	186	87	219	114	NS
Strongly Disagree		4.0%	8.1%	1.2%	8.5%	11.8%	
Disagree		5.5%	10.6%	5.1%	11.1%	8.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		32.2%	22.2%	20.2%	29.9%	31.7%	
Agree		29.2%	32.4%	40.4%	28.9%	31.4%	
Strongly Agree		29.2%	26.7%	33.1%	21.6%	16.4%	
4. Police are effective -problems	848	245	186	87	218	112	NS
Strongly Disagree		4.8%	11.9%	2.5%	7.0%	9.9%	
Disagree		12.5%	6.3%	2.9%	15.5%	11.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		35.9%	26.1%	33.0%	35.0%	28.4%	
Agree		23.0%	41.6%	39.6%	27.5%	29.5%	
Strongly Agree		23.8%	14.1%	22.0%	15.0%	20.3%	
5. Good working with residents	854	247	187	88	219	113	NS
Strongly Disagree		4.8%	9.5%	1.8%	6.4%	8.4%	
Disagree		16.5%	6.8%	2.9%	17.7%	12.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		31.6%	36.6%	33.0%	35.3%	29.5%	
Agree		28.1%	32.7%	45.2%	23.9%	30.3%	
Strongly Agree		19.0%	14.4%	17.1%	16.7%	19.5%	
6. Police are fair							NS
Strongly Disagree		6.8%	8.9%	5.6%	10.9%	8.1%	
Disagree		10.4%	9.1%	1.4%	12.1%	15.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		38.3%	39.8%	42.1%	37.0%	29.4%	
Agree		23.8%	25.8%	30.1%	25.7%	26.4%	
Strongly Agree		20.7%	16.5%	20.7%	14.4%	20.9%	
7. Enforce laws consistently	849	246	184	86	219	114	NS
Strongly Disagree		5.9%	13.4%	3.3%	14.6%	13.7%	
Disagree		14.3%	7.4%	6.1%	14.7%	13.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		38.1%	43.6%	33.8%	34.6%	30.2%	
Agree		18.8%	20.7%	35.6%	27.1%	26.2%	
Strongly Agree		22.9%	14.8%	21.1%	9.1%	16.1%	
8. Police are trustworthy	846	246	183	87	217	113	NS
Strongly Disagree		6.8%	8.2%	2.2%	6.9%	9.0%	
Disagree		0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	7.1%	3.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		48.8%	41.5%	38.7%	37.3%	32.5%	
Agree		23.7%	29.3%	39.6%	32.7%	34.7%	
Strongly Agree		20.7%	17.6%	19.5%	16.0%	20.3%	

APPENDIX G – “EDUCATION” CORRELATIONS							
	n	<=HSD	SOME C.	AA	BA	MA+	Stat. Significance
9. Use right amount of force	847	245	185	86	219	112	NS
Strongly Disagree		10.8%	8.0%	1.7%	8.6%	9.0%	
Disagree		3.6%	5.3%	10.1%	9.7%	10.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		50.1%	51.9%	39.4%	46.4%	41.8%	
Agree		18.6%	19.9%	36.1%	23.3%	21.6%	
Strongly Agree		16.9%	14.8%	12.7%	11.9%	17.5%	
10. Police held accountable	848	246	185	87	218	112	NS
Strongly Disagree		6.8%	9.1%	2.6%	11.9%	11.9%	
Disagree		8.7%	8.5%	7.8%	12.6%	15.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		50.3%	51.6%	52.3%	49.9%	34.5%	
Agree		15.1%	18.9%	25.1%	16.9%	26.9%	
Strongly Agree		19.1%	11.9%	12.2%	8.7%	11.2%	
11. How many are prejudiced	833	236	185	86	216	110	NS
None		15.4%	8.7%	7.9%	3.4%	3.1%	
Almost None		21.4%	15.5%	20.8%	13.0%	16.0%	
Only a Few		13.5%	25.3%	17.8%	28.0%	24.3%	
Some		38.4%	40.1%	47.3%	39.8%	43.2%	
Most		11.2%	10.4%	6.3%	15.8%	13.4%	
12. Neighbors likely to call	849	245	185	87	218	114	NS
Strongly Disagree		5.9%	0.6%	0.2%	2.0%	0.5%	
Disagree		9.9%	9.5%	5.5%	10.7%	1.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		10.6%	8.3%	14.0%	9.3%	5.5%	
Agree		43.1%	49.6%	43.4%	43.6%	42.9%	
Strongly Agree		30.3%	32.0%	36.8%	34.5%	49.6%	
13. Neighbors likely to provide information to police	852	246	186	87	220	113	$\chi^2=70.277, .008$
Strongly Disagree		5.9%	0.3%	0.2%	2.1%	0.4%	
Disagree		5.5%	4.8%	4.2%	2.3%	1.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		23.0%	13.2%	10.7%	10.5%	5.5%	
Agree		35.3%	52.0%	39.1%	49.6%	43.2%	
Strongly Agree		30.2%	29.7%	45.8%	35.5%	49.9%	
14. Neighbors likely to protest police brutality	853	246	186	87	220	114	NS
Strongly Disagree		4.0%	5.5%	4.7%	2.9%	7.7%	
Disagree		15.9%	16.0%	21.6%	26.3%	23.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		36.1%	41.8%	37.8%	28.6%	22.7%	
Agree		22.8%	26.4%	23.2%	31.9%	33.5%	
Strongly Agree		21.2%	10.4%	12.7%	10.3%	12.4%	
15. Neighbors likely to protest for racial justice/equality	850	245	186	86	219	114	NS
Strongly Disagree		5.3%	7.2%	6.3%	1.8%	8.7%	
Disagree		12.8%	21.8%	14.7%	25.3%	20.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		39.7%	35.2%	47.5%	25.1%	19.0%	
Agree		22.2%	24.0%	23.1%	33.3%	37.4%	
Strongly Agree		20.0%	11.8%	8.3%	14.5%	14.8%	

APPENDIX G – “EDUCATION” CORRELATIONS							
	n	<=HSD	SOME C.	AA	BA	MA+	Stat. Significance
16. Support BWC	851	246	186	87	218	114	NS
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Disagree		0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		4.0%	1.0%	0.2%	1.5%	2.4%	
Agree		16.8%	23.8%	18.3%	21.6%	29.9%	
Strongly Agree		79.3%	72.1%	81.5%	76.3%	67.5%	
17. Support Drones: Disasters	845	241	185	86	219	114	NS
Strongly Disagree		2.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.8%	1.5%	
Disagree		0.0%	0.6%	1.4%	2.5%	0.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		5.9%	13.4%	2.2%	8.0%	7.8%	
Agree		27.4%	36.7%	39.3%	35.3%	42.4%	
Strongly Agree		64.7%	48.2%	57.1%	53.4%	47.5%	
18. Support Drones: Missing People	851	246	186	86	219	114	$\chi^2=52.425, .047$
Strongly Disagree		2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	1.7%	
Disagree		0.0%	0.3%	1.7%	5.2%	4.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		7.7%	8.4%	2.2%	11.8%	12.1%	
Agree		24.4%	35.2%	25.5%	34.7%	38.4%	
Strongly Agree		65.9%	55.0%	70.6%	47.6%	43.8%	
19. Support Drones: Locate Dangerous Suspects	850	246	186	86	219	113	NS
Strongly Disagree		2.0%	3.1%	0.0%	3.5%	3.0%	
Disagree		0.0%	8.8%	3.9%	5.5%	3.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		9.8%	12.7%	2.7%	13.6%	21.0%	
Agree		30.6%	26.1%	31.5%	30.8%	29.2%	
Strongly Agree		57.7%	49.4%	62.0%	46.6%	43.5%	
20. Support Drones: Document Crime Scenes	850	246	185	87	219	113	NS
Strongly Disagree		2.0%	2.4%	1.1%	1.5%	2.8%	
Disagree		0.0%	4.4%	2.5%	8.8%	5.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		13.7%	20.9%	11.3%	10.4%	17.5%	
Agree		29.1%	34.2%	40.3%	33.9%	36.9%	
Strongly Agree		55.2%	38.1%	44.8%	45.4%	37.1%	
21. Drones: Investigate Crimes	847	245	184	86	219	113	$\chi^2=64.914, .038$
Strongly Disagree		2.0%	6.1%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%	
Disagree		0.5%	15.1%	14.3%	12.8%	12.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		21.6%	20.7%	10.4%	21.6%	18.0%	
Agree		26.0%	26.1%	42.5%	22.2%	32.6%	
Strongly Agree		49.9%	31.9%	28.2%	39.0%	32.7%	
22. Drones: Monitor Crowds	845	245	185	87	219	109	NS
Strongly Disagree		6.4%	12.6%	2.1%	12.5%	14.6%	
Disagree		7.9%	8.2%	7.9%	11.7%	13.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		17.2%	17.2%	20.5%	17.4%	16.3%	
Agree		26.2%	32.5%	29.3%	23.7%	24.2%	
Strongly Agree		42.3%	29.4%	40.1%	34.6%	31.1%	

