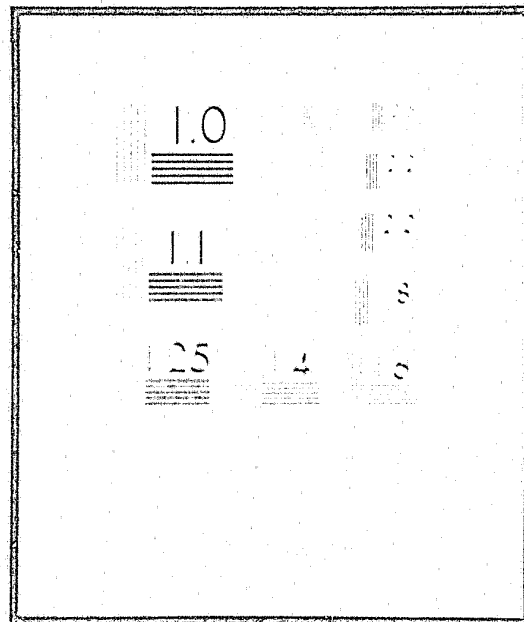


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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS

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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF
ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS

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June, 1974

Three Dollars

ABSTRACT

In this study the characteristics that may be useful in differentiating between assaulted and non-assaulted officers are examined. Data were gathered from 13 municipal police agencies and one state highway patrol. A general profile is constructed which provides a description of police personnel in these agencies. It also describes the typical traits of the assaulted and non-assaulted officers. In addition, an individual agency profile provides the typical characteristics of police officers within a single jurisdiction as well as attributes of both assaulted and non-assaulted officers. Among other conclusions, it was found that an agency's budget showed no correlation with its assault ratio. It was also found that the correlations that do exist for all agencies often do not hold true for a particular agency. Perhaps the most significant conclusion to be drawn is that the assault phenomenon should be studied on a department-by-department basis until the factors which explain the differences between agencies are identified.

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PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS

Purpose. This portion of the assaults study was designed to determine what characteristics, if any, are useful in differentiating between assaulted and non-assaulted officers. The study was based upon an assumption that assaults on police officers are not entirely random phenomena, but rather occur more frequently to members of police agencies who share certain personal or physical traits.

Despite increased concern for the problem of establishing job-related ability and personality tests for policemen, very little empirical knowledge has been unearthed that will assist police administrators in developing viable and reasonable means for predicting job performance.¹ In its recent report, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals urged police practitioners, in concert with behavioral scientists, to "conduct research to develop job-related mental ability and aptitude tests, and personality profile inventories for the identification of qualified police applicants."²

The Commission further recommended that:

1. This research should identify the personality profile, mental skills, aptitude, and knowledge necessary for successful performance of various police tasks.
 - a. The functional complexity of the police mission in urban and non-urban law enforcement should be defined specifically, following a comprehensive analysis of the police tasks involved in each environment.
 - b. Various mental skills, knowledge levels, and personality profiles should be defined and matched to the urban and non-urban police function.
2. Based on the results of this research, tests, or test models and personality profile norms, should be developed and validated to determine reliably whether an applicant is qualified to perform the tasks of the position for which he applies.³

Perhaps one of the most successful attempts yet undertaken to develop appropriate measures of job-related performance tests was that conducted by Baehr and her associates who administered five standard tests and twelve specially designed tests to a number of Chicago policemen in order to examine the researchers' ability to predict successful police performance.⁴

The Police Assaults Study, however, is not concerned with the broader implications of overall job performance, but rather

with a more narrowly defined measure of police performance: police assaults. While some authorities may argue that assaults on police are not valid measures of police performance, it may be asserted that assaults on police are relative to the general theme of police-public relations and may in some instances be viewed as a negative indication of police performance. This is not to imply that police officers who become the victims of assaults are necessarily poor performers. Indeed, it is acknowledged that many police officers who become the victims of assaults are performing in a completely professional and competent manner.

On the other hand, research conducted at the University of Oklahoma indicates that many assaults on police are concentrated among a disproportionate number of police officers who generally differ in certain personal characteristics from their non-assaulted colleagues. The principal concern, then, is to identify those characteristics which are shared by assaulted officers and to determine to what extent these officers differ from non-assaulted officers.

Methodology.

In order to develop an empirical data base with which to test assumptions, a total of 13 municipal police agencies and one state highway patrol were contacted, and their cooperation in providing appropriate personal data on their members was solicited. To facilitate the collection of data, an instrument entitled the Personal Data Inventory (PDI) was developed.

Cooperating police agencies were asked to assign a member of their staff to assist the project staff in obtaining the necessary data. The agency representative was asked to complete a Personal Data Inventory form on each member of the department, identified only by a pre-determined code number known only to the agency representative.

The collection of the necessary data was achieved with varying degrees of difficulty, depending upon the adequacy of existing police personnel records systems. With the exception of one of the smaller agencies, in which a substantial amount of missing data was excluded from analysis, the Personal Data Inventory forms returned to the project staff were in generally excellent condition.

An abbreviated form (Agency Personnel Profile) was used to collect personal data on assaulted and non-assaulted officers in two larger municipal police agencies and one state highway patrol. This was done owing to the limited time available to distribute the forms, collect the information, and code the data. In these three agencies, individual officers were asked to provide personal and assault-related information by returning the questionnaire to

the agency coordinator. The agency coordinator then collected the questionnaires and submitted them to the project staff.

Due to the limited time available for this phase of data collection, only about fifty percent of the forms were returned. In addition, many of the forms that were returned contained missing or incomplete data. In general, this method of data collection was found to have only marginal value due to the lack of centralized control over collection activities.

In order to check the accuracy of the forms, an attempt was made to match up a sample of the returned personal data forms with Physical Contact Summaries that had been received from the agencies on assaults. By comparing dates of birth, length of service, and other common factors, it was determined that the two data sets (the Physical Contact Summary and the Personal Data Inventory) frequently contained conflicting data. It was discovered, for instance, that many officers indicated on their Personal Data Forms that they had not been assaulted, although the agency had submitted Physical Contact Summaries on them. In other cases, the reverse was true. Some officers indicated they had been assaulted as many as seven times, but either no Physical Contact Summaries could be located for them, or there were fewer assaults reported than they indicated had occurred.

In the other 11 agencies in which these forms were distributed and completed by the agency representative, this was not the case. In these agencies, it was possible to maintain a strict control over both forms so that, in addition to having complete personal data on every member of the department, it was also possible to know exactly how many times, if at all, each officer was assaulted. This was achieved by having the agency coordinator record the coded officer identification number on both the Personal Data Inventory and the Physical Contact Summary so that the two data sets could later be matched up. This experience once again affirmed the necessity of having an on-site coordinator in each agency charged with the responsibility of coordinating and supervising the completion of all reporting instruments.

A total of 1912 Personal Data Inventory (PDI) forms were returned from the 13 municipal police agencies which participated in this phase of the study. The responses represent a wide range of cities by population size, as shown below:

<u>City Size</u>	<u>Number of Agencies</u>	<u>Number PDI's Returned</u>
40,000-50,000	1	88
50,000-100,000	8	976
100,000-250,000	1	165
250,000-500,000	3	863*
Total	13	1912

*In two of the three cities in this category, complete reporting for all officers was not achieved, as explained previously.

In addition, 393 Personal Data Inventory forms were received from the one state highway patrol agency participating in the study. Data on state highway patrol officers were excluded from the aggregate analysis, owing to differentiating characteristics between state and municipal police agencies, and are treated separately later in this report.

Analysis of Data

Information retrieved from the Personal Data Inventory was encoded and readied for automatic data processing. Univariate distributions, pearsonian zero-order correlation coefficients, and other statistical values were obtained by utilizing the OSIRIS, level two, statistical software package.

1. General Profile. The general profile provides a description of the police personnel characteristics in the 13 selected cities. It also describes the typical traits of the assaulted and non-assaulted law enforcement officers for the entire municipal data set.

2. Individual Agency Profile. The specific agency profiles were constructed on an individual basis for each of the 13 cities. This profile describes the typical characteristics of all police officers within a single jurisdiction as well as the typical attributes of both assaulted and non-assaulted officers.

These general and individual agency profiles are presented in both narrative and graph form in the text which follows.

Assault Correlates

In order to test the strength and direction of association, if any, between selected police officer traits reported in this study and assaults on police, pearson's zero-order correlation coefficients were obtained and analyzed. This study attempts to discern which police officer characteristics (independent variables) are most highly associated with individual police officer assault frequency (dependent variable). A matrix, presented in Table 1, displays the correlation coefficients which exist between selected independent variables and assault frequency for each agency studied.

The negative correlation values indicate that generally the strongest relationships occur between age and length of service and assault frequency, even though the strength of these relationships varies greatly between agencies. In addition, moderate negative associations exist between rank, level of formal education and assault frequency. These relationships were expected, since age, length of service, rank and level of

TABLE 1

CORRELATION MATRIX OF SELECTED PERSONNEL
CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSAULT FREQUENCY
FOR ALL PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

POLICE AGENCY	AGE	EDUCATION	YEARS SERVICE	RANK	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	MASS
Bossier City, La.	.0236	(.1042)	.0623	.0830	.0263	-.0136	-.0359
Lake Charles, La.	-.2223	.0848	(-.2246)	-.1969	-.0499	-.1589	<u>-.1742</u>
Monroe, La.	-.0456	(.2100)	-.1152	-.1262	-.1742	<u>-.1713</u>	-.1385
N. Little Rock, Ark.	-.1381	.0804	(-.1522)	-.1269	.0435	.1273	.1349
Pine Bluff, Ark.	(.1672)	-.0478	-.0605	-.0904	-.0947	.1244	.1477
Abilene, Texas	-.0812	(.2000)	-.0920	-.1036	<u>.2028</u>	.0821	.0340
Galveston, Texas	<u>(-.3606)</u>	.1719	-.2541	<u>-.2331</u>	.0015	.0647	.0870
Lawton, Okla.	-.2640	-.0426	(.2660)	-.1599	.1058	-.0061	-.0320
Norman, Okla.	-.1612	<u>.1581</u>	(-.1774)	-.2109	-.1138	-.0681	-.0575
Amarillo, Texas	(-.2831)	.0586	-.2599	-.1923	-.0665	-.0376	-.0471
Austin, Texas	-.1500	.0220	(.1542)	-.1392	.0107	<u>.0464</u>	.0472
Oklahoma City, Okla.	-.0802	-.1138	-.0979	(.1454)	.0349	.0433	.0395
Tulsa, Okla.	(-.2051)	.0435	-.1788	-.1441	.0919	-.0404	-.0655
All Municipal Agencies	(-.1954)	.1427	-.1745	-.1649	.0364	.0018	-.0138
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	-.1605	.0585	(-.1780)	-.1279	-.0623	-.0590	-.0452

Those underlined are highest correlates in each category.
Those in parentheses are highest correlates in each city.

formal education are themselves inter-correlated. In other words, a negative correlation between age and level of education indicates that younger officers are generally better educated than older ones. Similarly a negative association between age and frequency of assaults shows that as age increases assault frequency decreases. Rank and time in service are positively interrelated (officers with more years of service are higher ranking than officers with fewer years of service), although these variables are both negatively associated with assault frequency. As age and rank increase, assaults decrease. To summarize the data portrayed in figure 1, the typical assaulted officer is younger, better educated, has fewer years of service, and is lower ranking than his non-assaulted counterpart.

Table 2 displays a matrix of inter-correlations between each of the selected assault-related characteristics for all 13 municipal police agencies combined. If the sign preceding the decimal is plus (+), this indicates that as the value of one of the paired variables increases, so does the value of the other paired variable. If the sign preceding the decimal is minus (-), this indicates that as the value of one of the paired variables increases, the value of the other paired variable decreases.

Descriptive Analysis

A summary descriptive analysis of the "profiles" of individual police agencies for all police officers, both assaulted and non-assaulted, was prepared. These profiles, in both narrative and graphic form, are included in this report.

The next section of this report will describe the aggregate characteristics of all 13 municipal police agencies. Data on municipal police officers and state and police officers have been treated separately owing to differences in their organization and duties.

Aggregate Characteristics of Assaulted and Non-Assaulted Officers in Municipal Police Agencies

Not surprisingly, age data show that assaults on police are disproportionately distributed among younger officers. The mean age for all officers, assaulted officers and non-assaulted officers is shown below:

	<u>Mean Age</u>	<u>S.D.</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
All Officers (N=1912)	32.50	8.98	18	73
Assaulted Officers (N=380)	28.39	5.69	19	73
Non-Assaulted Officers (N=1532)	33.50	9.34	18	70

TABLE 2
 MATRIX OF INTER-CORRELATIONS
 OF SELECTED ASSAULT-RELATED CHARACTERISTICS
 ALL MUNICIPAL POLICE AGENCIES

	AGE	EDUCATION	YEARS SERVICE	RANK	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	MASS
AGE	--	--	-- --	--	--	--	--
EDUCATION	-.3359	--	--	--	--	--	--
YEARS SERVICE	.8705	-.3270	-- --	--	--	--	--
RANK	.5530	-.1595	.6336	--	--	--	--
HEIGHT	-.0154	.0715	.0008	-.0044	--	--	--
WEIGHT	.0996	.0211	.1018	.0548	.4905	--	--
MASS	.1110	.0043	.1105	.0619	.3709	.9666	--

A detailed breakdown of the assaulted and non-assaulted officers by age categories is shown in Table 3. The table discloses assaulted officers are disproportionately distributed in the lower age categories. For example, 70.3 percent of all assaulted officers are below the age of 30, while less than half of the total officer population is under 30. Clearly, younger officers are more susceptible to becoming the victims of a criminal attack than are older officers.

These data point to the fact that younger officers, although perhaps better trained than their more seasoned counterparts, have less street knowledge, are less experienced, and perhaps are not as cautious as older officers. But probably more importantly, it is reasonable to expect that younger officers are more frequently assigned to more difficult or hazardous beats and shifts than older officers with more seniority. Their assignments place them in conflict situations more often while older officers, with more seniority, are less often exposed to assault-producing interactions.

The proportion of assaulted officers by age category is shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 graphically portrays the over-representation of assaulted officers in the younger age category, specifically ages 24-29. Nearly 58 percent of all the assaulted officers are in this age group, although they constitute less than 40 percent of the total population studied. Since nearly three-fourths of all assaults occur to officers between the ages of 21-30, this age group is broken down by incremental age categories in Figure 3. In this illustration, it can be seen that the ages of 25-27 are most susceptible to assaults in terms of their proportion in the overall population. These three age groups represent less than one-fourth of the total population under study, but they experience over one-third of all assaults.

Although officers in the 25-27 year old age group represent a sizable proportion of the younger officers on police departments, they are not the youngest officers, by any means. Nine of the 13 (69.2 percent) municipal police agencies covered in this study reported having officers under the age of 22, although only ten percent of the total population was reported to be less than 24 years of age. The mere fact of youth, coupled with inexperience, then, does not appear to explain the high assault rates in the younger age categories. Whether or not age or a combination of age and experience explains assault incidents is a subject to be dealt with later in this report.

The Effect of Age on Assault Frequency

That assaults on police officers are disproportionately distributed among younger officers, particularly in the 25-27 year old age group has been set out earlier. To carry this analysis one step further, it is considered necessary to examine the effect of age on assault frequency. Data indicate that officers who experience

TABLE 3

SIMPLE AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES
OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY AGE CATEGORY

AGE GROUP	NUMBER	ASSAULTED		NON-ASSAULTED		GROUP TOTAL	
		PERCENT	CUM. %	PERCENT	CUM. %	PERCENT	CUM. %
18-20	11	1.1	1.1	.5	.5	.6	.6
21-23	174	11.3	12.4	8.9	9.4	9.4	10.0
24-26	355	31.3	43.7	.61.	25.5	19.1	29.1
27-29	359	26.6	70.3	17.5	43.0	19.3	48.4
30-32	251	12.6	83.0	13.7	56.8	13.5	61.9
33-35	171	8.0	90.9	9.5	66.3	9.2	71.1
36-38	130	3.6	94.5	7.8	74.1	7.0	78.1
39-41	112	2.5	97.0	6.9	81.0	6.0	84.1
42-44	79	1.1	98.1	5.0	86.0	4.3	88.4
45-47	61	.8	98.9	3.9	89.9	3.3	91.7
48-50	51	.3	99.2	3.3	93.2	2.7	94.4
51-53	36	.5	99.7	2.3	95.5	1.9	96.3
54-56	28	--	99.7	1.9	97.4	1.5	97.8
57-59	22	--	99.7	1.5	98.9	1.2	99.0
60-62	13	--	99.7	.9	99.7	.7	99.7
63-65	3	--	99.7	.2	99.9	.2	99.9
66-68	0	--	99.7	--	99.9	--	99.9
69-71	1	--	99.7	.1	100.0	.1	99.9
72-74	1	.3	100.0	--	100.0	.1	100.0
TOTAL	1858*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Excluding Missing Data

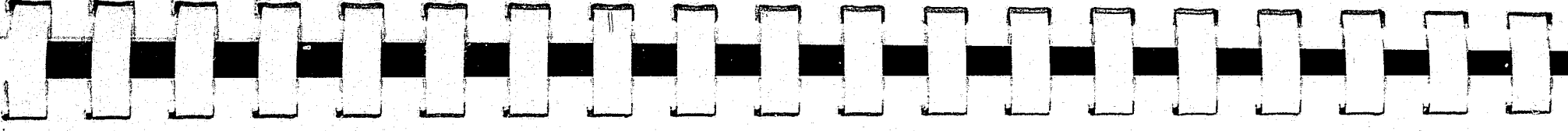
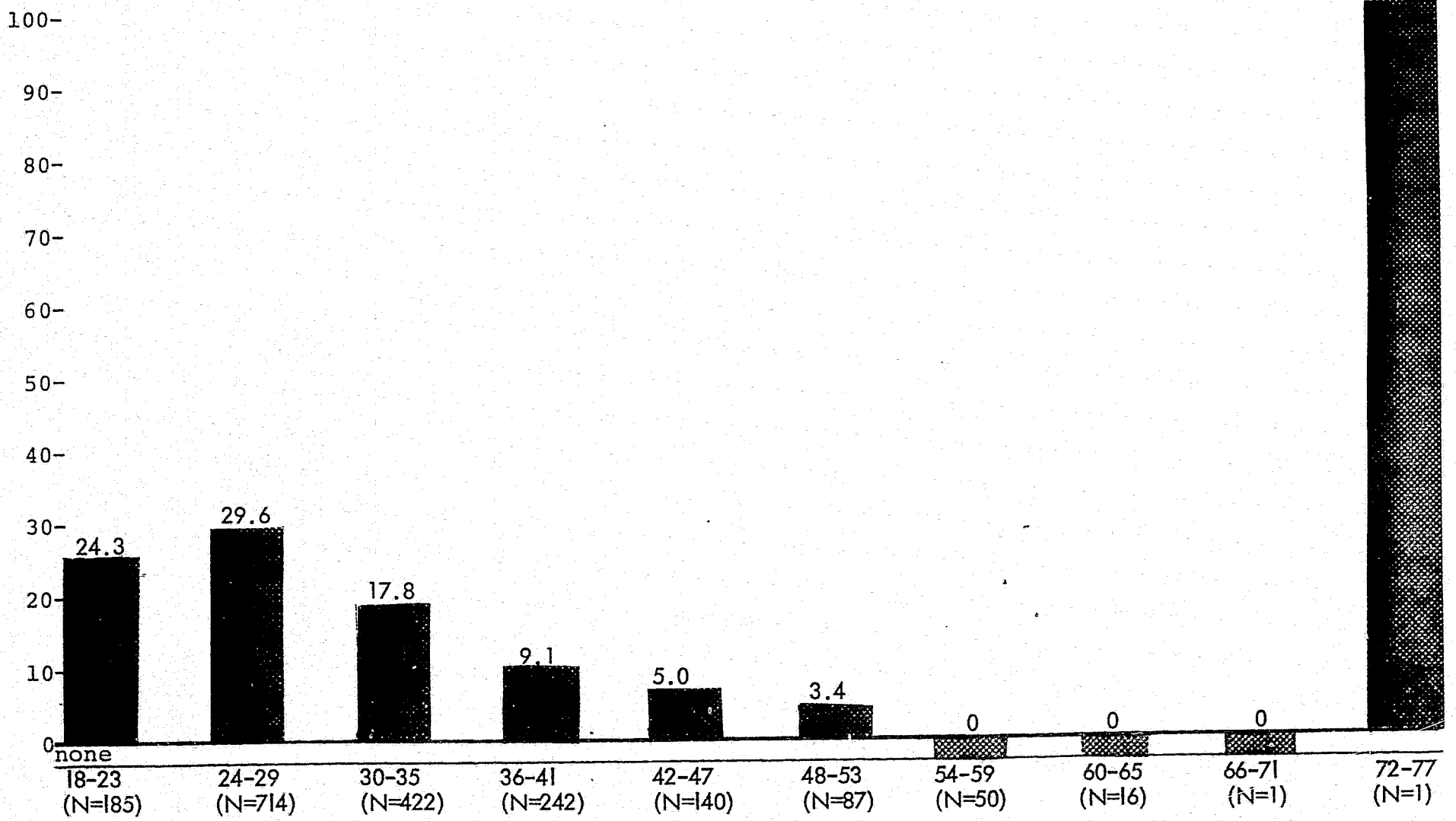


FIGURE 1

PERCENTAGES OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY AGE CATEGORY

■ ASSAULTED



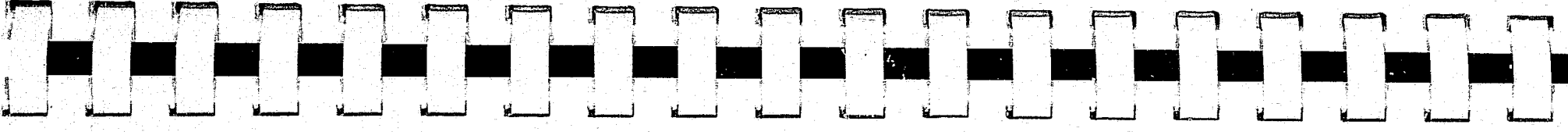




FIGURE 2

PERCENTAGES OF ASSAULTED OFFICERS
AND TOTAL POPULATION
BY AGE GROUP

 % Total Population
 % Assaulted

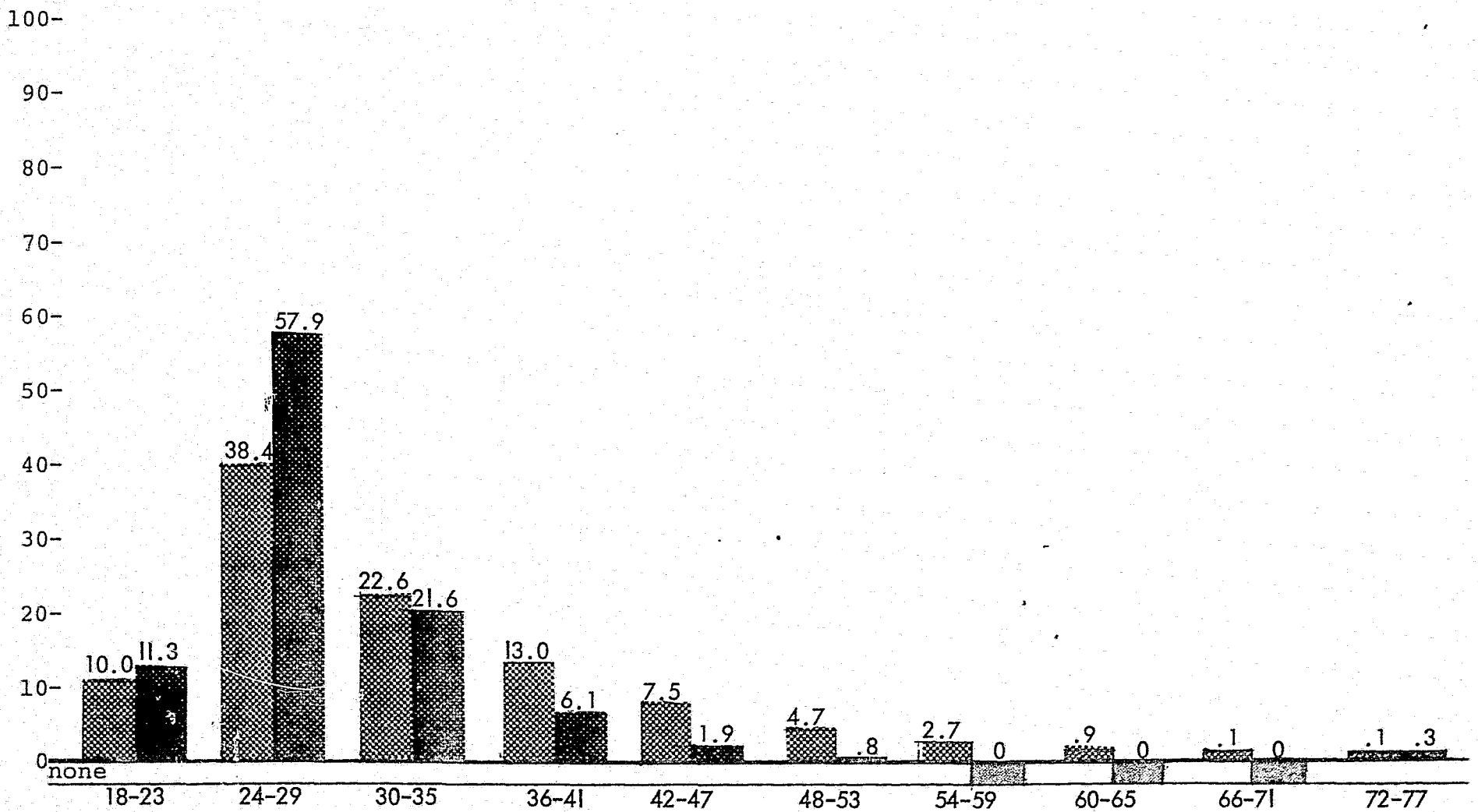


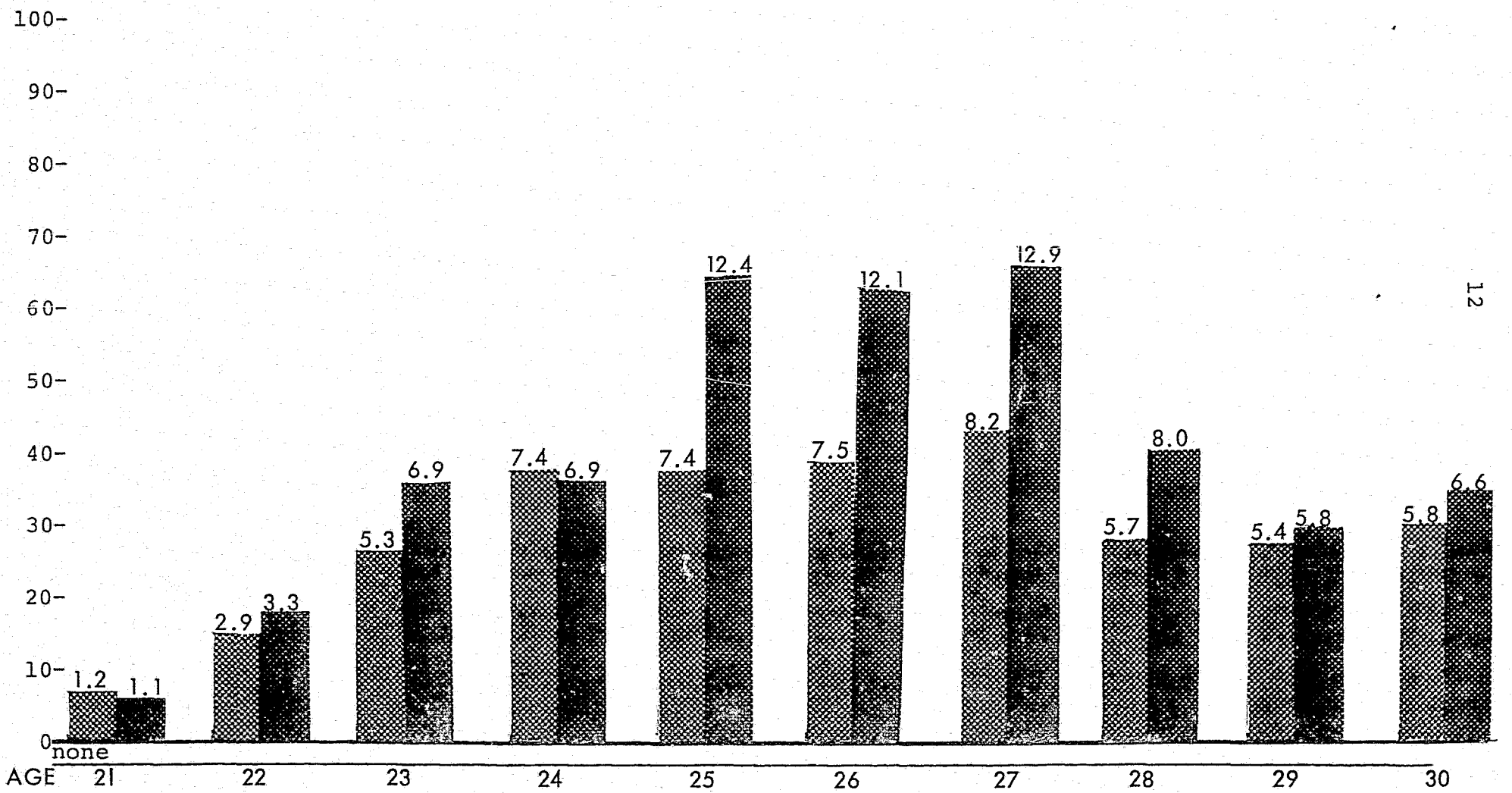


FIGURE 3

PERCENTAGES OF ASSAULTED OFFICERS
AND TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
21-30 YEARS

 % Total Population
 % Assaulted



multiple assaults (more than one assault during the reporting period) are also disproportionately represented among the younger age groups. Once again, attention is directed to the 24-29 year old age group as representing the highest frequency of multiple assaults in proportion to their overall representation in the total population.

Table 4 lists the assault frequency for each age group in the study population. By reading across the rows in the table, it is possible to determine the percentage of officers in each age group by their assault frequency (0-7). (Due to the probability of coding errors, three persons who were listed as having nine or more assaults were excluded from the totals.) By reading down the columns, the percentages of assaulted and non-assaulted officers may be determined by frequency of assault in each age group. For instance, the figures in Table 4 indicate that the age group 27-29 represents 19.4 percent of the total population, but includes only 17.5 percent of those who were assaulted once, 27.6 percent of those who were assaulted twice, and 26.0 percent of those who were assaulted three or more times. Once again, this particular age group emerges as being the most assault-prone.

Figures 4 and 6 graphically illustrate the distribution of assaults and assault frequency by age groups for the total population. Figures 5 and 7 portray the same phenomenon, isolating again the 21-30 age categories.

Education

The import of a college education on the probability of an officer becoming the victim of an assault deserves careful consideration. It is generally assumed that, all things being equal, a college education is a valuable asset to the individual police officer. The emphasis on encouraging all police officers to have a college degree is not a recent phenomenon, although it continues to grow in popularity.⁵ Despite the fact that law enforcement practitioners generally acknowledge the importance of a college education for police officers, few empirical studies have been conducted to test the relationships between job performance and college training. It seems essential, therefore, that the impact of college education on the job proficiency of policemen be examined.

In this study, as noted, concern is not with an overall measure of job proficiency, but with the more specific issue of assaults on police. In a general fashion, assaults on police can be used as a negative measure of job proficiency by individual police officers. The Oklahoma-based research is to determine the relationship between the level of formal education and assaults on police.

TABLE 4

COMPARISON OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY AGE GROUP AND ASSAULT FREQUENCY

AGE GROUP	A S S A U L T F R E Q U E N C Y										Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1-2	3orMore	
18-20	7	4							4		11
(Row %)	63.6	36.4							36.4		100.0
(Column%)	.5	1.7							1.3		.6
21-23	133	27	9	5					36	5	174
(Row %)	76.4	15.5	5.2	2.9					20.7	2.9	100.0
(Column%)	8.9	11.5	11.8	16.7					11.6	10.0	9.4
24-26	241	66	26	10	3	6	1	1	92	21	354
(Row %)	68.1	18.6	7.3	2.8	.8	1.7	.3	.3	26.0	5.9	100.0
(Column%)	16.1	28.1	34.2	33.3	33.3	85.7	33.3	100.0	29.6	42.0	19.1
27-29	262	63	21	10	1	0	2	--	84	13	359
(Row %)	73.0	17.5	5.8	2.8	.3	--	.6	--	23.4	3.6	100.0
(Column%)	17.5	26.8	27.6	33.3	11.1	--	66.7	--	27.0	26.0	19.4
30-32	205	31	8	4	2	--	--	--	39	6	250
(Row %)	82.0	12.4	3.2	1.6	.8	--	--	--	15.6	2.4	100.0
(Column%)	13.7	13.2	10.5	13.3	22.2	--	--	--	12.5	12.0	13.5
33-35	142	19	8	0	0	1	--	--	27	1	170
(Row %)	83.5	11.2	4.7	--	--	.6	--	--	15.7	.6	100.0
(Column%)	9.5	8.1	10.5	--	--	14.3	--	--	8.7	2.0	9.2
36-38	117	8	2	1	2	--	--	--	10	3	130
(Row %)	90.0	6.2	1.5	.8	1.5	--	--	--	7.7	2.3	100.0
(Column%)	7.8	3.4	2.6	3.3	22.2	--	--	--	3.2	6.0	7.0
39-41	103	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	9	0	112
(Row %)	92.0	7.1	.9	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	100.0
(Column%)	6.9	3.4	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	6.0
42-44	75	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	79
(Row %)	94.9	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.1	0	100.0
(Column%)	5.0	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	4.3
45-47	58	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	61
(Row %)	95.1	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	--	100.0
(Column%)	3.9	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	3.3
48-50	50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	51
(Row %)	98.0	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	2.0	100.0
(Column%)	3.3	--	--	--	11.1	--	--	--	--	2.0	2.7
51-53	34	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	36
(Row %)	94.4	2.8	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	100.0
(Column%)	2.3	.4	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	.6	--	1.9

AGE GROUP	A S S A U L T F R E Q U E N C Y										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1-2	3orMore	Total
54-56	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
(Row %)	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
(Column%)	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
57-59	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
(Row %)	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
(Column%)	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2
60-62	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
(Row %)	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
(Column%)	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
63-65	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
(Row %)	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
(Column%)	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
66-68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Row %)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(Column%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
69-71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(Row %)	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
(Column%)	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
72-74	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
(Row %)	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	100.0
(Column%)	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	--	.1
TOTAL	1494	235	76	30	9	7	3	1	311	50	

FIGURE 4

COMPARISON OF AGE GROUPS OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS BY ASSAULT FREQUENCY

- Not Assaulted
- ▨ Assaulted Once
- ▩ Assaulted Twice
- ▧ Assaulted 3 or More Times

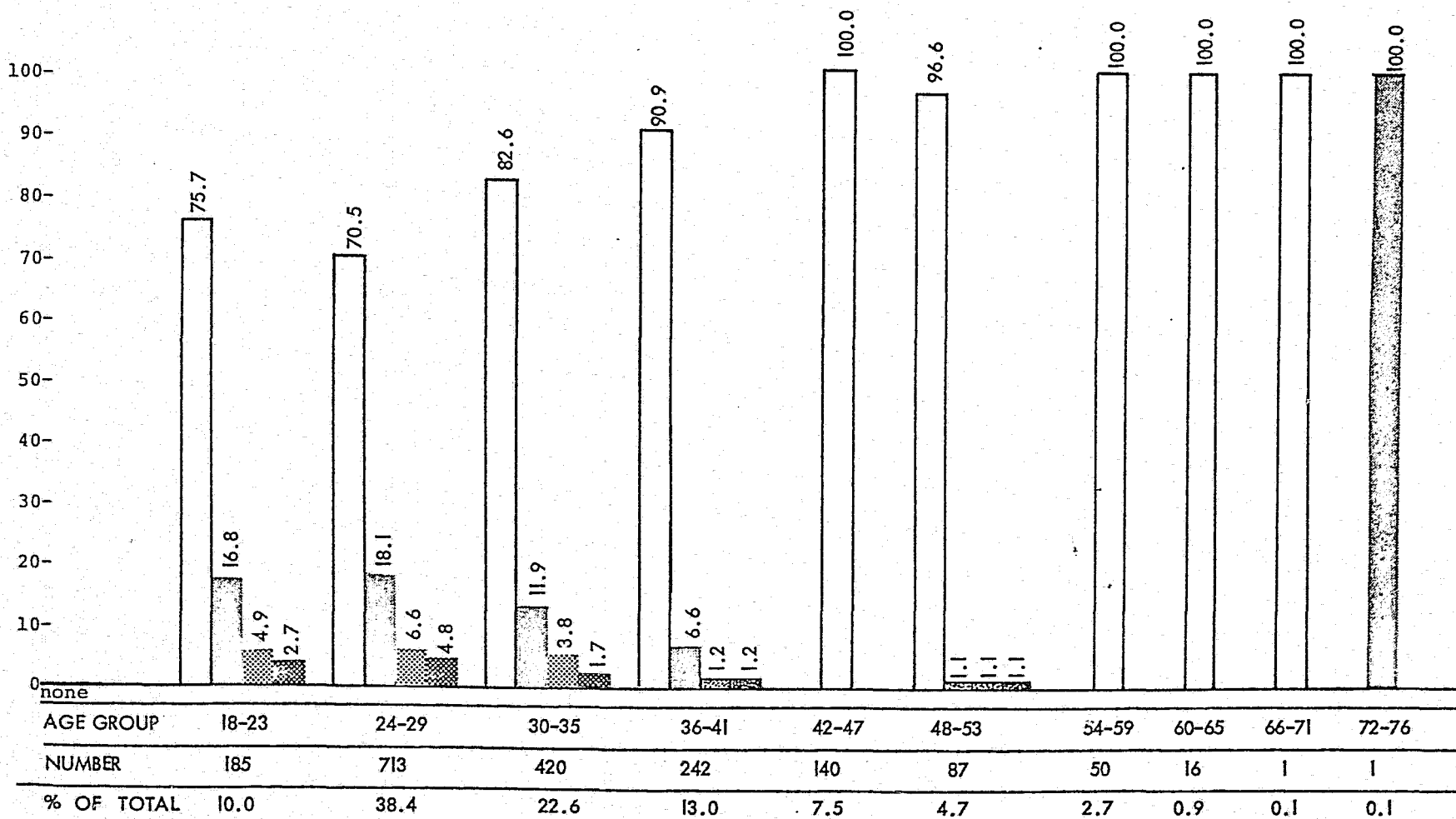


FIGURE 5

ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY ASSAULT FREQUENCY
AGES 21-30

- Non-Assaulted
- Assaulted Once
- Assaulted Twice
- Assaulted 3 or More Times

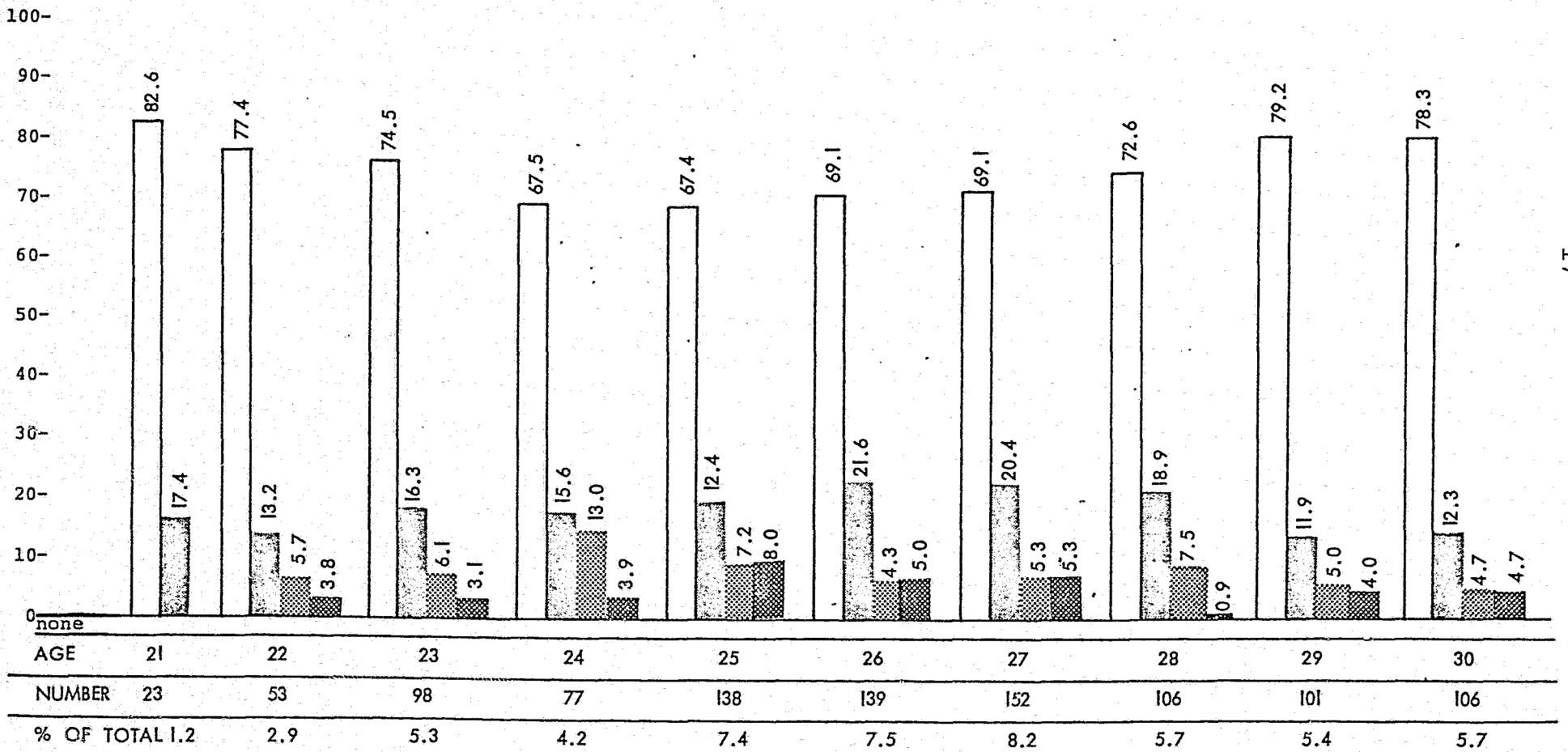


FIGURE 6

PERCENTAGES OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS BY AGE GROUP AND ASSAULT FREQUENCY

- Non-Assaulted
- Assaulted Once
- Assaulted Twice
- Assaulted 3 or More Times

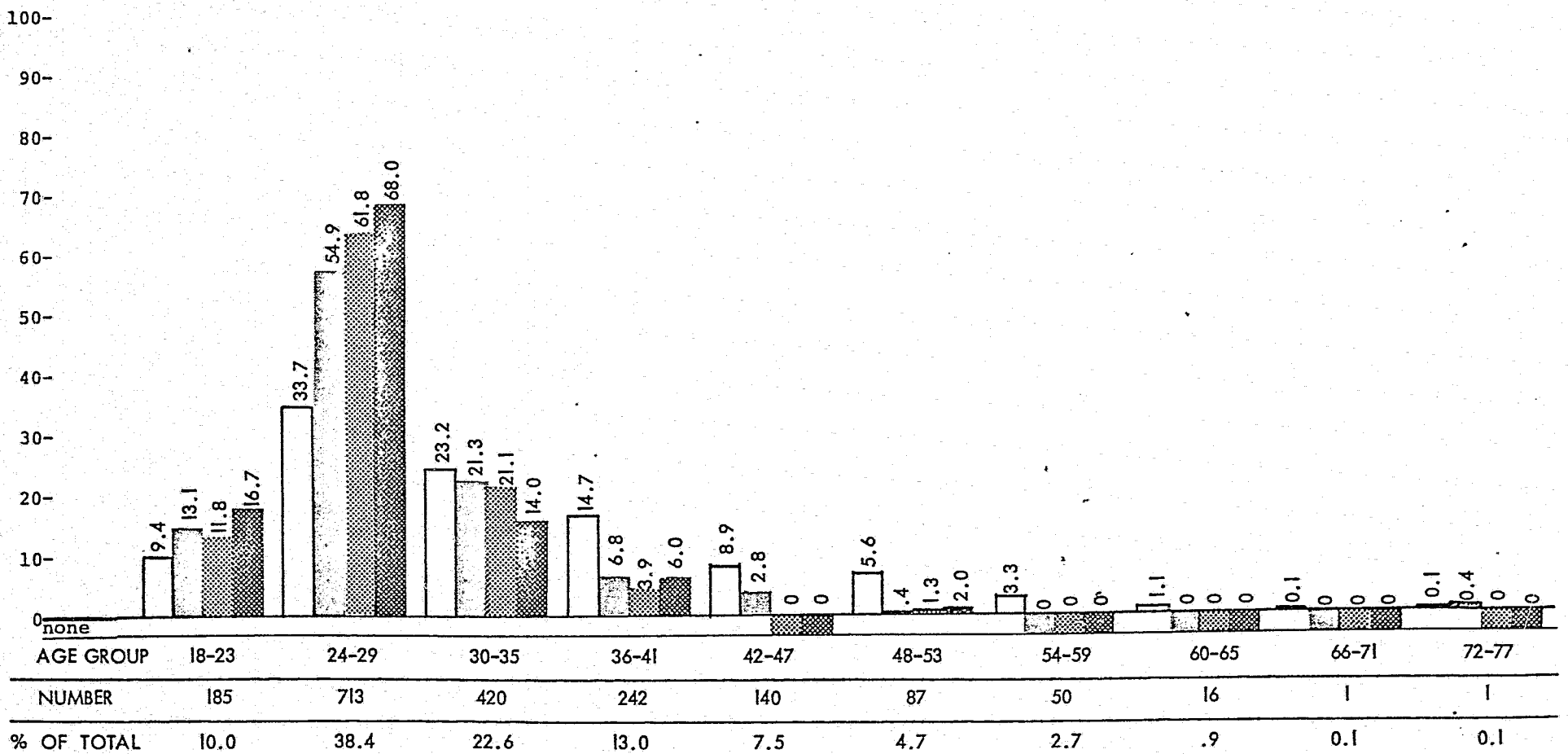
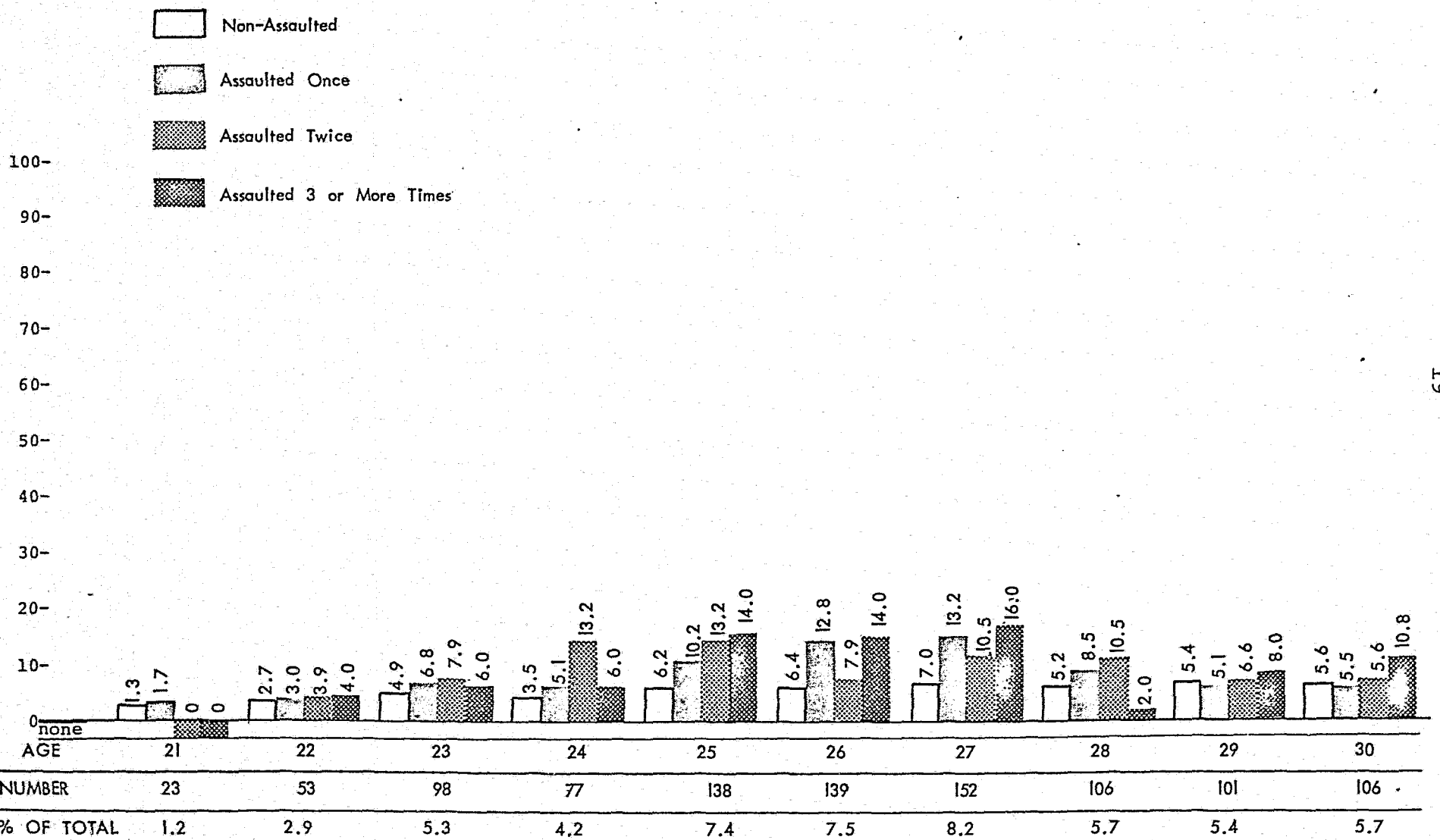


FIGURE 7

PERCENTAGES OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS BY AGE AND ASSAULT FREQUENCY, AGES 21-30



of their level of education can be seen below:

	<u>Mean*</u>	<u>S.D.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max.**</u>
Assaulted officers	6.37	1.62	3	10
Non-Assaulted officers	5.75	1.55	1	10
All officers	5.86	1.58	1	10

* 5 = High School level

**10 = 5 years of college or more

Table 5 provides the simple and cumulative percentages of assaulted and non-assaulted officers, by level of formal education. The cumulative frequencies are listed in reverse order, and the table thus provides a logical array by which to determine what percent of all officers, both assaulted and non-assaulted, have achieved a particular level of formal education.

The data in Table 5 reveal that, in general, assaulted officers are better educated than non-assaulted officers. For example, while over 40 percent of all assaulted officers have at least two years of college, just over one out of four of all officers have two years of college. Figure 8 graphically portrays the fact that assaults on police tend to increase with the level of formal education. Figures 9 and 10 reflect the percentages of assaulted and non-assaulted officers by frequency of assault and level of formal education.

In Figure 10, it may be seen that these assaults on police are disproportionately distributed among officers with a college education. For example, officers having two years of college represent only 15.6 percent of the total population, and yet they comprise 21.6 percent of all those who were assaulted once, 19.1 percent of those who were assaulted twice, and 18.6 percent of those who were assaulted three or more times.

A too hasty analysis of these data may lead one to the spurious conclusion that a positive relationship exists between the level of formal education and the phenomenon of assaults on police. A more realistic appraisal of these data, however, would seem to indicate that it is the effect of age and duty assignment, rather than level of formal education, which determine the assault role. In general, younger officers tend to be better educated than their older counterparts, are exposed to more hazardous shifts and assignments, and thus more frequently become the victim of assaults. The precise effects of level of formal education on assault rates cannot therefore be adequately determined from the data at hand. Further exploration of this elusive factor certainly is needed if one is to effectively determine the significance of education in determining job performance.

TABLE 5
SIMPLE AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES
OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION

FORMAL EDUCATION	NUMBER	ASSAULTED		NON-ASSAULTED		GROUP TOTAL	
		%	CUM. %	%	CUM. %	%	CUM. %
LESS THAN HIGH SCH.	124	2.8	100.1*	8.1	99.9*	7.1	100.0
HIGH SCHOOL	849	39.2	97.3	50.8	91.8	48.7	92.9
ONE YEAR COLLEGE	234	15.4	58.1	12.9	41.0	13.4	44.2
TWO YEARS COLLEGE	273	20.7	42.7	14.5	28.1	15.6	30.8
THREE YRS. COLLEGE	113	9.3	22.0	5.8	13.6	6.5	15.2
FOUR YRS. COLLEGE	140	10.8	12.7	7.4	7.8	8.0	8.7
FIVE OR MORE YRS. COLLEGE	12	1.9	1.9	.4	.4	.7	.7
TOTAL	1745	100.1*	100.0	99.9*	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Error due to rounding.

FIGURE 8
 ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED
 OFFICERS BY LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION

□ Non-Assaulted
 ■ Assaulted

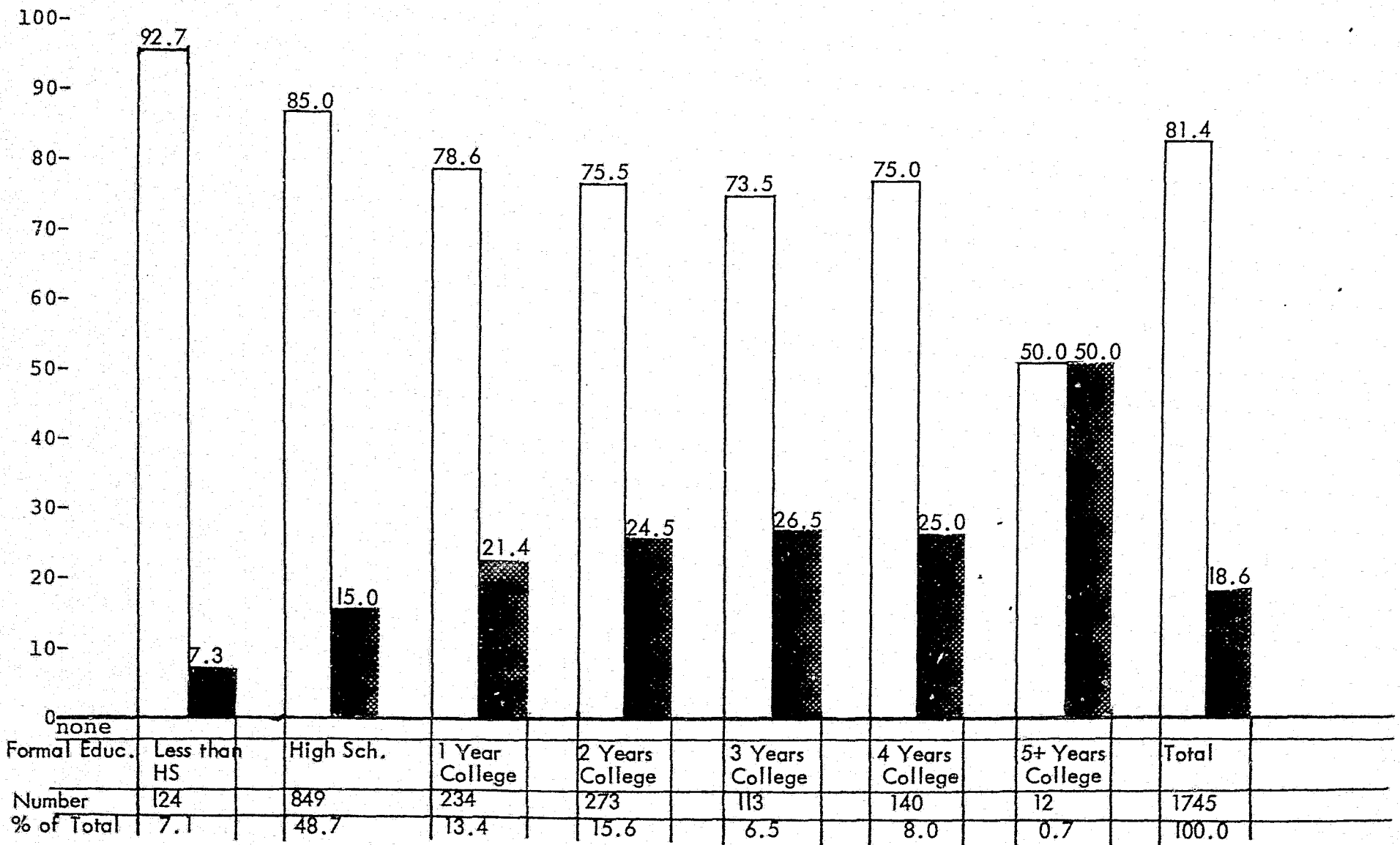


FIGURE 9

PERCENTAGES OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS BY FREQUENCY OF ASSAULT AND FORMAL EDUCATION LEVEL

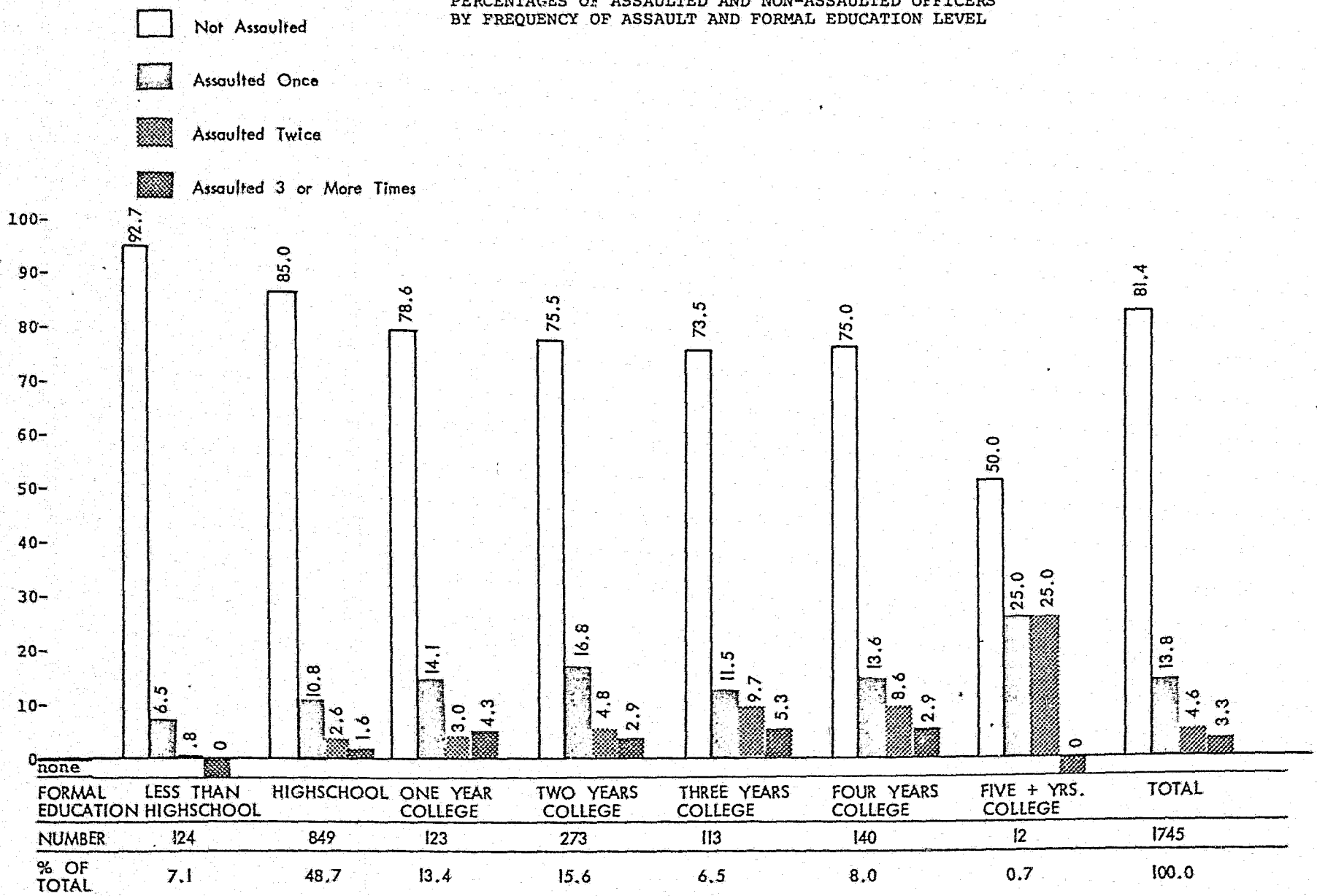
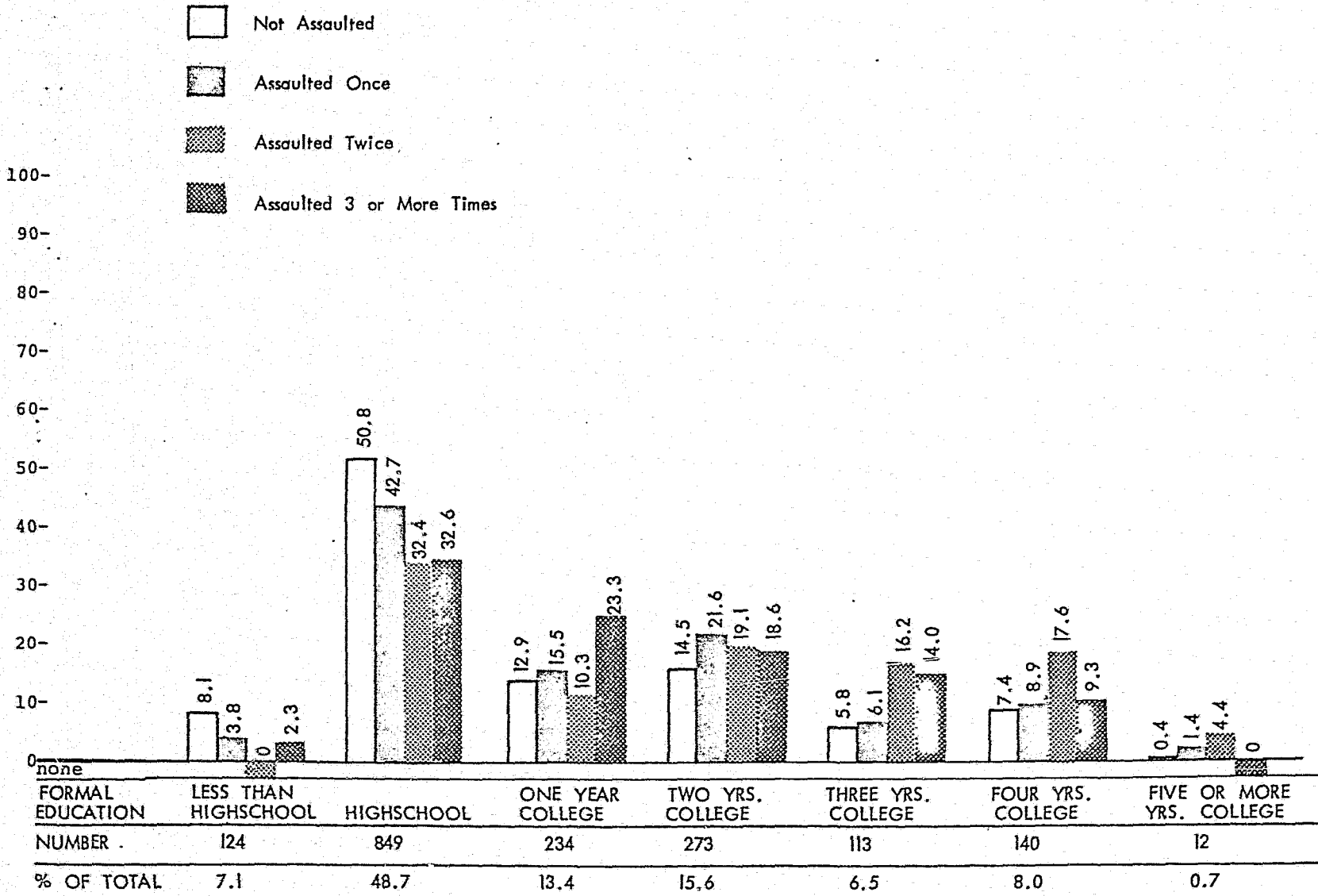


FIGURE 10

PROPORTION OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS BY FREQUENCY OF ASSAULT AND FORMAL EDUCATION LEVEL



Length of Service

Following upon the findings reported earlier with regard to age, it is not altogether surprising to discover that, in general, assaulted officers have less time on the department than their non-assaulted colleagues. The means, standard deviance, and range of the years of service for assaulted, non-assaulted and all officers is shown below:

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>S.D.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Max.</u>
Assaulted officers	4.21	3.98	0	28
Non-Assaulted officers	7.85	7.30	0	38
All officers	7.31	6.93	0	38

On the average, non-assaulted officers have 4.1/2 years advantage in terms of prior police experience than their less fortunate counterparts. Table 6 shows the percentages of assaulted, non-assaulted and all officers, according to their length of service.

