



SDCCD Experiences with SDCCD Police Survey

Data Briefing

May 19, 2021

Context

The SDCCD Police Taskforce collaborated with the SDCCD Office of Institutional Research and Planning to create a survey that assesses the experiences with and perceptions of SDCCD police. The survey was disseminated to students and employees within all institutions of the SDCCD, receiving 5,110 responses.

This briefing provides a detailed level analysis per overall and demographics.

Survey Specs

Target Audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students enrolled in Spring 2021 at the credit colleges and College of Continuing Education. • Active employees from all colleges and district office.
Survey Distribution	<p>Student Services Server via email campaign Employees via Distribution Lists (sent by Malia)</p> <p>April 13th</p>
Reminders	April 20th, April 27th
Survey Closed	April 30th
Survey Length	12 business days
Response Rate	<p>Students: 8% Employees: 19%</p>
Survey Responses	<p>5,110 (total) 4,136 (students); 974 (employees)</p>

Main Findings

Use of SDCCD Police Services

- Participants' most-used SDCCD Police services were related to parking or traffic, lost and found services, assistance mitigating incidences with unsheltered individuals, and responding to injuries or health emergencies. Student participants reported utilizing SDCCD Police services at a much lower rate than employees. (for more on use of SDCCD Police services, see **Highlights 13 and 14**).

Opinions of and Experiences with SDCCD Police

- Overall, 75% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that SDCCD police should only be involved in the classroom if there are safety concerns. The same proportion also agreed or strongly agreed that the SDCCD police have an important role to play on campus. More than half of all respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the SDCCD police treat people with respect (61%), exercise good judgment (55%), are there when they are needed (55%), and take responsibility for their actions (52%). Respondents who were students, black or African American, Multiple Races or Ethnicities, Transgender Men, and Pansexual provided the least positive responses to these items. Among all respondents, 41% percent agreed or strongly agreed that they see diversity in the SDCCD Police, 21% agreed or strongly agreed that they take advantage of their authority, and 16% fear the SDCCD Police (**for more detail, see Highlight 15**).
- Students provided less positive responses regarding their opinions of and experiences with SDCCD police (**Highlight 16**). Participants at the District Office and Miramar College provided more positive responses than respondents from Mesa and City College (**Highlight 17**). Black or African American participants, Indigenous participants, and multi-ethnic or multi-racial participants also provided less positive responses (**Highlight 18**).

Feelings of Safety

- Police presence contributes to higher 'safe' ratings in common areas (59%), parking lots (58%), and in student services areas (57%). The following groups' responses indicated they feel less safe than other groups: Black/African American, Non-Binary and Transgender men, Lesbian and Pansexual. For more detail, see **Highlight 19**.

Interactions with SDCCD Police

- Thirty-eight percent of participants reported that they had interacted with the SDCCD Police. Of these, 80% felt comfortable speaking with the police during their interaction. Eight percent of participants who reported interacting with the police felt that they had been targeted by the SDCCD Police during their interaction. Of those who felt they had been targeted, nearly half felt they were targeted on the basis of race. Nearly 13% of participants who interacted with the SDCCD Police reported they felt dismissed by the police during their interaction. For more detail see **Highlights 20-23**.

SDCCD Police Presence

- 63% of respondents reported they felt the presence of SDCCD Police was positive and half felt their overall experience with the SDCCD Police was positive (**Highlight 24**).
- Students were less likely to agree that their experience with the SDCCD Police were positive (**Highlight 25**). Participants from the District Office and Miramar College were more likely to report positive perceptions of SDCCD Police, while City College participants were less likely to report positive perceptions (**Highlight 26**). Indigenous and Black or African American respondents were less likely to report positive experiences with the SDCCD Police, and were less likely to view SDCCD Police presence as positive, compared to other groups (**Highlight 27**).
- 70% of overall open ended responses regarding interaction police can be characterized as positive. Respondents at City College, African-American respondents, and respondents 18-24 years old were somewhat less positive. For more detail see **Highlight 28**.

Training and Other Suggestions

- When asked to suggest programs/training for campus safety, participants most often suggested de-escalation training and mental health training. Students were more likely to suggest trainings that increase police respect during encounters. Employee groups were more likely to cite implicit bias training. Asian respondents were more likely to cite safety training. Latinx and African-American students were more likely to cite more police/security presence at night. See **Highlight 29** for more detail.
- Participants were asked to provide general suggestions for SDCCD Police. Responses were similar to those for the Programs/Trainings item (**Highlight 29**). In addition to those themes, responses to this item included those that meant “Continue the good work.” Asian respondents suggested “more police presence.” African-American students cited “implicit bias” and “awareness.” White respondents cited “disarm” and “defund” as suggestions. Latinx respondents cited “diversity” and “defund” as suggestions. Younger respondents (<39) had “defund” as one of their top ten themes. See **Highlight 30** for more detail.

Survey Development Process

OIRP conducted:

1. literature review of county, university and college police surveys and reports
2. review of existing internal surveys
3. a survey structure (scheme to approach relevant topics)
4. review of resources to identify adequate themes and scales

Survey Themes

The survey was organized in six sections.

Section	Questions
Demographic Information	Role at SDCCD, Primary Campus, Race/Ethnicity, Gender, Sexual Orientation, Age, Mental/Physical Disabilities Housing Insecurities, Food Insecurities and Homelessness
Services	Frequency of access (13 services) and groups per service (often, sometimes, rarely, never, not sure/not applicable)
Role of SDCCD Police	Likert scale (strongly agree, agree, neither agree-nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree)
Safety	(very safe, somewhat safe, neither safe nor unsafe, not safe at all, not sure/not applicable) (anywhere at night, administrative offices, athletics facilities, faculty offices, in student services areas, in common areas, in classrooms, parking on campus, walking to/from campus, waiting for transportation on campus)
Interactions	Interaction, nature, level of comfort talking with SDCCD police, perceptions of tactics, targeting, dismissing, overall experience, presence of SDCCD police
Suggestions	Training Suggestions

What the survey is not

The survey **is not designed nor intended** to measure:

1. services/program satisfaction
2. services/program evaluation
3. quality control

Survey Responses

- The total sample of respondents (**n=5,110**) is large enough to yield data generalizable to the SDCCD community. The large number of respondents reflects the importance of this topic to our community

Margin of Error

- The Margin of error (MOE) explains how much one can expect the survey results to reflect the views of the overall population. Surveying is a balancing act that uses a smaller group (survey respondents) to represent a much larger one (the total population.)
- MOE is a way to measure how generalizable the results of the survey are. The smaller the MOE, the more confidence we may have in the results. The larger the MOE, the more likely the sample does not represent the views of the total population.
- MOE is a range of values above and below the actual results from a survey. For example, a 60% “yes” response with a MOE of 5% means that we can infer between 55% and 65% of the general population think that the answer is “yes.”
- The MOE is calculated using the population size, sample size, and confidence level. For the SDCCD Police survey the **MOE is 1%**.

Data Treatment

- Survey duplicates with the same demographic characteristics and IP addresses were flagged and excluded from the dataset. Less than 1% of surveys were duplicated.
- Certain data elements were recoded as necessary for statistical testing or coding corrections.

Statistical Analysis

- Questions on the SDCCD Police Role (question 14), Public Safety (question 15), and Interactions (questions 16, 18, 19, 20, and 22) were subject to statistical testing.
- For each item, a one-way ANOVA was performed to test if there was a statistically significant difference in the response sets of the respondents in the demographic variables (questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 11).
- A Post-hoc Tukey HSD test was also performed to identify which demographic groups' responses differed from other group's responses. The Tukey test identifies which demographic groups contribute to the significant difference for the question.

Results

Demographics of Respondents

1. **Eighty-one percent of participants** reported that they were SDCCD students. The remaining 19% were employees.

Main Role	Count	%
Students	4,136	81%
Employees	974	19%
Faculty	534	10%
Classified Professional	238	5%
NANCE	33	1%
Confidential	34	1%
Supervisor/Professional	77	2%
Management	49	1%
Executive Management	9	0%
Total	5,110	100%

2. Nearly **one-third of participants** reported Mesa College as their primary institution within the SDCCD, followed by 23% at the College of Continuing Education, 21% at City College, 21% at Miramar College, 3% at other sites like the District Service Center or multiple sites, and 2% at the District Office.

Worksite	Count	%
City College	1,090	21%
Mesa College	1,542	30%
Miramar College	1,045	21%
SDCCE	1,169	23%
Other	142	3%
District Office	122	2%
Total	5,110	100%

3. **Student and employee respondents differed in racial and ethnic background**, with more people of color represented in the student respondent pool compared to employees. Over 40% of employees reported that they are white.

Race/Ethnicity	Students	Employees	Overall
Not listed	0%	1%	1%
Asian/Filipinx	18%	10%	16%
Black/African American	8%	6%	8%
Caucasian/White	30%	42%	32%
Indigenous/American Indian	1%	0%	1%
Latinx/Mexican	27%	19%	26%
Middle Eastern/Arab American	3%	2%	3%
Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian	1%	1%	1%
Multiple Races/Ethnicities	7%	6%	6%
Decline to state	6%	12%	7%
Total	100%	100%	100%

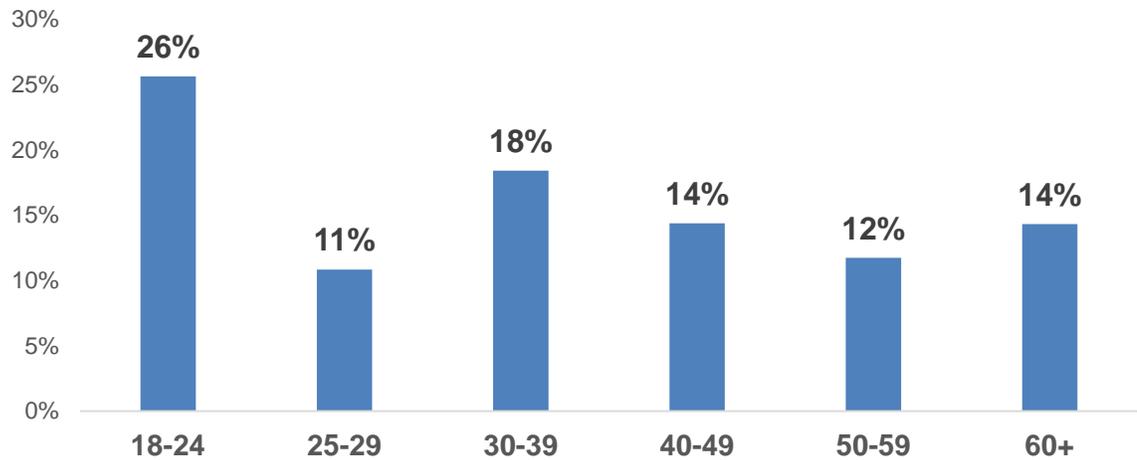
4. **About half of all respondents reported that they are cisgender women, 28% reported they are cisgender men, 11% declined to state their identity, 1% reported their gender was not listed, 3% listed their gender as non-binary or gender non-conforming, and about 2% identified as transgender men (1%) or transgender women (<1%).**

Gender Identity	Count	%
My gender identity is not listed	60	1%
Cisgender woman	2,849	56%
Cisgender man	1,437	28%
Non-binary	161	3%
Transgender man	29	1%
Transgender woman	14	<1%
Decline to state	560	11%
Total	5,110	100%

5. **The majority of respondents (61%) reported identifying as straight or heterosexual, 14% declined to report their sexuality, 10% reported identifying as asexual, 9% listed themselves as bisexual (7%) or pansexual (2%), 4% reported being gay (3%) or lesbian (1%), and 3% reported that their orientation was not listed.**

Sexual Orientation	Count	%
My sexual orientation is not listed	135	3%
Asexual	493	10%
Bisexual	354	7%
Gay	142	3%
Heterosexual/Straight	3108	61%
Lesbian	71	1%
Pansexual	98	2%
Decline to state	709	14%
Total	5,110	100%

6. **Respondents were relatively well distributed between age groups**, though about one quarter of respondents were between 18 and 24 years old, likely due to the high proportion (81%) of student participants in the respondent pool.



