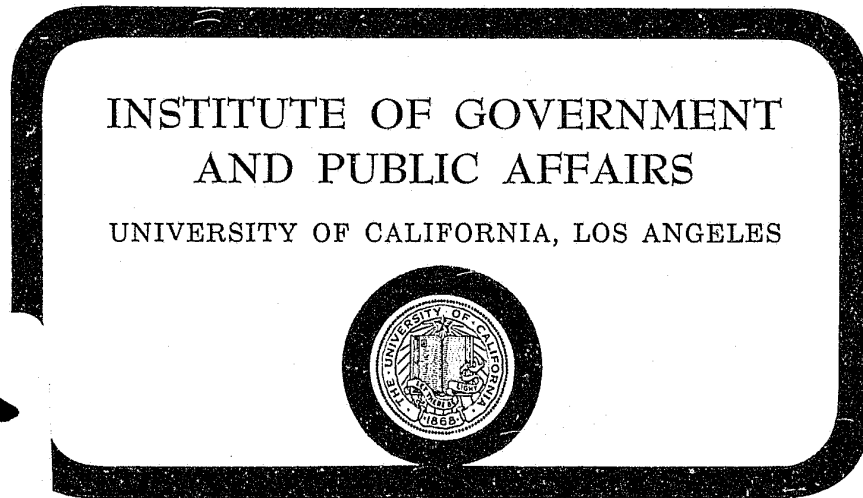
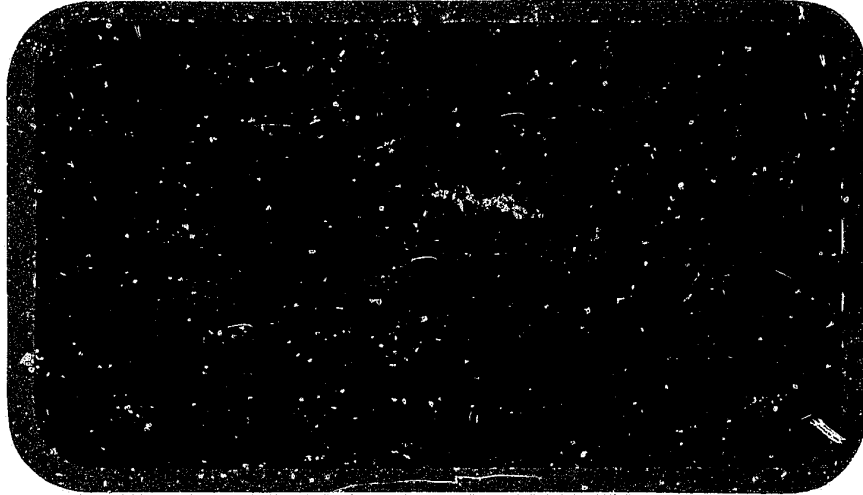


72-NI-99-1069
(Preliminary Rpt.)



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ACQUISITIONS

✓
RESEARCH ON POLICE DISCRETION
AND ORGANIZATION BEHAVIOR

Survey Instrument

April, 1973

General Information

PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY:

This survey is part of a study of decision-making by policemen in three departments in Los Angeles County. The study has been funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The survey seeks information about the way police officers make routine decisions and their reasons for these decisions. Additionally, the study seeks to elicit information about supervisory practices and other aspects of organizational behavior.

TIME REQUIRED FOR THE INTERVIEW:

If the respondent asks how much time will be required for the interview, tell him that the interview runs approximately one hour and fifteen minutes.

PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING THE INTERVIEW:

The police officers participating in this survey have already been informed of the purposes of this study and the general nature of the survey instrument. You should not have to spend any time explaining the study to the respondent. However, before you begin the survey you should reaffirm that the information obtained by this interview is **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL** and that nobody except the researcher will have access to the raw information.

Begin the interview with Part I. When you have completed it give the respondent Part II to complete by himself. While you are waiting you should begin to edit Part I of the questionnaire.

When you finish be sure that you have both parts and that the **INTERVIEW NUMBERS FOR PART I AND PART II ARE THE SAME.**

YOUR MANNER:

You should conduct the interview in a friendly but businesslike manner. Try to prevent the respondent from wandering. Over-friendliness and concern on your part about the respondent's personal troubles or frustrations may actually lead to your obtaining less information. While you are conducting the interview do not engage in asking peripheral, albeit interesting, questions. Save those until you have completed the interview!

As you are aware much of the information in this questionnaire may be extremely sensitive to the

respondent. It is important that you maintain your stance of a neutral tape-recorder. Do not indicate a personal opinion of a response by either tone of voice or facial expression. Except for those instances in the interviewer instructions where it is permitted do not offer information on the meaning of questions or attempt to explain what words mean. Do not offer your own views in any way during the interview. You may bias the responses to the next five questions.

ASKING THE QUESTIONS:

Ask the questions in the order specified in the survey instrument. Do not reword any question. All comments in parentheses are instructions to the interviewer. Ask every question even though you may think the respondent has just answered this question.

On questions #5,7,8,14,15,16C,17D, and 18D you must hand the respondent either some cards or a list of items. These are spelled out in the interviewer instructions, but double check before you begin the interview to be sure you have all necessary materials.

The questionnaire uses eight hypothetical situations to which the respondent will have to respond. You may give him all the situations at once and instruct him to turn the pages and read them as you instruct him. Caution him not to turn the pages until you say so.

RECORDING THE INFORMATION:

Record all responses verbatim unless otherwise instructed. Designate probes by abbreviating and enclosing in parentheses. Example: "What do you mean?" (mean).

PROBING:

Many of the questions require some probing on the part of the interviewers. Special instructions are included for each question to designate what kind of information is to be obtained through the probes. Use only the standard probes—Why, What do you mean, Give me an example, etc.—unless otherwise instructed. All questions requiring a probe should be finished with a final probe. You should generally use the following final probe, although circumstances may dictate that you phrase it differently: "What else can you tell me about" recorded as (else). Record R's response to the final probe verbatim, right after the probe.

PART I

BASIC DATA SHEET - QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PATROLMEN

Date: _____

Police Department: _____

Interview Number: _____

Time Started: _____

Time Finished: _____

Interviewed by: _____
(sign full name)

Coded by: _____
(sign full name)

Date: _____

Q. 1

DISCRETIONARY INCIDENTS

Incident I

Time: 2230 hrs.

Subject: WMA, 30-35 yrs.

Situation:

Two officers are routinely patrolling their area when they observe a late model Ford ahead of them driving very slowly. They slow down and continue to observe the vehicle; as they watch it weaves somewhat, from one lane to another. They turn on their red light and stop the vehicle.

The driver is asked to get out of his car and one of the officers proceeds to administer the field sobriety test. The man staggers as he gets out of his car, his eyes are red, and his speech is somewhat slurred. He doesn't pass all of the sobriety tests: he can walk part way putting one foot in front of the other; he can only stand on one foot for about thirty to forty seconds; and he cannot touch his nose with his finger tips when his head is tilted back. The man is in no condition to drive his car, yet he is not so drunk that he couldn't take care of himself.

Upon questioning the man, the officer learns that he is having financial and marital problems and as a result, he has been drinking more than usual. The man said that he has never been arrested for drunk driving before. According to the address on his driver's license he lives about 5 or 6 blocks from their present location. The man claims that he is on his way home.

What would you do in this situation?

