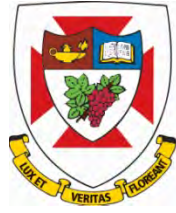
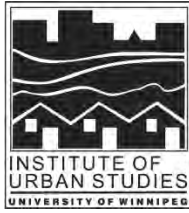


Neighbourhood Police Team Experiment: An Evaluation

**by Joyce Epstein
1978**

The Institute of Urban Studies





THE UNIVERSITY OF
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NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICE TEAM EXPERIMENT: AN EVALUATION

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The Institute of Urban Studies is an independent research arm of the University of Winnipeg. Since 1969, the IUS has been both an academic and an applied research centre, committed to examining urban development issues in a broad, non-partisan manner. The Institute examines inner city, environmental, Aboriginal and community development issues. In addition to its ongoing involvement in research, IUS brings in visiting scholars, hosts workshops, seminars and conferences, and acts in partnership with other organizations in the community to effect positive change.

JOYCE EPSTEIN

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AN EVALUATION

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PREFACE

In 1975, as a result of growing concern within the Winnipeg Police Department over deteriorating conditions in the inner city area of Winnipeg and how best to formulate an appropriate police response to these conditions, the Institute of Urban Studies was commissioned to conduct a comprehensive report on facilities, services and problems in the inner city, with recommendations for an effective police role. One of the recommendations of the report, entitled "Core Area Report" (1975) was to establish a neighbourhood police unit in the inner city. In September 1976 a special neighbourhood unit was introduced by the Police Department to the core area of the city, the area bounded roughly by Arlington Street, Church Avenue, and the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. The unit became fully operational in January 1977.

The aim of the new unit, named Operation Affirmative Action, was to bring the police and community closer together in an area where deteriorated conditions, poverty and neglect had been found to exacerbate problems of crime control and prevention. Through better police-community understanding, cooperation and mutual familiarity, it was hoped that some of the problems identified in the delivery of police services may be ameliorated.

The new unit was to depart from standard police operating procedure in several important respects. Police officers were to be assigned on a non-rotating basis to a particular inner city area rather than rotating every three weeks, as is the usual procedure. They were to be given special orientation on neighbourhood problems and services. There was to be heavy emphasis on establishing good community relations through the use of foot patrols, increased police visibility and availability, increased officer discretion, and greater encouragement of officers to chat informally with residents and business people on their beat, at their homes, in coffee shops, and the like,

when no specific calls were coming in.

The Police Department asked the Institute to evaluate the program. The evaluation conducted by the Institute constitutes the subject of this paper.

The author wishes to take this opportunity to thank Patrol Sargent Glen Ash and Constable Bill MacDiarmid of the Planning Section of the Winnipeg Police Department for their assistance in the completion of this study. Grateful acknowledgement is also given to Sheila Vanderhoef of the Institute staff for her work in the massive task of organizing and supervising the collection of data for the study, and to all the interviewers who worked under her direction.

July 1978

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1: <u>METHODOLOGY</u>	1
SECTION 2: <u>FINDINGS</u>	
2-1 Survey of Citizens	5
2-2 Survey of Police	20
SECTION 3: <u>SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS</u>	27
SECTION 4: <u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	30
APPENDIX	37

METHODOLOGY

SECTION 1

In the summer of 1976, before the neighbourhood police unit was introduced, the Institute of Urban Studies conducted personal interviews at 393 residences and 100 business establishments in Winnipeg's core area. The following summer, after the unit had been fully operational for six months, an additional 397 interviews were conducted -- 301 at residential addresses and ninety-six at businesses -- in the same inner city area. In both years, addresses were selected at random from Henderson's Directory to represent approximately a 2% sample of the area's households and businesses.

The pre- and post-unit survey instruments were identical and were designed to measure the impact of the unit on 1) citizen attitude toward police, 2) citizen contact with police, and 3) citizen perception of crime and actual crime. The survey also collected information on demographic background of interviewees, in order to permit an analysis of differential unit impact on different kinds of people. Interviewers were students at the University of Winnipeg who were given special orientation on interview techniques and on the use of this particular survey instrument.

In addition, the police working in the core area were asked, first on October 1976 before the unit was fully implemented and then in October 1977 after it had been operational for ten months, to fill out a questionnaire measuring their attitudes on various issues related to police work in general and their job specifically. This survey instrument was developed, administered and programmed under the direction of the Police Department. Officers were not required to sign their name to the questionnaire nor, in fact, were they necessarily required to fill one out. In the pre-unit survey 245 police, representing virtually all personnel working in the core area from constable up to staff inspector, volunteered to fill out a questionnaire; in the post-unit survey a year later, only 209 did. The Institute of Urban Studies was asked to conduct an analysis of the data thus generated as part of the evaluation of the neighbourhood unit experiment.

SECTION 2
FINDINGS

2-1 Survey of Citizens

1. Attitude Toward Police

(a) Residents

Over-all, the results of the pre- and post-unit surveys reflect an impressive, largely positive impact of the neighbourhood unit on citizen attitudes toward police. Between 1976, before the neighbourhood unit went into effect, and 1977, after it had been fully operational for six months, the number of people in the inner city who feel the police "do a good job" rose by 15%, from 61% to 76%. Conversely, the number who feel they "do a poor job" dropped from 20% to 13%. (Data appear in Table 1: Interviewees were asked to choose between two statements: police do a good job/police do a poor job.)

There was a dramatic increase in the number of people who had particular praise for the police. That is, in answer to the question "Are there things about the police...that you're particularly satisfied with?", only 28% said "yes" in 1976, but 51% said "yes" in 1977 (Table 2). The distribution of aspects liked (Table 3) remained largely unchanged between 1976 and 1977, with car patrol being named both years as the most liked aspect of police service, followed by quick response time. Interestingly, though Operation Affirmative Action stressed foot patrol, the number of citizens spontaneously naming foot patrol as a liked feature remained unchanged and low (3%) despite the finding (see further down) that many more saw a policeman walking a beat patrol in 1977 than in 1976. Another interesting anomaly is that, although when questioned specifically about police courtesy there was a large improvement in the number of people describing police as courteous (see further down), when asked earlier in the interview to name, unprompted, the aspect(s)

most liked, few volunteered "courtesy". In fact, the number naming courtesy as something about the police they particularly like dropped from 28% in 1976 to 15% in 1977. Thus the police were found to be more courteous and were more often seen walking, but police courtesy and walking are not what comes immediately to the mind of the average citizen. There is a suggestion that though the people are aware of a more "homey" and polite police force, these may not be features they particularly value. Maybe they do indeed find more comfort in the thought (and sight) of a ready police force cruising around in cars, responding quickly to calls for help.

There was a modest drop in the number of people with particular complaints about police, from 31% in 1976 to 24% in 1977 (Table 2). The major decrease occurred in complaints that police are slow to answer calls: there was a drop from 24% to 8% (Table 4). However, there was a sharp increase (from 45% to 61%) in the proportion of complainants who said there wasn't enough police, this despite a 25-man increase in the number of police deployed in the inner city to implement Operation Affirmative Action.

Table 5 shows that, when asked to react to statements that the police are fair and courteous, there were large gains in the number who strongly agree that police are characterized by these qualities (15% and 20% gains for fairness and courtesy). However, when asked to react to the statement that police are racially prejudiced, there was no consistent change from 1976 to 1977; 21% agreed in 1976 and 18% agreed in 1977.

There was little change between 1976 and 1977 in residents' opinions as to whether the public supports the police (64% "yes" in 1976; 69% "yes" in 1977). The data are in Table 6. There was a drop between 1976 and 1977 in the number of people believing the courts make the police job more difficult (from 35% in 1976 to 25% in 1977). In both years, large proportions of people had no opinion on the subject (40% in 1976 and 46% in 1977). Figures are in Table 7.

In sum, general rating of police rose as did specific satisfaction with police services. Police are more often seen as fair and courteous, and there are fewer specific complaints about police service. However, there was no change in the proportion of the public (about one-fifth) that regard the police as prejudiced.

The foregoing dealt with findings as they relate to the interviewed population as a whole. The interviewees, however, comprised a highly mixed group, both demographically and in terms of their fear of crime. In both surveys, the sample reflected a varied ethnic population, including persons of British, French, German, Italian, Chinese, Japanese, Greek, Portugese, Indo-Pakistani, East European, West Indian, African, and Canadian and Native Indian origin. Every variety of household composition was represented, as were varying income and education levels¹ and of course varying degrees of crime fears and victimization rates.

Cross-tabulations were performed on the data to determine if there were differences in impact of the neighbourhood police unit on different sub-groups of the population. The pre-unit survey had shown, as expected perhaps, that attitudes toward the police were more frequently negative among the economically-disadvantaged, the minorities and the victims of crime. As well, there was a "higher-resource" group -- younger, Canadian-born, better-educated people -- who displayed negative attitudes toward police. The post-unit survey showed that the neighbourhood unit impacted most strongly on the attitudes of this higher resource group -- better-educated, Canadian, younger people living in perceived safety and relatively free of crime. The unit tended to have less impact on minority groups,² single parent families, the disadvantaged, and people living in fear of crime.

To begin with sub-groups based on crime fears, Tables 8 to 13 show that those who may be described as living in fear of crime -- they feel the streets are unsafe, that their neighbourhood is more dangerous than others, or they have actually been victimized by crime or had to call police for help -- showed the least improvement in attitude toward police between 1976 and 1977; those who are relatively free of crime fears showed the most improvement in attitude to police. As can be

1. Although there was variation within the core area both income and education are lower in the core than in the rest of the city. In fact, the incidence of all special-needs groups is higher -- poor people, single parent families, senior citizens, minorities, immigrants, renters -- in the core than in the rest of the city.

2. Native Indians form an important exception to this, at least on some variables.

seen from Table 8, for example, among those living in neighbourhoods perceived as much less dangerous, the proportion giving the police a "good" rating rose from 63% in 1976 to 89% in 1977; among those living in neighbourhoods perceived as much more dangerous, the proportion giving a "good" rating rose only from 58% to 62%.

It is important to note in this context that there was no change from 1976 to 1977 in the proportion of people who feel safe, so it is not the case that there was a shift from feeling fearful to feeling safe, and that this shift led to higher police ratings. The phenomenon is probably more as follows: people living in fear of crime remained fearful and somewhat negative toward police; people living in safety remained safe, but a substantial portion of this latter group changed their perceptions of police from negative to positive. The program impacted more on people who, by certain standards, needed it less -- relatively free of crime fears, feel they live in a safer neighbourhood, never having needed to call the police for help, never having been the victim of a crime. The improvement in attitude toward police is largely accounted for by this sub-group of the population.

With regards to sub-groups based on demography, Table 14 shows that for the most part people of "white" or western ethnic origins improved their rating of police after the special program was brought into effect, but among non-whites the number of people giving the police a "good" rating actually declined during this period. For example, among those naming a country in Western Europe as their ethnic origin, the number assigning police a "good" rose 25%; among those who identified their origins as Africa number assigning a "good" dropped 13%. Tables 15 to 21 show the pattern continued. While interviewees of all ages and educations, and whether Canadian born or immigrant, improved their general rating of police, the younger, better educated, Canadian-born showed a greater degree of improvement.

The increase in specific praise for police was mostly limited to Winnipeg's white population. Table 18, for example, shows that among Western Europeans there was a 20% increase in the number having specific praise for police, while for West Indians there was a drop of 30%. Table 19 shows all demographic groups more often agreeing this year than last with statements that police are fair and courteous, except blacks, who showed a deterioration in attitude toward police over the year period, viewing police more often as

unfair and rude this year than last. Various sub-groupings of the population -- including all ethnic minorities, the better-educated, the younger, -- worsened in their view of police racial prejudice.

In sum, the cross-tabulations involving attitude of residents toward police tend to show an improvement among the majority, but a decline among some minority groups. An important partial exception to the pattern of reduced effectiveness cited above is the impact on Native Indian people. The study referred to in the Preface that the Institute conducted three years ago for the Police Department underscored the difficulties in police relations with Native people in the core and the problems of crime control. The results of the present evaluation show that Native Indians alone among minority ethnic groups, ameliorated their attitudes somewhat toward police between 1976 and 1977, as demonstrated by pre- and post-unit changes on several variables: police were more often seen by Natives as fair and polite (Table 19); very much fewer complaints were voiced about police (Table 18); Natives had a great deal more praise for police (Table 18); and as data to be presented later will point out, Natives reported themselves to be slightly more willing to aid police this year than they were last year. Perhaps an important factor in this change of attitude was the police awareness of a Native problem and their determination to single out Natives for more attention: again as data to be presented later will point out, the rate of police officers' chatting informally with Native residents tripled between 1976 and 1977. However, the picture is far from perfect. Along with other minority groups (West Indians, Africans, Asians, etc.), Native Indians showed, not simply no change, but a substantial increase in the number who strongly view the police as racially prejudiced (from 15% in 1976 to 30% in 1977). And, as with other minorities, the number of Natives assigning police a "good" job rating dropped 17% between 1976 and 1977.