7. **Fourteen percent of participants reported that they live with a mental or physical disability.**

8. Respondent demographics among students and staff were generally reflective of the characteristics of each population, with two exceptions:

- Latinx students were underrepresented among respondents (27% of respondents compared to 38% of students)
- Cis-gender men were underrepresented among both student and faculty respondents, although it should be noted that a significant portion of respondents declined to state their gender (10% of student and 16% of faculty respondents) and that gender identity options included in the survey were more inclusive than those in Campus Solutions.

Student population data reflects students enrolled at one of the credit colleges or SDCCE in Spring 2021 as of April 13, 2021. This data excludes those only enrolled in cancelled classes, tutoring, or credit by exam. Faculty and Staff population data for race/ethnicity and gender based on the Quarterly Employee Demographic Report (1/1/2020, most recent available as of the production of this report).

Primary Institution	Students		Faculty and Staff	
	Respondents	Population	Respondents	Population
City College	21%	21%	23%	Not Available
Mesa College	31%	36%	28%	
Miramar College	21%	22%	20%	
SDCCE	24%	22%	16%	
District Office	0%	---	12%	
Other	3%	---	1%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	

Note 1. For the population of students. Primary Institution determined by the campus at which students were enrolled in the most units. In cases where students were enrolled in equal unit loads at multiple campuses, those students were counted once at each campus enrolled. In cases where students were enrolled at SDCCE and one or more of the colleges, those students were counted at the credit college in which they were enrolled in the most units.

Note 2. Data for Primary Institution for non-instructional staff in Spring 2021 was not available in the timeframe of the production of this report.

Race/Ethnicity	Students		Faculty and Staff	
	Respondents	Population	Respondents	Population
Not Listed	0%	---	1%	---
Asian/Filipinx	18%	16%	10%	14%
Black/African American	8%	7%	6%	7%
Caucasian/White (incl. Middle Eastern/Arab American)	32%	30%	44%	44%
Indigenous/American Indian	1%	0%	0%	1%
Latinx/Mexican	27%	38%	19%	20%
Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian	1%	0%	1%	0%
Multiple Races/Ethnicities	7%	6%	6%	3%
Decline to state	6%	3%	12%	11%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Gender Identity	Students		Faculty and Staff	
	Respondents	Population	Respondents	Population
My gender identity is not represented here (please specify)	1%	---	1%	---
Cisgender woman	57%	59%	50%	55%
Cisgender man	27%	40%	32%	45%
Non-binary/genderqueer/gender fluid/gender non-conforming	4%	0%	2%	---
Transgender man	1%	---	0%	---
Transgender woman	0%	---	0%	---
Decline to state	10%	0%	16%	---
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Basic Needs

9. Overall, 10% of respondents reported experiencing **housing insecurity**, 10% reported experiencing **food insecurity**, and 4% reported experiencing **homelessness** during their affiliation with the SDCCD.

Insecurities during affiliation with SDCCD	Count	%
Housing insecurities	487	10%
Food insecurities	527	10%
Homelessness	182	4%

10. Of those respondents who reported experiencing **housing insecurity**, 89% were students, 6% were faculty, 3% were classified professionals, and 1% were supervisory or professional employees.

- Thirty-one percent of these participants were affiliated with Mesa College, 30% with City College, 18% with Miramar College, 19% with the College of Continuing Education, and 2% with other sites or multiple sites.
- Compared to the overall makeup of participants, Black or African American respondents were over-represented in participants who experienced housing insecurity (15% compared to 8% of participants) as were Indigenous or Native American participants (2% compared to 1% of participants) and multi-racial or multi-ethnic participants (11% compared to 6% of participants).
- Similarly, non-binary participants were over-represented amongst those who experienced housing insecurity (8% compared to 3% of respondents), as were gay (4% compared to 3%), lesbian (3% compared to 1%), pansexual (4% compared to 2%), and bisexual respondents (12% compared to 7%).

11. Trends among those who experienced **food insecurity** were relatively similar to trends observed in housing insecurity. Ninety-two percent of food insecure respondents were students, 4% were faculty, 3% were classified professionals, 1% were supervisory or professional employees, and less than 1% were NANCE or confidential employees.

- Thirty-one percent of food insecure respondents were affiliated with Mesa College, 28% with City College, 20% with the College of Continuing Education, 18% with Miramar College, 1% with other SDCCD sites or multiple sites, and less than 1% with the District Office.
- By ethnicity, the following groups were overrepresented in reporting food insecurity:

- Black or African American participants (14% food-insecure compared to 8% of respondents)
- Latinx or Mexican participants (27% food insecure compared to 26% of respondents)
- Multi-ethnic or multi-racial participants (11% food insecure compared to 6% of respondents)
- Non-binary participants were overrepresented amongst food insecure respondents (9% compared to 3%). Similarly, bisexual (12% compared to 7%), lesbian (2% compared to 1%), and pansexual respondents (4% compared to 2%) were overrepresented amongst food insecure participants.
- Participants who reported living with a mental or physical disability were also more likely to be food insecure compared to their overall representation in the survey (14% compared to 39%).

12. While the makeup of participants who experienced **homelessness** is somewhat similar to housing and food insecurity, there are some key differences. City College participants (38%) were more likely to have experienced homelessness, departing from prior trends where more food and housing insecure participants reported affiliation with Mesa College. This is compared to 22% of participants affiliated with Mesa College, 20% with the College of Continuing Education, 15% with Miramar College, and 1% or less with the District Office or other worksites.

- Black or African American participants (15% compared to 8%), Indigenous or Native American (2% compared to 1%), and multi-ethnic or multi-racial participants (15% compared to 6%) were overrepresented amongst participants who have experienced homelessness.
- Non-binary participants remained overrepresented amongst participants who experienced homelessness (10% compared to 3%), as were bisexual (9% compared to 7%), gay (4% compared to 3%), and lesbian (4% compared to 1%) participants.
- As observed in trends with food and housing insecurity, participants who are living with a mental or physical disability were overrepresented amongst participants who had experienced homelessness (14% of all participants compared to 46% of participants who had experienced homelessness).

Highlights

Use of SDCCD Police Services

13. Participants' most-used SDCCD Police services were related to parking or traffic, lost and found services, assistance mitigating incidences with unsheltered individuals, and responding to injuries or health emergencies.

Activities/Services On Campus	Often	Sometimes	Often + Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Not Sure/Not Applicable
Parking lot security/Patrol	9%	14%	23%	13%	49%	15%
Parking (citations, permits)	8%	15%	23%	17%	46%	15%
Traffic enforcement	6%	11%	16%	12%	55%	17%
Lost and Found Services	3%	8%	11%	11%	61%	17%
Assistance mitigating incidents with unsheltered individuals	3%	7%	10%	8%	60%	22%
Responding to injuries or health emergencies	3%	7%	10%	10%	61%	19%
Call for emergency assistance	2%	7%	9%	12%	62%	17%
Safety escorts	3%	6%	9%	8%	64%	19%
Responding to mental health crises	3%	6%	8%	8%	65%	19%
Vehicle assistance (Unlock, Jump battery)	3%	5%	8%	9%	65%	18%
Fire calls, including evacuations	2%	5%	6%	8%	69%	17%
Emergency call boxes	2%	3%	5%	6%	72%	18%
Domestic violence questions	1%	3%	4%	5%	73%	18%

14. Student participants reported utilizing SDCCD Police services at a much lower rate than employees. For all services besides parking lot security (17%), parking permits/citations (17%), and traffic enforcement (12%), students reported often or sometimes using all other services at rates of between 3% and 6%.

- For employees, usage of services varied by employee group, with management most likely to call SDCCD police for assistance responding to mental or physical health crises or emergency situations.
- Further, District Office employees reported higher rates of utilizing most SDCCD police services with the exception of assistance mitigating issues with unsheltered individuals and traffic assistance.

The following table shows the proportion of (Often + Sometimes) for the services with highest level of usage per group.

Activities/Services On Campus	Parking lot security/ Patrol	Parking (citations, permits)	Traffic enforcement	Lost and Found Services	Assistance mitigating incidents with unsheltered individuals	Responding to injuries or health emergencies
Often + Sometimes (Overall)	23%	23%	16%	11%	10%	10%
Student	17%	17%	12%	6%	6%	5%
Faculty	41%	42%	26%	26%	16%	24%
Classified Professional	50%	43%	37%	40%	40%	34%
NANCE	23%	19%	19%	13%	10%	13%
Confidential	63%	37%	48%	33%	40%	47%
Supervisor/Professional	61%	48%	40%	35%	46%	37%
Management	51%	43%	45%	24%	40%	52%
Executive Management	44%	33%	33%	33%	33%	56%

Blue cells indicate highest proportion. Red lowest.

Role of the Police

The survey asked participants to identify what groups of professionals would be the most appropriate responders for the different services. The SDCCD Police was primarily identified to fulfill roles in a) traffic enforcement, b) fire calls c) call for emergency assistance, d) safety escorts, e) emergency calls, f) parking, and g) vehicle assistance. These roles coincide with the services most used by respondents.

Counselors and health practitioners were identified as the most appropriate responders to mental health crises as well as responding to injuries on campus. The table below shows the volume of responses per group.