APPENDIX G – “EDUCATION” CORRELATIONS							
	n	<=HSD	SOME C.	AA	BA	MA+	Stat. Significance
23. Support Drones: Other PS	845	241	186	87	218	113	NS
Strongly Disagree		4.0%	10.2%	2.4%	5.9%	16.4%	
Disagree		5.6%	8.0%	17.8%	15.2%	7.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		25.7%	31.6%	28.6%	28.4%	27.5%	
Agree		31.7%	26.1%	30.8%	21.5%	25.1%	
Strongly Agree		32.9%	24.1%	20.3%	28.9%	23.4%	
24. Support for Protests seeking Police Reform	850	245	185	88	218	114	$\chi^2=87.830, .003$
Strongly Oppose		10.2%	5.9%	11.6%	5.2%	7.7%	
Somewhat Oppose		6.5%	9.6%	12.3%	7.3%	3.7%	
Neutral		18.8%	17.7%	6.4%	4.8%	5.2%	
Somewhat Support		24.5%	19.2%	51.5%	41.3%	35.7%	
Strongly Support		40.1%	47.6%	18.2%	41.4%	47.6%	
25. Support: De-escalation Training	851	246	184	87	220	114	NS
Strongly Oppose		2.0%	1.6%	5.3%	0.9%	1.2%	
Oppose		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.5%	
Not Sure		5.9%	1.1%	0.0%	2.4%	1.6%	
Favor		32.3%	33.7%	33.8%	23.1%	18.1%	
Strongly Favor		59.8%	63.5%	60.8%	72.7%	76.6%	
26. Support: Ban Chokeholds	850	246	185	86	219	114	NS
Strongly Oppose		4.0%	4.4%	2.1%	3.5%	4.4%	
Oppose		9.7%	8.2%	20.1%	7.8%	6.0%	
Not Sure		4.9%	13.4%	3.8%	5.6%	5.2%	
Favor		20.8%	16.5%	29.1%	24.7%	20.1%	
Strongly Favor		60.6%	57.4%	44.8%	58.3%	64.3%	
27. Support: Ban No-Knock Warrants	850	245	185	87	219	114	NS
Strongly Oppose		7.9%	9.9%	3.1%	3.3%	2.3%	
Oppose		11.7%	12.4%	31.4%	13.6%	9.0%	
Not Sure		7.1%	11.8%	7.0%	13.6%	8.5%	
Favor		27.4%	15.7%	24.2%	24.3%	20.7%	
Strongly Favor		45.9%	49.1%	34.4%	45.1%	59.4%	
28. Support: Narrow Qual. Imm.	851	245	185	87	220	114	NS
Strongly Oppose		15.7%	18.1%	16.8%	5.3%	11.2%	
Oppose		16.4%	10.8%	24.4%	13.6%	11.2%	
Not Sure		13.1%	9.2%	10.7%	10.7%	7.3%	
Favor		28.9%	22.6%	26.2%	23.1%	19.3%	
Strongly Favor		25.8%	39.4%	21.9%	47.3%	51.1%	
29. Support: Decertification	847	245	184	85	219	114	NS
Strongly Oppose		2.0%	2.2%	1.6%	0.5%	2.7%	
Oppose		0.9%	6.1%	9.8%	4.6%	0.8%	
Not Sure		2.9%	10.0%	6.2%	8.1%	2.7%	
Favor		36.3%	26.9%	33.9%	30.7%	27.8%	
Strongly Favor		57.9%	54.8%	48.5%	56.1%	66.0%	

APPENDIX G – “EDUCATION” CORRELATIONS							
	n	<=HSD	SOME C.	AA	BA	MA+	Stat. Significance
30. Support: Require Reporting of Fired Officers	850	245	185	86	220	114	NS
Strongly Oppose		4.0%	7.0%	5.8%	2.1%	4.5%	
Oppose		0.0%	8.1%	13.2%	7.6%	3.5%	
Not Sure		9.8%	5.9%	2.5%	9.4%	1.6%	
Favor		31.5%	21.6%	25.4%	25.1%	26.9%	
Strongly Favor		54.8%	57.4%	53.1%	55.8%	63.5%	
31. Support: Defunding	852	246	186	86	220	114	NS
Strongly Oppose		22.9%	25.3%	30.7%	20.7%	17.4%	
Oppose		15.9%	20.3%	23.6%	19.6%	14.0%	
Not Sure		22.0%	9.6%	13.3%	15.5%	9.7%	
Favor		17.0%	17.4%	25.5%	17.2%	29.5%	
Strongly Favor		22.2%	27.4%	7.0%	27.0%	29.4%	
32. Support: All Cops w/BWC							NS
Strongly Oppose		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	
Oppose		1.9%	1.3%	0.0%	1.4%	2.4%	
Not Sure		7.9%	1.0%	4.7%	3.7%	4.8%	
Favor		27.4%	33.0%	29.8%	26.2%	26.7%	
Strongly Favor		62.9%	64.7%	65.5%	68.1%	65.9%	
33. Support: Early Warning Sys.	849	245	186	85	219	114	NS
Strongly Oppose		2.0%	0.8%	1.6%	1.1%	1.6%	
Oppose		0.0%	4.8%	4.0%	1.0%	4.7%	
Not Sure		4.0%	9.8%	9.7%	10.3%	2.5%	
Favor		39.3%	30.6%	29.1%	27.9%	35.0%	
Strongly Favor		54.8%	53.9%	55.7%	59.7%	56.2%	
34. Support: Disarm Police	847	245	183	86	219	114	NS
Strongly Oppose		47.8%	46.7%	62.1%	38.9%	28.0%	
Oppose		22.6%	20.7%	18.7%	27.8%	27.0%	
Not Sure		13.4%	12.2%	8.4%	11.0%	10.9%	
Favor		6.2%	13.2%	9.7%	15.0%	28.0%	
Strongly Favor		9.9%	7.1%	1.0%	7.3%	6.1%	
35. Is. Incidents/Broader Prob.	840	240	183	87	219	111	$\chi^2=24.575, .046$
Isolated Incidents		30.9%	28.2%	34.3%	13.8%	22.3%	
Signs of a Broader Problem		69.1%	71.8%	65.7%	86.2%	77.7%	
36. Support: Police/R. Justice	843	241	185	87	217	113	$\chi^2=79.732, .031$
Fully Support Police		15.1%	10.8%	9.7%	5.1%	9.8%	
Police more than Racial Justice		10.4%	12.5%	19.4%	12.4%	4.0%	
Support Both Equally		34.3%	27.8%	38.0%	30.0%	37.3%	
Racial Justice more than Police		19.8%	18.2%	2.9%	27.2%	23.1%	
Fully Support Racial Justice		2.5%	10.1%	5.4%	12.5%	16.9%	
Neither-Depends on Issue		17.9%	20.6%	24.7%	12.7%	9.0%	
37. Treated Unfairly by Police							NS
No		69.0%	62.5%	70.1%	70.2%	77.7%	
Yes		31.0%	37.5%	29.9%	29.8%	22.3%	

APPENDIX H – “GENDER” CORRELATIONS				
	n	Male	Female	Stat. Significance
1. Social Status Police	850	377	473	NS
Working		20.5%	14.2%	
Middle		44.0%	52.4%	
Upper Middle		34.1%	28.5%	
Upper class		1.4%	4.9%	
2. Education to become police	844	377	467	NS
HSD		24.1%	15.1%	
AA		44.8%	46.7%	
BA		31.0%	38.2%	
3. Respect for police				NS
Strongly Disagree		8.0%	5.8%	
Disagree		7.2%	9.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		26.1%	29.7%	
Agree		35.0%	28.2%	
Strongly Agree		23.7%	26.7%	
4. Police are effective -problems	852	378	474	NS
Strongly Disagree		6.3%	8.2%	
Disagree		13.8%	8.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		28.4%	35.3%	
Agree		31.5%	30.2%	
Strongly Agree		20.1%	17.7%	
5. Police good working with residents				NS
Strongly Disagree		4.8%	7.8%	
Disagree		12.9%	12.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		34.5%	32.7%	
Agree		33.0%	27.7%	
Strongly Agree		14.9%	19.2%	
6. Police are fair				NS
Strongly Disagree		5.4%	10.7%	
Disagree		9.6%	10.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		37.5%	37.4%	
Agree		28.9%	23.1%	
Strongly Agree		18.5%	18.0%	
7. Police enforce laws consistently	849	377	472	NS
Strongly Disagree		9.8%	11.2%	
Disagree		11.1%	12.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		33.1%	39.9%	
Agree		29.5%	19.7%	
Strongly Agree		16.5%	16.5%	
8. Police are trustworthy	848	376	472	NS
Strongly Disagree		9.0%	5.3%	
Disagree		3.5%	2.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		36.0%	45.0%	
Agree		33.1%	28.1%	
Strongly Agree		18.4%	18.8%	

APPENDIX H – “GENDER” CORRELATIONS				
	n	Male	Female	Stat. Significance
9. Police use right amount of force	849	377	472	NS
Strongly Disagree		9.7%	7.4%	
Disagree		8.3%	6.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		40.2%	53.1%	
Agree		27.1%	18.5%	
Strongly Agree		14.7%	14.9%	
10. Police held accountable				NS
Strongly Disagree		10.7%	7.3%	
Disagree		11.5%	9.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		43.9%	52.4%	
Agree		21.3%	17.1%	
Strongly Agree		12.6%	13.5%	
11. How many police are prejudiced	834	371	463	NS
None		7.9%	8.8%	
Almost None		20.1%	14.7%	
Only a Few		21.1%	22.2%	
Some		43.2%	38.7%	
Most		7.6%	15.5%	
12. Neighbors likely to call police				NS
Strongly Disagree		2.1%	2.7%	
Disagree		7.8%	8.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		9.1%	9.7%	
Agree		43.1%	45.9%	
Strongly Agree		37.8%	32.7%	
13. Neighbors likely to provide information to police				NS
Strongly Disagree		3.4%	1.6%	
Disagree		2.7%	4.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		12.5%	15.3%	
Agree		45.2%	43.2%	
Strongly Agree		36.2%	35.2%	
14. Neighbors likely to protest police brutality				NS
Strongly Disagree		2.1%	1.2%	
Disagree		20.1%	20.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		37.4%	31.0%	
Agree		24.4%	29.7%	
Strongly Agree		12.3%	15.3%	
15. Neighbors likely to protest for racial justice/equality	850	377	473	NS
Strongly Disagree		7.6%	3.6%	
Disagree		16.6%	21.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		38.0%	28.9%	
Agree		24.4%	30.0%	
Strongly Agree		13.2%	16.3%	