(b) Business People

Among business people working in the core area, attitudes toward police improved from merely good last year to very good this year. The data appear in Tables 22 to 27. Table 22 shows near unanimous (92%) opinion that the police "do a good job". They also showed increases in the frequency of specific praise for police and drops in complaints (Table 23) and greater satisfaction with actually delivered police services (Table 15). As in 1976, the 1977 data show that there is much less of a

problem in police-community relations among business people in the core than among residents.

The cross-tabulations of various types of business people in the core (relating to age of businessman, sex, position in firm and size of firm) show that virtually all sub-groups improved in attitude toward police. The data are presented in Tables 28 through 35 and show that, though all are more approving of the police after OAA, the change was most marked in older, male owners of small businesses. For example, Table 29 shows that among workers, the proportion with particular praise for the police rose from 37% to 48%, but among owners, the change was from 25% to 62% -- an astounding increase.

2. Contact with Police

(a) Residents

In addition to improved citizen attitudes toward police, better contacts and increased willingness for contact may be viewed as desirable outcomes of Operation Affirmative Action.

The data in Table 36 show that there was a moderate increase (8%) in visibility of police in the community between 1976 and 1977, from 79% seeing an officer during the month prior to the interview, to 87% seeing an officer. There was a marked difference however, as Table 31 shows, in activity of police when observed by the residents. In 1976, 76% of "sightings" were of police in a cruiser car; this dropped to 64% in 1977. In 1976, only 9% of sightings involved police walking by; this rose to 25% in 1977.

There was a small increase in the proportion of residents who reported they had chatted informally with an officer, from 13% in 1976 to 17% in 1977 (Table 38). But there was a larger increase in those who wish to have an opportunity to do so, from 33% in 1976 to 50% in 1977 (Table 39), a finding with significant ramifications for community receptivity to police.

In addition to resident increased willingness to talk with police, there was also an increased willingness to assist police by appearing in court to give evidence (Table 40). There was only a slight increase in number willing to call for help if they saw an officer in trouble, but that is because the proportion who said they would do so was very high (88%)

in 1976 and remained high (92%) in 1977. There was no change in the number who felt they would themselves physically intervene to help an officer in trouble, but at least there was a slightly larger percent (30% compared to 25%) who said they weren't sure how they would react. These were possibly people who, last year, said they would not intervene, since that category dropped this year.

There was a slight drop in the number of residents who called the police for help (Table 41). This finding is difficult to interpret: reduced willingness to turn to police for help? less crime so less need? less need for formal help because of increased informal and preventative contacts? For those who did have to call police for help, there was a striking improvement in citizen estimation of response time (from 32% who said the car came "very quickly" to 50% who reported very quick response); there was also a small improvement in police ability to solve the problem for which they were called. These data appear in Table 42.

The cross-tabulations in Tables 43 to 46 show that increased police visibility between 1976 and 1977 was reported for all sub-groups examined, and resulted in little variation between groups in level of visibility. Significantly, the increased visibility was found in all neighbourhoods whether perceived as dangerous or not, which represents a rise for areas last year perceived as non-dangerous.

Data to locate respondents geographically within the core is available only for 1977, so program effect cannot be measured. However, Table 47 shows the level of visibility attained in 1977 for different areas within the core. Residents living on the far western edge of the core, north and south of Portage Avenue (west of the downtown) reported seeing police less often than did residents of other sections of the core. Visibility of police was generally higher in the downtown and the north end.

As to informal talking with police, OAA increased this activity more in perceived high crime areas than in low crime areas. Table 48 shows that among people living in dangerous neighbourhoods, personal contact with police increased from an incidence of 27% in 1976 to 49% in 1977; among people in perceived safety, the increase was from 39% to 52%. Although data reported previously in this paper indicated that program impact in terms of increased favourable attitudes to police was felt less in perceived high crime areas than in low crime areas, it would

appear not to be due to lack of trying on the part of police, if stopping to chat is any measure of trying. The fears of people living in the midst of perceived crime cannot perhaps be assuaged by increased friendliness of police, or at least not within six months.

There were also large increases in this type of informal personal contact reported by Native Indians, recent immigrants, and families with children (Tables 49 to 51). Since presumably these contacts are initiated by the police, and not the residents, it can be concluded that the officers in the program are attempting to zero in on certain high-needs or problem groups, although not all. For example, Tables 52 and 49 show that youths³ and blacks received no more attention from officers in the inner city this year than last.

Table 53 presents some heartening evidence for the police that talking to citizens tends to "win them over" more than by simply being there in greater numbers. Among residents who had a chance to speak informally with police, approval of police rose by 20%; among the rest of the residents of the target area, approval rose only 13%.

In 1977, people living in the North End and around the Main Street "strip" reported more casual contact with police than did residents of other sections of the core, especially those of the western edge (Table 54). No data are available to show if this represents a change or not from 1976.

A significant change from last year, and one that holds out hope for improved community relations, is that this year the people who would like increased opportunities to chat with police are not themselves characterized by anti-police feelings. The desire for increased contact is characteristic of most the residents of the inner city, not just those with, presumably, complaints to register. The desire for increased contact, in fact, was up for all sub-groups compared to last year, except for blacks and recent immigrants. This latter group want even less to do with police this year than last (see Tables 55 and 59). The proportion of Native Indians desiring

3. It should be noted that the methodology employed in the survey eliminated almost completely the possibility of measuring police-juvenile relations and problems. Interviewers were instructed to interview only adult members of a household. Too many of the items would have been inappropriate or unnecessarily complicated if juveniles had been interviewed.

increased police contact doubled between 1976 and 1977, from 20% to 41%. Perhaps together these statistics (for blacks and Natives) reflect the differential attention paid by officers to the two sub-groups.

Tables 60 through 63 present resident willingness to assist police by ethnic origin, education, sex and age of resident. Sub-groups differed little from the over-all findings already reported, except that blacks showed themselves in some ways to be less inclined to assist; Native Indians, more inclined. A perhaps surprising finding is the strong education variable found in 1977 (Data are not available for this particular cross-tabulation for 1976): the higher the education of the resident, the more inclined to help the police, in whatever fashion, whether through court appearance or through actual physical intervention.

In sum, more people living in Winnipeg's inner city saw and talked to police after OAA came into effect than before. Of even greater significance, perhaps, more people would like to have increased informal contact with police. Willingness among residents to assist police, either by making court appearances or by calling for help when they see a policeman in trouble, went up. There is evidence that police are reaching out to more kinds of groups, with special focus on some high-need members of the community, especially Native Indians. Increased contact appears to have had some pay-off with some groups, in terms of improved attitudes toward police among those who received more police attention. However, informal chatting to people with high crime fears does not appear to be effective in calming their fears.

(b) Business People

The findings regarding police contact with business people in the core show a much higher rate of attention being paid to them by police than to residents, both before and after the neighbourhood unit came into effect. One-third of all business people interviewed reported having talked informally with an officer in the post-program interview (Table 64), compared with only 17% of residents (Table 38). Of course, business people are probably much more available and accessible, at least during the day, and are furthermore more willing to talk than are residents. A comparison of Tables 65 and 39 shows that, post-program, 65% of businessmen and women would like to talk with police, compared to only 50% of residents.

Almost every business proprietor or manager reported having seen an officer (Table 66) -- 94% in 1977, up from 83% in 1976 -- and in half the cases the officer was walking a beat when seen. But this proportion of police seen walking was unchanged from 1976, a reflection of the fact that some beat patrol was employed in the inner city business districts prior to Operation Affirmative Action.

The number of business people who called police for help rose, as did, in general, their evaluation of the police response (Tables 68 and 25).

The cross-tabulations (Table 69) show that police dropped in to chat informally at medium-sized and larger firms more often than before, but there was no increase in the reported frequency of such visits to small businesses. At the same time, small businesses showed the greatest increase in desire for police contact, 1976 to 1977 (Table 70). We thus have a situation where businesses who receive more attention want it less, and businesses which receive less attention want it more. Apart from the disinclination for large business to talk to police, all other sub-categories of business people desired increased police contact: older and younger business people, male and female, owners and workers (Tables 71 to 73).

Table 74 shows that, as in 1976, police continue to focus more attention on female workers than on male workers.

3. Crime

(a) Residents

Certainly the ultimate goal of any innovation in policing is to reduce the incidence of crime. In the case of Operation Affirmative Action one expectation was that, by achieving a closer and better police-community understanding, trouble could be anticipated and resolved before it became a crime problem. The incidence of serious crime in the inner city area of Winnipeg relative to other areas has been well documented (Core Area Report, 1975). As is true of many older areas in large cities across Canada, persistent and growing problems have been seemingly resistant to intervention efforts due to the complex nature of the causes of crime. Any measurable impact, therefore, on the crime rate would be important.

Police statistics comparing all criminal code offences in the core area with all criminal code offences city-wide in the six-month period preceding each survey reveal that the "growth rate of crime in the core has been reduced to a rate 10% lower than the city as a whole...(Further)...In 1976, the core had 28.7% of the city's crime to 26.2% for the same period in 1977."⁴ With regard to crimes of violence, the kind of crime arousing the highest public awareness and concern, the statistics show that in the six-month periods preceding each interview phase, crime rose 1% both in the core and city-wide, from one period to the next. Property crime was up 9.9% city-wide, but only .01% in the core.

Thus the statistics show the core as having a decreasing share of the city's total crime; an increase in personal crimes at least no worse than that of the city as a whole; and a much lower rate of increase in crimes against property, as compared to the rest of the city.

In this context, then, the study examined the perceptions of the residents of the core vis a vis crime. The perceptions tend at least in part to be consistent with the reported statistics. The data show that fewer residents of the inner city view crime as either increasing or decreasing in 1977 as compared to 1976. The findings in Table 75 show that there was, instead, a substantial increase from one year to the next in the proportion of people who feel the crime rate has not changed in the inner city in the period prior to the interview, and an increase in the number of people who feel their area is no worse and no better than any other area of the city (Table 76). Although most (91%) feel safe on the streets during daytime, few (35%) feel safe at night. These latter two figures from Tables 77 and 78, are substantially unchanged from 1976 to 1977. However, in another measure of fear for personal safety, the residents' estimated likelihood of being attacked or held up at night, there was a slight worsening from 1976 to 1977, with

4. Taken from an internal report of the Winnipeg Police Department "Core Area Statistical Analysis, January-June 1976/January-June 1977".

47% describing such an occurrence as "likely" in 1976, and 54% describing it as likely in 1977. Concern over property crimes (burglary) did not change between 1976 and 1977; nor did concern over public drunks in the area. These data are in Tables 80 to 82.

Thus, there is no major clear trend in the impact of the program on the crime fears of the residents. Residents do not report feeling substantially safer in 1977 than in 1976, despite their improved attitude toward the police force (see further up). And nor should they feel safer. At the point in time, at which the measure of this perception was taken, June 1977, the rate of violent crime had not dropped in the core but instead had risen very slightly (1%).⁵

Victimization rate, for all crimes, for the inner-city population as a whole dropped very slightly from 11% to 8% but, significantly, rate of reporting rose from 76% to 83% (Tables 83 and 84). If crimes are reported more often but still show a reduced growth rate for the core in statistics maintained by the police department, the real reduction in growth of crime must be much larger. This makes the residents' feeling that crime is unchanged rather more curious. Perhaps "no change" is a source of relief to a great many people; at least things aren't worse. The data on feelings of safety should thus be interpreted for the purposes of this report as reflecting a more positive program impact: a hopeful tendency by the people to see the situation as at least stabilizing.

With regard to the impact of the program on the crime fears of individual sub-groups, the data present a mixed picture. Probably two findings stand out: one is that, even more so than in 1976 a person's view of the crime rate is affected very strongly by his own experience. Those who have been victimized by crime are, not surprisingly, much more fearful than those who have not been victimized. This finding is more marked in 1977 than in 1976, which means that OAA impact on the fears of victims has been less than the impact on the fears of non-

5. Later police statistics, covering the entire year 1977, not just the six months prior to the study, showed that personal crimes of violence actually dropped 9% in the core, over the whole year period of 1976; the statistics city-wide showed a somewhat smaller drop, of 5%. It would be of interest to know if this impacted on citizen feeling of safety.

victims. Peoples' perception of danger are based on real fears, and a friendlier police force will be of limited help unless it also reduced crime significantly. The data in Table 85 show that among those living in perceived danger, 31% have been victims of crime, compared to only 11% of those living in perceived safety. Those figures represent a widening of the gulf since 1976, when the corresponding figures were 21% and 11%.

Tables 86 to 93 show that no other variable -- race, immigrant status, household composition or age⁶ of resident -- can account consistently for crime fear. Victimization is the main ingredient.