Service	Administrators	SDCCD Police	Counselors	Health Practitioners (Mental/Physical)
Traffic enforcement	246	3,029	50	46
Fire calls, including evacuations	650	2,949	182	236
Call for emergency assistance	387	2,926	316	668
Safety escorts	429	2,915	272	249
Emergency call boxes	376	2,915	227	325
Parking (citations, permits)	865	2,583	102	42
Vehicle assistance (Unlock, Jump battery)	513	2,454	116	81
Domestic violence questions	252	2,074	1,513	1,362
Responding to injuries or health emergencies on campus	366	2,036	329	2,129
Assistance mitigating incidents with unsheltered individuals on campus	505	1,834	907	1,212
Lost and Found Services	1,929	1,287	314	78
Responding to mental health crises on campus	285	1,203	1,145	2,715

Sorted by highest to lowest counts for SDCCD

Opinions of and Experiences with SDCCD Police

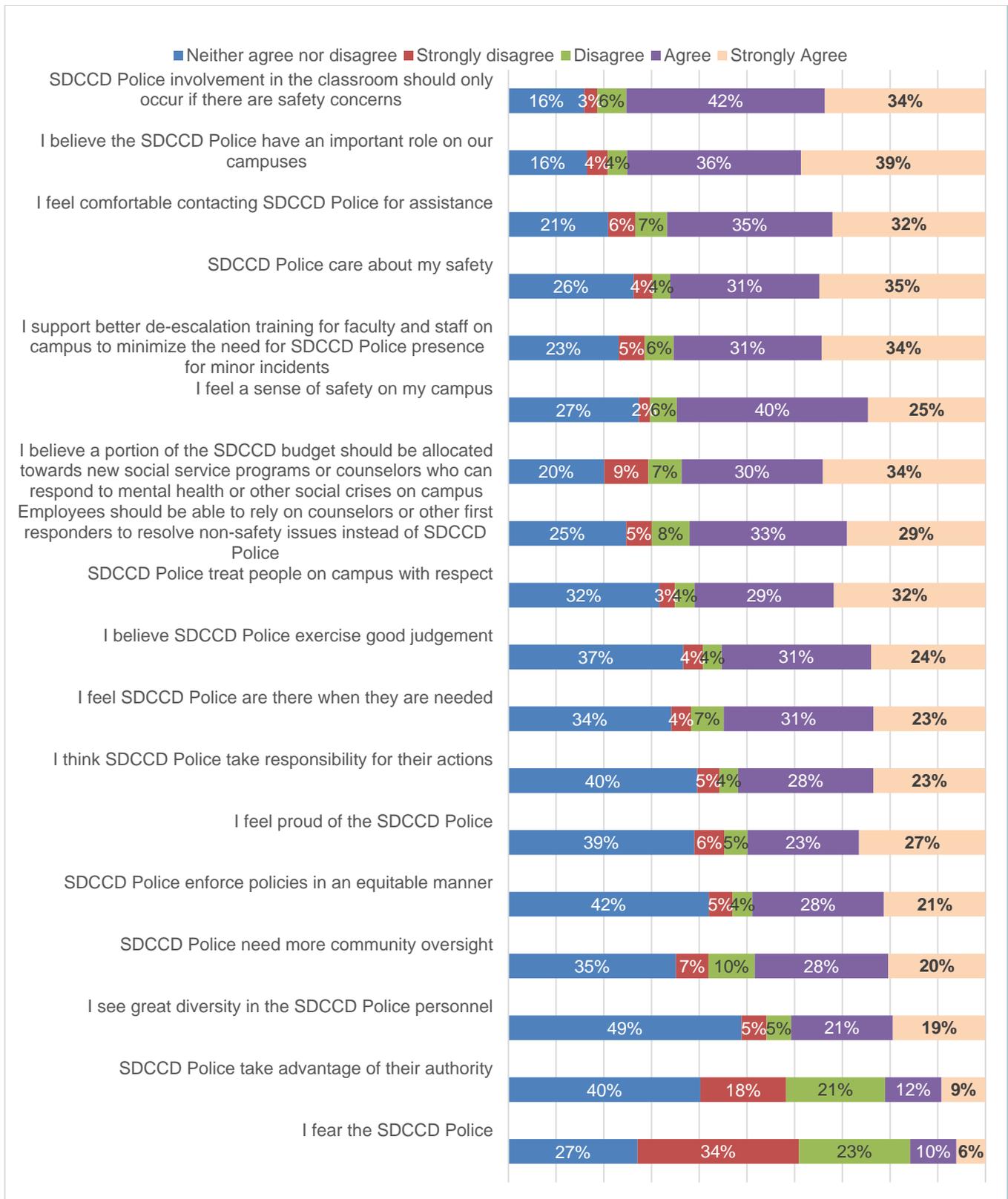
- 15.** Overall, 75% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that SDCCD police should only be involved in the classroom if there are safety concerns. The same proportion also agreed or strongly agreed that the SDCCD police have an important role to play on campus.
- About two-thirds of participants felt comfortable calling the SDCCD Police (67%), believed the SDCCD Police care about their safety (66%), supported better de-escalation training to minimize need for police involvement (65%), felt safe on campus (65%), and agreed that a portion of the SDCCD budget should be allocated towards new mental health response programs (64%).
 - More than half of all respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the SDCCD police treat people with respect (61%), exercise good judgment (55%), are there when they are needed (55%), and take responsibility for their actions (52%). Respondents who were students, black or African American, Multiple Races or Ethnicities, Transgender Men, and Pansexual provided the least positive responses to these items (see table below for more detail).

Statement	Group	% Agree/ Strongly Agree
SDCCD Police treat people with respect.	Students	57%
	Black/African American	52%
	Multiple Races/Ethnicities	51%
	Transgender Man	15%
	Pansexual	25%
SDCCD Police exercise good judgment.	Students	50%
	Black/African American	44%
	Indigenous/American Indian	44%
	Multiple Races/Ethnicities	50%
	Transgender Man	10%
	Pansexual	21%
SDCCD Police are there when needed.	Students	51%
	Black/African American	47%
	Indigenous/American Indian	37%
	Multiple Races/Ethnicities	52%
	Transgender Man	15%
	Pansexual	22%

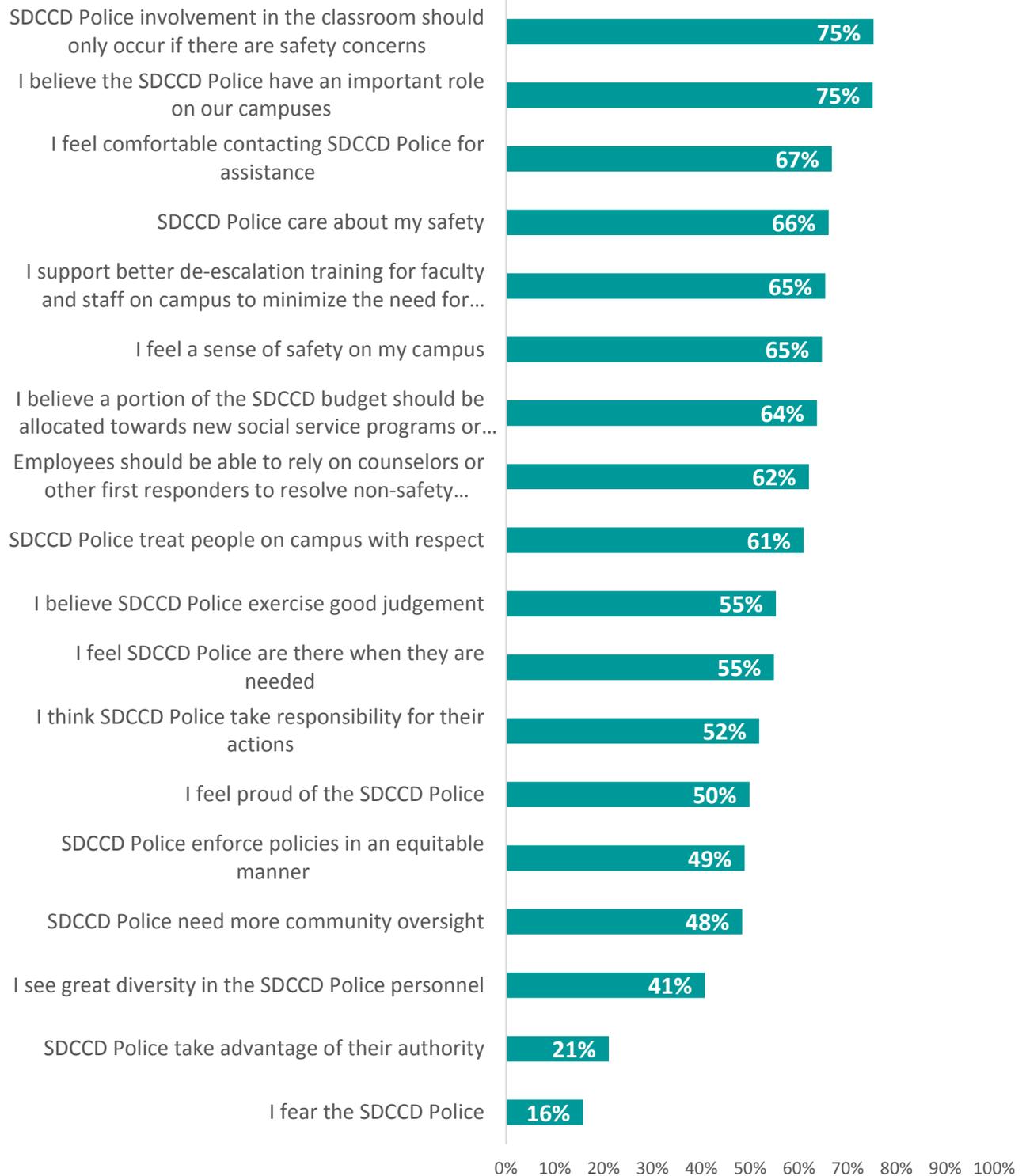
SDCCD Police take responsibility for their actions.	Students	49%
	Black/African American	39%
	Indigenous/American Indian	44%
	Multiple Races/Ethnicities	49%
	Transgender Man	10%
	Pansexual	22%

- About half of the participants agreed or strongly agreed that they feel proud of the SDCCD police (50%), believe they enforce policies equitably (49%), and need more community oversight (48%).
- Forty-one percent agreed or strongly agreed that they see diversity in the SDCCD Police, 21% agreed or strongly agreed that they take advantage of their authority, and 16% fear the SDCCD Police.

The graph on the next page summarizes all levels of agreement for all statements.



**Agree
+
Strongly Agree**



16. When the data are disaggregated by role, additional variations in responses are uncovered, particularly between students and employees. In general, students were less likely to agree or strongly agree that they are proud of the SDCCD Police, that the SDCCD Police are diverse*, enforce policies equitably*, take responsibility for their actions, exercise good judgment*, have an important role to play on campus*, treat others with respect*, and care about their safety*.

**Differences were statistically significant ($\alpha=0.05$) for at least four of the seven employee groups. (See appendix 1)*

17. By site, there were higher levels of agreement for participants at the District Office and participants at Miramar College. Participants at these sites were more likely to respond positively to questions regarding the SDCCD Police, while Mesa and City College participants were more likely to respond less favorably.

18. By race and ethnicity, Black or African American participants, Indigenous participants, and multi-ethnic or multi-racial participants in particular were less likely to agree that the SDCCD Police care about their safety, treat others with respect, exercise good judgment, and enforce policies in an equitable manner.

Further, though overall fear of the SDCCD Police is low, Middle Eastern (25%), Black or African American (22%), Multi-ethnic or multi-racial participants (21%), Pacific Islander (20%), Latinx (18%), and Asian (17%) participants were more likely to agree or strongly agree that they fear the SDCCD Police than the overall participant pool (16%).