In this table, the row percentage figures reflect the percent of the years of service group, while the column percentage figures show the percent of the total in either the assaulted, non-assaulted or total group category. Cumulation percentages are included for the column, but not the row percentages.

From the data presented in Table 6, it is apparent that officers with the fewest years of police service run the greatest years of police service run the greatest risk of being assaulted. In particular, those officers who have three years of service or less are disproportionately represented in the assaulted category. According to these data, for instance, officers who have two years service or less comprised only 32.1 percent of the total population, and yet they account for 43.7 percent of all assaults. Figure 11 illustrates graphically the proportions of assaulted, non-assaulted and all officers in each "years of service" category.

A. Assault Frequency

The fact that officers with fewer years of police experience are the primary victims of assaults is further demonstrated when the phenomenon of multiple assaults is considered. Comparing the data portrayed in Tables 7 and 8, it is found that officers with two and three years service represent 47.6 percent of those who were assaulted twice during the year, while they make up only 2.12 percent of the total population. Table 8 also illustrates the fact that the percentage of non-assaulted officers was lowest in the two years of service category. Officers with two years of service also represent the greatest proportion of multiple-assaulted officers. Figure 12 graphically portrays the percentage of assaulted, non-assaulted

TABLE 6

SIMPLE AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES
OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY LENGTH OF SERVICE

YEARS OF SERVICE	ASSAULTED			NON-ASSAULTED			GROUP TOTAL		
	N	%	CUM. %	N	%	CUM. %	N	%	CUM. %
Under 1	3			47			50		
(Row %)		6.0			94.0			100.0	
(Col. %)		0.8	.8		3.1	3.1		2.6	2.6
1	74			238			312		
(Row %)		23.7			76.3			100.0	
(Col. %)		19.7	20.5		15.6	18.7		16.4	19.8
2	87			159			246		
(Row %)		35.4			64.6			100.0	
(Col. %)		23.2	43.7		10.4	29.2		13.0	32.1
3	51			105			156		
(Row %)		32.7			67.3			100.0	
(Col. %)		13.6	57.3		6.9	36.1		8.2	40.3
4	44			120			164		
(Row %)		26.8			73.2			100.0	
(Col. %)		11.7	69.1		7.9	44.0		8.6	48.9
5	34			104			138		
(Row %)		24.6			75.4			100.0	
(Col. %)		9.1	78.1		6.8	50.8		7.3	56.2
6-7	31			168			199		
(Row %)		15.6			84.4			100.0	
(Col. %)		8.3	86.4		11.0	61.8		10.5	66.7
8-10	23			150			173		
(Row %)		13.3			86.7			100.0	
(Col. %)		6.1	92.5		9.9	71.7		9.1	75.8
11-15	17			183			200		
(Row %)		8.5			91.5			100.0	
(Col. %)		4.5	97.1		12.0	83.7		10.5	86.3
16-20	8			147			155		
(Row %)		5.2			94.8			100.0	
(Col. %)		2.1	99.2		9.7	93.4		8.2	94.5
21-30	3			80			83		
(Row %)		3.6			96.4			100.0	
(Col. %)		0.8	100.0		5.3	98.6		4.4	98.9
31 +	0			21			21		
(Row %)		0.0	--		100.0			100.0	
(Col. %)		0.0	100.0		1.4	100.0		1.1	100.0
TOTAL	375			1522			1897		

TABLE 7

PERCENTAGE OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY LENGTH OF SERVICE AND ASSAULT FREQUENCY

YEARS OF SERVICE	NON-ASSAULTED		ONE ASSAULT		TWO ASSAULTS		3 OR MORE ASSLTs.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 1	47		3		0		0	
(Row %)		94.0		6.0		--		--
(Col. %)		3.1		1.3		--		--
1	238		45		19		10	
(Row %)		76.3		14.4		6.1		3.2
(Col. %)		15.6		18.8		23.8		17.9
2	159		56		19		12	
(Row %)		64.6		22.8		7.7		4.9
(Col. %)		10.4		23.4		23.8		21.4
3	105		31		9		11	
(Row %)		67.3		19.9		5.8		7.1
(Col. %)		6.9		13.0		11.3		19.6
4	120		27		8		9	
(Row %)		73.2		16.5		4.9		5.5
(Col. %)		7.9		11.3		10.0		16.1
5	104		24		4		6	
(Row %)		75.4		17.4		2.9		4.3
(Col. %)		6.8		10.0		5.0		10.7
6-7	168		16		10		5	
(Row %)		84.4		8.0		5.0		2.5
(Col. %)		11.0		6.7		12.5		8.9
8-10	150		17		5		1	
(Row %)		86.7		9.8		2.9		0.6
(Col. %)		9.9		7.1		6.3		1.8
11-15	183		13		3		1	
(Row %)		91.5		6.5		1.5		0.5
(Col. %)		12.0		5.4		3.8		1.8
16-20	147		6		2		0	
(Row %)		94.8		3.9		1.3		--
(Col. %)		9.5		2.5		2.5		--
21-30	80		1		1		1	
(Row %)		96.4		1.2		1.2		1.2
(Col. %)		5.3		0.4		1.3		1.8
31 +	21		0		0		0	
(Row %)		100.0		--		--		--
(Col. %)		1.4		--		--		--
TOTAL	1522	100.0	239	100.0	80	100.0	56	100.0

TABLE 8

PERCENTAGES OF ASSAULTED,
NON-ASSAULTED AND ALL OFFICERS
BY RANK

RANK*	ASSAULTED		NON-ASSAULTED		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
CADET	2		12		14	
(Row %)		14.3		85.7		100.0
(Column %)		0.5		0.8		0.7
PATROLMAN	330		948		1278	
(Row %)		25.8		74.2		100.0
(Column %)		89.9		63.2		68.5
SERGEANT	26		286		312	
(Row %)		8.3		91.7		100.0
(Column %)		7.1		19.1		16.7
DETECTIVE**	3		73		76	
(Row %)		3.9		96.1		100.0
(Column %)		0.8		4.9		4.1
LIEUTENANT	4		100		104	
(Row %)		3.8		96.2		100.0
(Column %)		1.1		6.7		5.6
CAPTAIN	2		52		54	
(Row %)		3.7		96.3		100.0
(Column %)		0.5		3.5		2.9
MAJOR	0		14		14	
(Row %)		0		100.0		100.0
(Column %)		0		0.9		0.7
CHIEF***	0		15		15	
(Row %)		0		100.0		100.0
(Column %)		0		1.0		0.8
TOTAL	367	99.9	1500	100.0	1867	100.0

* Excludes "other" codes

** May be either a rank or an assignment, or both

*** Includes assistant chief and deputy chiefs

FIGURE 11
 PERCENTAGES OF ASSAULTED, NON-ASSAULTED AND ALL OFFICERS
 BY LENGTH OF SERVICE

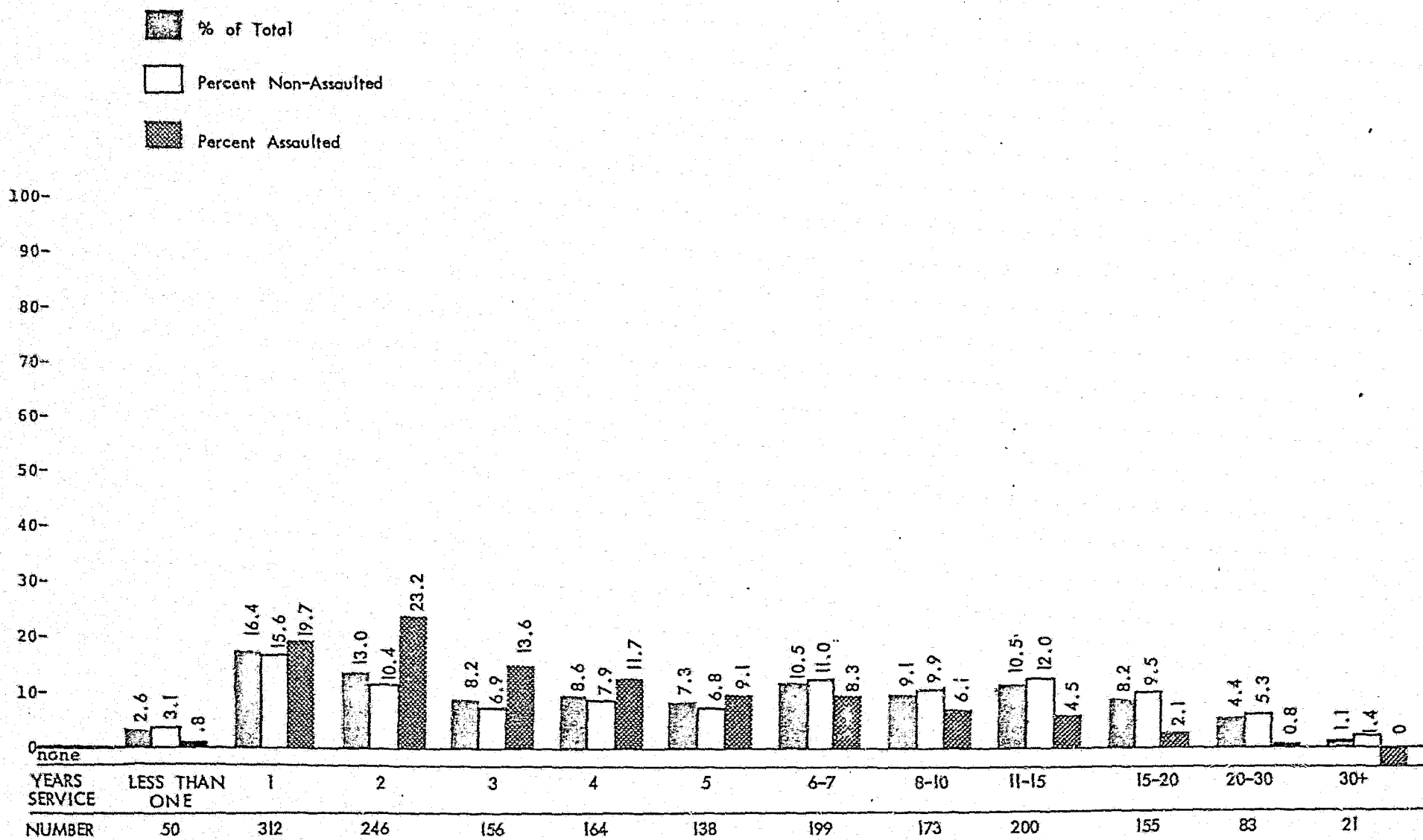
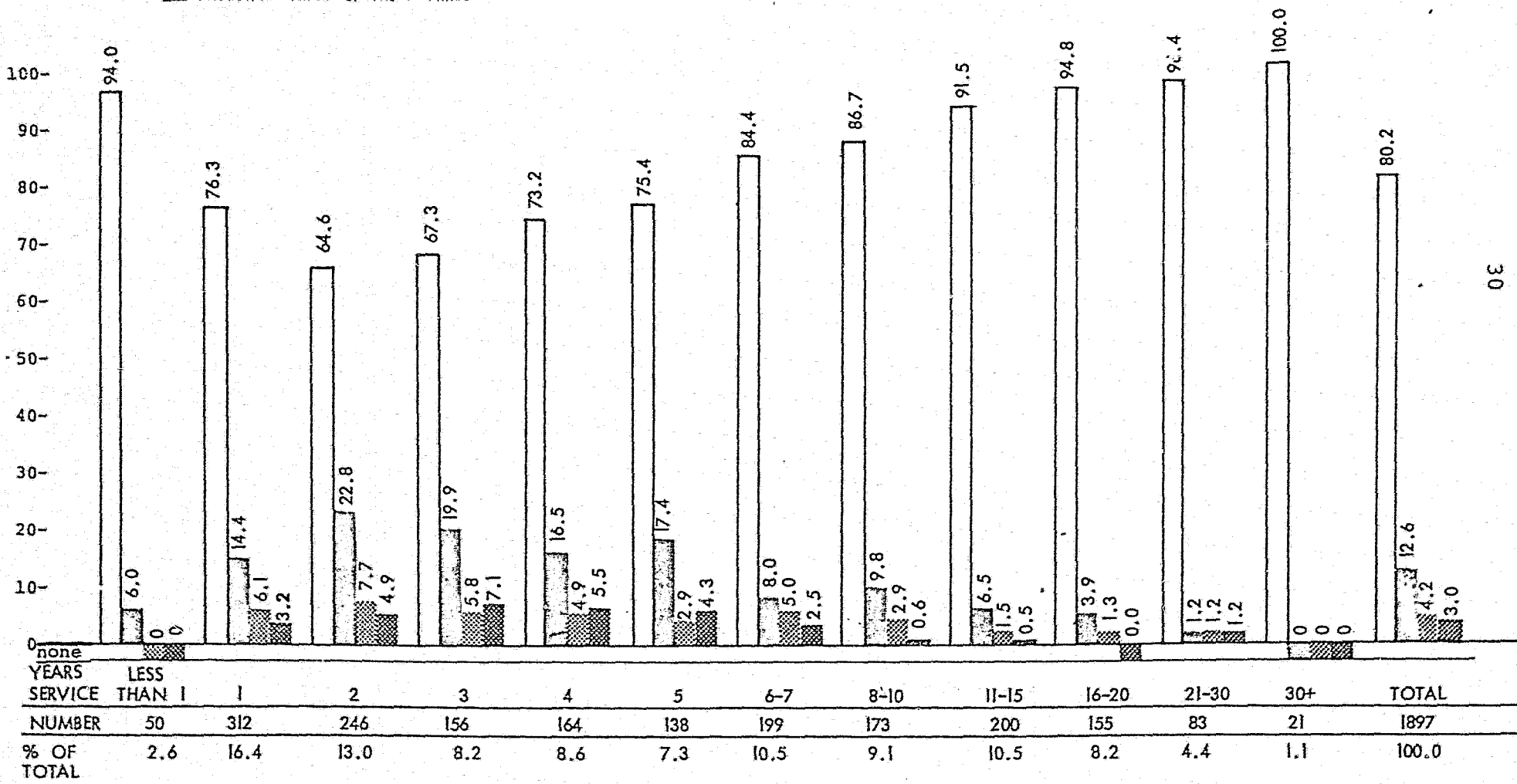


FIGURE 12

PERCENTAGES OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS BY LENGTH OF SERVICE AND ASSAULT FREQUENCY

- Not Assaulted
- ▨ Assaulted Once
- ▩ Assaulted Twice
- ▧ Assaulted Three or More Times



and total officers, by length of service, in proportion to the total population.




From the data presented here, it is clear that officers who have fewer years of service are more likely to become victims of assaults than their more seasoned counterparts. The fact that younger and less experienced officers are more frequently assigned to hazardous and more difficult patrol districts and shifts may account for their disproportionate number and frequencies of assaults. The implication of these data is that police administrators and supervisors need to give more attention to the manner in which their younger and less experienced officers are assigned and supervised. While project data are not precise enough to make pertinent recommendations regarding training programs, it seems clear enough that in-service training of police personnel should emphasize the hazards that are typically associated with assaults on police. Moreover, refresher training should be designed to take into consideration the level of proficiency and the prior experience of the individual officer. Since research confirms that assaults on police more frequently occur to a particular segment of the police force, it seems appropriate to design training programs that will take this fact into consideration.

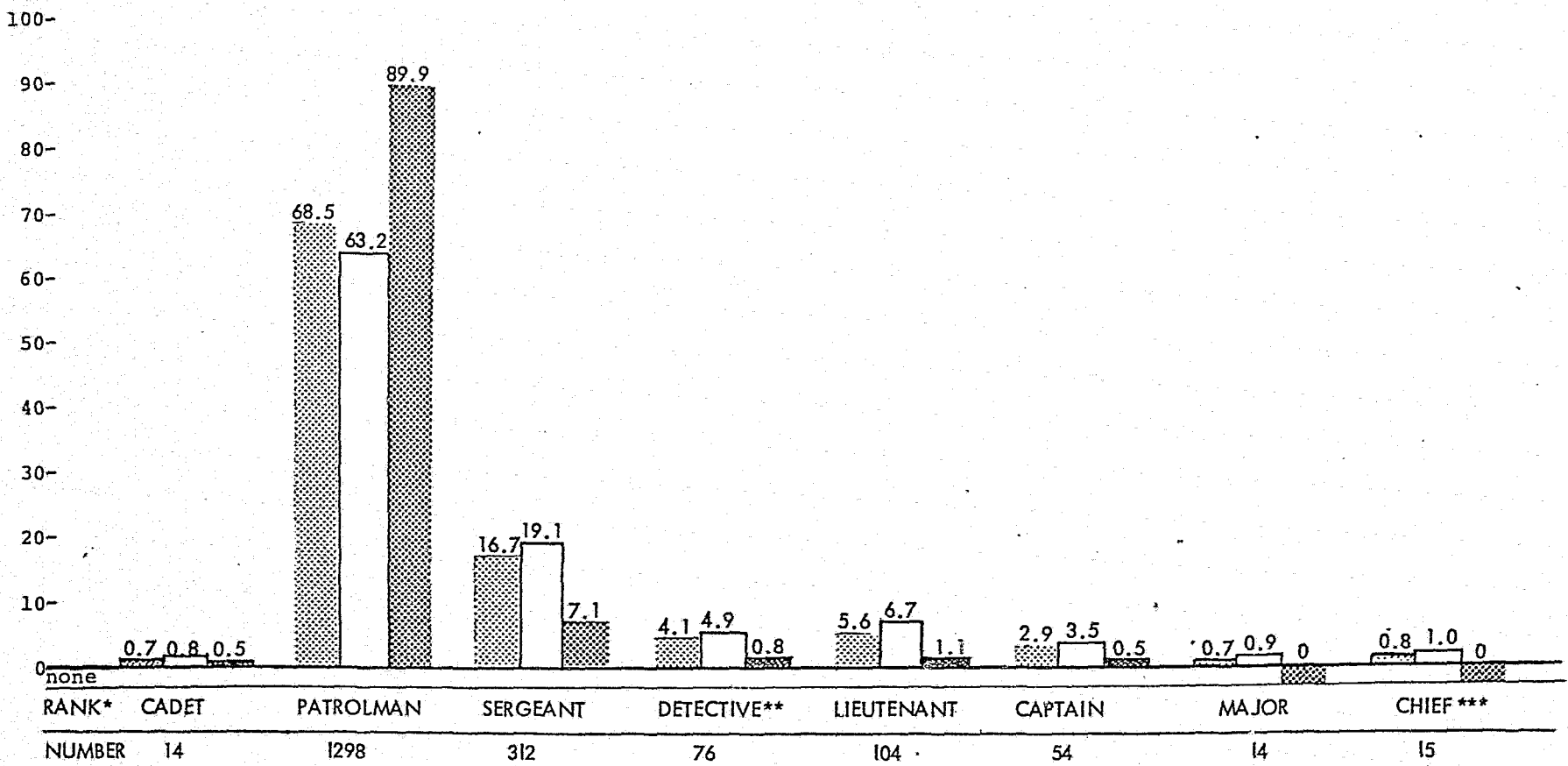
Rank

As with age and length of service, assaults on policemen are disproportionately distributed among lower-ranking officers. Assaults on police officers in the rank of lieutenant and above accounted for only 1.6 percent of all assaults. Moreover, in each rank other than patrolman, assaults were perpetrated on officers to an extent less than their representation in the overall population. For example, detectives (which may be regarded as either a rank or an assignment, or both) accounted for 4.1 percent of the total population, but comprised only 0.8 percent of all the assaults.

Table 8 provides the percentages of assaulted, non-assaulted and all officers, by rank. By reading across the rows, the percentages of assaulted and non-assaulted officers for each rank may be determined. By reading down the columns, it is possible to determine the number and percent of officers in each category (assaulted, non-assaulted and total) for each rank. The disproportionate numbers of assaulted officers among patrolmen is further illustrated in figures 13 and 14.

FIGURE 13
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED, NON-ASSAULTED
 AND TOTAL OFFICERS, BY RANK

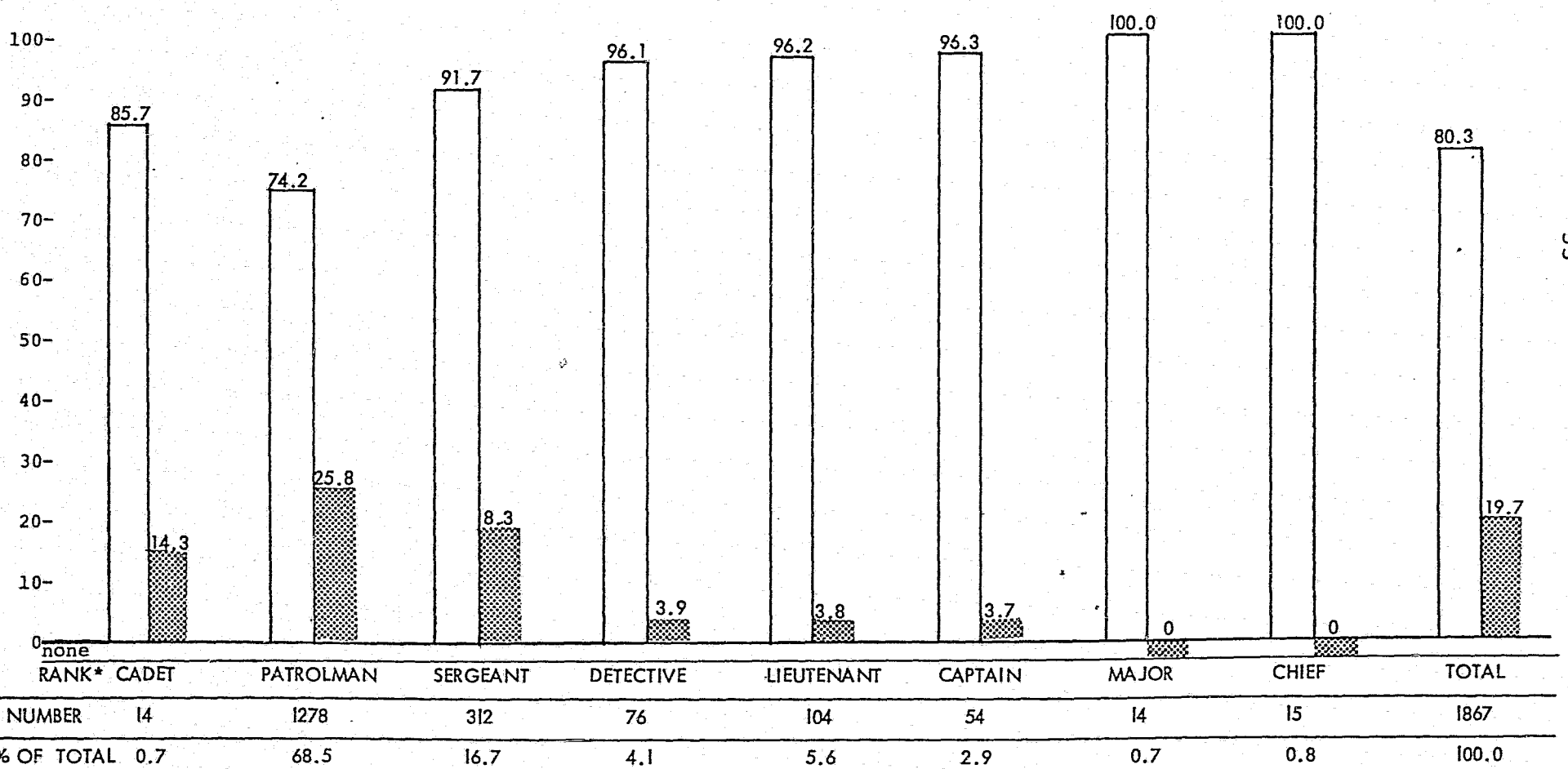
 PERCENT OF TOTAL
 PERCENT NOT ASSAULTED
 PERCENT ASSAULTED



* Excludes "other" codes
 ** May be either a rank or an assignment, or both
 *** Includes assistant chief and deputy chiefs

FIGURE 14
 PERCENTAGE OF ASSAULTED
 AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS, BY RANK

□ NON-ASSAULTED
 ▨ ASSAULTED



* Excludes "other" codes
 ** May be either a rank or an assignment, or both
 *** Includes assistant chiefs and deputy chiefs

CONTINUED

1 OF 4

A. Assault Frequency

As might be expected, patrolmen represent the highest frequency for multiple assaults. Patrolmen accounted for 93.7 and 98.1 percent of all officers who were assaulted twice and three times or more, respectively. No rank other than patrolman and sergeant were assaulted more than once. Table 9 presents the percentages of assaulted and non-assaulted officers, by rank and frequency of assault. These data are graphically portrayed in figure 15.

While it is not surprising to find that patrolmen account for the highest percentage of assaults by rank, the data clearly support the case for increased training and supervision at the patrolman level.

Height

In recent years, the question of height, as it relates to minimum standards for police, has generated considerable controversy. At issue are two important questions: (1) Are taller officers more effective than shorter officers in performing the demanding tasks of law enforcement? and (2) Are taller officers more capable of defending themselves against attack? While the data do not speak to the issue of police performance in general, some tentative but definitive statements may be made about the issue of height, insofar as assaults on police are concerned.

Traditionally, police administrators have assumed that taller officers make better officers. It has been a long-held belief that a linear relationship exists between the height of an officer and his ability to perform on the job. In recent years, however, police administrators have been forced to re-examine the question of height. Recruitment needs have forced many police agencies to lower their height requirements in order to fill their recruitment quotas. Moreover, charges of discrimination against certain ethnic groups have necessitated the relaxation of the height requirements of many police agencies.

Most recently, federal guidelines established by the Department of Justice have stipulated that police agencies can no longer maintain minimum height requirements unless they can be proven to be job-related.

TABLE 9

PERCENTAGES OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RANK AND ASSAULT FREQUENCY

RANK*	NON-ASSAULTED		ASSAULTED ONCE		ASSAULTED TWICE		ASSAULTED 3 + TIMES	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
CADET	12		2		0		0	
(Row %)		85.7		14.3		--		--
(Column %)		0.8		0.8		--		--
PATROLMAN	948		205		74		51	
(Row %)		74.2		16.0		5.8		4.0
(Column %)		63.2		86.9		93.7		98.1
SERGEANT	286		20		5		1	
(Row %)		91.7		6.4		1.6		0.3
(Column %)		19.1		8.5		6.3		1.9
DETECTIVE**	73		3		0		0	
(Row %)		96.1		3.9		--		--
(Column %)		4.9		1.3		--		--
LIEUTENANT	100		4		0		0	
(Row %)		96.2		3.8		--		--
(Column %)		6.7		1.7		--		--
CAPTAIN	52		2		0		0	
(Row %)		96.3		3.7		--		--
(Column %)		3.5		0.8		--		--
MAJOR	14		0		0		0	
(Row %)		100.0		--		--		--
(Column %)		0.9		--		--		--
CHIEF***	15		0		0		0	
(Row %)		100.0		--		--		--
(Column %)		1.0		--		--		--
TOTAL	1500	100.1	236	100.0	79	100.0	52	100.0

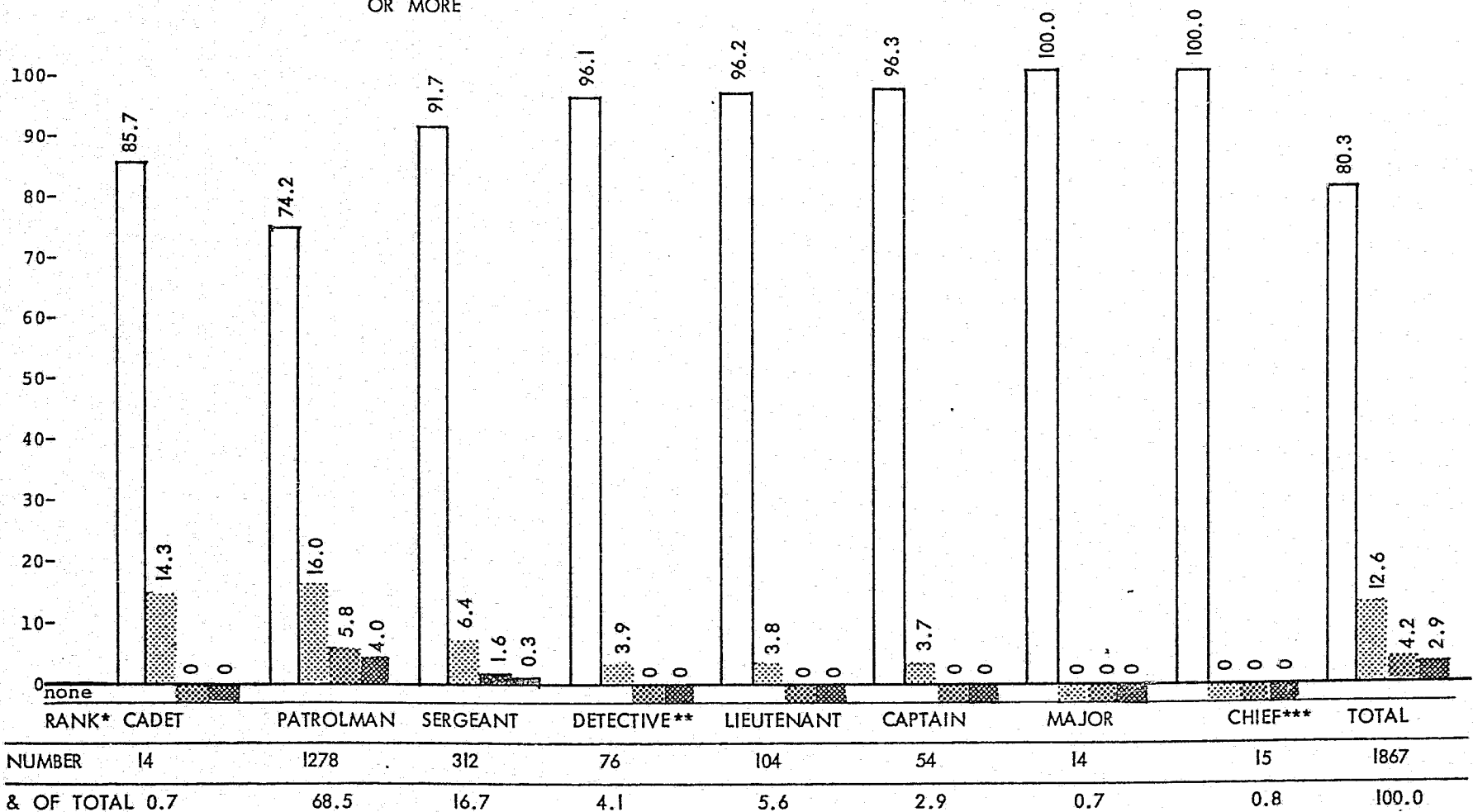
* Excludes "other" codes

** May be either a rank or an assignment, or both

*** Includes assistant chief and deputy chiefs

FIGURE 15
 PERCENTAGES OF ASSAULTED
 AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY RANK AND
 FREQUENCY OF ASSAULT

NON-ASSAULTED
 ASSAULTED ONCE
 ASSAULTED TWICE
 ASSAULTED THREE TIMES
 OR MORE



* Excludes "other" codes
 ** May be either a rank or an assignment, or both
 *** Includes assistant chief and deputy chiefs

These developments have initiated several studies by law enforcement agencies to determine the relationship between height and job performance. Several of these studies have focused specifically upon the question of assaults on police.⁷ Despite these initial studies, however, the question of height remains an open issue.

Based upon data assembled by the Police Assaults Study Staff, there is little evidence to support the suggestion that assaults on police and the height of the victim officer are causally related. In general, there is little difference between the average heights of assaulted officers and their non-assaulted counterparts. The mean height, standard deviation and minimum and maximum heights of assaulted, non-assaulted and all officers are shown below:

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>S.D.</u>	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Min.</u>
Assaulted	71.21	4.37	63	80
Non-Assaulted	71.15	2.28	61	79
Total	71.16	2.82	61	80

Simple and cumulative percentages of assaulted, non-assaulted and all officers by height category are shown in Table 10. As may be seen in Table 10, officers below 70" in height comprise 23.8 percent of the total population and account for 23.4 percent of the total assaults. Thus, it can be asserted that assaults on police are not disproportionately distributed among shorter officers. Figure 16 graphically illustrates the percentages of assaulted and non-assaulted officers by height category. The highest frequency of assaults, as shown in Figure 16, is found in the 62-63" (N=3), 78-79" (N=12) and 80-81" (N=1) categories. However, since these categories represented less than one percent of the total population, they should not be used for comparison purposes.

A more comprehensive analysis can be undertaken with regard to the height categories comprising the height range of 68-75 inches. In these four categories, which together account for over 90 percent of the total population, assaults are nearly evenly distributed, ranging from 18.9 percent (70-71") to 21.2 percent (74-75").

In Figure 17 the proportions of assaulted and non-assaulted officers relative to the overall population by height categories is shown. It can be readily seen that assaults are rather evenly distributed over several height categories and do not appear to be disproportionately represented in any single height category. By collapsing the height range at the midpoint, it is found that officers between 60-70" are somewhat under-represented in total assaults, while officers in the height range of 71-81" are somewhat over-represented, although not significantly.

TABLE 10

SIMPLE AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES
OF ASSAULTED, NON-ASSAULTED AND
ALL OFFICERS, BY HEIGHT

HEIGHT IN INCHES	ASSAULTED			NON-ASSAULTED			TOTAL		
	N	%	CUM.%*	N	%	CUM.%*	N	%	CUM.%*
60-61 (Row %) (Col.%)	0	--	--	2	100.0 0.1	0.1	2	100.0 0.1	0.1
62-63 (Row %) (Col.%)	1	33.3 0.3	0.3	2	66.7 0.1	0.3	3	100.0 0.2	0.3
64-65 (Row %) (Col.%)	0	--	--	13	100.0 0.9	1.1	13	100.0 0.7	0.9
66-67 (Row %) (Col.%)	7	15.6 1.9	2.1	38	84.4 2.5	3.6	45	100.0 2.4	3.3
68-69 (Row %) (Col.%)	80	20.5 21.3	23.4	310	79.5 20.3	24.0	390	100.0 20.5	23.8
70-71 (Row %) (Col.%)	113	18.9 30.1	53.5	486	81.1 31.9	55.8	599	100.0 31.5	55.4
72-73 (Row %) (Col.%)	108	19.5 28.7	82.2	447	80.5 29.3	85.2	555	100.0 29.2	84.6
74-75 (Row %) (Col.%)	47	21.2 12.5	94.7	175	78.8 11.5	96.7	222	100.0 11.7	96.3
76-77 (Row %) (Col.%)	15	25.9 4.0	98.7	43	74.1 2.8	99.5	58	100.0 3.1	99.3
78-79 (Row %) (Col.%)	4	33.1 1.1	99.7	8	66.7 0.5	100.0	12	100.0 0.6	99.9
80-81 (Row %) (Col.%)	1	100.0 0.3	100.0	0	--	--	1	100.0 0.1	100.0
TOTAL	376	**	100.0	1524	**	100.0	1900	**	100.0

* Cumulative percents are listed for column only

** Error due to rounding

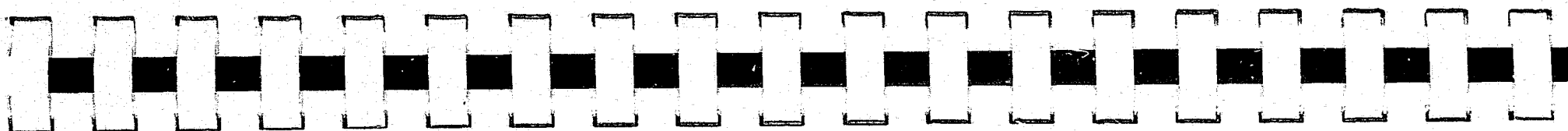
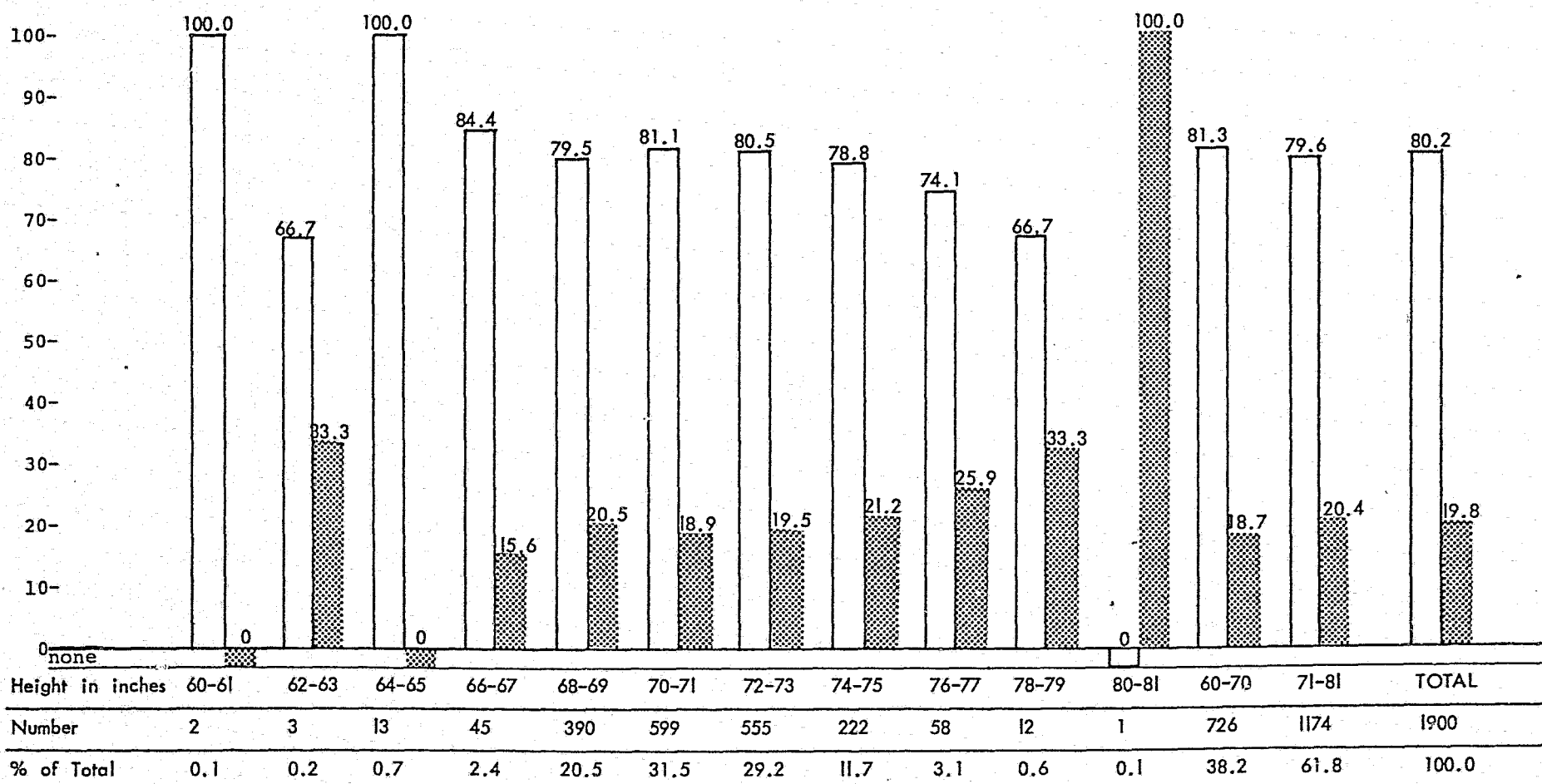


FIGURE 16

PERCENTAGE OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS BY HEIGHT

NON-ASSAULTED
 ASSAULTED



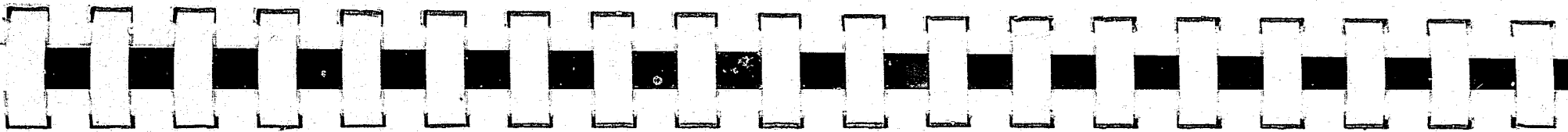



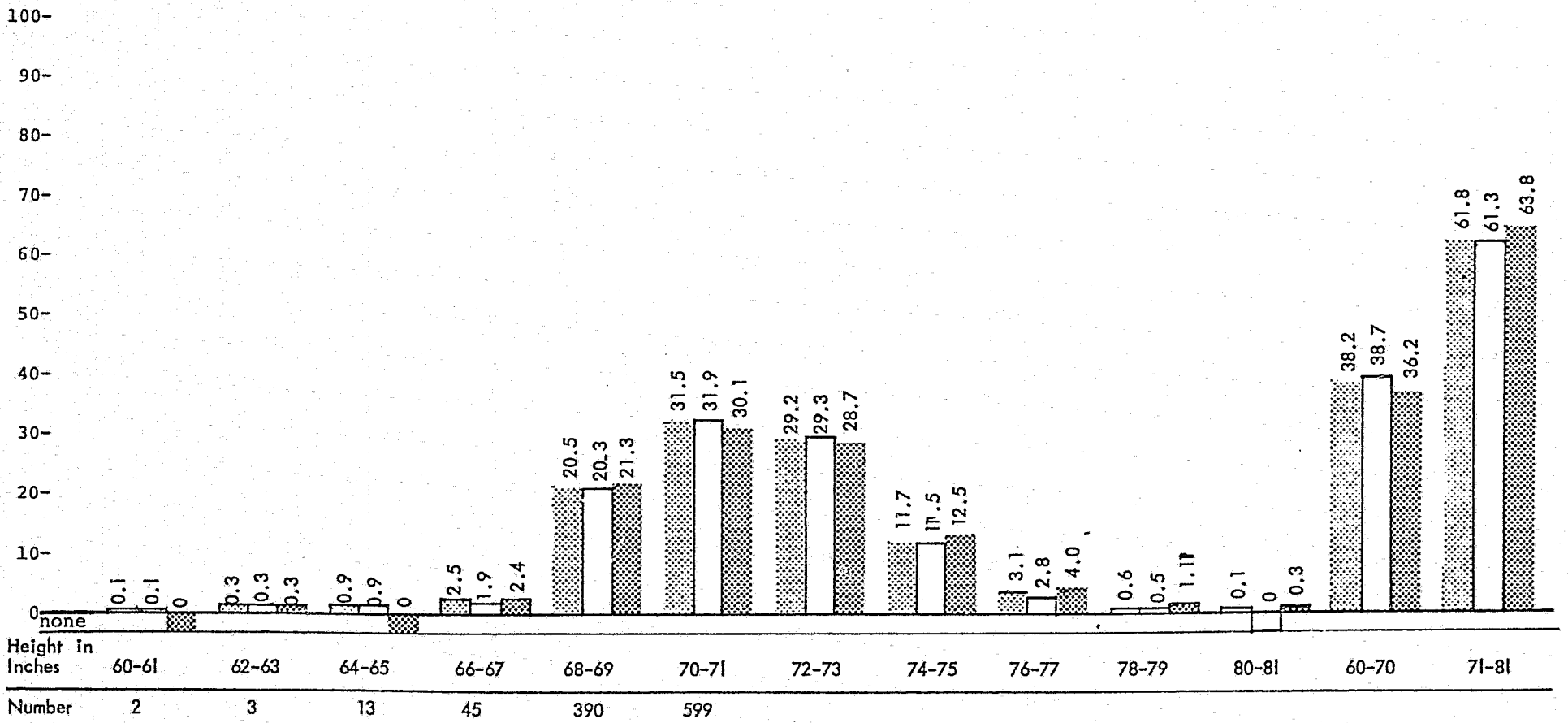


FIGURE 17

PROPORTION OF ASSAULTED, NON-ASSAULTED
AND ALL OFFICERS BY HEIGHT

 PERCENT OF TOTAL
 PERCENT NOT ASSAULTED
 PERCENT ASSAULTED



* Excludes "other" codes
 ** May be either a rank or an assignment, or both
 *** Includes assistant chief and deputy chiefs

Assault Frequency

Table 11 provides simple and cumulative percentages of assaulted and non-assaulted officers by frequency of assault. From this table, it can be seen that officers who were assaulted more than once occupied the medium height range, and that those in the 70-73" height category account for nearly 70 percent of all those who were assaulted three or more times, and they account for approximately 60 percent of the total population. Percentages of assaulted and non-assaulted officers by assault frequencies are graphically depicted in Figure 18. The proportions of assaulted and non-assaulted officers by assault frequency relative to their overall representation in each height category are shown in Figure 19.

From the information shown in Figure 19, it can be seen that officers who were assaulted only one time are somewhat over-represented in the 66-67" and 68-69" height categories, while officers who were assaulted three or more times are somewhat over-represented in the 72-73" height category. By collapsing the height range at the midpoint, it is found that, in general, officers between 60-70" are somewhat over-represented in the one-assault category and under-represented in the two-assault and three or more assault category.

In contrast, officers in the 71-81" height range are under-represented in the single assault category, but over-represented in the two multiple assaults categories.

Several tentative conclusions can be drawn from these data:

1. Height alone does not explain the phenomenon of assaults.
2. In general, shorter officers tend to become victims of single assaults somewhat more frequently than taller officers.
3. In general, taller officers tend to become victims of multiple assaults more frequently than shorter officers.

From these findings, it may be inferred that single assaults tend to be fairly evenly distributed among police officers, with shorter officers tending to become victims of single assaults only slightly more often than taller officers. However, taller officers, it seems, tend to become more frequently victimized by assaults. Whether or not assault frequency can be attributed to the factor of height alone, or if height implies more underlying psychological factors, cannot be determined from the data at hand. These data, however, do suggest that serious consideration and additional research must be undertaken before the questions of height as it relates to job performance can be permanently put to rest.

TABLE 11

SIMPLE AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES
OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT AND ASSAULT FREQUENCY

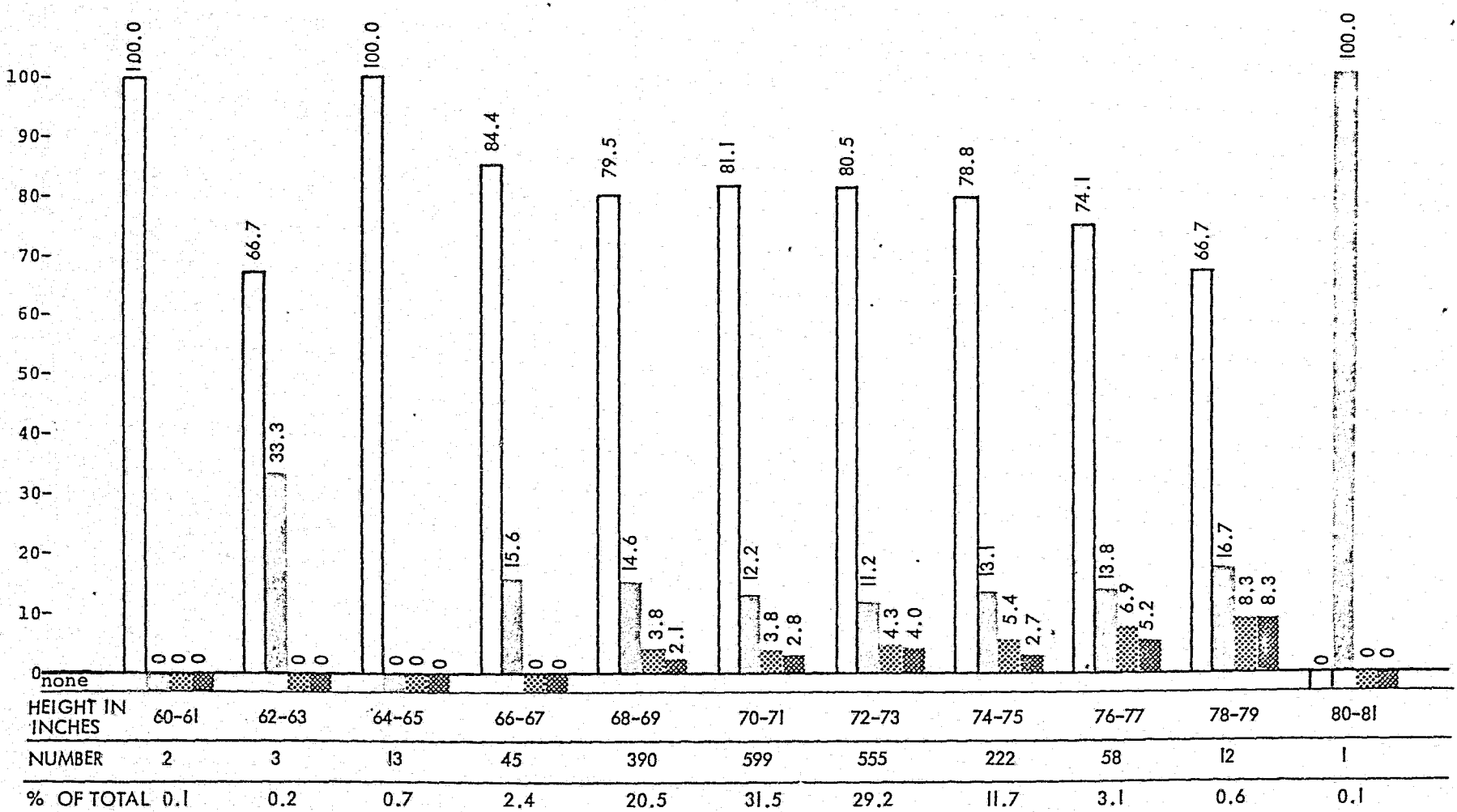
HEIGHT IN INCHES	NON-ASSAULTED			ONE ASSAULT			TWO ASSAULTS			THREE + ASSAULTS		
	N	%	CUM% *	N	%	CUM% *	N	%	CUM% *	N	%	CUM% *
60-61 (Row %) (Col.%)	2	100.0 0.1	0.1	0	---	---	0	---	---	0	---	---
62-23 (Row %) (Col.%)	2	66.7 0.1	0.3	0	---	---	1	33.3 1.3	1.3	0	---	---
64-65 (Row %) (Col.%)	13	100.0 0.9	1.1	0	---	---	0	---	---	0	---	---
66-67 (Row %) (Col.%)	38	84.4 2.5	3.6	7	15.6 2.9	2.9	0	---	---	0	---	---
68-69 (Row %) (Col.%)	310	79.5 20.3	24.0	57	14.6 23.8	26.8	15	3.8 18.8	20.0	8	2.1 14.0	14.0
70-71 (Row %) (Col.%)	486	81.1 31.9	55.8	73	12.2 30.5	57.3	23	3.8 28.8	48.8	17	2.8 29.8	43.9
72-73 (Row %) (Col.%)	447	80.5 29.3	85.2	62	11.2 25.9	83.3	24	4.3 30.0	78.8	22	4.0 38.6	82.5
74-75 (Row %) (Col.%)	175	78.8 11.5	96.7	29	13.1 12.1	95.4	12	5.4 15.0	93.8	6	2.7 10.5	93.0
76-77 (Row %) (Col.%)	43	74.1 2.8	99.5	8	13.8 3.3	98.7	4	6.9 5.0	98.8	3	5.2 5.3	98.2
78-79 (Row %) (Col.%)	8	66.7 0.5	100.0	2	16.7 0.8	99.6	1	8.3 1.3	100.0	1	8.3 1.8	100.0
80-81 (Row %) (Col.%)	0	---	---	1	100.0 0.4	100.0	0	---	---	0	---	---
TOTAL	1524		100.0	239		100.0	80		100.0	57		100.0

* Cumulative percentages are provided for columns only.