APPENDIX H – “GENDER” CORRELATIONS				
	n	Male	Female	Stat. Significance
16. Support BWC	850	377	473	NS
Strongly Disagree		0.2%	0.0%	
Disagree		1.3%	0.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		1.7%	2.5%	
Agree		25.0%	18.7%	
Strongly Agree		71.8%	78.6%	
17. Support Drones: Disasters				NS
Strongly Disagree		0.6%	1.8%	
Disagree		0.7%	1.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		5.7%	9.8%	
Agree		37.7%	32.3%	
Strongly Agree		55.3%	54.9%	
18. Support Drones: Missing People	850	376	474	NS
Strongly Disagree		0.7%	1.6%	
Disagree		2.3%	2.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		6.7%	10.7%	
Agree		36.1%	27.6%	
Strongly Agree		54.2%	58.1%	
19. Support Drones: Locate Dangerous Suspects				NS
Strongly Disagree		3.2%	2.0%	
Disagree		4.2%	4.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		11.7%	12.5%	
Agree		28.0%	30.7%	
Strongly Agree		52.8%	50.6%	
20. Support Drones: Document Crime Scenes	851	378	473	NS
Strongly Disagree		0.9%	2.8%	
Disagree		2.9%	5.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		12.7%	16.3%	
Agree		39.4%	29.0%	
Strongly Agree		44.0%	46.7%	
21. Support Drones: Investigate Crimes	850	377	473	NS
Strongly Disagree		4.3%	3.9%	
Disagree		8.8%	10.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		15.4%	23.3%	
Agree		32.9%	23.4%	
Strongly Agree		38.6%	38.7%	
22. Support Drones: Monitor Crowds during Major Public Events				NS
Strongly Disagree		10.5%	9.6%	
Disagree		10.2%	9.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		15.7%	18.9%	
Agree		28.6%	25.7%	
Strongly Agree		35.1%	36.4%	

APPENDIX H – “GENDER” CORRELATIONS				
	n	Male	Female	Stat. Significance
23. Support Drones: Other PS				NS
Strongly Disagree		9.6%	5.6%	
Disagree		8.7%	11.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		27.9%	28.5%	
Agree		27.3%	26.5%	
Strongly Agree		26.5%	28.1%	
24. Support for Protests seeking Police Reform	849	376	473	NS
Strongly Oppose		7.9%	7.7%	
Somewhat Oppose		8.0%	7.3%	
Neutral		12.0%	11.7%	
Somewhat Support		38.9%	26.4%	
Strongly Support		33.1%	47.0%	
25. Support: De-escalation Training	850	376	474	NS
Strongly Oppose		3.0%	1.0%	
Oppose		1.1%	0.2%	
Not Sure		2.8%	2.8%	
Favor		33.6%	24.4%	
Strongly Favor		59.5%	71.6%	
26. Support: Ban Chokeholds	849	376	473	NS
Strongly Oppose		5.7%	2.3%	
Oppose		13.8%	6.0%	
Not Sure		6.4%	7.2%	
Favor		22.7%	20.8%	
Strongly Favor		51.3%	63.7%	
27. Support: Ban No-Knock Warrants	850	375	475	NS
Strongly Oppose		6.5%	5.4%	
Oppose		17.9%	11.3%	
Not Sure		9.3%	10.5%	
Favor		25.3%	20.8%	
Strongly Favor		41.0%	51.9%	
28. Support: Narrow Qualified Immunity				NS
Strongly Oppose		3.1%	2.8%	
Oppose		12.9%	15.9%	
Not Sure		11.9%	9.6%	
Favor		26.8%	22.6%	
Strongly Favor		34.5%	39.5%	
29. Support: Decertification	849	376	473	NS
Strongly Oppose		3.5%	0.3%	
Oppose		4.0%	3.8%	
Not Sure		7.1%	5.3%	
Favor		28.4%	33.8%	
Strongly Favor		57.0%	56.9%	

APPENDIX H – “GENDER” CORRELATIONS				
	n	Male	Female	Stat. Significance
30. Support: Require Reporting of Fired Officers	850	377	473	NS
Strongly Oppose		6.9%	2.4%	
Oppose		4.0%	6.7%	
Not Sure		6.6%	7.3%	
Favor		29.9%	23.7%	
Strongly Favor		52.6%	59.8%	
31. Support: Defunding				NS
Strongly Oppose		22.0%	23.6%	
Oppose		18.6%	18.1%	
Not Sure		13.8%	16.1%	
Favor		21.9%	17.9%	
Strongly Favor		23.7%	24.2%	
32. Support: Outfit All Cops w/BWC	850	377	473	$\chi^2=22.584, .028$
Strongly Oppose		0.4%	0.0%	
Oppose		0.3%	2.5%	
Not Sure		3.1%	5.8%	
Favor		34.6%	23.5%	
Strongly Favor		61.6%	68.3%	
33. Support: Early Warning System	850	376	474	NS
Strongly Oppose		2.5%	0.5%	
Oppose		3.6%	1.3%	
Not Sure		4.3%	9.6%	
Favor		36.2%	30.2%	
Strongly Favor		53.4%	58.3%	
34. Support: Disarm Police				NS
Strongly Oppose		45.4%	43.0%	
Oppose		25.1%	22.7%	
Not Sure		9.8%	13.2%	
Favor		13.3%	13.2%	
Strongly Favor		6.4%	7.9%	
35. Isolated Incidents or Broader Problem	839	376	463	NS
Isolated Incidents		29.4%	21.6%	
Signs of a Broader Problem		70.6%	78.4%	
36. Support: Police/Racial Justice				NS
Fully Support Police		13.0%	8.2%	
Police more than Racial Justice		11.9%	11.1%	
Support Both Equally		31.3%	33.5%	
Racial Justice more than Police		20.1%	20.1%	
Fully Support Racial Justice		9.4%	8.7%	
Neither-Depends on Issue		14.3%	18.5%	
37. Ever Treated Unfairly by Police	841	376	465	NS
No		64.1%	73.3%	
Yes		35.9%	26.7%	

APPENDIX I – “POLITICAL PARTY” CORRELATIONS

	n	Rep.	Dem.	Indep	Other	Stat. Significance
1. Social Status Police	842	144	372	258	68	NS
Working		17.3%	19.3%	16.4%	8.6%	
Middle		51.3%	50.2%	42.9%	49.4%	
Upper Middle		26.1%	27.9%	36.8%	49.4%	
Upper class		5.3%	2.6%	4.0%	1.1%	
2. Education to become police	833	142	370	257	63	$\chi^2=73.521, <.001$
HSD		33.7%	9.3%	23.0%	30.4%	
AA		53.1%	45.9%	41.7%	38.0%	
BA		13.2%	44.8%	35.3%	31.6%	
3. Respect for police	838	143	370	258	67	$\chi^2=177.578, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	10.3%	5.0%	9.9%	
Disagree		3.3%	14.0%	4.2%	6.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		2.2%	34.6%	33.4%	31.7%	
Agree		34.4%	27.0%	34.8%	31.4%	
Strongly Agree		60.1%	14.0%	22.7%	21.0%	
4. Police are effective -problems	839	142	372	258	67	$\chi^2=133.991, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		4.2%	8.5%	7.8%	7.4%	
Disagree		2.8%	11.3%	11.8%	16.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		12.0%	36.7%	39.4%	27.7%	
Agree		31.1%	34.2%	25.5%	28.4%	
Strongly Agree		49.9%	9.3%	15.5%	19.9%	
5. Police good working with residents	841	144	371	258	68	$\chi^2=165.315, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		4.2%	7.6%	7.5%	1.5%	
Disagree		2.8%	13.6%	18.5%	9.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		11.7%	38.6%	34.5%	46.3%	
Agree		31.6%	33.2%	24.7%	26.1%	
Strongly Agree		49.8%	6.9%	14.7%	17.2%	
6. Police are fair	841	144	371	258	68	$\chi^2=154.903, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		5.4%	9.6%	9.2%	6.1%	
Disagree		2.0%	12.9%	8.8%	20.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		12.5%	42.7%	42.4%	41.6%	
Agree		29.6%	25.2%	26.7%	12.8%	
Strongly Agree		50.4%	9.6%	13.0%	19.0%	
7. Police enforce laws consistently	840	144	370	258	68	$\chi^2=144.932, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		3.1%	10.8%	13.4%	15.8%	
Disagree		7.5%	16.0%	9.5%	10.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		14.5%	40.0%	43.0%	42.8%	
Agree		30.0%	25.1%	22.6%	7.3%	
Strongly Agree		44.9%	8.1%	11.5%	23.4%	
8. Police are trustworthy	839	145	368	258	68	$\chi^2=156.363, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		3.5%	9.3%	7.0%	2.8%	
Disagree		2.5%	1.9%	4.0%	7.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		8.2%	49.4%	45.1%	48.8%	
Agree		35.4%	28.8%	31.0%	21.8%	
Strongly Agree		50.4%	10.5%	13.0%	19.6%	

APPENDIX I – “POLITICAL PARTY” CORRELATIONS						
	n	Rep.	Dem.	Indep	Other	Stat. Significance
9. Police use right amount of force	840	143	372	257	68	$\chi^2=180.170, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		0.3%	12.9%	8.6%	1.8%	
Disagree		2.0%	5.2%	11.4%	12.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		25.4%	51.3%	51.1%	57.0%	
Agree		28.1%	23.9%	20.5%	4.5%	
Strongly Agree		44.1%	6.7%	8.3%	23.8%	
10. Police held accountable	836	144	369	256	67	$\chi^2=174.924, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		0.5%	11.6%	9.5%	10.3%	
Disagree		1.5%	14.3%	9.3%	15.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		28.9%	58.1%	46.1%	47.8%	
Agree		29.5%	11.0%	25.4%	11.8%	
Strongly Agree		39.5%	5.1%	9.7%	15.1%	
11. How many police are prejudiced	824	139	363	255	67	$\chi^2=198.894, <.001$
None		29.6%	3.8%	5.7%	1.2%	
Almost None		35.0%	7.0%	19.6%	21.5%	
Only a Few		23.0%	23.1%	18.7%	19.1%	
Some		9.3%	51.8%	40.9%	50.4%	
Most		3.2%	14.3%	15.1%	7.8%	
12. Neighbors likely to call police	840	143	371	258	68	$\chi^2=81.792, .006$
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	3.8%	2.3%	0.8%	
Disagree		4.5%	11.8%	4.7%	14.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		3.1%	8.5%	11.8%	13.3%	
Agree		30.2%	49.2%	49.4%	31.8%	
Strongly Agree		62.2%	26.7%	31.8%	39.8%	
13. Neighbors likely to provide information to police	841	144	371	258	68	$\chi^2=107.460, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		0.1%	5.2%	0.2%	0.8%	
Disagree		1.0%	4.8%	5.1%	0.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		4.2%	14.3%	18.1%	13.0%	
Agree		26.6%	49.6%	45.6%	44.1%	
Strongly Agree		68.1%	26.1%	31.1%	41.9%	
14. Neighbors likely to protest police brutality	839	143	371	258	67	NS
Strongly Disagree		13.5%	2.1%	3.1%	5.6%	
Disagree		18.7%	21.3%	19.2%	24.4%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		32.3%	30.2%	40.5%	22.0%	
Agree		27.5%	28.1%	25.9%	32.7%	
Strongly Agree		7.9%	18.3%	11.2%	15.3%	
15. Neighbors likely to protest for racial justice/equality	841	144	372	258	67	$\chi^2=114.690, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		22.5%	2.8%	0.9%	1.0%	
Disagree		18.7%	17.2%	20.8%	27.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		33.3%	30.6%	35.3%	34.3%	
Agree		18.1%	31.9%	27.1%	29.4%	
Strongly Agree		7.4%	17.4%	15.9%	8.0%	