Feelings of Safety

19. In this section, we take a look at the effect that police presence has on students and employees feelings of safety in different sites. ‘Safe’ refers to the combination of ‘very safe’ + ‘somewhat safe’ responses, while ‘risk/danger’ refers to the amount of students feeling ‘not safe at all’. **Police presence contributes to higher ‘safe’ ratings ‘in common areas’ (59%), ‘Parking on Campus’ (58%), and ‘In Student Services Areas’ (57%).** Police presence contributes to lower levels of feeling ‘safe’ in “Athletics Facilities” (43%) and “Waiting for transportation on campus” (47%).

Survey respondents felt the domains with the highest levels of ‘risk/danger’ in police presence were, “Anywhere at night” (10%), “Walking to/from campus” (9%), “Parking on campus” (8%) and “In classrooms” (7%).

The following table shows the percentages for each site listed in the survey.

“Q15. Please rate the extent to which SDCCD Police contribute to your feelings of safety in the following locations/activities”

	Not sure/ not applicable	Not safe at all	Neither safe, nor unsafe	Somewhat safe	Very safe	Safe [Somewhat Safe + Very Safe]
Athletics facilities	31%	5%	21%	20%	24%	43%
Waiting for transportation on campus	25%	8%	20%	23%	24%	47%
Faculty offices	23%	5%	20%	21%	31%	52%
In classrooms	18%	7%	20%	21%	33%	54%
Anywhere at night	18%	10%	17%	29%	26%	54%
Walking to/from campus	17%	9%	20%	28%	27%	55%
Administrative offices	20%	5%	20%	21%	34%	55%
In student service areas	18%	5%	20%	24%	33%	57%
Parking on campus	14%	8%	19%	30%	29%	58%
In common areas	15%	6%	20%	27%	31%	59%

Feelings of safety differed by role. Generally, student participants reported lower feelings of safety compared to employees, though this does differ by employee type and location. Executive Management had the highest feelings of safety in Athletics facilities (63%), which is 20% over the overall (43%).

By Race/Ethnicity Black/African American students' proportion in the Somewhat Safe+Safe category was lower by 3% to 5% for most of the sites listed.

By Gender Identity, Non-Binary and Transgender men tended to have the lowest proportion in the Safe category: "Anywhere at night" (38% and 22%), "Athletics facilities" (31% and 17%), "Waiting for transportation" (36% and 22%).

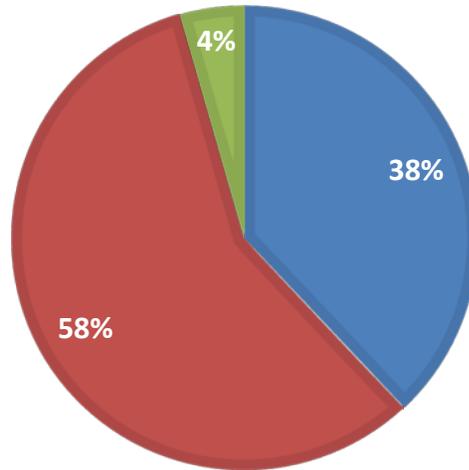
By Sexual Orientation, Lesbian and Pansexual students tended to have the lowest proportion in the "Safe" category: "Anywhere at night" (41% and 37%), "Athletics facilities" (33% and 24%), "In classrooms" (39% and 27%) , "Walking to/from campus" (35% and 39%).

Interactions with SDCCD Police

20. Thirty-eight percent of participants reported that they had interacted with the SDCCD Police.

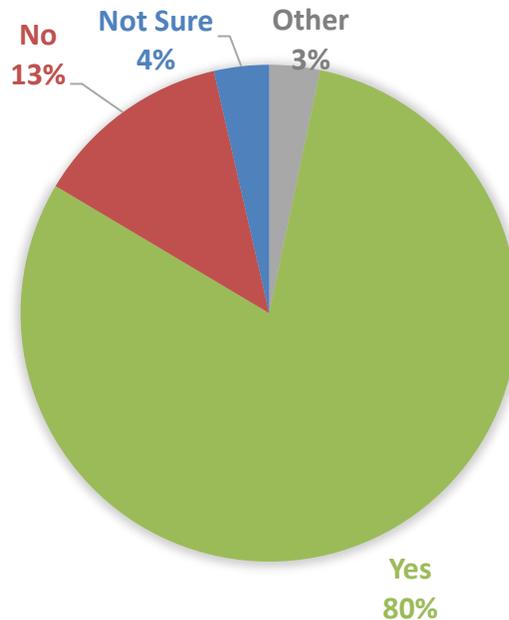
Percent of Respondents who Interacted with SDCCD Police

■ Yes ■ No ■ Decline to answer

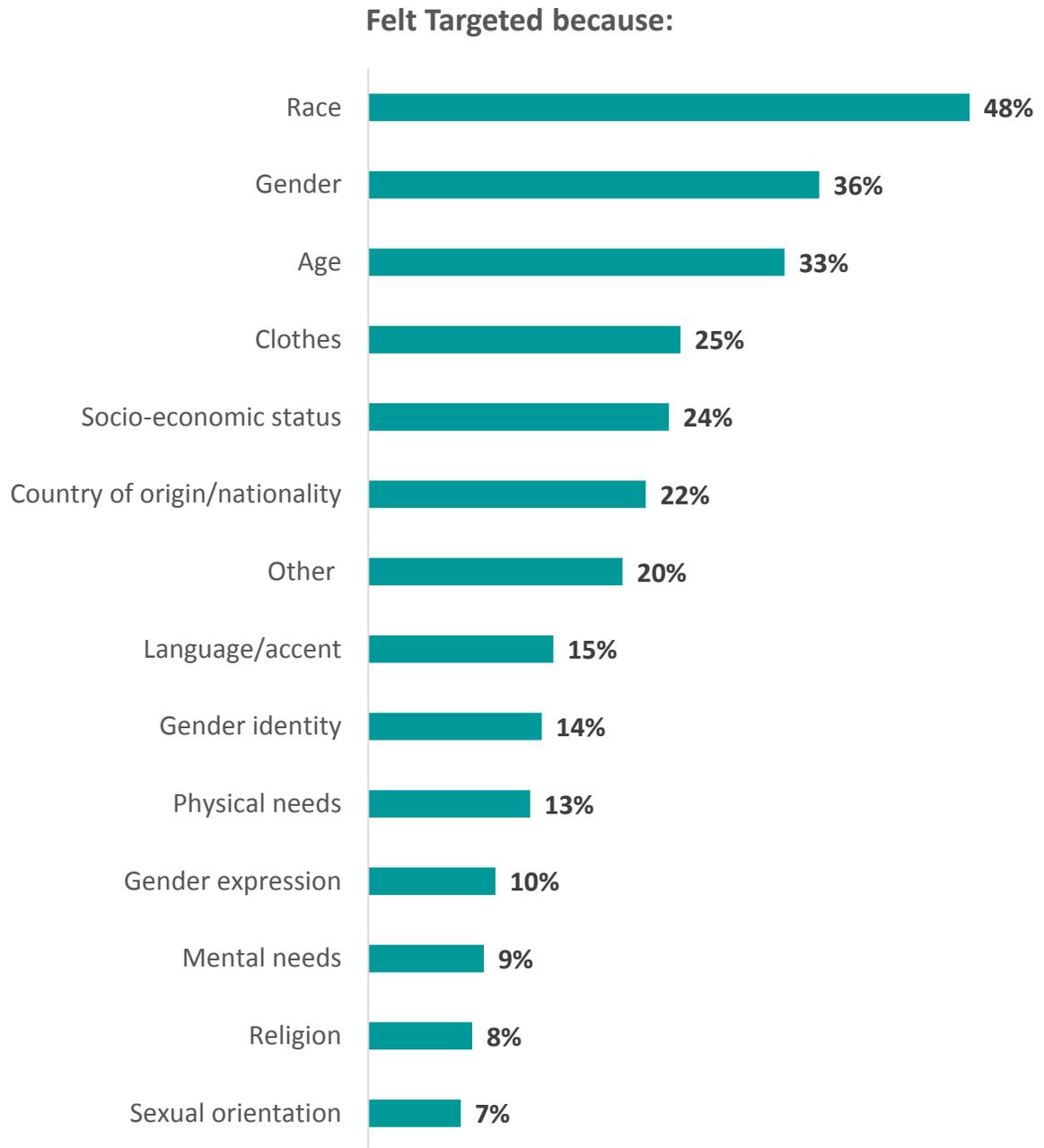


21. Of those who reported interacting with the SDCCD Police, 80% felt comfortable speaking with the police during their interaction.

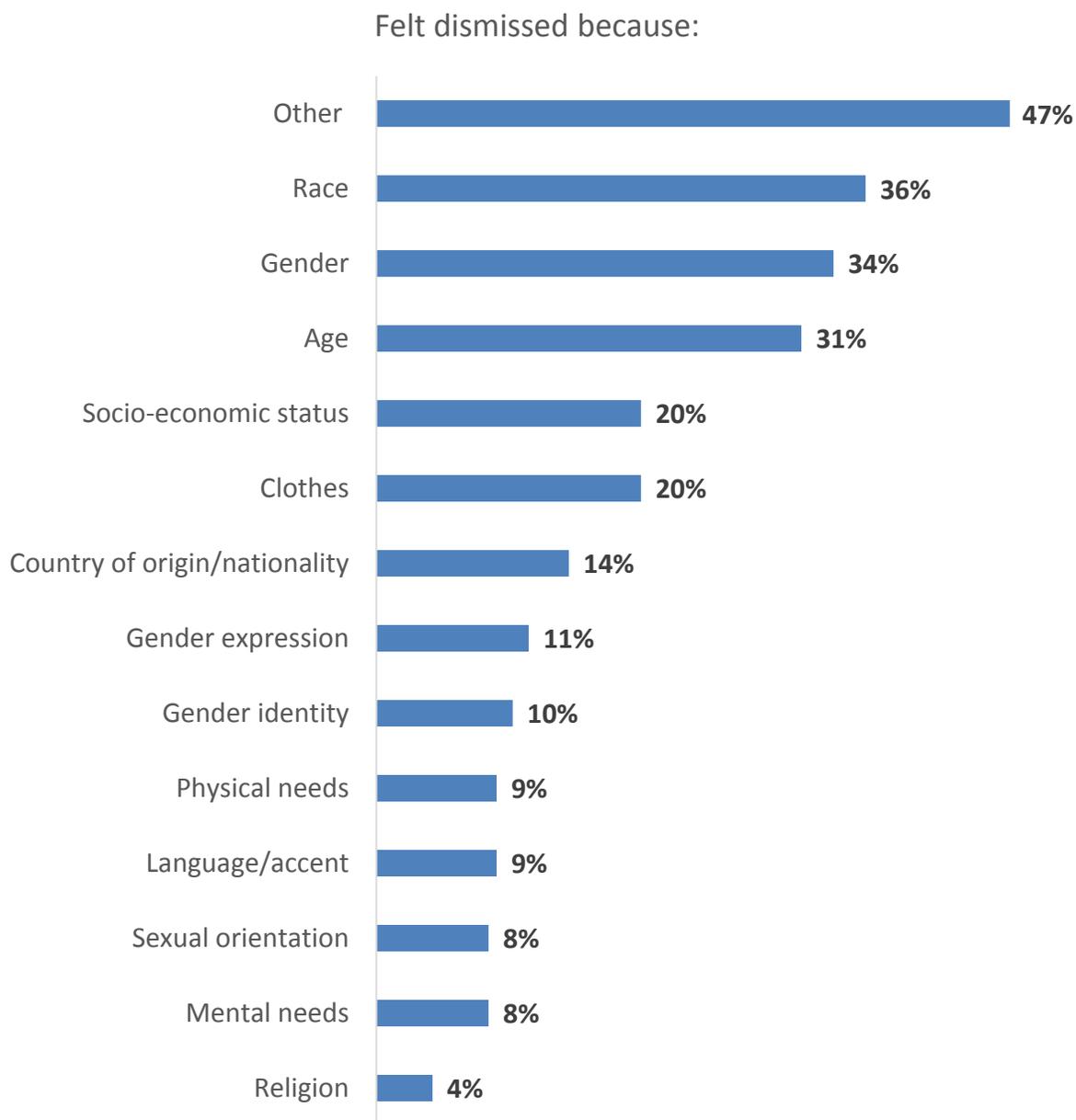
Percent of Respondents who Felt Comfortable Speaking with SDCCD Police



22. Eight percent of participants who reported interacting with the police felt that they had been targeted by the SDCCD Police during their interaction. Of those who felt they had been targeted, nearly half felt they were targeted on the basis of race.

