



# Changing Perceptions and Building Relationships Between Youth & Law Enforcement

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## **OVERVIEW**

Videos capturing police officers in America using extreme, and sometimes fatal, force towards Black people has reminded our country of the pervasive racial disparities in community policing and the criminal justice system overall. In addition to the critical work that must take place to change policy and practices, there is significant work to be done to repair strained relationships between law enforcement and communities. Since 2016, RISE has partnered with professional sports leagues and teams (NBA, NHL, NFL, etc.) to build trust and relationships between law enforcement and youth in the communities they serve. Together, we have created and executed 25 programs in 15 major cities around the country that use sports like basketball, hockey and football to bring together local youth, officers, community organizations and leaders to have productive conversations about diversity, race and perspective taking. These programs, which include both multi-week engagements and single-day workshops, are anchored in RISE's curriculum, which is designed to build leadership and cultural competency skills that minimize bias, change negative perceptions and thus create safer communities for all.



### **FINDINGS**

RISE found that youth hold a mixture of negative (racist, aggressive, abusive) and positive (protector, serving, caring) perceptions of law enforcement. Similarly, law enforcement hold both negative (troublemakers, confrontational, disrespectful) and positive (future leaders) perceptions of youth. Close social circles (family, friends, word of mouth), traditional and social media, and interactions with police all play an important role in shaping youth and law enforcement's perceptions of one another.

Youth, particularly in communities of color, have few opportunities to positively interact with law enforcement, amplifying the negative experiences shared by family, friends and media. Racial tension and the absence of relationships or trust makes it harder for police to keep racially different communities safe. Fortunately, RISE found that positive interactions with one another can shift youth and law enforcement's perceptions from negative to positive.





"We're actually interacting with the youth when we're not in uniform. We're not standing and speaking and talking to the youth or talking at the youth. We're in there playing basketball with them. We're in there building trust. We're in there demonstrating teamwork. We're in there having conversations. We're in there talking about life and they're asking us really tough questions and it's making us sit back and say 'woah how can I answer this,' and it's giving me a different perspective on how I can go back to my own division and bring out what I've learned from these kids back here... It changed a lot of perspective both ways."

- Officer, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department

### RECOMMENDATIONS

For organizations seeking to improve law enforcement and community relations and build trust and relationships using programming, RISE recommends the following:

#### **Use Sport as an Incentive**

Sports are fun, kids and adults want to play them, and thus, they are the 'carrot' or incentive for participation in other aspects of the program. It is often why participants sign up. Accordingly, player visits, venue access, professional game/practice attendance, athletic gear and equipment, ingame recognition and other exclusive opportunities should be used to enhance the overall experience.



#### **Recognize Sport as a Catalyst**

Beyond an opportunity to interact outside of an incident (an arrest, investigation, etc.), team sports force players to trust and rely on one another. "Sweating together" humanizes both youth and officers, reminding participants that the others are people like them. The relationship building that takes place on the court reinforces the messages shared in the classrooms. In RISE programs, 90 minutes of on-court activity typically follows 60 minutes of leadership programming. Using them in conjunction is key.



#### **Tackle Hard Topics Strategically**

Participants reported enjoying the opportunity to highlight, discuss and problem solve serious issues with law enforcement and learning about their perspectives. Engagement in the modules facilitates the development of trust and creates a sense of openness between facilitators and youth. Ultimately, we believe that leadership will be derived by increasing awareness around these topics and leveraging the skills that youth already possess.



#### **Build Life and Leadership Skills**

Both youth and officers credited RISE programming with helping them develop a number of life and leadership skills like perspective taking, reflection, respect, goal setting, public speaking, teamwork and conflict resolution.

Officers are required to attend a day-long RISE training to get acquainted with the race, diversity and inclusion concepts, as well as get comfortable sharing their stories and being vulnerable. Thus, when they are with the youth, they are more confident in both what and how they are communicating.

#### **Change Perceptions through Positive Interactions**

Provide youth an opportunity to learn from, play sports with, and be mentored by law enforcement and vice versa. When youth and police officers interact in a positive environment and view each other as people rather than concepts, positive perception shifts are possible.

#### Keep Innovating (Involve Families + More Officers)

Identifying opportunities for youth participant's families to get involved with officers should be explored, as RISE found family can have a significant impact on youth perceptions of law enforcement. Relatedly, there is value for the community overall, for both officers and families, to break down existing barriers and build trusting relationships. Additionally, because officers who participate in RISE programs tend to already have a desire to improve relations with local youth, future programming should also engage officers who are biased in order to help shift their perceptions.