PROBE: Why or why not make an arrest?

Interviewer's Instructions

Q 1. We want to know both R's decision and the reasons for that decision. An unacceptable answer is the following: "I'd find out if he had funds for a cab. If not for a cab, see if anyone at home who can pick him up." This answer is incomplete. If R. says that he would call a cab your probe should be, "why did you call a cab rather than make an arrest." In other words, you must probe to determine why he did not make an arrest; or alternatively, why R did make an arrest. Moreover, be sure to get R. to elaborate his reasons.

Acceptable answers for not making an arrest are:

"Every man is entitled to one drunk arrest, I've driven home like that before."

Or, "A drunk arrest takes a long time and the man is not that bad off, so its better to let him go rather than leave the area while a serious crime could go down."

If R makes an arrest, ask him to specify the charge.

Q.2.

DISCRETIONARY INCIDENTS

Incident II

Time: 2030 hrs.

Subjects: 10 to 15 White and Negro Males and Females, 16 to 19 yrs.

Situation:

Two officers respond to a 415 (disturbing the peace) juveniles call at a local bowling alley. When they arrive 10 to 15 juveniles are milling in front of, and just inside of, the main door of the bowling alley. According to the security guard and the manager they have been there for some time, blocking the doorway, yelling and screaming and generally making nuisances of themselves. The officers know that this is not the first time this has happened and they are aware that some of the same juveniles are involved.

The officers ask them to leave and the youths begin to argue. They claim that they are not doing anything, that they have a right to come to the bowling alley, and that the manager gets "up tight over almost anything." The manager says that they are preventing customers from leaving and entering the bowling alley and offending some customers by their obscene language. In response to a question from one of the patrolmen, the manager says that he doesn't want to prosecute the juveniles, he just wants them off the premises.

The officers order the juveniles to leave and they begin to do so, but very slowly. Two or three break away from the main group and run back into the bowling alley, disappearing in the crowd. The rest mill outside the front door and begin to yell obscenities at the manager and the police. One young girl with long blond hair walks up to the manager and calls him "a fucking prick." Other men, women and children, customers, are having difficulty entering or leaving the bowling alley.

The officers order them to move along for the second time and they threaten to arrest the lot of them. The youths move a little further away, but they still keep milling about and yelling.

What would you do in this situation?

PROBE: Why did you take "such and such" an action?

Q 2.

We want to know all of the actions R. would take and his reasons for those actions. Most of the time R. will specify a number of different actions he would take. Specify each action separately and the reasons given for it. For example, if R. says he would make field interrogation (F.I.) cards on the juveniles probe why; if he says he would arrest the girl determine his reasons and the charge.

The following points of clarification should be used if R. has questions:

- (a) There are men, women, and children trying to enter the bowling alley while this is taking place and some of them did hear the girl swear at the manager.
- (b) The manager does not want to sign a complaint. If R. says that he would see if the manager will sign a complaint, intervene, and inform him that the manager has said that he won't.

If R. says he would disperse juveniles do not use the following probe: "What if they kept milling about." Rather determine his reasons for that course of action rather than another.

Q.3.

DISCRETIONARY INCIDENTS

Incident III

Time: 1910 hrs.

Subjects: MN & FN, 25 yrs., and 2 children, FN, 4 years and MN, 1 year

Situation:

Two officers respond to a 415 (disturbing the peace) situation. They arrive and gain entrance to the subjects' apartment. The woman is the informant, and it is immediately obvious that she has been beaten by her husband. Her cheeks are bruised, her lower lip is cut and bleeding, her dress is torn, and she is sobbing and barely able to talk. It is also evident that she has been drinking. They ask what's been going on and the husband who has also been drinking says, "It's all over now." The woman says in response to a question from one of the officers that her husband hit her and beat her. The man says, "Shut up, woman."

The officers continue to talk to them and ask the woman what she wants to do. She says that she is afraid to sign a complaint out of fear of being beaten again by her husband. At this time the husband jumps up and says to the officers, "It's all over, goddamn it, I told you that, now get the fuck out of here." He continues to shout loudly and aggressively at the officers and demands that they leave at once.

What would you do in this situation?

PROBE: What are the reasons for R.'s decision AND/OR "what are you trying to achieve by taking that action?"

Q 3.

In this question we are most concerned with those officers who elect to take no action or only minimal action. You must be careful not to alter R's response with your probe; there is some danger that you could influence him to take further steps of action with your probe when he has originally stated that he would leave or do very little. Yet you must attempt to determine his reasons for his decision. An acceptable probe would be, "why did you do that" in a very supportive tone of voice.

If R. does something other than just leaving attempt to determine R's objectives (his reasons) for taking a specific action. An acceptable probe in this case is "what are you trying to achieve by doing that?" R. may not specify his objectives initially so be prepared to dig them out. Ordinarily, these may involve only the objective of trying to prevent more trouble, but there may be others.

Q.4.

DISCRETIONARY INCIDENTS

Incident IV

Time: 2151 hrs.

Subjects: Two WMA's, 18 to 25 yrs.

Situation:

Two patrolmen have responded to a possible 242-245 situation in front of a local bar. Evidently, a fight broke out between one of the above subjects and the victim in the bar. It is not clear how the fight started, but during the fight one of the WMA's pulled a knife and stuck it in the leg of the victim.

After arriving the officers calm everyone down and call for an ambulance for the man. The wound does not appear to be serious but it requires immediate medical attention. The fight took place just outside the front door of the bar and a crowd has now gathered around the scene. One of the officers takes the suspect, who is very calm by now over to the patrol car to question him. Since the man is very calm and cooperative the officer decides to put the man in the back seat of the patrol car to question him. The rear windows are rolled up but the front ones are still rolled down.

While the officer is questioning the suspect the other subject, evidently a friend, comes up and asks the officer, through the front window, what the hell is he doing talking to his friend and goes on to say that he should be talking to the other guy since he started the fight. The officer tells him to leave. The man persists saying that he wants to talk to his friend, that it is illegal for the police to question his friend without a lawyer, etc. The officer tells him to leave immediately. The man says, "You cops are all alike," and begins to scream and yell at the officer.

What would you do in this situation?

PROBE: Why? What are your reasons for "such and such" an action?

Q 4.

This question is designed to get at a patrolman's attitude towards people interfering. All probes in this question should be directed toward the man who is interfering with the questioning. We wish to know at what point the man will be arrested for interfering with an investigation, or if R. will handle it by taking some other action, e.g., rolling up the window. If R. says he would warn the man and if the man persists then arrest him (a common answer on the pre-tests) ask R. to specify what he means by persisting. Does the man merely have to continue screaming or what?

The following points of clarification are relevant.

- (a) There is no reason for R. to worry about getting medical treatment for the injured victim; that has already been taken care of.
- (b) The suspect is very cooperative and calm.
- (c) The man interfering is a friend of the suspect's. When he says the other man started the fight he is referring to the victim—who is on his way to the hospital.

Q.5. We would like to know what is considered the "excessive use of force" in this police department. That is, we want to know when a police officer will be "punished" for what is called the "excessive use of force." By punished we mean that an officer is reprimanded, either formally or informally, or, at the other extreme given days off work.

Listed below are some situations where force of one kind or another is used. Indicate which ones you think are unacceptable to the department; that is, those in which the officer would be punished if the department were aware of his behavior.