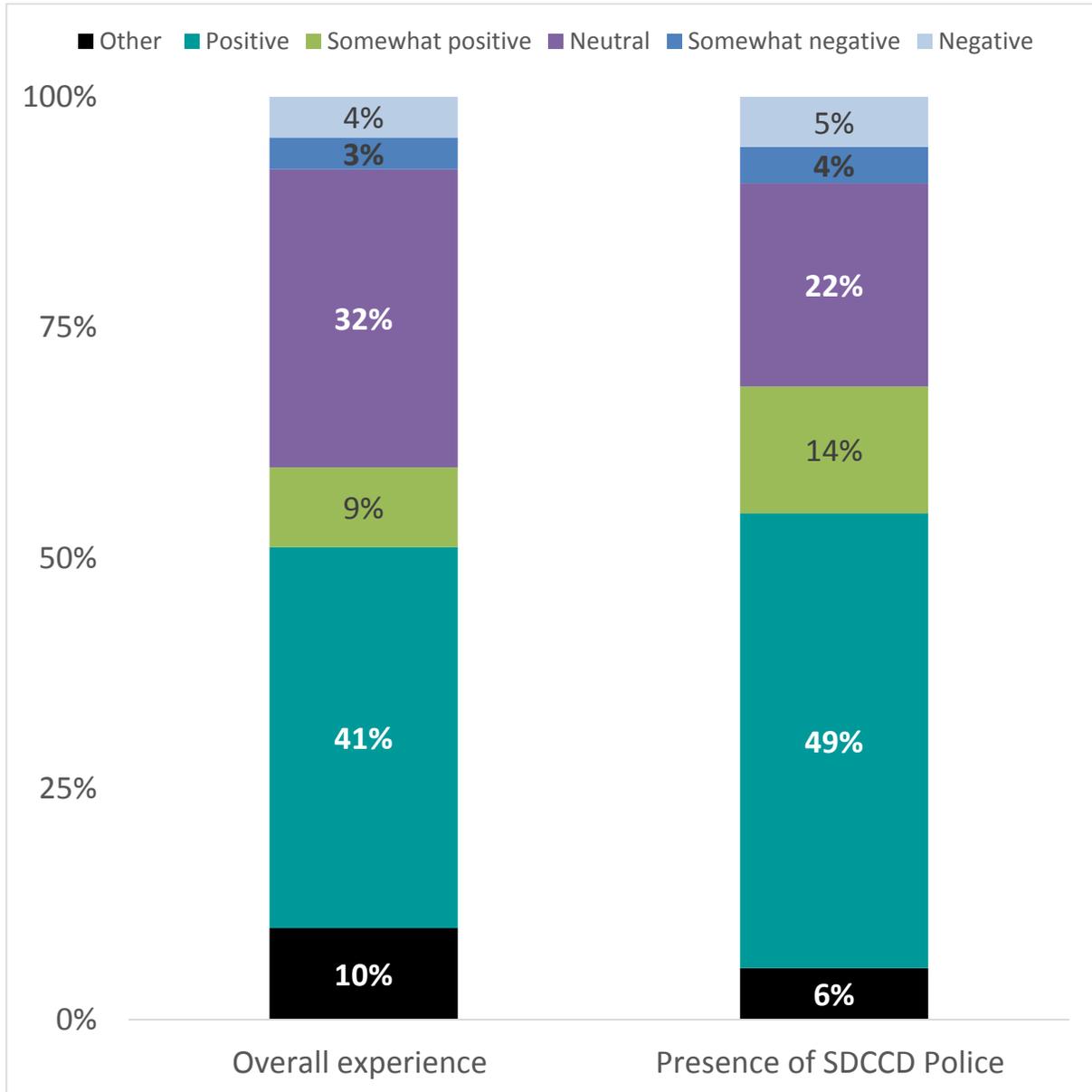


23. Nearly 13% of participants who reported interacting with the SDCCD Police reported they felt dismissed by the police during their interaction. Nearly half of these respondents reported reasons other than those included in the survey for feeling dismissed. The next most frequent response was that the respondents felt dismissed due to their race.



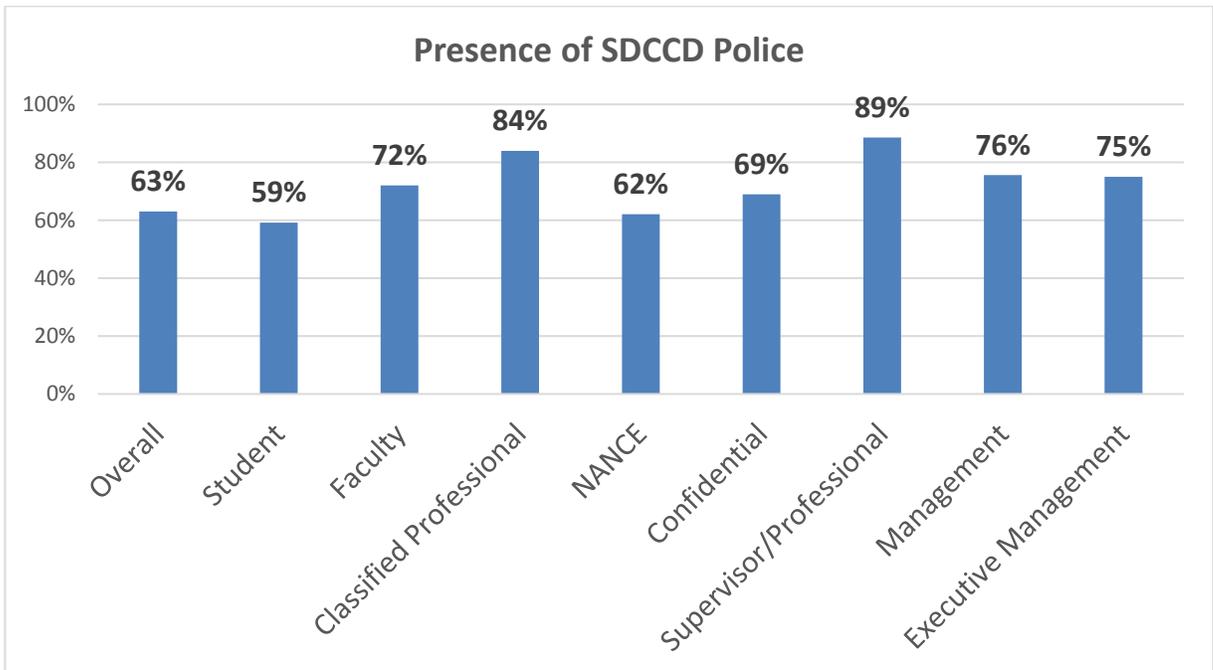
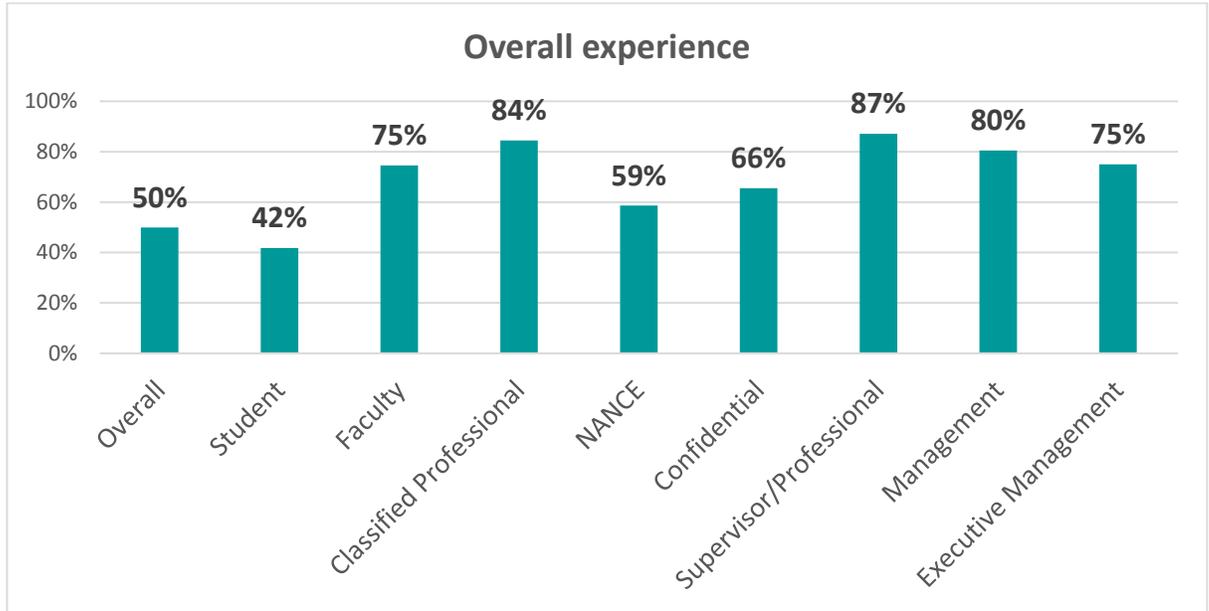
SDCCD Police Presence

24. Overall, 63% of respondents reported they felt the presence of SDCCD Police was positive (49%) or somewhat positive (14%) and 50% felt their overall experience with the SDCCD Police was positive (41%) or somewhat positive (9%). (See appendix 2)