The other important finding of the cross-tabulations shows that victimization rate of West Indians has doubled between 1976 and 1977, but has gone down for all other groups (Table 94). The perception of blacks, then, that crime is getting worse is well founded (Tables 95 and 96). Most other groups, especially Native Indians, feel crime has remained unchanged or has decreased.

The data for the various sub-sections of the core, available only for 1977, are presented in Tables 17 through 19 and show the present variation among residents of different areas in their views of neighbourhood safety. One of the most perceptually dangerous areas, for its residents, is area 6, the southwest section of the core south of Portage and just west of downtown. This is a mixed area and takes in a high concentration of poorer single elderly people, working class families, and the upper-middle class wealthier families of "the Gates". The residents of this mixed area tend to view their neighbourhood as unsafe, more dangerous than any other area of the city, and getting worse over time.

Another of the most dangerous areas, as perceived by its residents, is the North End from the CPR tracks to Burrows, area 2 in this study. This is a much more homogeneous area, composed largely of "ethnic" lower and working class families, with a high incidence of social problems. As with area 6,

6. Table 90 shows that fears of the very elderly remain high, but there is no age variable for people under 60.

many of these citizens view their neighbourhood as worse than any other area of the city, unsafe, and worsening over time.

The area which in fact has the highest crime rate, the area around the Main Street "strip" (Area 10 in this study) is unsurprisingly viewed by most of its residents as unsafe, but also as no worse than any other area of town.

Areas viewed by their residents as particularly safe are the North End north of Burrows, the northwest section around Arlington, and the western-most section of the core, south of Portage between Sherbrook and Arlington. More than half the residents of this latter part of the core view it as safer than any other area of the city, but as Table 98 points out, not really very safe: fully 60% in this district view the streets as unsafe at night (but still believe it to be safer than other areas!)

(b) Business People

With regard to the views on crime of the people who work in the core, they tended in 1976 to view crime as more serious than did the people who lived there. (Only 5% of core area business people lived in the core.) But in 1977, after the neighbourhood unit came into effect, this was reversed. The unit has apparently had a greater impact on the crime fears of business people than on residents. The data are presented in Tables 100 to 105. Crime is more often now seen by businessmen as decreasing, less often as increasing; fewer businessmen this year than last see the area as more dangerous than other areas of the city; there was a 24% increase in the number of business people who view the area as very safe by day and a 16% increase in the number viewing it as safe at night; and there was a slight drop in business fears of burglary. There was, however, a very small increase in the victimization rate of businesses (from 17% in 1976 to 23% in 1977).

The cross-tabulations show that not all kinds of business people are happier about the crime situation this year, but fear of crime among business people is not as clearly related to victimization as is the case among residents. As Table 108 shows, the small businessman, already fearful last year, is even more convinced this year that his firm is located in a dangerous neighbourhood. Small businesses expressed greater fears of burglary as well (Table 109). Big businesses showed a striking decrease in fears of crime over the year period. Medium-sized firms are mixed

in their views. Table 110 shows that the increase in victimization rate of business is accounted for chiefly by medium-sized firms. Their victimization rate tripled (10% to 31%) during the year of OAA, while small firms showed a moderate drop and big firms were unchanged.

There is little in the data which would help explain these differential victim rates, except that there is a tendency for different sized firms to be located in different areas of the core. See Table 111 for the figures. Almost one-third of small business is located on the "strip" and in the North End, compared to only about 15% of medium and large firms. It is possible that the higher police visibility in these areas (see earlier discussion and also Table 47) is responsible for their lower business victimization rates. However, the data for medium-sized firms is not entirely consistent with this interpretation.

For the most part, whether business people were men or women, older or younger, there was general improvement in their outlook toward safety of the neighbourhood (Tables 112 through 117). There was a drop in the victimization rate of older business people (Table 118), which parallels the findings for size of firm -- older business people would tend to be the proprietors of small firms.

The one remaining set of cross-tabulations relating to business that is of interest concerns the differences which appear between owners and workers. Tables 119 through 122 show a consistent worsening of outlook among owners of businesses in the core. Doubtlessly this partly reflects, again, the size-of-firm variable. When the interviewers called at large firms, they would probably not talk to the owner, whereas at small firms they would. The fears and concerns of the small business operator is a serious matter, not only for the police, but for all social planners in general. As the proprietors of small business who provide the necessary goods and services for the core neighbourhood lose confidence in the potential for the area, they tend to close up shop, thus contributing further to the decline of the area. The tables show that owners feel, more so this year than last year, that burglaries are increasing, the streets are getting more unsafe, and that other areas of the city are less dangerous.

2-2 Survey of Police

Over-all, the results of the pre- and post-unit surveys show that OAA registered little impact either on the general work outlook of police or on their specific, job-related attitudes.

However, although individual variables did not change in a striking manner, there were a series of small, consistent changes in attitudes pre- and post-OAA that when considered all together emerge as a definite pattern. For the total police population surveyed there was a shift, after the OAA experience, toward lowered work morale, interest and satisfaction. With regard to specific job-related tasks, the police demonstrated a lowered estimation of the efficacy of certain activities emphasized by OAA: foot patrol, police-community relations, and crime prevention. Although OAA was supposed to encourage, permit, and/or require police to talk to more citizens, and use their own discretion more often, (in terms, for example, of patrol routes), there was no change over the year period in the reported frequency with which police did so. Also, over the year period, police working in the inner city tended to take on somewhat more hardened attitudes toward aspects of the criminal justice system, to demonstrate a greater lack of faith in the public, and to find it more difficult to communicate with ethnic groups.

None of these changes were large, in and of themselves, but when looked at in the aggregate, they present a consistent and negative pattern with the police being less satisfied about their work and less favorably disposed toward OAA precepts after the program than before it. The only two (positive) exceptions to this pattern, for the total surveyed group of police, was that after the OAA experience, the police manifested much improved views of social workers, in terms of their perceived potential for making the policemen's job less difficult, and the police also reported a higher frequency of compliments received from the public this year than last.

Tables 123 through 134 show the frequency distributions of responses to the general attitude items for the total group of police in the study, for 1976 before the program began, and for 1977 after it had been operating for nine months. They document: a drop over the year period in the proportion of police who find their job very interesting, an increase in the sense of frustration on the job, slight rises in the proportion of police who view their job as useless to the public and as looked down upon by the public and in the proportion of police who feel the public does not support them, a doubling of those police who find their job almost never or seldom

gives satisfaction -- altogether a rather bleak view, albeit the changes are not of a large magnitude in most cases. Rises and drops referred to are between 5% and 10%, but all pointed in the same direction -- greater unhappiness with the job. This unhappiness is not only personal but is attributed with increased frequency, between 1976 and 1977, to others on the force as well. Respondents tended to feel, strongly, that others are less motivated even than themselves, and squad morale reportedly dropped over the period of OAA. Tables 132 and 134 reflect patrolmen's resentment and cynicism about higher-ranking officers, and show these feelings to be deteriorating over the year. For example, Table 134 shows that in 1976, 3% of patrol members say that constables never do more than is required, but 8% say officers never do more work than is required. By 1977, this latter figure had risen to 12%, while the figure for constables remained at 3%.

Tables 135 to 151 show the responses to specific job-related items. Operation Affirmative Action carried with it certain very specific precepts and job emphases and while the survey instrument does not appear to be designed to deal with all these -- non-rotating shifts, regular and closer monitoring and supervisory guidance at the street level, social services orientation, integration of services, police-community contacts, foot patrol, prevention, greater latitude for individual discretion and judgement -- it nonetheless addresses many of these issues directly or indirectly.

The important observation emerging from the data is that there is an absence of change, where change should have been registered, if the program operated as intended and if the police personnel perceived and responded to the program as intended. For example, there is no evidence that the police group as a whole promoted more contacts with citizens or thought it important to do so. They were not aware of any increased scope for discretion. They are no more disposed toward police-community relations and other service work than they were before OAA. In fact, in most cases, they became more opposed. There does not appear to be closer ties with or faith in the support of the community in general, or ethnic and other minority groups in particular. There is no evidence that the police themselves are operating as a more integral, tightly-knit independent unit, as a neighbourhood team effort ought to, in that supervisors are not seen as more sympathetic, informed or available, and morale is slightly disintegrating. Not only is there no change, but on some of these impact measures (e.g., Tables 141, 144 and 146) there is evidence of a change opposite to the direction which OAA would imply is desirable. Table 146 for example, shows that prior to OAA, 40% of policemen felt strongly that good

police-community relations help in the fight against crime; after OAA, this proportion dropped to 28%.

Over-all, the police in the OAA program still largely value and want to do the same things police have traditionally done. There is no change in police perception of police role: crime-fighters, not social workers. This rather bleak picture of program impact is relieved somewhat by the cross-tabulation analysis. Tables 152 through 178 present the data by age groups, Tables 179 through 200 by education, and Tables 201 through 222 by rank.

Fewer young police (age 20 - 30) found the job boring this year than last (Table 153), young police were able to use their own judgement more often this year (Table 154), felt more confident that the supervisor was informed about their job (Table 159) and the supervisor was more understanding (Table 160) and accessible (Table 161). Young police reported less difficulty this year than last in communicating with ethnic groups and received more compliments from the public (as well as more insults). The younger police took a "softer" view of the criminal justice system after their experience in OAA (Table 176 to 178), as evidenced by their more prevalent feeling this year than last, that such services as parole, work release, and social workers make the police job less difficult. It should be noticed that in many of the cases cited, degree of change was small and numbers of police involved smaller still. For example, by far the overwhelming majority of police, young or old, feel that parole makes the police job harder, but the tiny minority that disagreed in 1976 grew a little larger in 1977.

All that was said about younger police can be reversed for older police (age 40 to 60 years), but more so. Changes were sharper. There was a striking drop in proportion of older police who experienced job satisfaction in 1977 (58%) as compared to 1976 (76%). There were similar precipitous drops in job interest, sense of accomplishment on the job, feeling of usefulness and in motivation among older policemen. Significantly, perhaps, the number of older police who felt no one higher up knew what they (the older people) were doing on the job doubled between 1976 and 1977. There were sharply increased reports that they have no one supervisor to whom they can talk to regularly. Older police experienced much more difficulty after OAA in communicating with ethnic groups and reported receiving fewer compliments from the public this year than last. The older police started off relatively favourable toward preventive patrol, foot patrol, crime prevention programs, parole and work release, that is relative to younger police, but nine month's experience with OAA seems to have sharply reduced their enthusiasm for such

practices. There was also an increase from 37% to 50% of older police who view their job as dangerous.

All these changes must be placed in their proper over-all context. Despite the small and variable movement toward greater on-the-job happiness among younger police, and the larger consistent movement toward unhappiness among older police, older members of the force remain, on the whole, more satisfied, independent, gratified, content with their supervisor, and approving of OAA precepts such as community relations and preventive techniques than are younger members of the force. For example, in 1976, 44% of older police ranked foot patrol as an important activity, compared to 26% for younger police; in 1977, the number of older police valuing the importance of foot patrol dropped to 31%, while the corresponding figure for young policemen rose slightly, to 28%. Table 152 shows another example. While the proportion of older police experiencing job satisfaction dropped from 76% to 51%, the corresponding figures for younger police, of 53% and 48%, placed the older police still ahead of the younger ones in job satisfaction.

The education of a policeman is apparently not as determining a factor, either on his attitudes or on the program's impact on his attitudes, as is his age. However, there were some findings indicating a greater positive impact of OAA on university-educated police than on high-school educated police. The higher-educated members of the force felt, after OAA, they had more discretion (Table 181), they were more motivated (Table 184), and had better-informed supervisors. They became more convinced of the importance to police of answering calls for service from the public (Table 189), and reported a striking increase in the number of compliments received from the public (from 9% reporting over 20 compliments in six months of 1976, to 20% reporting that rate in 1977). There was also an increase in their number of insults received. Together these could reflect the greater frequency with which university-educated police chatted informally with the public, thus giving rise to all kinds of opportunities for "evaluations." The higher-educated police reported, in 1977 the highest favourability toward social services as an aid to police of any other subgroup. Almost one-third of all university-educated police feel social workers make the policeman's job easier, as compared to only 14% of high-school educated police.

High-school educated police, like the other police, did not tend to benefit by Operation Affirmative Action, or to be positively affected by it. They felt no greater scope for them to use their

own judgement, but instead a greater increase in sense of frustration on the job, after OAA came into effect. Table 182 shows that, whereas prior to OAA only 20% of lower-educated police found the work frustrating, after OAA this proportion increased to 30%. They felt slightly more useless to the public (Table 183) and considerably less motivated (Table 184). They also found it more difficult to relate to ethnic groups after Operation Affirmative Action than before (Table 191). Again, all these changes are small but in the aggregate the emerging pattern suggests certain processes taking place, processes that at the very least do not reflect a positive program outcome.