APPENDIX I – “POLITICAL PARTY” CORRELATIONS						
	n	Rep.	Dem.	Indep	Other	Stat. Significance
16. Support BWC	842	144	371	259	68	$\chi^2=43.126, .043$
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
Disagree		0.0%	0.1%	2.3%	0.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		1.9%	0.6%	5.0%	0.0%	
Agree		20.7%	17.5%	28.1%	21.9%	
Strongly Agree		77.3%	81.6%	64.6%	78.0%	
17. Support Drones: Disasters	835	143	367	258	67	NS
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	0.8%	2.5%	1.6%	
Disagree		0.3%	1.0%	1.3%	1.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		3.9%	8.0%	9.3%	12.5%	
Agree		26.6%	37.8%	30.9%	47.1%	
Strongly Agree		69.2%	52.4%	55.9%	37.0%	
18. Support Drones: Missing People	839	144	371	257	67	$\chi^2=47.333, .021$
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	1.0%	2.5%	0.3%	
Disagree		0.4%	2.6%	1.3%	6.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		0.7%	9.2%	12.8%	11.6%	
Agree		22.9%	33.5%	33.1%	28.3%	
Strongly Agree		76.0%	53.7%	50.4%	53.2%	
19. Support Drones: Locate Dangerous Suspects	841	144	371	259	67	$\chi^2=76.882, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	2.2%	4.9%	0.8%	
Disagree		0.0%	4.8%	4.6%	9.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		1.4%	15.3%	15.0%	8.8%	
Agree		17.9%	32.1%	29.0%	39.1%	
Strongly Agree		80.6%	45.5%	46.6%	42.2%	
20. Support Drones: Document Crime Scenes	839	143	370	258	68	$\chi^2=82.751, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		0.3%	1.4%	4.0%	1.0%	
Disagree		0.3%	5.2%	2.7%	13.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		3.7%	14.8%	19.2%	14.8%	
Agree		23.5%	40.7%	31.0%	30.6%	
Strongly Agree		72.1%	37.8%	43.0%	40.3%	
21. Support Drones: Investigate Crimes	840	143	370	259	68	$\chi^2=87.774, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		0.4%	4.7%	5.8%	2.4%	
Disagree		2.7%	13.6%	6.9%	17.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		4.5%	18.6%	27.0%	27.1%	
Agree		26.7%	31.0%	25.4%	23.3%	
Strongly Agree		65.7%	32.2%	34.8%	30.0%	
22. Support Drones: Monitor Crowds during Major Public Events	836	144	367	258	67	$\chi^2=68.386, .007$
Strongly Disagree		0.2%	12.5%	11.9%	10.9%	
Disagree		5.3%	11.9%	7.8%	16.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		8.3%	17.5%	22.5%	12.9%	
Agree		25.7%	28.8%	23.7%	29.8%	
Strongly Agree		60.5%	29.3%	34.1%	30.2%	

APPENDIX I – “POLITICAL PARTY” CORRELATIONS						
	n	Rep.	Dem.	Indep	Other	Stat. Significance
23. Support Drones: Other PS	836	144	365	259	68	$\chi^2=81.814, .001$
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	11.2%	6.4%	6.7%	
Disagree		5.6%	12.1%	9.9%	11.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		14.0%	27.4%	38.5%	20.6%	
Agree		36.3%	28.2%	16.6%	35.8%	
Strongly Agree		44.2%	21.1%	28.6%	25.1%	
24. Support for Protests seeking Police Reform	840	143	372	258	67	$\chi^2=354.768, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		35.9%	1.0%	3.9%	0.9%	
Somewhat Oppose		16.8%	2.0%	5.6%	20.6%	
Neutral		23.2%	5.3%	16.0%	1.6%	
Somewhat Support		20.3%	32.1%	36.6%	41.9%	
Strongly Support		3.8%	59.5%	37.9%	34.4%	
25. Support: De-escalation Training	839	144	370	258	67	$\chi^2=165.634, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		8.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	
Oppose		2.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	
Not Sure		12.4%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	
Favor		44.1%	19.0%	30.9%	28.1%	
Strongly Favor		32.7%	79.4%	67.2%	71.3%	
26. Support: Ban Chokeholds	841	144	370	259	68	$\chi^2=216.670, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		14.2%	1.3%	2.2%	2.3%	
Oppose		23.7%	4.1%	10.0%	7.7%	
Not Sure		13.0%	1.4%	12.8%	2.2%	
Favor		34.0%	15.7%	18.9%	27.0%	
Strongly Favor		15.1%	77.5%	56.1%	60.8%	
27. Support: Ban No-Knock Warrants	842	144	371	259	68	$\chi^2=205.956, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		22.9%	1.3%	4.2%	2.5%	
Oppose		31.8%	11.6%	9.2%	12.4%	
Not Sure		10.0%	6.8%	15.0%	9.7%	
Favor		20.6%	15.8%	30.8%	25.2%	
Strongly Favor		14.8%	64.5%	40.8%	50.2%	
28. Support: Narrow Qualified Immunity	840	144	370	259	67	$\chi^2=91.199, .001$
Strongly Oppose		22.0%	11.2%	14.7%	0.2%	
Oppose		17.8%	11.3%	16.1%	14.8%	
Not Sure		19.4%	6.3%	12.5%	9.4%	
Favor		26.7%	19.8%	27.4%	30.5%	
Strongly Favor		14.1%	51.4%	29.2%	45.1%	
29. Support: Decertification	839	144	369	258	68	$\chi^2=125.161, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		6.8%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	
Oppose		10.4%	0.9%	3.9%	6.8%	
Not Sure		15.3%	3.3%	6.5%	1.6%	
Favor		42.5%	25.2%	33.5%	24.1%	
Strongly Favor		25.3%	69.4%	55.9%	67.4%	

APPENDIX I – “POLITICAL PARTY” CORRELATIONS

	n	Rep.	Dem.	Indep	Other	Stat. Significance
30. Support: Require Reporting of Fired Officers	840	143	370	259	68	$\chi^2=139.027, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		14.0%	1.1%	3.0%	8.3%	
Oppose		17.0%	2.0%	3.9%	7.3%	
Not Sure		10.3%	4.3%	4.9%	10.6%	
Favor		29.9%	21.5%	33.6%	22.6%	
Strongly Favor		28.7%	71.2%	54.6%	51.2%	
31. Support: Defunding	841	144	371	258	68	$\chi^2=373.622, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		79.4%	7.8%	16.8%	12.3%	
Oppose		8.1%	15.4%	27.3%	24.9%	
Not Sure		4.8%	12.9%	20.6%	15.9%	
Favor		4.7%	25.0%	20.6%	21.0%	
Strongly Favor		3.0%	38.9%	14.6%	26.0%	
32. Support: Outfit All Cops w/BWC	840	143	370	259	67	$\chi^2=59.567, .005$
Strongly Oppose		0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	
Oppose		2.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.1%	
Not Sure		2.8%	1.4%	8.4%	4.8%	
Favor		42.8%	20.1%	33.3%	28.9%	
Strongly Favor		52.2%	77.2%	57.6%	66.2%	
33. Support: Early Warning System	839	143	370	258	68	$\chi^2=167.466, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		6.9%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	
Oppose		11.8%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	
Not Sure		12.7%	3.6%	8.7%	3.9%	
Favor		45.5%	27.2%	34.7%	27.9%	
Strongly Favor		23.1%	68.4%	55.8%	68.1%	
34. Support: Disarm Police	842	144	371	259	68	$\chi^2=200.733, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		88.9%	26.3%	47.5%	32.4%	
Oppose		6.3%	30.7%	26.5%	15.7%	
Not Sure		1.8%	12.8%	9.3%	29.9%	
Favor		3.0%	20.5%	8.8%	14.5%	
Strongly Favor		0.0%	9.7%	8.0%	7.5%	
35. Is. Incidents or Broader Problem	829	144	367	251	67	$\chi^2=189.097, <.001$
Isolated Incidents		68.5%	10.9%	19.5%	27.3%	
Signs of a Broader Problem		31.5%	89.1%	80.5%	72.7%	
36. Support: Police/Racial Justice	831	143	369	251	68	$\chi^2=265.439, <.001$
Fully Support Police		36.5%	3.1%	7.8%	5.5%	
Police more than Racial Justice		31.2%	4.9%	9.7%	13.2%	
Support Both Equally		14.2%	33.4%	37.9%	37.1%	
Racial Justice more than Police		4.9%	31.1%	13.6%	19.1%	
Fully Support Racial Justice		0.0%	11.1%	9.6%	15.4%	
Neither-Depends on Issue		13.3%	16.3%	21.5%	9.9%	
37. Ever Treated Unfairly by Police						NS
No		71.8%	65.0%	71.7%	73.4%	
Yes		28.2%	35.0%	28.3%	26.6%	