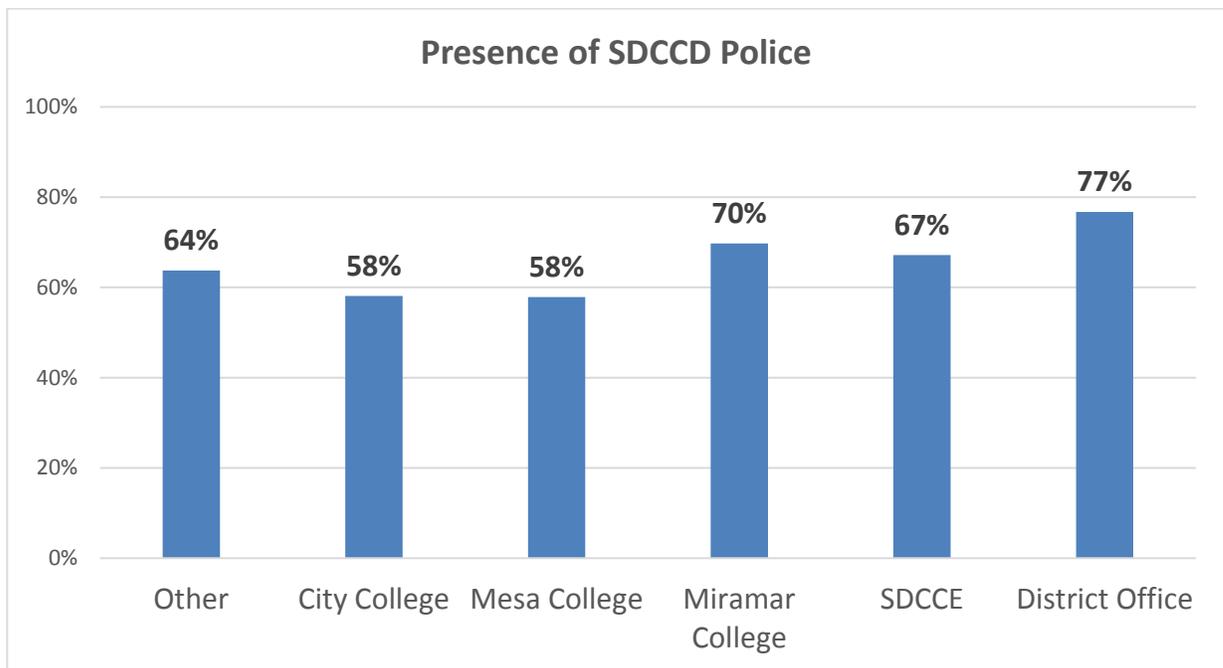
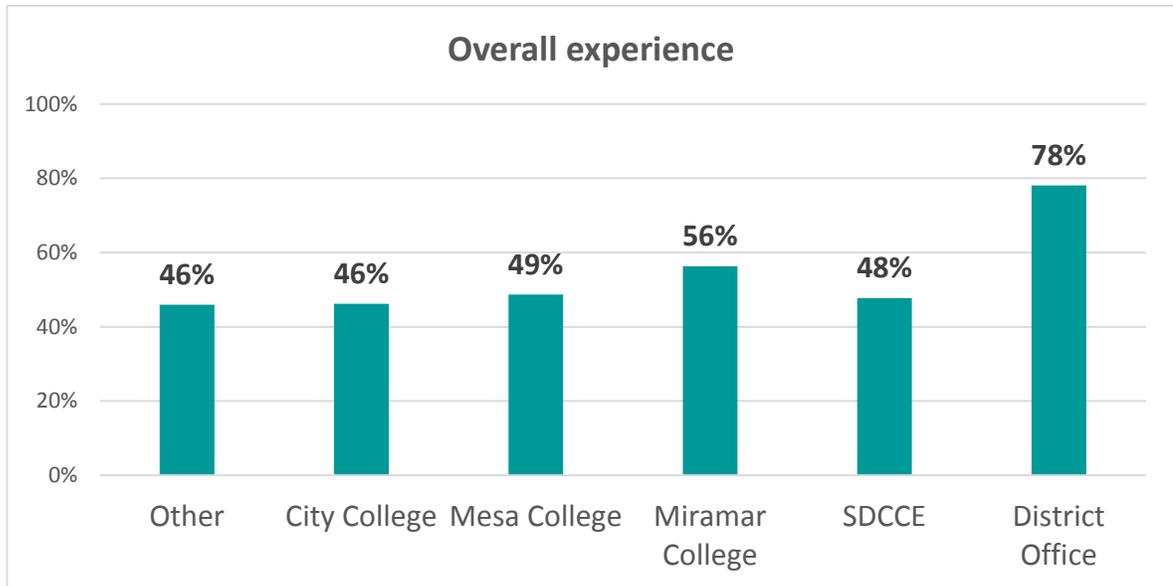
25. Responses regarding overall experience with SDCCD Police differed between employees and students, where students were less likely to agree that their experience with the SDCCD Police were positive or somewhat positive (42%) or that SDCCD Police presence was positive or somewhat positive (59%).

% of respondents with Positive + Somewhat Positive



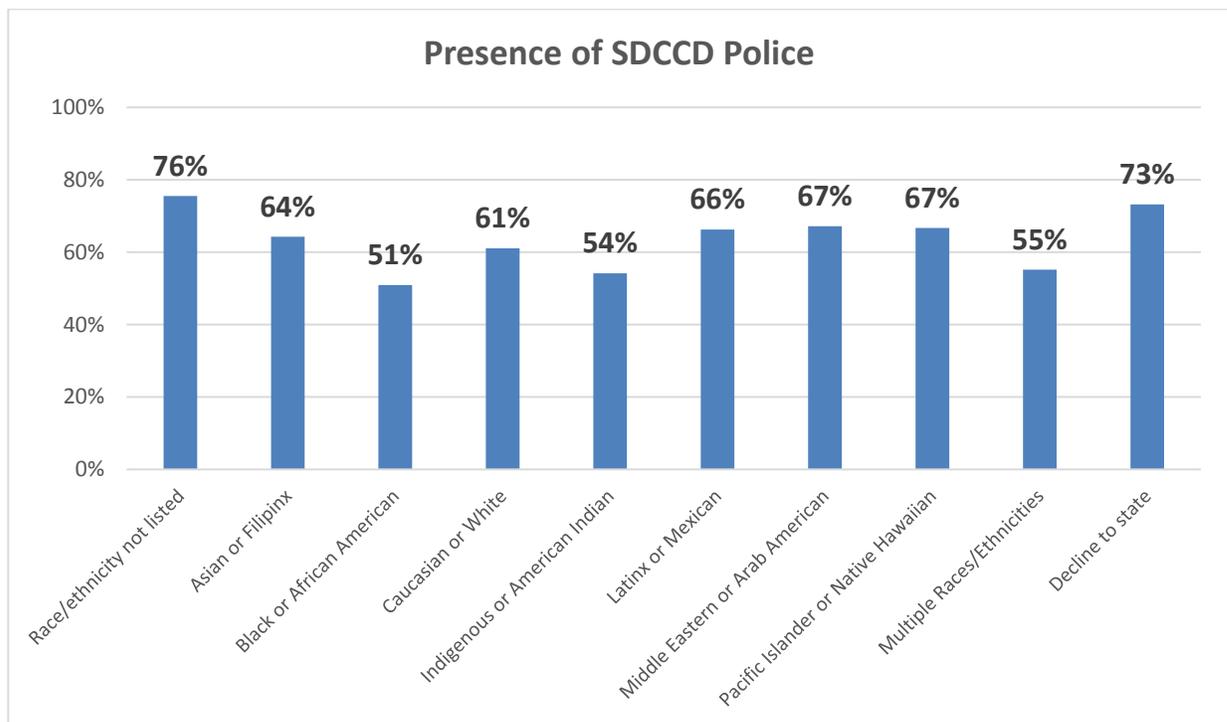
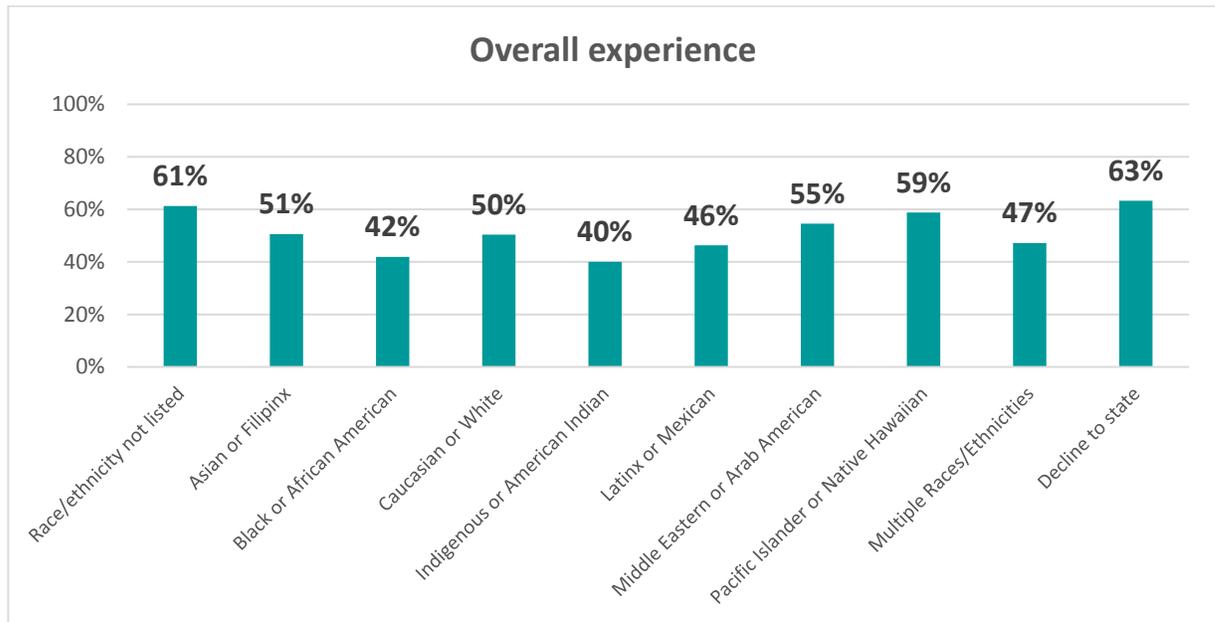
26. Experiences with and opinions of SDCCD Police differed by worksite. Participants from the District Office and Miramar College were more likely to report positive perceptions of SDCCD Police presence and experiences, while City College participants were less likely to report positive perceptions of (58%) or experiences with (46%) the SDCCD Police.

% of respondents with Positive + Somewhat Positive



27. Similarly, responses vary by race and ethnicity. Indigenous and Black or African American respondents were less likely to have had positive experiences with the SDCCD Police (40% and 42%, respectively) and were less likely to view SDCCD Police presence as positive (54% and 51%, respectively).

% of respondents with Positive + Somewhat Positive



28. In an open-ended item, respondents were asked the outcome of their interaction with the police. **About 70% of the overall responses were positive (702/984).**

Responses were coded into themes for analysis. The positive themes included “positive,” “Issue was resolved,” “casual interaction,” and “deescalated the situation.”

Negative responses included “felt harassment/intimidation,” “issue was not resolved,” and “negative experience.”

While most constituent group responses were similar, the following trends emerged:

- Respondents at City College stated they “felt harassment/intimidation” as a top theme.
- Respondents who were Black or African American, Latinx, Asian/Pacific Islander, or were slightly more likely to cite the theme “issue was not resolved.” African-American students were more likely to state they had a negative experience with the police.
- Respondents who were 18-24 years old were more likely to feel harassed or intimidated.