- Not Assaulted
- Assaulted Once
- Assaulted Twice
- Assaulted Three or More Times

FIGURE 18

PERCENTAGES OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS BY HEIGHT AND ASSAULT FREQUENCY



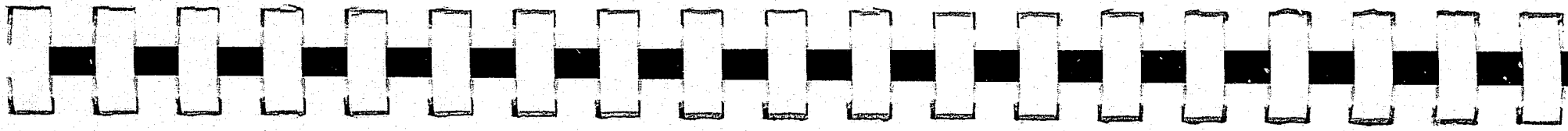
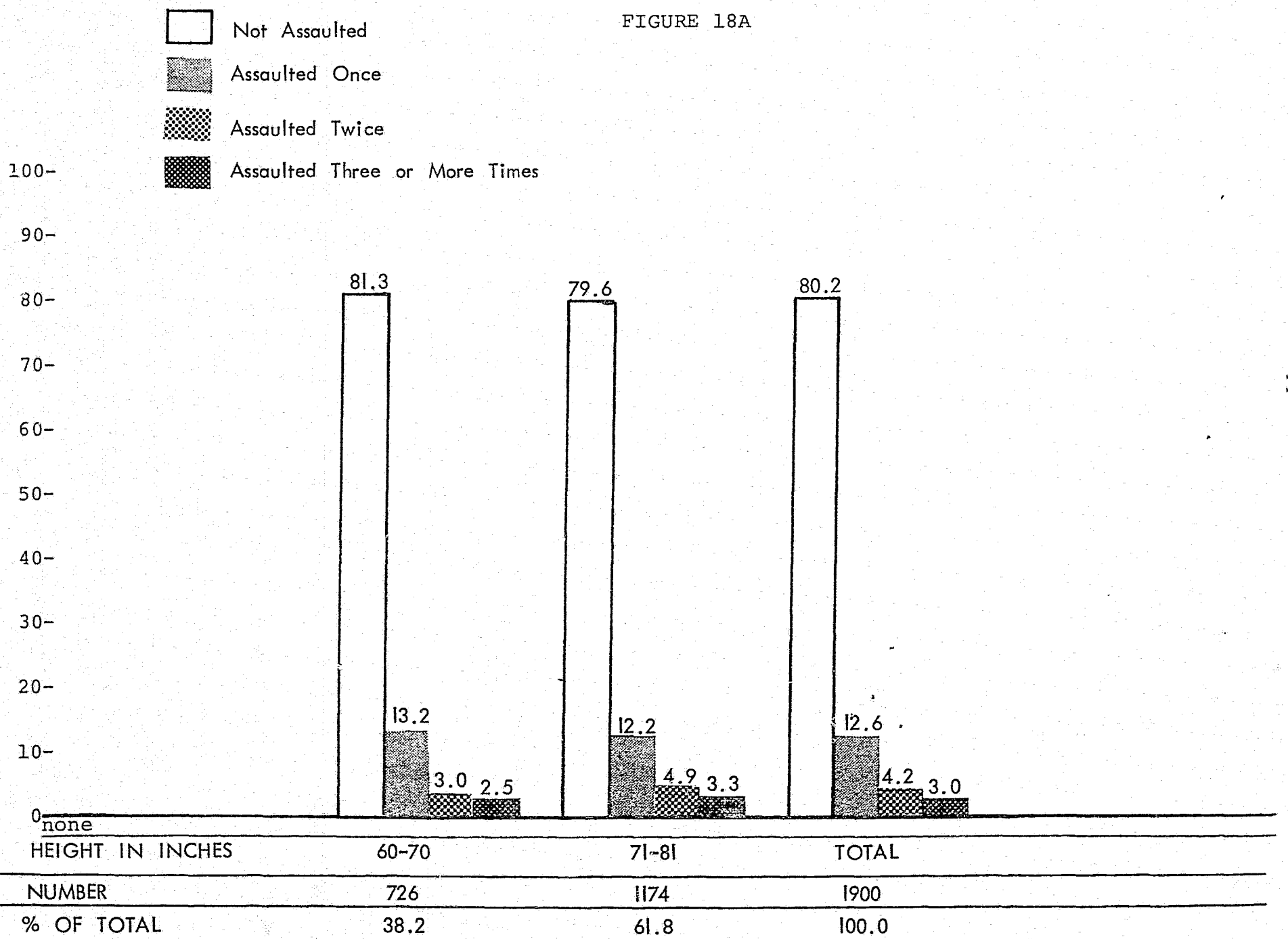


FIGURE 18A



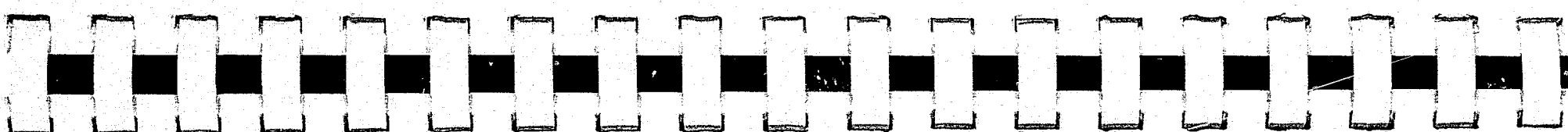
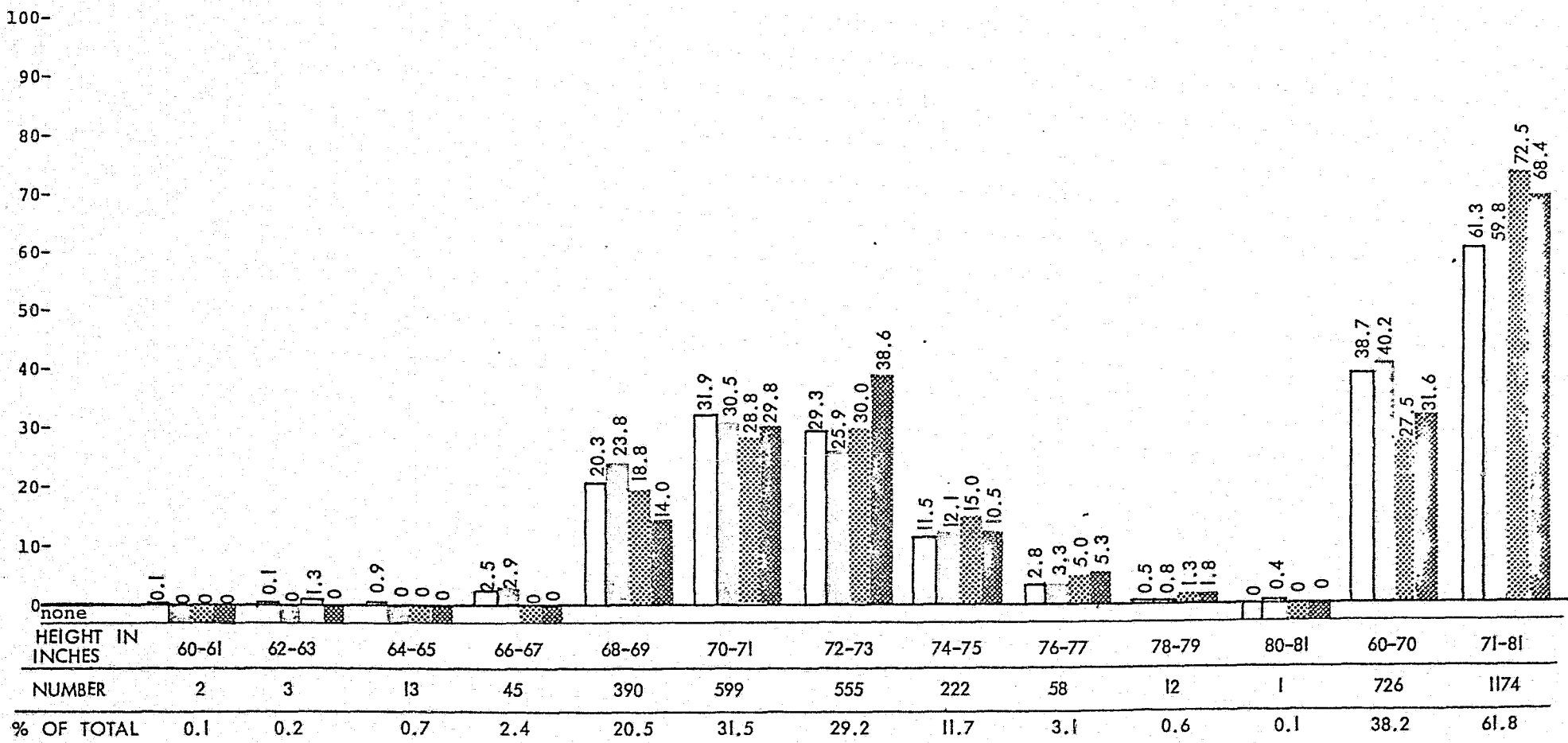


FIGURE 19

PROPORTION OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS BY HEIGHT AND ASSAULT FREQUENCY

- Not Assaulted
- Assaulted Once
- Assaulted Twice
- Assaulted Three or More Times



Characteristics of Assaulted and Non-Assaulted Officers for Individual Police Agencies.

In addition to the analysis performed on the aggregate data for all municipal police agencies, a separate study was made of the characteristics of assaulted and non-assaulted officers for each of the 13 municipal police agencies and one state highway patrol which were included in the study. Variables selected for analysis were:

1. Age. Graphically presented in four-year increments, rounded to the nearest year as of December 31, 1973.
2. Length of service. Computed on the basis of years of complete service (including prior police service).
3. Rank. In ascending order of precedence: cadet, patrolman, sergeant, detective, lieutenant, captain, and major. Although detective is a title normally associated with assignment rather than rank, in those instances where this designation was indicated by an agency to be a rank, the rank value was applied.
4. Height. In inches, in two-inch intervals.
5. Weight. In pounds, graphically depicted in 25 pound intervals.
6. Race. Indicated as "White" and "Non-White."
7. Sex.

The variance in percentage totals, where it does not come to 100.0, is attributable to the "rounding off" process.

Data for the tables and graphs accompanying this analysis are based on:

1. Information obtained from personal data inventories (PDI's) distributed to members of 13 municipal police agencies and one state highway patrol.
2. Uniform Crime Reports, 1972.
3. Information provided by participating agencies upon a special request.

A detailed description of the personal characteristics of both assaulted and non-assaulted officers for each of the 14 participating agencies is provided in the pages that follow. Table 12 indicates the assault rates for each of the 14 participating agencies for 1972 and 1973, along with the national average rates for cities of the same population group, as provided in

TABLE 12
 ASSAULT RATES FOR THIRTEEN MUNICIPAL POLICE AGENCIES
 1972-1973*

CITY-AGENCY	1973	1972**	DIFFERENCE 1972-1973	NATIONAL AVERAGE **
Bossier City, Louisiana	12.5	29.2	-16.7	15.4
Lake Charles, Louisiana	19.0	4.5	-14.5	16.9
Monroe, Louisiana	5.9	6.2	-.3	16.9
North Little Rock, Arkansas	6.1	1.8	4.3	16.9
Pine Bluff, Arkansas	10.1	14.1	-4.0	16.9
Abilene, Texas	7.1	4.6	2.5	16.9
Galveston, Texas	26.6	30.0	-3.4	16.9
Lawton, Oklahoma	16.4	16.8	-.4	16.9
Norman, Oklahoma	23.6	5.4	18.2	16.9
Amarillo, Texas	26.0	33.7	-7.7	20.7
Austin, Texas	13.9	12.4	1.5	16.2
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	54.2	17.5	36.7	16.2
Tulsa, Oklahoma	67.5	21.6	45.9	16.2

* Assault rates are number of actual assaults per 100 sworn personnel.

** Source: Uniform Crime Reports, 1972

Uniform Crime Reports, 1972. Table 13 provides additional background information on the 13 municipal police agencies indicated in the study.

Bossier City, Louisiana

Based upon reports supplied to the Assaults Study, 11 (or 13.5 percent) of the officers of the Bossier City Police Department were subjected to assaults in 1973. Distribution of the assaulted officers of this northwestern Louisiana city of 41,595 by age group is interesting, but not particularly meaningful. The 11 assaulted officers are distributed two in each age group from 20-24 through 40-44, and include a single officer over 70 years of age, a jailer, (See Figure 20). The high incidence of assaults among higher ranking officers is partially accounted for by the fact that three of those above the rank of sergeant who were assaulted were victimized in the police headquarters. Two of these assaults took place in the jail area.

Just under half the total number of assaulted officers had four or fewer years on the force, but the remainder are spread out to include officers with 15-16 years of service. One officer had 18 years on the force. All of the assaulted officers were white. Ten were assaulted once, one twice.

Bossier City's 1972 assault rate of 29.2 was considerably higher than the national average for cities of comparable size for that year, but the 1973 rate of 12.5 represents a substantial decrease from the previous year and is lower than the national average (see Table 12).

Police budget for this agency in 1973 was 22.3 percent of the total municipal budget and represented a \$17.60 per capita expenditure for police services (see Table 13).

Table 14 shows the formal education distribution for this agency.

Lake Charles, Louisiana

Lake Charles, Louisiana, with a population of 77,998 and a sworn officer strength of 84, suffered an increase in their assault rate between 1972 and 1973 (See Table 12). National figures reflect assault rates of 16.9 percent for cities of comparable size. This agency's 1973 budget was nearly 13 percent of the total municipal budget and amounted to an \$11.86 per capita expenditure for police services that year (See Table 13).

All of the 13 assaulted officers in this agency were male patrolmen and one was non-white (refer to figures 28 and 31). Ten officers were assaulted once, three twice. Distribution of the assaulted officers was limited to those in the younger age groups and those with the least service (figures 26 and 27). One out of

TABLE 13
 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF
 THIRTEEN MUNICIPAL POLICE AGENCIES

CITY-AGENCY	CITY POPULATION ¹	SWORN OFFICER STRENGTH PER 1000 POPULATION ²	NATIONAL AVERAGE PER POPULATION GROUP ³	POLICE BUDGET (PERCENT OF MUNICIPAL)	\$ PER CAPITA
Bossier City, Louisiana	41,595	1.6	1.4	22.3	17.60
Lake Charles, Louisiana	77,998	1.1	1.3	12.9	11.86
Monroe, Louisiana	56,370	1.7	1.3	12.6	21.91
North Little Rock, Arkansas	60,040	1.9	1.3	24.7	23.33
Pine Bluff, Arkansas	57,389	1.5	1.3	22.9	13.76
Abilene, Texas	89,653	1.2	1.3	10.5	14.10
Galveston, Texas	61,809	1.6	1.3	12.2	20.95
Lawton, Oklahoma	74,470	1.5	1.3	15.4	12.77
Norman, Oklahoma	52,117	1.4	1.3	17.8	18.10
Amarillo, Texas	127,010	1.4	1.7	8.7	16.71
Austin, Texas	251,808	1.8	1.7	7.8	29.25
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	366,481	1.6	1.7	16.9	22.55
Tulsa, Oklahoma	330,350	1.6	1.7	15.6	19.00

Notes

1. 1970 Census
2. As of 12-31-72
3. As of 10-31-72 (1972 Uniform Crime Reports)




TABLE 14
EDUCATION LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
FOR BOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA, 1973

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade				
Completed Some Highschool	3	--	--	4.1
Graduated From Highschool	44	8	18.2	60.3
Completed Some College	21	2	9.5	28.8
Graduated From College	4	--	--	5.5
Completed Some Post Graduate	1	1	100.0	1.4
TOTAL	73	11	15.1	100.1

15 - No Data

FIGURE 20

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY AGE GROUP, 1973
BOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

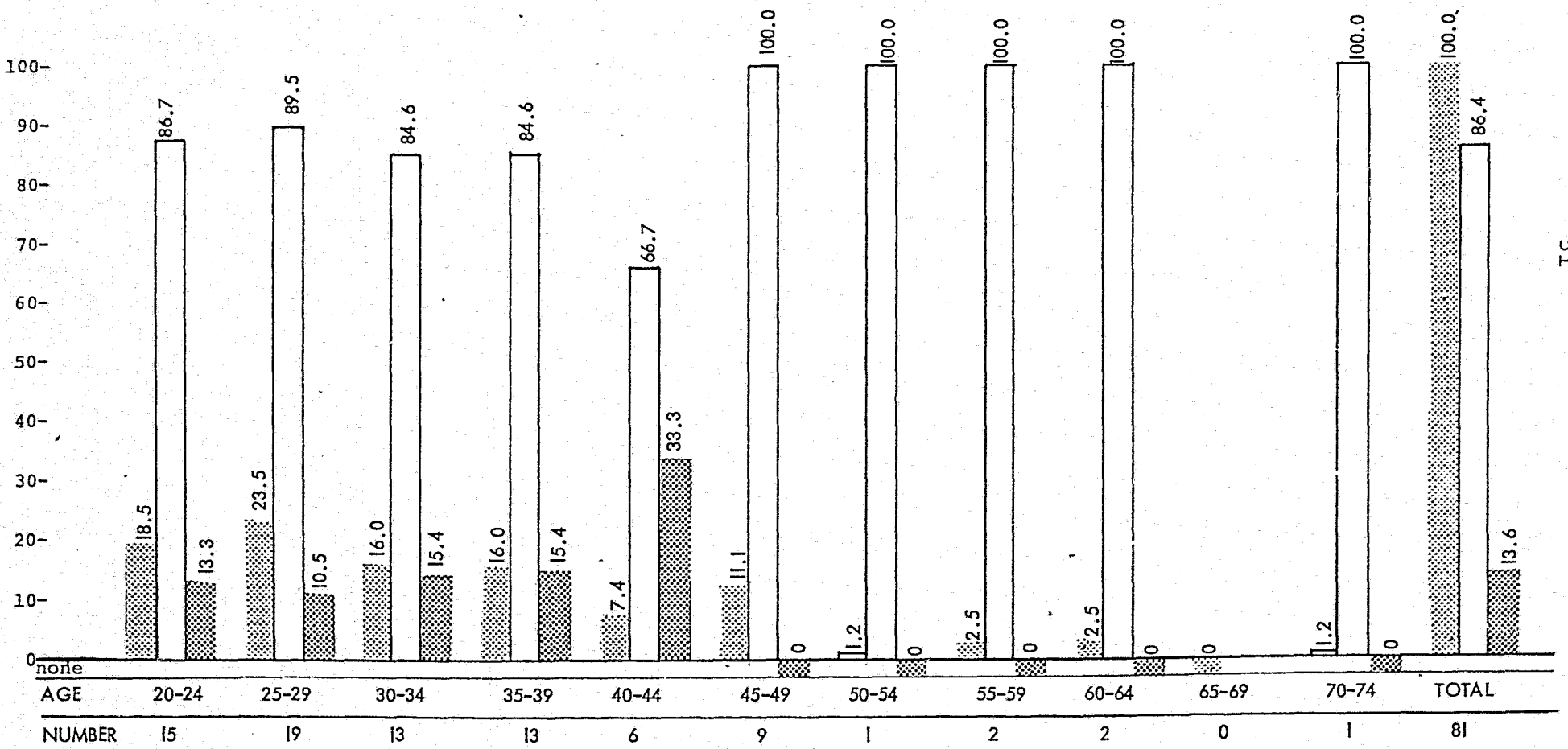
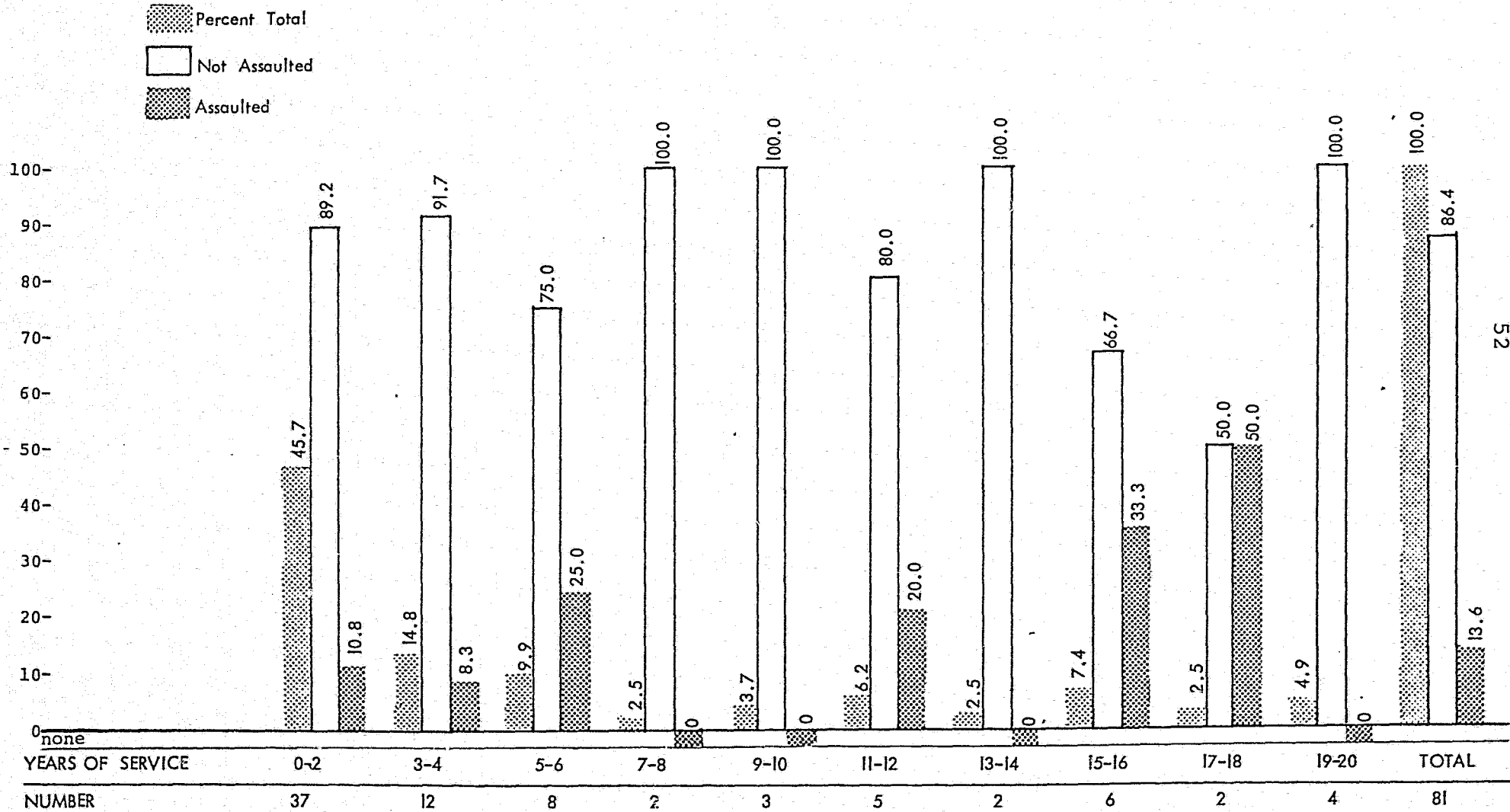


FIGURE 21

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 1973
BOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA



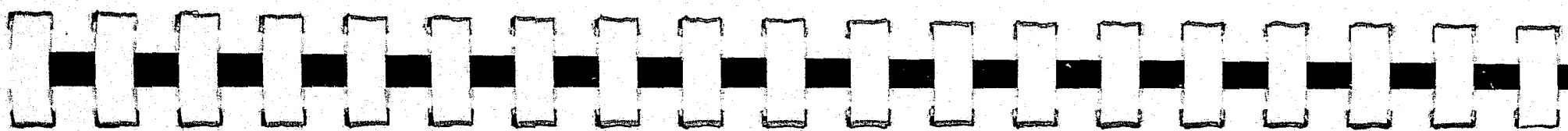


FIGURE 22

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RANK, 1973
BOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA

Percent Total
Not Assaulted
Assaulted

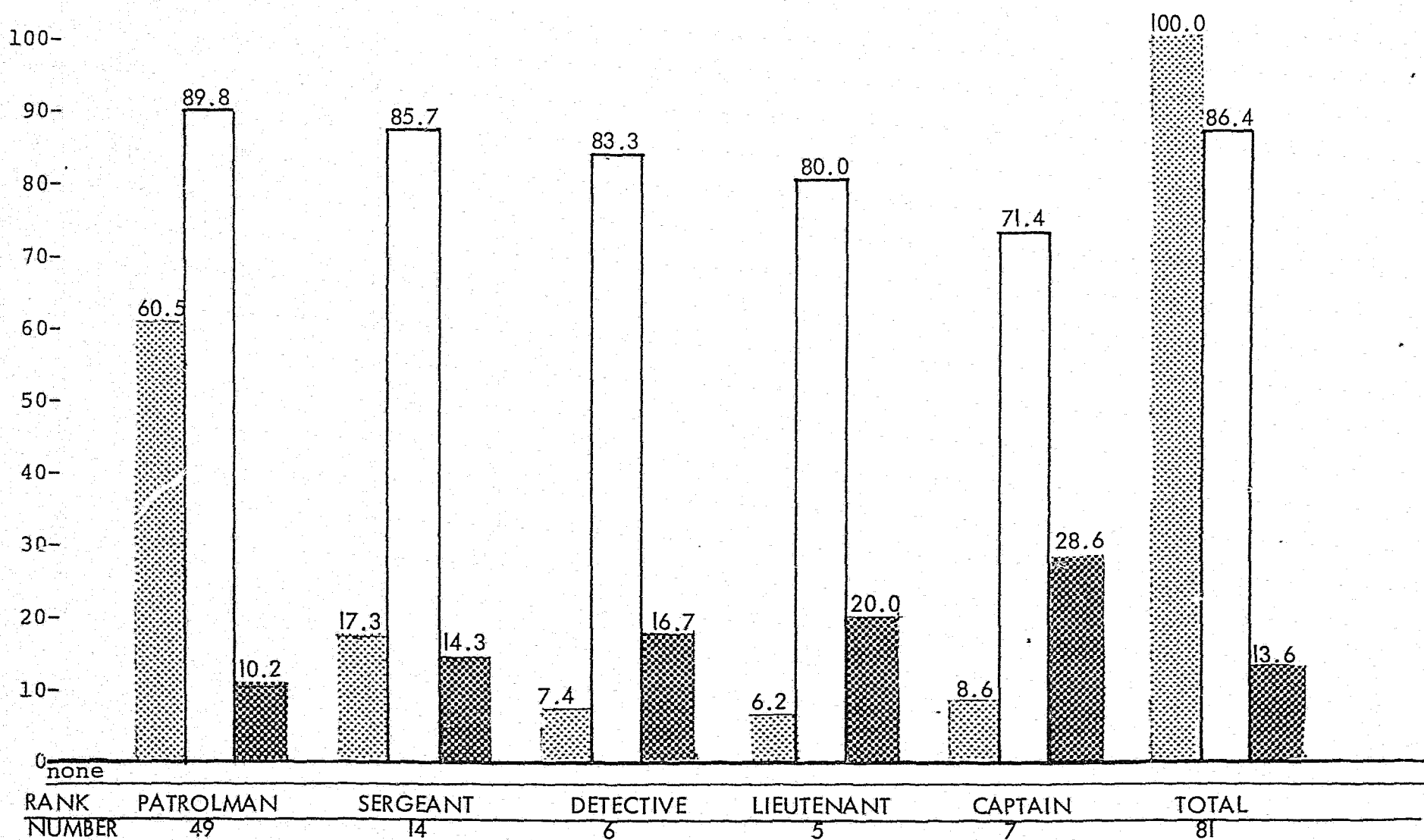





FIGURE 23

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
BOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

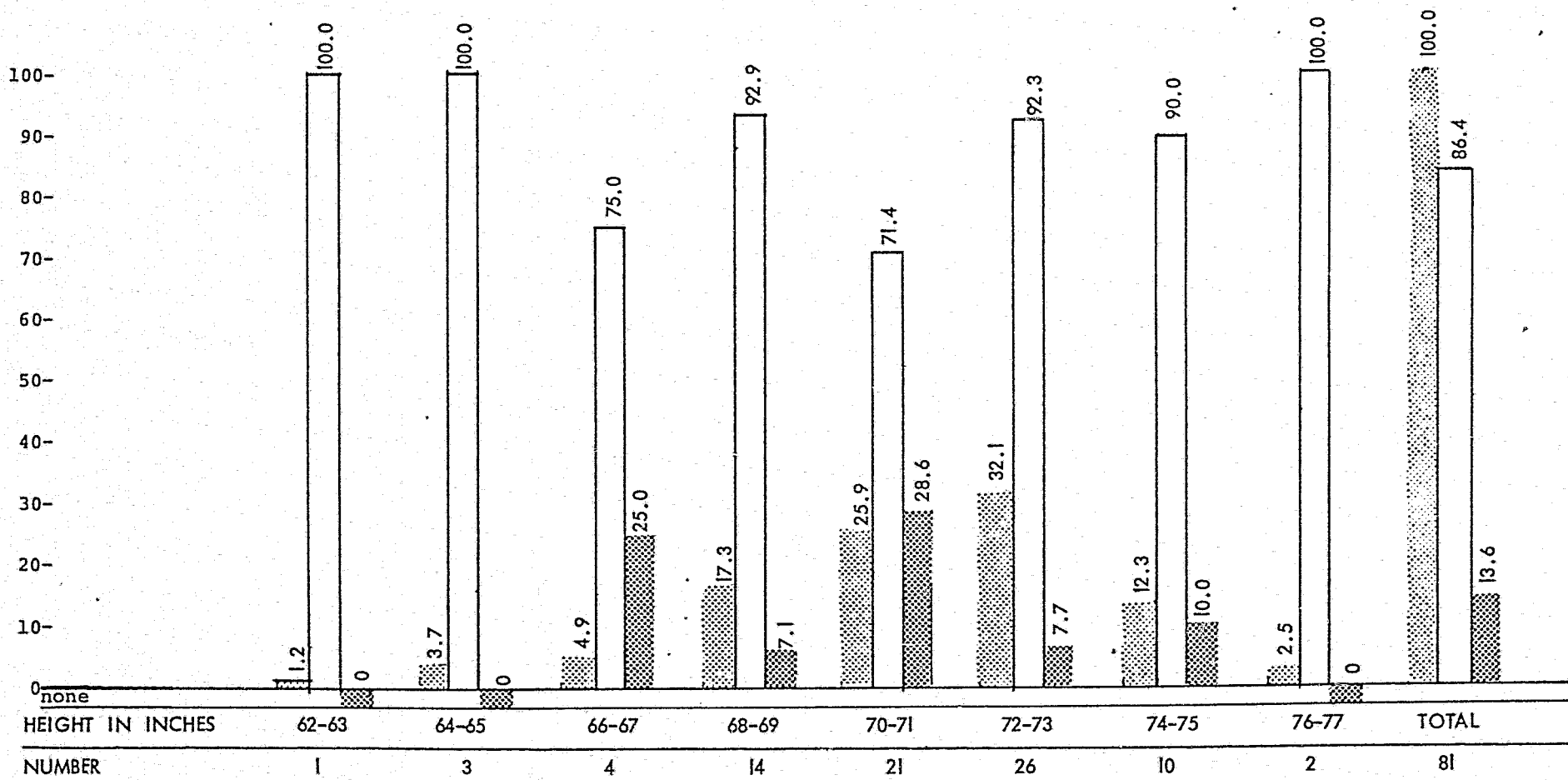



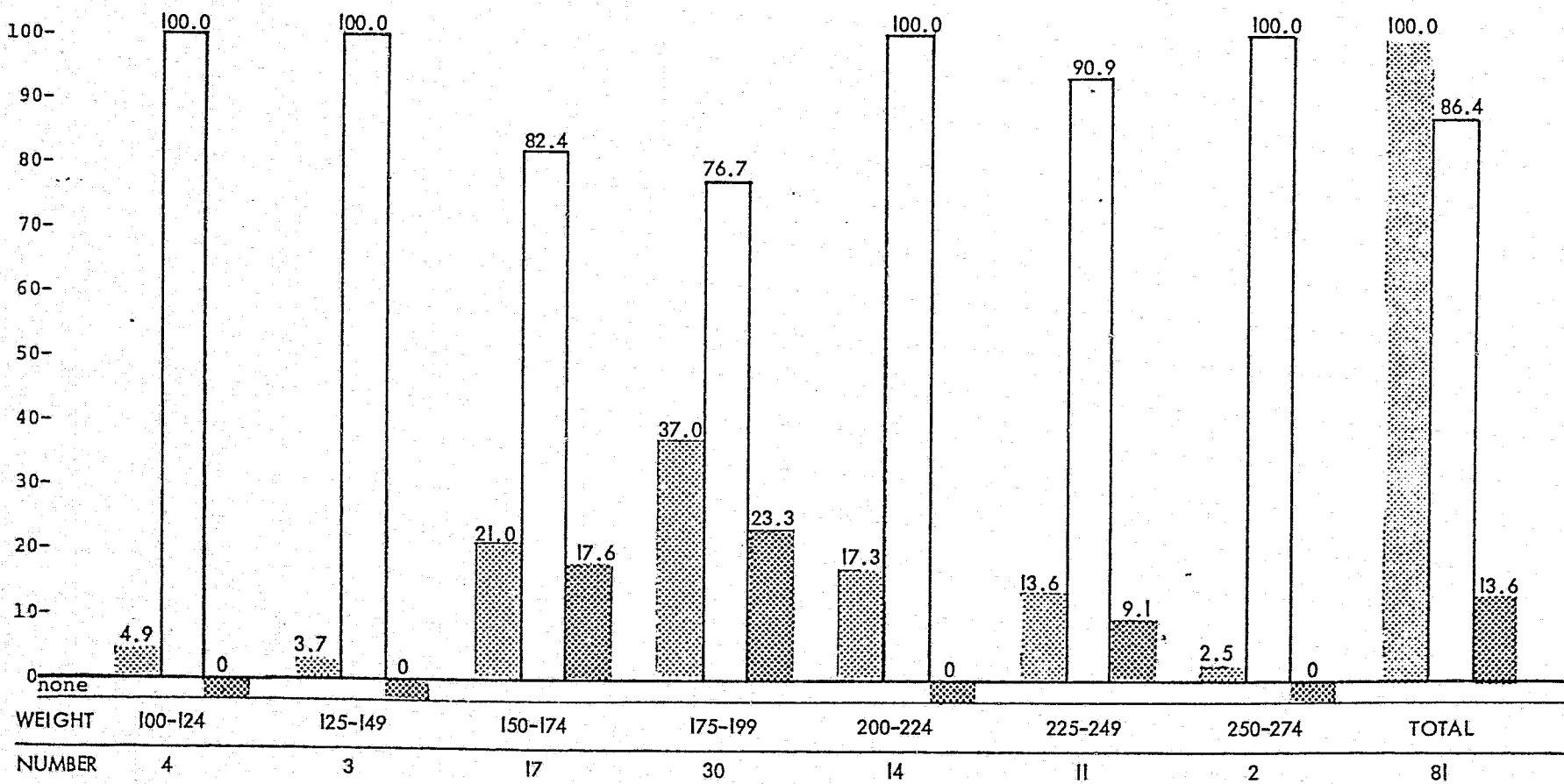


FIGURE 24

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY WEIGHT, 1973
BOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted



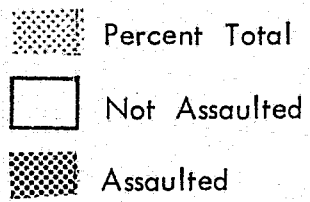


FIGURE 25
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
 BOSSIER CITY, LOUISIANA

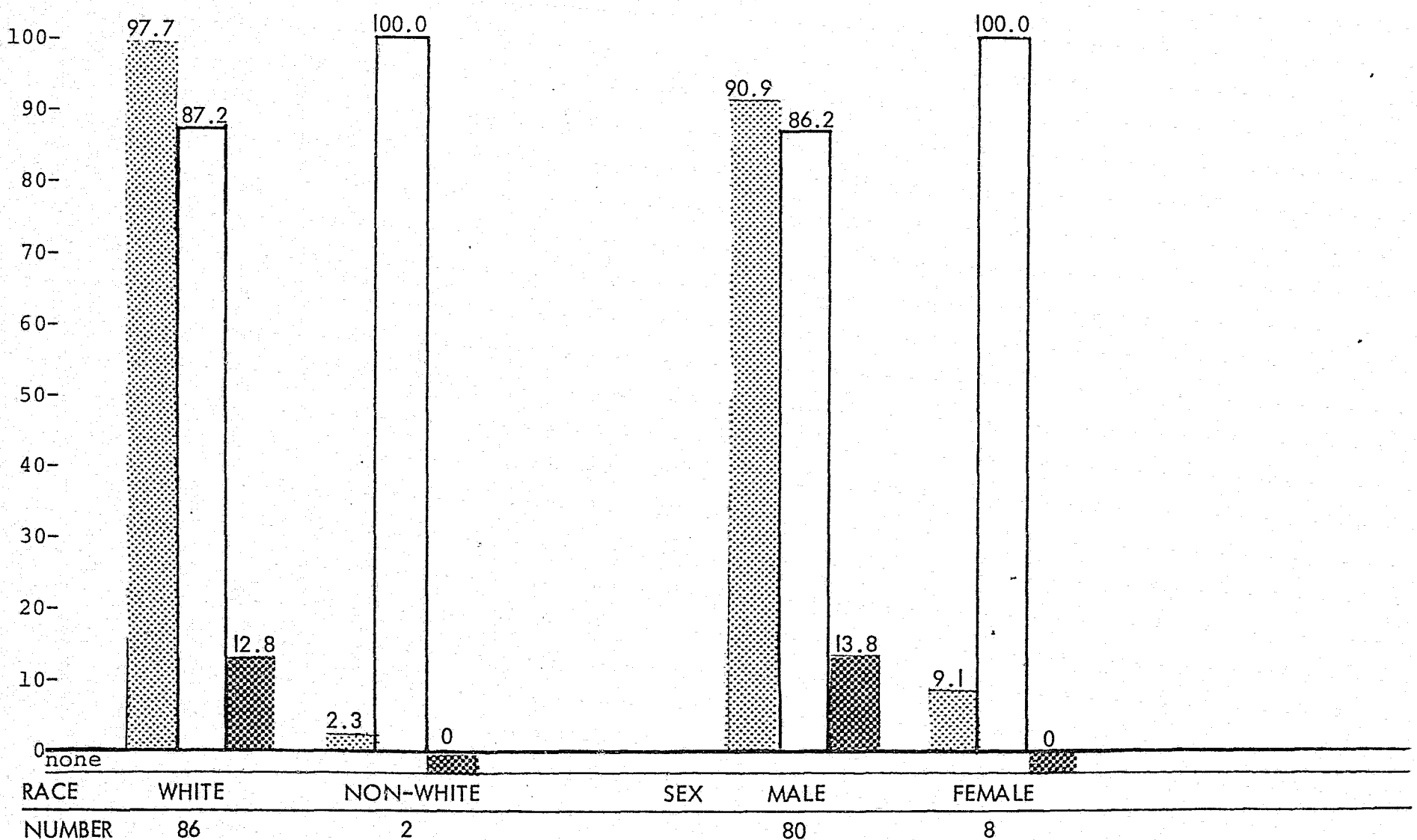


FIGURE 26
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY AGE GROUP, 1973
 LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

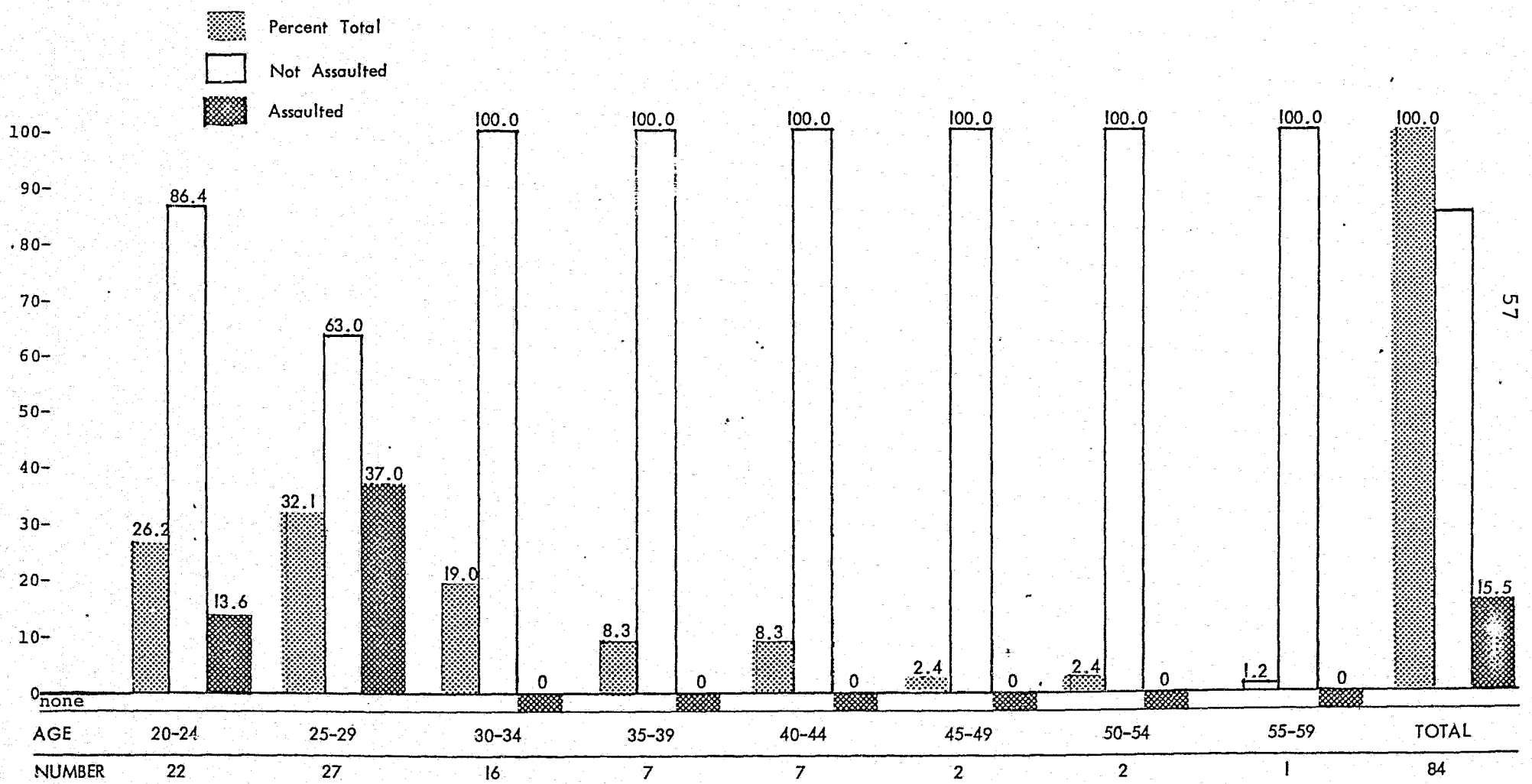


FIGURE 27
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 1973
 LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

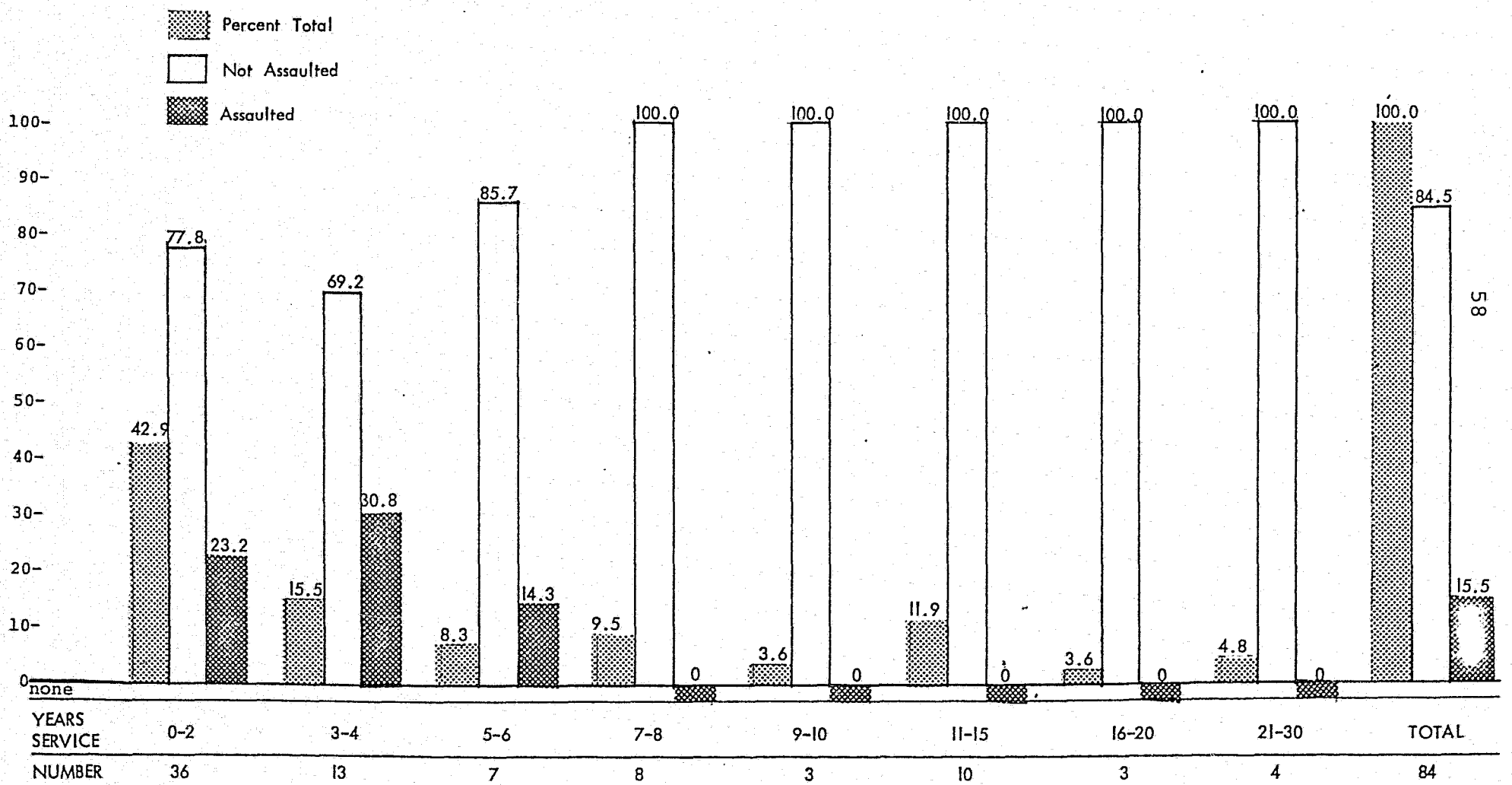





FIGURE 28

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RANK, 1973
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

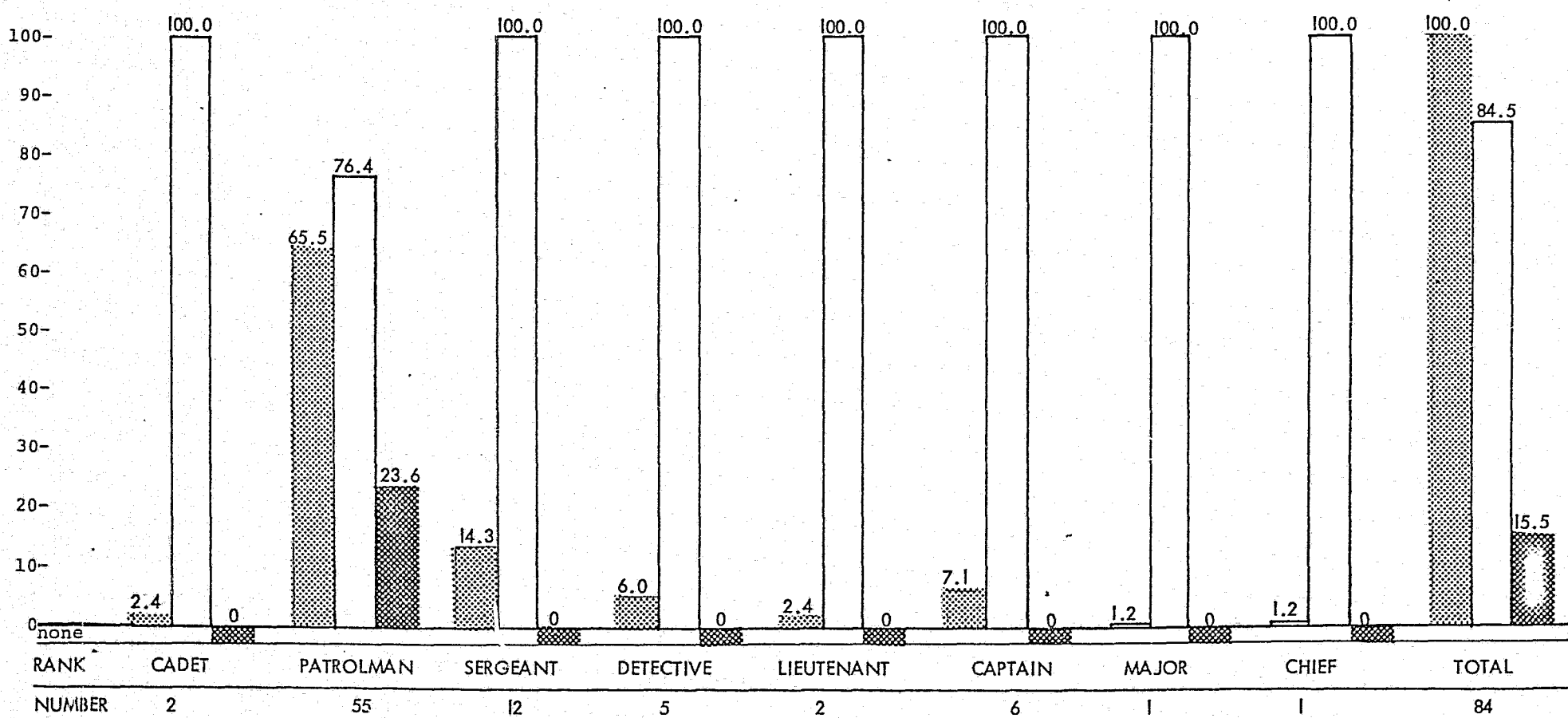


FIGURE 29

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

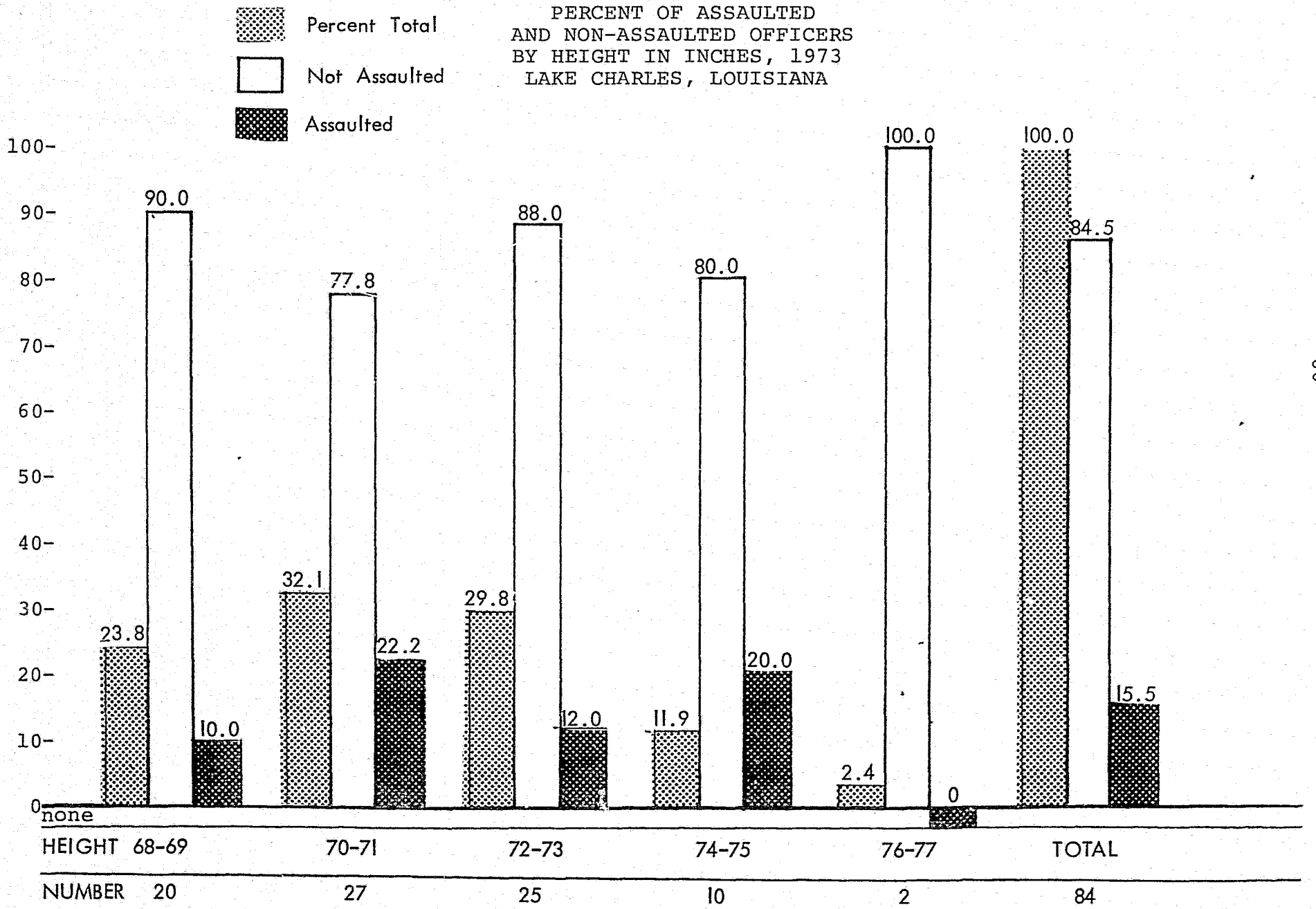


FIGURE 30

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY WEIGHT, 1973
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA

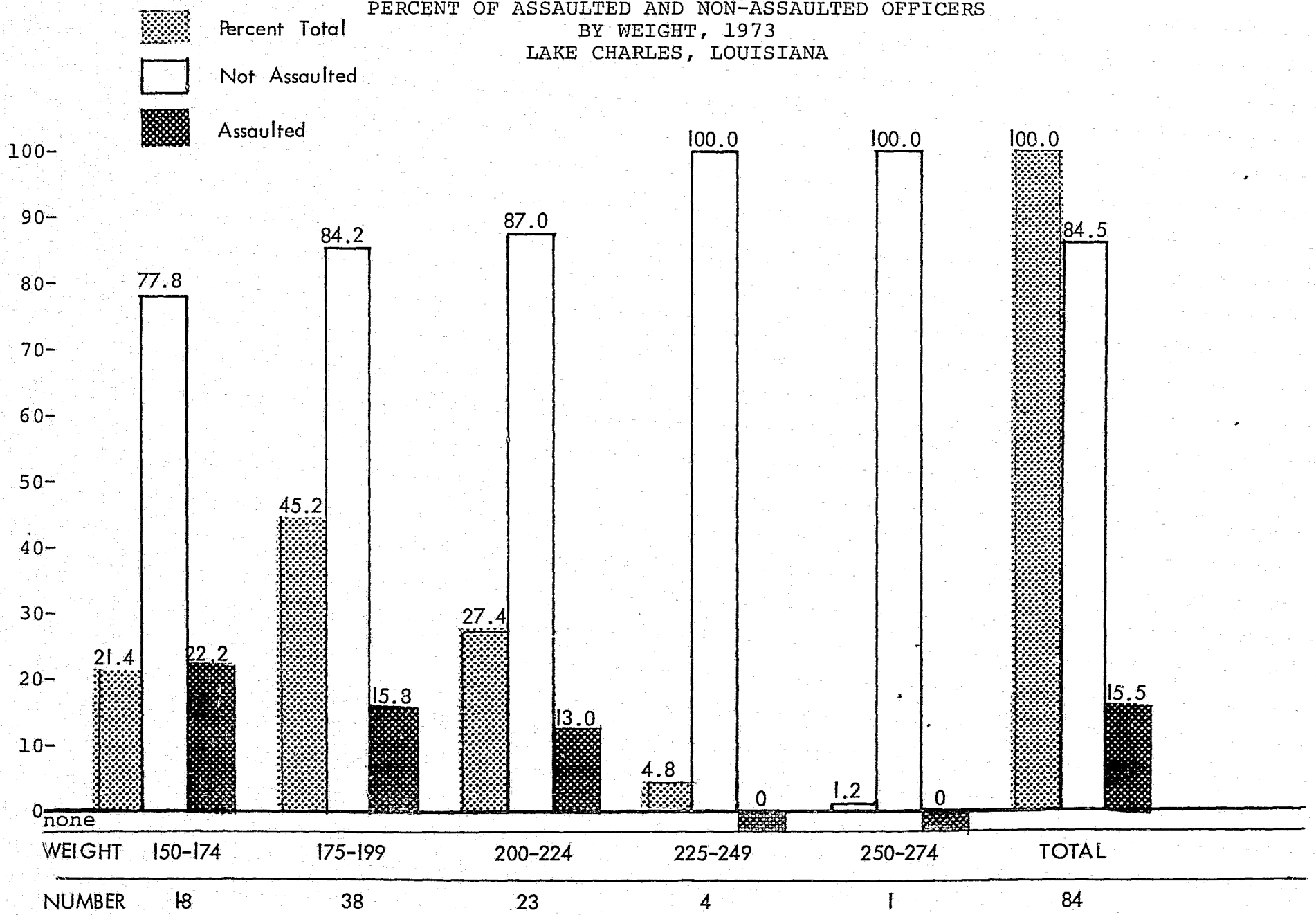
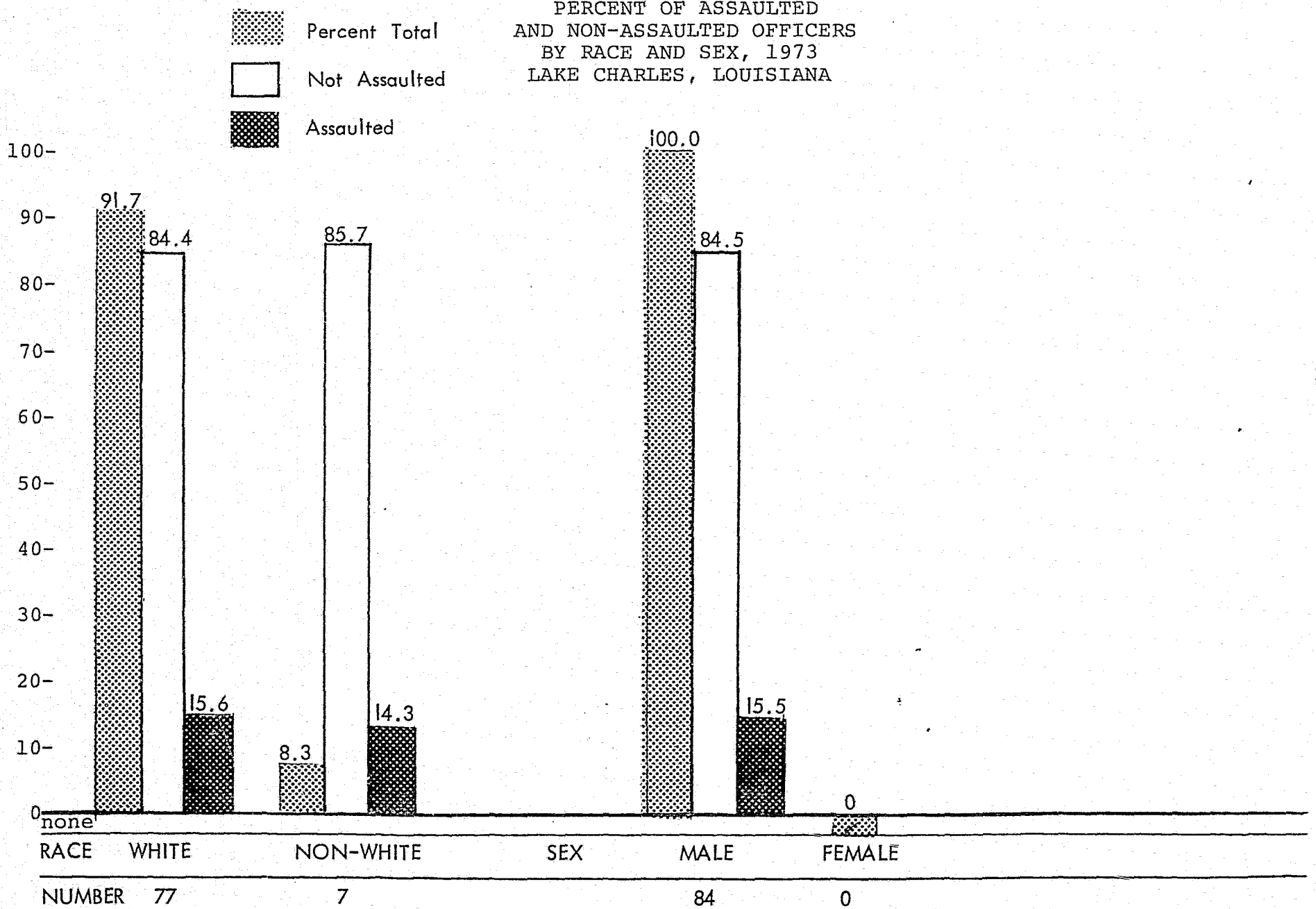


FIGURE 31

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA



five officers with a college education became victims of assaults, compared with about one out of six who had only a high school education (See Table 15).