APPENDIX J – “COMMUNITY TYPE” CORRELATIONS

	n	City	Suburb	Sm. Town	Rural	Stat. Significance
1. Social Status Police						NS
Working		18.0%	15.0%	18.0%	16.7%	
Middle		47.2%	50.5%	51.1%	50.1%	
Upper Middle		30.6%	31.1%	29.0%	32.4%	
Upper		4.2%	3.4%	2.0%	0.8%	
2. Education to become police	839	413	222	140	64	NS
HSD		20.3%	15.8%	28.5%	3.4%	
AA		44.8%	48.7%	39.4%	60.7%	
BA		34.9%	35.5%	32.1%	35.9%	
3. Respect for police	844	419	222	140	63	NS
Strongly Disagree		9.7%	5.2%	3.8%	0.7%	
Disagree		8.2%	10.7%	8.3%	2.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		29.3%	25.4%	30.1%	20.6%	
Agree		32.0%	29.8%	22.9%	52.1%	
Strongly Agree		20.8%	28.9%	34.9%	24.0%	
4. Police are effective -problems	841	418	221	139	63	NS
Strongly Disagree		9.7%	4.5%	7.9%	0.9%	
Disagree		14.9%	6.5%	10.2%	1.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		31.6%	34.3%	35.0%	26.0%	
Agree		28.7%	34.4%	21.1%	48.0%	
Strongly Agree		15.1%	20.3%	25.9%	23.5%	
5. Good working with residents	843	418	222	140	63	NS
Strongly Disagree		7.4%	5.7%	7.4%	0.6%	
Disagree		16.7%	7.3%	14.0%	3.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		36.5%	31.5%	35.0%	20.0%	
Agree		25.9%	35.7%	20.3%	54.1%	
Strongly Agree		13.5%	19.8%	23.3%	21.7%	
6. Police are fair	842	419	221	139	63	NS
Strongly Disagree		9.7%	7.0%	7.3%	6.9%	
Disagree		13.5%	6.4%	10.3%	3.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		39.7%	32.9%	39.1%	37.7%	
Agree		22.2%	34.7%	18.0%	28.6%	
Strongly Agree		14.8%	19.1%	25.3%	23.6%	
7. Enforce laws consistently	846	419	223	140	64	NS
Strongly Disagree		14.8%	9.4%	4.0%	1.5%	
Disagree		13.1%	10.3%	13.5%	8.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		39.8%	32.9%	38.7%	30.9%	
Agree		18.6%	31.3%	20.0%	37.8%	
Strongly Agree		13.7%	16.1%	23.7%	21.6%	
8. Police are trustworthy	841	418	222	138	63	NS
Strongly Disagree		8.5%	5.7%	7.3%	0.6%	
Disagree		4.7%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		45.3%	38.4%	33.6%	34.6%	
Agree		27.3%	31.1%	33.5%	42.5%	
Strongly Agree		14.3%	23.4%	24.1%	20.5%	

APPENDIX J – “COMMUNITY TYPE” CORRELATIONS

	n	City	Suburb	Sm. Town	Rural	Stat. Significance
9. Use right amount of force	844	418	222	140	64	$\chi^2=64.152, .014$
Strongly Disagree		12.3%	3.8%	7.9%	1.3%	
Disagree		11.5%	1.4%	6.0%	1.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		46.6%	53.8%	36.3%	57.5%	
Agree		18.2%	23.8%	30.8%	19.5%	
Strongly Agree		11.4%	17.2%	19.0%	20.7%	
10. Police held accountable	838	418	219	138	63	$\chi^2=67.524, .016$
Strongly Disagree		14.2%	4.3%	3.8%	0.7%	
Disagree		13.6%	7.4%	5.6%	12.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		44.0%	57.3%	44.2%	54.8%	
Agree		18.9%	20.0%	21.1%	13.0%	
Strongly Agree		9.3%	11.0%	25.5%	19.2%	
11. How many are prejudiced	826	411	217	135	63	NS
None		6.4%	2.2%	14.4%	22.8%	
Almost None		14.9%	20.1%	21.5%	13.5%	
Only a Few		23.0%	21.4%	19.5%	21.2%	
Some		41.7%	45.8%	31.2%	40.5%	
Most		14.0%	10.5%	13.4%	2.0%	
12. Neighbors likely to call police	844	419	222	140	63	NS
Strongly Disagree		3.8%	0.0%	2.7%	1.8%	
Disagree		8.0%	9.1%	7.8%	11.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		12.0%	8.7%	4.4%	6.4%	
Agree		43.4%	48.5%	43.4%	38.3%	
Strongly Agree		32.9%	33.7%	41.6%	42.0%	
13. Neighbors likely to provide information to police	846	419	223	140	64	NS
Strongly Disagree		3.6%	0.0%	2.7%	1.8%	
Disagree		4.1%	4.0%	0.9%	7.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		12.8%	21.1%	12.2%	2.5%	
Agree		46.6%	40.1%	42.1%	41.8%	
Strongly Agree		32.8%	34.9%	42.1%	46.1%	
14. Neighbors likely to protest police brutality	846	420	222	140	64	$\chi^2=101.263, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		2.5%	2.8%	11.8%	8.7%	
Disagree		14.5%	24.8%	32.0%	18.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		28.2%	37.8%	38.4%	41.9%	
Agree		33.1%	25.3%	14.0%	28.9%	
Strongly Agree		21.7%	9.3%	3.8%	2.5%	
15. Neighbors likely to protest for racial justice/equality	845	420	223	139	63	$\chi^2=73.709, .017$
Strongly Disagree		3.9%	6.1%	4.2%	15.5%	
Disagree		14.3%	18.5%	35.4%	19.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		28.8%	40.1%	35.0%	25.6%	
Agree		32.6%	26.6%	17.4%	21.7%	
Strongly Agree		20.3%	8.8%	8.0%	17.6%	

APPENDIX J – “COMMUNITY TYPE” CORRELATIONS

	n	City	Suburb	Sm. Town	Rural	Stat. Significance
16. Support BWC						NS
Strongly Disagree		0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Disagree		1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		1.8%	2.9%	2.5%	0.6%	
Agree		20.4%	18.4%	31.2%	19.4%	
Strongly Agree		76.1%	78.7%	66.4%	79.9%	
17. Support Drones: Disasters						NS
Strongly Disagree		2.1%	0.0%	0.4%	1.8%	
Disagree		1.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		8.9%	6.0%	10.6%	3.7%	
Agree		31.6%	34.0%	38.7%	44.2%	
Strongly Agree		55.6%	59.6%	50.1%	50.2%	
18. Drones: Missing People	845	419	222	141	63	NS
Strongly Disagree		2.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	
Disagree		2.8%	1.3%	2.3%	0.7%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		9.5%	5.0%	16.9%	2.1%	
Agree		32.9%	29.4%	28.3%	29.8%	
Strongly Agree		52.5%	64.4%	52.0%	67.1%	
19. Support Drones: Locate Dangerous Suspects	844	418	223	140	63	$\chi^2=56.472, .006$
Strongly Disagree		4.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	
Disagree		5.4%	1.9%	1.7%	9.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		12.4%	6.3%	23.7%	7.3%	
Agree		28.3%	34.1%	29.8%	16.5%	
Strongly Agree		49.5%	56.9%	44.3%	66.2%	
20. Support Drones: Document Crime Scenes	845	418	224	140	63	$\chi^2=43.618, .039$
Strongly Disagree		3.2%	0.8%	0.9%	0.3%	
Disagree		6.0%	3.4%	1.2%	2.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		11.0%	11.3%	28.0%	22.2%	
Agree		35.2%	33.9%	31.3%	22.5%	
Strongly Agree		44.7%	50.5%	38.5%	52.0%	
21. Drones: Investigate Crimes	845	419	221	140	65	NS
Strongly Disagree		6.2%	2.5%	1.2%	2.8%	
Disagree		11.0%	8.7%	5.9%	15.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		17.3%	15.9%	33.7%	20.5%	
Agree		27.9%	27.4%	26.0%	24.4%	
Strongly Agree		37.5%	45.4%	33.3%	36.9%	
22. Support Drones: Monitor Crowds during Major Public Events	843	415	223	141	64	NS
Strongly Disagree		14.6%	4.3%	7.2%	6.7%	
Disagree		7.8%	11.6%	14.7%	5.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		17.0%	16.4%	20.0%	19.9%	
Agree		22.3%	31.8%	26.9%	35.1%	
Strongly Agree		38.3%	35.9%	31.2%	32.7%	

APPENDIX J – “COMMUNITY TYPE” CORRELATIONS

	n	City	Suburb	Sm. Town	Rural	Stat. Significance
23. Support Drones: Other PS	840	414	222	141	63	NS
Strongly Disagree		9.9%	3.4%	6.0%	8.2%	
Disagree		10.5%	10.9%	9.8%	6.9%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		23.1%	35.3%	30.5%	34.6%	
Agree		27.3%	20.3%	34.0%	25.0%	
Strongly Agree		29.2%	30.1%	19.7%	25.2%	
24. Support for Protests seeking Police Reform	844	418	222	139	65	$\chi^2=58.120, .051$
Strongly Oppose		6.1%	6.0%	8.6%	23.4%	
Somewhat Oppose		8.9%	6.9%	6.6%	4.3%	
Neutral		9.4%	11.2%	17.1%	19.8%	
Somewhat Support		26.6%	41.9%	32.6%	24.7%	
Strongly Support		48.9%	34.0%	35.1%	27.8%	
25. Support: De-escalation Training	843	418	223	139	63	$\chi^2=103.832, <.001$
Strongly Oppose		0.8%	1.0%	0.6%	14.7%	
Oppose		0.5%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	
Not Sure		2.7%	0.0%	3.8%	10.8%	
Favor		24.6%	28.6%	41.8%	26.8%	
Strongly Favor		71.3%	69.2%	53.8%	47.7%	
26. Support: Ban Chokeholds	847	418	223	141	65	$\chi^2=69.788, .008$
Strongly Oppose		3.2%	2.0%	2.7%	16.5%	
Oppose		9.8%	8.3%	8.4%	14.3%	
Not Sure		5.4%	6.4%	13.4%	4.3%	
Favor		16.0%	26.9%	32.3%	18.3%	
Strongly Favor		65.5%	56.3%	43.3%	46.6%	
27. Support: Ban No-Knock Warrants	842	418	222	139	63	NS
Strongly Oppose		5.5%	2.0%	6.5%	21.5%	
Oppose		11.7%	16.4%	19.2%	13.3%	
Not Sure		11.0%	12.4%	6.6%	3.2%	
Favor		20.6%	23.5%	29.7%	22.3%	
Strongly Favor		51.1%	45.8%	38.0%	39.7%	
28. Support: Narrow Qual. Imm.						NS
Strongly Oppose		10.8%	11.1%	21.9%	16.5%	
Oppose		13.5%	17.7%	13.8%	13.4%	
Not Sure		12.1%	10.8%	5.1%	12.5%	
Favor		25.9%	23.8%	24.1%	20.3%	
Strongly Favor		37.6%	36.5%	35.2%	37.3%	
29. Support: Decertification	845	419	223	138	65	NS
Strongly Oppose		1.6%	1.4%	0.1%	7.6%	
Oppose		4.9%	3.4%	2.8%	1.5%	
Not Sure		4.8%	7.9%	5.3%	10.4%	
Favor		27.6%	32.3%	36.9%	43.5%	
Strongly Favor		61.1%	55.0%	54.9%	37.0%	