(a) A man who has robbed and beaten an elderly person, or who has sexually assaulted a young girl (10 to 14 yrs. of age) or has committed any other outrageous crime happens to receive a few blows on the way to the station.

- (1) _____ YES
- (2) _____ NO
- (7) _____ NO OPINION
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

(b) An officer strikes a man he has arrested with his fist or flashlight after the man calls him a "pig" and uses numerous other obscenities, one of which refers to the officer's relationship with his mother.

- (1) _____ YES
- (2) _____ NO
- (7) _____ NO OPINION
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

(c) An officer pokes a man in the chest several times while lecturing to the man about a 415 family he was involved in.

- (1) _____ YES
- (2) _____ NO
- (7) _____ NO OPINION
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

(d) An officer puts the handcuffs on extremely tight on a man who struggled when the police officers first tried to put them on.

- (1) _____ YES
- (2) _____ NO
- (7) _____ NO OPINION
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

(e) A man is pushed rather hard toward the door of the station by an officer as the man gets out of the patrol car. The man hits the door with a resounding thump. He has been struggling on the way to the station and has spit on the officers several times. He was arrested for drunk driving.

- (1) YES
- (2) NO
- (7) NO OPINION
- (8) D.K.
- (9) N.A.

(f) An officer hits a man on the side of the head with his flashlight while trying to put the man in the car. The man is bigger than the officer and has been kicking, pushing, spitting, and struggling with the officers in other ways.

- (1) YES
- (2) NO
- (7) NO OPINION
- (8) D.K.
- (9) N.A.

(g) An officer pushes a man who has called him a "pig" and used other obscenities.

- (1) YES
- (2) NO
- (7) NO OPINION
- (8) D.K.
- (9) N.A.

(h) As two officers are starting to chase a 484 suspect who is running away from them in a store a friend interferences and tells them to stop. One of the officers gives the man a fist in the side of the head to knock him out of the way and pursues the 484 suspect.

- (1) YES
- (2) NO
- (7) NO OPINION
- (8) D.K.
- (9) N.A.

Q 5. Read instructions slowly to R. Instruct him that an answer of YES means that the behavior is unacceptable to the department; NO means that an officer would not be punished.

Hand R. the cards and have him answer after he reads each one. Make sure before the interview begins that the cards are in the same order as they are listed in the questionnaire booklet.

NOTE: Page 6A is deleted; pg. 6 of the interview schedule is a continuation of Q 5.

Q.6. Under what circumstances do you think you would draw and fire your gun?

PROBE: Determine specific circumstances and the Respondent's guidelines.

Q.7. Now, we would like to ask you some questions about the objectives of this department and what the department expects of individual officers. Here is a list of things that are generally considered to be important by police departments (hand respondent the list). We would like you to pick out the five items that, in your opinion, this department considers most important. After you have chosen five items rank these items from most to least important.

(Interviewers: Code most important as 1 and least important as 5. Leave the items R. does not pick blank.)

- () Issue a substantial number of traffic citations.
- () Patrol your beat for potential robberies and burglaries, i.e., make business checks, patrol residential streets, etc.
- () Be active and aggressive on your beat: stop people, check them out, run warrant checks, etc.
- () Attempt to help people when needed, such as listening to them when they have a problem.
- () Maintain courteous and good relations with the public.
- () Actively patrol your beat for drunk drivers.
- () Make a substantial number of good felony arrests.
- () Maintain a professional image.
- () Work effectively with people in keeping the peace.
- () Stay out of trouble (i.e., have few personnel complaints) and follow all departmental rules and procedures

() _____

() _____

Q 6. We want to know under what circumstances R. would fire his gun and the guidelines he uses in making this decision. For example, R. may state that he would fire only in self-defense. If this is his response probe to determine what he means by self-defense. Or R. may state that he would shoot at a fleeing felon. As much as possible make R. define when he would fire at a fleeing felon. Thus, would he fire at both juveniles and adults, does the time of day matter, etc. Thus your probes in this case should be directed at making R. specify more concretely the circumstances in which he would fire. Do not accept an answer such as the following: "When department policy says I can." You should then probe to determine when, in R's opinion, is that.

Q 7. All we want on this question is a rank order of the five most important items. Remember to stress that R. should choose those that he thinks the department emphasizes, not those that it should emphasize. And be sure to encourage R. to add to the list of items if he feels that some important ones are missing. Blank spaces are provided for this.

Point of clarification: in the item, "Stay out of trouble (i.e., have few personnel complaints) and follow all departmental rules and procedures," personnel complaints refers to complaints that have been made by citizens or the department against the officer's performance in a particular situation.

Q.8. Now, take another look at this list and pick out the five items that in your opinion should be most important. In other words, we want to know what you think the five most important objectives should be. Once you have chosen five items then rank them from most to least important.

(Interviewers: Code most important as 1 and least important as 5. Leave items R does not pick blank.)

- () Issue a substantial number of traffic citations.
- () Patrol your beat for potential robberies and burglaries, i.e., make business checks, patrol residential streets, etc.
- () Be active and aggressive on your beat: stop people, check them out, run warrant checks, etc.
- () Attempt to help people when needed, such as listening to them when they have a problem.
- () Maintain courteous and good relations with the public.
- () Actively patrol your beat for drunk drivers.
- () Make a substantial number of good felony arrests.
- () Maintain a professional image.
- () Work effectively with people in keeping the peace.
- () Stay out of trouble (i.e., have few personnel complaints) and follow all departmental rules and procedures.

Q.9. How often do the field supervisors in this department drive by and observe you while you are on a call?

- (1) _____ VERY OFTEN
- (2) _____ OFTEN
- (3) _____ SOMETIMES
- (4) _____ NOT VERY OFTEN
- (5) _____ HARDLY AT ALL
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

Q.10. How often do the field supervisors in this department actually intervene in a call or situation which you are handling?

- (1) _____ VERY OFTEN
- (2) _____ OFTEN
- (3) _____ SOMETIMES
- (4) _____ NOT VERY OFTEN
- (5) _____ HARDLY AT ALL
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

Q.10A. Why do (don't) the field supervisors intervene very much when you are handling a call?

PROBE: Why?

Q 8. Again we want a rank order of the five most important items, but in this case stress that it is to be the ones that R. thinks should be most important. Be sure to encourage R. to make additions to the list of items if he feels that there are any important omissions. Unfortunately, there is no space here so write them on the back of the page.

Q 9. Check the appropriate box.

Q 10. Check the appropriate box.

Q 10A. If R. answers Q 10 by saying VERY OFTEN, OFTEN, or SOMETIMES, your probe begins, "Why do the field supervisors. . ."

If R. answers Q 10 by saying NOT VERY OFTEN, or HARDLY AT ALL, your probe begins, "Why don't the field supervisors. . ."

In this question use the standard probes, but attempt to get at the behavioral aspects, e.g., "they don't intervene very much because they know patrolmen don't like it." However, be sure not to lead the respondent to an answer.

Q.11. How often do the field supervisors and Watch Commanders in this department reprimand patrolmen for violations of the rules?

- (1) _____ VERY OFTEN
- (2) _____ OFTEN
- (3) _____ SOMETIMES
- (4) _____ NOT VERY OFTEN
- (5) _____ HARDLY AT ALL
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

Q.12. What rules are the field supervisors and watch commanders most likely to frequently enforce.

PROBE: Determine violations that supervisors are most likely to reprimand patrolmen for.