Monroe, Louisiana

Monroe, Louisiana, with a population of 56,374, is the largest city in north-central Louisiana. The 1972 assault rate for the Monroe Police Department was well below the national average for cities of similar size for that year, and the 1973 assault rate represented a slight decrease from the prior year (see Table 12). Of the 101 officers from whom personal data were obtained, only six officers were assaulted, none more than once. Distribution of the assaulted officers by age for this agency is depicted in Figure 32. All but one of the assaulted officers had four or fewer years of service (Figure 33), but there were so few in total that, in the absence of additional data, nothing conclusive may be inferred from this fact. Five of the assaulted officers were patrolmen and one was a sergeant, which is in keeping with the general trend among all the agencies examined and reflects the normally higher exposure to assault situations that the officer on the street is likely to experience. All of the assaulted officers were white.

Of some interest, despite the aforementioned relatively low number of assaulted officers, is the fact that all six were college-trained, three were graduates (see Table 16). A check of the distribution of assaulted officers by age group will show that all were 25 years of age or older (Figure 32).

The Police budget for the Monroe, Louisiana Police Department for 1973 was 12.6 percent of the total municipal budget and amounted to \$21.91 per capita expenditure for police services.

North Little Rock, Arkansas

North Little Rock, Arkansas, with a population of 60,040 in 1970, maintains a force of 114 officers. Seven police officers were assaulted in 1973. Fully a quarter of the total 1973 municipal budget went to the police department, amounting to \$23.33 per capita expenditure for police services. The 1972 assault rate of 1.8 for this agency was well below the national average for cities of comparable size. The 1973 figure of 6.1 represented a slight increase over the previous year but is still substantially lower than the national average for cities of comparative size (see Table 12).

Of the seven officers of this agency who were victims of assaults in 1973, 86 percent were between the ages of 25 and 34 and had four or fewer years of service (Figures 38 and 39). All seven were patrolmen and the distribution by height and weight was relatively uniform. As can be seen in the graphic data associated with this

TABLE 15
EDUCATION LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
FOR LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA, 1973

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade	1	--	--	1.2
Completed Some Highschool	5	--	--	6.0
Graduated From Highschool	43	7	16.3	51.2
Completed Some College	30	5	16.6	35.7
Graduated From College	5	1	20.0	6.0
Completed Some Post Graduate				
TOTAL	84	13	15.5	100.1

TABLE 16
EDUCATION LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
FOR MONROE, LOUISIANA, 1973

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade	--	--	--	1.0
Completed Some Highschool	1	--	--	1.0
Graduated From Highschool	24	--	--	23.8
Completed Some College	53	3	5.7	52.5
Graduated From College	21	3	14.3	20.8
Completed Some Post Graduate	1	--	--	1.0
TOTAL	101	6	5.9	100.1

FIGURE 32

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY AGE GROUP, 1973
MONROE, LOUISIANA

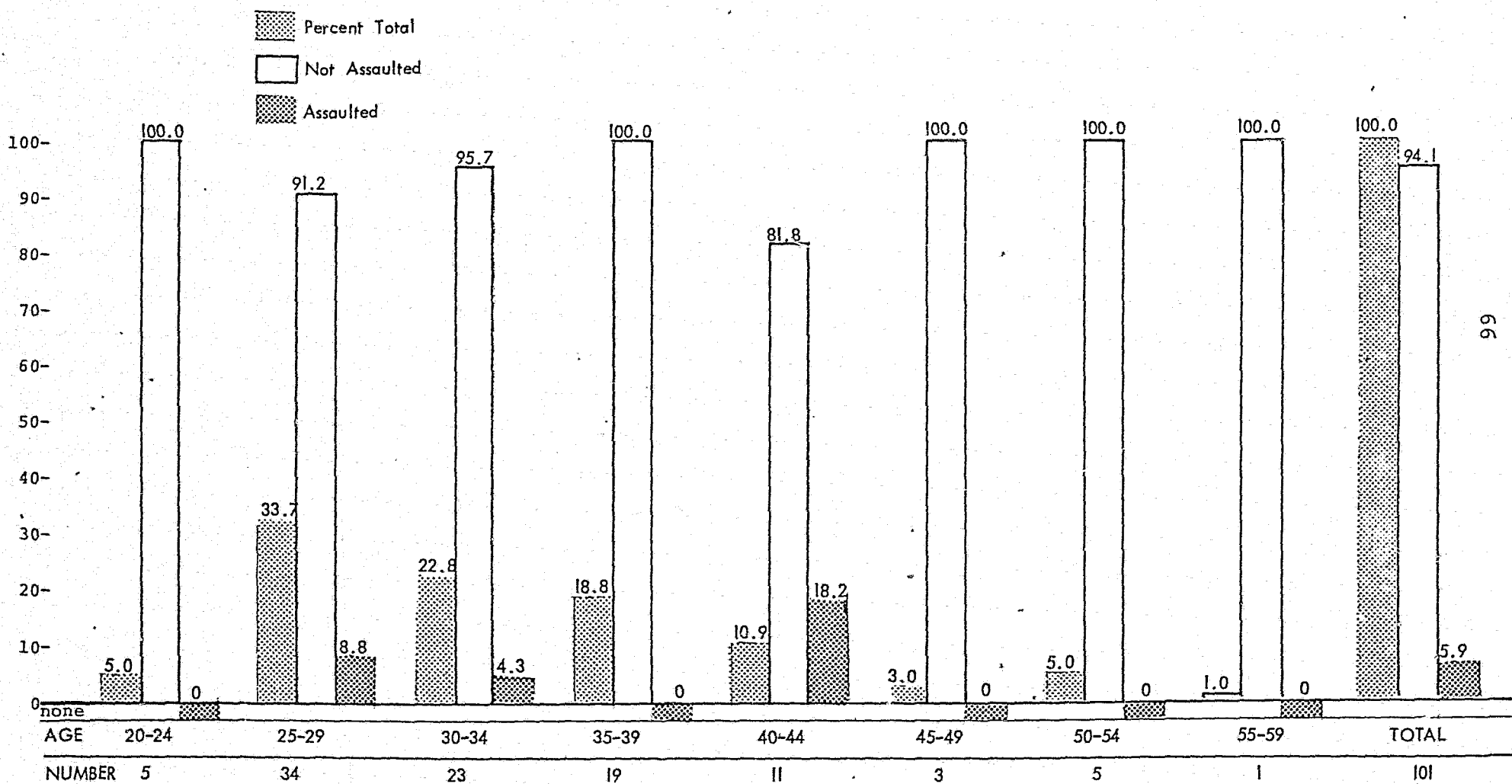





FIGURE 33

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 1973
MONROE, LOUISIANA

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

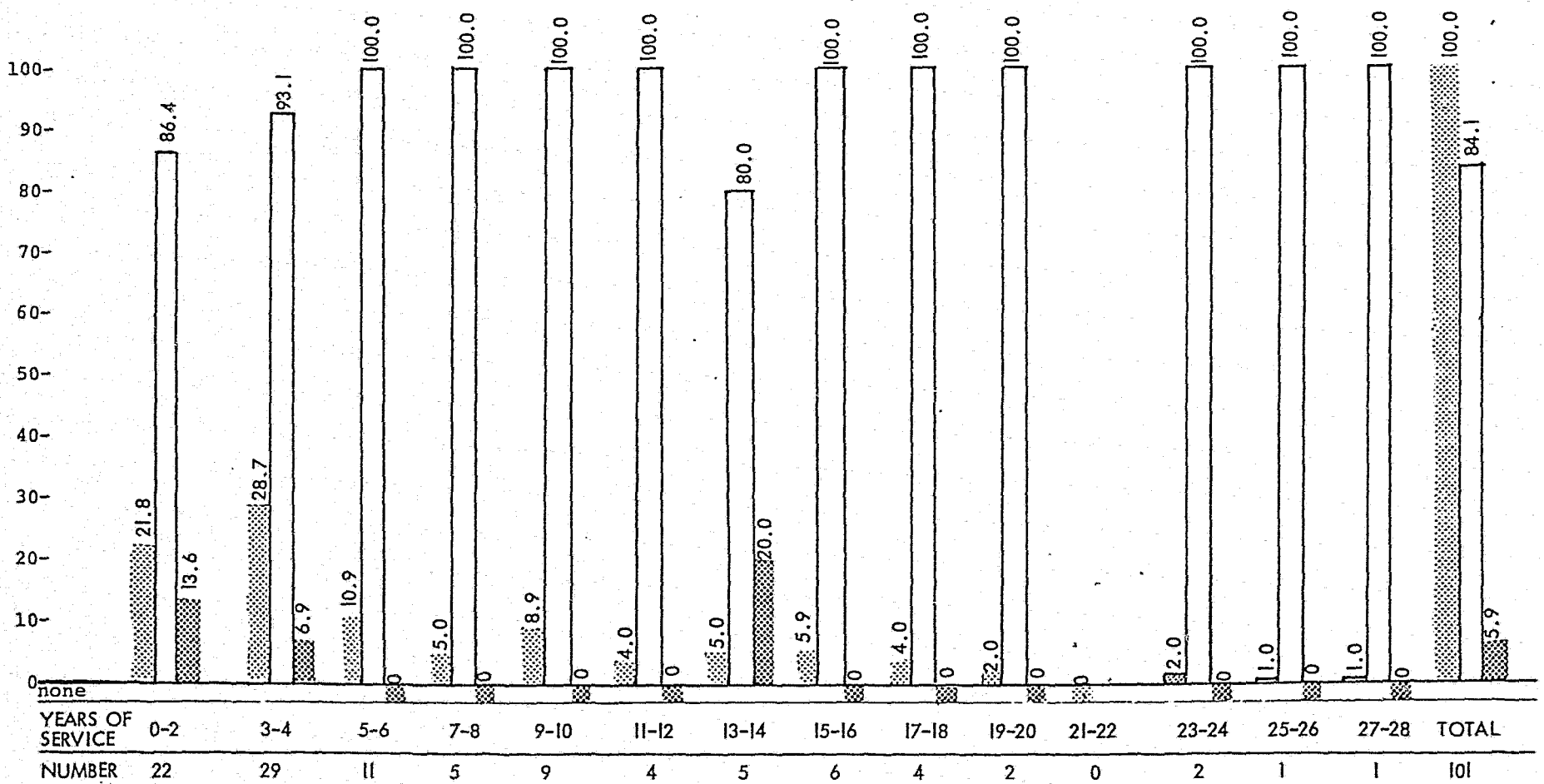


FIGURE 34

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RANK, 1973
MONROE, LOUISIANA

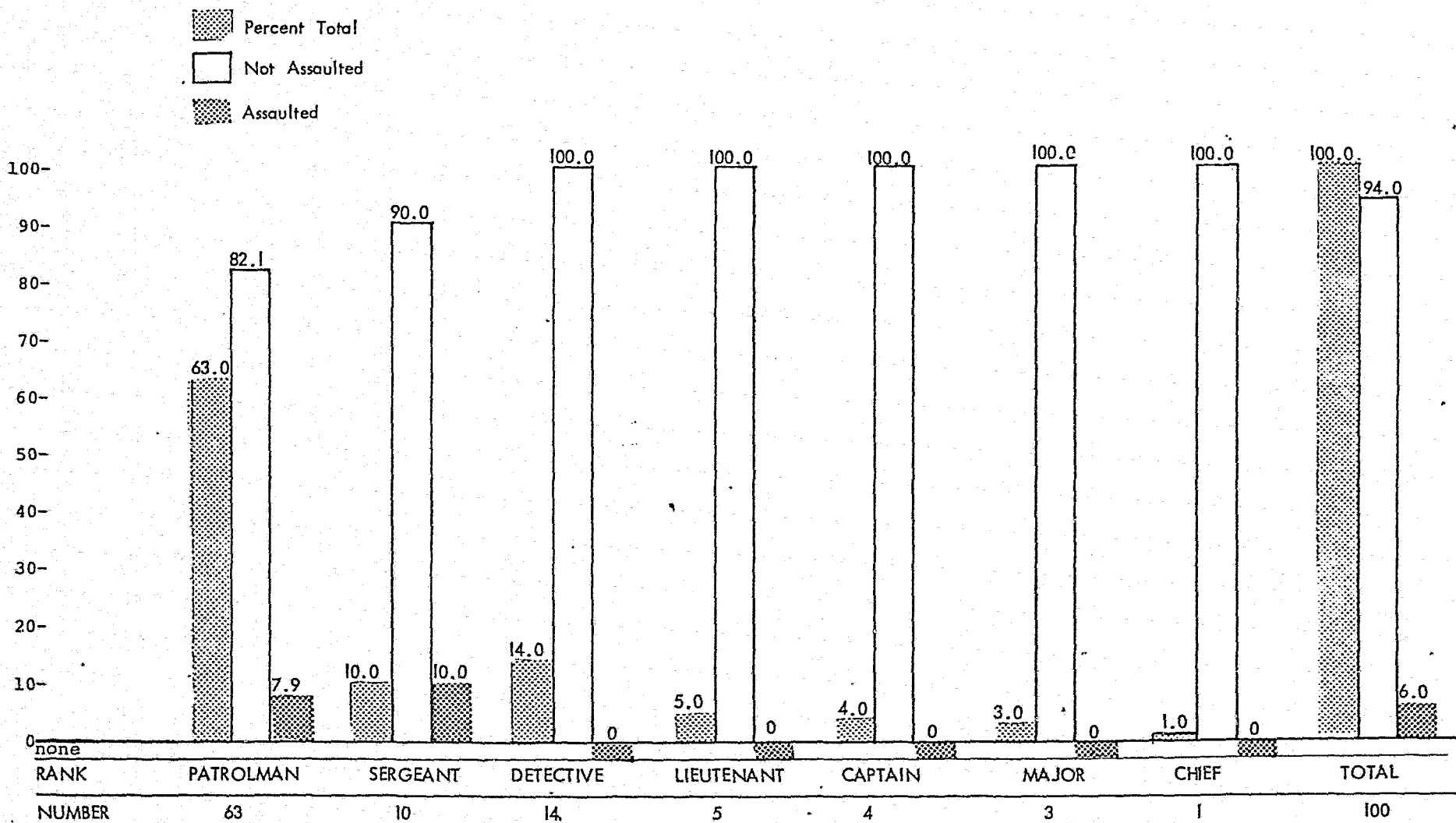


FIGURE 35

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
MONROE, LOUISIANA

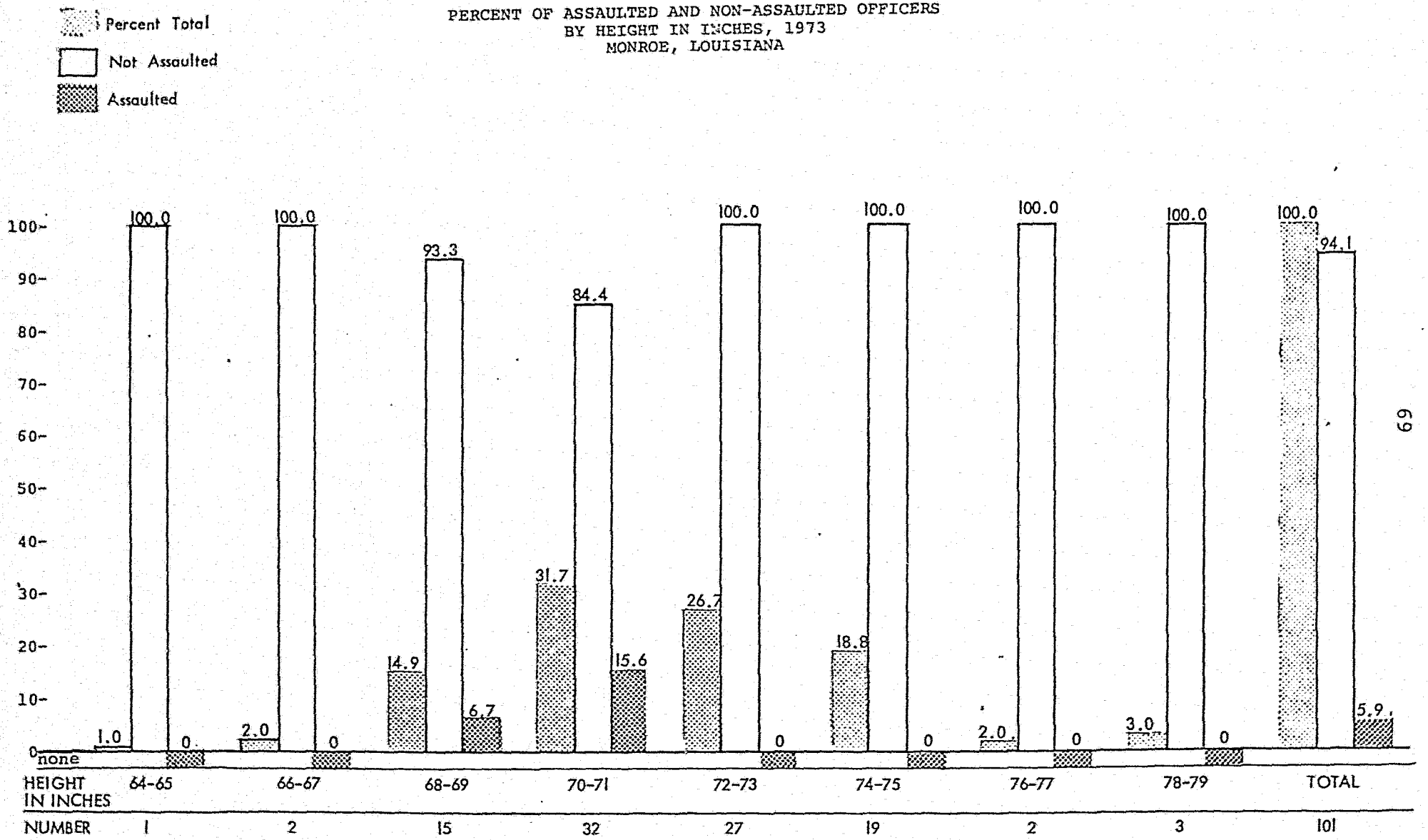


FIGURE 36

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY WEIGHT, 1973
MONROE, LOUISIANA

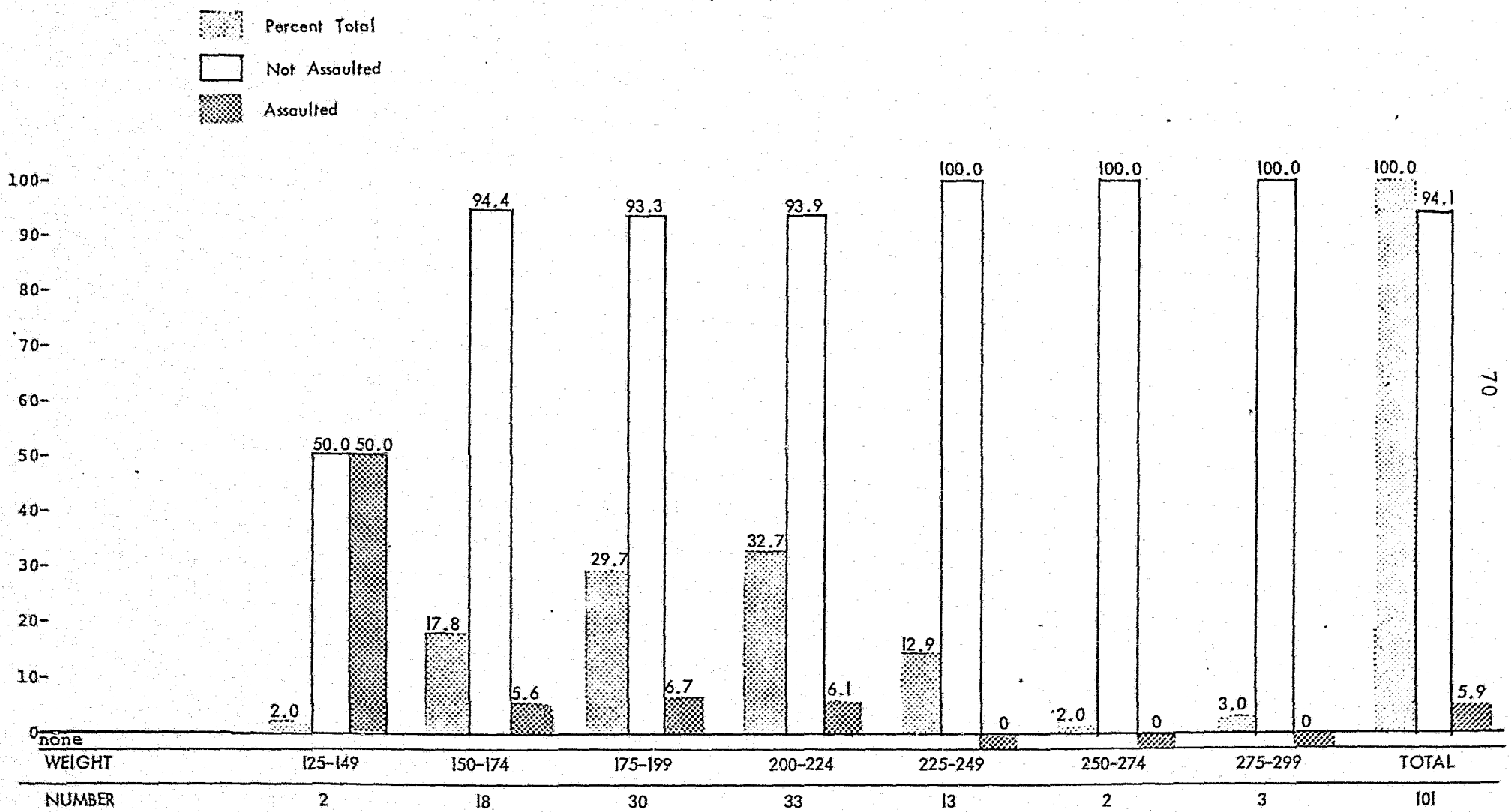





FIGURE 37

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
MONROE, LOUISIANA

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

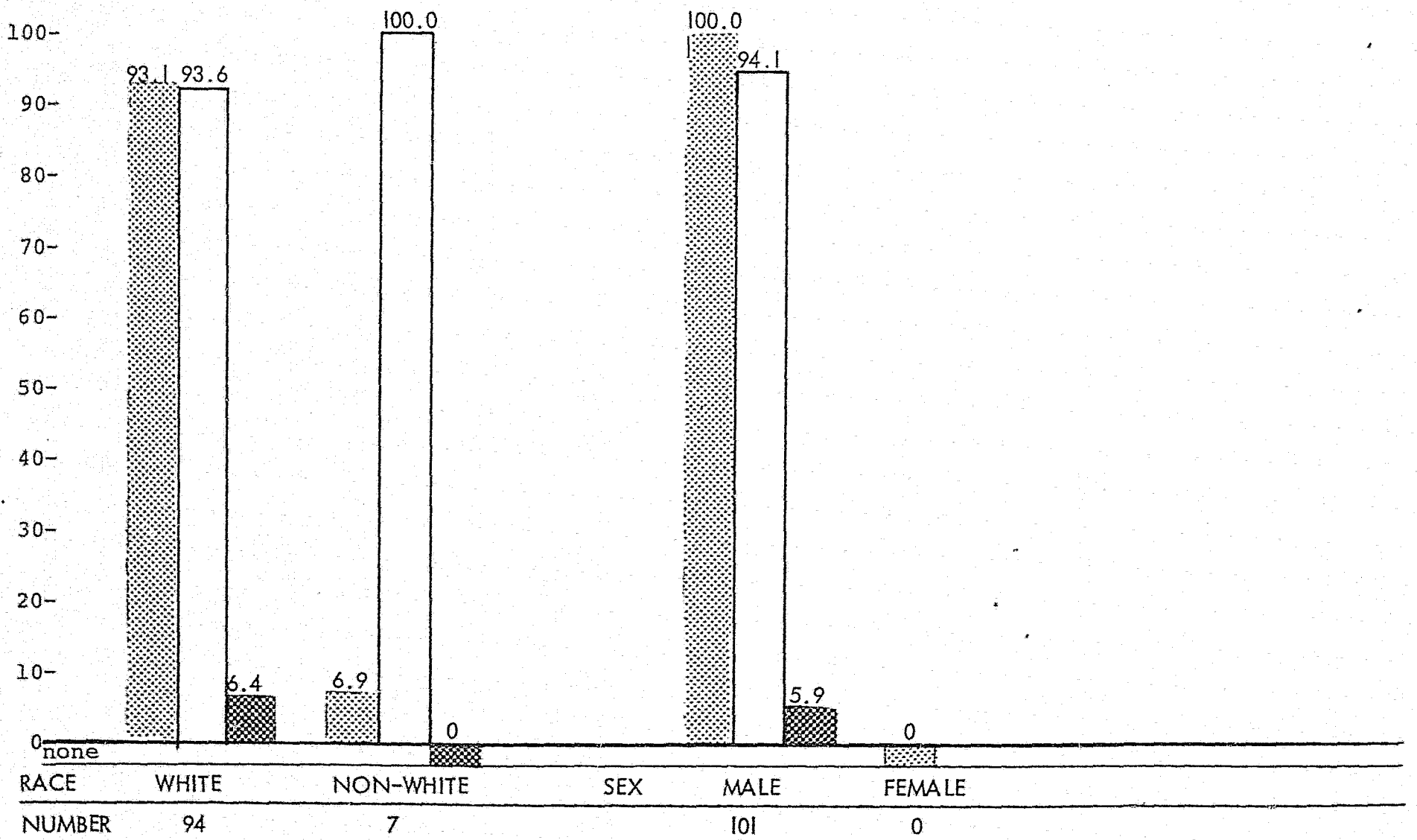





FIGURE 38

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY AGE GROUP, 1973
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

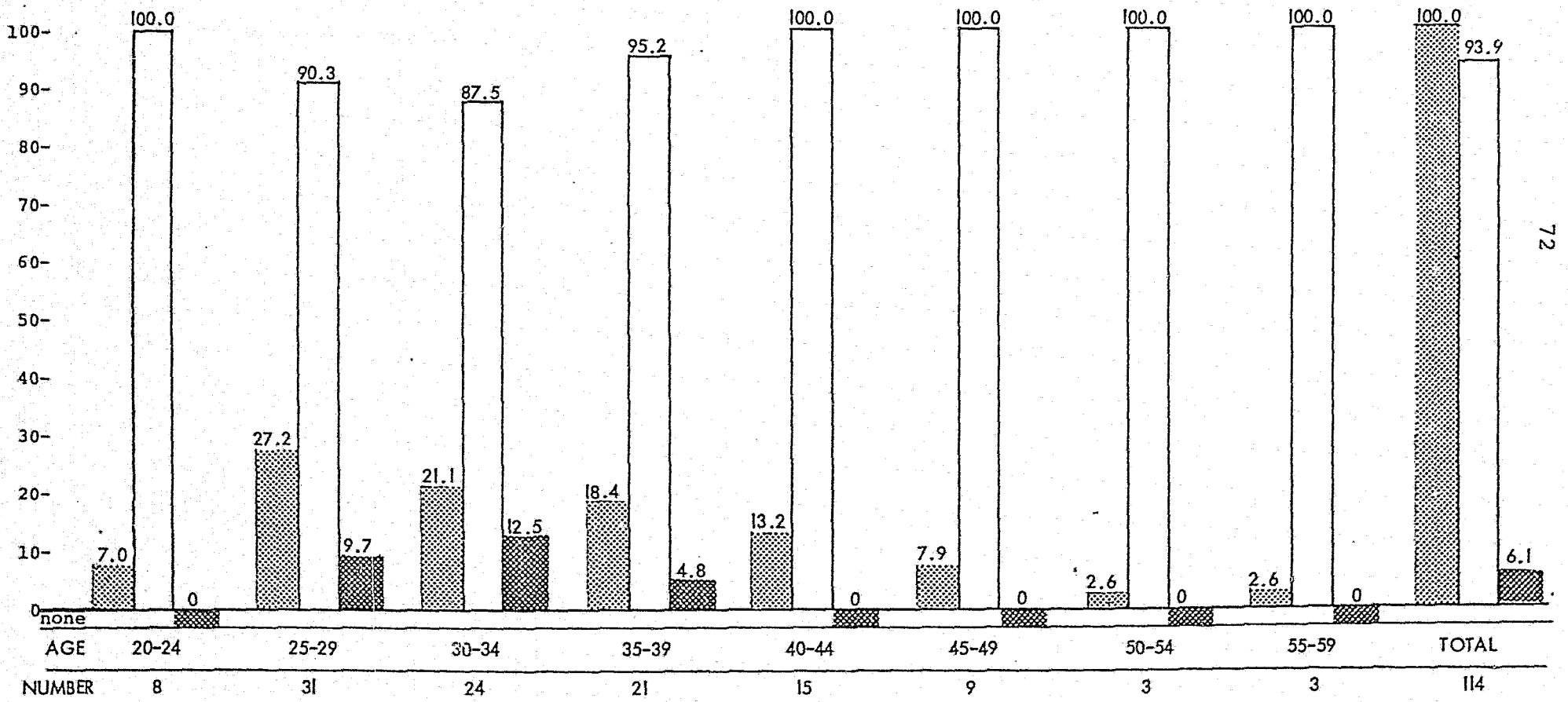



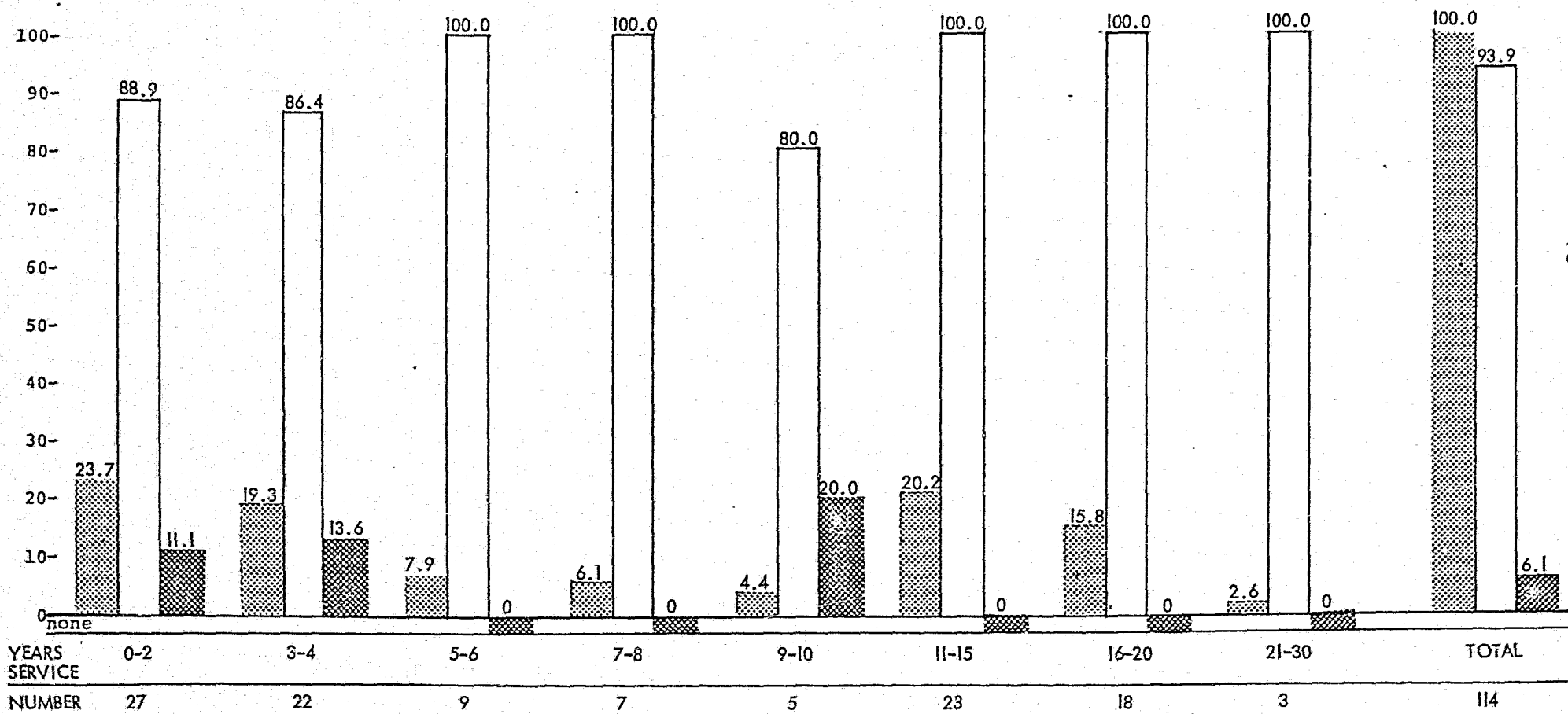


FIGURE 39

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 1973
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted






 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

FIGURE 40
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED
 AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY RANK, 1973
 NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

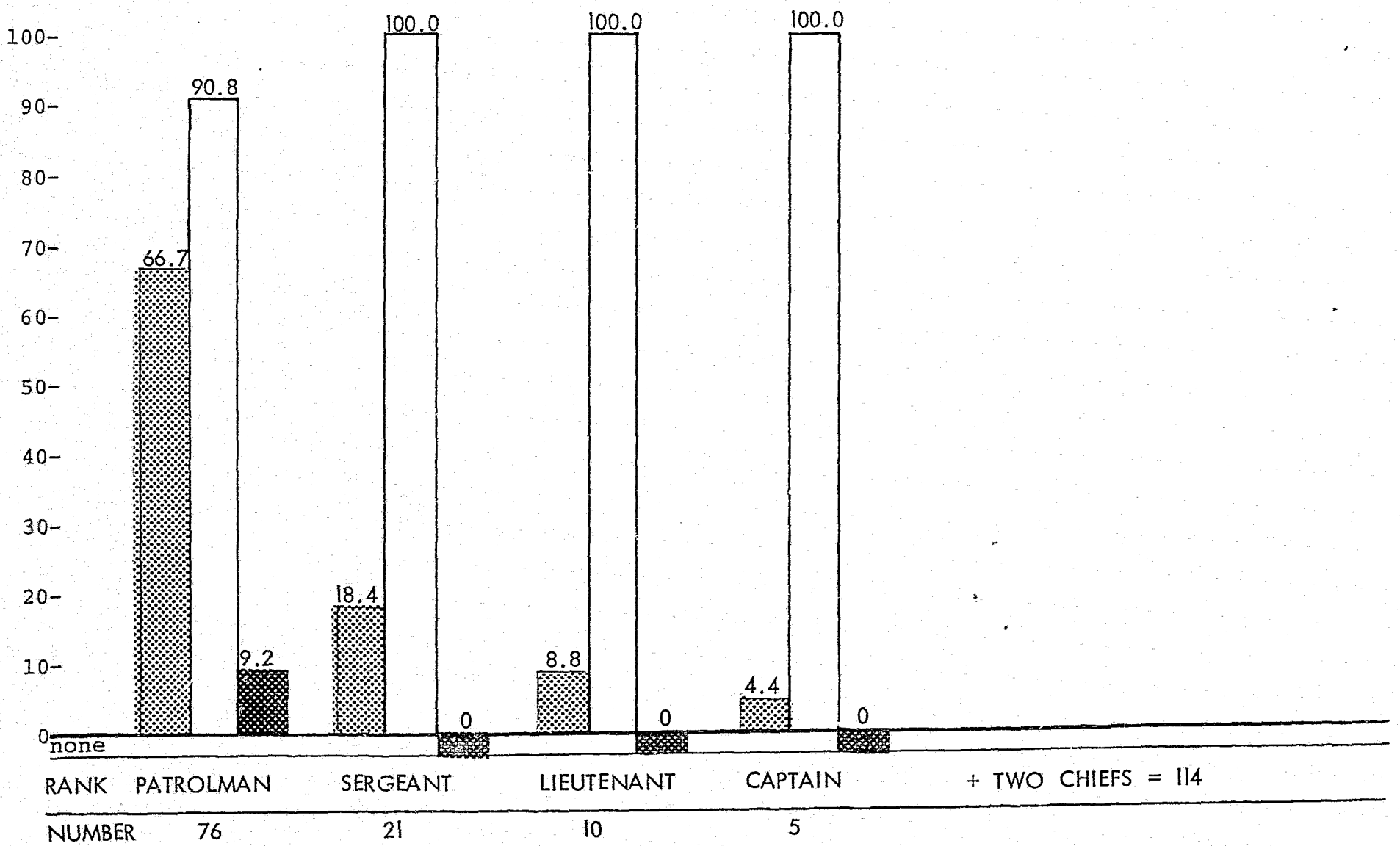





FIGURE 41

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

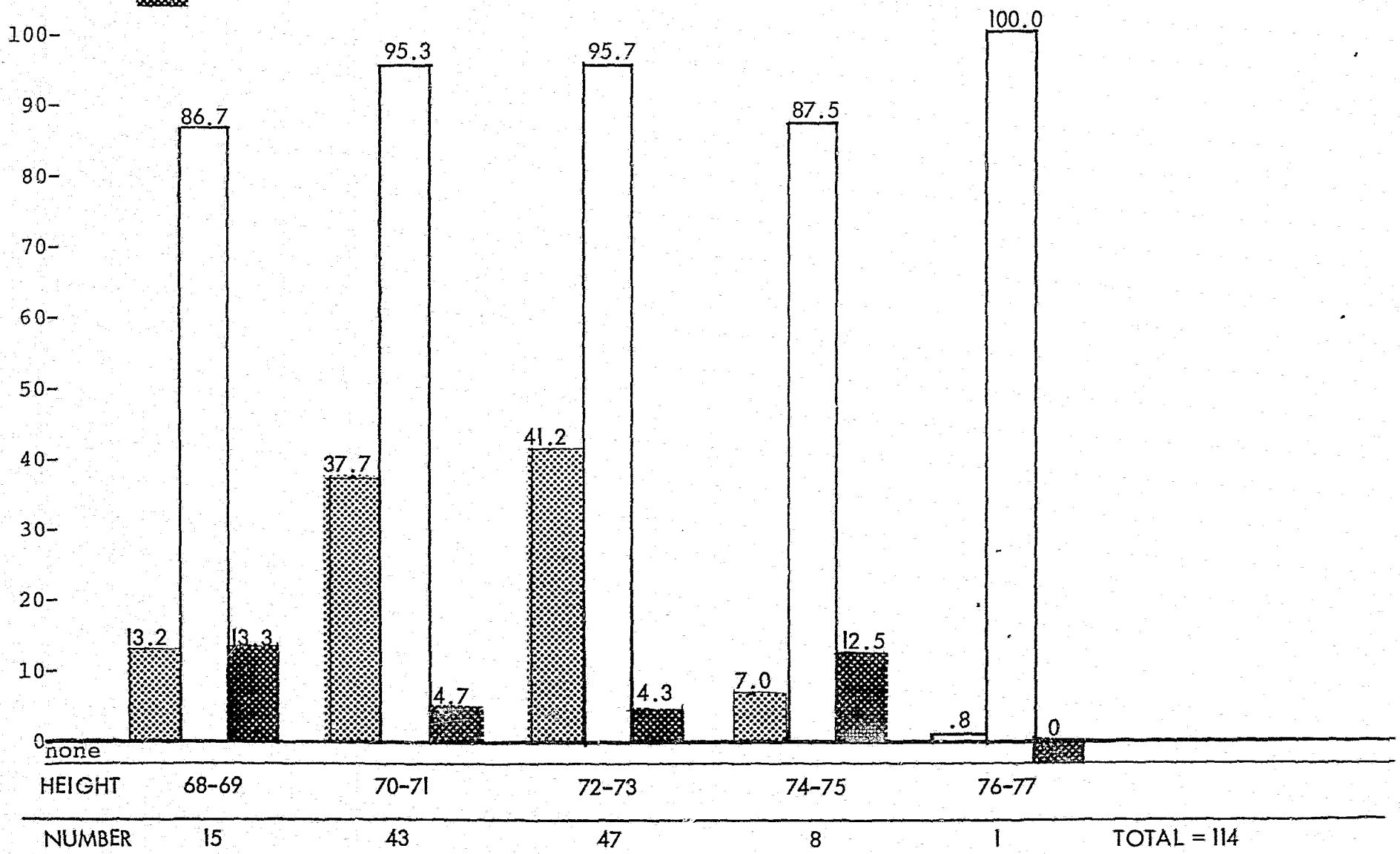
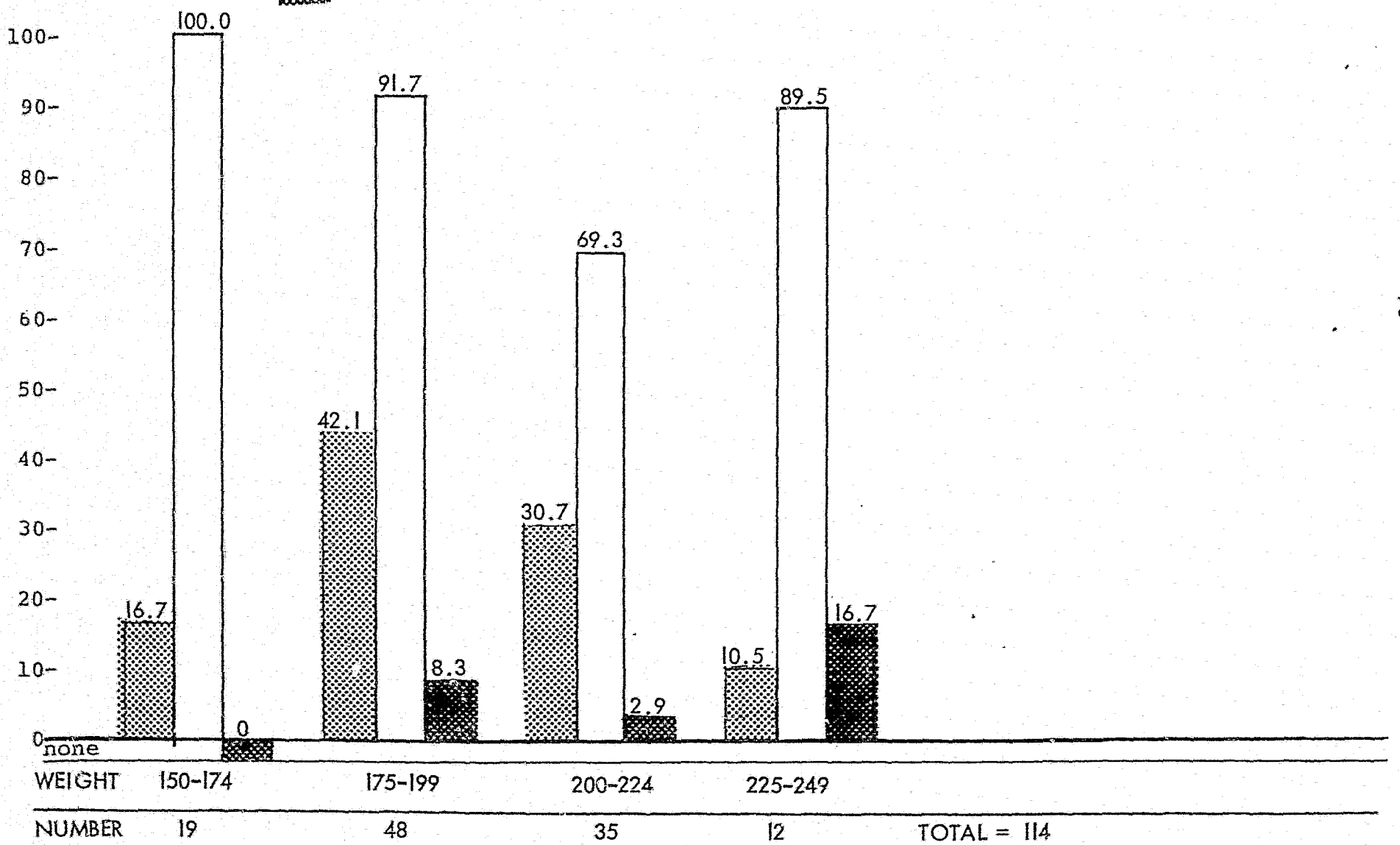


FIGURE 42

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY WEIGHT, 1973
NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Percent Total
Not Assaulted
Assaulted



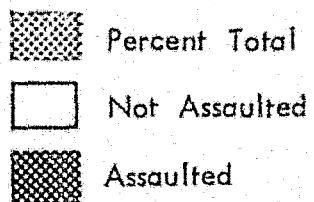
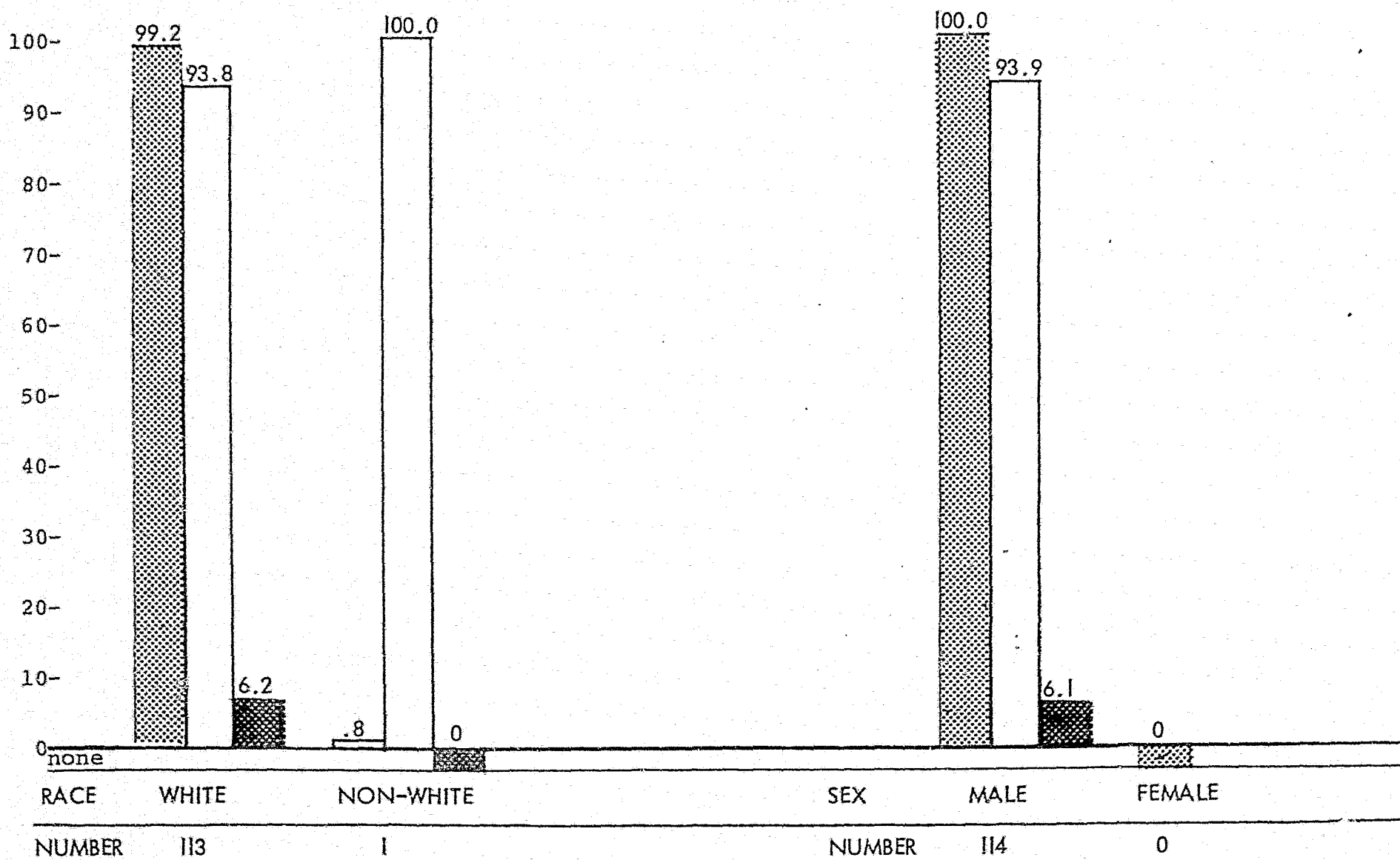


FIGURE 43
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED
 AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
 NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS



agency, all of the officers were white males. Six were assaulted once, one twice.

Table 17 shows that, according to data furnished by the agency, more than half of the assaulted patrolmen had completed some college, two were high school graduates and one had not completed high school.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Pine Bluff, Arkansas, with a population of 57,389, supports a police force of 99 sworn officers, of whom ten (10.1 percent) were victims of assaults in 1973. The 10.1 percent assault rate for this agency in 1973 was slightly lower than the rate for the previous year, and the 1972 figure was well under the national average for cities of comparable size for that year. Pine Bluff allocated 23 percent of its 1973 municipal budget to the police department and represented a \$13.76 per capita expenditure for police services.

All but one of the ten assaulted officers (all of whom were white males) were among the younger members of the force and all of them were distributed among those with the least service (see Figures 44 and 45). Eight of the assaulted officers were patrolmen, one was a sergeant and one was a detective. Distribution of assaulted and non-assaulted officers by height and weight is graphically depicted in Figures 47 and 48. The formal education level for this agency can be seen in Table 18.

Abilene, Texas

Abilene, Texas, a city of 89,653, located on Interstate 20 about 150 miles west of the Dallas-Ft. Worth complex, ranks among the lowest in assault rates of any of the agencies examined. Only seven of the 98 officers (7.1 percent) on whom data were obtained were assaulted in 1973, and no particular pattern emerges in the distribution of assaulted officers by age group, years of service, or height. In keeping with the pattern for all the agencies, the majority (85.7 percent) of officers subjected to assault in Abilene were patrolmen. Five of the seven assault victims were in the 175-200 lb. weight category. This weight category comprises 48.9 percent of the total force.

Non-white officers represented 28.6 percent of the assaulted population, but comprised only 5.0 percent of the sworn complement of the department. Five of the assaulted officers were assaulted once, two twice.

Abilene's 1973 assault rate of 7.1 percent is slightly greater than their 1972 rate, but remains well below the national average. This agency ranks with the three lowest in assault rates of the agencies examined in this study. The 1973 police budget was 10.5 percent of Abilene's total municipal budget and the per capita expenditure for police services that year was \$14.10.

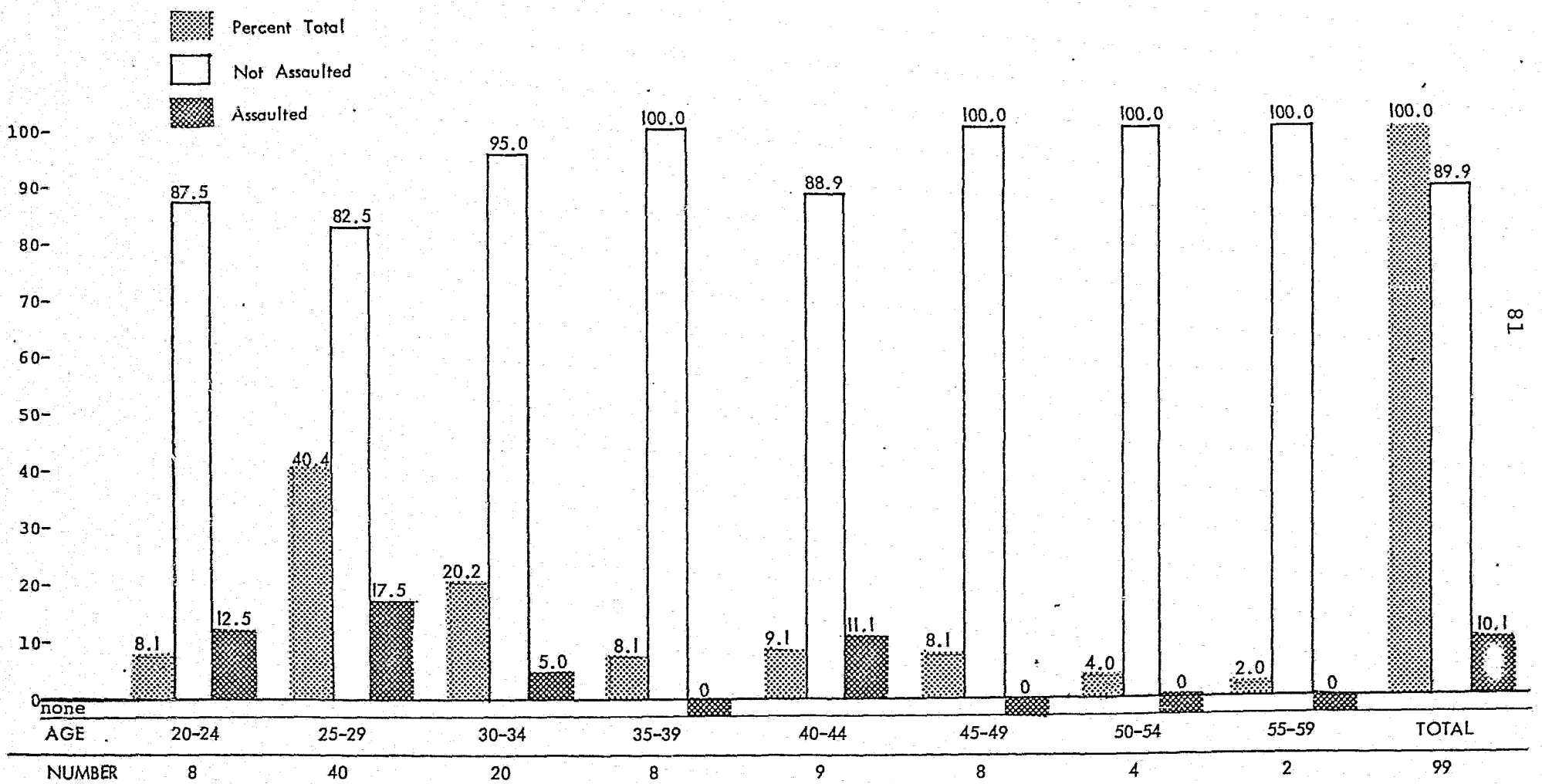
TABLE 17
 EDUCATION LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
 FOR NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, 1973.

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade	1	--	--	.9
Completed Some Highschool	4	1	25.0	3.5
Graduated From Highschool	79	2	2.5	70.0
Completed Some College	28	4	14.3	24.8
Graduated From College	1	--	--	.9
Completed Some Post Graduate	1	--	--	.9
TOTAL	114	7	6.1	100.1

TABLE 18
EDUCATION LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
FOR PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS, 1973

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade	1	--	--	1.0
Completed Some Highschool	12	1	8.3	12.1
Graduated From Highschool	63	8	12.7	63.6
Completed Some College	21	1	4.8	21.2
Graduated From College	2	--	--	2.0
Completed Some Post Graduate				
TOTAL	99	10	10.1	99.9

FIGURE 44
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY AGE GROUP, 1973
 PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS



CONTINUED

2 OF 4

FIGURE 45
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 1973
 PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

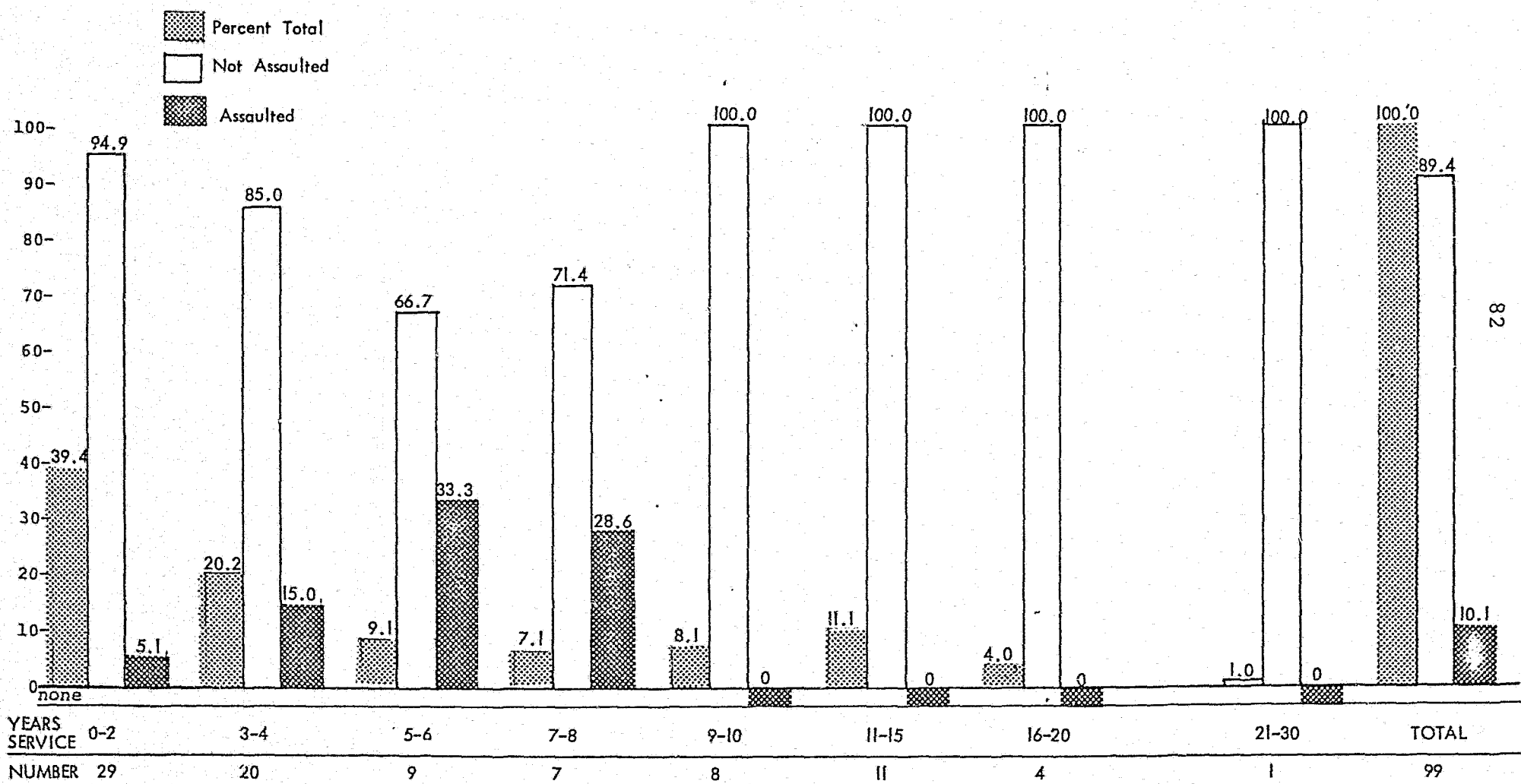
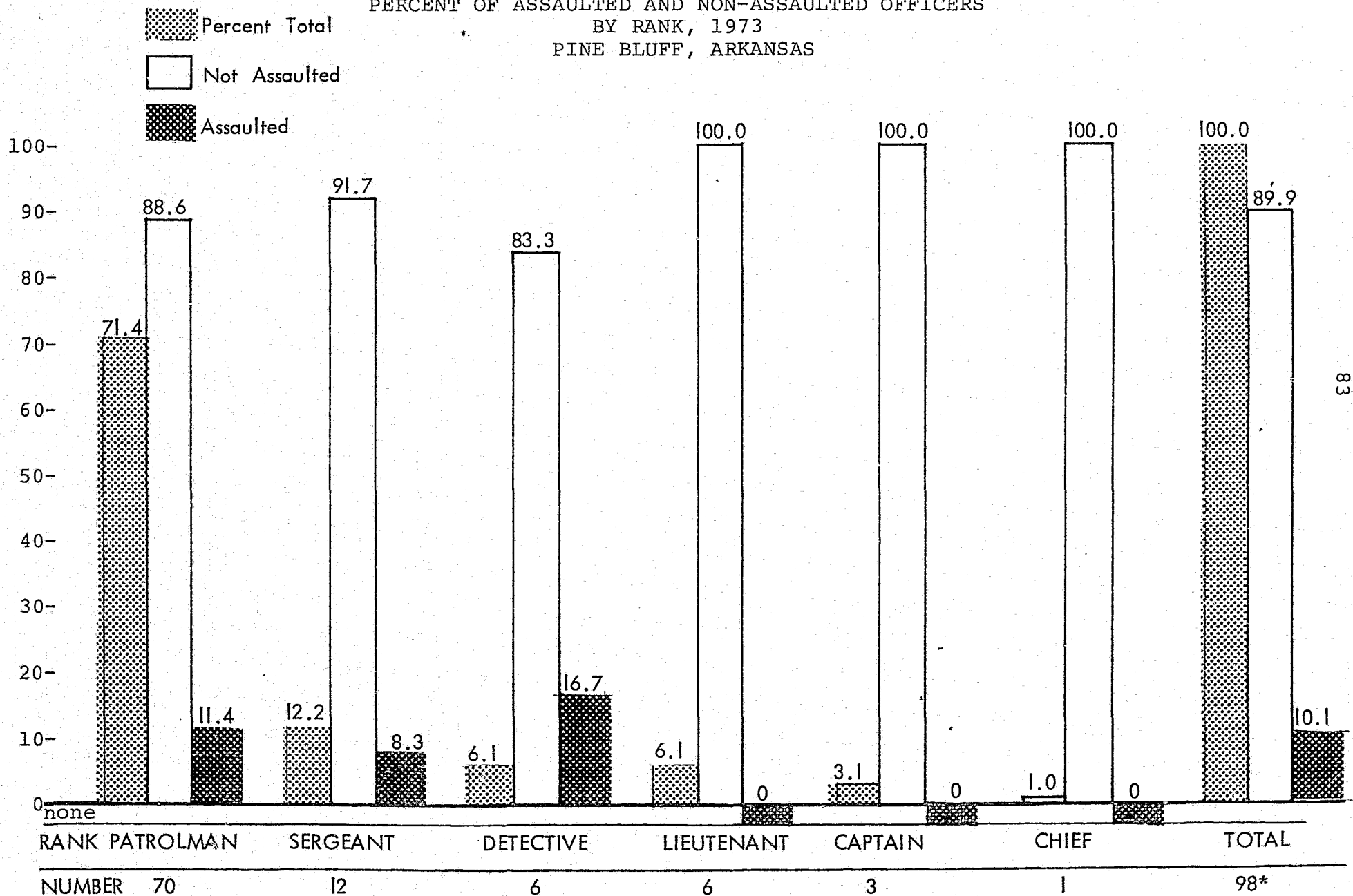


FIGURE 46




PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RANK, 1973
PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS



* Excludes one member for whom data was missing.