APPENDIX J – “COMMUNITY TYPE” CORRELATIONS						
	n	City	Suburb	Sm. Town	Rural	Stat. Significance
30. Support: Require Reporting of Fired Officers	845	418	223	140	64	NS
Strongly Oppose		4.6%	4.8%	1.8%	7.6%	
Oppose		4.9%	3.2%	9.9%	8.6%	
Not Sure		5.2%	7.4%	6.4%	19.4%	
Favor		25.8%	27.3%	33.1%	15.0%	
Strongly Favor		59.5%	57.3%	48.7%	49.4%	
31. Support: Defunding	847	419	224	140	64	NS
Strongly Oppose		16.7%	25.9%	31.9%	35.0%	
Oppose		18.7%	24.1%	15.7%	2.9%	
Not Sure		16.9%	7.9%	16.8%	18.2%	
Favor		21.9%	18.8%	14.8%	20.2%	
Strongly Favor		25.8%	23.3%	20.8%	23.6%	
32. Support: All Cops w/BWC	844	418	223	140	63	NS
Strongly Oppose		0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Oppose		1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	0.0%	
Not Sure		3.7%	4.9%	4.7%	9.6%	
Favor		30.0%	22.8%	38.7%	17.6%	
Strongly Favor		64.2%	70.8%	55.2%	72.7%	
33. Support: Early Warning Sys.	844	418	223	139	64	$\chi^2=59.812, .013$
Strongly Oppose		0.5%	2.1%	0.2%	7.6%	
Oppose		1.7%	1.9%	5.9%	0.4%	
Not Sure		4.8%	6.9%	9.5%	20.1%	
Favor		31.1%	37.1%	36.7%	23.1%	
Strongly Favor		61.8%	52.0%	47.7%	48.8%	
34. Support: Disarm Police	844	418	223	139	64	NS
Strongly Oppose		38.4%	48.3%	53.0%	49.6%	
Oppose		26.1%	26.5%	14.9%	12.4%	
Not Sure		12.0%	9.6%	11.5%	18.0%	
Favor		14.0%	11.6%	12.5%	17.1%	
Strongly Favor		9.4%	4.0%	8.2%	2.9%	
35. Is. Incidents/Broader Prob.	835	414	223	135	63	$\chi^2=28.579, .024$
Isolated Incidents		18.8%	23.3%	38.5%	38.8%	
Signs of a Broader Problem		81.2%	76.7%	61.5%	61.2%	
36. Support: Police/Racial Justice	839	417	222	136	64	NS
Fully Support Police		8.7%	10.1%	12.4%	18.3%	
Police more than Racial Justice		8.3%	8.6%	25.1%	13.5%	
Support Both Equally		35.1%	37.4%	18.2%	23.9%	
Racial Justice more than Police		19.6%	20.6%	19.3%	24.6%	
Fully Support Racial Justice		10.8%	9.5%	5.4%	3.6%	
Neither-Depends on Issue		17.4%	13.8%	19.6%	16.1%	
37. Treated Unfairly by Police						NS
No		66.8%	75.4%	70.4%	65.8%	
Yes		33.2%	24.6%	29.6%	34.2%	

APPENDIX K – “REGION” CORRELATIONS												
	n	Sup	N. Cst	B.A.	N. SJV	C. Cst	S. SJV	IE	LA	Org	SD/I	Stat. Significance
1. Social Status Police	847	127	34	190	27	69	46	64	166	58	66	NS
Working		12.2%	6.1%	12.3%	5.4%	13.4%	4.4%	41.4%	16.3%	26.0%	27.8%	
Middle		53.4%	50.5%	56.7%	47.2%	58.2%	60.8%	24.0%	52.2%	25.8%	35.7%	
Upper Middle		30.6%	43.3%	27.9%	47.3%	22.5%	34.0%	33.1%	28.0%	39.9%	33.9%	
Upper class		3.9%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	5.8%	0.9%	1.4%	3.5%	8.3%	2.6%	
2. Min. Education	842											NS
HSD		21.5%	27.2%	16.1%	7.8%	16.9%	15.5%	38.9%	16.5%	16.1%	13.7%	
AA		45.4%	31.8%	46.5%	48.1%	55.7%	38.6%	36.9%	47.2%	55.3%	46.4%	
BA		33.2%	41.0%	37.4%	44.1%	27.3%	45.9%	24.2%	36.3%	28.6%	39.9%	
3. Respect for police	847											$\chi^2=125.053, .020$
Strongly Disagree		8.2%	1.2%	4.1%	0.4%	6.0%	8.0%	10.1%	7.3%	14.9%	1.8%	
Disagree		13.8%	6.8%	7.0%	10.1%	4.9%	2.0%	5.1%	14.4%	0.0%	6.8%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		22.7%	39.8%	35.1%	16.4%	11.0%	33.3%	8.9%	33.4%	25.8%	43.7%	
Agree		34.2%	46.6%	35.1%	62.8%	43.4%	15.0%	30.3%	22.3%	27.0%	31.9%	
Strongly Agree		21.1%	5.6%	18.7%	10.3%	34.7%	41.7%	45.7%	22.5%	32.3%	15.7%	
4. Police effective -problems	848											NS
Strongly Disagree		8.4%	0.0%	4.6%	1.3%	6.7%	4.1%	5.0%	15.3%	8.6%	0.7%	
Disagree		14.7%	30.3%	12.0%	1.0%	3.9%	7.9%	17.3%	7.3%	6.3%	12.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		37.7%	52.8%	32.3%	25.1%	12.0%	41.3%	14.9%	34.8%	39.8%	36.4%	
Agree		28.0%	10.5%	34.3%	57.4%	42.2%	30.5%	29.0%	28.1%	19.1%	33.2%	
Strongly Agree		11.2%	6.4%	16.8%	15.2%	35.3%	16.2%	33.7%	14.4%	26.1%	17.7%	
5. Good working with res.	848											NS
Strongly Disagree		9.2%	1.0%	4.9%	1.3%	1.8%	3.3%	4.8%	11.8%	8.6%	0.5%	
Disagree		11.1%	31.2%	6.9%	6.5%	9.2%	18.1%	15.9%	19.7%	10.2%	4.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		36.9%	33.2%	40.4%	26.9%	11.8%	41.6%	21.3%	29.3%	39.4%	45.6%	
Agree		33.2%	29.1%	31.1%	57.6%	43.9%	18.4%	27.9%	27.6%	15.3%	33.4%	
Strongly Agree		9.7%	5.6%	16.7%	7.7%	33.4%	18.6%	30.1%	11.5%	26.4%	15.9%	
6. Police are fair	848											NS
Strongly Disagree		11.5%	16.6%	5.8%	1.9%	7.2%	9.7%	4.4%	12.3%	9.8%	0.5%	
Disagree		8.7%	26.2%	7.6%	17.9%	2.7%	12.8%	6.3%	16.8%	7.1%	6.1%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		36.6%	40.5%	41.1%	33.4%	15.8%	50.5%	28.8%	34.3%	42.3%	55.0%	
Agree		26.9%	11.4%	30.4%	38.7%	43.5%	10.6%	29.7%	22.0%	18.6%	18.1%	

APPENDIX K – “REGION” CORRELATIONS												
	n	Sup	N. Cst	B.A.	N. SJV	C. Cst	S. SJV	IE	LA	Org	SD/I	Stat. Significance
Strongly Agree		16.3%	5.4%	15.0%	8.1%	30.8%	16.4%	30.7%	14.7%	22.2%	20.2%	
7. Enforce laws consistently	849											NS
Strongly Disagree		15.1%	7.2%	8.4%	1.9%	6.7%	9.7%	11.0%	12.6%	11.1%	10.3%	
Disagree		15.2%	40.9%	7.6%	19.6%	5.5%	8.7%	5.8%	18.2%	7.3%	10.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		36.2%	42.5%	33.7%	39.1%	22.5%	46.6%	30.7%	41.0%	41.2%	43.2%	
Agree		21.9%	5.0%	38.7%	31.8%	31.5%	18.7%	16.7%	18.3%	18.5%	14.6%	
Strongly Agree		11.6%	4.5%	11.6%	7.7%	33.9%	16.3%	35.8%	9.9%	22.0%	21.9%	
8. Police are trustworthy	853											NS
Strongly Disagree		11.1%	23.3%	1.9%	0.0%	0.8%	8.0%	10.3%	9.7%	8.3%	1.8%	
Disagree		4.6%	3.9%	1.5%	3.2%	6.7%	1.2%	0.4%	4.9%	2.6%	0.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		41.1%	20.0%	50.2%	48.7%	27.9%	37.2%	29.6%	45.3%	33.3%	43.4%	
Agree		33.3%	47.1%	29.7%	44.1%	34.0%	36.5%	26.0%	21.7%	32.2%	35.3%	
Strongly Agree		9.9%	5.6%	16.7%	4.0%	30.6%	17.1%	33.7%	18.3%	23.6%	19.0%	
9. Police use right amount of force	849											NS
Strongly Disagree		9.1%	0.0%	3.6%	1.0%	1.4%	9.8%	10.4%	17.6%	8.3%	3.8%	
Disagree		6.9%	28.1%	7.8%	13.3%	5.4%	5.6%	2.2%	5.8%	12.3%	3.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		41.2%	37.7%	49.3%	71.6%	47.9%	46.7%	37.7%	47.7%	45.0%	65.2%	
Agree		31.8%	29.8%	26.7%	9.8%	17.0%	22.3%	22.3%	18.5%	14.2%	14.5%	
Strongly Agree		10.9%	4.5%	12.7%	4.2%	28.2%	15.6%	27.4%	10.5%	20.2%	13.4%	
10. Police held accountable	845											$\chi^2=168.133, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		9.7%	0.0%	2.8%	1.9%	5.7%	8.8%	11.4%	18.8%	8.6%	1.3%	
Disagree		11.5%	38.4%	16.2%	18.3%	5.2%	1.8%	0.0%	10.2%	5.7%	10.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		45.5%	48.3%	51.9%	64.5%	41.9%	39.1%	48.4%	50.3%	39.4%	60.2%	
Agree		27.7%	9.3%	18.7%	15.3%	20.3%	35.4%	4.8%	12.6%	25.5%	22.2%	
Strongly Agree		5.6%	4.1%	10.3%	0.0%	26.9%	14.9%	35.4%	8.0%	20.9%	5.9%	
11. How many prejudiced	836											$\chi^2=132.245, .015$
None		6.8%	6.4%	10.1%	0.7%	10.1%	5.3%	27.1%	1.4%	13.8%	0.0%	
Almost None		18.7%	23.6%	15.6%	4.2%	11.4%	18.4%	29.5%	13.7%	15.2%	21.5%	
Only a Few		16.4%	13.3%	22.1%	50.9%	38.0%	19.5%	9.4%	21.7%	26.2%	22.5%	
Some		42.4%	49.4%	45.9%	42.1%	33.7%	47.9%	18.9%	43.1%	31.4%	51.3%	
Most		15.6%	7.3%	6.3%	2.0%	6.8%	9.0%	15.1%	20.1%	13.4%	14.7%	