Rank accounts for even less in terms of police attitudes than does education. Findings were mixed, not pointing clearly to the effect rank has on police attitudes or to its reaction to neighbourhood team policing. Still, on balance, it would appear that higher-ranking police are generally more happy with the job and more disposed towards OAA concepts, and more often have benefited from the experience of the OAA project.

The constables in the program showed no awareness of having any increased power of discretion or judgement on the job, find the OAA job less satisfying than their pre-OAA job and have a greater sense of uselessness to the public. But there were two important positive changes in management procedure: constables feel their supervisors this year to be more available, understanding and informed than last year. The constables, however, the ones who would be most immediately the means of implementing a program on the streets, came away from their OAA experience less favourably inclined towards prevention, foot patrol, and police-community relations, and with a greater mistrust of the members of the community they patrol.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

SECTION 3

Over-all, the results of the pre- and post-unit surveys of residents and businessmen reflect an impressive, largely positive impact of the neighbourhood team experiment on citizen attitudes toward police. General rating of the police by both residents and business people improved from 1976 to 1977 and more people found something specific to like about police in 1977 than in 1976. More people in the inner city saw and talked to police and more importantly, more people would like to have increased informal contact with police in 1977 than in 1976. Willingness among residents to assist police, either by making court appearances or by calling for help when they see a policeman in trouble, went up, although willingness to assist, by actually personally intervening did not change. In general, inner city people viewed the police more often as fair and courteous in 1977 than in 1976, but there was no over-all change in the proportion viewing the police as racially prejudiced.

As to attitudes toward crime and safety, the data do not tend to show so clear-cut an impact as in attitudes toward police. In general, it may be said there was no major decrease in citizen fears for personal safety, or for safety of property although the figures show that victimization rate went down slightly between 1976 and 1977. At best, the crime rate is perceived as, if not lower, at least stabilizing; and more inner city people are coming to view their area with greater equanimity -- no worse and no better than other areas of the city.

Cross-tabulations were performed on the data to determine if there were differences in impact of the neighbourhood police unit on different sub-groups of the population. The pre-unit survey had shown that attitudes toward the police were more frequently negative among the economically-disadvantaged, the minorities and the victims of crime. As well, there was a "higher-resource" group -- younger, Canadian-born, better-educated people -- who

displayed negative attitudes toward police. The post-unit survey showed that the neighbourhood unit impacted most strongly on this higher resource group -- those better-educated, Canadian, younger people living in perceived safety and relatively free of crime. The unit tended to have less impact on minority groups, single parent families, those living in neighbourhoods perceived as more dangerous, and the disadvantaged. It is possible that the antipathy toward the police held by minorities and other economically depressed groups reflects their general difficulty in coping with their environment, a problem of too large a magnitude to be solved by a changed police procedure. Those citizens whose negative attitudes are not based on "real" problems are more amenable to change in response to a new police approach. A more visible, available, and friendly police force is all that is required for the group without serious social problems.

However, another interpretation for differential program impact is also possible. The attitudes of disadvantaged citizens toward the police may be more resistant to change because no real change is seen in police services and attitudes toward the people or at least some of the people. The neighbourhood unit may be seen as a cosmetic, public-relations approach. For example, there was an improvement in the public's feeling that police are more friendly and polite, but no change in the degree to which police are seen as racially prejudiced. Also the unit did not, at least in the eyes of the residents, have a clear and striking impact on crime rate, and the data showed that the higher the crime rate, the poorer the attitudes toward police. The type of approach represented by Operation Affirmative Action may perhaps be least effective for those who are in most need of real institutional change.

The results of the survey of police, in fact, showed little real attitudinal change on their part. Whatever change took place was in the direction of lowered police morale and interest, greater mistrust of the community, and greater antipathy toward neighbourhood policing.⁷ Although rank and education of police may be involved, it is age that seems to be the most important factor: there is an

7. In interpreting these rather bleak program effects on police -- lowered morale and greater opposition to community policing -- the problem of sample selectivity must be considered. No one was forced to take part in the survey. Virtually all police working the core area filled out a questionnaire in the pre-unit survey, but in the post-unit survey only about three-quarters of the police took part. Tables 223 to 226 show the distribution of demographic data for the two samples based on age, rank, sex, education, and time on force. Differences between the two samples are slight and do not tend to point strongly in any consistent direction.

indication that younger police fared better in the OAA program than did older police, showing greater job satisfaction, less morale problem and, in some ways, greater approval of the OAA approach.

It may be that the younger police were the only ones who were sufficiently prepared for the program. The new recruits received, as classroom "captives", a group orientation on the philosophy and goals of the program and on the social services of the core area. The other men, those already working the core area, received what philosophical briefing they got in a very catch-as-catch-can manner, two men at a time snatched between shifts, and got their social services "orientation" via a printed sheet posted on the bulletin board.

Younger police may also be more receptive to a changed operating procedure than are older police. Younger men, with little or no on-the-job experience, are less entrenched in traditional procedures to feel the sense of lowered morale that the older men did when the directives were altered. Younger officers are perhaps less distressed, for example, at being asked to get out of the cruiser car occasionally and walk around a neighbourhood than are older officers for whom cruiser patrol represents an important, time-honoured and prestigious step upward from beat patrol.

In discussions the author held with some of the men involved in the OAA program, another factor possibly contributing to a morale problem was revealed. That factor was the uncertainty that surrounded the program. It was suggested that the men were unsure of the status of the program in the Department or of their own role in it. Uncertainty about how management viewed the program as it progressed or whether and for how long it would be continued contributed to a sense of malaise as time went by. The ability to live with this uncertainty may be more characteristic of younger men than of older men.

Leaving the morale problem, the data raise some question as to whether directives on specific tactics were carried out. For example, in theory, the program was to stress the value of talking more to the citizens, in an informal manner, and to encourage police to do so. If this were carried out, it should have been reflected in before-after changes in response to the item dealing with what police on car patrol do when there is no call coming in. There was no documented change among police in the importance they attach, during such "lulls", to checking property and suspicious cars. Chatting with citizens and businessmen remained low down on the list of priorities. In fact, the importance to police of checking vehicles rose slightly after the OAA program began, and the importance of talking to people dropped slightly.

Constables were clearly not won over to the value of foot patrol, good police-community relations, and crime prevention. In fact, just the opposite occurred. After nine months of more widespread use of foot patrol, constables were even less convinced of its value than before. It is true that the purpose of the program was, not to convince the police of the value and importance of good police-community relations, but rather to actually establish good police-community relations. But it is difficult to see how the latter can be accomplished without the former.

The whole thrust of OAA is to improve police-community understanding as the ultimate in prevention of crime. It is disturbing to see police come out of the experience with OAA more convinced than ever that police community understanding is not an important goal. The possibility that the residents of the community can "see through" a mere PR approach that represents no real change in police attitude cannot be overlooked. The citizens with the most serious difficulty in police relations responded little to OAA.

Equally provoking is the evident lack of agreement on some of the results of the survey of police and the population they patrol, both covering approximately the same periods of time. Following is an encapsulated depiction of the degree to which a few of their perceptions coincide or not:

<u>police survey</u>	<u>population survey</u>
public support and appreciation down	public support up
public less likely to assist	public more likely to assist
no increase in informal police-public contacts	increase in informal contacts
more compliments received	public praises police more
ethnic relations unimproved	police more racially prejudiced

The discrepancies in the first two on the above list could be explained by a down-turn in general police morale. With a more pessimistic outlook on the job in general, the feeling could

carry over to specifics, as for example likelihood of public support and assistance.

The increased police-public contacts reported by residents can be reconciled with the lack of increase reported by police if the increased contacts resulted merely from the fact of having twenty-five more police in the core area. From the individual police point of view, there would not be increased contacts; only from the public point of view. This reading of the data is supported by the finding that informal citizen contacts remained of low value to police from beginning to end of the study period.

The increase in compliments was limited to the younger police, presumably newer recruits on the street with whom the public generally has most contact.

There is, unfortunately, agreement on the question of race relations -- little improvement seen on either side.

Police organizations and individuals are, it has been well-documented, particularly resistant to change.⁸ Demands from the public of police have changed enormously, but the police perceptions have generally not. Currently, up to 90% of police work is unrelated to direct crime control, yet the perceptions of police do not tend to reflect that fact. Roles and tasks seen as not directly related to crime control are played down in importance by the force in general. The cross-tabulations in this study suggest that for some kinds of police, a social services emphasis would not be so intolerable. One is led to the only partly facetious conclusion, from the cross-tabs, that the ideal member of the force to implement a community-relations oriented neighbourhood police team that would reach all the members of the community would be a young, college-educated staff inspector walking a beat, since the data shows that younger, better-educated and higher-ranking policemen are happier about working in OAA and more sympathetic to program goals.

8. See, for example, Pruger and Sprecht in Social Work, 13(4), 21-32, 1968.

RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION 4

1. In view of the demonstrated receptivity and approval of the program on the part of much of the community, Operation Affirmative Action should be continued.
2. A number of changes should be made that may improve the effectiveness of the program for all segments of the community, especially those that have to date been least favourably affected by the program:
 - a. There should be a statement of commitment to the program at all levels of management with a clear framework for continuing contact and support established.
 - b. There should be a more definitive and complete orientation of core area police personnel as to program philosophy and goals.
 - c. There should be closer monitoring to ensure that objectives are reflected at the street level.
 - d. There should be an attempt to accommodate the preferences of the police in the core as to whether or not they wish to function in a community police project; those opposed to the concept of community policing should, if possible, be transferred to more traditional duty elsewhere.

APPENDIX

Table 1
Resident General Rating of Police

Rating	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
they do a good job	242	61.5	229	76.0
they do a poor job	77	19.5	40	13.2
don't know	74	18.7	32	10.6
	393	100.0	301	100.0

Table 2
Number of Residents Voicing Particular Satisfaction and Dissatisfaction with Police Service

Year	Is There Anything About the Police With Which You are Particularly:							
	Satisfied				Dissatisfied			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1976	109	27.7	284	72.2	123	31.2	270	68.7
1977	153	50.8	143	47.5	72	23.9	224	74.4

Table 3
Aspects of Police Services Named by Residents as Particularly Satisfactory

Aspect	1976		1977	
	N	% ¹	N	% ²
come promptly	32	29.3	39	25.4
patrol in cars	39	35.7	54	35.2
patrol on foot	3	2.7	4	2.6
control crime	24	22.0	23	15.0
courteous	30	27.5	23	15.0
friendly	13	11.9	15	9.8

¹ percents based on 109 residents
² percents based on 153 residents

Table 4
Aspects of Police Service Named by Residents as Particularly Dissatisfactory

Aspect	1976		1977	
	N	% ¹	N	% ²
not enough police	55	44.6	44	61.0
don't patrol enough	38	30.8	20	27.7
don't control crime	25	20.3	11	15.2
slow to answer	30	24.3	6	8.3
don't care about the people; prejudiced or rude	36	29.2	15	20.7
other	13	10.5	15	20.8

¹ percents based on 123 residents
² percents based on 72 residents

Table 5
Resident Reaction to Evaluative
Statements Regarding Police

<u>Statement</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Police Are Fair:				
strongly agree	169	43.0	175	58.1
mildly agree	140	35.6	82	27.2
mildly disagree	42	10.6	17	5.6
strongly disagree	9	2.2	6	1.9
don't know	33	8.3	21	6.9
Police Are Courteous:				
strongly agree	187	47.5	203	67.4
mildly agree	127	32.3	57	18.9
mildly disagree	34	8.6	10	3.3
strongly disagree	10	2.3	6	1.9
don't know	35	8.8	25	8.2
Police Are Racially Prejudiced:				
strongly agree	23	5.8	23	7.6
mildly agree	59	15.0	31	10.2
mildly disagree	75	19.0	25	8.3
strongly disagree	4	23.9	96	31.8
don't know	142	35.8	126	41.7

Table 6
Resident View of Public Support for Police

<u>Does Public Support Police</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
yes	250	63.6	207	68.7
no	50	12.7	36	11.9
no answer	93	23.6	58	19.2
	393	100.0	301	100.0

Table 7
Resident View of Criminal Justice System with Regard to
Creating Difficulties in Police Officer's Job

<u>Make Police Job Difficult</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
yes	136	34.6	76	25.2
no	99	25.1	85	28.2
don't know	158	40.1	140	46.4
	393	100.0	301	100.0

Table 8
Resident General Rating of Police, by
Resident Perception of Safety of Neighbourhood at Night¹

Safety	General Police Rating							
	1976				1977			
	they do a good job		they do a poor job		they do a good job		they do a poor job	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
very safe	38	70.3	6	11.1	40	71.4	10	17.8
pretty safe	46	48.9	21	22.3	41	83.6	4	8.1
little unsafe	72	59.9	24	19.9	70	77.7	11	12.2
very unsafe	76	66.6	25	21.9	64	71.6	15	16.8

1. In tables involving cross-tabulations of data, the "no answer" and "don't know" categories are emitted from presentation.