FIGURE 47

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

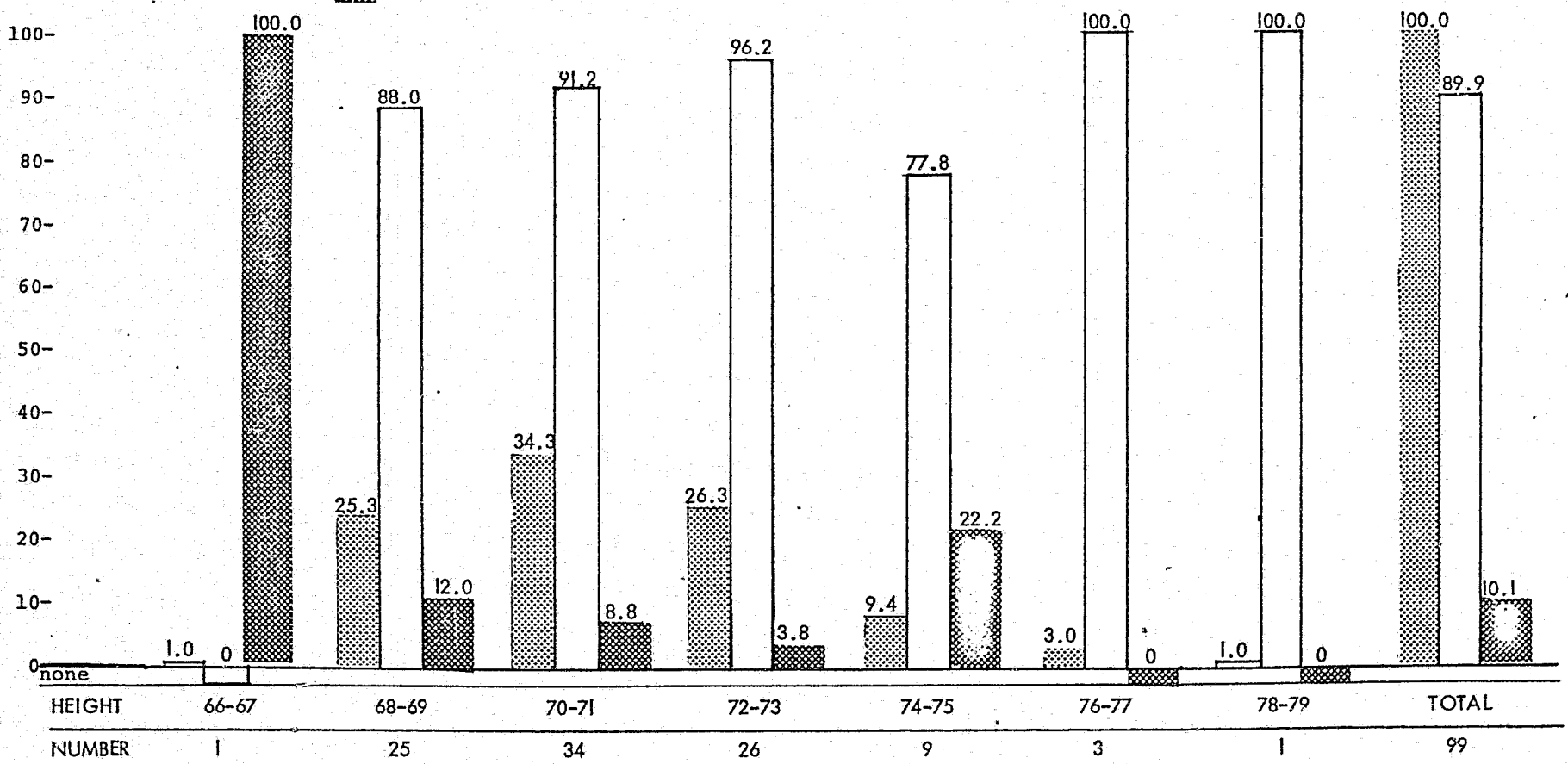


FIGURE 48
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY WEIGHT, 1973
 PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

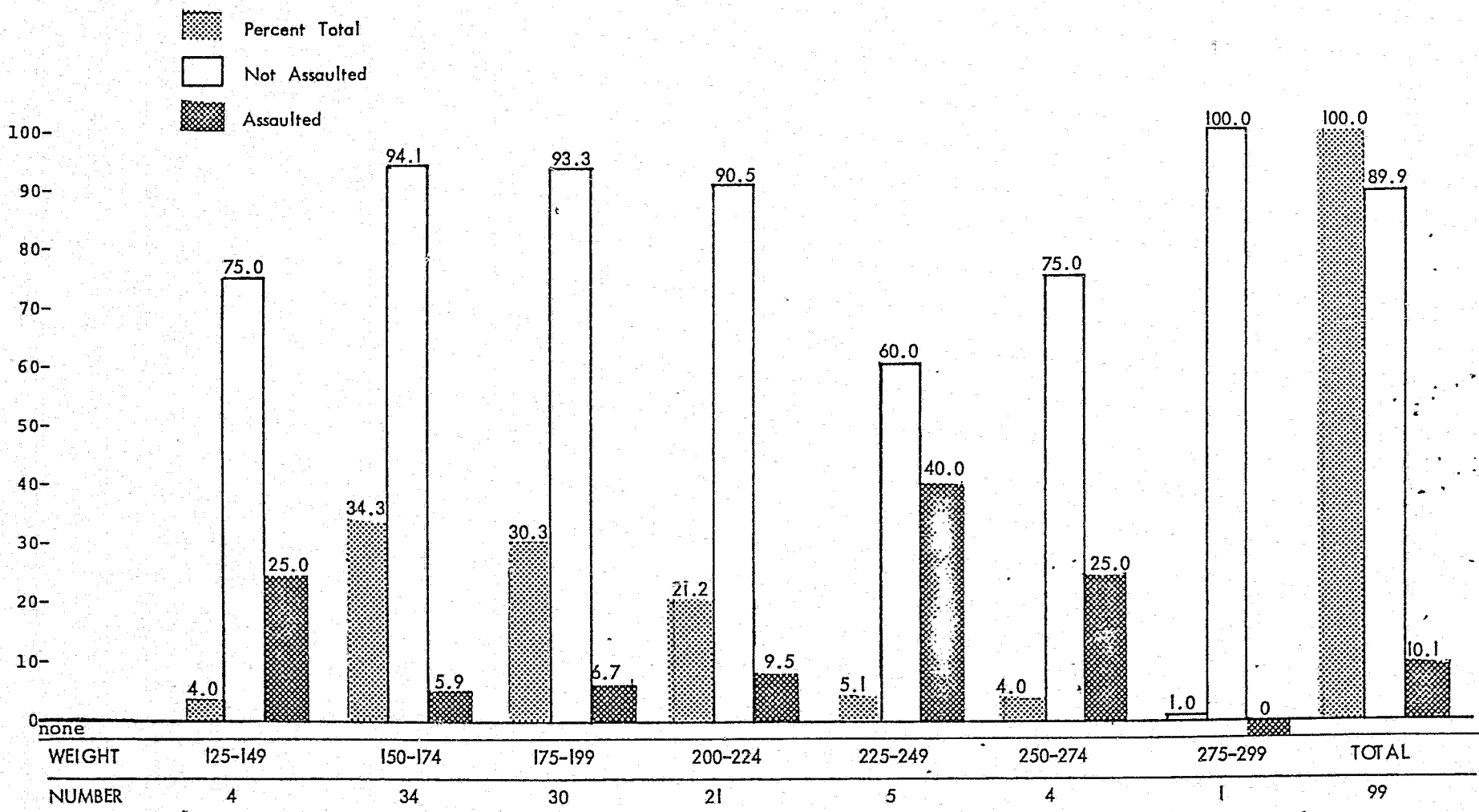


FIGURE 49

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS

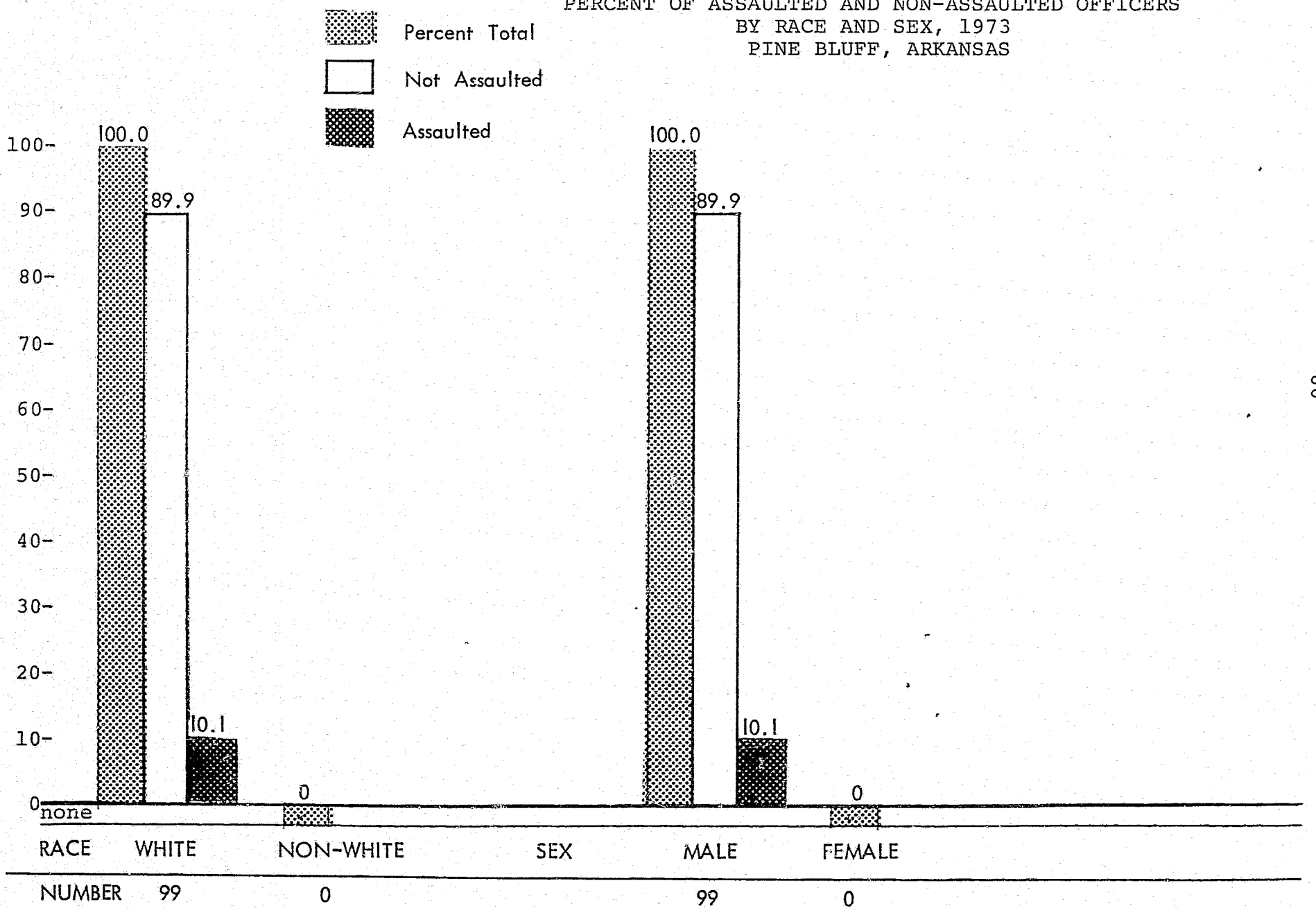





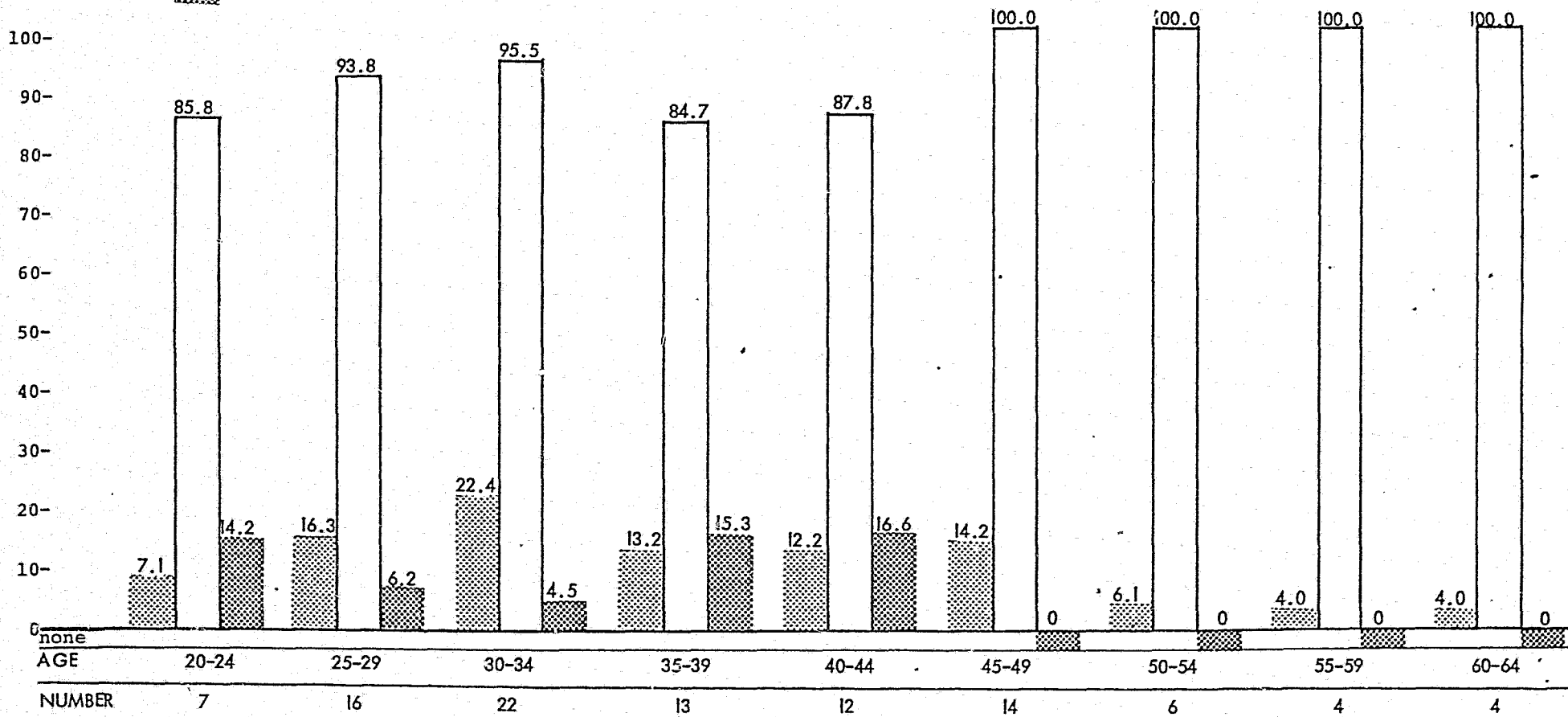
TABLE 19
EDUCATION LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
FOR ABILENE, TEXAS, 1973

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade	5			5.1
Completed Some Highschool	15	1	6.6	15.3
Graduated From Highschool	44	2	4.5	44.9
Completed Some College	25	3	12.0	25.5
Graduated From College	9	1	11.1	9.2
Completed Some Post Graduate				
TOTAL	98	7	7.1	100.0

FIGURE 50

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY AGE GROUP, 1973
ABILENE, TEXAS

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted






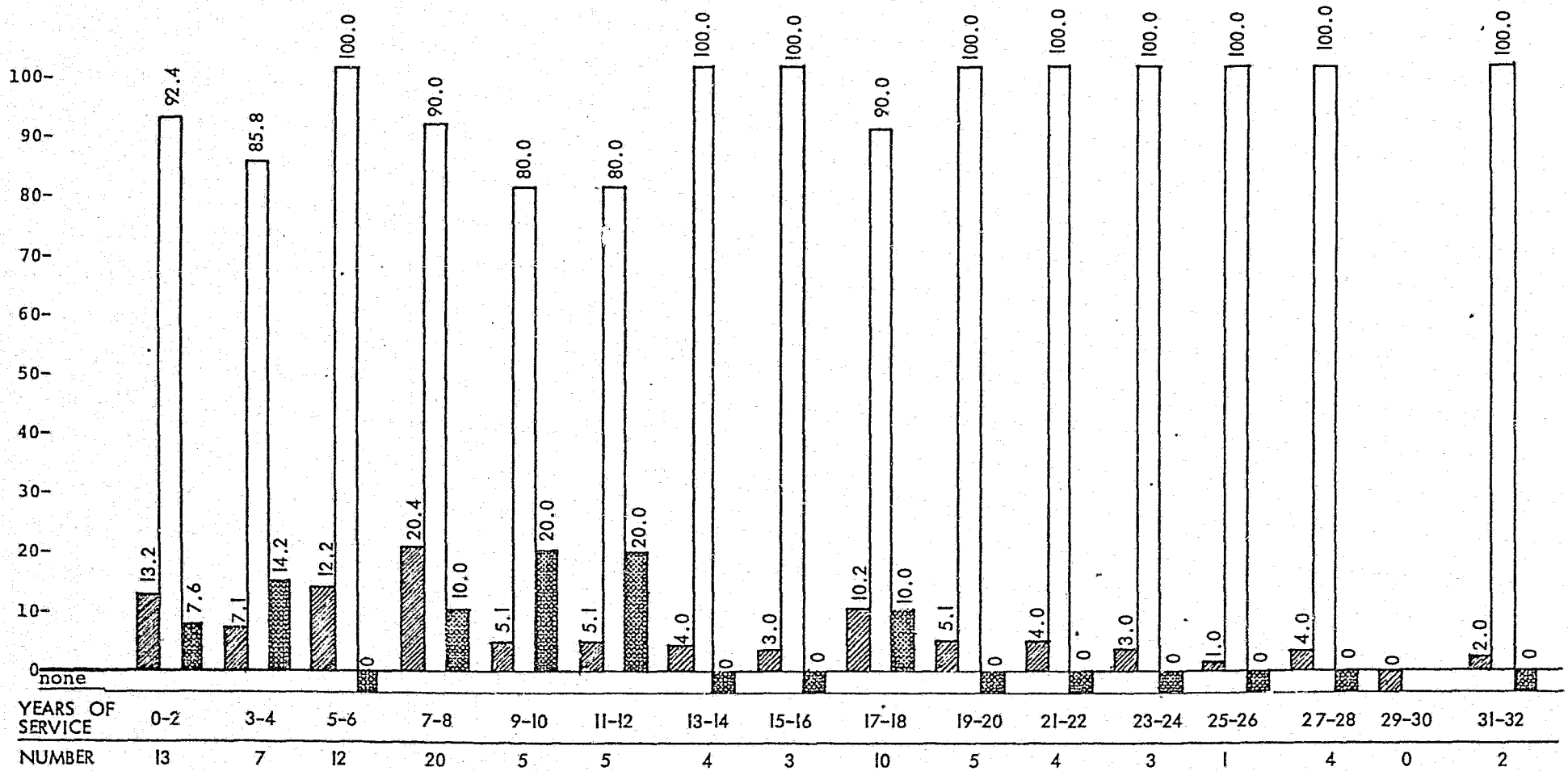
 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

FIGURE 51
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 1973
 ABILENE, TEXAS






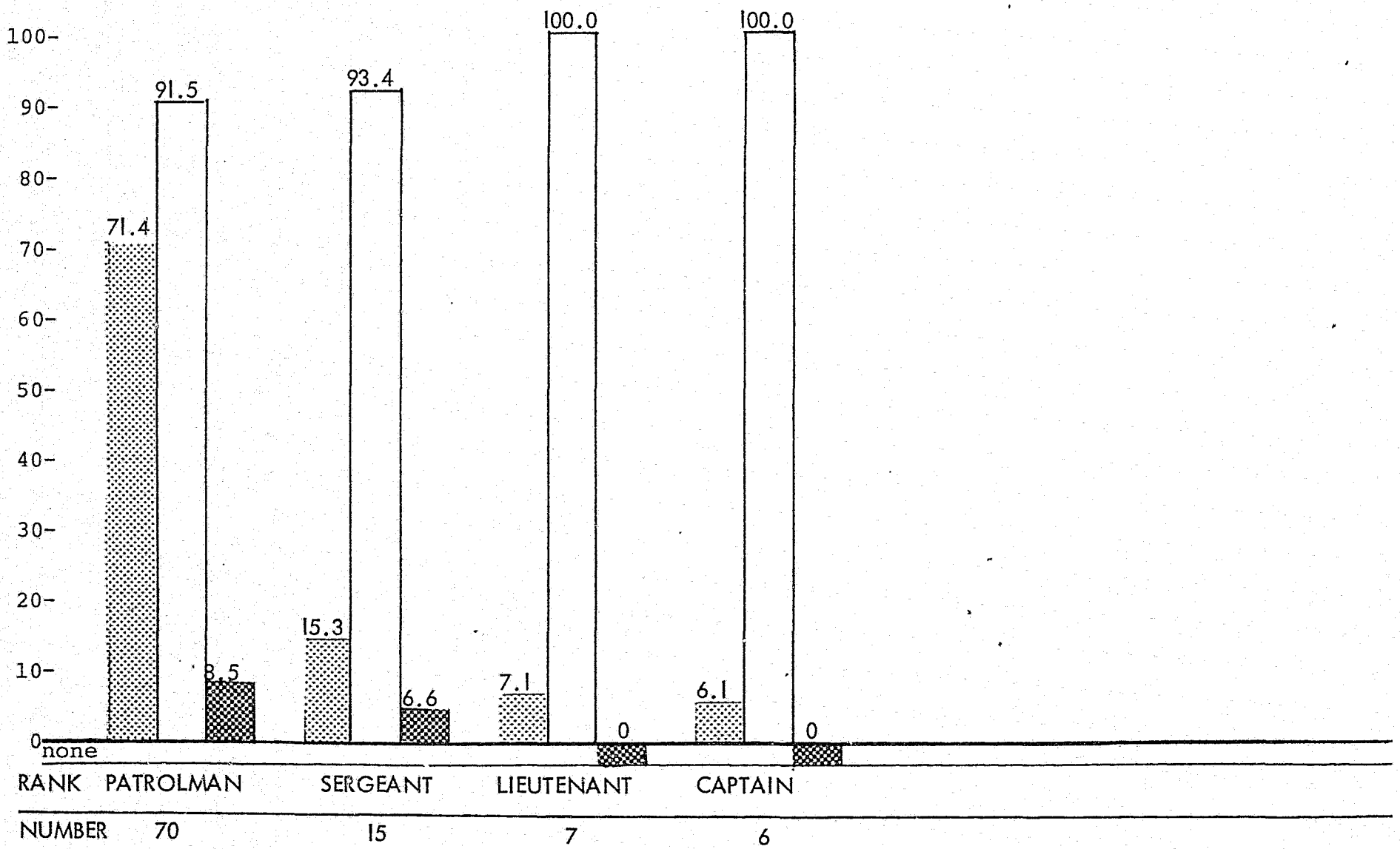
 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

FIGURE 52
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY RANK, 1973
 ABILENE, TEXAS



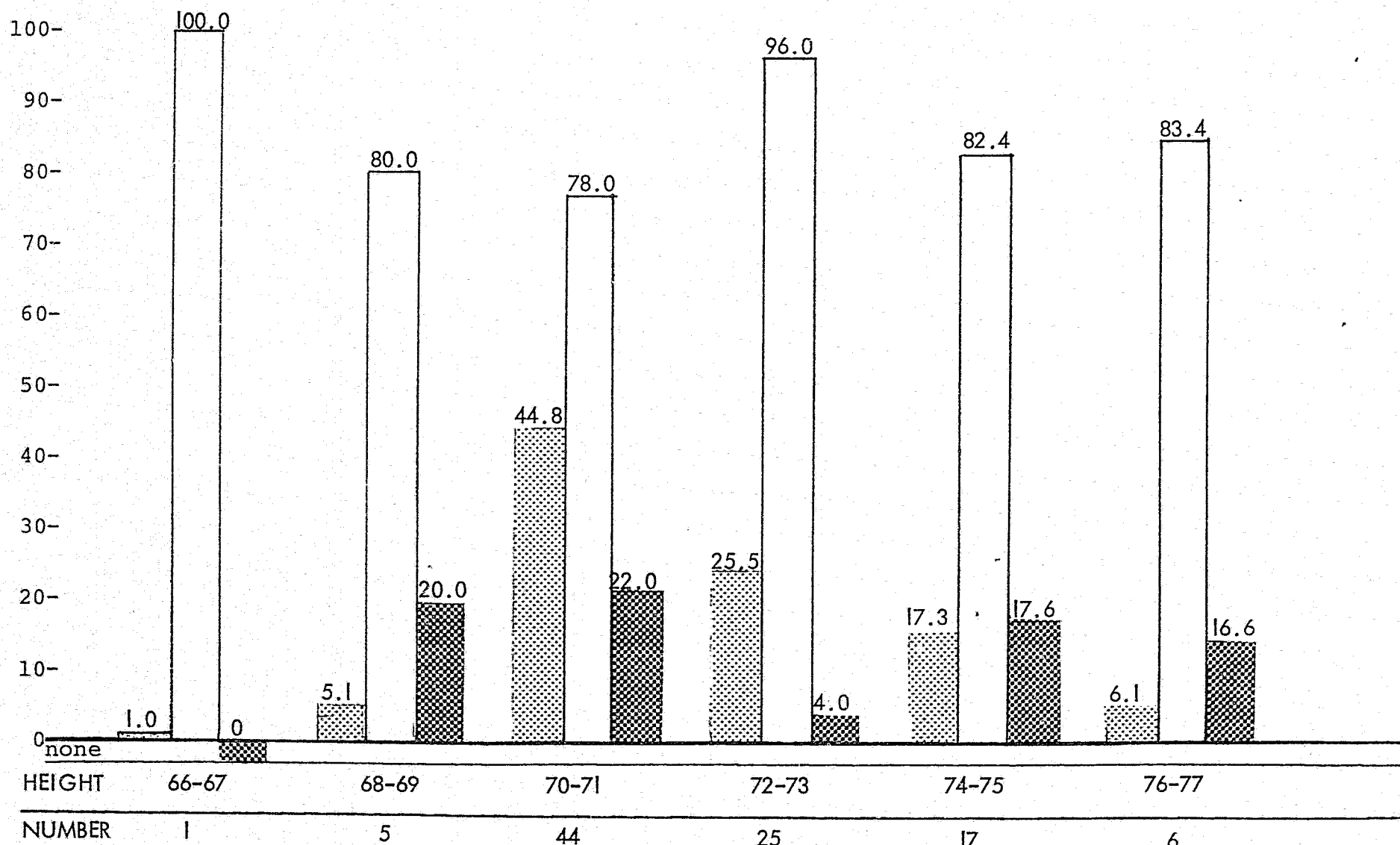
Percent Total

Not Assaulted

Assaulted

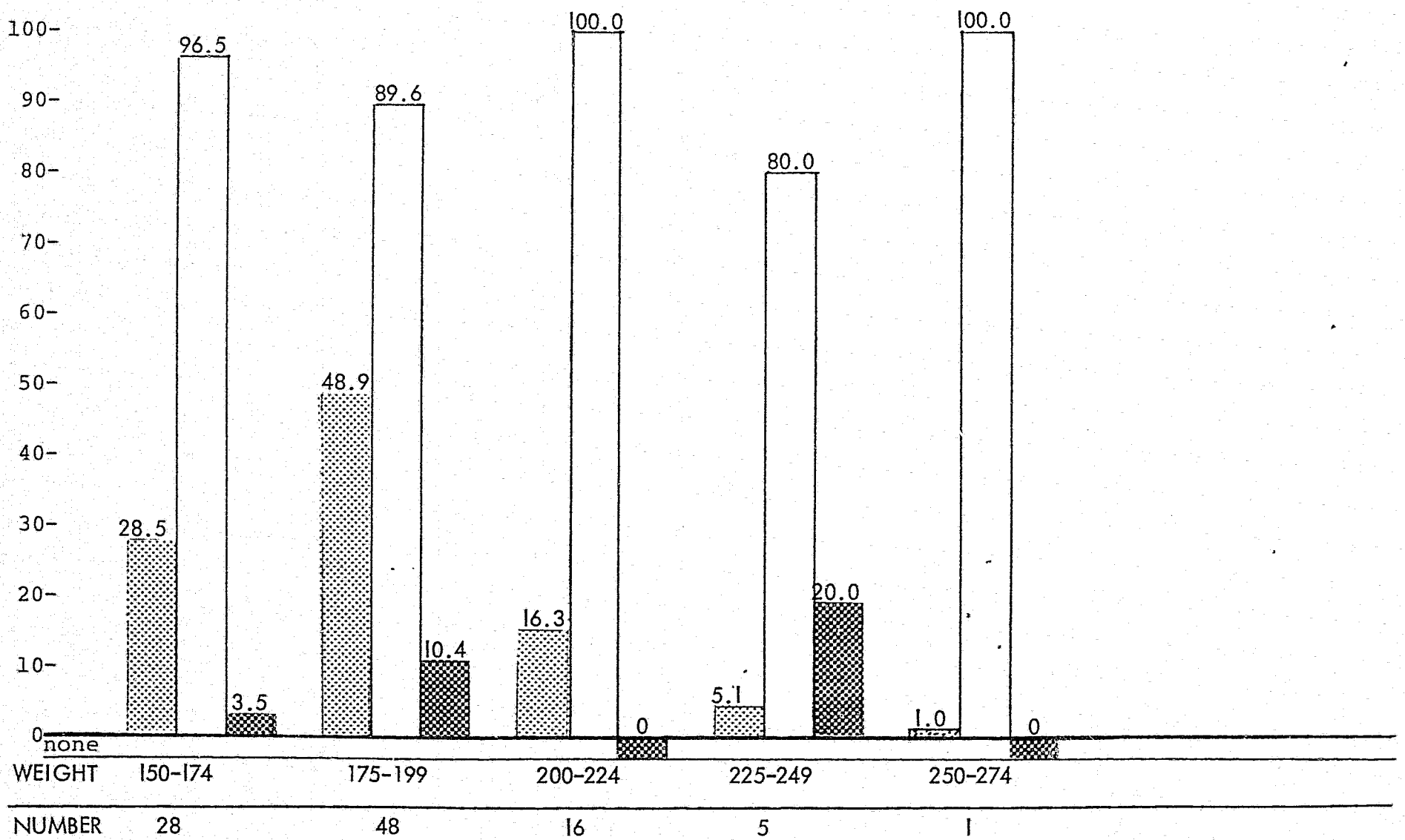
FIGURE 53

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
ABILENE, TEXAS



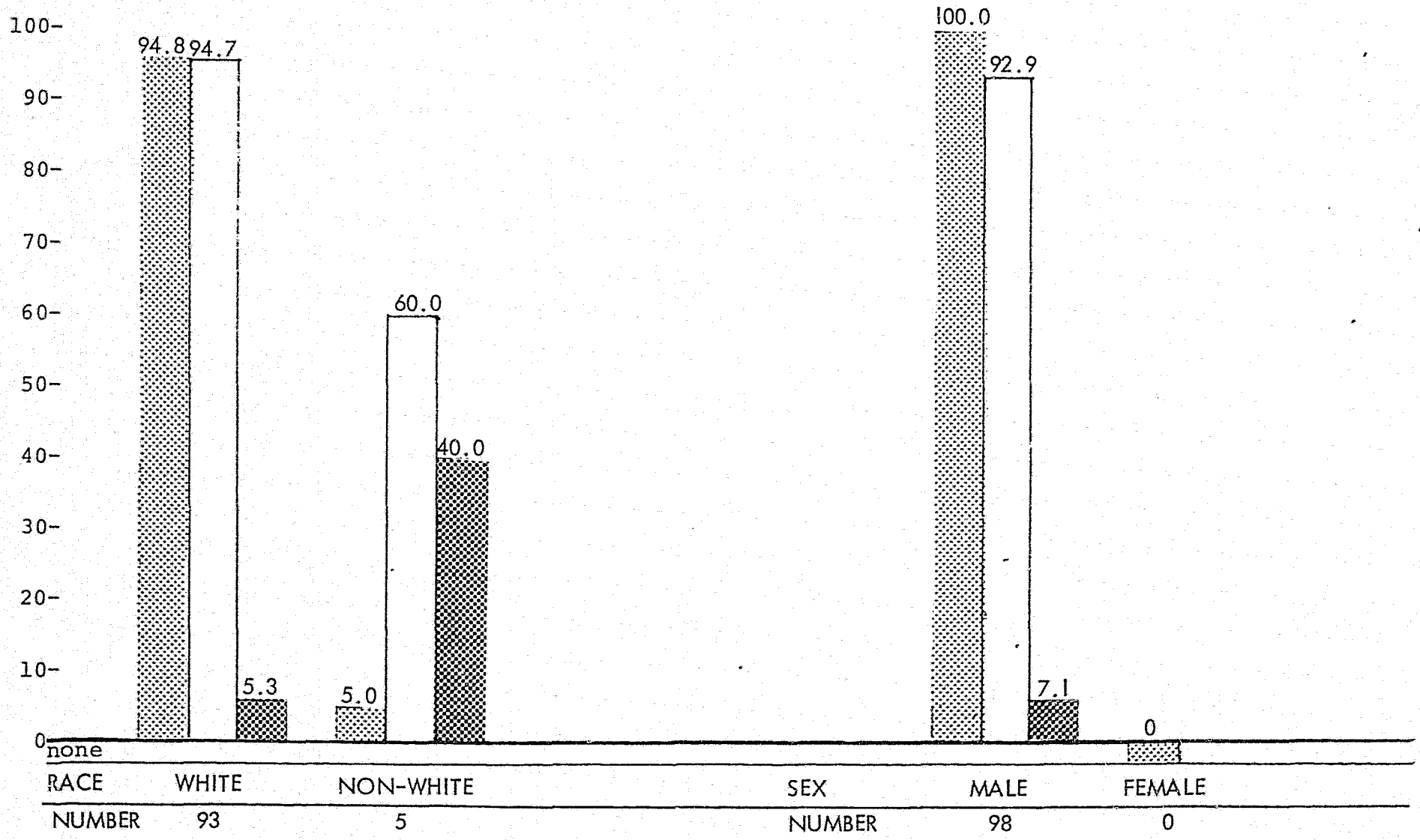
[Dotted Pattern] Percent Total
 [White Box] Not Assaulted
 [Cross-hatched Pattern] Assaulted

FIGURE 54
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY WEIGHT, 1973
 ABILENE, TEXAS



[Dotted Pattern] Percent Total
 [White Box] Not Assaulted
 [Cross-hatched Box] Assaulted

FIGURE 55
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
 ABILENE, TEXAS



Galveston, Texas

Galveston, a gulf coast city of 61,800 in Texas, maintains a police department of 94 sworn officers. Twenty-five officers, or 27 percent of the force, were assaulted in 1973. Twenty-two of the assault victims were patrolmen and three were sergeants. All were males. Four of the assaulted were non-white. Seventeen officers were assaulted once, six twice, and two three times. Distribution of the assaulted and non-assaulted officers of this agency by age and length of service is graphically depicted in figures 56 and 57. Galveston's assault rate for 1973 was slightly lower than the rate for 1972, but the 1972 figure was well above the national average for cities of comparable size for that year (see Table 12). The 1973 police budget was 12.2 percent the total municipal budget, and represented a per capita expenditure of \$20.95 (See Table 13).

Lawton, Oklahoma

Lawton, Oklahoma, with a population of 74,470, is that state's fourth largest city and is situated adjacent to one of the largest military institutions in the United States, Fort Sill Army Base.

Of the 122 officers of the Lawton Police Department from whom personal data were obtained, 20 members (16.4%) of the force were assaulted in 1973. Five of the 15 officers (33.3 percent) in the 20-24 years of age group were included among those assaulted. Officers in their group represented 12.2 percent of the total police force. The remainder of the assaulted officers from Lawton are fairly evenly distributed (see figure 63). The tenure of assaulted officers follows a similar pattern (figure 63).

Figure 64 depicts the distribution by rank for this agency. Two sergeants and one of Lawton's seven police lieutenants were among those assaulted, but the bulk were patrolmen.

Nothing significant is reflected in the distribution by height and weight of the assaulted officers in this agency. However, it should be noted that over half those assaulted were six feet tall and over (figure 65).

All of the 20 assaulted officers were white, six of whom were subjected to more than one assault: three were assaulted twice and three were assaulted three times.

None of the six officers of this agency with college degrees (4.9 percent of the force) were assaulted. Table 21 reflects the level of formal education for the entire department.




Lawton's assault rate for 1973 (16.4 percent) is slightly below the 1972 rate and rates for both years were below the national average by both population group and geographic division. Lawton's police budget is 15.4 percent of the total municipal budget

TABLE 20
EDUCATION LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, 1973

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade	3	--	--	3.2
Completed Some Highschool	13	3	23.0	13.8
Graduated From Highschool	36	9	25.0	38.3
Completed Some College	37	10	27.0	39.4
Graduated From College	3	3	100.0	3.2
Completed Some Post Graduate	2	--	--	2.1
TOTAL	94	25	26.6	100.0

FIGURE 56

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY AGE GROUP, 1973
GALVESTON, TEXAS

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

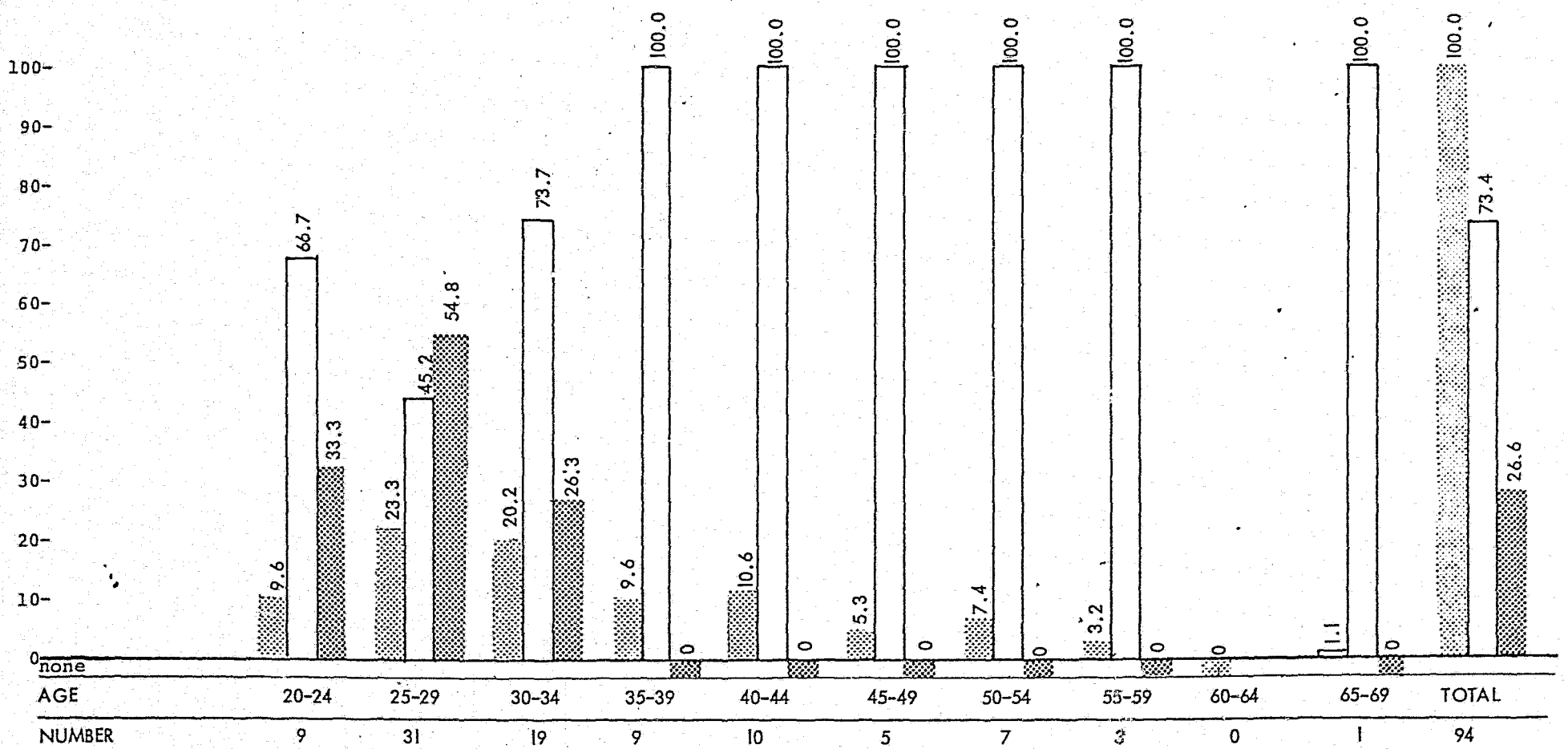





FIGURE 57

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 1973
GALVESTON, TEXAS

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

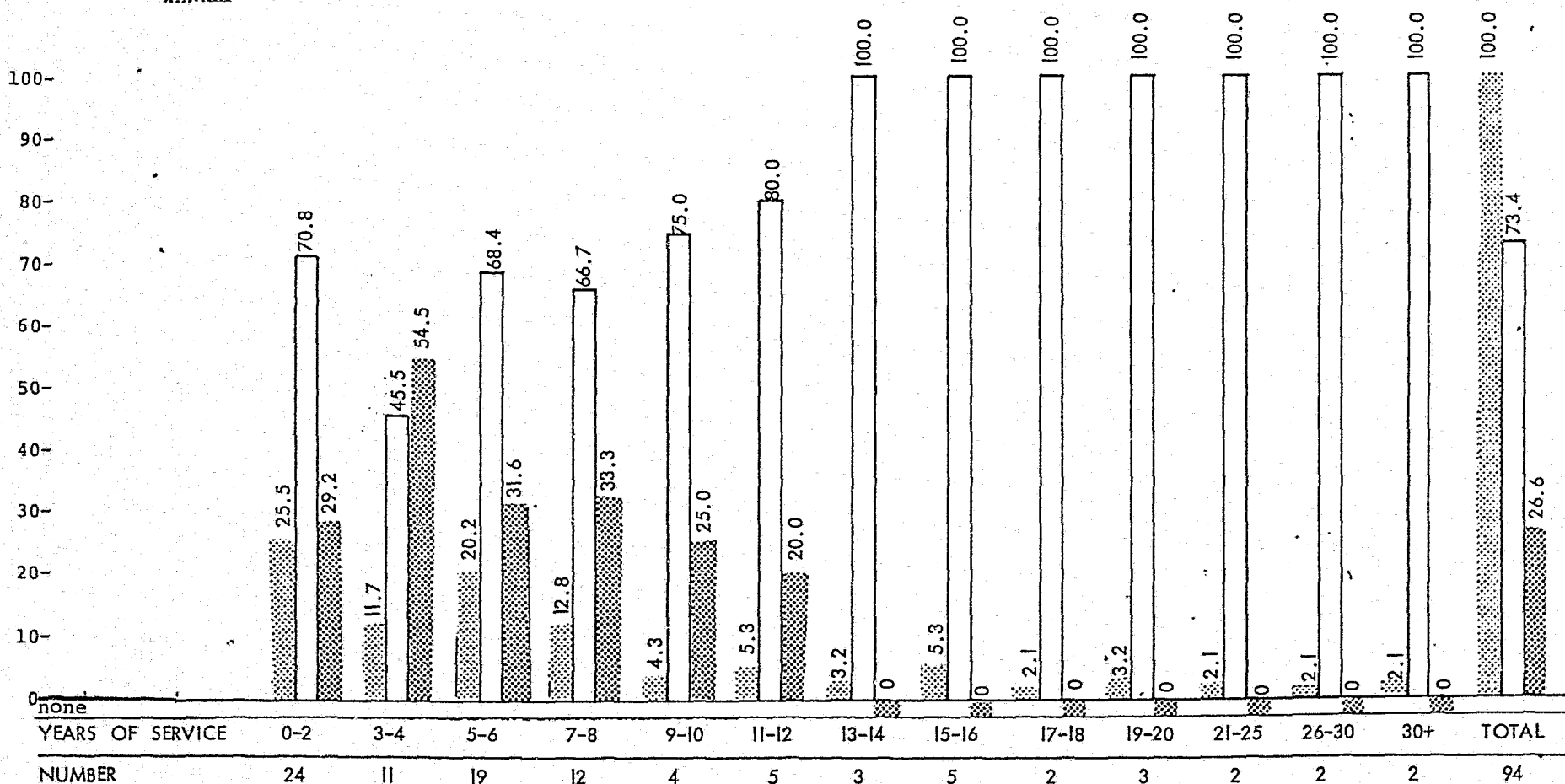





FIGURE 58

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RANK, 1973
GALVESTON, TEXAS

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

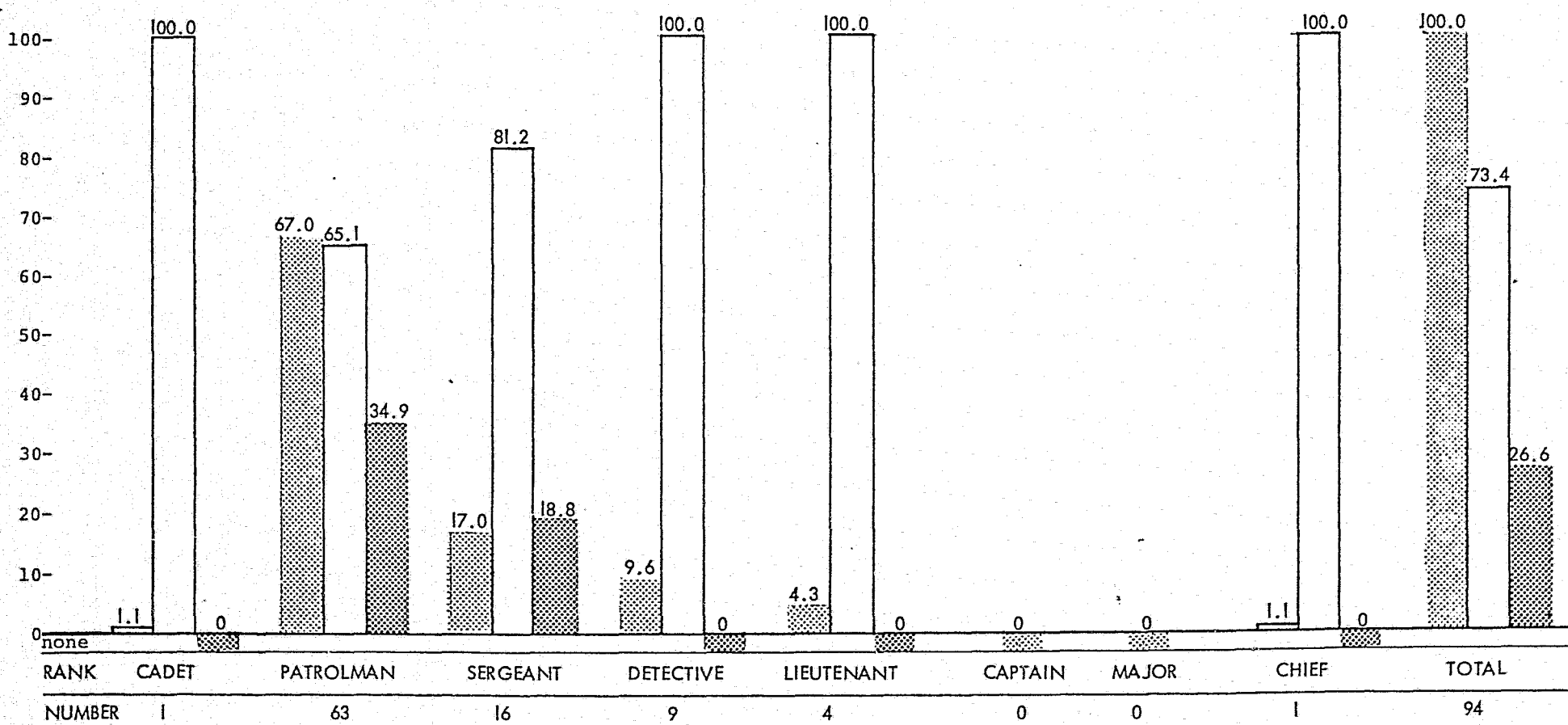


FIGURE 59
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
 GALVESTON, TEXAS

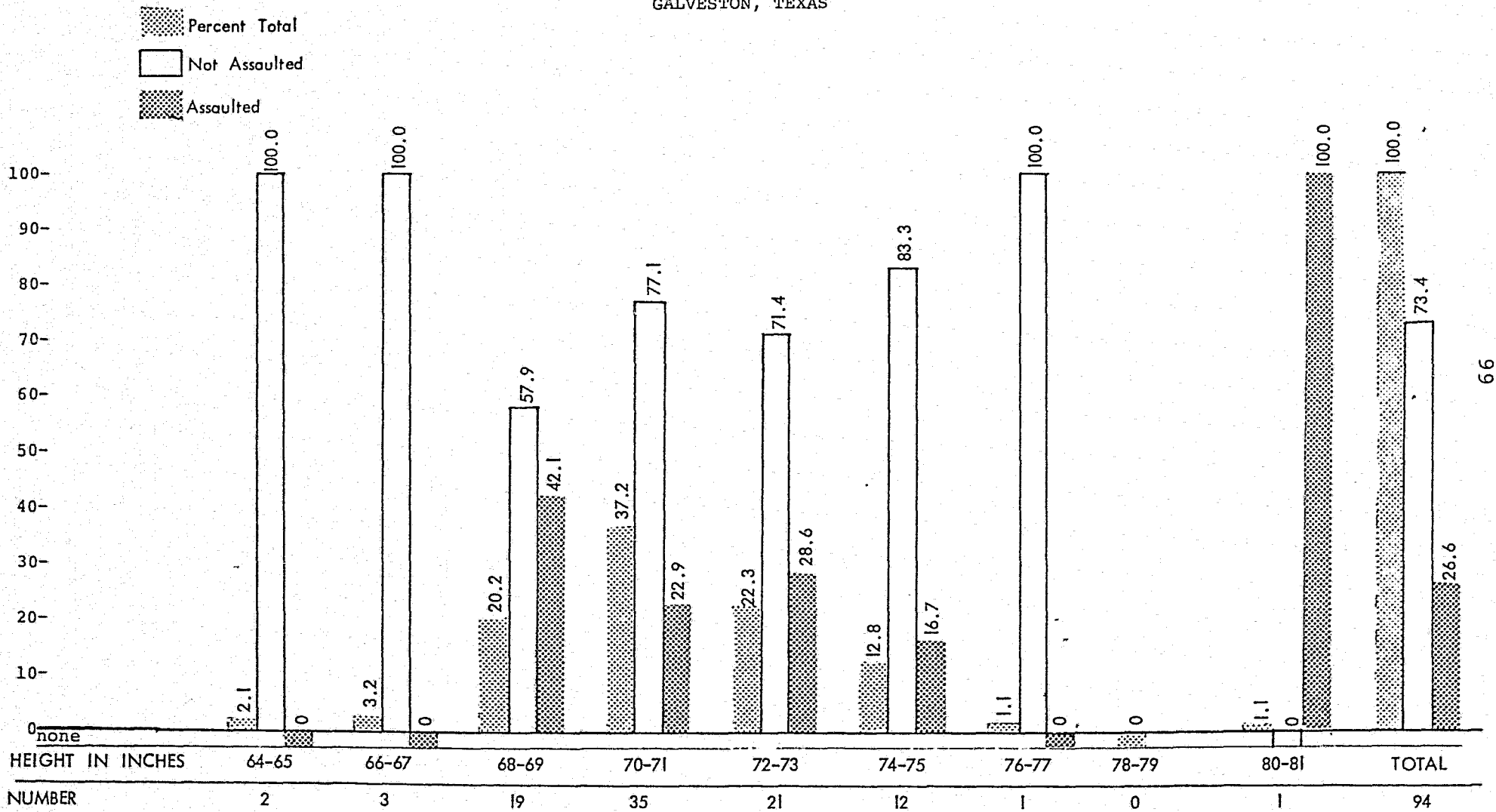


FIGURE 60

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT, 1973
GALVESTON, TEXAS

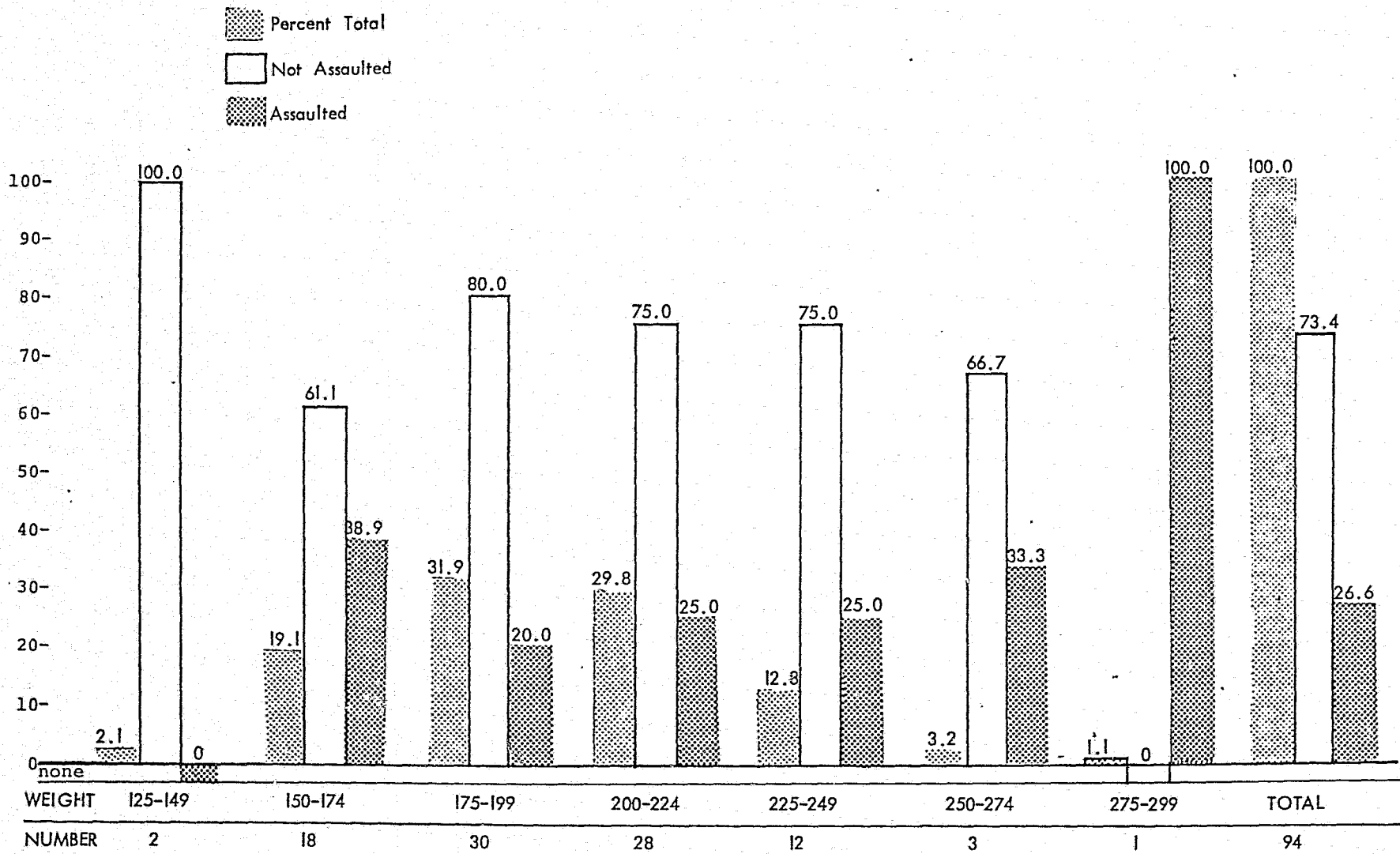


FIGURE 61

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
 GALVESTON, TEXAS

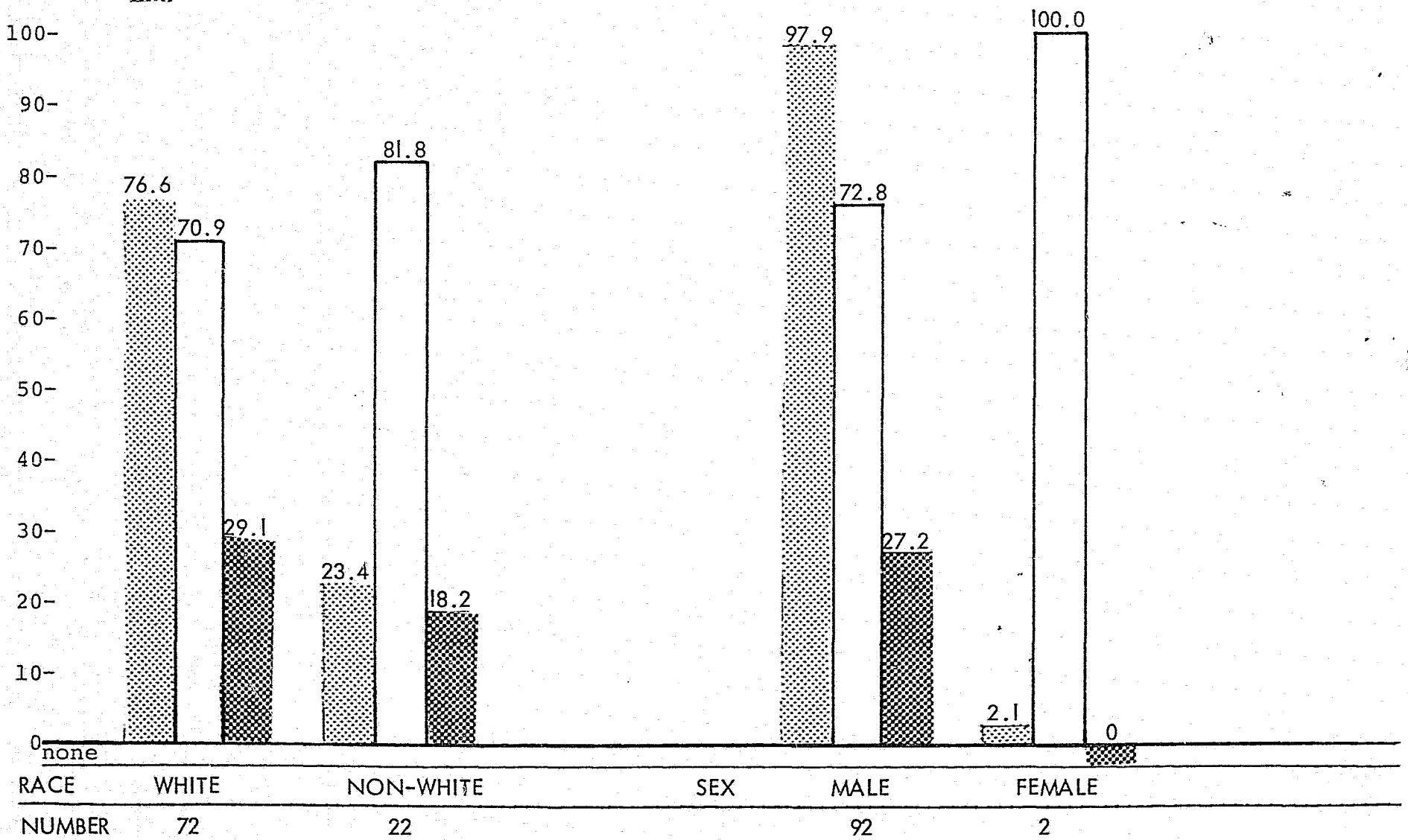


TABLE 21
EDUCATION LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
FOR LAWTON, OKLAHOMA, 1973