APPENDIX K – “REGION” CORRELATIONS												
	n	Sup	N. Cst	B.A.	N. SJV	C. Cst	S. SJV	IE	LA	Org	SD/I	Stat. Significance
12. Neighbors likely to call	851											NS
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	1.0%	2.8%	1.7%	1.4%	13.8%	0.6%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	
Disagree		9.8%	9.7%	7.1%	2.0%	2.0%	17.9%	4.9%	11.1%	4.9%	9.6%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		8.4%	19.5%	7.8%	1.8%	8.6%	13.0%	3.3%	12.1%	7.8%	16.6%	
Agree		47.4%	52.9%	50.2%	71.4%	42.8%	24.9%	47.3%	38.8%	46.1%	41.6%	
Strongly Agree		34.3%	16.9%	32.2%	23.1%	45.2%	30.4%	43.9%	35.2%	41.2%	32.2%	
13. Neighbors .. provide info	850											$\chi^2=135.903, .017$
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	1.0%	2.8%	1.7%	1.4%	13.8%	0.2%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	
Disagree		0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	1.1%	1.6%	11.4%	4.1%	6.5%	2.7%	0.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		11.6%	27.5%	11.5%	0.9%	8.9%	20.1%	3.8%	23.9%	5.1%	20.5%	
Agree		50.3%	36.3%	52.4%	80.4%	41.9%	28.8%	41.3%	38.5%	38.0%	36.0%	
Strongly Agree		38.1%	35.2%	29.4%	15.9%	46.2%	25.9%	50.5%	28.4%	54.1%	43.5%	
14. Neighbors .. protest police brutality	848											$\chi^2=135.712, .014$
Strongly Disagree		2.6%	8.2%	1.9%	0.0%	14.2%	7.7%	9.1%	0.6%	13.7%	1.7%	
Disagree		31.2%	27.1%	9.3%	9.4%	19.4%	15.6%	28.5%	19.9%	26.9%	24.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		41.3%	30.7%	31.3%	34.2%	33.2%	45.4%	31.7%	27.4%	40.6%	32.0%	
Agree		16.1%	26.9%	43.7%	43.5%	31.8%	14.3%	17.2%	30.6%	5.8%	25.6%	
Strongly Agree		8.7%	7.1%	13.9%	12.8%	1.3%	17.0%	13.5%	21.5%	13.1%	16.5%	
15. Neighbors likely to protest for racial justice	850											$\chi^2=206.273, <.001$
Strongly Disagree		7.7%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	10.1%	2.2%	13.1%	2.4%	18.7%	2.0%	
Disagree		28.0%	11.6%	10.1%	8.6%	22.5%	20.8%	21.2%	15.6%	40.1%	20.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		40.1%	33.4%	25.9%	6.3%	26.7%	36.8%	50.4%	29.1%	27.4%	49.4%	
Agree		13.5%	51.1%	43.7%	30.0%	35.3%	22.4%	14.0%	31.7%	2.5%	21.9%	
Strongly Agree		10.7%	3.9%	19.2%	54.1%	5.4%	17.8%	1.3%	21.1%	11.4%	6.3%	
16. Support BWC	849											NS
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Disagree		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	8.3%	0.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		1.0%	1.0%	1.8%	0.7%	4.9%	7.9%	0.0%	2.8%	0.1%	0.5%	
Agree		20.8%	47.3%	24.1%	2.3%	17.8%	30.5%	16.7%	21.9%	18.9%	13.3%	
Strongly Agree		78.2%	51.7%	73.6%	97.0%	77.3%	61.6%	83.3%	74.6%	72.7%	86.0%	

APPENDIX K – “REGION” CORRELATIONS												
	n	Sup	N. Cst	B.A.	N. SJV	C. Cst	S. SJV	IE	LA	Org	SD/I	Stat. Significance
17. Drones: Disasters	842											NS
Strongly Disagree		0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	4.1%	1.2%	0.0%	
Disagree		2.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		7.5%	3.3%	5.0%	0.0%	13.2%	0.3%	7.4%	11.2%	17.9%	8.0%	
Agree		44.7%	73.0%	31.7%	62.6%	20.6%	45.0%	22.3%	34.6%	23.7%	30.1%	
Strongly Agree		45.0%	23.0%	61.9%	37.4%	66.1%	52.6%	70.1%	48.3%	57.3%	62.0%	
18. Drones: Missing People	849											NS
Strongly Disagree		0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	
Disagree		3.1%	1.1%	0.8%	2.8%	7.5%	2.8%	0.5%	1.9%	1.0%	3.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		12.4%	10.9%	7.1%	0.0%	4.7%	4.8%	13.1%	12.9%	0.8%	10.0%	
Agree		26.9%	39.6%	37.2%	58.7%	31.2%	41.6%	13.7%	30.5%	36.9%	17.0%	
Strongly Agree		57.6%	48.3%	53.9%	38.5%	56.6%	50.8%	71.8%	50.6%	61.2%	70.0%	
19. Support Drones: Locate Dangerous Suspects	847											$\chi^2=107.703, .034$
Strongly Disagree		2.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.3%	6.2%	8.3%	0.0%	
Disagree		2.6%	4.7%	5.1%	22.9%	7.7%	3.0%	0.2%	1.2%	9.8%	3.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		13.6%	36.6%	10.3%	5.1%	6.2%	2.3%	19.0%	15.9%	4.6%	11.6%	
Agree		35.1%	16.9%	33.1%	34.5%	30.7%	45.3%	16.3%	26.7%	21.3%	26.9%	
Strongly Agree		46.0%	41.8%	50.8%	37.5%	53.4%	49.4%	64.2%	50.0%	56.0%	58.2%	
20. Support Drones: Document Crime Scenes	847											NS
Strongly Disagree		2.6%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	2.5%	0.5%	
Disagree		5.6%	9.2%	4.1%	0.1%	8.3%	2.2%	0.8%	6.0%	0.0%	3.5%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		8.6%	38.3%	12.8%	44.2%	21.2%	5.6%	15.2%	13.6%	21.7%	10.8%	
Agree		38.0%	34.6%	37.8%	19.2%	26.2%	55.3%	17.6%	33.0%	28.2%	30.6%	
Strongly Agree		45.1%	18.0%	43.9%	36.5%	43.5%	36.9%	66.4%	42.5%	47.7%	54.7%	
21. Drones: Invest. Crimes	854											$\chi^2=115.039, .023$
Strongly Disagree		3.4%	3.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	4.5%	7.2%	14.6%	1.4%	
Disagree		13.7%	27.9%	10.4%	26.5%	11.9%	2.7%	0.6%	10.1%	1.1%	14.0%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		15.4%	45.9%	15.9%	24.3%	19.2%	28.7%	20.7%	23.6%	12.1%	15.9%	
Agree		35.1%	10.1%	27.5%	15.5%	33.4%	44.2%	16.4%	26.0%	23.4%	25.8%	
Strongly Agree		32.4%	12.7%	44.7%	33.8%	34.6%	23.6%	57.7%	33.1%	48.9%	42.9%	