Q.13. What are your personal goals for the next five years?

PROBE: Would the officer like to be promoted, if so, to what rank, does he wish to stay in this department, does he want to stay in police work?

Q 11. Check the appropriate box.

Q 12. We want a list of rules and/or regulations from R. Probe to make the list as exhaustive as possible.

Q 13. From R's initial answer it should be possible to determine which probe to use. If R says that he wants to become a detective you should determine if he wants to stay in his department and if he would be content to remain a detective.

Q.14. In order to be promoted to a higher rank in this department one must take and pass a civil service examination. But this examination forms only part of the evaluation of an officer for promotion; ordinarily a police department evaluates other aspects of an officers performance in the department. These evaluations may be part of the promotional process or they may be conducted annually. We would like to know what some of the things officers are evaluated on besides their score on the civil service examination. In other words, we would like to know what an officer must do besides passing the civil service examination in order to get ahead in this department. By this we mean also to get a "promotion" to the investigating units of the department, or generally to be regarded by the supervisors in the department as a good officer.

Here is a list of things that might be important in this regard (hand respondent the list). We would like you to look over this list and pick out the five items that, in your opinion, are considered by the department the most important things in evaluating an officer's performance. Then rank these five items from most to least important. Please feel free to add to the list.

(Interviewers: Code most important as 1 and least important as 5. Leave items R. does not pick blank.)

- () Complete your education—Go to College.
- () Be able to work independently, without supervision—be able to initiate actions, make decisions, etc.
- () Be able to work effectively with people in keeping the peace.
- () Have no personal or financial problems—bad debts, etc.
- () Follow all rules and regulations of the department and all orders of supervisors.
- () Make a substantial number of felony and misdemeanor arrests.
- () Maintain good relations with the public; be known as an officer who can get along with people, and is always courteous and cool.
- () Be active and aggressive on your beat: stop people, check them out, run warrant checks, patrol for burglaries and robberies.
- () Maintain an image of professionalism.
- () Have very few or no personnel complaints in your file.
- () Have good relations with the supervisors in the department.
- () Be active in community and civic affairs in the community in which you live.

()

()

Q 14.

This question is in the same format as Q 7 and 8. All we want is a rank order of the five most important items. We are attempting to find out what kind of criteria patrolmen think they are being evaluated on by their supervisors in the department. You should be aware that most departments have two types of evaluations: one for purposes of promotion and one annually. This question relates to both and seeks to determine how departments generally evaluate police officers.

On this question be sure to emphasize that we want to know what R. thinks people are really being evaluated on, not what they should be evaluated on.

Point of clarification: in the item "Have very few or no personnel complaints in your file," personnel complaints refers to complaints that have been made by citizens or the department against the officer's performance in a particular situation.

Encourage R. to add to the list if he thinks it necessary.

Q.15. Now take another look at the list and pick the five items that you think should be most important in evaluating an officer's performance in the department. Once you have chosen five items, then rank these from most to least important.

(Interviewers: Code most important as 1 and least important as 5. Leave items that R. does not choose blank.)

- () Complete your education—Go to College.
- () Be able to work independently, without supervision—be able to initiate actions, make decisions, etc.
- () Be able to work effectively with people in keeping the peace.
- () Have no personal or financial problems—bad debts, etc.
- () Follow all rules and regulations of the department and all orders of supervisors.
- () Make a substantial number of felony and misdemeanor arrests.
- () Maintain good relations with the public; be known as an officer who can get along with people, and is always courteous and cool.
- () Be active and aggressive on your beat: stop people, check them out, run warrant checks, patrol for burglaries and robberies.
- () Maintain an image of professionalism.
- () Have very few or no personnel complaints in your file.
- () Have good relations with the supervisors in the department.
- () Be active in community and civic affairs in the community in which you live.

() _____

() _____

Q 15. This is the same as Q 14. Obtain a rank order of the five most important items again. But emphasize that these are to be the items that R. thinks should be most important in evaluating the performance of a patrolman.

Encourage R. to add to the list if he thinks it necessary.

Q.16.

EVALUATION OF POLICE ACTIONS

Incident I

Time: 1810 hrs.

Subjects: Two WMA's, approximately 31 years

Situation:

Two officers arrived at a residence in response to a 594 neighbor call and proceeded to talk to the informant. He said that earlier in the afternoon his neighbor had broken part of a fence that separated their yards and thrown garbage into his backyard. The officers took a look at the fence and found that several boards had been broken out and garbage was spread all over the man's backyard. The informant said that he wanted to file a complaint against his neighbor.

The neighbor, obviously having seen the police drive up, came out of his house at this time and walked toward the police. The officers approached the man and asked him what was going on. He admitted tearing the boards out of the fence and throwing garbage in the man's backyard; but he said that he was angry and had a good reason. The man (the informant), the neighbor said, continually let his dog run loose, especially in his (the neighbor's) yard. The dog had a habit of crapping in the man's backyard and getting into his garbage cans and throwing garbage all over. In addition, the neighbor claimed that the man played his record player loudly, and when he had been asked to turn it down and keep his dog in his own yard, the man got angry and told him to get screwed. Things had come to a head this morning, the neighbor said, when the dog had spread garbage all over his yard. The neighbor said that he was just returning the garbage.

At this the informant said the man (the neighbor) was a son of a bitch and he still wanted to file charges. After further questioning the officers determined that this had been going on for quite a while and that both men had been guilty of instigating incidents.

At this time the officers told the informant that they were not going to do anything since he had been involved in provoking his neighbor. They told him that he was as guilty as his neighbor and that he was violating the city's leash law. They got in their car and drove off.

Q.16A. What do you think about the refusal of the officers to take any action, do you agree or disagree?

- (1) _____ AGREE STRONGLY
- (2) _____ AGREE SLIGHTLY
- (3) _____ NO OPINION
- (4) _____ DISAGREE STRONGLY
- (5) _____ DISAGREE SLIGHTLY
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

PROBE: Why or why not?

Q.16B. In general, do you agree or disagree that police officers should ignore situations in which the victim is involved or is a participant in the crime or disturbance?

- (1) _____ AGREE STRONGLY
- (2) _____ AGREE SLIGHTLY
- (3) _____ NO OPINION
- (4) _____ DISAGREE SLIGHTLY
- (5) _____ DISAGREE STRONGLY
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

PROBE: Why or why not?

Q 16A. The purpose of this question is to determine what patrolmen think about a situation in which the victim is involved in the crime. First, determine whether R. agrees or disagrees with their action. Read the five categories to R. and have him pick one. In this question NO OPINION means that the respondent is indifferent or he doesn't care. If he doesn't know or refuses to answer check #8 or #9.

Second, probe for R's reasons for agreeing or disagreeing. The standard probes should be sufficient in this case, but beware of code words. For example, if R. states that he agrees because the problem is a civil matter ask him what he means (a crime has been committed in this case and, legally, the victim can press charges). This may be a frequent response.

Third, if R. says that he disagrees with the officers in the question determine why and what action they might take.

Q 16B. The point of the situation in Q 16 is that the officers ignored the violation of the law because the "victim" was involved in the crime of dispute. The purpose of this next question is to determine what R. thinks about this as a general rule of thumb. It is applicable to other sets of circumstances, a fight or a situation in which a man who went to see a prostitute was robbed by her. If R. says "what do you mean" you may respond by using one of the previous examples.