Table 9
Resident General Rating of Police, by
Resident Comparison of Own Neighbourhood with Others

Safety	General Police Rating							
	1976				1977			
	they do a good job		they do a poor job		they do a good job		they do a poor job	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
much less dangerous	17	62.9	4	14.8	8	88.8	1	11.1
little less danger	51	59.3	20	23.2	31	81.5	6	15.7
same	88	70.9	18	14.5	116	81.1	12	8.3
little more danger	45	57.6	23	29.4	33	61.1	13	24.0
much more danger	14	58.3	6	25.0	8	61.5	3	23.0

Table 10
Resident General Rating of Police,
by Number of Residents who Have Been Victims of Crime

Have Been Victim	General Police Rating							
	1976				1977			
	they do a good job		they do a poor job		they do a good job		they do a poor job	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
yes	25	55.5	12	26.6	15	65.2	3	13.0
no	215	62.1	65	18.7	208	77.0	35	12.9

Table 11
Resident General Rating of Police,
by Number of Residents who Have had to Call Police for Help

Had to Call Police	General Police Rating							
	1976				1977			
	they do a good job		they do a poor job		they do a good job		they do a poor job	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
yes	72	63.1	24	21.0	51	72.8	13	18.5
no	170	60.9	53	18.9	177	77.6	25	10.9

Table 12
Number of Residents Voicing Particular Satisfaction and Dissatisfaction
with Police Services, by Resident Comparison of Own Neighbourhood with Others

<u>Comparison</u>	Is There Anything About the Police With Which You Are Particularly:							
	Satisfied			Dissatisfied				
	1976		1977		1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
much less dangerous	9	33.3	7	77.7	6	22.2	1	11.1
a little less dangerous	27	31.3	22	57.8	21	24.2	10	26.3
same	38	30.6	77	53.8	33	26.6	31	21.6
a little more dangerous	10	12.8	21	38.8	35	44.8	19	35.1
much more dangerous	7	29.1	6	46.1	13	54.1	6	46.1
don't know	18	33.3	20	45.4	15	27.7	5	11.3

Table 13
Resident Reaction to Evaluative Statements
About Police, by Resident Comparison of Own
Neighbourhood with Others

Statement: Police are Fair

<u>Comparison</u>	<u>Reaction</u>							
	1976				1977			
	agree		disagree		agree		disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
less danger	79	69.9	22	19.4	42	89.3	4	8.5
same	106	85.4	13	10.4	126	88.0	9	6.1
more danger	83	79.9	10	9.4	55	82.0	6	8.8

Statement: Police Are Courteous

<u>Comparison</u>	<u>Reaction</u>							
	1976				1977			
	agree		disagree		agree		disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
less danger	85	74.8	15	13.2	40	85.1	4	8.5
same	105	84.6	13	10.4	127	88.7	4	2.6
more danger	85	83.2	7	6.7	57	84.7	7	10.3

Statement: Police are Prejudiced

<u>Comparison</u>	<u>Reaction</u>							
	1976				1977			
	agree		disagree		agree		disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
less danger	21	18.5	44	38.7	7	15.0	23	49.4
same	25	20.1	64	51.5	25	17.3	52	36.2
more danger	27	25.5	43	41.9	15	22.1	22	32.4

Table 14
Resident General Rating of Police,
by Ethnic Origin of Resident

Ethnic Origin	General Police Rating							
	1976				1977			
	they do a good job		they do a poor job		they do a good job		they do a poor job	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Canada	40	70.1	9	15.7	59	75.6	15	19.2
W. Europe	104	56.8	36	19.6	84	82.3	5	4.9
E. Europe	51	60.7	19	22.6	29	65.9	10	22.7
Asia	5	55.5	4	44.4	4	80.0	-	
Afr., W. I.	16	76.1	2	9.5	7	63.6	1	9.0
Native	14	69.9	4	19.9	9	52.9	5	29.4
Other	10	62.5	2	12.5	33	86.8	2	5.2

Table 15
Resident General Rating of Police, by Immigrant Status of Resident

Immigrant Status	General Police Rating							
	1976				1977			
	they do a good job		they do a poor job		they do a good job		they do a poor job	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
born in Canada	162	59.5	58	21.3	129	75.4	26	15.2
immigrant of more than 5 years ago	63	64.9	16	16.4	83	77.5	11	10.2
immigrant 5 years ago or less	16	76.1	2	9.5	14	77.7	1	5.5

Table 16
Resident General Rating of Police, by Age of Resident

Age	General Police Rating							
	1976				1977			
	they do a good job		they do a poor job		they do a good job		they do a poor job	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 26	50	51.0	23	23.4	45	69.2	13	19.9
26 - 40	65	63.7	14	13.7	67	77.0	9	10.3
41 - 59	43	56.5	20	26.3	52	76.4	9	13.2
over 59	84	71.7	20	17.0	65	80.2	9	11.1

Table 17
Resident General Rating of Police, by Education of Resident

Education	General Police Rating							
	1976				1977			
	they do a good job		they do a poor job		they do a good job		they do a poor job	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
grade 6 or less	34	72.3	8	17.0	36	83.7	4	9.3
7 - 9	67	65.6	22	21.5	66	71.7	17	18.4
10 - 13	97	59.5	35	21.4	87	75.6	14	12.1
university	43	53.8	12	15.2	34	82.9	1	2.4

Table 18
 Number of Residents Voicing Particular Satisfaction
 or Dissatisfaction with Police Services, by Ethnic Origin of Resident

Ethnic Origin	Is there Anything About the Police With Which You Are Particularly:							
	Satisfied				Dissatisfied			
	1976		1977		1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
W. Europe	44	24.0	45	44.1	65	35.5	23	22.5
E. Europe	26	30.9	25	56.8	24	28.5	15	34.0
W. Indies	12	57.1	3	27.2	1	4.7	3	27.2
Asia	1	11.1	1	20.0	1	11.1	-	
Canada	15	26.3	45	57.6	16	28.0	21	26.9
Native Indian	4	19.9	9	52.9	10	50.0	2	11.7
other	6	37.5	24	63.1	5	31.2	7	18.4

Table 19
 Resident Reaction to Evaluative Statements
 Regarding Police, by Ethnic Origin of Resident

Statement: Police are Fair

Ethnic Origin	Reaction							
	1976				1977			
	agree		disagree		agree		disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Europe	211	79.1	33	12.3	125	85.5	11	7.4
Canada	50	87.6	5	8.7	70	89.6	6	7.6
W. I., Afr.	17	80.9	2	9.4	7	63.5	2	18.0
Native	13	64.8	6	29.9	13	76.4	2	11.7

Statement: Police are Courteous

Ethnic Origin	Reaction							
	1976				1977			
	agree		disagree		agree		disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Europe	196	73.4	33	12.2	122	83.5	7	4.7
Canada	52	91.2	4	7.0	71	90.9	4	5.0
W. I., Afr.	19	90.3	1	4.7	8	72.6	2	18.1
Native	14	69.8	4	19.9	15	88.1	2	11.7

Statement: Police are Prejudiced

Ethnic Origin	Reaction							
	1976				1977			
	agree		disagree		agree		disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Europe	52	18.9	109	41.1	22	14.9	52	35.0
Canada	12	20.9	26	45.5	11	14.0	42	53.8
W. I., Afr.	8	38.0	8	38.0	6	54.4	1	9.0
Native	8	39.9	9	44.8	8	47.0	5	29.3

Table 20
Resident Reaction to Evaluative Statements
Regarding Police, by Education of Residents

Statement: Police are Fair

Education	Reaction							
	1976				1977			
	agree		disagree		agree		disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
gr. school	37	78.6	6	12.7	38	88.3	2	4.6
jr. high	81	79.3	14	13.6	79	85.8	7	7.6
high school	129	79.1	20	12.2	96	83.3	14	12.1
university	61	77.1	11	13.8	40	97.5	-	-

Statement: Police are Prejudiced

Education	Reaction							
	1976				1977			
	agree		disagree		agree		disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
gr. school	8	16.9	20	42.0	3	6.9	22	51.1
jr. high	24	23.4	53	51.8	24	26.0	35	37.9
high school	31	18.9	68	41.6	23	19.9	50	43.4
university	19	24.0	27	34.1	4	9.6	13	31.6

Table 21
Resident Reaction to Evaluative Statements
Regarding Police, by Age of Resident

Statement: Police are Fair

Age	Reaction							
	1976				1977			
	agree		disagree		agree		disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 26	74	75.4	16	16.3	53	81.4	8	12.2
26 - 40	75	73.5	13	12.6	72	82.7	9	10.2
41 - 59	56	73.6	15	19.7	57	83.7	5	7.3
over 59	104	88.8	7	5.9	75	92.5	1	1.2

Statement: Police are Courteous

Age	Reaction							
	1976				1977			
	agree		disagree		agree		disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 26	75	76.4	15	15.1	49	75.3	9	13.8
26 - 40	78	76.4	13	12.6	79	90.7	2	2.2
41 - 59	59	77.6	12	15.7	59	86.7	4	5.8
over 59	102	87.1	4	3.4	73	90.0	1	1.2

Statement: Police are Prejudiced

Age	Reaction							
	1976				1977			
	agree		disagree		agree		disagree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 26	25	25.4	40	40.7	19	29.1	24	36.8
26 - 40	31	30.3	35	34.2	24	27.5	22	25.2
41 - 59	12	15.6	38	49.9	4	5.8	36	52.8
over 59	14	11.9	56	47.8	7	8.5	39	48.1

Table 22
Business General Rating of Police

Rating	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
they do a good job	81	81.0	88	91.6
they do a poor job	5	5.0	2	2.0
don't know	14	14.0	6	6.2
	100	100.0	96	100.0

Table 23
Number of Business People Voicing Particular Satisfaction and Dissatisfaction with Police Service

Year	Is There Anything About the Police With Which You Are Particularly:							
	Satisfied				Dissatisfied			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1976	32	32.0	67	67.0	24	24.0	75	75.0
1977	51	53.0	43	44.7	18	18.1	77	80.2

Table 24
Aspects of Police Service Named by Business People as Particularly Satisfactory and Dissatisfactory

Aspect	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
Satisfactory:				
came promptly	16	50.0	13	25.4
patrol in cars	11	34.3	12	23.5
patrol on foot	5	15.6	6	11.7
control crime	2	6.2	6	11.7
courteous	20	62.5	11	21.5
friendly	9	28.1	8	15.6
Dissatisfactory:				
not enough police	9	37.4	8	44.4
don't patrol enough	11	45.8	8	44.4
don't control crime	7	29.1	1	5.5
slow to answer	3	12.5	-	-
don't care about people; prejudiced, rude	6	24.9	4	22.2
other	6	25.0	5	27.7

Table 25
Business Evaluation of Police Response to Call

Business Evaluation	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
Police Solved Problem	25	67.5	36	75.0
Didn't Solve Problem	12	32.4	10	20.8
Police Polite	34	91.	43	89.5
Police Rude	3	8.1	1	2.0
Car Came Quickly	27	72.9	41	85.4
Took a Long Time	9	24.3	4	8.2

Table 26
Business View of Businessmen's Respect for Police

Have a Respect for Police	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
yes	74	74.0	74	77.0
no	5	5.0	2	2.0
don't know	21	21.0	20	20.8
	100	100.0	96	100.0

Table 27
Perceived Relation Between Police and Business People

Relation	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
good	75	75.0	76	79.1
bad	4	4.0	2	2.0
don't know	21	21.0	18	18.7
	100	100.0	96	100.0

Table 28
Business General Rating of Police,
by Position of Respondent in Firm

Position	General Rating							
	1976				1977			
	good job		poor job		good job		poor job	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
owner	26	72.2	3	8.3	31	91.1	1	2.9
worker	51	84.9	2	3.3	50	94.3	-	-

Table 29
Number of Business People Voicing
Satisfaction or Dissatisfaction with
Police Services, by Position of
Respondent in Firm

Position	Is There Anything About the Police with which you are Particularly:							
	Satisfied				Dissatisfied			
	1976				1977			
	N ¹	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
owner	9	25.0	21	61.7	12	33.3	12	35.2
worker	22	36.6	25	48.0	12	19.9	5	9.4

i: N's refer to number of "yes" responses

Table 30
Business General Rating of Police, by
Age of Business Person Responding

Age	General Rating of Police							
	1976				1977			
	good job		poor job		good job		poor job	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 40	62	81.5	2	2.6	42	91.3	1	2.1
40 or over	19	79.1	3	12.5	45	91.8	1	2.0

Table 31
Number of Business People Voicing
Particular Satisfaction or Dissatisfaction
with Police Services, by Age of
Business Person Responding

Age	Is There Anything about the Police with which you are Particularly:							
	Satisfied				Dissatisfied			
	1976				1977			
	N ¹	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 40	22	28.9	20	44.4	16	21.0	11	23.9
40 or over	10	41.6	31	64.5	8	33.3	7	14.2