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade	1	--	--	
Completed Some Highschool	11	1	9.0	9.0
Graduated From Highschool	72	16	22.2	59.0
Completed Some College	32	3	9.3	26.2
Graduated From College	6	--	--	4.9
Completed Some Post Graduate				
TOTAL	122	20	16.3	98.9

FIGURE 62
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY AGE GROUP, 1973
 LAWTON, OKLAHOMA

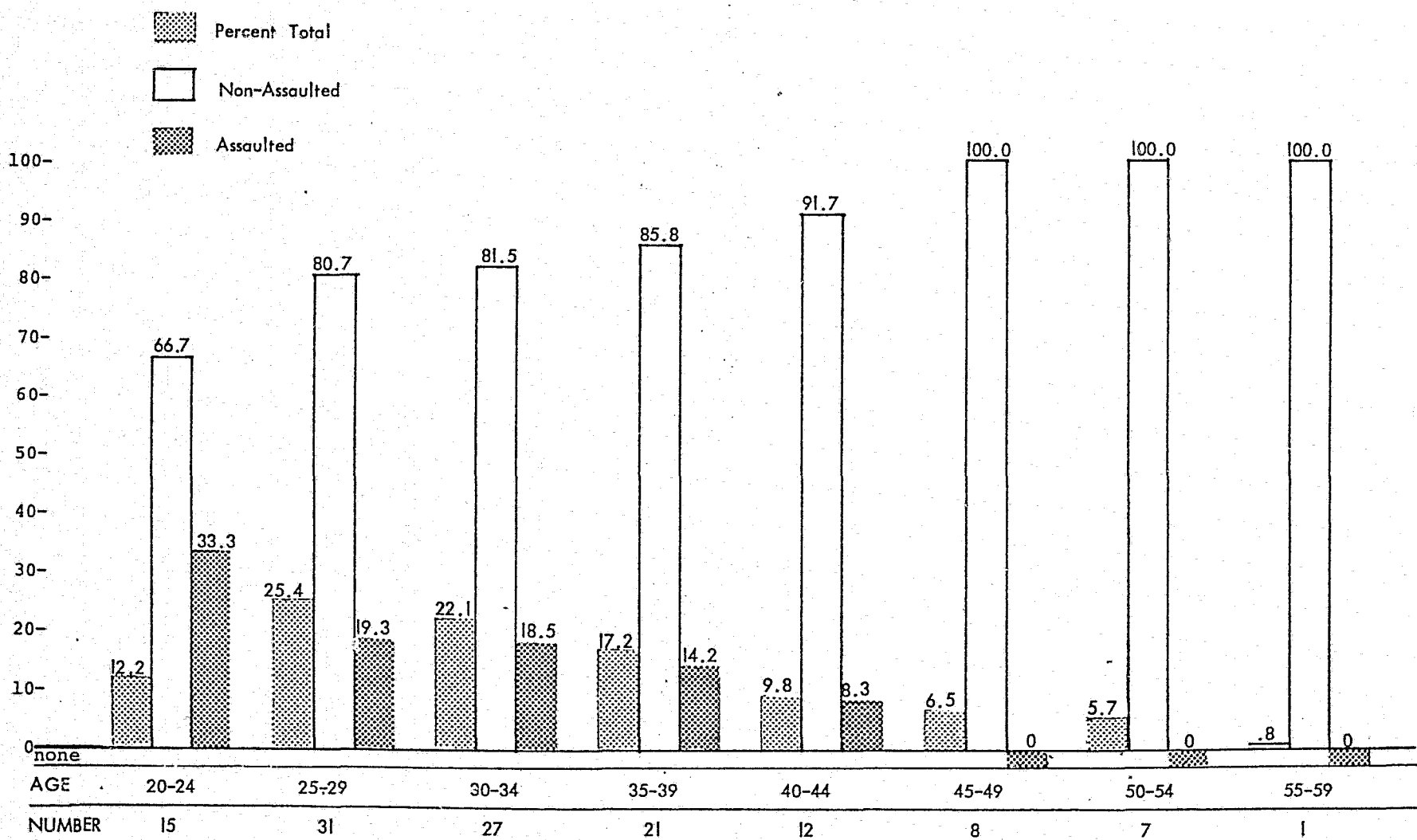





FIGURE 63

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 1973
LAWTON, OKLAHOMA

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

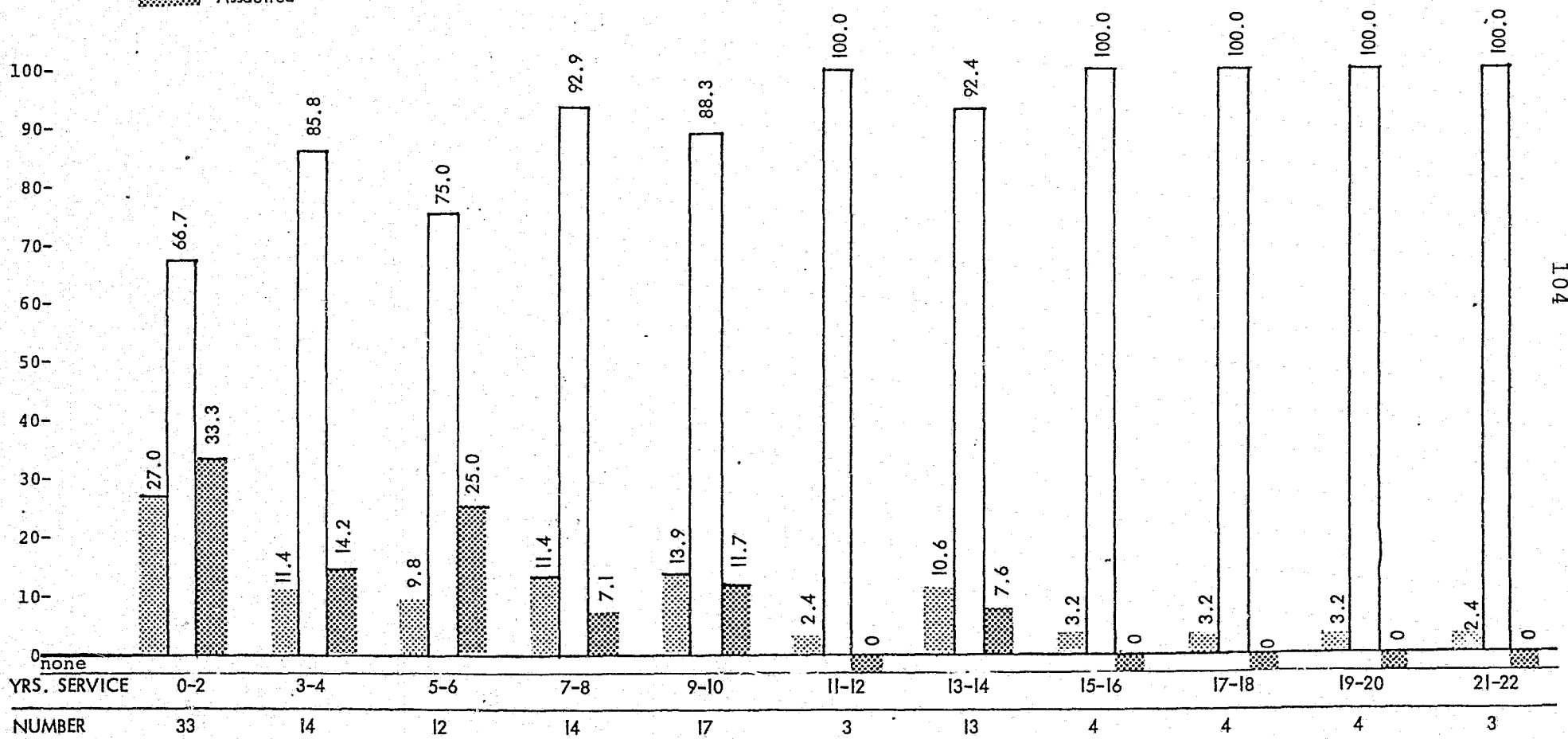


FIGURE 64

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RANK, 1973
LAWTON, OKLAHOMA

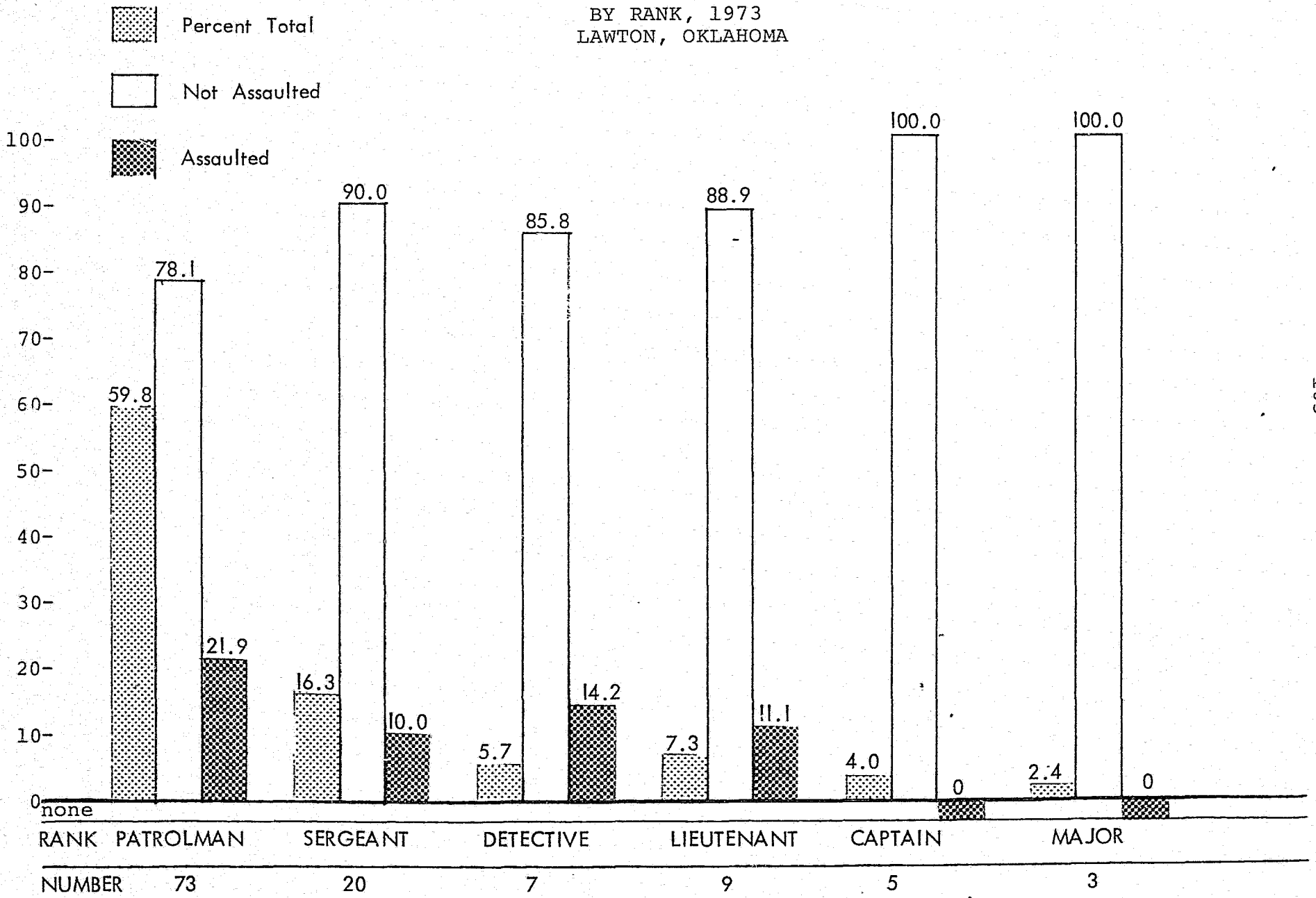


FIGURE 65

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
LAWTON, OKLAHOMA

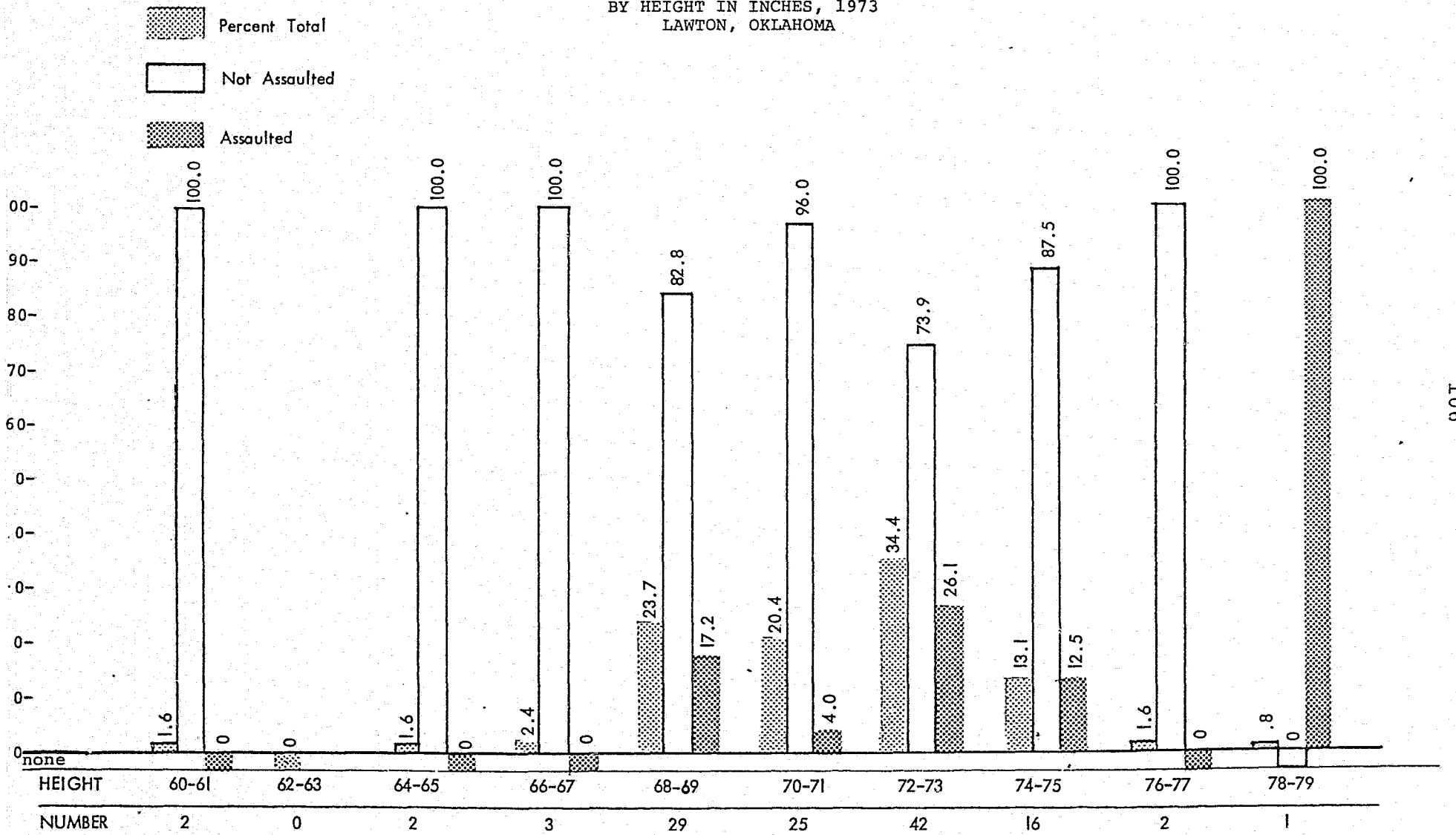





FIGURE 66

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY WEIGHT, 1973
LAWTON, OKLAHOMA

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

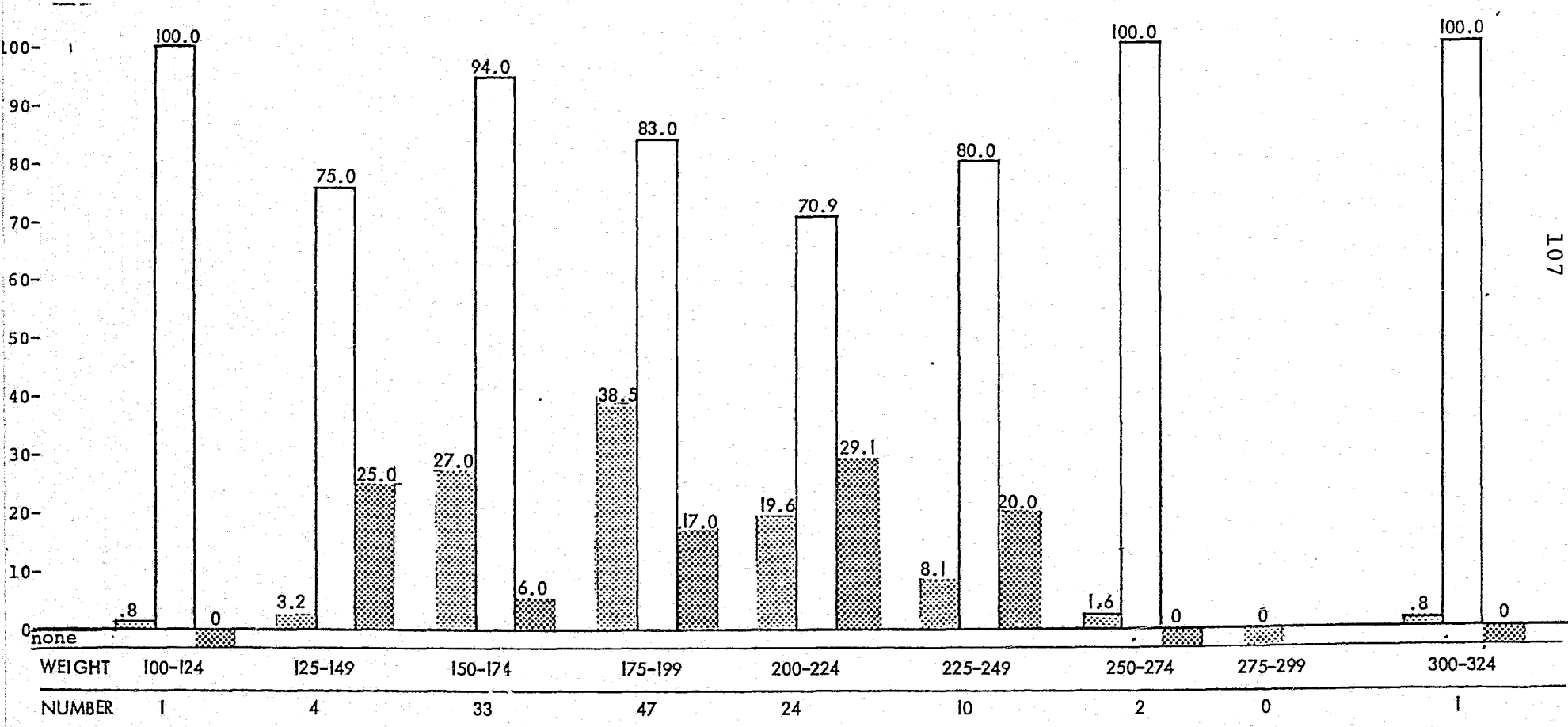
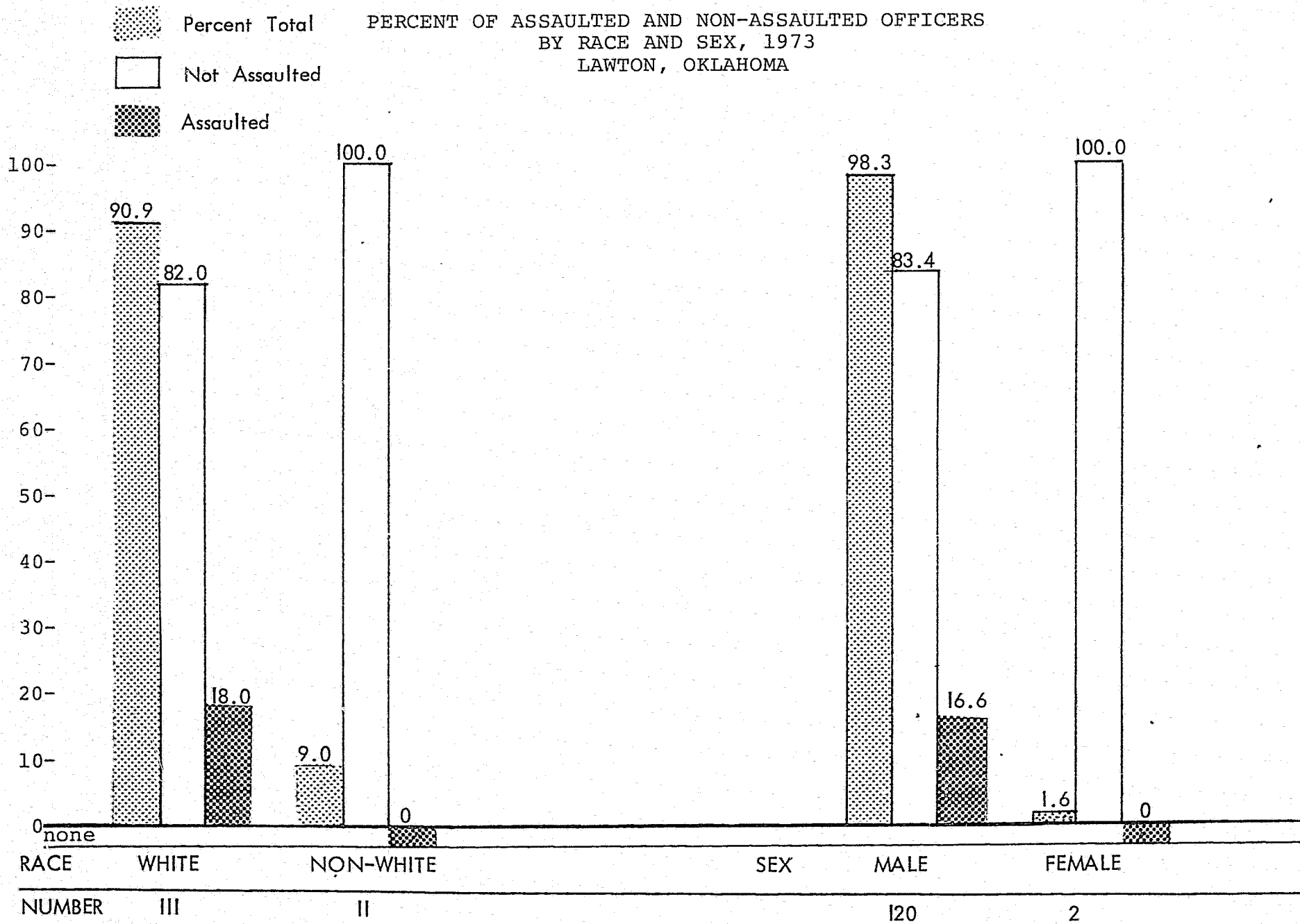


FIGURE 67

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
LAWTON, OKLAHOMA



and represents a per capita expenditure of \$12.77 (See Table 13).

Norman, Oklahoma

Norman, Oklahoma, with a 1970 population of 52,117, is the home of the University of Oklahoma and is situated in central Oklahoma, about 20 miles south of Oklahoma City. Of the 84 officers of the Norman Police Department from whom personal data were obtained, 19 officers, or 22.6 percent, were victims of assaults. As reflected in figures 68 and 69, more than 80 percent of the officers assaulted were between 20 and 29 years of age and 89 percent had four years service or less. None of the officers of this agency had more than 18 years of service. Sixteen of the 19 assaulted officers were patrolmen (figure 70), a reflection of the fact that since patrolmen comprise 63 percent of the total force, they also have the most contact with the public and consequently experience greater exposure to assault situations.

Height and weight data are graphically depicted in figures 71 and 72; there is nothing significant about the distribution of either category. Figure 73 shows that all of the officers assaulted were white.

Table 21 shows a high proportion of college-trained officers among those assaulted, which is not surprising since they are also among the youngest members of the department. One out of five members of the Norman Police Department had four or more years of college in 1973 and all four of the officers with some post graduate college training were among those assaulted. There is a requirement, implemented in 1973, that candidates for employment with the Norman Police Department must have completed a minimum of one year of college or university education.

The assault rate for this agency increased substantially over the period 1972-1973 (see Table 12). The 1973 ratio of 23.6 percent places Norman among the top three agencies of those examined in terms of assault rates. (Amarillo and Galveston, Texas are the other two with 26.0 percent and 26.6 percent, respectively, for 1973). The 1973 police budget for Norman was 17.8 percent of the total municipal budget, representing a per capita expenditure of \$18.10 (See Table 13).

Amarillo, Texas

Amarillo, a city of about 127,000, is situated in the Texas panhandle and is one of the largest cities in northern Texas. Data Inventories were completed on 165 sworn members of the department, 36 of whom (21.8 percent of the total force) were assaulted in 1973. Officers in the age group 25-29 (59 in number) comprised 35.7 percent of the total force and 40.6 percent of these were among those assaulted (figure 74). About one-fourth of the department has between six months and two years of service and officers in this category comprised the bulk of those assaulted (figure 75).

TABLE 22
EDUCATION LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
FOR NORMAN, OKLAHOMA, 1973

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade				
Completed Some Highschool				
Graduated From Highschool	14	4	28.5	16.6
Completed Some College	54	8	14.8	64.3
Graduated From College	12	3	25.0	14.3
Completed Some Post Graduate	4	4	100.0	4.8
TOTAL	84	19	22.6	100.0

FIGURE 68

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY AGE GROUP, 1973
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

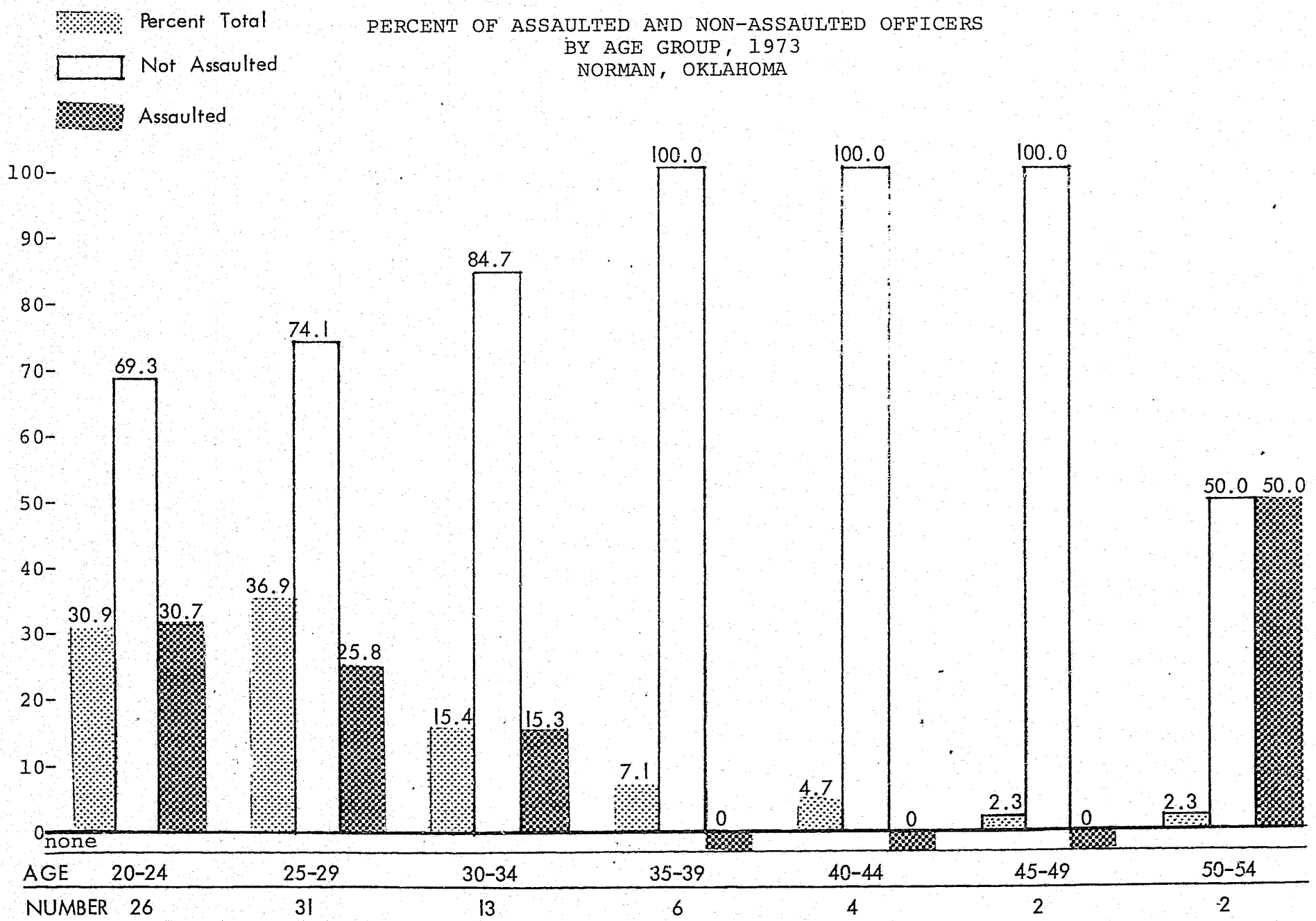





FIGURE 69

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 1973
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

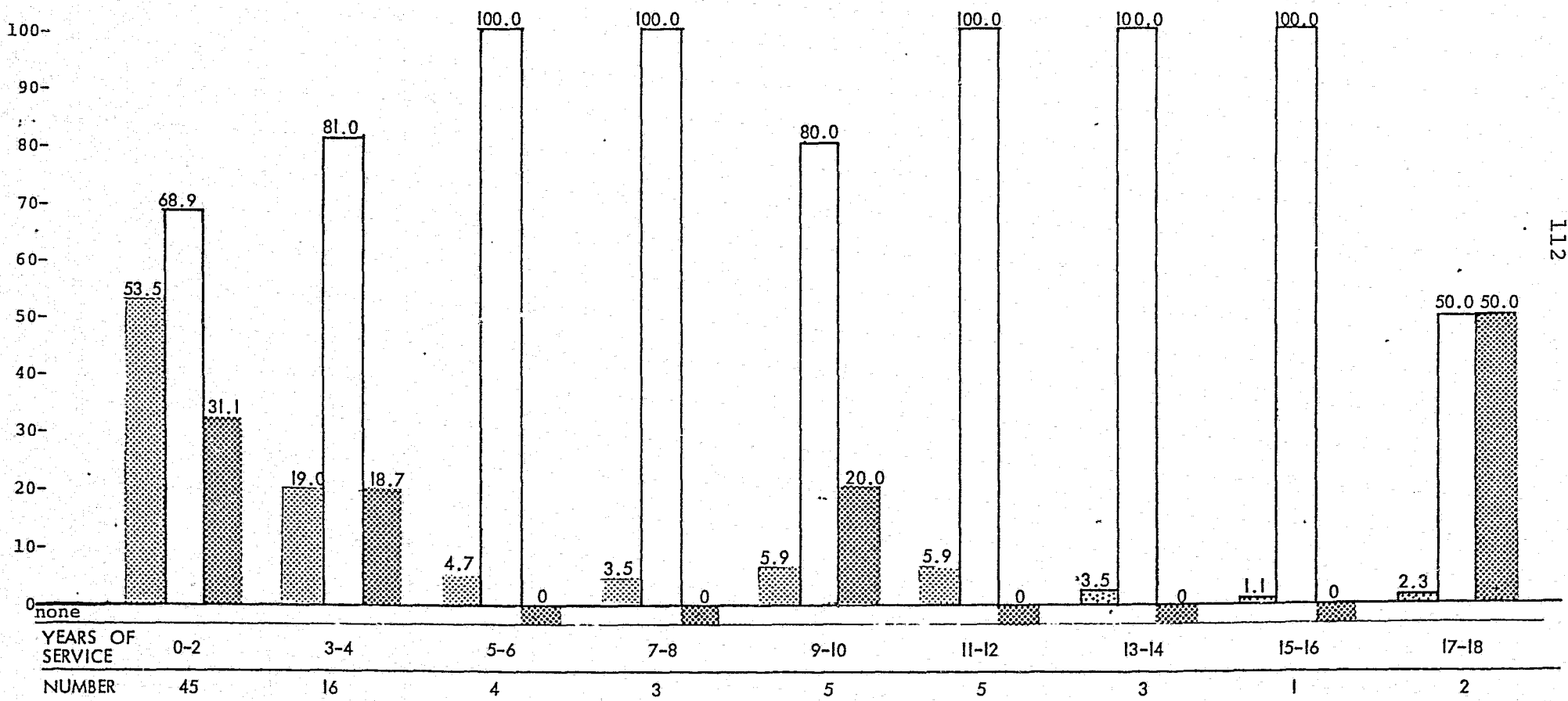


FIGURE 70

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RANK, 1973
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

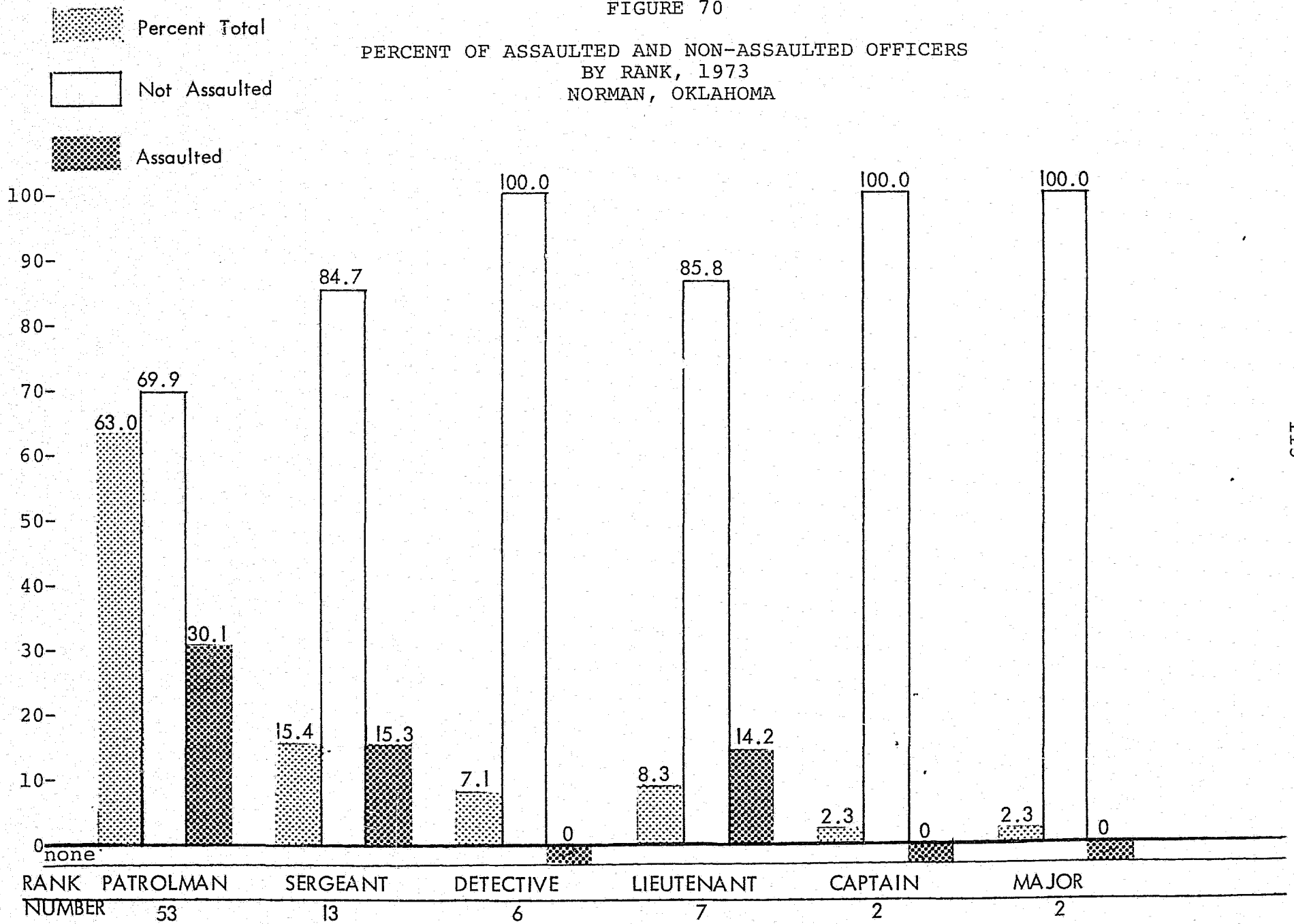




FIGURE 71

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

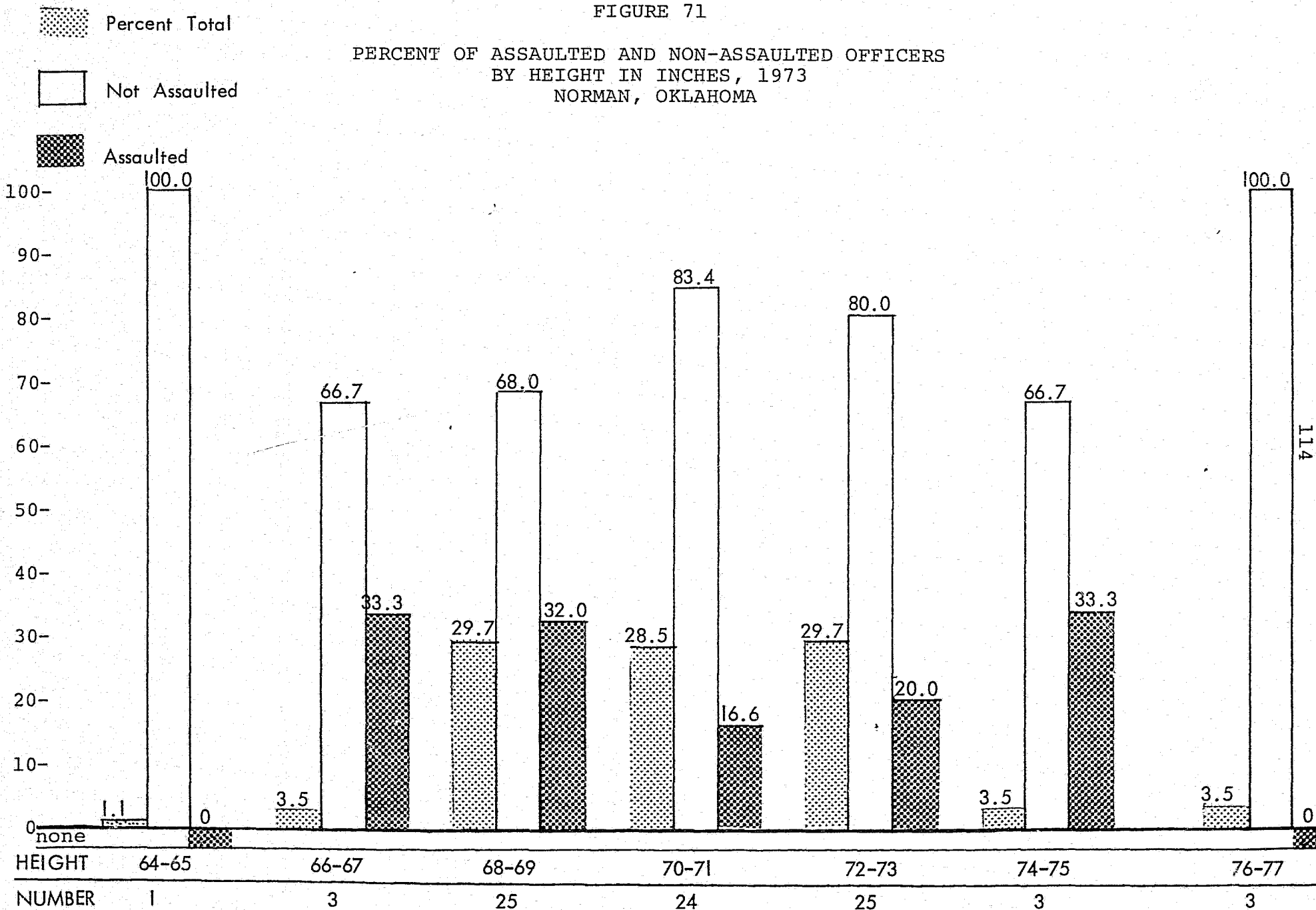



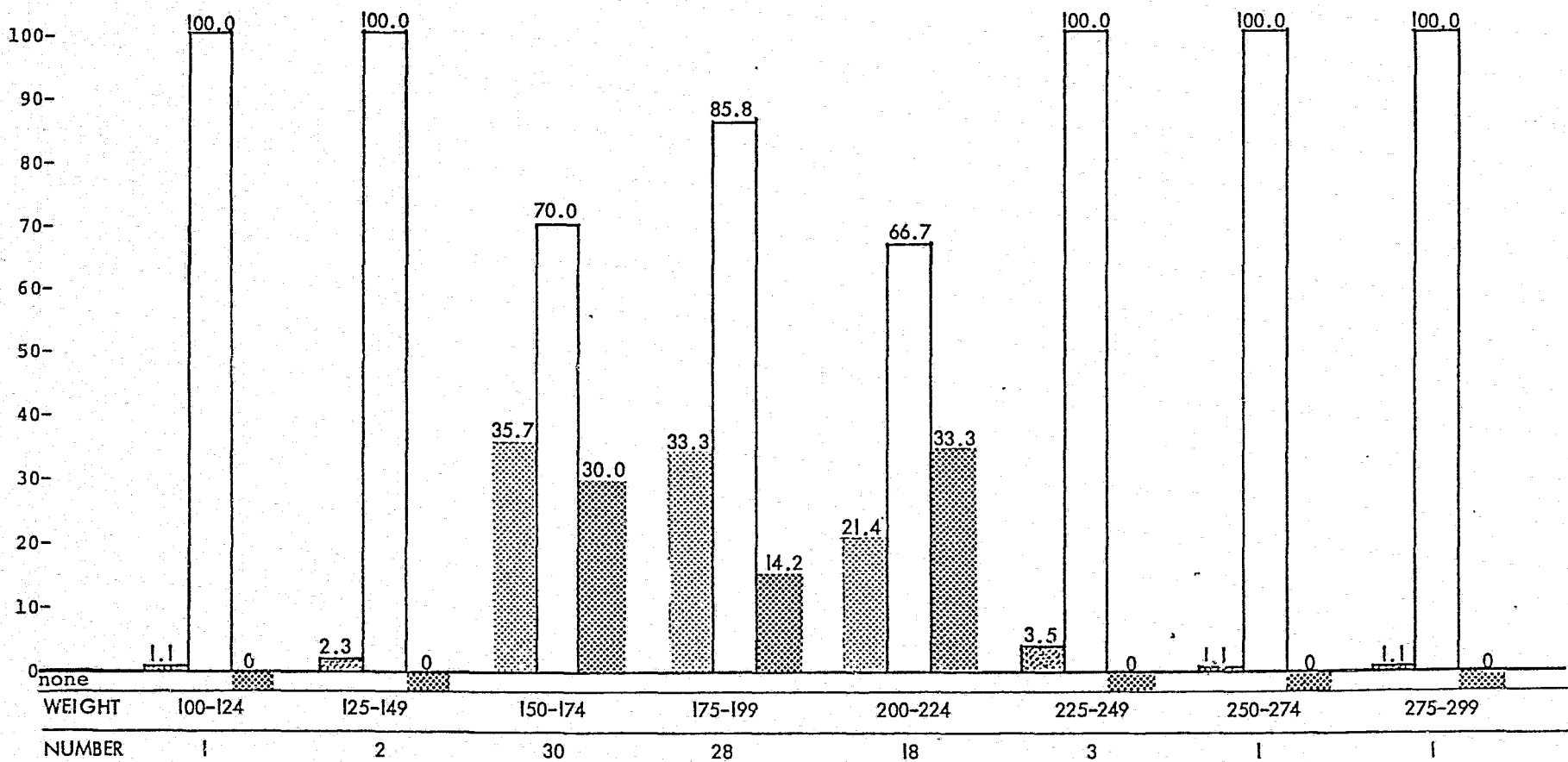


FIGURE 72

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY WEIGHT, 1973
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted



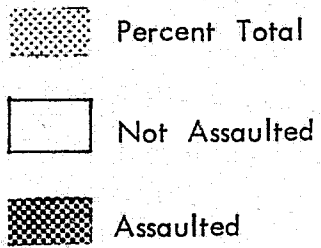


FIGURE 73

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

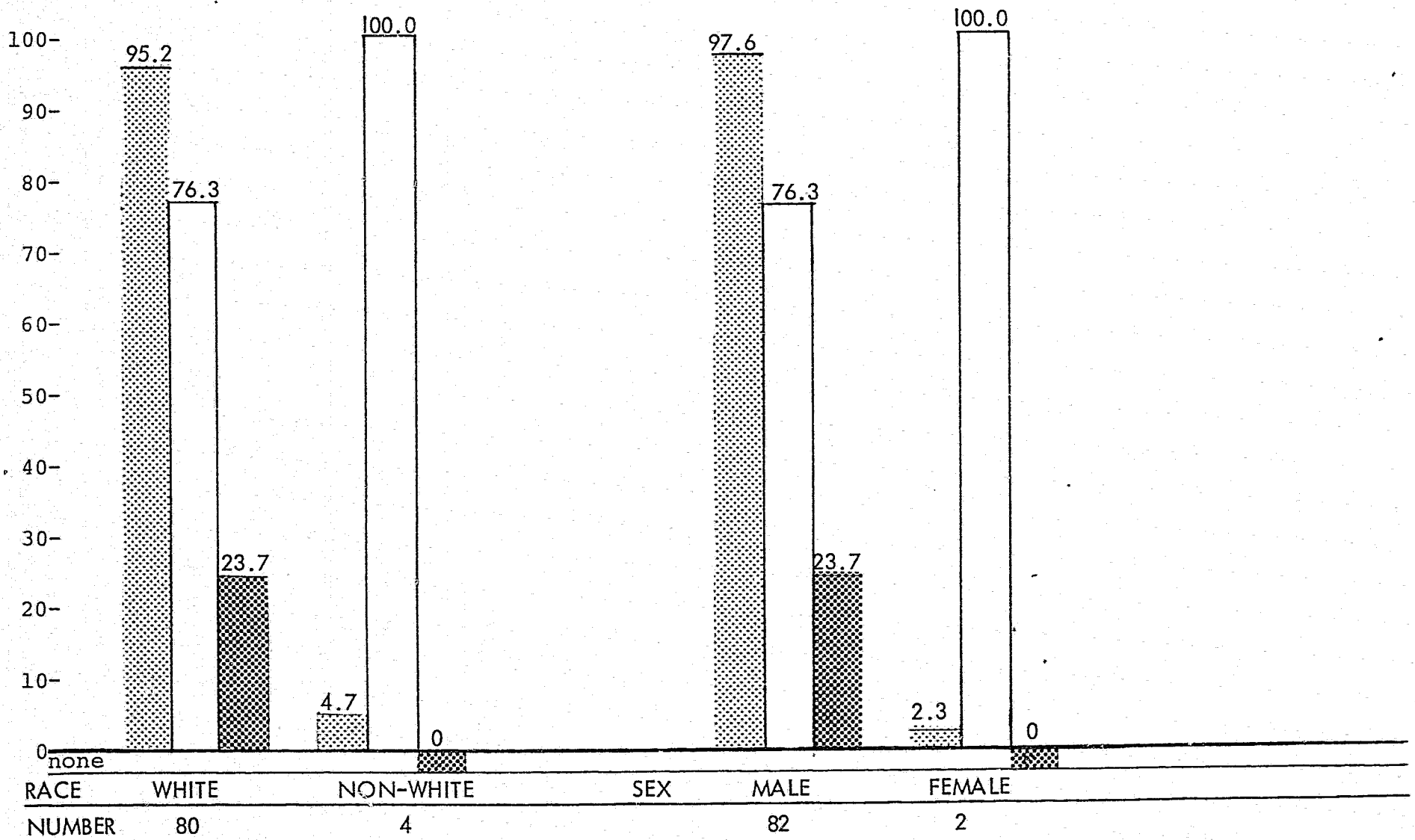


FIGURE 74

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY AGE GROUP, 1973
AMARILLO, TEXAS

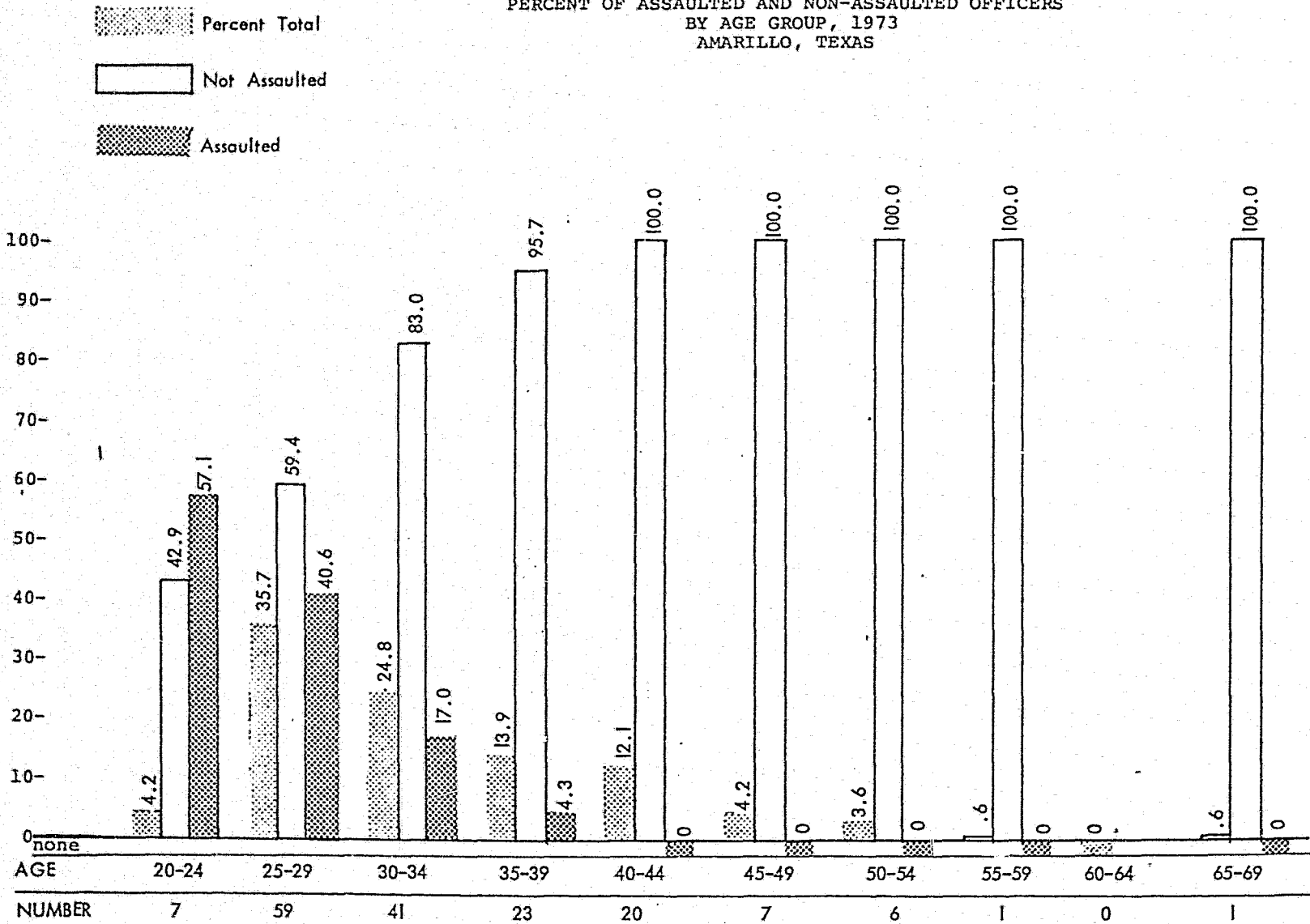



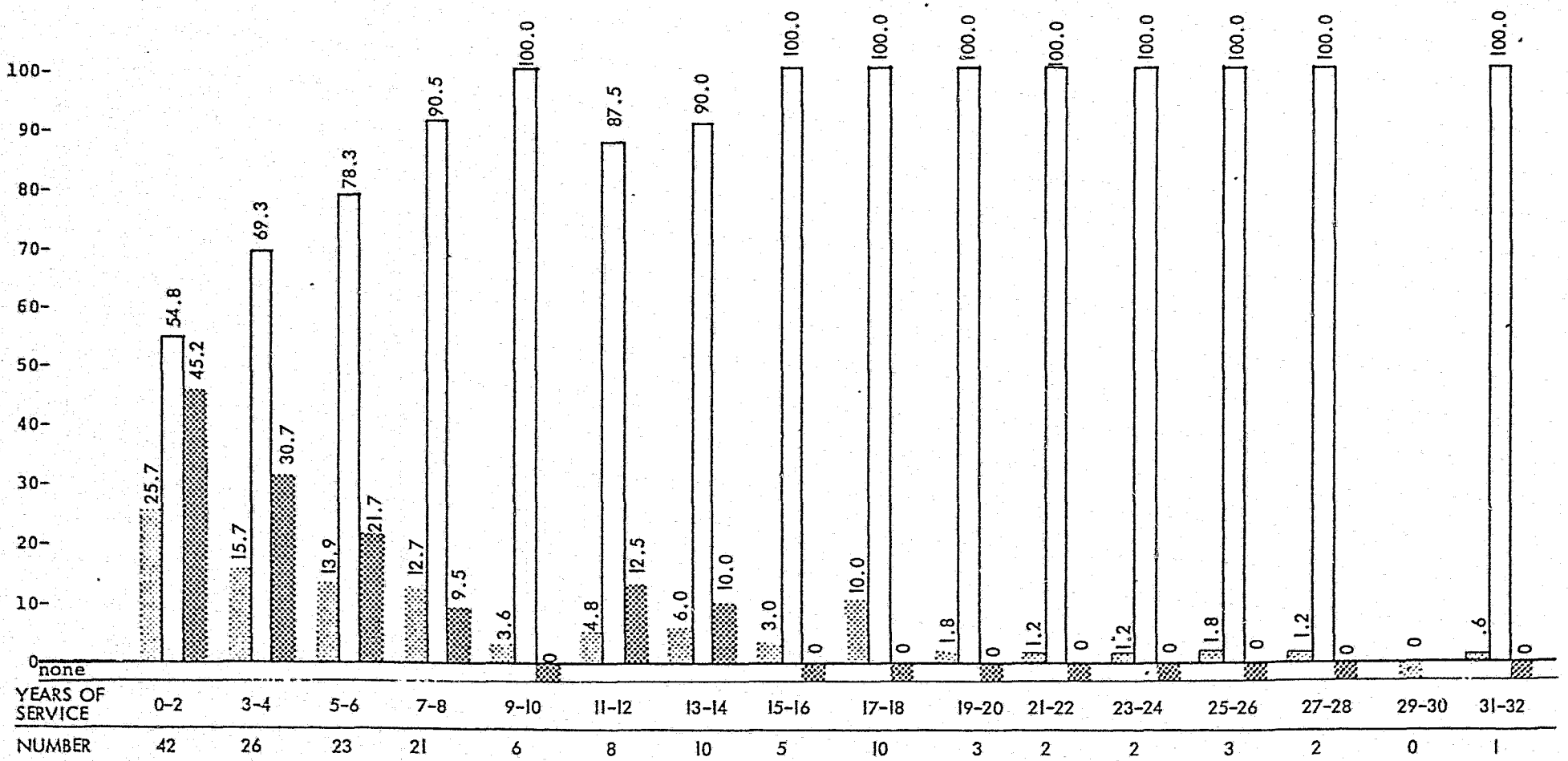


FIGURE 75

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 1973
AMARILLO, TEXAS

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted



Rank distribution of assaulted officers for Amarillo parallels the general trend for all the agencies examined. Patrolmen make up 64.2 percent of the total and 30.1 percent were assaulted (Figure 76). In other words, 88.8 percent of the total number assaulted were patrolmen. One lieutenant was included among the assaulted officers in this department.