Determine if R. agrees or disagrees and read each of the categories out loud. Then determine R's reasons for his response. If R. responds that it depends on the circumstances probe to determine what these are. Acceptable probes are, "could you give me an example," or "what do you mean," etc.

Q.16C. In your opinion, how many of the patrolmen in this department would agree with the decision made by the police officers in the hypothetical situation to take no action?

- (0) _____ NONE OF THEM
- (1) _____ A FEW OF THEM (1 to 10%)
- (2) _____ SOME OF THEM (11 to 25%)
- (3) _____ QUITE A FEW OF THEM (26 to 50%)
- (4) _____ MANY OF THEM (51 to 85%)
- (5) _____ ALMOST ALL OF THEM (86 to 100%)
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

Q 16C. Hand R. the card with the relevant categories before you ask this question. Check the appropriate box.

Q.17.

EVALUATION OF POLICE ACTIONS

Incident II

Time: 1736 hrs.

Subject: WMA, 18 yrs.

Situation:

Two patrolmen responded to what they thought was a 415 fight call at a liquor store in their beat. When they arrived they found the clerk at the store with a young white male in his custody. The store owner explained that he caught the young man stealing a bottle of wine (value: \$1.99) and some sandwich meat (value: 89¢). He spotted the youth as he walked out the door and he ran up and grabbed him; a verbal argument between the two ensued and at this point another clerk called the police because he thought a fight might break out.

One of the officers asked the man what he wanted to do. The store owner replied that he had the bottle of wine and meat back and he had warned the youth about coming back in the store again; so far as he was concerned the matter was over. The other officer at this point said that while that was his right, that he was in no way required to file a complaint against the youth, he ought to consider, nevertheless, the consequences of not doing so. The store owner asked the officer what he was talking about. The officer replied, "for all I know this boy here may be a good kid, but I don't know that and neither do you. Many of these kids are using drugs to one degree or another and they are always getting into trouble. If you ignore this violation of the law, he will probably just go someplace else and steal or get into some other kind of trouble. One of the biggest problems we have these days is that people don't respect the law; and it starts when they are kids, like this one. The only way to deal with them is by enforcing the law. That means that you should file a complaint and let the courts and probation department handle it." But the store owner replied that he didn't really care one way or the other, he had his wine and meat back. The officer persisted and said that the only way to prevent crimes like this one and others was to arrest these people; that a small crime like this one was only the beginning. Also the officer pointed out that it would give the police a record of the kinds of things he has been involved in if he gets into trouble again and they could check him out at the station and find out if he has been into other kinds of trouble. He finished by saying that the law was there to be enforced and that was the proper way to handle these situations. He said, "I strongly urge you to file a complaint and make a citizen's arrest." The store owner finally agreed and the young man was arrested for 484 P.C. (citizens).

Q.17A. What do you think about the officer in the above situation urging the victim to file a complaint against the youth, do you agree or disagree?

- (1) _____ AGREE STRONGLY
- (2) _____ AGREE SLIGHTLY
- (3) _____ NO OPINION
- (4) _____ DISAGREE SLIGHTLY
- (5) _____ DISAGREE STRONGLY
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

PROBE: Why or why not?

Q.17B. Now let us suppose that we have a slightly different situation than that described in the incident above. Suppose that the officer responded to a hardware store to pick up a 484 suspect in custody and it turned out to be a little old lady of 71 years who had attempted to walk off with some kitchen utensils. The store owner wants to make an arrest but the officer attempts to talk him out of it saying that the lady is old, probably on a small pension, senile, and its basically a waste of time to arrest her. Would you agree or disagree with the officer in trying to talk the store owner out of filing a complaint?

- (1) _____ AGREE STRONGLY
- (2) _____ AGREE SLIGHTLY
- (3) _____ NO OPINION
- (4) _____ DISAGREE SLIGHTLY
- (5) _____ DISAGREE STRONGLY
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

PROBE: Why or why not?

Q 17A. The purpose of this question is to determine what R. thinks about urging the victim to file a complaint. Read each of the five categories and determine if R. agrees or disagrees. Remember that NO OPINION means that R. is indifferent or doesn't care.

Then attempt to determine R's reasons. Use the standard probes.

If R. says he disagrees ask him to specify what he would do. Normally R. will say that he will just leave, but in some cases R. might decide to make out an F.I. card or run a warrant check or something else. Make sure you have this information.

Q 17B. This question deals with the same phenomenon as the previous question but I have twisted the circumstances just a bit. Here as you can see the officer attempts to get the victim to not file a complaint. Determine if R. agrees or disagrees with this action. Read all five categories to R.

Using the standard probes attempt to determine R's reasons for agreeing or disagreeing.

If R. disagrees with both Q.17A and Q.17B proceed to Q.17C. If he agrees with Q.17A and Q. 17B or agrees with one and disagrees with the other skip to Q.17D.

Q.17C.

Now let us suppose that the youth involved in the 484 at the liquor store was known to the police as a drug user and that he was suspected of dealing in heroin and other hard drugs. Would you agree or disagree with the officer's attempts to urge the victim to file a complaint?

- (1) _____ AGREE STRONGLY
- (2) _____ AGREE SLIGHTLY
- (3) _____ NO OPINION
- (4) _____ DISAGREE SLIGHTLY
- (5) _____ DISAGREE STRONGLY
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

PROBE: Why or why not?

Q.17D.

In your opinion, how many of the patrolmen in this department would agree with the decision made by the police officer in the above incident in trying to talk the victim into filing a complaint? (NOTE: This refers to the first hypothetical situation.)

- (0) _____ NONE OF THEM
- (1) _____ A FEW OF THEM (1 to 10%)
- (2) _____ SOME OF THEM (11 to 25%)
- (3) _____ QUITE A FEW OF THEM (26 to 50%)
- (4) _____ MANY OF THEM (51 to 85%)
- (5) _____ ALMOST ALL OF THEM (86 to 100%)
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

Q 17C. This question is to be answered only if R. disagrees with Q 17A and 17B. Again it changes the circumstances and we want to find out how R. would react. If there are questions point out that everything in the situation remains the same except the circumstances specified in 17C.

First, determine if R. agrees or disagrees by reading each of the categories. Then probe to determine his reasoning.

If R. says that he would not urge the victim to sign a complaint, it is highly probable that in this case he would do something else. Determine what that action is and his reasons for doing so.

Q 17D. Hand R. the cards and check the appropriate box.

Q. 18

EVALUATION OF POLICE ACTIONS

Incident III

Time: Anytime

Subject: Patrolman, 3-4 yrs. experience on River City Police Department

Situation:

Patrolman Alfred E. Newman of the River City Police Department considers himself to be a very good police officer. He is hard working, aggressive, and makes a good number of arrests and writes a lot of traffic citations. His belief is that an officer must hustle, that he must make his presence known if he is to prevent crime. Thus he spends a lot of time checking out vehicles—he runs numerous warrant checks, and makes numerous traffic stops. His belief is that this is the major way to make his presence known and to catch felons—burglars and 211 suspects. He does patrol residential areas and businesses but he believes that one rarely catches a burglar or robber in the act. Rather one catches felons by stopping vehicles and checking things out.