1. N's refer to number of "yes" responses

Table 32
Number of Business People Voicing
Particular Satisfaction or Dissatisfaction
with Police Services, by Size of Firm

Size	Is There Anything about Police with which you are Particularly:							
	Satisfied				Dissatisfied			
	1976				1977			
	N ¹	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
small	13	35.1	9	44.9	11	29.7	3	14.9
medium	12	30.7	28	63.6	11	28.2	10	22.2
large	7	29.1	14	48.2	2	8.3	5	16.6

1. N's refer to number answering 'yes'

Table 33
Business General Rating of Police, by
Size of Firm

Size ¹	Rating							
	1976				1977			
	good job		poor job		good job		poor job	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
small	28	75.6	4	10.8	19	94.9	-	-
medium	32	82.0	1	2.5	40	88.8	2	4.4
large	21	87.5	-	-	28	93.3	-	-

1. small = 1-3 employees
medium = 4-10 employees
large = more than 10 employees

Table 34
Business General Rating of Police,
by Sex of Business Person

Sex	General Rating							
	1976				1977			
	good job		poor job		good job		poor job	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
male	47	81.0	3	5.1	60	96.7	1	1.6
female	34	80.9	2	4.7	28	82.3	1	2.9

Table 35
Number of Business People Voicing
Particular Satisfaction or Dissatisfaction
with Police Services, by Sex of
Business Person Responding

Sex	Is There Anything about Police with which you are Particularly:							
	Satisfied				Dissatisfied			
	1976				1977			
	N ¹	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
male	17	29.3	31	50.0	13	22.4	11	17.7
female	15	35.7	20	62.5	11	26.1	7	20.5

1. N's refer to number of "yes" responses

Table 36
Number of Residents who Reported Seeing
a Police Officer in Past Month

Saw An Officer	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
yes	309	78.6	261	86.7
no	72	18.3	35	11.6
no answer	12	3.0	5	1.6
	393	100.0	301	100.0

Table 37
Activity of Police when Seen by Resident

Activity	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
walking	27	8.6	65	24.8
driving car	222	71.8	167	63.9
sitting in parked car	13	4.2	1	0.3
other	47	15.0	28	10.5
	309	100.0	261	100.0

Table 38
Number of Residents who Have Talked
with a Police Officer in Past Month

Talked with Police	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
yes	52	13.2	52	17.2
no	341	86.7	248	82.3
no answer	-	-	1	0.3
	393	100.0	301	100.0

Table 39
Number of Residents who Would Like to
Talk with a Police Officer

Would Like to Talk with Police	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
yes	129	32.8	149	49.5
no	264	67.1	148	49.1
no answer	-	-	4	1.3
	393	100.0	301	100.0

Table 40
Willingness of Residents to Aid Police

Form of Aid	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
Appear in Court to Give Evidence				
yes	276	70.2	239	79.4
no	48	12.2	26	8.6
don't know	69	17.5	36	11.9
Call for Help if Officer in Trouble				
yes	345	87.7	278	92.3
no	15	3.8	10	3.3
don't know	33	8.3	13	4.2
Actually Assist Officer in Trouble				
yes	225	57.2	170	56.4
no	70	17.8	40	13.2
don't know	98	24.8	91	30.2

Table 41
Number of Residents who Called Police
for Help During Past Year

Called Police	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
yes	114	29.0	70	23.2
no	279	70.9	228	75.7
no answer	-	-	3	0.9
	393	100.0	301	100.0

Table 42
Resident Evaluation of Police Response to Call

Resident Evaluation	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
Police Solved Problem	69	60.5	46	65.7
Didn't Solve Problem	44	38.5	21	30.0
Police Polite	101	88.5	62	88.5
Police Rude	10	8.7	3	4.2
Car Came Quickly	77	67.4	50	71.4
Took a Long Time	32	28.0	14	20.0

Table 43
Number of Residents Who Reported Seeing a Police Officer,
by Ethnic Origin of Resident

Ethnic Origin	Saw An Officer							
	1976				1977			
	yes		no		yes		no	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
W. Europe	140	76.5	39	21.3	89	87.2	10	9.8
E. Europe	70	83.3	11	13.0	38	86.3	6	13.6
W. Indies	15	71.4	4	19.0	9	81.8	2	18.1
Asia	5	55.5	4	44.4	5	100.0	-	
Canada	47	82.4	7	12.2	67	85.8	9	11.5
Native Indian	17	84.9	3	14.9	14	82.3	3	17.6
other	13	81.2	3	18.7	36	94.7	2	5.2

Table 44
Number of Residents Who Reported Seeing
A Police Officer, by Age of Resident

Age	Saw an Officer							
	1976				1977			
	yes		no		yes		no	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 26	78	79.5	17	17.3	54	83.0	9	13.8
26 - 40	77	75.4	19	18.6	73	83.9	12	13.7
41 - 59	63	82.8	13	17.1	62	91.1	6	8.8
over 59	91	77.7	23	19.6	72	88.8	8	9.8

Table 45
Number of Residents who Reported Seeing
a Police Officer, by Sex of Resident

Sex	Saw an Officer							
	1976				1977			
	yes		no		yes		no	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
male	128	79.0	29	17.9	113	94.1	6	4.9
female	181	78.3	43	18.6	148	82.2	28	15.5

Table 46
Number of Residents who Reported Seeing a Police Officer,
by Resident Comparison of Own Neighbourhood Crime with Others

Comparison	Saw an Officer							
	1976				1977			
	yes		no		yes		no	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
much less dangerous	20	74.0	6	22.2	8	88.8	1	11.1
a little less dangerous	67	77.9	15	17.4	34	89.4	4	10.5
same	100	80.6	22	17.7	122	85.3	17	11.8
a little more dangerous	63	80.7	15	19.2	47	87.0	7	12.9
much more dangerous	21	87.5	2	8.3	11	84.6	2	15.3
don't know	38	70.3	12	22.2	39	88.6	44	9.0

Table 47
 Number of Residents who Reported Seeing
 a Police Officer, by Geographical Area¹

Area ²	Saw a Police Officer			
	Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%
1	34	89.4	4	10.5
2	27	87.0	4	12.9
3	8	100.0	-	-
4	-	-	-	-
5	55	91.6	5	8.3
6	26	81.2	4	12.5
7	19	82.6	3	13.0
8	55	80.8	12	17.6
9	17	94.4	1	5.5
10	20	86.9	2	8.6

1. Available for 1977 only

2. Boundaries of the areas are as follows:

- 1 From Burrows Avenue between Red River and Arlington Street, north to Church Avenue between Arlington Street and Main Street.
- 2 From CPR yards between Arlington and Main, north to Burrows between Arlington and Main Street.
- 3 From Point Douglas Avenue between Main and the Red River north to Burrows between Main and the Red River.
- 4 From Higgins Avenue between Main and Red River south to Main Street Bridge, with Main as west boundary and Red River as east boundary.
- 5 From Assiniboine River between Main and Osborne Street, north to Notre Dame Avenue between Fort Street and Isabel Street.
- 6 From Assiniboine River between Osborne and Sherbrooke Street, north to Portage Avenue between Memorial Boulevard and Sherbrook.
- 7 From Assiniboine River between Maryland Street and Arlington, north to Portage Avenue between Maryland and Arlington.
- 8 From Portage between Balmoral Street and Arlington, north to Notre Dame between Balmoral and Arlington.
- 9 From Notre Dame between Isabel and Arlington, north to Higgins between Salter Street and Arlington.
- 10 From Higgins between Isabel and Main, south to Notre Dame between Salter Street and Arlington.

Table 48
 Number of Residents who have Talked Informally with a Police Officer,
 by Resident Comparison of Own Neighbourhood Crime with Others

Comparison	Talked with Officer							
	1976				1977			
	yes		no		yes		no	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
much less dangerous	7	25.9	20	74.0	3	33.3	6	66.6
a little less dangerous	11	12.7	75	87.2	7	18.4	31	81.5
same	16	12.9	108	87.0	24	16.7	118	82.5
a little more dangerous	8	10.2	70	89.7	10	18.5	44	81.4
much more dangerous	4	16.6	20	83.3	4	30.7	9	69.2
don't know	6	11.1	48	88.8	4	9.0	40	90.0

Table 49
Number of Residents who Have Talked with a Police Officer,
by Ethnic Origin of Resident

Ethnic Origin	Talked with an Officer							
	1976				1977			
	yes		no		yes		no	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
W. Europe	29	15.8	154	84.1	16	15.6	86	84.4
E. Europe	13	15.4	71	84.5	2	20.4	35	79.5
W. I., Afr.	2	9.5	19	90.4	1	9.0	10	90.9
Asia	1	11.1	8	88.8	2	40.0	3	60.0
Canada	3	5.2	54	94.7	14	17.9	64	82.0
Native Indian	2	9.9	18	89.9	5	29.4	12	70.5
other	2	12.5	14	87.5	5	13.1	33	86.8

Table 50
Number of Residents who Have Talked with a Police Officer,
by Immigrant Status of Resident

Immigrant Status	Talked with an Officer							
	1976				1977			
	yes		no		yes		no	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Canadian born	34	12.5	238	87.5	32	18.7	139	81.2
immigrant of more than 5 years	17	17.5	80	82.4	17	15.8	90	84.1
immigrant 5 years ago or less	1	4.7	20	95.2	3	16.6	15	83.3

Table 51
Number of Residents who Have Talked with a Police Officer,
by Household Composition

Household	Have Talked with Officer			
	yes		no	
	N	%	N	%
single adult	15	16.6	74	82.2
single adult, young children	3	14.9	17	84.9
2 adults, young children	14	25.0	42	75.0
single adult, older children	2	16.6	10	83.3
2 adults, older children	7	33.3	14	66.6
husband/wife	6	11.5	46	88.4
roommates	4	11.7	30	88.2
extended family	1	7.6	12	92.3

Table 52
Number of Residents who Have Talked with a Police Officer,
by Age of Resident

Age	Talked with Officer							
	1976				1977			
	yes		no		yes		no	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 26	18	18.3	80	81.6	7	10.7	58	89.2
26 - 40	11	10.7	91	89.2	16	18.3	71	81.6
41 - 59	11	14.4	65	85.5	17	25.0	50	73.5
over 59	12	10.2	105	89.7	12	14.8	69	85.1

Table 53
Resident General Rating of Police, by Number of
Residents who have Talked with a Police Officer

Talked with Police	General Police Rating							
	1976				1977			
	they do a good job		they do a poor job		they do a good job		they do a poor job	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
yes	34	65.3	14	26.9	44	84.6	6	11.5
no	208	60.9	63	18.4	184	74.1	34	13.7

Table 54
Number of Residents who have Talked with
a Police Officer, by Geographical Area¹

Area ²	Yes				No			
	N		%		N		%	
1	12	31.5	26	68.4				
2	3	9.6	28	90.3				
3	1	12.5	6	75.0				
5	12	19.9	48	79.9				
6	7	21.8	25	78.1				
7	2	8.6	21	91.3				
8	5	7.3	63	92.6				
9	4	22.2	14	77.7				
10	6	26.0	17	73.9				

1. Available for 1977 only
2. See Table 47 for identification of areas.

Table 55
Number of Residents who Would Like to Talk with a Police Officer,
by Ethnic Origin of Resident

Ethnicity	Would Like to Talk With Police							
	1976				1977			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
W. Europe	69	37.7	114	62.2	49	48.1	51	50.5
E. Europe	26	30.9	58	69.0	24	54.5	20	45.4
Asia	5	55.5	4	44.4	4	80.0	1	20.0
Africa, W.I.	7	33.3	14	66.6	3	27.2	8	72.7
Native Indian	4	19.9	16	79.9	7	41.1	10	58.8
Canada	13	22.8	44	77.1	43	55.1	35	44.8
other, NA	5	26.3	14	73.7	19	43.1	23	52.2

Table 56
Number of Residents who Would Like to Talk with a Police Officer,
by Resident Comparison of Own Neighbourhood with Others

Comparison	Would Like to Talk With Police							
	1976				1977			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
much less danger	11	40.7	16	59.2	5	55.5	4	44.4
little less danger	28	32.5	58	67.4	23	60.5	15	39.4
same	35	28.2	89	71.7	65	45.4	75	52.4
little more danger	31	39.7	47	60.2	31	57.4	23	42.5
much more danger	7	29.1	17	70.8	7	53.8	6	46.1
don't know	17	31.4	37	68.5	18	40.9	25	56.8

Table 57
Number of Residents who Would Like to Talk with a Police Officer,
by Resident General Rating of Police

Rating	Would Like to Talk with Police							
	1976				1977			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
police do a good job	78	32.2	164	67.7	111	48.4	114	49.7
police do a poor job	33	42.8	44	57.1	21	52.4	19	47.4

Table 58
Number of Residents who Would Like to Talk with a Police Officer,
by Age of Resident