Height and weight data for Amarillo are reflected in figures 77 and 78. Officers five feet six and five feet seven inches in height make up 4.2 percent of the total force and 57.1 percent of these were assaulted--at first glance an impressive figure. Only seven officers are in this group, however, and the distribution of the remainder of the assaulted officers by height fails to reflect any particular significance. The same holds true for the distribution by weight.

Only one of this agency's five non-white officers (3.0 percent of the total force) was assaulted, (figure 79). Of the 36 officers assaulted, 31 were assaulted once, three were assaulted twice, one four times and one seven times.

About one-third of the Amarillo police officers with less than a high school education were assaulted, but this group comprises only 1.8 percent of the total force. Two of the five college graduates were also assaulted (See Table 23).

Amarillo ranks among the top three agencies in high assault rates, with a 1973 rate of 26.0 percent. This figure represents a decrease over their 1972 figure of 33.7 percent, however. Still, this agency ranks somewhat higher than other cities of similar population as reflected in the "National Average" columns of Table 12.

The police budget of 8.7 percent of the total municipal budget is one of the lowest of those agencies included in this study and represents a per capita expenditure of \$16.71 (Table 13).

Austin, Texas

Austin is the capitol city of Texas and had a population in 1970 of 251,808. Of the 422 officers of the Austin Police Department from whom personal information was obtained, 41 officers, or 9.7 percent of the total force, were assaulted during 1973. Figures 80 and 81 depict distribution of assaulted officers by age group and years of service and reflect that 78 percent were 29 years of age and under, and 75 percent had four or less years of service. Over 30 percent of the personnel in this agency had less than three years of service and the greatest single group of assaulted officers fell into this category, suggesting a relationship between assaults and short tenure. Similarly, the greater number of assaulted officers fall into the age group 29 and below. There were 16 officers in this department who had more than 30 years of service, none of whom were assaulted.

TABLE 23
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
FOR AMARILLO, TEXAS, 1973

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade				
Completed Some Highschool	3	1	33.3	1.8
Graduated From Highschool	97	19	19.5	58.7
Completed Some College	60	14	23.3	36.3
Graduated From College	5	2	40.0	3.0
Completed Some Post Graduate				
TOTAL	165	36	21.8	99.8

FIGURE 76

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RANK, 1973
AMARILLO, TEXAS

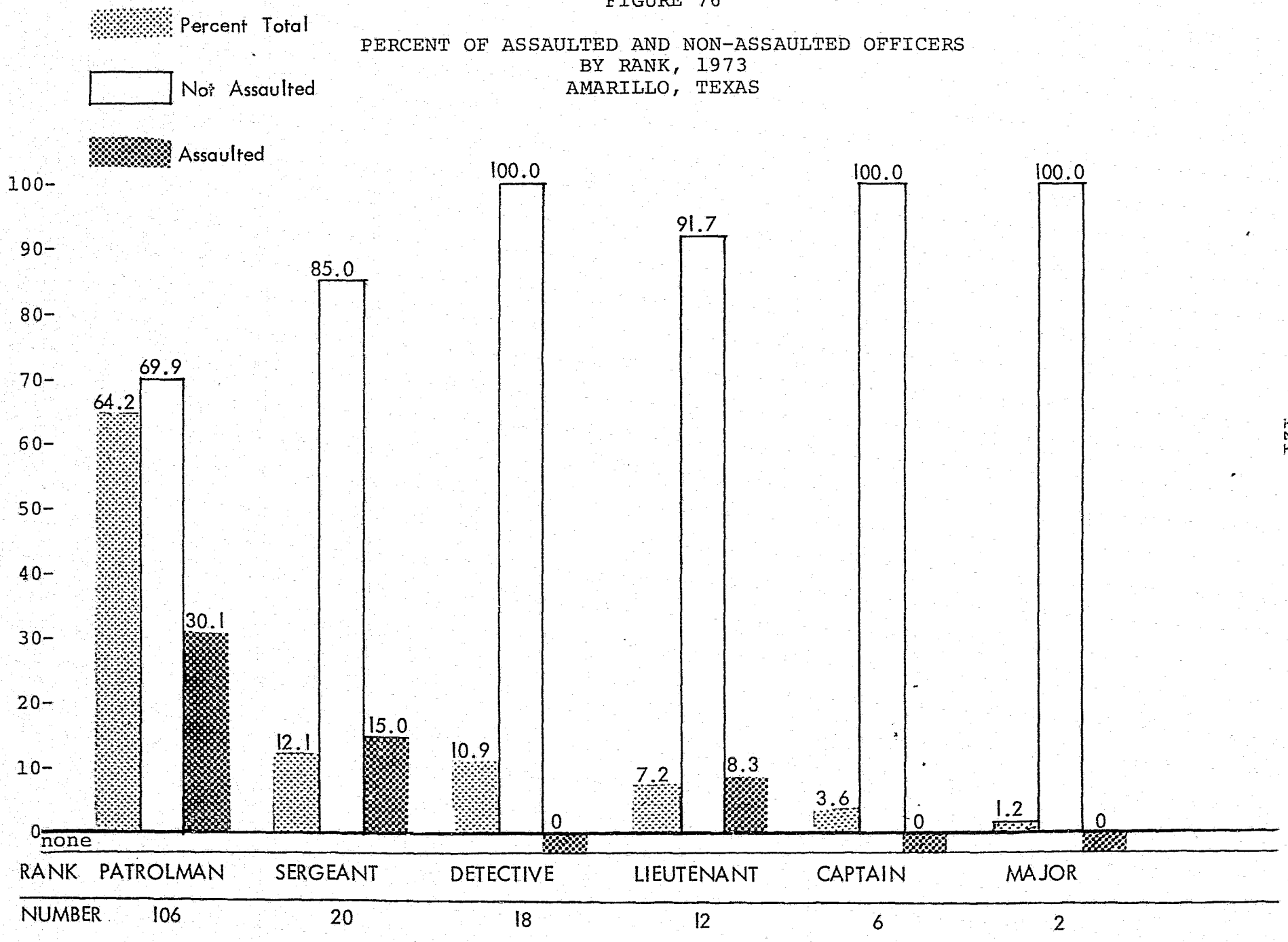


FIGURE 77

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
AMARILLO, TEXAS

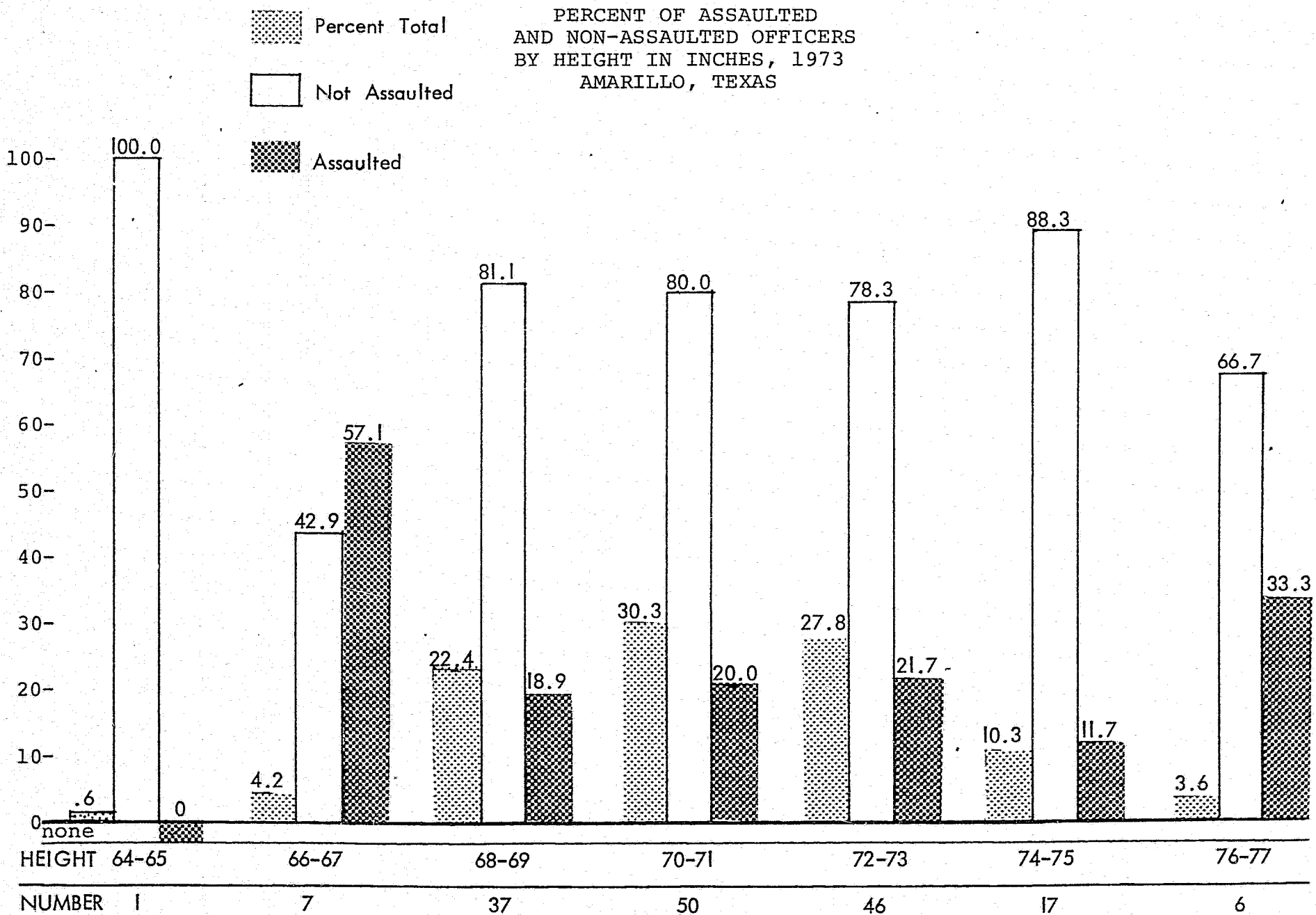


FIGURE 78

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY WEIGHT, 1973
AMARILLO, TEXAS

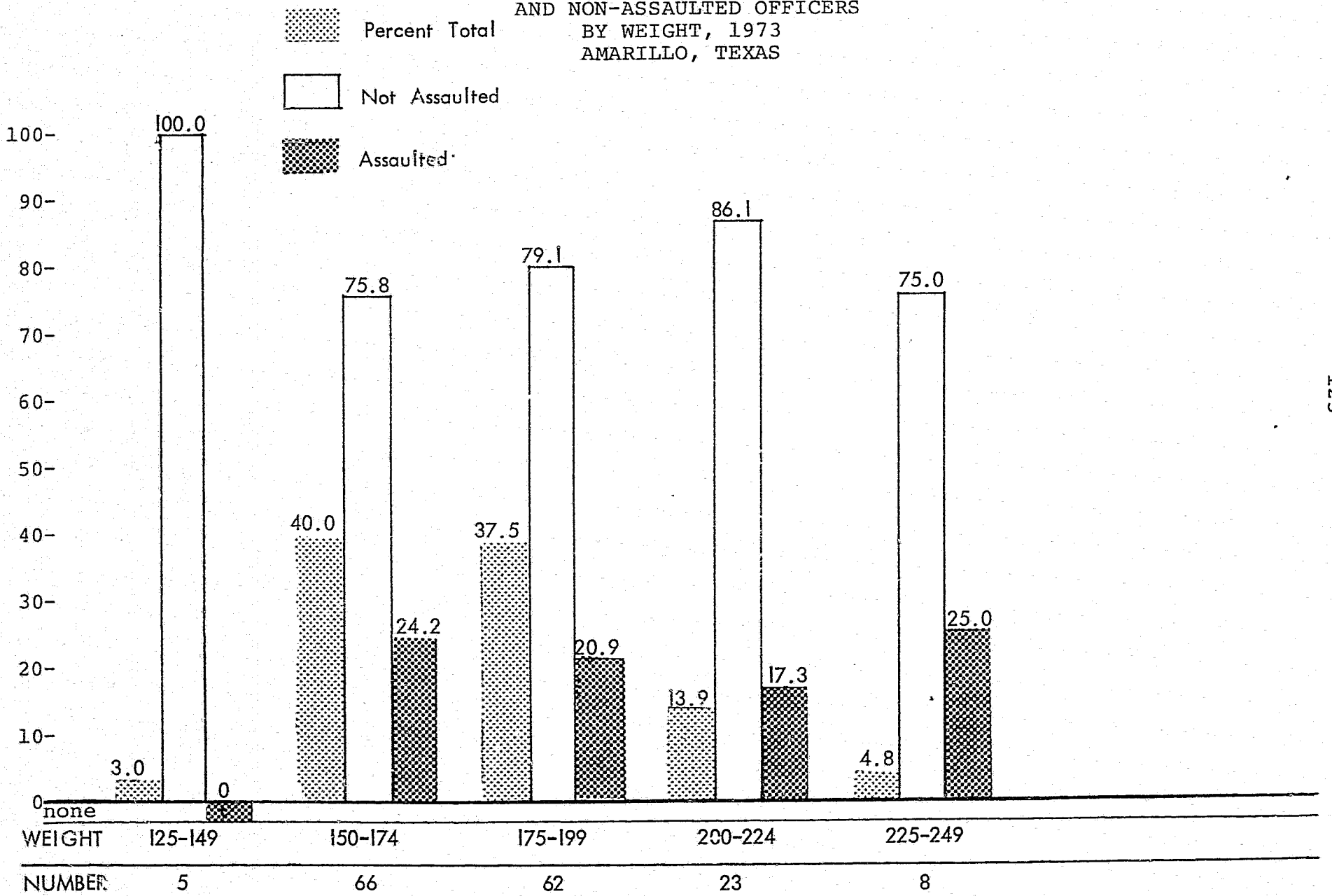
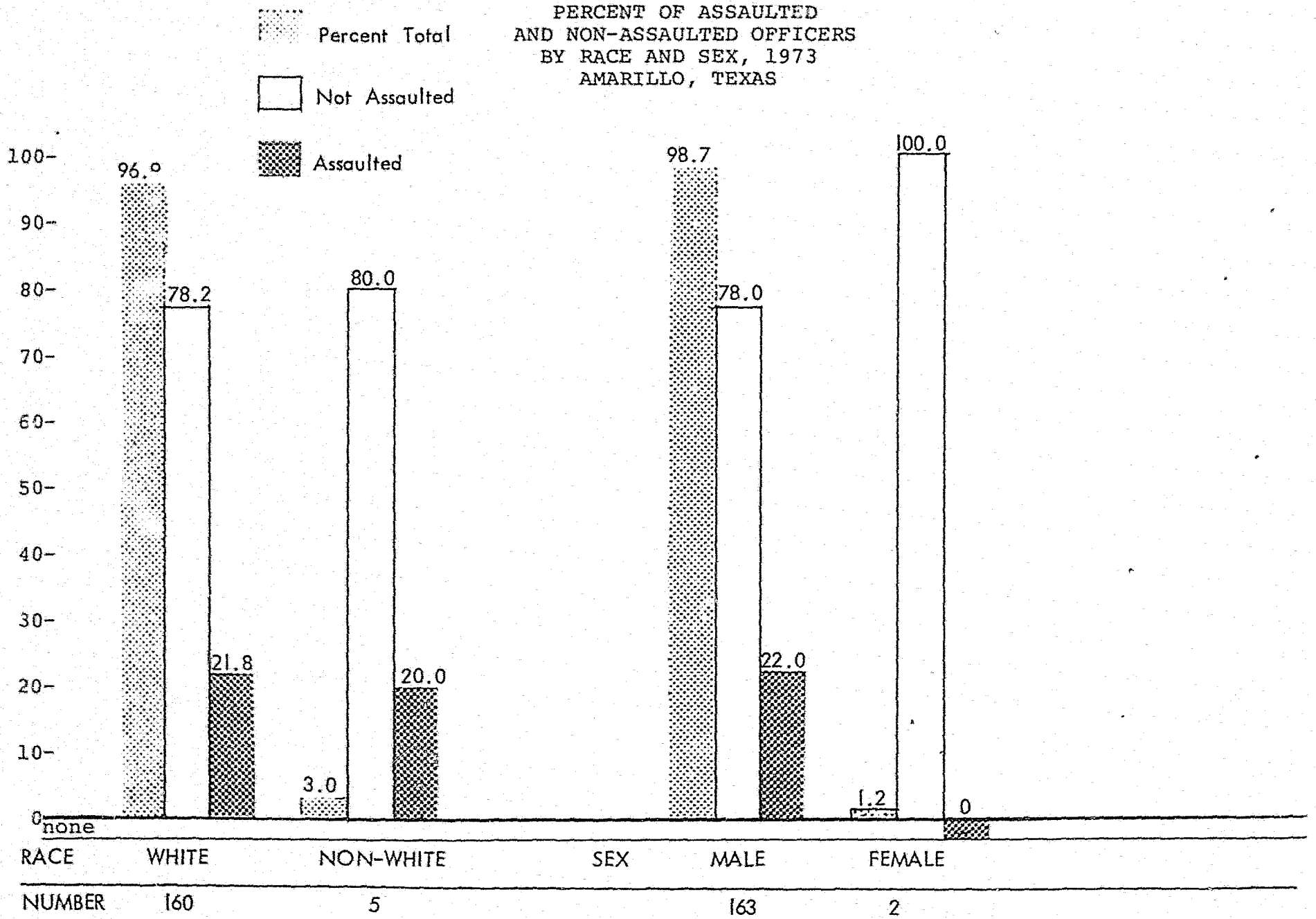


FIGURE 79

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
AMARILLO, TEXAS



All but three of the assaulted officers were patrolmen, and the remaining three were sergeants (Figure 82).

Assaults were distributed fairly evenly among officers by height and weight and were proportionate with the total number of officers in each of these categories (See Figures 83 and 84).

Two of the 41 assaulted officers were non-white, representing 5.9 percent of the 34 non-white officers on the force. Non-white officers comprised 4.9 percent of the total assault population in the agency. Thirty-three of the assaulted officers were assaulted once, two were assaulted twice, three were assaulted three times, two were assaulted four times and one officer was assaulted five times.

Austin's 1972 assault rate of 12.4 percent was below the national average of cities of comparable size for that year, but increased slightly in 1973 (Table 12). The 1973 police budget represented a modest 7.8 percent of the total municipal budget and reflected a per capita expenditure of \$29.25 (Table 13).

Table 24 shows the educational level of officers of the Austin Police Department.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Oklahoma City, the largest city in Oklahoma and the capitol of the state, had a population of 366,481 in 1970. Personal data relating to officers of the Oklahoma City Police Department were obtained from the officers themselves, rather than from a representative of the agency. Consequently, much data are missing and the total numbers in each category described vary in accordance with the information available.

Both male and female officers of this agency were victims of assault in 1973. The assault rate for that year, 54.2 percent, amounted to a substantial increase over 1972. This fact seems to be due to a more exact method of recording assaults than had previously been undertaken. The 1972 assault rate was slightly higher than the national average for cities of comparable size (Table 12).

As reflected in Table 25, distribution of assaulted officers by level of education is fairly consistent throughout all categories. One out of four of the 18-19 year old cadet personnel of this agency was assaulted in 1973, indicating that these young men are exposed fairly early in their police careers to assault situations. Moreover, the high rate of assaults on cadets, taken with the even higher rate of assaults perpetrated on female officer personnel--nearly half--might be taken as evidence that the personnel of this agency operate in fairly difficult circumstances (See Figures 86, 88, and 91). Twenty-six

TABLE 24
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
FOR AUSTIN, TEXAS, 1973

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade	2	--	--	.4
Completed Some Highschool	41	1	2.4	9.7
Graduated From Highschool	263	23	8.7	62.3
Completed Some College	90	16	17.7	21.3
Graduated From College	26	--	--	6.1
Completed Some Post Graduate				
TOTAL	422	40	9.4	99.8

FIGURE 80

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY AGE GROUP, 1973
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Percent Total

Not Assaulted

Assaulted

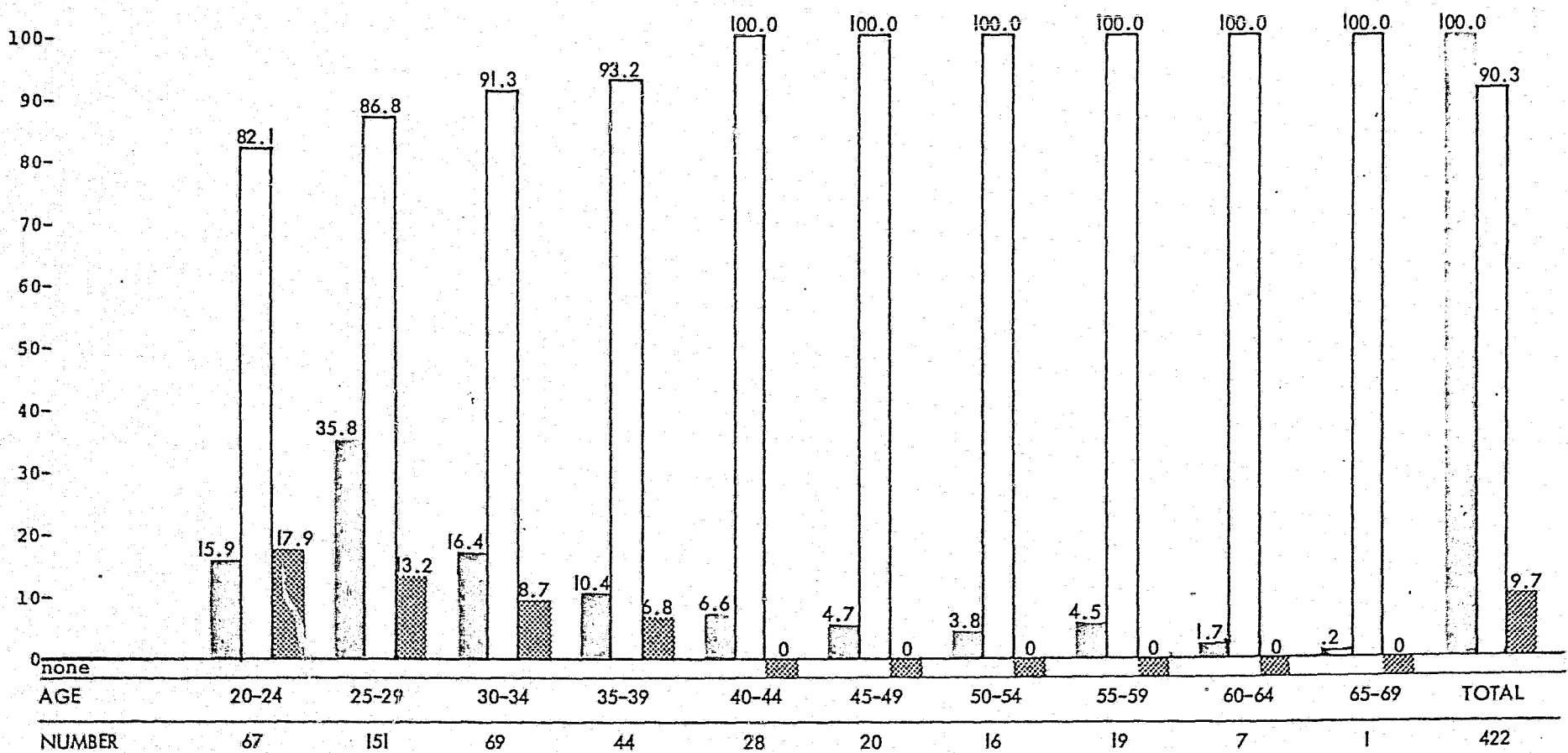
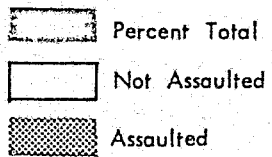


FIGURE 81

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY YEARS OF SERVICE, 1973
AUSTIN, TEXAS



Percent Total

Not Assaulted

Assaulted

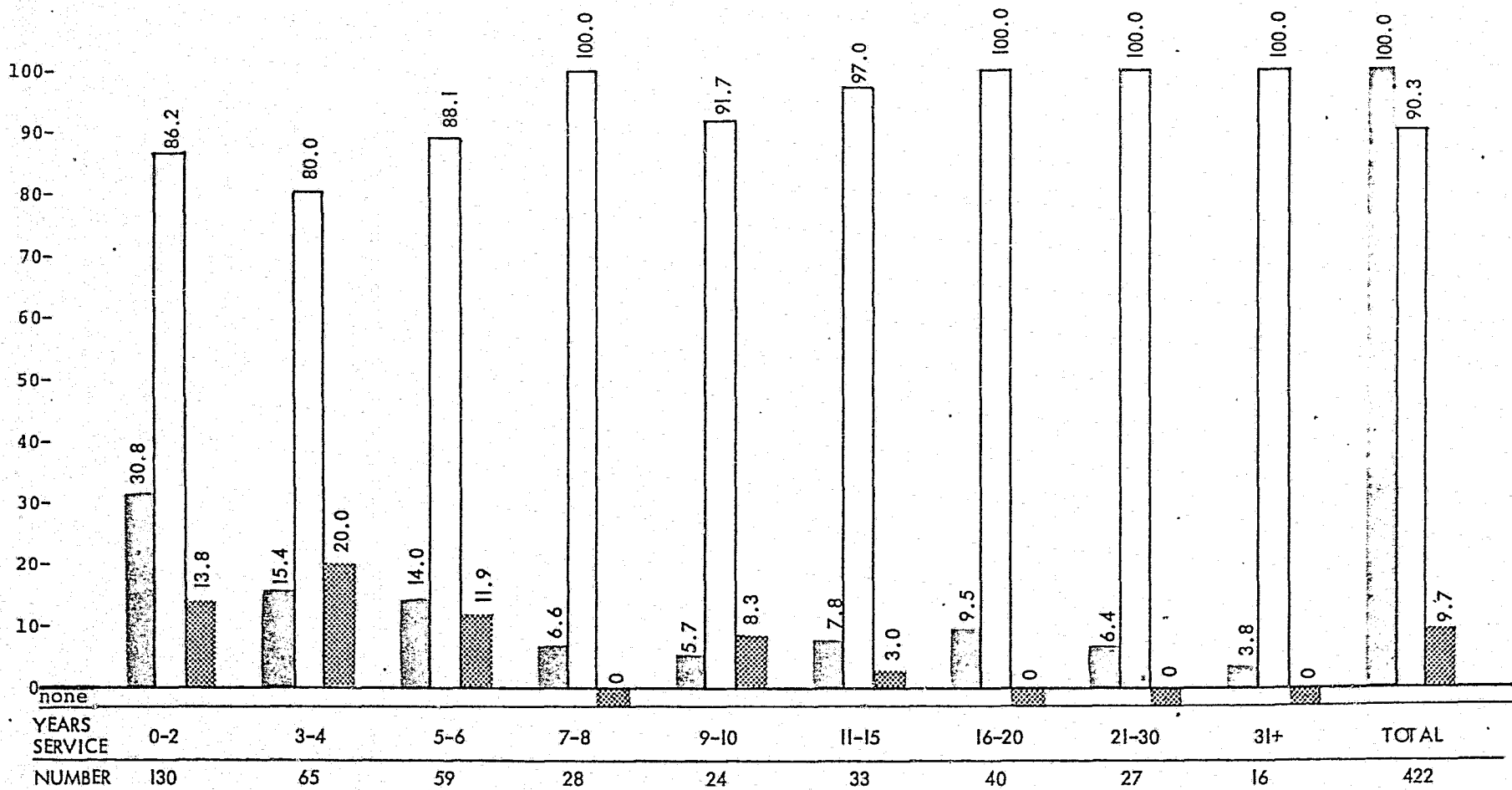
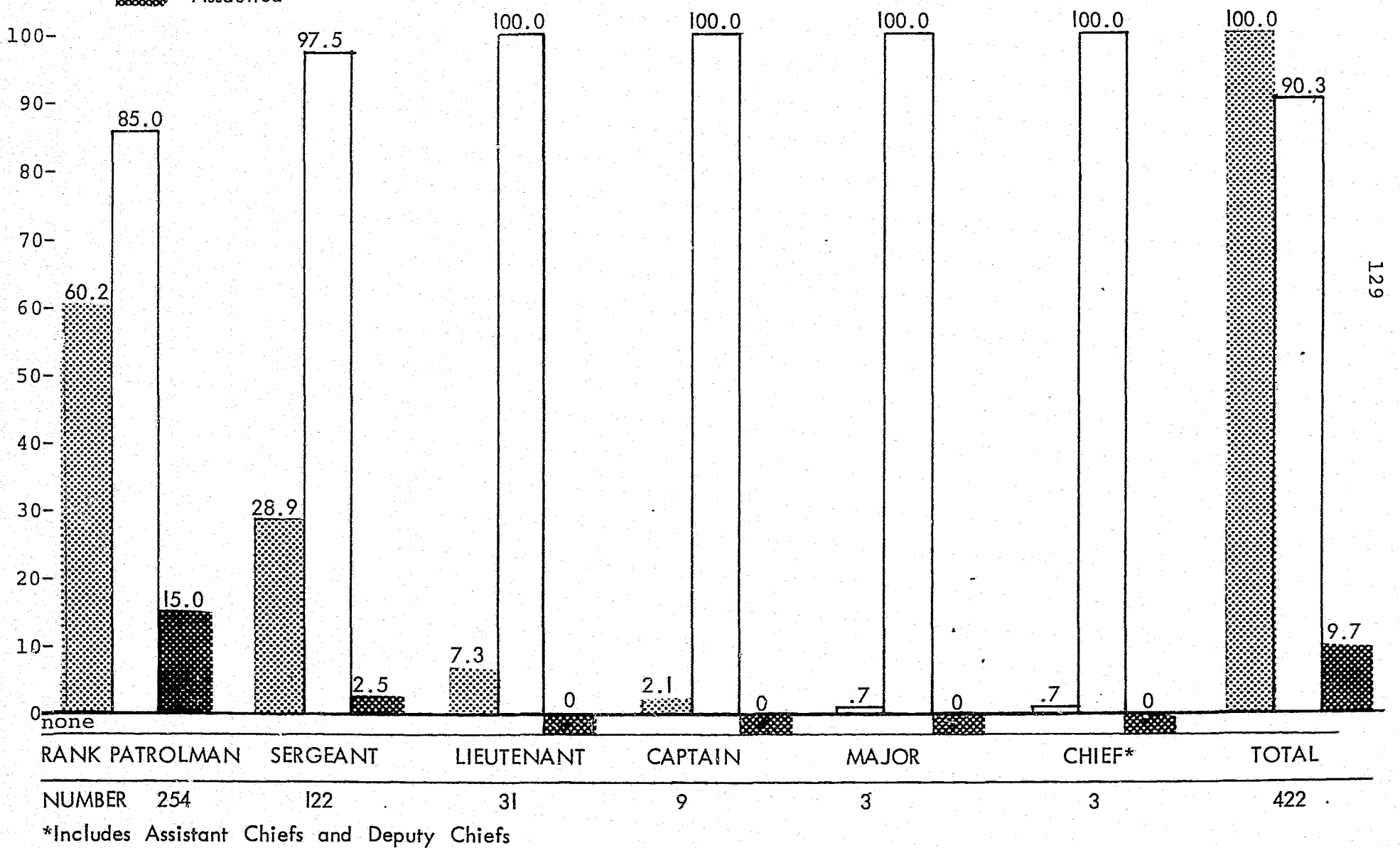


FIGURE 82

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RANK, 1973
AUSTIN, TEXAS






CONTINUED

3 OF 4

FIGURE 83

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
AUSTIN, TEXAS

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

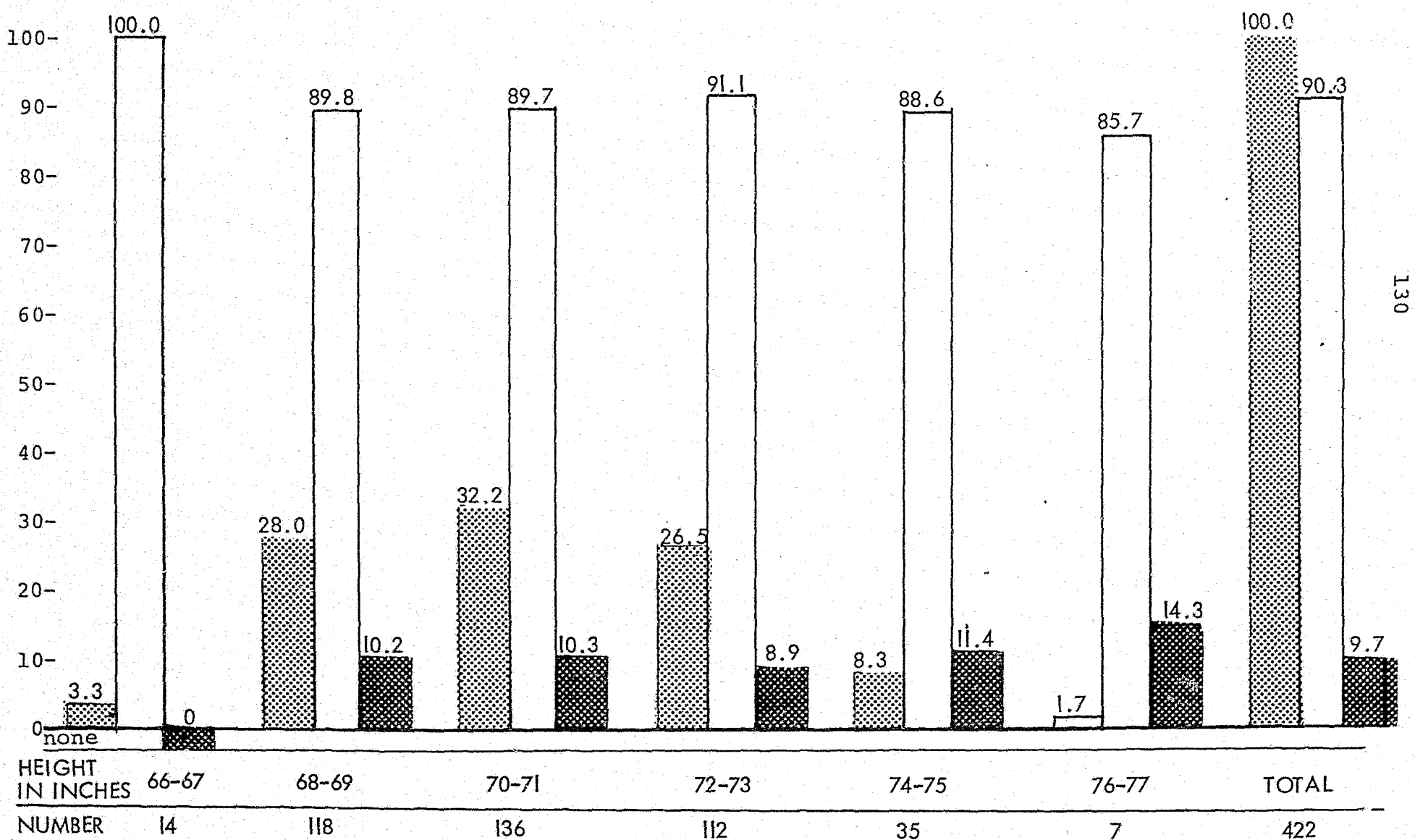


FIGURE 84
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY WEIGHT, 1973
 AUSTIN, TEXAS

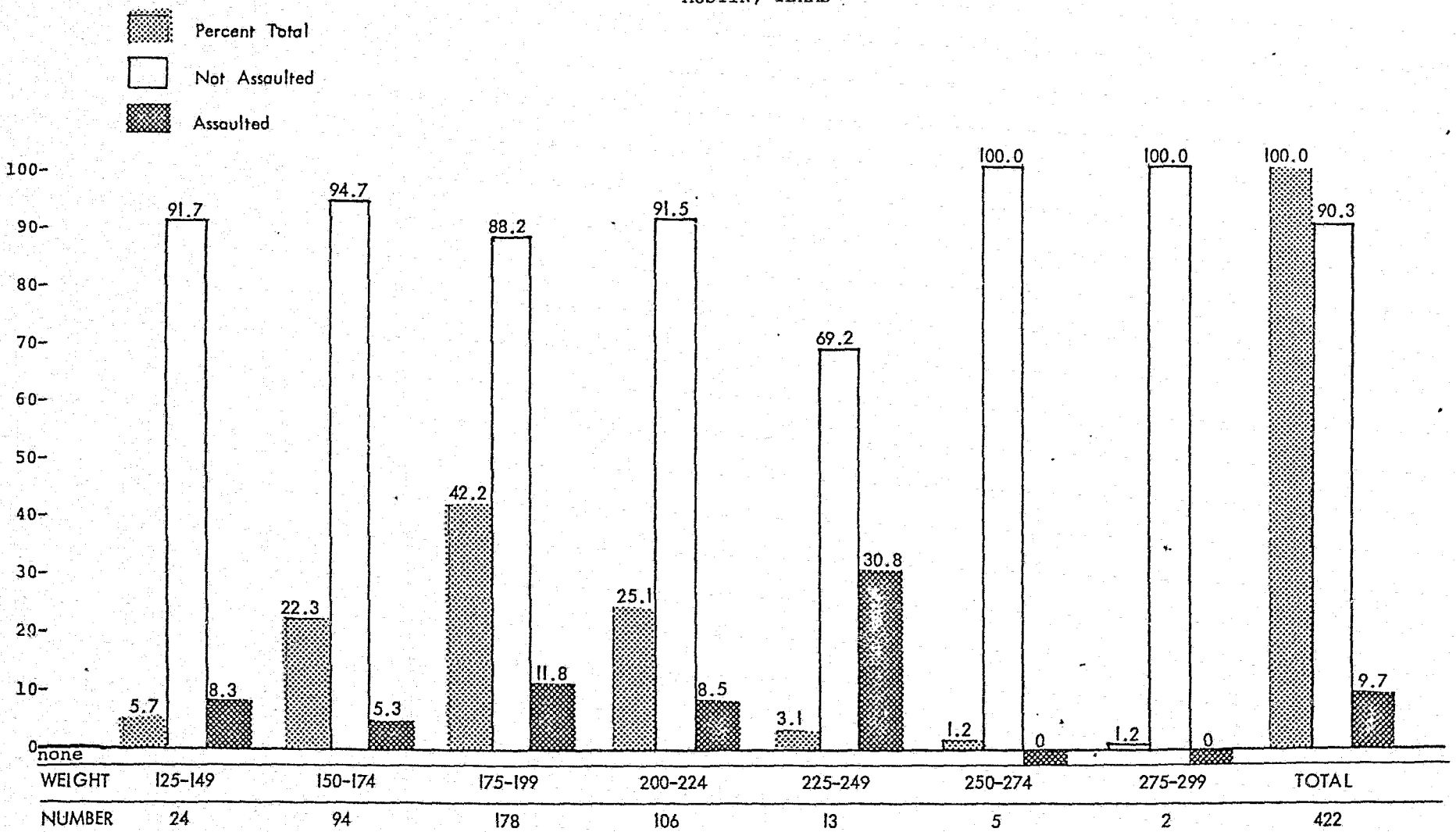


FIGURE 85

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
AUSTIN, TEXAS

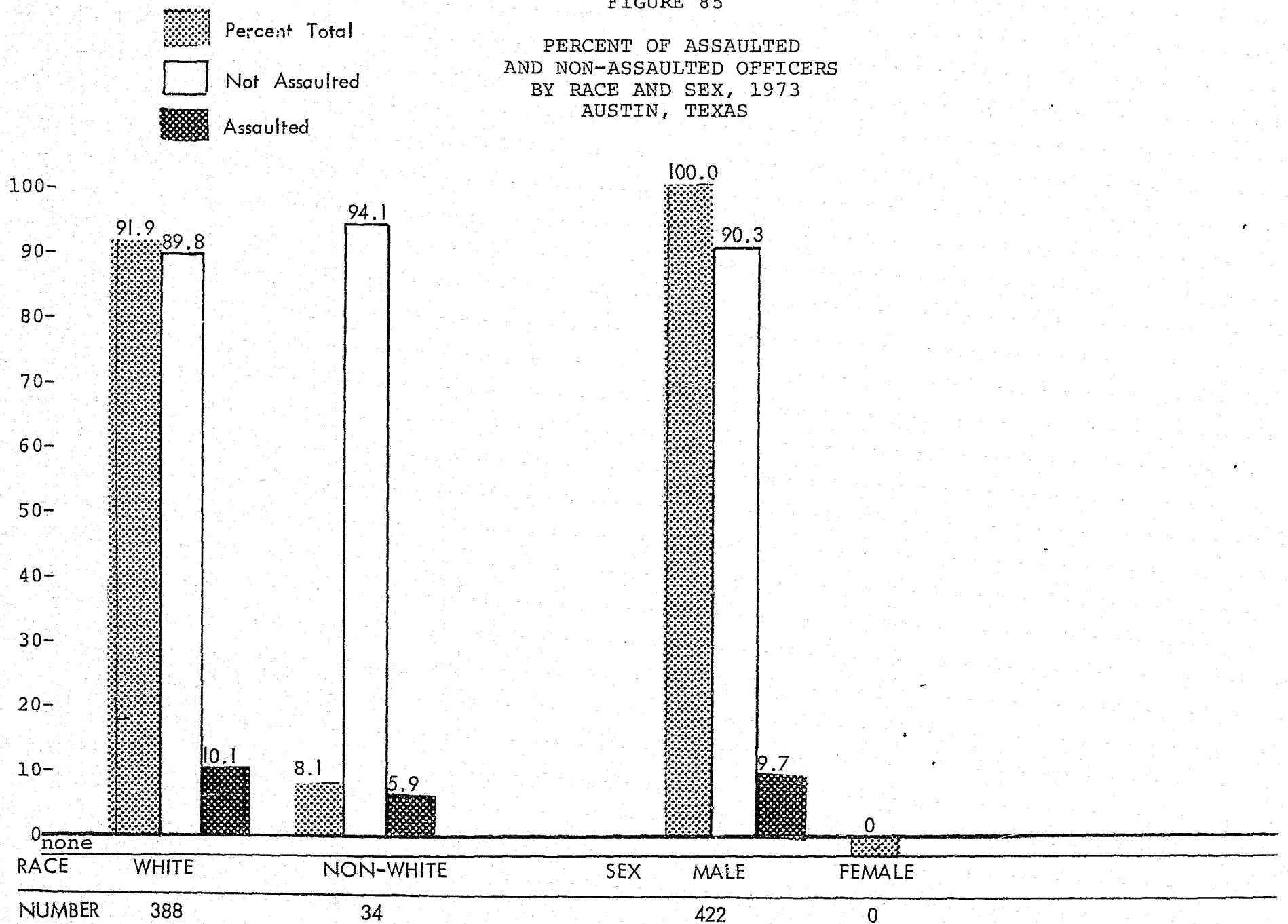





TABLE 25
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
FOR OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, 1973

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade				
Completed Some Highschool				
Graduated From Highschool	21	9	42.9	25.6
Completed Some College	51	11	62.2	62.2
Graduated From College	9	3	33.3	11.0
Completed Some Post Graduate	1	--	--	1.2
TOTAL	82	23	28.0	100.0

149 - No Data

FIGURE 86

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY AGE GROUP, 1973
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

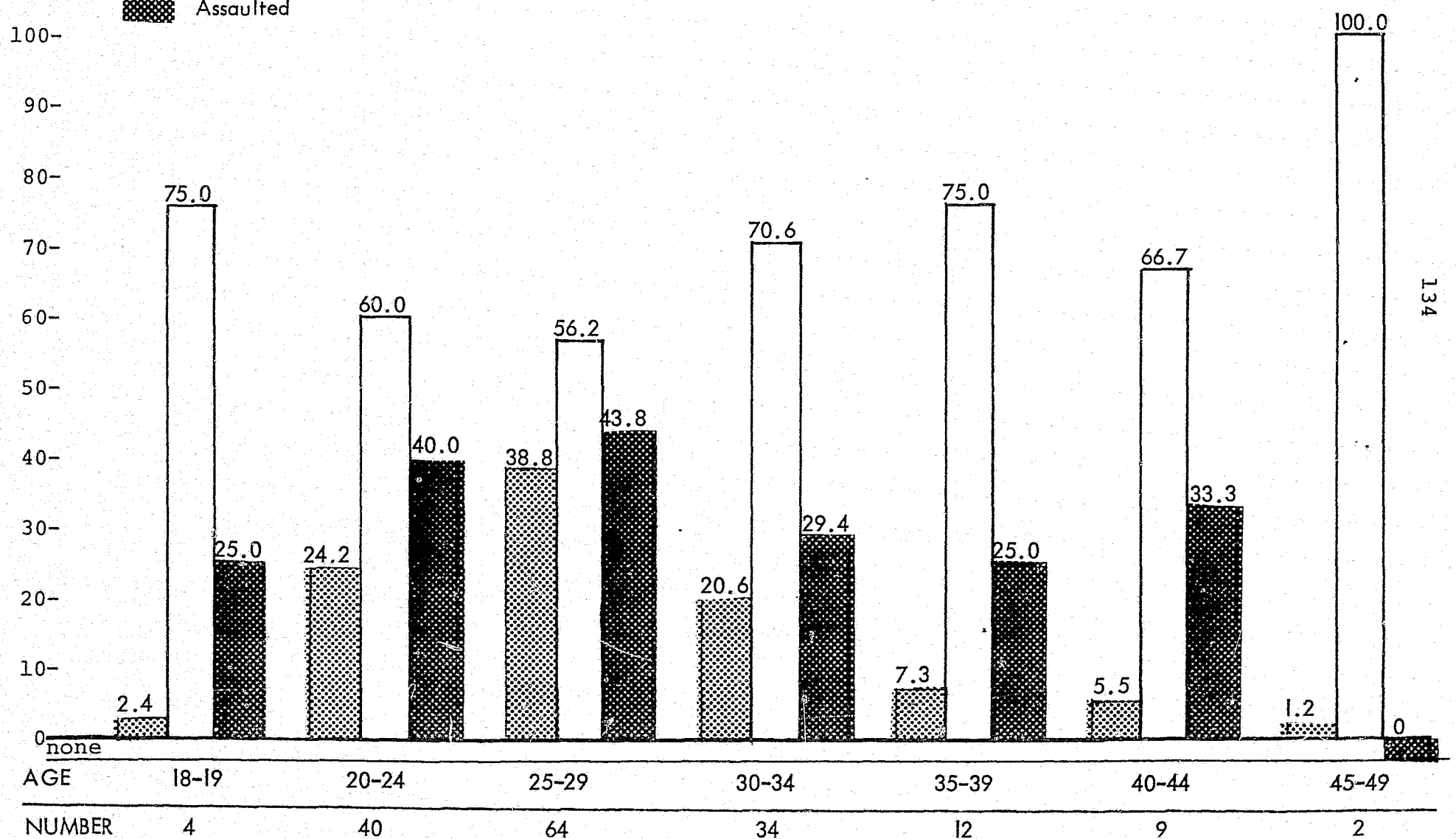


FIGURE 87

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 1973
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

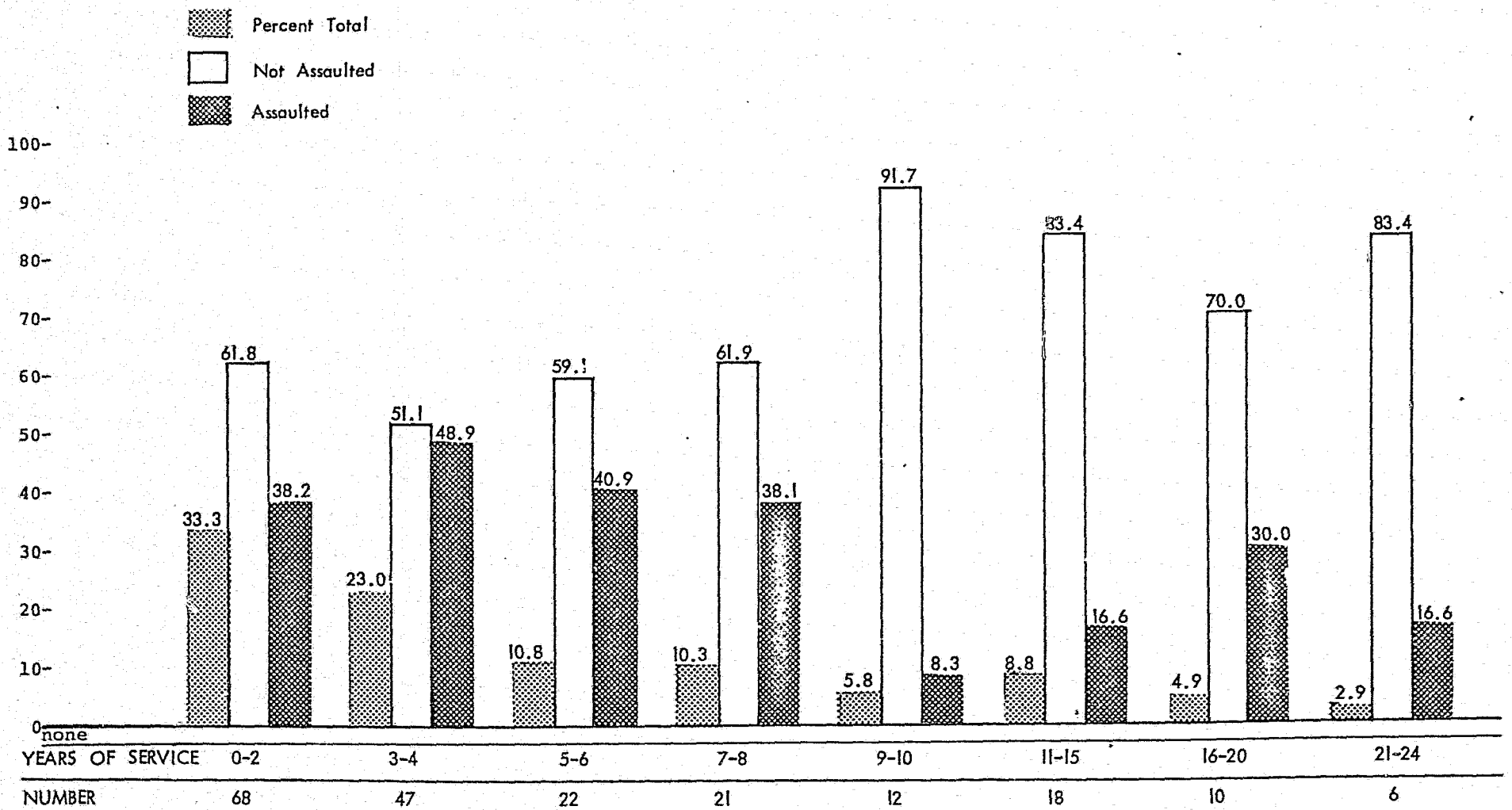


FIGURE 88

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RANK, 1973
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

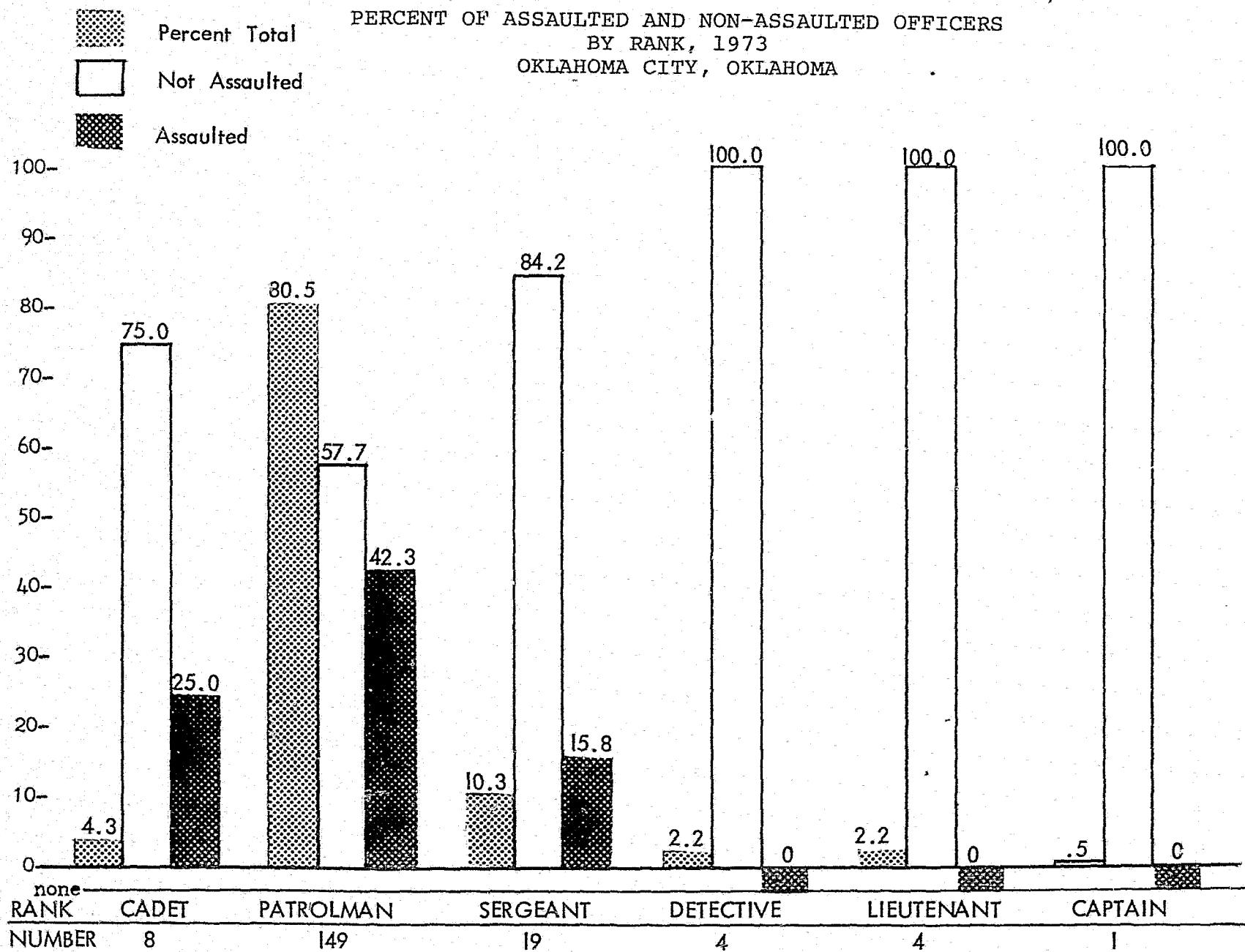


FIGURE 89

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

Percent Total
Not Assaulted
Assaulted

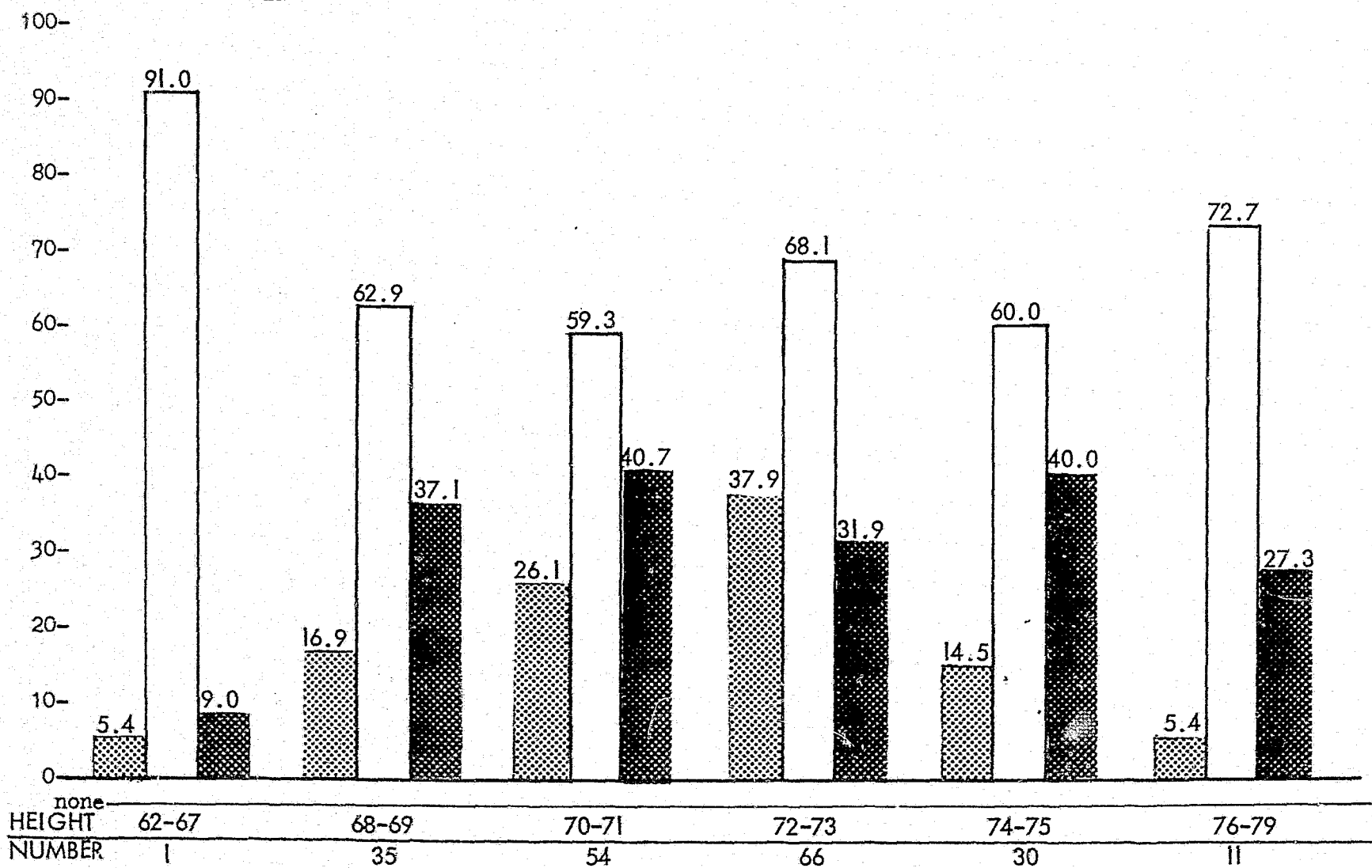


FIGURE 90

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY WEIGHT, 1973
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

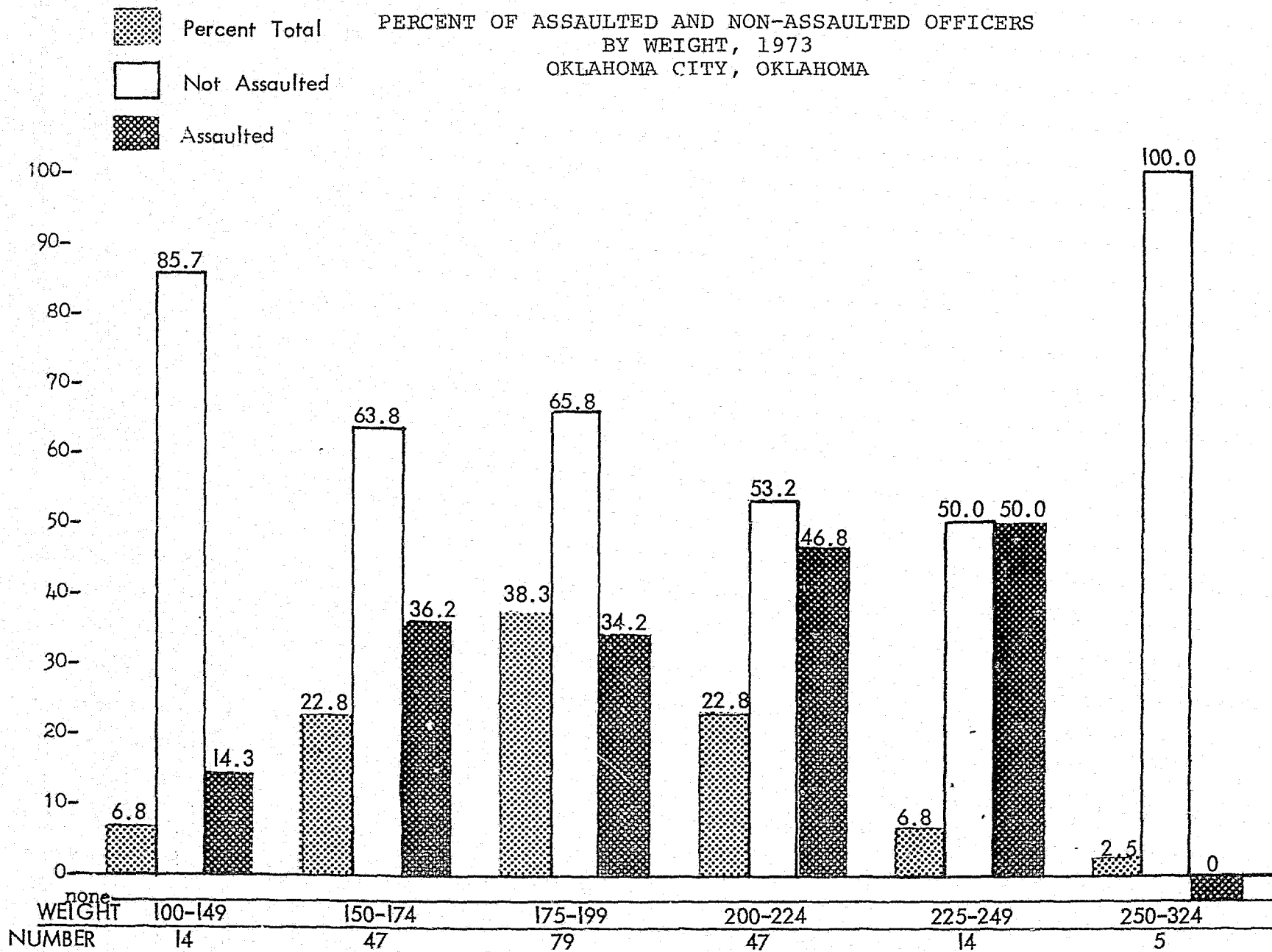
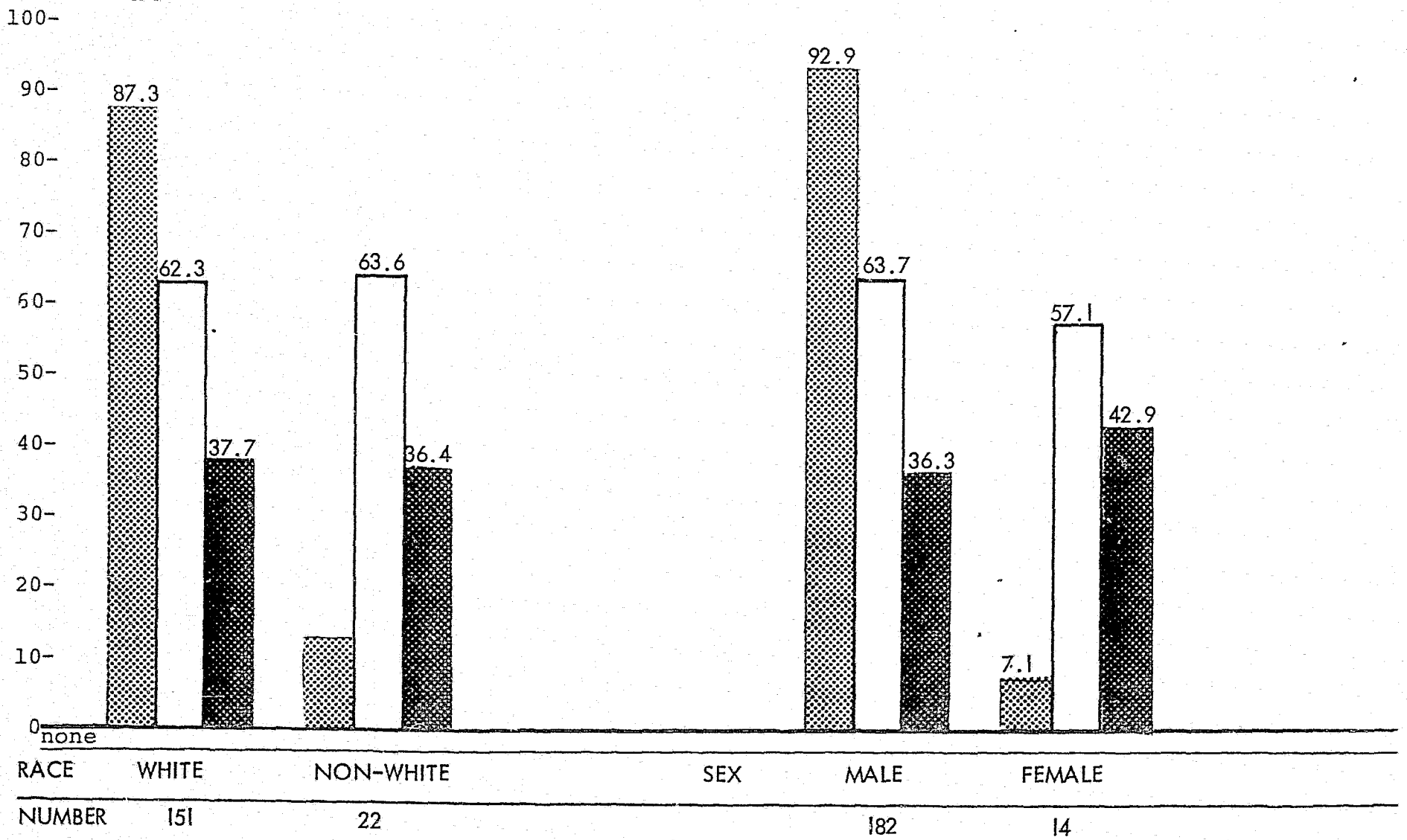


FIGURE 91

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
 OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA



percent of the officers assaulted were between 20 and 29 years of age and nearly one in four had four or fewer years of service. In fairness, however, it should be pointed out that the distribution of the remainder by length of service covers the entire range and included one officer with 22 years of service (Figure 87).