He tends to make a lot of arrests for drunk driving, 647f, loitering, curfew violations and other misdemeanors. His attitude is that while these are not terribly serious—with the exception of drunk driving which he considers to be one of the most serious violations—an officer is obligated to enforce the law and, more important, if he lets these things go soon he will get a reputation in his area of being lax, as allowing people to get away with things. According to Newman there are very few good reasons for letting a violation go by and not enforcing the law. Thus Newman believes that one should keep a clean beat, that one should make his presence known by enforcing the law rigorously and by stopping and checking out vehicles.

As a result Newman is somewhat more strict than other officers. He doesn't always cite for a traffic violation but he does make a point of stopping most people—even those that are speeding only five or ten miles over the speed limit or have one, maybe two, equipment violations. Newman has a higher number of traffic citations to his credit than most patrolmen in the department and he has a substantial number of arrests. But only 15 to 20 percent of his arrests are for felonies; the rest are for drunk driving, 647f, loitering, curfew, etc.

Newman is also impatient with those who emphasize the so-called social aspects of police work. For example, he takes a dim view of 415 families and the time he has to spend with people who have personal problems. As he sees it his job is to prevent crime and catch felons rather than worry about husbands who are late with their child support payments and so forth.

Q.18A. Do you agree or disagree with Officer Newman's philosophy of patrol work?

- (1) _____ AGREE STRONGLY
- (2) _____ AGREE SLIGHTLY
- (3) _____ NO OPINION
- (4) _____ DISAGREE SLIGHTLY
- (5) _____ DISAGREE STRONGLY
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

PROBE: Why or why not?

Q.18B. In general, do you agree or disagree with Officer Newman that there are very few violations which an officer should let go by?

- (1) _____ AGREE STRONGLY
- (2) _____ AGREE SLIGHTLY
- (3) _____ NO OPINION
- (4) _____ DISAGREE SLIGHTLY
- (5) _____ DISAGREE STRONGLY
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

PROBE: Why or why not?

Q 18A. The important aspect of this question is Newman's style of police work. First, we want to determine if R. agrees or disagrees with Newman's general style of police work. Read all five categories.

Then probe to determine R's reasons for agreeing or disagreeing. You need not be extremely specific, but make sure that R. has covered everything. Also it is possible that some will agree with part of Newman's style and disagree with others. Specify the parts he agrees or disagrees with and the reasons in each case.

Q 18B. Newman is reluctant to not enforce the law in most cases; he believes that if a violation has occurred the law should be enforced. The purpose of this question is to determine what R. thinks about this attitude. First determine if R. agrees or disagrees by reading all of the categories. Then probe for his reasons in either case. Use the standard probes.

Q.18C. In your opinion, how many of the patrolmen in this department would agree with Officer Newman's philosophy of patrol work?

- (0) _____ NONE OF THEM
- (1) _____ A FEW OF THEM (1 to 10%)
- (2) _____ SOME OF THEM (11 to 25%)
- (3) _____ QUITE A FEW OF THEM (26 to 50%)
- (4) _____ MANY OF THEM (51 to 85%)
- (5) _____ ALMOST ALL OF THEM (86 to 100%)
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

If R. indicates #1,2,3, i.e., that less than 50% of the patrolmen in the department agree with Officer Newman go to Q 18D. If R. indicates #4 or #5 go to Q 19.

Q.18D. Since you have said that most officers in this department would disagree with Officer Newman, would you describe what you believe are the differences between Newman and the patrolmen in this department?

Q 18C. Hand R. the card with the list of responses and check the appropriate box.

Q 18D. Remember that Q 18D is to be asked only if R. indicates by his response to Q 18C that 50% or less of the officers in his department agree with Newman. The purpose of the question is to get R. to describe as specifically as possible the patrol style that is different from Newman's. In this question keep probing until R. fully describes the alternative style.

Q.19. Now I would like you to go back and take another look at the evaluative incidents. We want to know how you think your superiors in the department would have wanted the officer to respond in each of these cases.

Q.19A. In general, would the department agree or disagree with the officer's refusal to take any action in the first incident?

- (1) _____ AGREE STRONGLY
- (2) _____ AGREE SLIGHTLY
- (3) _____ NO OPINION
- (4) _____ DISAGREE SLIGHTLY
- (5) _____ DISAGREE STRONGLY
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

PROBE: Why or why not?

Q.19B. In general, would the department agree or disagree with the officer urging the victim to file a complaint in the second incident?

- (1) _____ AGREE STRONGLY
- (2) _____ AGREE SLIGHTLY
- (3) _____ NO OPINION
- (4) _____ DISAGREE SLIGHTLY
- (5) _____ DISAGREE STRONGLY
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

PROBE: Why or why not?

Q 19A. In this series of questions we want to determine R's perception of how he thinks the department would have wanted each of the three situations handled. By department we mean field supervisors (Sgts.), Watch Commanders, Captains, and the Chief of Police.

First, determine if R. thinks that the department would agree or disagree with the officers refusal to take any action.

Second, attempt to determine why R. thinks they would agree or disagree. Use the standard probes. But in addition use the following probe. If the respondent says that the department would disagree because one should never just ignore a violation and a request from a citizen you may say, "does everyone in the department feel that way" (meaning everyone in the rank above patrolman). R. might say yes or he might say, "no, that's really only the Chief's opinion, the Sergeants and Watch Commanders feel differently." You should then probe as to what R. thinks are the opinions of the Sergeants and Watch Commanders. If R. says that everyone in the department disagrees continue with the standard probes until you are satisfied.

Q 19B. This question has the same format as the previous one. It refers only to the first situation described. Do not have R. answer this question in regard to the situations described in 17B and 17C.

Refer to instructions on Q 19A for instructions on how to probe on this question.

Q.19C. In general, would the department agree or disagree with Officer Newman's philosophy of patrol work?

- (1) _____ AGREE STRONGLY
- (2) _____ AGREE SLIGHTLY
- (3) _____ NO OPINION
- (4) _____ DISAGREE SLIGHTLY
- (5) _____ DISAGREE STRONGLY
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

PROBE: Why or why not?

Q.20. As the final question we would like to know something about the number of arrests and citations you normally make as a patrolman. We would like you to estimate the number of arrests and citations you make in relation to the other patrolmen in this department. Specifically, we would like you to estimate for certain kinds of offenses whether you are in the upper third, the middle third, or the lower third of the department. We will ask you about several different kinds of offenses. For each one think over how many arrests you made during the last year (1972) and give an estimate. If you are unsure try to make a reasonable estimate; however, if you don't know say so.

(Interviewers: Read the remaining instructions only to those officers in departments with two man patrol cars.)

Even though we realize that you have two man cars in this department we would like you, in making your estimates, to treat each arrest you and your partner make as your own. Thus you are actually estimating for both of you.

(a) How many felony arrests (211, 459, 245, 217, 10851 V.C. etc.) did you make in relation to the other patrolmen in this department?

- (1) _____ HIGH (Upper Third of Patrolmen)
- (2) _____ MODERATE (Middle Third of Patrolmen)
- (3) _____ LOW (Lower Third of Patrolmen)
- (8) _____ D.K.
- (9) _____ N.A.

Q 19C. This question is in the same format as Q 19A and Q 19B. Refer to instructions on Q 19A for instructions on how to probe on this question.

Q 20. This question is designed to get an estimate from the patrolmen of how many arrests they make. The idea is to have them place themselves in relation to the other patrolmen in the department. We want to know if they think they are HIGH, MODERATE, or LOW in relation to other patrolmen.