Age	Would Like to Talk with Police							
	1976				1977			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 26	35	35.7	63	64.2	31	47.6	33	50.7
26 - 40	36	35.2	66	64.7	42	48.2	45	51.7
41 - 59	26	34.2	50	65.7	38	55.8	29	42.6
over 59	32	27.3	85	72.6	38	46.9	41	50.6

Table 59
Number of Residents who Would Like to Talk with Police,
by Immigrant Status of Resident

Immigrant Status	Would Like to Talk With Officer							
	1976				1977			
	yes		no		yes		no	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Canadian born	83	30.5	189	69.4	84	49.1	85	49.7
immigrant of more than 5 years ago	35	36.0	62	63.9	57	53.2	49	45.7
immigrant 5 years ago or less	9	42.8	12	57.1	7	38.8	11	61.1

Table 60
Resident Willingness to Assist Police,
by Ethnic Origin of Resident

Ethnic Origin	Willingness to Assist											
	1976						1977					
	Appear in Court		Call for Help		Actually Help		Appear in Court		Call for Help		Actually Help	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
W.Eur.	117	63.9	150	81.9	100	54.6	83	81.3	95	93.1	63	61.7
E.Eur.	61	72.6	78	92.8	45	53.4	31	70.4	37	84.0	18	40.9
W. I.	14	66.6	20	95.1	13	61.9	10	90.9	10	90.9	5	45.4
Asia	7	77.7	7	77.7	3	33.3	4	80.0	4	80.0	3	60.0
Canada	47	82.4	54	94.7	40	70.1	70	89.7	75	96.1	39	50.0
Native	13	64.9	18	89.9	11	54.9	12	70.5	17	100.0	10	58.8
Other	14	87.5	15	93.7	11	68.7	27	71.0	38	100.0	39	78.9

Table 61
Resident Willingness to Assist Police,
by Education of Resident

Education	Willingness to Assist											
	Appear in Court				Call for Help				Actually Help			
	yes		no		yes		no		yes		no	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
gr.schl.	33	76.7	7	16.2	38	88.3	4	9.3	20	46.5	10	23.2
jr.high	72	78.2	9	9.7	86	93.4	2	2.1	51	55.4	12	13.0
high	94	81.7	7	6.0	110	95.6	2	1.7	66	57.3	12	10.4
univ.	37	90.2	-	-	40	97.5	-	-	30	73.1	3	7.3

Table 62
Resident Willingness to Assist Police,
by Sex of Resident

Sex	Willingness to Assist											
	1976						1977					
	Appear in Court		Call for Help		Actually Help		Appear in Court		Call for Help		Actually Help	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
male	115	70.9	136	83.9	108	66.6	99	82.4	111	92.4	75	62.5
female	161	69.6	209	90.4	117	50.6	140	77.7	167	92.7	95	52.7

Table 63
Willingness to Assist Police,
by Age of Resident

Age	Willingness to Assist											
	1976						1977					
	Appear in Court		Call for Help		Actually Help		Appear in Court		Call for Help		Actually Help	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 26	67	68.3	82	83.6	47	47.9	52	79.9	59	90.7	37	56.9
26-40	67	65.6	85	83.3	58	56.8	71	81.6	84	96.5	49	56.3
41-59	57	75.0	68	89.4	53	69.7	54	79.4	66	97.0	44	64.7
over 59	85	72.6	110	94.0	67	57.2	62	76.5	69	85.1	40	49.3

Table 64
Number of Business People who Have Talked
with a Police Officer in Past Month

Talked with Police	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
yes	23	23.0	32	33.3
no	75	75.0	64	66.6
no answer	2	2.0	-	-
	100	100.0	96	100.0

Table 65
Number of Business People Who Would Like to
Talk With a Police Officer

Would Like to Talk with Police	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
yes	53	53.0	62	64.5
no	42	42.0	34	35.4
no answer	5	5.0	-	-
	100	100.0	96	100.0

Table 66
Number of Business People who Reported
Seeing a Police Officer in Past Month

Saw an Officer	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
yes	83	83.0	90	93.7
no	16	16.0	5	5.2
no answer	1	1.0	1	1.0
	100	100.0	96	100.0

Table 67
Activity of Police When Seen by Business People

Activity	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
walking	42	50.0	45	50.0
driving a car	37	44.5	40	44.4
other	4	4.8	1	1.1
don't remember	-	-	4	4.4
	83	100.0	90	100.0

Table 68
Number of Business People who Called Police
for Help during Past Year

Called Police	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
yes	37	37.0	48	50.0
no	61	61.0	48	50.0
no answer	2	2.0	-	-
	100	100.0	96	100.0

Table 69
Number of Business People Who Have
Talked with Police, by Size
of Firm

Size	Have Talked With Police							
	1976				1977			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
small	12	32.4	24	64.8	7	34.9	13	64.9
medium	6	15.3	33	84.6	16	35.5	29	64.4
large	5	20.8	18	75.0	9	29.9	21	69.9

Table 70
Number of Business People Who Would
Like to Talk with Police, by
Size of Firm

Size	Would Like to Talk to Police							
	1976				1977			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
small	19	51.3	15	40.5	15	75.0	5	25.0
medium	19	48.7	18	46.1	27	59.9	18	39.9
large	15	62.5	9	37.5	19	63.3	11	36.6

Table 71
 Number of Business People Who Would
 Like to Talk with Police, by
 Age of Business Person

Age	Would Like to Talk with Police							
	1976				1977			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 40	42	55.2	32	42.1	34	73.9	12	26.0
40 or over	11	45.8	10	41.6	28	57.1	21	42.8

Table 72
 Number of Business People Who Would
 Like to Talk With Police, by
 by Sex of Business Person

Sex	Would Like to Talk with Police							
	1976				1977			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
male	30	51.7	24	41.3	37	59.6	25	40.3
female	23	54.7	18	42.8	25	73.5	9	26.4

Table 73
 Number of Business People Who Would
 Like to Talk with a Police Officer, by
 Position of Respondent in Firm

Position	Would Like to Talk with Police							
	1976				1977			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
owner	18	50.0	15	41.6	21	61.7	13	38.2
worker	32	53.3	26	43.3	36	67.9	17	32.0

Table 74
 Number of Business People Who Have Talked
 with a Police Officer, by Sex of
 Business Person

Sex	Have Talked with Police							
	1976				1977			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
male	11	18.9	45	77.5	18	29.0	44	70.9
female	12	28.5	30	71.4	14	41.1	20	58.8

Table 75
Resident Perception of Change in Crime Over Year

Change	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
decrease	40	11.3	14	5.5
same	116	32.8	109	43.4
increase	121	34.2	78	31.0
no answer	76	21.4	50	19.9
	353	100.0	251	100.0

Table 76
Resident Comparison of Own Neighbourhood with Others

Comparison	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
much less dangerous	27	6.8	9	2.9
a little less dangerous	86	21.8	38	12.6
same	124	31.5	143	47.5
a little more dangerous	78	19.8	54	17.9
much more dangerous	24	6.1	13	4.3
don't know	54	13.7	44	14.6
	393	100.0	301	100.0

Table 77
Resident Perception of Safety of Neighbourhood During Daytime

Safety	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
very safe	206	52.4	193	64.1
pretty safe	146	37.1	82	27.2
a little unsafe	32	8.1	16	5.3
very unsafe	9	2.2	6	1.9
don't know	-	-	4	1.2
	393	100.0	301	100.0

Table 78
Resident Perception of Safety of Neighbourhood at Night

Safety	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
very safe	54	13.7	56	18.6
pretty safe	94	23.9	49	16.2
a little unsafe	120	30.5	90	29.9
very unsafe	114	29.0	89	29.5
don't know	11	2.7	17	5.5
	393	100.0	301	100.0

Table 79
Resident Perception of Safety at Night in Neighbourhood Shopping District

<u>Safety</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
very safe	56	14.2	46	15.2
pretty safe	116	29.5	70	23.2
a little unsafe	116	29.5	97	32.2
very unsafe	89	22.6	48	15.9
don't know	16	4.0	40	13.2
	<u>393</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 80
Resident Estimated Likelihood of Being Attacked in Neighbourhood

<u>Likelihood</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
very unlikely	47	11.9	27	8.9
fairly unlikely	113	28.7	74	24.5
fairly likely	107	27.2	119	39.5
very likely	79	20.1	43	14.2
no answer	47	11.9	38	12.5
	<u>393</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 81
Resident Concern Over Burglary

<u>Concern</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
not concerned at all	105	26.7	78	25.9
a little concerned	130	33.0	106	35.2
a lot concerned	149	37.9	109	36.2
no answer	9	2.2	8	2.5
	<u>393</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 82
Resident Perception of Problem of Public Drunkenness

<u>Problem</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
not at all serious	78	19.8	8	2.6
not very serious	107	27.2	95	31.5
somewhat serious	87	22.1	111	36.8
very serious	90	22.9	77	25.5
no answer	31	7.8	10	3.2
	<u>393</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Table 83
Resident Crime Victimization Rate Over Past Year

Has Resident Been Victim of Crime	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
	yes	45	11.4	23
no	346	88.0	270	89.7
no answer	2	0.5	8	2.6
	393	100.0	301	100.0

Table 84
Resident Crime Report Rate Over Past Year

Was Crime Reported to Police	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
	yes	34	75.5	19
no	11	24.4	4	17.3
	45	100.0	23	100.0

Table 85
Resident Comparison of Own Neighbourhood with Others,
by Resident Victimization Rate

Comparison	Victim of Crime							
	1976				1977			
	yes		no		yes		no	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
much less dangerous	3	11.1	24	88.8	1	11.1	8	88.8
a little less dangerous	7	8.1	79	91.8	1	2.6	37	97.3
same	18	14.5	106	85.4	9	6.2	129	90.2
a little more dangerous	10	12.8	67	85.8	5	9.2	48	88.8
much more dangerous	5	20.8	19	79.1	4	30.7	8	61.5
don't know	2	3.7	51	94.4	3	6.8	40	90.9

Table 86
Resident Perception of Safety of Neighbourhood
at Night, by Ethnic Origin of Resident

Ethnic Origin	Safety at Night							
	1976				1977			
	Safe		Unsafe		Safe		Unsafe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
W. Eur.	79	43.1	96	52.4	27	26.4	72	70.5
E. Eur.	22	26.1	60	72.5	11	24.9	26	59.0
W.I., Afr.	14	66.5	7	33.2	5	45.3	6	54.4
Asia	6	66.6	2	22.2	2	40.4	3	60.0
Canada	18	31.4	39	68.3	32	40.9	42	53.7
Native	3	14.8	17	84.8	8	46.9	8	47.0
Other	5	31.2	10	62.5	17	44.6	19	49.9

Table 87
Resident Perception of Change in Crime,
by Immigrant Status of Resident

Immigration Status	Change in Crime											
	1976						1977					
	decrease		same		increase		decrease		same		increase	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Canadian born	29	10.6	75	27.5	89	32.7	8	4.6	61	35.6	45	26.3
Immigration over 5 yrs..	9	9.2	34	35.0	31	31.9	4	3.7	42	39.2	30	28.0
Immigration less 5 yrs.	1	4.7	6	28.5	1	4.7	2	11.1	3	16.6	2	11.1

Table 88
Resident Perception of Safety of
Neighbourhood at Night, by Immigrant
Status of Resident

Immigrant Status	Safety at Night							
	1976				1977			
	Safe		Unsafe		Safe		Unsafe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Canadian Born	101	37.0	167	61.3	57	33.2	105	61.3
Immigrant over 5 yrs.	36	37.0	55	55.6	35	32.6	65	60.6
Immigrant less 4 yrs.	10	47.6	10	47.6	10	55.5	7	38.8

Table 89
Resident Comparison of Own Neighbourhood with Others,
by Age of Resident

Age	Comparison											
	1976						1977					
	less danger		same		more danger		less danger		same		danger	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 41	71	62.8	59	47.6	46	45.1	25	53.2	67	46.9	53	53.7
over 40	42	37.2	65	52.4	56	54.9	22	46.8	76	53.1	46	46.3

Table 90
Resident Perception of Safety of Neighbourhood
During Day, by Age of Resident

Age	Safety During Day							
	1976				1977			
	Safe		Unsafe		Safe		Unsafe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 26	94	95.8	4	4.0	62	95.3	2	3.0
26 - 40	93	91.0	9	8.7	84	96.4	3	3.3
41 - 59	66	86.8	10	13.1	64	94.1	3	4.3
over 59	99	84.5	18	15.3	85	80.2	14	17.2

Table 91
Resident Comparison of Own Neighbourhood
with Others, by Sex of Resident

Comparison	Sex							
	1976				1977			
	male		female		male		female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
much less dangerous	19	11.7	8	3.4	4	3.3	5	2.7
a little less dangerous	37	22.8	49	21.2	14	11.6	24	13.3
same	46	28.3	78	33.7	61	50.8	82	45.5
a little more dangerous	36	22.2	42	18.1	29	24.1	25	13.8
much more dangerous	6	3.7	18	7.7	4	3.3	8	4.4