Training and Other Suggestions

- 29.** When asked to suggest programs/training for campus safety, participants most often suggested de-escalation training.

Respondents were asked two open ended questions at the end of the survey. The first was, “What types of programs/training would you suggest for campus safety, if any?” (See Highlight 30 for the second question). The responses were recoded into themes for ease of analysis. The top 10 themes, which accounted for half of all responses, included De-escalation training, Mental health training, and self-defense. See the table below for more detail.

Differences among various groups from the overall trend listed below:

By Role: Student responses were similar to the overall responses, the only difference being “More police/security presence at night” replacing “Respect.” The only difference among the employee responses was “Implicit bias training” replacing “Respect.”

Theme	N	%
De-escalation training	265	15%
Mental health training	124	7%
Self-defense	102	6%
Community relations	94	5%
Mental health support	70	4%
Diversity training	51	3%
More police presence	51	3%
Continue the good work	41	2%
Emphasize non-police responses	40	2%
Respect	31	2%

By Institution: Respondents from City College included “Homeless Outreach” in their list of programs, while Mesa College included “Implicit bias training.” Respondents from Miramar College mirrored the overall program suggestions, and responses from College of Continuing Education included “More police/security presence at night” in their top 10.

By Ethnicity: Asian respondents were more likely to include “Safety Training”. African-American and Latinx students were more likely to include “More police/security presence at night.” Other ethnicity group respondents listed the same program/training needs as the overall trends.

By Gender: All gender groups mirrored the overall trends, with the exception of cisgender men, who listed “Awareness,” and cisgender women, who listed “Implicit bias training.”

By Sexual Orientation: Asexual respondents listed “Self-defense” as their top theme.

By Age: Responses from 18-24 year old respondents included “More police/security presence at night” in the top 10. Responses from 40-49 year olds included “Implicit bias training.” Among responses from 50-59 year olds, “Community relations” was the most commonly-suggested program/trainings.

30. Participants were asked to provide general suggestions for SDCCD Police. Responses were similar to those for the Programs/Trainings item (Highlight 29). In addition to those themes, responses to this item included those that meant “Continue the good work.”

The top 10 themes for the general suggestions, which comprised 70% of the 1,183 responses, are shown in the table below.

Six of the 10 themes were the same as the program/training question in highlight 29.

As with the previous question, the themes identified by the demographic groups were very similar to the overall results. Differences from the overall trends are listed below:

By role: Classified employees cited “disarm,” “defund,” and “diversity” as suggestions.

Faculty cited “cultural sensitivity” and “implicit bias” as suggestions. Executive management did not have any suggestions.

By Institution: Respondents at City College suggested “defund.” Mesa College respondents cited “disarm” as a suggestion. Miramar College suggested “diversity.”

By Ethnicity: Asian respondents suggested “more police presence.” African-American students cited “implicit bias” and “awareness.” White respondents cited “disarm” and “defund” as suggestions. Latinx respondents cited “diversity” and “defund” as suggestions.

By Gender: Cisgender men suggested “disarm” and “diversity.” Cisgender women cited “implicit bias.” Non-binary respondents cited “defund” and “disarm” as themes.

By Sexual Orientation: Lesbian and Pansexual respondents chose “disarm” as one of their top ten themes.

By Age: Younger respondents (<39) had “defund” as one of their top ten themes.

Theme	N	%
Continue the good work	254	21%
More police presence	150	13%
Community relations	116	10%
Respect	103	9%
Thank you	61	5%
De-escalation training	41	3%
Friendly attitude	36	3%
Cultural sensitivity	22	2%
Mental health support	21	2%
More training	21	2%

Appendices

Appendix 1: Likert by demographics

Appendix 2: Overall Experience and Presence by demographics

Appendix 1: Likert by demographics

(Agree+Strongly Agree)	Stat. Sig. Diff.	Overall	Role							
			Student	Faculty	Classified Professional	NANCE	Confidential	Supervisor/Professional	Management	Executive Management
SDCCD Police care about my safety	*	66%	62%	75%	89%	67%	79%	91%	90%	88%
SDCCD Police involvement in the classroom should only occur if there are safety concerns		75%	74%	78%	78%	75%	66%	79%	93%	100%
SDCCD Police need more community oversight	*	48%	50%	47%	37%	45%	41%	27%	37%	50%
SDCCD Police treat people on campus with respect	*	61%	57%	71%	83%	63%	76%	92%	83%	63%
SDCCD Police take advantage of their authority	*	21%	23%	16%	12%	34%	14%	6%	17%	38%
Employees should be able to rely on counselors or other first responders to resolve non-safety issues instead of SDCCD Police	*	62%	63%	59%	53%	62%	59%	52%	69%	88%
I believe a portion of the SDCCD budget should be allocated towards new social service programs or counselors who can respond to mental health or other social crises on campus	*	64%	64%	64%	55%	79%	31%	49%	76%	75%
I believe SDCCD Police exercise good judgement	*	55%	50%	65%	82%	55%	76%	89%	76%	100%
I believe the SDCCD Police have an important role on our campuses	*	75%	72%	81%	92%	77%	76%	93%	90%	100%
I fear the SDCCD Police	*	16%	17%	10%	10%	21%	17%	4%	7%	0%
I feel a sense of safety on my campus		65%	61%	73%	79%	70%	86%	87%	78%	100%
I feel SDCCD Police are there when they are needed		55%	51%	60%	78%	63%	69%	82%	69%	71%
I feel comfortable contacting SDCCD Police for assistance	*	67%	63%	78%	88%	70%	76%	89%	88%	100%
I feel proud of the SDCCD Police	*	50%	47%	54%	73%	53%	69%	73%	67%	100%
I see great diversity in the SDCCD Police personnel	*	41%	37%	42%	74%	57%	62%	77%	63%	88%
I support better de-escalation training for faculty and staff on campus to minimize the need for SDCCD Police presence for minor incidents	*	65%	65%	68%	59%	72%	59%	65%	86%	63%
I think SDCCD Police take responsibility for their actions	*	52%	49%	54%	74%	60%	66%	76%	63%	75%
SDCCD Police enforce policies in an equitable manner	*	49%	46%	50%	71%	50%	72%	75%	54%	63%

(Agree+Strongly Agree)	Stat. Sig. Diff.	Overall	Worksite					
			Other	City College	Mesa College	Miramar College	SDCCE	District
SDCCD Police care about my safety	*	66%	68%	61%	61%	71%	71%	82%
SDCCD Police involvement in the classroom should only occur if there are safety concerns		75%	68%	74%	77%	74%	76%	86%
SDCCD Police need more community oversight	*	48%	35%	56%	47%	44%	50%	40%
SDCCD Police treat people on campus with respect	*	61%	56%	57%	57%	68%	64%	74%
SDCCD Police take advantage of their authority	*	21%	11%	27%	23%	19%	17%	13%
Employees should be able to rely on counselors or other first responders to resolve non-safety issues instead of SDCCD Police	*	62%	52%	66%	64%	56%	63%	61%
I believe a portion of the SDCCD budget should be allocated towards new social service programs or counselors who can respond to mental health or other social crises on campus	*	64%	57%	68%	67%	57%	63%	61%
I believe SDCCD Police exercise good judgement	*	55%	54%	51%	52%	62%	57%	73%
I believe the SDCCD Police have an important role on our campuses	*	75%	76%	71%	70%	79%	80%	88%
I fear the SDCCD Police	*	16%	3%	21%	18%	14%	12%	6%
I feel a sense of safety on my campus		65%	54%	60%	66%	71%	63%	82%
I feel SDCCD Police are there when they are needed		55%	53%	50%	52%	63%	56%	74%
I feel comfortable contacting SDCCD Police for assistance	*	67%	65%	61%	63%	71%	72%	82%
I feel proud of the SDCCD Police	*	50%	52%	45%	44%	56%	54%	62%
I see great diversity in the SDCCD Police personnel	*	41%	42%	41%	36%	45%	40%	64%
I support better de-escalation training for faculty and staff on campus to minimize the need for SDCCD Police presence for minor incidents	*	65%	54%	69%	67%	60%	66%	74%
I think SDCCD Police take responsibility for their actions	*	52%	53%	47%	48%	58%	55%	60%
SDCCD Police enforce policies in an equitable manner	*	49%	50%	43%	46%	57%	51%	53%

(Agree+Strongly Agree)	Stat. Sig. Diff.	Overall	Race/Ethnicity									
			Race is not listed	Asian/Filipinx	Black/African American	Caucasian/White	Indigenous/American Indian	Latinx/Mexican	Middle Eastern/Arab American	Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian	Multiple Races	Decline
SDCCD Police care about my safety	*	66%	76%	70%	55%	66%	56%	66%	80%	83%	55%	71%
SDCCD Police involvement in the classroom should only occur if there are safety concerns		75%	74%	76%	71%	77%	67%	76%	77%	83%	77%	68%
SDCCD Police need more community oversight	*	48%	48%	61%	55%	39%	48%	56%	58%	57%	45%	32%
SDCCD Police treat people on campus with respect	*	61%	73%	67%	52%	57%	56%	63%	70%	74%	51%	69%
SDCCD Police take advantage of their authority	*	21%	25%	29%	29%	15%	15%	21%	35%	29%	23%	16%
Employees should be able to rely on counselors or other first responders to resolve non-safety issues instead of SDCCD Police	*	62%	53%	65%	66%	64%	67%	60%	61%	69%	65%	49%
I believe a portion of the SDCCD budget should be allocated towards new social service programs or counselors who can respond to mental health or other social crises on campus	*	64%	52%	66%	69%	66%	56%	65%	67%	60%	67%	41%
I believe SDCCD Police exercise good judgement	*	55%	70%	59%	44%	54%	44%	54%	65%	69%	50%	66%
I believe the SDCCD Police have an important role on our campuses	*	75%	82%	77%	70%	75%	74%	74%	81%	86%	70%	80%
I fear the SDCCD Police	*	16%	17%	17%	22%	12%	15%	18%	25%	20%	21%	12%
I feel a sense of safety on my campus		65%	66%	65%	57%	65%	59%	66%	74%	74%	62%	64%
I feel SDCCD Police are there when they are needed		55%	67%	62%	47%	50%	37%	55%	61%	66%	52%	65%
I feel comfortable contacting SDCCD Police for assistance	*	67%	74%	65%	57%	70%	56%	64%	75%	74%	62%	76%
I feel proud of the SDCCD Police	*	50%	67%	57%	40%	45%	48%	51%	59%	69%	44%	60%
I see great diversity in the SDCCD Police personnel	*	41%	56%	46%	32%	34%	52%	44%	46%	60%	36%	49%
I support better de-escalation training for faculty and staff on campus to minimize the need for SDCCD Police presence for minor incidents	*	65%	57%	64%	70%	70%	70%	63%	62%	62%	67%	53%
I think SDCCD Police take responsibility for their actions	*	52%	63%	62%	39%	47%	44%	52%	56%	62%	49%	63%
SDCCD Police enforce policies in an equitable manner	*	49%	60%	56%	37%	44%	52%	49%	56%	62%	43%	65%