In Inglewood and LAPD remember to read the instructions for two man cars. In Inglewood some of the officers are relatively new and might say they really don't make many decisions. Explain that we only want an estimate and that it will be for both of them and their partner. And that we will be able to tell who the new officers are and thus can adjust the analysis accordingly.

Read each question and the categories as follows: "How many . . . arrests did you make in relation to the other patrolmen in this department? . . . Were you in the upper third of the patrolmen in this department, the middle third of patrolmen in this department, or the lower third of patrolmen in this department?"

If R. seems hesitant ask him once to make an estimate, but only once. If he still defers make sure he says he doesn't know.

- (b) How many drunk driving arrests (23102A) did you make in relation to other patrolmen in this department?
- (1) HIGH (Upper Third of Patrolmen)
 - (2) MODERATE (Middle Third of Patrolmen)
 - (3) LOW (Lower Third of Patrolmen)
 - (8) D.K.
 - (9) N.A.
- (c) How many traffic citations did you issue in relation to the other patrolmen in this department?
- (1) HIGH (Upper Third of Patrolmen)
 - (2) MODERATE (Middle Third of Patrolmen)
 - (3) LOW (Lower Third of Patrolmen)
 - (8) D.K.
 - (9) N.A.
- (d) How many drunk arrests (647f) did you make in relation to the other patrolmen in this department?
- (1) HIGH (Upper Third of Patrolmen)
 - (2) MODERATE (Middle Third of Patrolmen)
 - (3) LOW (Lower Third of Patrolmen)
 - (8) D.K.
 - (9) N.A.
- (e) How many other misdemeanor arrests, especially of juveniles (415, loitering, curfew, narcotics, etc.) did you make in relation to the other patrolmen in this department?
- (1) HIGH (Upper Third of Patrolmen)
 - (2) MODERATE (Middle Third of Patrolmen)
 - (3) LOW (Lower Third of Patrolmen)
 - (8) D.K.
 - (9) N.A.

TO BE FILLED IN IMMEDIATELY AFTER INTERVIEW IS COMPLETED

1. Were there any interruptions during the interview? () YES () NO. If yes how many and how long was each interruption? _____

2. Was the respondent cooperative during the interview? () YES () NO

3. Were there any questions to which the respondent reacted negatively? () YES () NO. If yes, which questions were these and describe the respondent's reaction. _____

4. Did the respondent appear to be bored or restless? _____

5. Overall, how would you evaluate the respondent's answers to the interview questions, as being honest, evasive, or what? _____

PART II

BASIC DATA SHEET - FIXED CHOICE ITEMS AND BACKGROUND DATA

DATE: _____

Police Department: _____

Interview Number: _____

Time Started: _____

Time Finished: _____

Interviewed by: _____

(sign full name)

Coded by: _____

(sign full name)

Date: _____

Listed below are a number of statements about police work, people in general, and your feelings about your police department. Each statement represents an opinion, and these opinions are neither right or wrong; you will probably disagree with some items and agree with others. I am primarily interested in the extent to which you agree or disagree with such matters of opinion.

Please read each statement carefully, and then indicate whether you agree or disagree by circling the appropriate number below each statement. In choosing a number you must decide not only whether you agree or disagree with the statement, but how strongly you agree or disagree. The numbers and their meaning are as follows:

- If you agree strongly, circle 1
- If you agree somewhat, circle 2
- If you agree slightly, circle 3
- If you have no opinion, circle 4
- If you disagree slightly, circle 5
- If you disagree somewhat, circle 6
- If you disagree strongly, circle 7

First impressions are usually best in these matters. Read each statement, decide whether you agree or disagree and how strongly, and circle the appropriate number. Please give your opinion on each statement.

The second part of this section of the questionnaire contains some general questions about your background. Just fill in the blank or appropriate box. Please be sure to answer every question.

If you have any questions about any item ask the interviewer.

- If you agree strongly, circle 1
- If you agree somewhat, circle 2
- If you agree slightly, circle 3
- If you have no opinion, circle 4
- If you disagree slightly, circle 5
- If you disagree somewhat, circle 6
- If you disagree strongly, circle 7

1. In some neighborhoods, one must rigorously enforce all laws just to maintain order and prevent crimes.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
2. Patrolmen who are always out looking for situations requiring police attention are the ones who usually get into trouble with their supervisors.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
3. There are two kinds of people in the world: the weak and the strong.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
4. A really effective patrolman is one who patrols for serious felony violations rather than stopping people for minor traffic violations and other misdemeanors.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
5. A good policeman will sometimes make an arrest to keep order even if he knows that the charges won't stick.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
6. In general, in this department there are very few field supervisors who believe in letting patrolmen make their own decisions.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
7. Generally speaking, the law violators that are difficult to handle come from all classes and you can never tell how a person will react from his appearance.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8. A "victim" who is party to a crime or disturbance should probably be ignored by the police and no action need be taken (for example, in the case of a man involved in a fight which he may have helped to start who wishes to press battery charges, etc.).
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
9. In 415 disturbances, malicious mischief calls or petty thefts, a patrolman should never urge the victim to file a complaint.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(Cont.)

- If you agree strongly, circle 1
- If you agree somewhat, circle 2
- If you agree slightly, circle 3
- If you have no opinion, circle 4
- If you disagree slightly, circle 5
- If you disagree somewhat, circle 6
- If you disagree strongly, circle 7

- 10. There are two kinds of women: the pure and the bad.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- 11. Preservation of the peace requires that the police use their authority to order people to "move along" or "break it up" even though no law is being violated.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- 12. The field supervisors act as if their only job is to enforce the rules and regulations of this department.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- 13. If the crime is not very serious and if it is inconvenient or too difficult to enforce the law, it's okay for a patrolman to let it go.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- 14. The field supervisors always let you know when you do a good job.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- 15. A person is either 100% American or he isn't.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- 16. A patrolman who gets into a lot of beefs when making arrests or talking to people is not a good patrolman.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- 17. If a crime involves a dispute between two people, a fight or petty theft, it is better to handle it informally, by a warning rather than making an arrest.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- 18. It is not good police work to disperse most street corner gatherings or groups of juveniles.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- 19. Patrolmen frequently are found guilty of violating departmental rules and procedures and are consequently penalized severely.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

If you agree strongly, circle 1
If you agree somewhat, circle 2
If you agree slightly, circle 3
If you have no opinion, circle 4
If you disagree slightly, circle 5
If you disagree somewhat, circle 6
If you disagree strongly, circle 7

20. Patrolmen have well understood but unwritten rules concerning the conduct of fellow officers.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
21. First impressions are not very important.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
22. In general, field supervisors in this department are more interested in enforcing petty rules about dress, hair length, and whether or not you wear your hat when you get out of the car or whether you are a few minutes late to work than the sort of job patrolmen do.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
23. A person who verbally abuses a police officer when he has been stopped for a violation of the law, who calls him names and challenges his authority should be arrested.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
24. Patrolmen often fail to take necessary police action due to a feeling that supervisors will disapprove of their actions.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
25. A patrolman who has never had or has only one personnel complaint against him probably isn't doing his job.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
26. The police are justified in regarding a Negro and/or Mexican-American juvenile as a person who needs to be watched more than others.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
27. Everybody's behavior should be judged only according to the law; one should not take their background, appearance, culture or age into account when making a decision.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
28. One of the most important unwritten rules among patrolmen is that each officer should be allowed to make his own decisions and enforce the law as he sees fit.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- If you agree strongly, circle 1
- If you agree somewhat, circle 2
- If you agree slightly, circle 3
- If you have no opinion, circle 4
- If you disagree slightly, circle 5
- If you disagree somewhat, circle 6
- If you disagree strongly, circle 7