APPENDIX K – “REGION” CORRELATIONS												
	n	Sup	N. Cst	B.A.	N. SJV	C. Cst	S. SJV	IE	LA	Org	SD/I	Stat. Significance
22. Drones: Monitor Crowds	845											NS
Strongly Disagree		10.2%	22.1%	8.4%	3.7%	6.6%	9.7%	7.3%	11.6%	13.7%	11.6%	
Disagree		8.9%	27.9%	7.5%	4.6%	22.7%	5.5%	9.9%	12.7%	1.8%	3.2%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		19.1%	15.3%	11.3%	22.6%	14.0%	27.0%	16.2%	20.4%	19.4%	16.9%	
Agree		32.1%	28.1%	33.6%	44.6%	29.4%	31.9%	9.9%	19.2%	25.5%	30.4%	
Strongly Agree		29.7%	6.6%	39.1%	24.4%	27.4%	25.9%	56.7%	36.0%	39.6%	37.9%	
23. Support Drones: Other PS	846											$\chi^2=116.106, .027$
Strongly Disagree		7.3%	10.4%	5.8%	5.3%	5.7%	0.6%	7.7%	8.7%	21.7%	1.1%	
Disagree		7.1%	24.3%	7.2%	4.4%	23.2%	19.7%	8.6%	11.1%	0.5%	9.3%	
Neither Agree/Disagree		26.5%	57.6%	25.5%	45.8%	21.3%	38.9%	24.9%	30.5%	22.7%	20.9%	
Agree		38.6%	7.7%	30.9%	24.9%	27.7%	29.2%	14.7%	22.3%	16.9%	37.1%	
Strongly Agree		20.6%	0.0%	30.6%	19.6%	22.1%	11.7%	44.2%	27.5%	38.3%	31.6%	
24. Support for Protests seeking Police Reform	852											$\chi^2=140.166, .007$
Strongly Oppose		10.4%	0.4%	6.4%	1.2%	18.4%	6.0%	9.1%	1.8%	21.6%	6.3%	
Somewhat Oppose		15.4%	6.3%	2.2%	4.6%	4.0%	3.9%	15.0%	7.6%	8.7%	7.0%	
Neutral		9.2%	19.7%	8.6%	21.2%	3.9%	6.7%	25.9%	12.0%	24.2%	0.2%	
Somewhat Support		28.3%	36.5%	38.6%	40.3%	32.9%	50.8%	21.5%	23.1%	26.7%	39.6%	
Strongly Support		36.7%	37.2%	44.3%	32.8%	40.8%	32.7%	28.4%	55.5%	18.9%	46.9%	
25. Support: De-escalation Training	852											$\chi^2=125.090, .006$
Strongly Oppose		4.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	2.2%	
Oppose		0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	1.2%	2.3%	0.0%	
Not Sure		4.1%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	1.9%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Favor		42.9%	38.8%	15.8%	35.2%	36.6%	44.8%	29.6%	23.0%	31.8%	19.8%	
Strongly Favor		48.7%	61.2%	75.2%	63.7%	52.6%	54.2%	69.2%	75.8%	58.5%	77.9%	
26. Support: Ban Chokeholds	851											$\chi^2=142.431, .003$
Strongly Oppose		1.9%	6.6%	2.9%	0.0%	13.5%	0.2%	3.5%	1.0%	15.1%	3.1%	
Oppose		17.9%	0.5%	7.0%	22.7%	7.5%	15.7%	12.9%	3.7%	13.6%	0.6%	
Not Sure		6.1%	1.6%	5.6%	1.1%	1.1%	11.9%	12.4%	6.8%	13.0%	2.5%	
Favor		27.1%	48.6%	20.0%	25.5%	18.1%	29.8%	27.1%	10.9%	23.9%	22.0%	
Strongly Favor		46.9%	42.7%	64.4%	50.7%	59.7%	42.5%	44.0%	77.5%	34.3%	71.8%	

APPENDIX K – “REGION” CORRELATIONS												
	n	Sup	N. Cst	B.A.	N. SJV	C. Cst	S. SJV	IE	LA	Org	SD/I	Stat. Significance
27. Support: Ban No-Knock	850											$\chi^2=151.257, .002$
Strongly Oppose		2.5%	0.0%	3.8%	3.7%	11.9%	6.7%	23.6%	1.3%	9.0%	1.4%	
Oppose		24.2%	0.5%	9.1%	28.4%	12.4%	7.5%	15.3%	16.1%	17.7%	6.8%	
Not Sure		7.0%	7.8%	9.3%	4.3%	14.3%	10.5%	17.1%	6.0%	23.1%	5.1%	
Favor		23.7%	34.5%	23.9%	25.9%	33.4%	27.1%	18.4%	13.9%	21.6%	33.9%	
Strongly Favor		42.6%	57.3%	53.9%	37.7%	28.0%	48.2%	25.5%	62.7%	28.6%	52.8%	
28. Support: Narrow Qualified Immunity	852											NS
Strongly Oppose		15.8%	23.2%	6.1%	0.4%	10.6%	10.7%	18.5%	13.9%	22.8%	17.3%	
Oppose		14.8%	0.0%	9.4%	22.5%	9.6%	18.6%	21.9%	20.9%	12.6%	4.9%	
Not Sure		11.0%	3.1%	8.4%	2.0%	13.2%	22.1%	21.8%	7.3%	8.3%	4.4%	
Favor		16.7%	36.8%	32.6%	33.8%	25.3%	27.2%	12.8%	16.5%	38.1%	29.6%	
Strongly Favor		41.7%	36.9%	43.4%	41.3%	41.4%	21.4%	25.1%	41.4%	18.3%	43.8%	
29. Support: Decertification	847											NS
Strongly Oppose		0.0%	6.6%	0.2%	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.1%	7.4%	0.9%	
Oppose		6.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	5.8%	3.3%	8.5%	3.9%	4.4%	6.5%	
Not Sure		10.8%	1.1%	4.1%	1.0%	4.8%	11.2%	7.9%	4.0%	9.3%	3.1%	
Favor		32.8%	52.2%	38.3%	28.5%	30.9%	26.4%	24.4%	27.7%	41.1%	14.6%	
Strongly Favor		50.3%	40.1%	57.3%	70.5%	50.1%	59.1%	57.9%	63.3%	37.8%	74.9%	
30. Support: Require Reporting of Fired Officers	848											NS
Strongly Oppose		4.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	8.9%	3.5%	9.7%	3.8%	9.3%	7.2%	
Oppose		9.1%	9.5%	2.4%	3.4%	1.2%	11.5%	8.0%	2.5%	11.7%	5.4%	
Not Sure		11.5%	3.0%	6.8%	22.7%	3.2%	2.3%	2.7%	5.3%	9.3%	12.1%	
Favor		22.3%	26.5%	23.3%	9.3%	29.3%	40.3%	27.2%	24.7%	35.6%	30.7%	
Strongly Favor		52.6%	61.0%	67.1%	64.6%	57.5%	42.4%	52.4%	63.7%	34.1%	44.6%	
31. Support: Defunding	849											NS
Strongly Oppose		27.2%	10.8%	20.2%	17.6%	29.2%	26.3%	40.9%	11.8%	24.9%	27.0%	
Oppose		18.6%	7.0%	18.2%	19.9%	4.0%	25.0%	17.9%	19.1%	30.0%	14.8%	
Not Sure		16.2%	42.7%	13.5%	21.6%	15.5%	17.9%	19.3%	8.1%	19.9%	12.5%	
Favor		5.7%	25.0%	22.9%	28.3%	35.0%	12.9%	10.2%	27.5%	6.6%	28.3%	
Strongly Favor		32.3%	14.6%	25.2%	12.5%	16.4%	17.9%	11.7%	33.6%	18.6%	17.5%	

APPENDIX K – “REGION” CORRELATIONS												
	n	Sup	N. Cst	B.A.	N. SJV	C. Cst	S. SJV	IE	LA	Org	SD/I	Stat. Significance
32. Support: All Cops BWC	850											NS
Strongly Oppose		0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	
Oppose		4.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	4.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	0.2%	
Not Sure		3.8%	3.8%	3.4%	21.3%	0.4%	8.1%	5.8%	4.3%	3.0%	4.5%	
Favor		38.9%	46.0%	22.1%	3.8%	23.2%	30.8%	27.7%	28.6%	45.9%	15.4%	
Strongly Favor		53.0%	50.2%	72.4%	74.9%	71.8%	61.1%	65.9%	66.3%	50.1%	79.9%	
33. Early Warning System	850											$\chi^2=99.976$.054
Strongly Oppose		0.0%	6.2%	0.2%	0.0%	8.9%	2.5%	0.0%	0.3%	3.6%	1.7%	
Oppose		4.8%	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%	4.0%	1.1%	6.5%	1.0%	3.3%	2.2%	
Not Sure		15.1%	1.3%	5.1%	20.9%	12.5%	3.4%	7.4%	4.7%	3.9%	4.6%	
Favor		33.7%	37.0%	35.8%	18.7%	33.0%	21.4%	39.8%	31.2%	43.2%	20.4%	
Strongly Favor		46.4%	54.4%	58.6%	60.0%	41.6%	71.6%	46.3%	62.8%	46.0%	71.1%	
34. Support: Disarm Police	850											$\chi^2=176.488$, <.001
Strongly Oppose		48.3%	14.5%	33.0%	40.7%	48.0%	61.3%	63.7%	35.9%	64.4%	38.3%	
Oppose		19.6%	33.6%	39.5%	9.6%	29.1%	11.0%	5.7%	23.8%	20.7%	18.6%	
Not Sure		6.4%	16.1%	7.6%	46.6%	2.6%	8.5%	16.0%	15.0%	2.7%	26.6%	
Favor		20.7%	34.6%	15.8%	3.1%	13.5%	2.6%	13.3%	13.9%	1.5%	5.7%	
Strongly Favor		4.9%	1.2%	4.1%	0.0%	6.7%	16.6%	1.4%	11.3%	10.7%	10.8%	
35. Is. Incidents/Br. Problm	840											$\chi^2=66.470$, .002
Isolated Incidents		34.9%	22.3%	20.8%	2.3%	25.9%	21.7%	53.6%	13.1%	36.1%	19.1%	
Signs of a Broader Problem		65.1%	77.7%	79.2%	97.7%	74.1%	78.3%	46.4%	86.9%	63.9%	80.9%	
36. Support: Police/R. Justice	846											NS
Fully Support Police		15.2%	0.4%	9.1%	0.0%	20.9%	7.9%	16.4%	4.5%	14.1%	10.3%	
Police > Racial Justice		12.8%	6.3%	7.4%	14.6%	3.0%	21.6%	21.9%	9.7%	12.4%	10.3%	
Support Both Equally		17.5%	10.8%	34.0%	50.1%	50.0%	27.4%	36.4%	34.2%	43.2%	26.2%	
Racial Justice > Police		29.4%	41.3%	24.6%	24.7%	17.4%	23.0%	1.3%	15.5%	7.1%	29.1%	
Fully Support Racial Justice		9.2%	12.8%	8.6%	6.7%	6.0%	0.4%	11.7%	12.4%	9.8%	5.8%	
Neither-Depends on Issue		15.8%	28.4%	16.3%	3.9%	3.7%	19.7%	12.3%	23.7%	13.3%	18.4%	
37. Treated Unfairly	842											NS
No		74.4%	29.2%	73.0%	75.7%	63.3%	76.2%	77.1%	62.2%	64.9%	72.2%	
Yes		25.6%	70.8%	27.0%	24.3%	36.7%	23.8%	22.9%	37.8%	35.1%	27.8%	