(Agree+Strongly Agree)	Stat. Sig. Diff.	Overall	Gender						
			Gender identity is not listed	Cisgender woman	Cisgender man	Non-binary/genderqueer/genderfluid/non-conforming	Transgender man	Transgender woman	Decline to state
SDCCD Police care about my safety	*	66%	75%	64%	70%	39%	10%	67%	69%
SDCCD Police involvement in the classroom should only occur if there are safety concerns		75%	74%	77%	77%	63%	75%	90%	69%
SDCCD Police need more community oversight	*	48%	39%	52%	46%	65%	70%	70%	35%
SDCCD Police treat people on campus with respect	*	61%	72%	59%	63%	37%	15%	70%	65%
SDCCD Police take advantage of their authority	*	21%	17%	22%	19%	41%	55%	60%	17%
Employees should be able to rely on counselors or other first responders to resolve non-safety issues instead of SDCCD Police	*	62%	52%	64%	64%	80%	90%	70%	48%
I believe a portion of the SDCCD budget should be allocated towards new social service programs or counselors who can respond to mental health or other social crises on campus	*	64%	47%	71%	60%	80%	85%	60%	44%
I believe SDCCD Police exercise good judgement	*	55%	69%	52%	59%	35%	10%	70%	62%
I believe the SDCCD Police have an important role on our campuses	*	75%	86%	74%	76%	45%	35%	70%	79%
I fear the SDCCD Police	*	16%	10%	16%	14%	49%	60%	56%	10%
I feel a sense of safety on my campus		65%	69%	63%	70%	50%	40%	60%	65%
I feel SDCCD Police are there when they are needed		55%	68%	52%	58%	35%	15%	60%	60%
I feel comfortable contacting SDCCD Police for assistance	*	67%	78%	64%	71%	37%	15%	60%	73%
I feel proud of the SDCCD Police	*	50%	66%	47%	52%	33%	10%	60%	56%
I see great diversity in the SDCCD Police personnel	*	41%	57%	37%	42%	30%	20%	60%	49%
I support better de-escalation training for faculty and staff on campus to minimize the need for SDCCD Police presence for minor incidents	*	65%	54%	67%	68%	82%	90%	80%	52%
I think SDCCD Police take responsibility for their actions	*	52%	68%	48%	54%	39%	10%	60%	57%
SDCCD Police enforce policies in an equitable manner	*	49%	66%	45%	51%	33%	10%	60%	58%

(Agree+Strongly Agree)	Stat. Sig. Diff.	Overall	Gender Identity							
			Sexual orientation is not listed	Asexual	Bisexual	Gay	Heterosexual /Straight	Lesbian	Pansexual	Decline to state
SDCCD Police care about my safety	*	66%	71%	75%	38%	58%	69%	41%	28%	70%
SDCCD Police involvement in the classroom should only occur if there are safety concerns		75%	74%	80%	77%	81%	76%	60%	59%	71%
SDCCD Police need more community oversight	*	48%	54%	62%	62%	42%	47%	49%	53%	40%
SDCCD Police treat people on campus with respect	*	61%	67%	72%	40%	53%	62%	41%	25%	66%
SDCCD Police take advantage of their authority	*	21%	27%	31%	36%	16%	18%	23%	32%	18%
Employees should be able to rely on counselors or other first responders to resolve non-safety issues instead of SDCCD Police	*	62%	61%	62%	81%	74%	61%	64%	80%	53%
I believe a portion of the SDCCD budget should be allocated towards new social service programs or counselors who can respond to mental health or other social crises on campus	*	64%	60%	64%	81%	70%	64%	70%	84%	49%
I believe SDCCD Police exercise good judgement	*	55%	59%	68%	32%	53%	57%	31%	21%	60%
I believe the SDCCD Police have an important role on our campuses	*	75%	74%	82%	53%	73%	78%	52%	41%	78%
I fear the SDCCD Police	*	16%	27%	20%	35%	16%	13%	26%	32%	12%
I feel a sense of safety on my campus		65%	61%	70%	57%	60%	66%	57%	49%	66%
I feel SDCCD Police are there when they are needed		55%	62%	63%	33%	55%	57%	38%	22%	58%
I feel comfortable contacting SDCCD Police for assistance	*	67%	69%	71%	40%	61%	70%	44%	30%	72%
I feel proud of the SDCCD Police	*	50%	62%	64%	26%	42%	51%	28%	12%	56%
I see great diversity in the SDCCD Police personnel	*	41%	56%	56%	23%	37%	40%	30%	14%	47%
I support better de-escalation training for faculty and staff on campus to minimize the need for SDCCD Police presence for minor incidents	*	65%	59%	64%	82%	76%	65%	75%	81%	55%
I think SDCCD Police take responsibility for their actions	*	52%	60%	64%	35%	49%	52%	31%	22%	57%
SDCCD Police enforce policies in an equitable manner	*	49%	61%	61%	30%	40%	49%	26%	20%	54%

(Agree+Strongly Agree)	Stat. Sig. Diff.	Overall	Age						
			Decline to state	18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
SDCCD Police care about my safety	*	66%	70%	55%	57%	63%	75%	76%	74%
SDCCD Police involvement in the classroom should only occur if there are safety concerns		75%	70%	74%	76%	72%	76%	77%	79%
SDCCD Police need more community oversight	*	48%	28%	49%	52%	55%	54%	48%	37%
SDCCD Police treat people on campus with respect	*	61%	68%	49%	55%	60%	71%	69%	64%
SDCCD Police take advantage of their authority	*	21%	15%	25%	27%	26%	21%	16%	12%
Employees should be able to rely on counselors or other first responders to resolve non-safety issues instead of SDCCD Police	*	62%	43%	64%	60%	64%	63%	60%	64%
I believe a portion of the SDCCD budget should be allocated towards new social service programs or counselors who can respond to mental health or other social crises on campus	*	64%	36%	67%	63%	66%	66%	61%	64%
I believe SDCCD Police exercise good judgement	*	55%	64%	43%	51%	54%	65%	62%	60%
I believe the SDCCD Police have an important role on our campuses	*	75%	81%	60%	70%	73%	84%	83%	84%
I fear the SDCCD Police	*	16%	8%	22%	21%	21%	14%	11%	6%
I feel a sense of safety on my campus		65%	64%	59%	62%	62%	70%	70%	67%
I feel SDCCD Police are there when they are needed		55%	66%	46%	53%	53%	62%	62%	55%
I feel comfortable contacting SDCCD Police for assistance	*	67%	76%	53%	60%	63%	74%	77%	77%
I feel proud of the SDCCD Police	*	50%	61%	37%	45%	49%	58%	56%	56%
I see great diversity in the SDCCD Police personnel	*	41%	46%	33%	39%	43%	48%	47%	38%
I support better de-escalation training for faculty and staff on campus to minimize the need for SDCCD Police presence for minor incidents	*	65%	38%	65%	66%	67%	68%	64%	68%
I think SDCCD Police take responsibility for their actions	*	52%	61%	45%	48%	51%	59%	55%	54%
SDCCD Police enforce policies in an equitable manner	*	49%	61%	42%	46%	48%	55%	52%	50%

(Agree+Strongly Agree)	Stat. Sig. Diff.	Overall	Mental/Physical Dissability			
			Decline to state	Yes	No	Not sure
SDCCD Police care about my safety	*	66%	61%	52%	70%	52%
SDCCD Police involvement in the classroom should only occur if there are safety concerns		75%	69%	72%	76%	73%
SDCCD Police need more community oversight	*	48%	36%	52%	49%	45%
SDCCD Police treat people on campus with respect	*	61%	62%	49%	64%	45%
SDCCD Police take advantage of their authority	*	21%	17%	28%	20%	21%
Employees should be able to rely on counselors or other first responders to resolve non-safety issues instead of SDCCD Police	*	62%	53%	73%	60%	70%
I believe a portion of the SDCCD budget should be allocated towards new social service programs or counselors who can respond to mental health or other social crises on campus	*	64%	46%	74%	62%	70%
I believe SDCCD Police exercise good judgement	*	55%	54%	43%	59%	37%
I believe the SDCCD Police have an important role on our campuses	*	75%	72%	67%	77%	62%
I fear the SDCCD Police	*	16%	14%	24%	14%	24%
I feel a sense of safety on my campus		65%	59%	56%	67%	55%
I feel SDCCD Police are there when they are needed		55%	54%	42%	58%	38%
I feel comfortable contacting SDCCD Police for assistance	*	67%	60%	56%	70%	49%
I feel proud of the SDCCD Police	*	50%	50%	35%	53%	34%
I see great diversity in the SDCCD Police personnel	*	41%	44%	30%	43%	25%
I support better de-escalation training for faculty and staff on campus to minimize the need for SDCCD Police presence for minor incidents	*	65%	52%	76%	64%	66%
I think SDCCD Police take responsibility for their actions	*	52%	53%	41%	55%	33%
SDCCD Police enforce policies in an equitable manner	*	49%	51%	38%	51%	36%

Appendix 2: Overall Experience and Presence by Demographics

Group	Positive+Somewhat Positive	Overall experience	Presence of SDCCD Police
Role	Overall	50%	63%
	Student	42%	59%
	Faculty	75%	72%
	Classified Professional	84%	84%
	NANCE	59%	62%
	Confidential	66%	69%
	Supervisor/Professional	87%	89%
	Management	80%	76%
	Executive Management	75%	75%
Worksite	Other	46%	64%
	City College	46%	58%
	Mesa College	49%	58%
	Miramar College	56%	70%
	SDCCE	48%	67%
	District Office	78%	77%
Race	Race/ethnicity not listed	61%	76%
	Asian or Filipinx	51%	64%
	Black or African American	42%	51%
	Caucasian or White	50%	61%
	Indigenous or American Indian	40%	54%
	Latinx or Mexican	46%	66%
	Middle Eastern or Arab American	55%	67%
	Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian	59%	67%
	Multiple Races/Ethnicities	47%	55%
Decline to state	63%	73%	

Group	Positive+Somewhat Positive	Overall experience	Presence of SDCCD Police
Gender Identity	Gender identity not listed	62%	74%
	Cisgender woman	45%	60%
	Cisgender man	56%	66%
	Non-binary/ genderqueer/genderfluid/gender non-conforming	29%	38%
	Transgender man	10%	20%
	Transgender woman	56%	78%
	Decline to state	59%	70%
Sexual Orientation	Sexual orientation not listed	60%	65%
	Asexual	55%	69%
	Bisexual	27%	39%
	Gay	49%	60%
	Heterosexual/Straight	51%	65%
	Lesbian	29%	39%
	Pansexual	17%	29%
	Decline to state	59%	69%
Age	Decline to state	63%	75%
	18-24	34%	48%
	25-29	43%	55%
	30-39	49%	63%
	40-49	58%	71%
	50-59	62%	72%
	60+	55%	71%
Mental/Physical Disability	Yes	40%	51%
	No	52%	66%
	Not sure	32%	41%
	Decline to state	56%	62%

* Red cells indicate groups with less positive responses; blue indicates groups with more positive responses.