29. The most important function of the police is to provide services and keep the peace.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
30. A patrolman will usually get along better on the job with his supervisors if he doesn't go looking for situations requiring police attention, but handles them as situations arise.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
31. It doesn't take very long to find out if you can trust a person.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
32. A person who has broken the law should be arrested or cited since there are few reasons for not enforcing the law.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
33. The main method used by supervisors to keep their men working properly is that of punishment for what they consider ineffective performance.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
34. There are some groups of people (hippies, blacks, Mexican-Americans, Oakies, etc.) for whom some types of conduct for example, assaults, family arguments, carrying knives, etc.) are normal even though they may involve crimes, and it is just as well to handle these violations by talking to the people involved, disarming them, etc., rather than making an arrest.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
35. Patrolmen who violate important but unwritten rules of conduct cannot be depended on and should be closely watched.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
36. There is only one right way to do anything.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
37. A patrolman who makes an arrest or issues a citation because of a person's attitude is making a "bad" arrest.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- If you agree strongly, circle 1
- If you agree somewhat, circle 2
- If you agree slightly, circle 3
- If you have no opinion, circle 4
- If you disagree slightly, circle 5
- If you disagree somewhat, circle 6
- If you disagree strongly, circle 7

38. When it comes to a problem related to work the only persons a patrolman can trust and depend on are his fellow patrolmen.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
39. In some neighborhood, physical combat skills and an aggressive bearing will be more useful to a patrolman on the beat than a courteous manner.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
40. The field supervisors believe that their only job is to assist patrolmen in doing their job.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
41. A good patrolman is one who aggressively patrols his beat, stopping lots of cars, checking out people, running warrant checks on vehicles that look suspicious and so forth.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
42. A person either answers a question or he doesn't.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
43. It is important and right for an officer to take a person's attitude into account in deciding whether or not to enforce the law.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
44. The department allows patrolmen more than enough discretion in making arrests, issuing citations, or making tactical decisions.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
45. The department expects supervisors to deal with their patrolmen in a very strict manner.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
46. In some neighborhoods, the prevention of crime requires that patrolmen stop people walking down the street, especially juveniles, and ask them where they are going and what they are doing.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
47. A patrolman should not make a lot of arrests for minor violations (e.g., drunks) or issue a lot of citations for minor traffic violations.
- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- If you agree strongly, circle 1
- If you agree somewhat, circle 2
- If you agree slightly, circle 3
- If you have no opinion, circle 4
- If you disagree slightly, circle 5
- If you disagree somewhat, circle 6
- If you disagree strongly, circle 7

48. Generally speaking, lower income and transient law violators are the most difficult to handle.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

49. The most important obligation that a patrolman has is to back up and support his fellow officers.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

50. You can classify almost all people as either crooked or honest.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

51. In some neighborhood, it's not necessary to patrol aggressively or rigorously enforce all the laws to maintain order and prevent crimes.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

52. All of a patrolman's free time from calls should be spent patrolling for burglaries and robberies.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

53. It's a waste of time and takes time away from more important things to arrest someone for possession of 2 or 3 marijuana cigarettes.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

54. In order to prevent crimes and apprehend felons the police are sometimes required to violate search and seizure laws and other procedural safeguards.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

55. A patrolman should never arrest a person for drunkenness unless he's falling down and almost passed out.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

56. We now want you to answer some questions concerning the influence of various groups in this police department. In response to the questions below, we would like you to tell us if the designed groups have:

- (1) LITTLE OR NO INFLUENCE
- (2) SOME INFLUENCE
- (3) QUITE A BIT OF INFLUENCE
- (4) A GREAT DEAL OF INFLUENCE
- (5) A VERY GREAT DEAL OF INFLUENCE
- (8) IF YOU DON'T KNOW

Read the following questions and then circle the appropriate number after each group. If you don't know circle 8.

56A. In general, how much say or influence do you feel each of the following groups has on what goes on in this department?

THE PATROLMEN	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
FIELD SUPERVISORS	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
WATCH COMMANDERS	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
COMMAND STAFF (CAPTAINS)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
THE CHIEF OF POLICE	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

56B. In general, how much say or influence do you feel each of the following groups has on the way patrolmen make decisions in the street.

THE PATROLMEN	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
FIELD SUPERVISORS	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
WATCH COMMANDERS	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
COMMAND STAFF (CAPTAINS)	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
THE CHIEF OF POLICE	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

We would like some information about your background. Please answer the following questions as completely as possible.

57. Age _____ (fill in present age)

58. Marital Status:

- (1) _____ SINGLE
- (2) _____ MARRIED
- (3) _____ SEPARATED
- (4) _____ DIVORCED
- (5) _____ WIDOWED
- (9) _____ N.A.

59. Sex:

- (1) _____ MALE
- (2) _____ FEMALE
- (9) _____ N.A.

60. What is your ethnic background?

- (1) _____ WHITE/CAUCASIAN
- (2) _____ NEGRO
- (3) _____ MEXICAN-AMERICAN
- (4) _____ ORIENTAL
- (5) _____ OTHER _____ (fill in)
- (9) _____ N.A.

61. Where were you born? (Please give name of city and state)

62. Where did you spend most of your life as a child and adolescent?
(Please give name of city and state)

63. How many years of school have you completed?

_____ (fill in)

64. Are you presently attending college?

- (1) _____ YES
- (2) _____ NO
- (9) _____ N.A.

65. If you are presently attending college what is your major?

_____ (fill in)

66. What college degree(s) do you have? (Check all appropriate blanks)

- (1) A.A.
- (2) BACHELOR'S OF ART OR SCIENCE
- (3) MASTER'S DEGREE
- (4) OTHER _____
- (9) N.A. (fill in)

67. What kind of full-time jobs did you have prior to becoming a policeman?
(Please list all full-time jobs)

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____

68. What was your father's occupation when you were growing up?

_____ (fill in)

69. Have you been in the military?

- (1) YES
- (2) NO
- (9) N.A.

70. If you were in the military service, what was the highest rank you held?

- (1) PRIVATE
- (2) PRIVATE FIRST CLASS
- (3) CORPORAL
- (4) SERGEANT
- (5) MASTER SERGEANT
- (6) OFFICER (LIEUTENANT OR ABOVE)
- (7) OTHER _____ (fill in)
- (9) N.A.

71. How long were you in the military? (Please give years and months)

72. How long have you been a policeman (in this department or any other)?

_____ (fill in years and months)

73. What is your religious preference?

- (1) PROTESTANT
- (2) CATHOLIC
- (3) JEWISH
- (4) OTHER _____
- (9) N.A. _____ (fill in)

74. What social class do you think of yourself as being in at the present time?

- (1) UPPER
- (2) MIDDLE
- (3) WORKING
- (4) LOWER
- (5) OTHER _____
- (9) N.A. _____ (fill in)

75. What social class would you say your family was in when you were growing up?

- (1) UPPER
- (2) MIDDLE
- (3) WORKING
- (4) LOWER
- (5) OTHER _____
- (9) N.A. _____ (fill in)

END