Over 12 percent of the officers on the force are non-white and 36.4 percent of them were subjected to assaults; 37.7 percent of the white officers, who comprise 87.3 percent of the force, were assaulted (Figure 91).

Thirty-seven officers were subjected to multiple assaults (17.9 percent of the force) and one man was assaulted seven times. Twenty-two were assaulted twice, eight were assaulted three times, three were assaulted four times, two were assaulted five times and one was assaulted six times.

Based on data provided by the police department, the police budget for Oklahoma City was 16.9 percent of the total municipal budget, with a per capita expenditure of \$22.55.

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Tulsa, the second largest city in Oklahoma, had a 1970 population of 330,350. Personal data relating to officers of the Tulsa Police Department were obtained by means of questionnaires completed by individual officers rather than by a representative of the agency and complete data were received on less than half of the members of the department.

The 1972 assault rate for this agency was well above the national average for cities of comparable size and the 1973 assault rate represented a substantial increase over the previous year. As in Oklahoma City, 50% of the female officers in this agency were subjected to assaults in 1973. This, combined with the fact that about half of the total force was assaulted, suggests that personnel of this agency must operate under rather trying and difficult circumstances, too, and that conditions are becoming more difficult each year.

Of the 232 officers from whom age data were obtained, 46.5 percent were reported to have been assaulted. About 60 percent of these were 20-29 years of age, which is in keeping with the data for nearly all of the agencies examined in that the bulk of assaulted personnel were the younger, consequently less experienced, officers (See Figure 92). Similarly, about 70 percent of the assaulted officers for this agency had four or fewer years of service (Figure 93).

As reflected in Figure 94, nearly all the assaulted officers were patrolmen. These are personnel who, as in all law enforcement agencies, are most exposed to assault situations; they are on the street and have the greatest contact with the public.

TABLE 26
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
FOR TULSA, OKLAHOMA, 1973

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade	1	--	--	.4
Completed Some Highschool	--	--	--	--
Graduated From Highschool	61	22	36.1	26.1
Completed Some College	128	68	53.1	54.7
Graduated From College	40	17	42.5	17.1
Completed Some Post Graduate	4	2	50.0	1.7
TOTAL	234	109	46.6	100.0

FIGURE 92

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY AGE GROUP, 1973
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

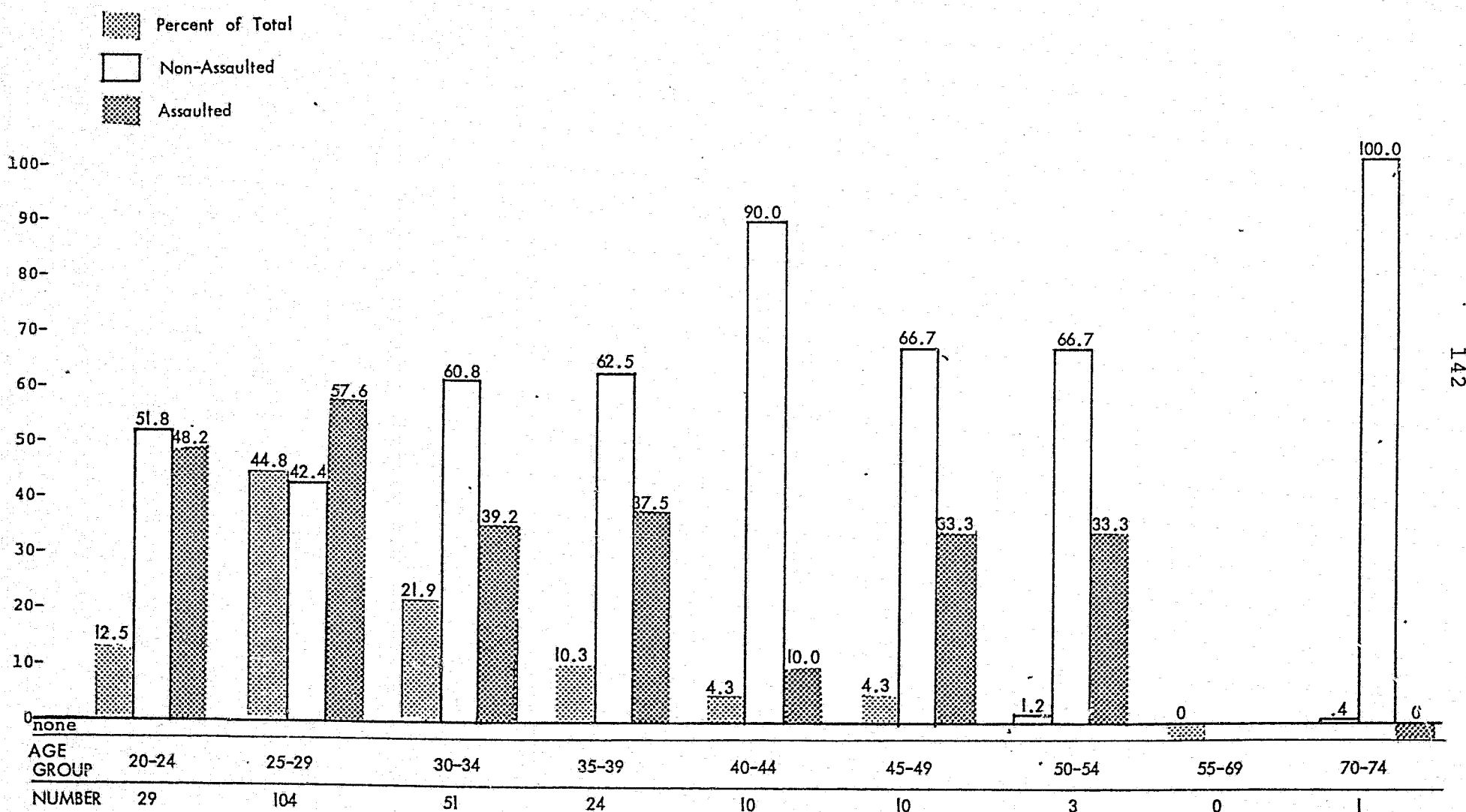





FIGURE 93

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 1973
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

 Percent of Total
 Non-Assaulted
 Assaulted

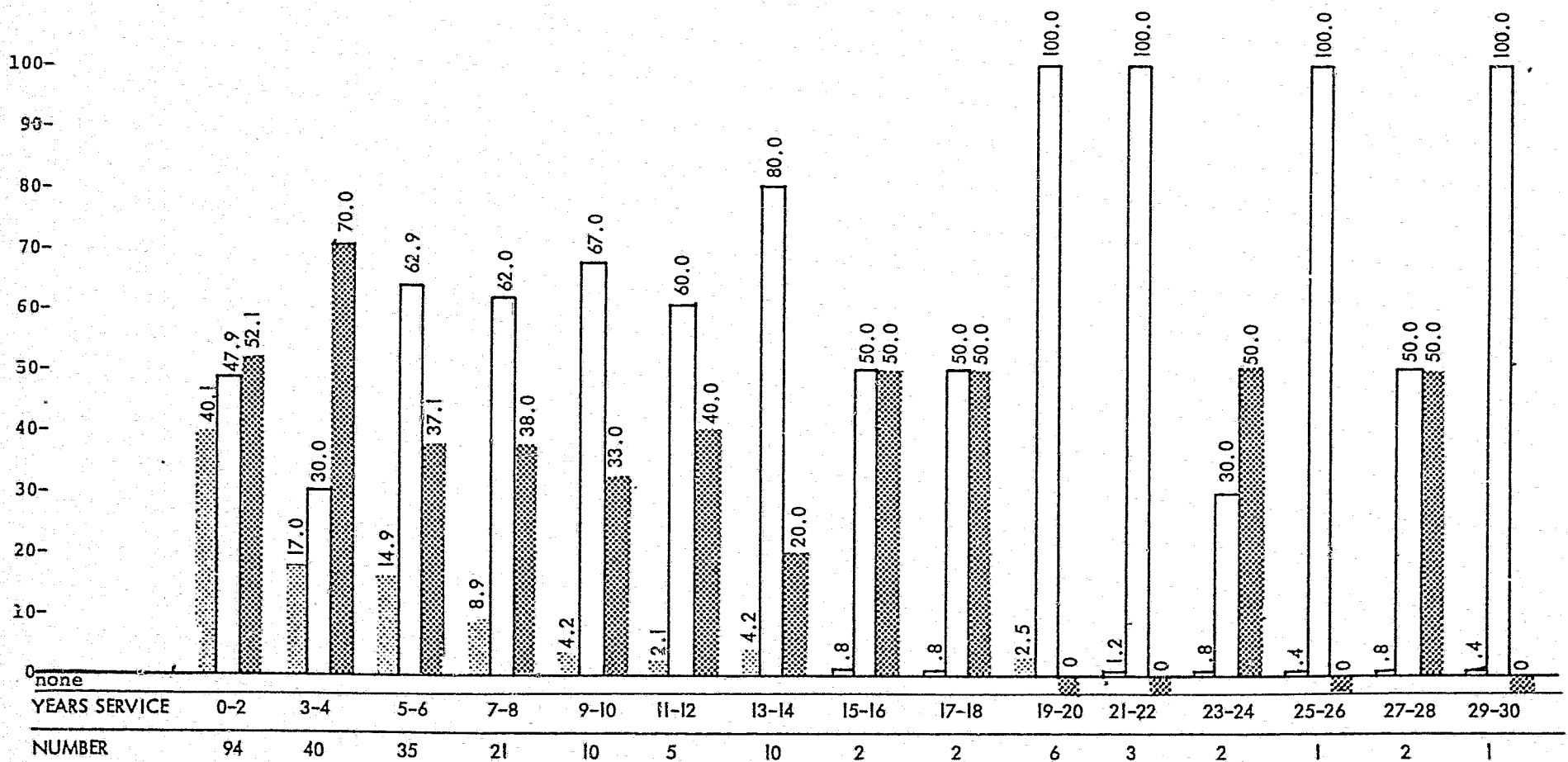


FIGURE 94

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RANK, 1973
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

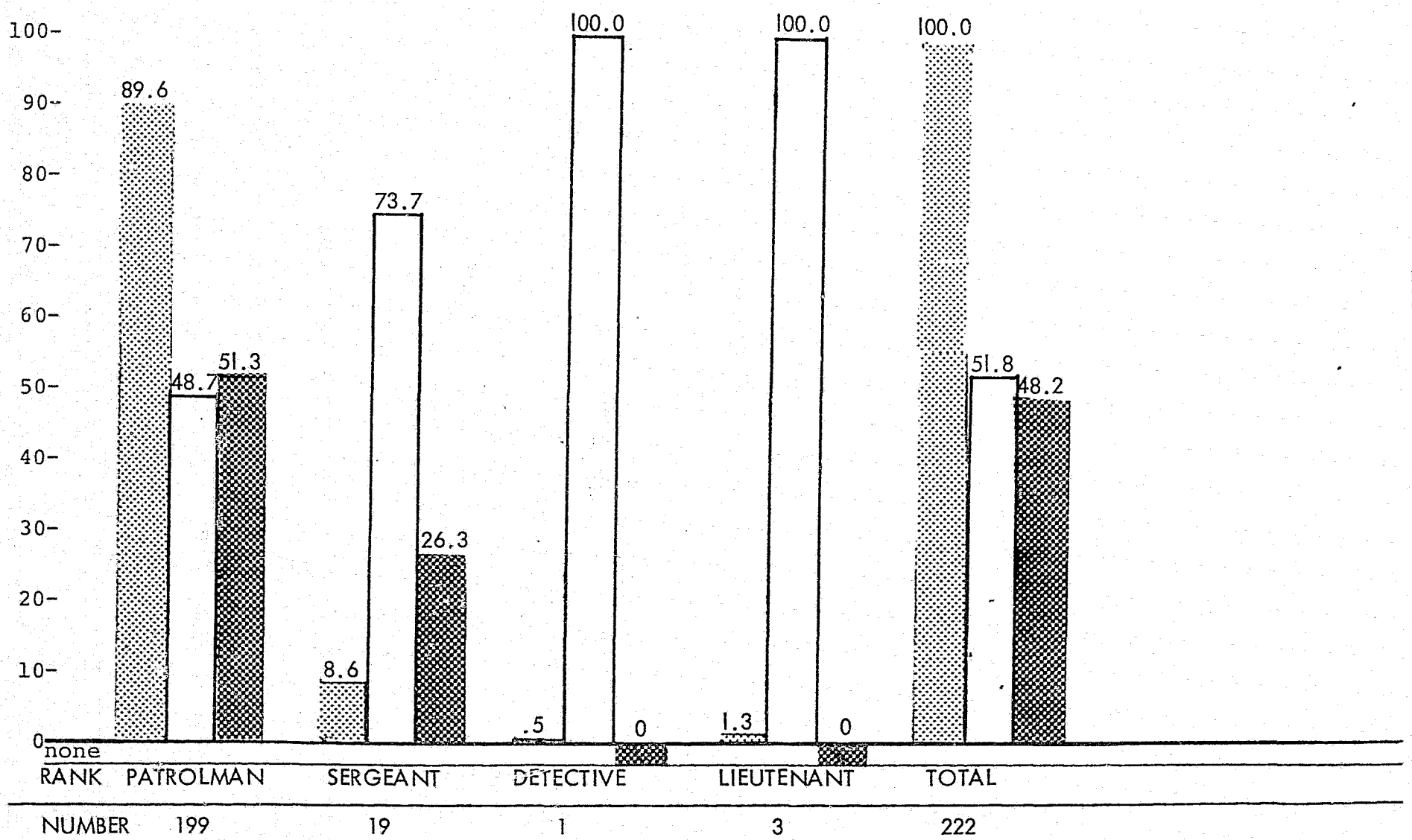


FIGURE 95

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

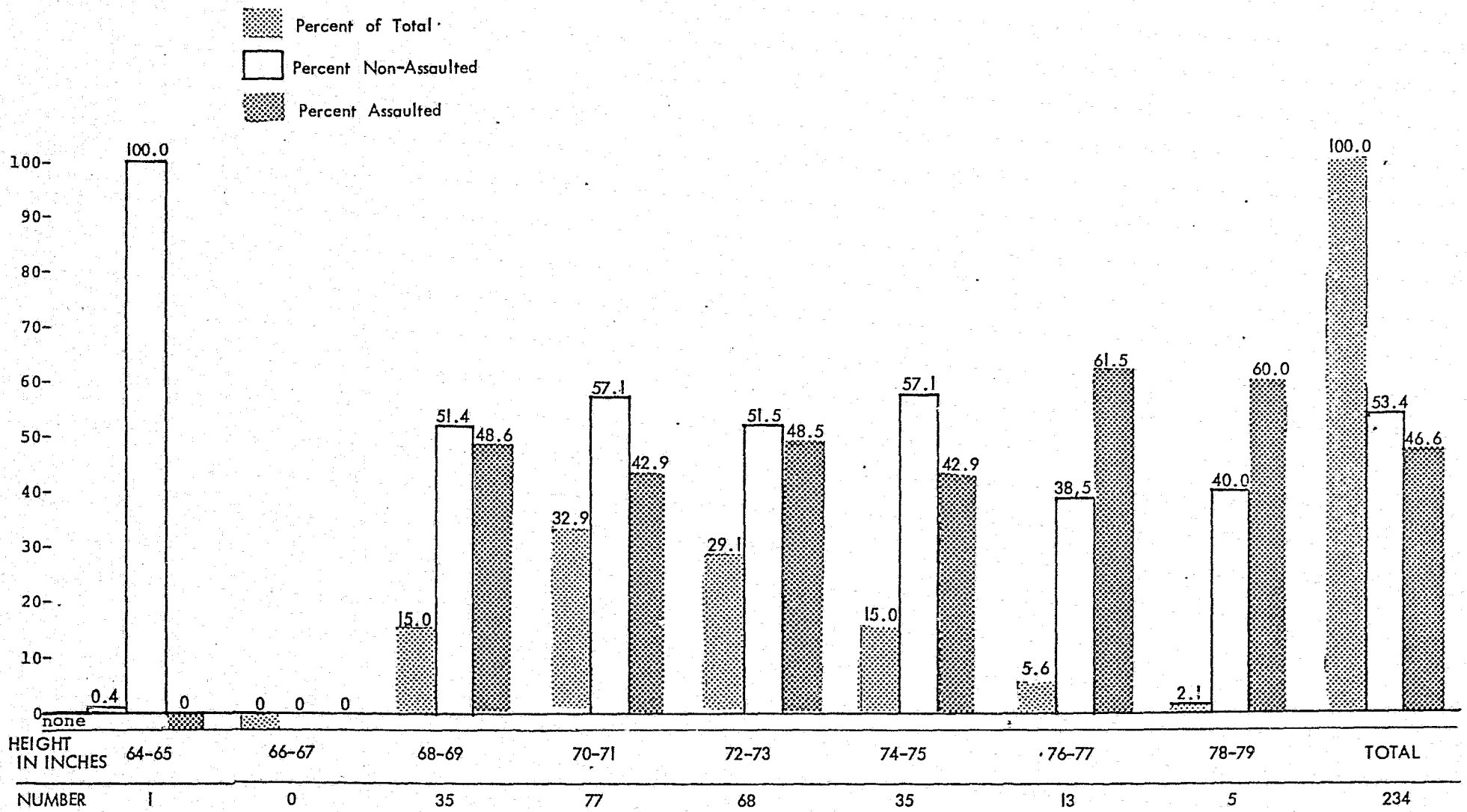


FIGURE 96

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY WEIGHT, 1973
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

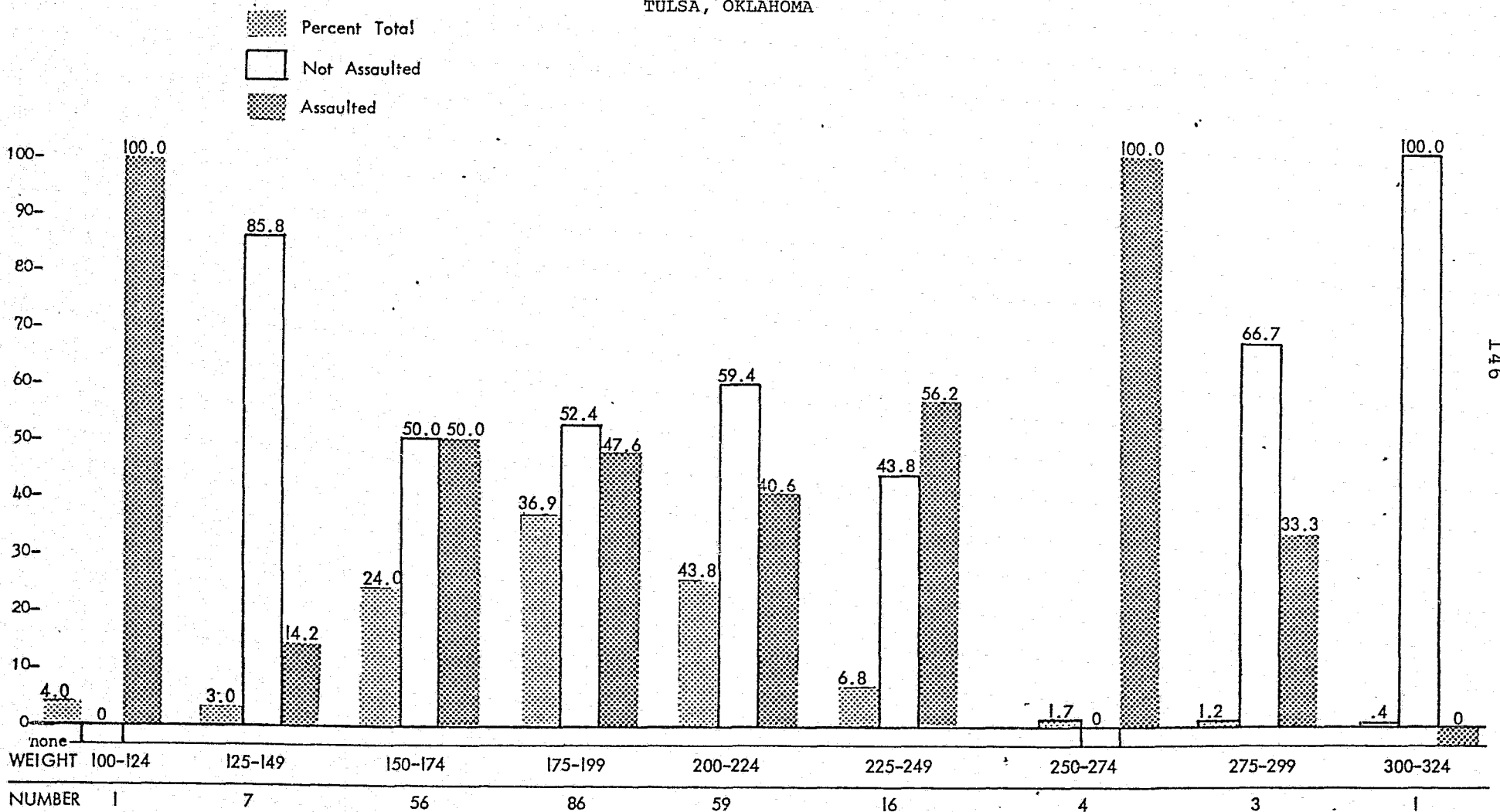
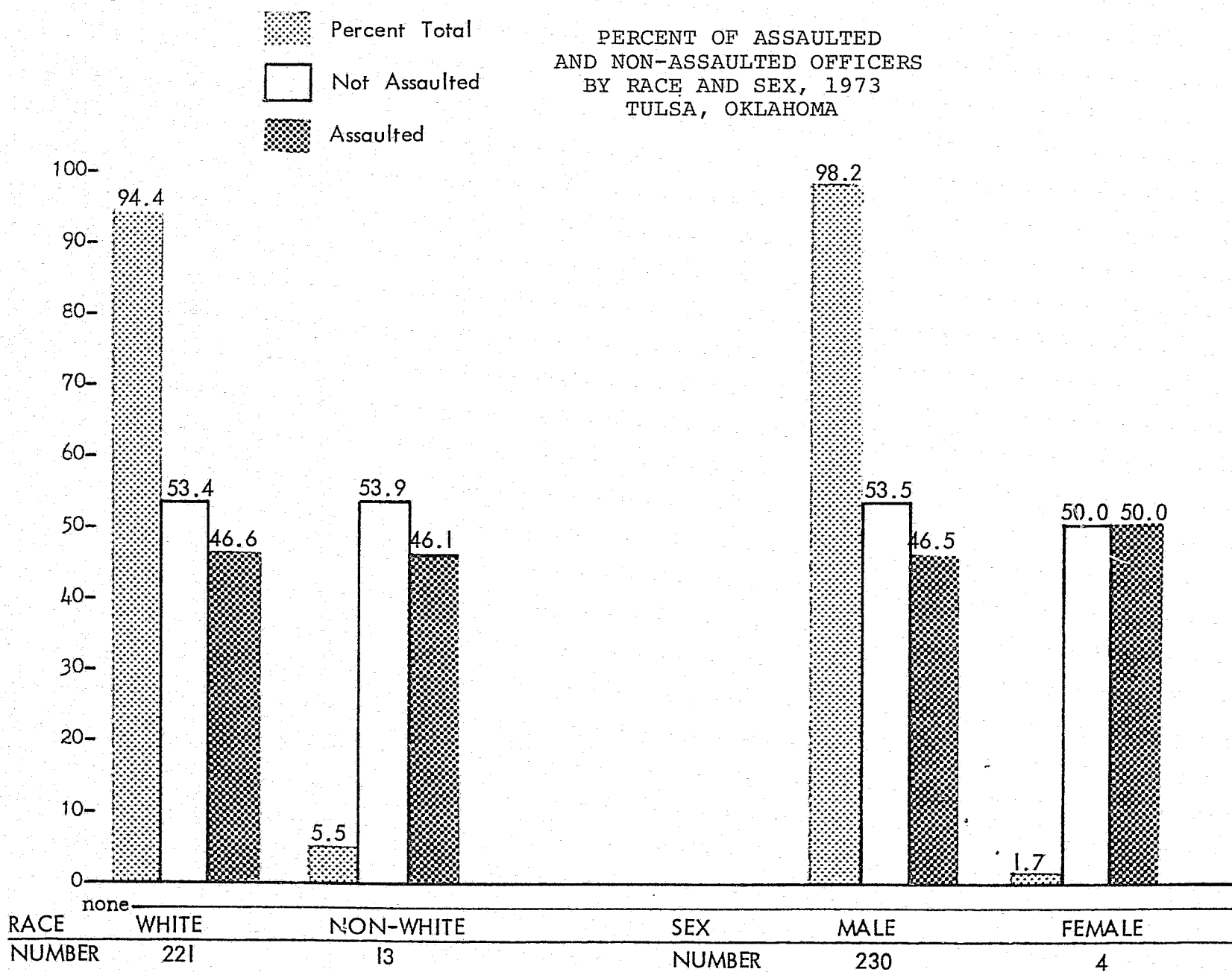


FIGURE 97

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED
AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
TULSA, OKLAHOMA



Height and weight data relating to personnel of the Tulsa Police Department are depicted in Figures 95 and 96. In the absence of additional data, and since both male and female officers are included in these graphs, not much can be inferred from the statistics.

Non-white officers comprise about 5.5 percent of the total force and of these, 46 percent were assaulted. Roughly the same percentages of white officers on the force were victims of assaults, although the numbers involved were greater (See Figure 97).

Of the 46 percent of the officers of this agency who were assaulted, 56.5 percent were assaulted more than once: 32 officers were assaulted twice, 17 three times, five four times, five five times, and two six times. Forty-seven officers were assaulted once.

The police budget for Tulsa, Oklahoma was 16.6 percent of the total municipal budget for 1973 which represents a \$19.00 per capita expenditure for police services.

It is difficult, on the basis of available data, to suggest concrete reasons for the unusually high assault rate of this agency, or to indicate what measures the agency might take to reduce it. The Tulsa Police Department has by far the highest assault rate of any of the agencies examined and, on the face of available information, might well benefit from further participation in a study of assaults on policemen.

Oklahoma Highway Patrol

The Oklahoma Highway Patrol is the only non-municipal law enforcement agency to be examined in this portion of the Police Assaults Study. Owing to obvious differences between municipal and state law enforcement agencies, no comparison with municipal agencies is intended except in a very general way.

Of the 393 sworn officers on whom data were obtained, 65 (16.5 percent) were reported to have been assaulted in 1973.

As can be seen in Figures 98 and 99, the vast majority of assaulted highway patrolmen were in the younger age groups and had the fewest years of service. All of the assaulted officers were male patrolmen, 26.2 percent of whom were subjected to multiple assaults. According to data provided by the agency, 48 officers were assaulted once, 13 were assaulted twice, two were assaulted three times, one was assaulted four times and one was assaulted five times in 1973. Two of this agency's 11 non-white officers were among those assaulted (See Figure 102). Distribution of assaulted and non-assaulted highway patrolmen by height and weight is graphically depicted in Figures 100 and 101.




Table 27 shows the indicated education level for officers of this agency. Of interest is the disproportionately high percentage of college trained patrolmen included among those

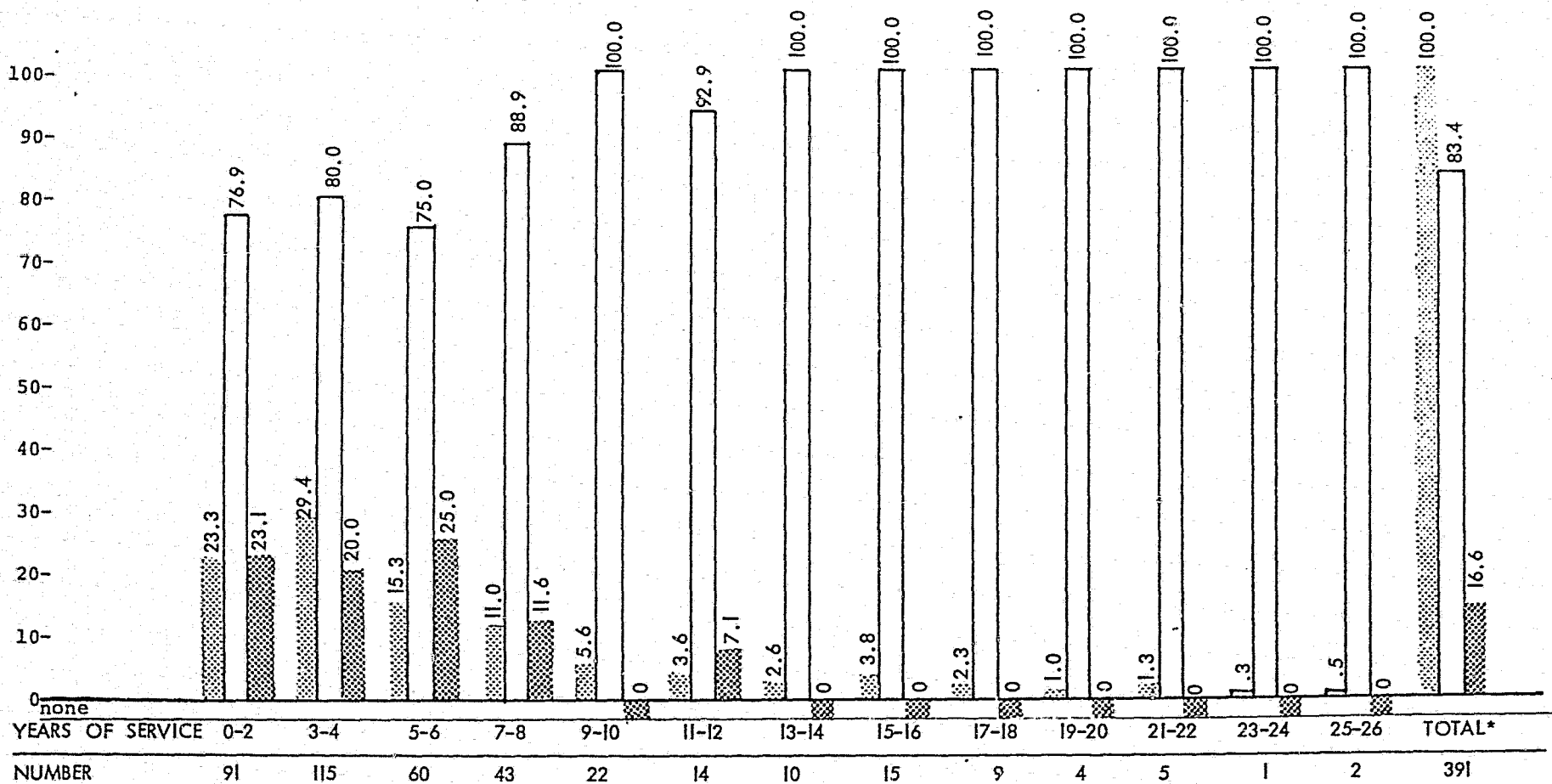
TABLE 27
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF POLICE OFFICERS
FOR THE OKLAHOMA HIGHWAY PATROL, 1973

EDUCATION	NUMBER	NUMBER ASSAULTED	PERCENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL FORCE
Completed Eighth Grade	--	--		
Completed Some Highschool	--	--		
Graduated From Highschool	199	31	15.5	64.6
Completed Some College	92	19.0	20.6	29.8
Graduated From College	11	5	45.4	3.5
Completed Some Post Graduate	6	1	16.6	1.9
TOTAL	308	56	18.2	99.8

FIGURE 98

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY LENGTH OF SERVICE, 1973
OKLAHOMA HIGHWAY PATROL

 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted



* One officer with 35 years service was not assaulted.




 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

FIGURE 99
 PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
 BY RANK, 1973
 OKLAHOMA HIGHWAY PATROL

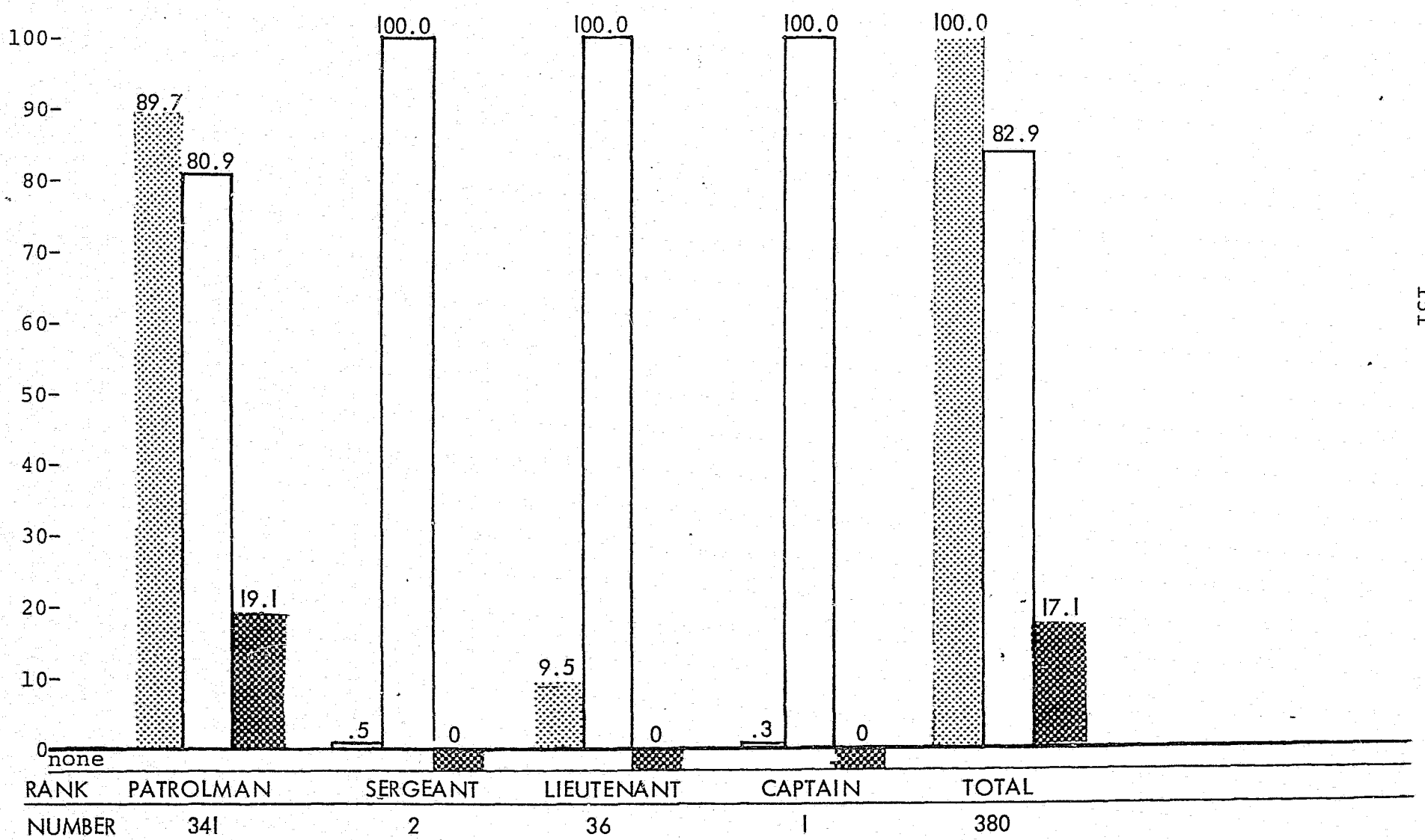


FIGURE 100

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY HEIGHT IN INCHES, 1973
OKLAHOMA HIGHWAY PATROL

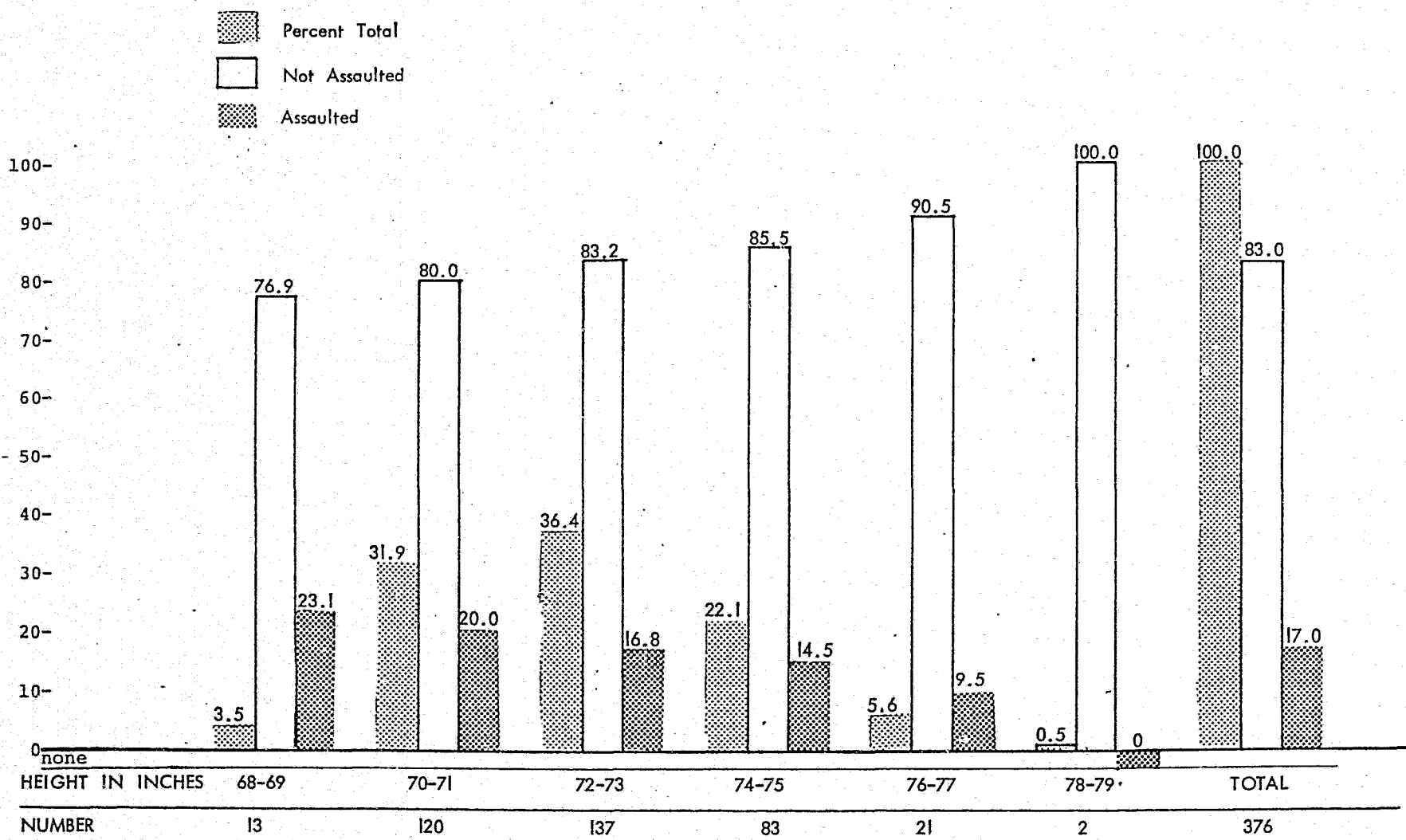
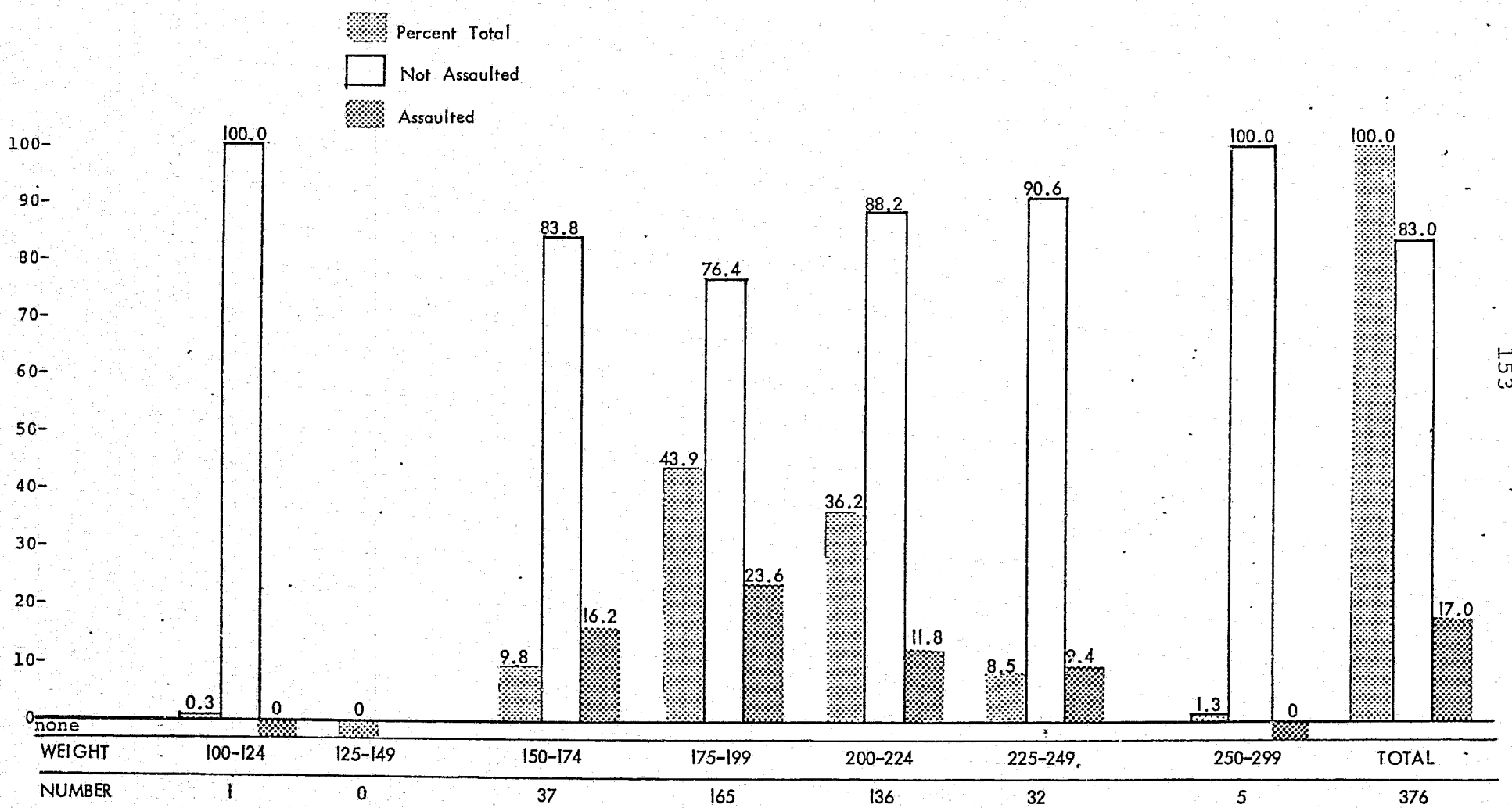


FIGURE 101

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY WEIGHT, 1973
OKLAHOMA HIGHWAY PATROL






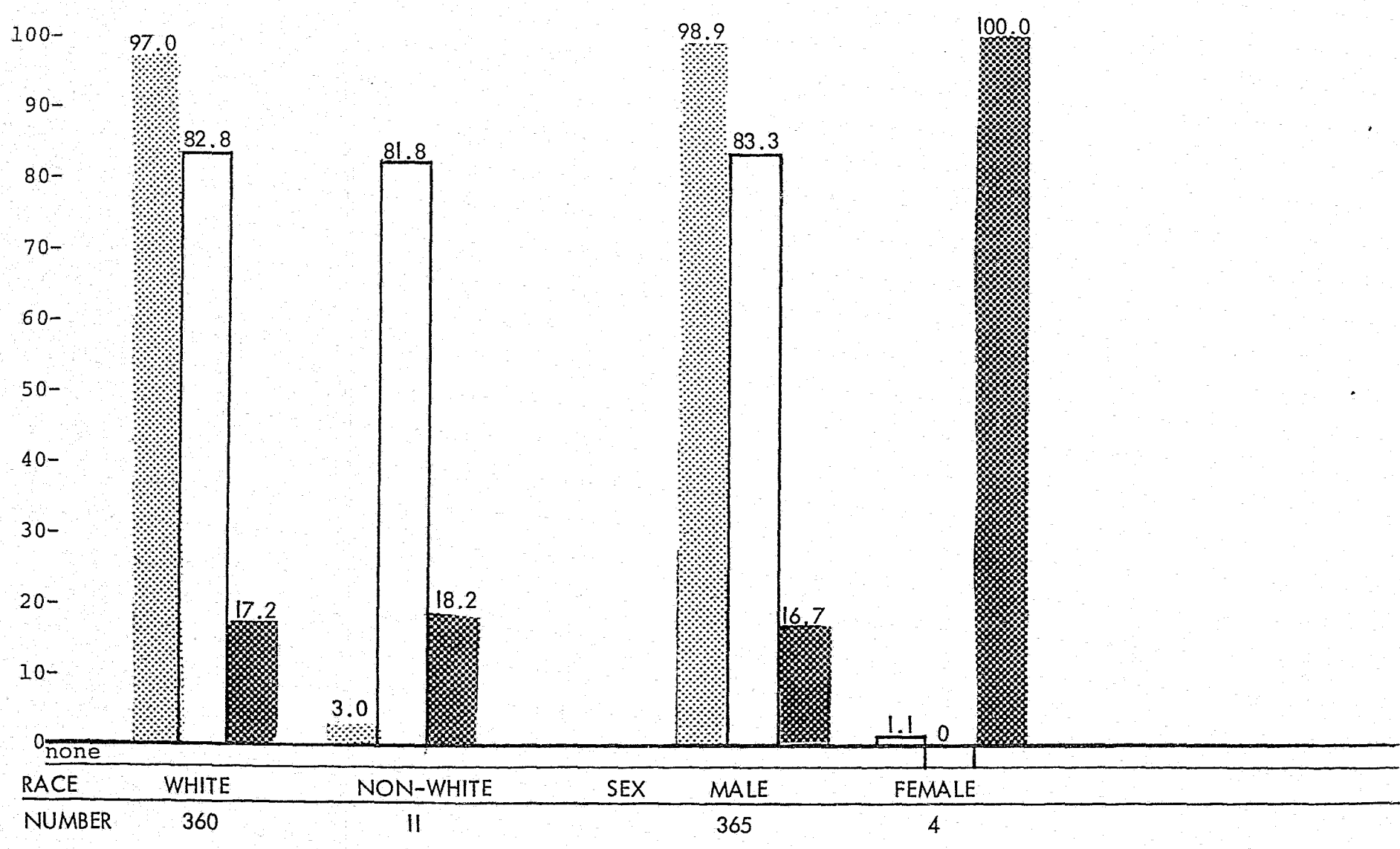
 Percent Total
 Not Assaulted
 Assaulted

FIGURE 102

PERCENT OF ASSAULTED AND NON-ASSAULTED OFFICERS
BY RACE AND SEX, 1973
OKLAHOMA HIGHWAY PATROL



assaulted. Attention is invited to the actual numbers involved, however, and to the fact that the patrolmen with the most formal education tend also to be among the younger officers. These data suggest that closer examination may well be warranted, but additional information would be required for any meaningful analysis.

When comparing the data in the accompanying figures, it should be remembered that totals vary due to incomplete or missing data, as some officers failed to indicate rank, age, years of service, etc.

Summary

Since the data used in this descriptive analysis are incomplete in some cases, an attempt to prepare definitive conclusions would be ill-advised. In general, however, a few observations are warranted. For example, most of the data reflect that the bulk of the assaulted police officers in all of the agencies examined were in the younger age brackets and had had the fewest years of service. This is not surprising, since younger officers with relatively little time with their respective agencies would be the least experienced and not as accustomed to the ways of the streets as their more seasoned counterparts. This also suggests why the formal education level of so many of the assaulted officers tends to be relatively high: most of them are the younger officers.

Similarly, only in rare instances were the assaulted officers other than a patrolman rank. Patrolmen in any law enforcement agency have the greatest contact with the public and consequently are most often exposed to potential assault situations. Officers who were assaulted several times were relatively few, and it is difficult to suggest reasons why some officers were assaulted more than others. Much could depend upon the type of working environment and the shift assignment. An independent study conducted of the Norman, Oklahoma Police Department in 1973 revealed that most of the assaults on officers of that agency occurred between 11:00 p.m. and midnight.⁸ Data provided by the various agencies relating to the distribution of assaulted and non-assaulted police officers by weight and height did not lead to concrete conclusions, but they do indicate that further study is in order, particularly with respect to height and frequency of assault.

Information regarding fiscal matters, available from all of the agencies except the Oklahoma Highway Patrol, also did not lead to positive correlations. The police budgets for both the Tulsa, Oklahoma and the Oklahoma City Police departments were by no means the smallest of those of the agencies examined (16.6 percent and 16.9 percent respectively), yet the assault rates for both departments were the highest by a considerable margin. The Austin, Texas Police Department operated on a budget of only 7.7 percent of the total municipal budget for that city, the most modest of all the agencies

Department operated on a budget of only 7.7 percent of the total municipal budget for that city, the most modest of all the agencies examined in this study, but their assault rate was only 13.9 percent, well below that of the two departments cited above. The Monroe, Louisiana Police Department received 12.6 percent of the total municipal budget in 1973, below the average, and had the lowest assault rate for that year of all the agencies examined.

In general, while the figures contained in the study of aggregate characteristics of all combined municipal police agencies suggest certain factors, such as age and length of service, are associated with assaults, this does not hold true in the case of individual police agencies when they are studied separately. Perhaps the most meaningful information derived from this study is that, when studied on the level of individual departments, there are no constants, and that none of the personal characteristics examined in this study were found to weigh equally in a cross-comparison of the several agencies studied. This suggests that the assault phenomenon is not one that can be clearly defined and examined in the same manner in a number of police agencies, but rather must be carefully analyzed on a department-by-department basis. Furthermore, while police agencies share many features in terms of organization and personnel characteristics, they vary greatly in terms of assault-related factors. In other words, those factors that seem to best explain the assault event in one agency are not necessarily meaningful in another agency. Thus, while the techniques that have been utilized in this study of personal characteristics of assaulted officers are useful in analyzing the assault event for individual police agencies, the results cannot be generalized to other police agencies, even though they may be similar in many respects.

FOOTNOTES

¹David H. Smith and Ezra Stotland, "A New Look at Police Officer Selection," in John R. Snibbe and Homa M. Snibbe, eds., The Urban Policeman in Transition, Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1973, pp. 5-24.

²National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Police, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973, p. 348.

³Ibid.

⁴Melanie Baehr, et. al., Psychological Assessment of Patrolman Qualifications in Relation to Field Performance, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 1968.

⁵President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: The Police, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967, pp. 126-127. Also see: Samuel G. Chapman and Donald E. Clark, A Forward Step: College Education for Police, Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1966, p. 97.

⁶National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Police, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973, pp. 367-379.

⁷Raymond L. Hoobler and J.A. McQueeney, "A Question of Height," The Police Chief, November, 1973, pp. 42-48. See also: Portland Police Bureau, Analysis of Assaulted and Non-assaulted Officers by Height, Weight, Tenure and Assignment, Portland, Oregon, February, 1973.

⁸Preston L. Hortsman, "Assaults on Police Officers: How Safe Are You?" The Police Chief, December, 1973, pp. 44-53.