Table 92
Resident Perception of Safety of Neighbourhood
at Night, by Education of Resident

Education	Safety at Night							
	1976				1977			
	Safe		Unsafe		Safe		Unsafe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
gr.schl.	9	19.0	36	76.4	8	18.5	29	67.4
jr. high	32	31.2	69	67.6	29	31.5	59	64.0
high	67	41.0	93	57.0	45	39.0	66	57.3
univ.	40	50.6	34	43.0	20	48.7	18	43.6

Table 93
Resident Comparison of Own Neighbourhood with Others,
by Household Composition

Household	Comparison											
	1976						1977					
	less dangerous		same		more dangerous		less dangerous		same		more dangerous	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
one adult	41	31.9	32	25.0	31	24.1	14	15.5	43	47.7	21	23.3
one adult, young children	11	36.6	11	36.6	4	13.2	2	9.9	10	50.0	5	25.0
2 adults, young children	25	28.3	23	26.1	30	34.0	12	21.3	29	51.7	7	12.4
one adult, older children	3	16.6	11	61.1	4	22.1	-	-	7	58.3	3	24.9
2 adults, young children	6	29.8	9	44.9	3	14.8	3	14.2	8	38.0	2	9.4
husband/wife	17	28.2	20	33.3	15	24.9	10	19.1	25	48.0	14	26.8
roommates	9	19.9	17	37.7	13	28.8	3	8.8	14	41.1	11	32.2
extended family	1	25.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	2	15.2	6	46.1	3	23.0

Table 94
Resident Victimization Rate,
by Ethnic Origin of Resident

Ethnic Origin	Victim of Crime							
	1976				1977			
	yes		no		yes		no	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
W. Europe	17	9.2	166	90.7	7	6.8	91	89.2
E. Europe	13	15.4	69	82.1	5	11.3	39	88.6
W. I., Afr.	1	4.7	20	95.2	1	9.0	10	90.0
Asia	2	22.2	7	77.7	-	-	4	100.0
Canada	5	8.7	52	91.2	6	7.6	72	92.3
Native Indian	4	19.9	16	79.9	2	11.7	14	82.3
other	3	18.7	13	81.2	2	5.2	36	94.7

Table 95
Resident Perception of Change in Crime,
by Ethnic Origin of Resident

Ethnic Origin	Change in Crime											
	1976					1977						
	decrease		same		increase		decrease		same		increase	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
W. Eur.	22	12.0	52	28.4	51	27.8	3	2.9	40	39.2	29	28.4
E. Eur.	10	11.9	26	30.9	31	36.9	4	9.0	9	20.4	15	34.1
W. I.	1	4.7	10	47.6	2	9.5	-	-	4	36.3	3	27.2
Asia	1	11.1	-	-	4	44.4	-	-	-	-	2	40.0
Canada	4	7.0	17	29.8	22	38.5	4	5.1	29	37.1	20	25.6
Native	2	9.9	5	25.0	4	19.9	1	5.8	4	23.5	2	11.7
Other	-	-	5	31.2	7	43.7	2	5.2	19	50.0	6	15.7

Table 96
Resident Comparison of Own Neighbourhood with Others,
by Ethnic Origin of Resident

Ethnic Origin	Comparison											
	1976					1977						
	less danger		same		more danger		less danger		same		more danger	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
W. Eur.	51	27.8	57	31.1	47	25.5	11	10.7	53	51.9	24	23.5
E. Eur.	24	28.8	21	25.0	31	36.8	6	13.6	19	43.1	14	31.7
W. I.	7	33.2	8	38.0	1	4.7	1	9.0	4	36.3	3	27.2
Asia	3	33.3	4	44.4	2	22.2	1	20.0	-	-	4	80.0
Canada	18	31.5	19	33.3	12	20.9	22	28.1	33	42.3	13	16.6
Native	4	19.9	9	44.9	4	19.8	-	-	6	35.2	4	23.4
Other	6	37.4	4	25.0	4	25.0	4	10.4	25	65.7	4	10.4

Table 97
Resident Comparison of Own Neighbourhood
Crime with Others, by Geographical Area¹

Area ²	Comparison					
	less danger		same		more danger	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	12	31.4	18	47.3	5	13.1
2	1	3.2	10	32.2	12	39.0
3	1	12.5	6	75.0	1	12.5
5	9	14.9	34	56.6	10	16.5
6	7	21.8	11	34.3	10	31.2
7	12	52.1	8	34.7	3	12.9
8	4	5.8	33	48.5	16	23.4
9	-	-	12	66.6	4	22.1
10	1	4.3	11	47.8	6	26.0

1. Available for 1977 only

2. See Table 47 for identification of areas

Table 98
Resident Perception of Safety of
Neighbourhood at Night, by Area

Area	Safety at Night			
	Safe		Unsafe	
	N	%	N	%
1	17	44.6	19	49.9
2	5	16.0	22	70.9
3	3	37.5	4	50.0
5	24	39.9	32	53.2
6	7	21.8	25	78.0
7	9	39.0	14	60.7
8	23	33.8	42	61.6
9	9	49.9	7	38.8
10	8	34.7	14	60.7

Table 99
Resident Perception of Change in Crime,
by Area Number

Area	Change in Crime					
	Decrease		Same		Increase	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	3	7.8	15	39.4	12	31.5
2	2	6.4	9	29.0	9	29.0
3	-	-	3	37.5	1	12.5
5	-	-	25	41.6	16	26.6
6	-	-	9	28.1	10	31.2
7	2	8.6	11	47.8	3	12.0
8	-	-	27	39.7	18	26.4
9	4	22.2	5	27.7	2	11.1
10	3	13.0	5	21.7	7	30.4

Table 100
Business Perception of Change in Crime Over Year

<u>Change</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
decrease	2	2.2	4	4.2
same	39	44.3	46	48.9
increase	30	34.0	25	26.5
no answer	17	19.2	19	20.1
	88	100.0	94	100.0

Table 101
Business Comparison of Own Neighbourhood With Others

<u>Comparison</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
much less dangerous	7	7.0	1	1.0
a little less dangerous	13	13.0	17	17.7
same	30	30.0	31	32.2
a little more dangerous	26	26.0	24	25.0
much more dangerous	12	12.0	9	9.3
don't know	12	12.0	14	14.5
	100	100.0	96	100.0

Table 102
Business Perception of Safety of Neighbourhood During Daytime

<u>Safety</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
very safe	60	60.0	81	84.3
pretty safe	26	26.0	13	13.5
a little unsafe	10	10.0	2	2.0
very unsafe	3	3.0	-	-
don't know	1	1.0	-	-
	100	100.0	96	100.0

Table 103
Business Perception of Safety of Neighbourhood at Night

<u>Safety</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
very safe	13	13.0	28	29.1
pretty safe	22	22.0	25	26.0
a little unsafe	36	36.0	27	28.1
very unsafe	24	24.0	14	14.5
don't know	5	5.0	2	2.0
	100	100.0	96	100.0

Table 104
Business Estimation of Likelihood of
Burglary in Own Neighbourhood as Compared to Others

<u>Likelihood</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
much less likely	8	8.0	5	5.2
a little less likely	14	14.0	18	18.7
same	29	29.0	31	32.2
a little more likely	21	21.0	22	22.9
much more likely	16	16.0	11	11.4
no answer	<u>12</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9.3</u>
	100	100.0	96	100.0

Table 105
Business Perception of Problem of Public Drunkenness

<u>Problem</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
not at all serious	17	17.0	10	10.4
not very serious	22	22.0	19	19.7
somewhat serious	33	33.0	37	38.5
very serious	27	27.0	24	25.0
no answer	<u>1</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6.2</u>
	100	100.0	96	100.0

Table 106
Business Crime Victimization Rate Over Past Year

<u>Has Business Been Victim of Crime</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
yes	17	17.0	22	22.9
no	80	80.0	74	77.0
no answer	<u>3</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	100	100.0	96	100.0

Table 107
Business Crime Report Rate Over Past Year

<u>Was Crime Reported to Police</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1977</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
yes	15	88.3	20	90.9
no	2	11.7	1	4.5
no answer	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4.5</u>
	17	100.0	22	100.0

Table 108
Business Comparison of Own Neighbourhood
with Others, by Size of Firm

Size ¹	Comparison											
	1976						1977					
	Less Danger		Same		More Danger		Less Danger		Same		More Danger	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Small	6	17.2	13	35.1	13	35.1	2	9.9	6	29.9	10	49.8
Medium	8	20.4	10	25.6	16	40.9	7	15.5	15	33.3	15	33.3
Large	6	27.9	7	29.1	9	37.5	8	26.6	10	33.3	8	26.6

1. Small = 1 to 3 employees
 Medium = 4 to 10 employees
 Large = more than 10 employees

Table 109
Business Estimation of Likelihood of
Burglary in Own Neighbourhood as Compared
to Others, by Size of Firm

Size	Likelihood of Burglary											
	1976						1977					
	Less Likely		Same		More Likely		Less Likely		Same		More Likely	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Small	8	21.6	9	24.3	17	45.9	1	4.9	6	29.9	11	54.8
Medium	10	25.5	11	28.2	14	35.8	10	22.1	15	33.3	18	39.9
Large	4	16.6	9	37.5	6	24.9	11	36.5	10	33.3	4	13.2

Table 110
Victimization of Business, by
Size of Firm

Size	Victims of Crime							
	1976				1977			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Small	9	24.3	26	70.2	3	14.9	17	84.9
Medium	4	10.2	34	87.1	14	31.1	31	68.8
Large	4	16.6	20	83.3	5	16.6	25	83.3

Table 111
Size of Firm, by Geographical Area¹

Area ²	Size					
	Small		Medium		Large	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	1	4.9	2	4.4	-	-
2	2	9.9	1	2.2	1	3.3
3	-	-	2	4.4	-	-
5	2	9.9	2	4.4	7	23.3
6	8	39.9	27	59.9	13	43.3
7	1	4.9	4	8.8	1	3.3
8	2	9.9	2	4.4	3	9.9
9	-	-	-	-	1	3.3
10	4	19.9	5	11.1	4	13.3
	20	100.0	45	100.0	30	100.0

1. Available for 1977 only.
 2. See Table 47 for identification of areas.

Table 112
Business Perception of Safety of
Neighbourhood at Night, by Sex of
of Business Person Responding

Sex	Safety at Night							
	1976				1977			
	Safe		Unsafe		Safe		Unsafe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	29	49.9	25	43.0	43	69.3	18	29.0
Female	6	14.2	35	83.3	10	29.3	23	67.5

Table 113
Business Comparison of Own Neighbourhood
with Others, by Sex of
Business Person Responding

Sex	Comparison											
	1976						1977					
	Less Danger		Same		More Danger		Less Danger		Same		More Danger	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	13	22.3	17	29.3	21	36.1	9	14.5	23	37.0	20	32.1
Female	7	16.6	13	30.9	17	40.4	9	26.4	8	23.5	13	38.1

Table 114
Business Perception of Safety of
Neighbourhood During Day, by Sex
of Business Person

Sex	Safety During Day							
	1976				1977			
	Safe		Unsafe		Safe		Unsafe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	49	84.4	8	13.7	61	98.3	1	1.6
Female	37	88.0	5	11.8	33	96.9	1	2.9

Table 115
Business Perception of Safety of
Neighbourhood at Night, by Age of
Business Person Responding

Age	Safety at Night							
	1976				1977			
	Safe		Unsafe		Safe		Unsafe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 40	26	34.1	47	61.8	28	60.7	18	39.1
40 or over	9	37.4	13	54.1	24	48.9	23	46.8

Table 116
Business Perception of Safety of
Neighbourhood During Day, by
Age of Business Person Responding

Age	Safety During Day							
	1976				1977			
	Safe		Unsafe		Safe		Unsafe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 40	68	89.4	7	9.1	46	100.0	-	
40 or over	18	74.9	6	24.9	47	96.0	2	4.0

Table 117
Business Comparison of Own Neighbourhood
with Others, by Age of Business Person
Responding

Age	Comparison											
	1976						1977					
	Less Danger		Same		More Danger		Less Danger		Same		More Danger	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 40	14	18.3	24	31.5	28	36.7	10	21.6	17	36.9	15	32.5
40 or over	6	25.0	6	25.0	10	41.6	8	16.3	14	28.5	17	34.6

Table 118
Victimization Rate of Businesses,
by Age of Business Person

Age	Victim of Crime							
	1976				1977			
	Yes		No		Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
under 40	10	13.1	64	84.2	11	23.9	35	76.0
40 or over	7	29.1	16	66.6	11	22.4	38	77.5

Table 119
Business Perception of Safety of
Neighbourhood During Day, by
Position of Respondent in Firm

Position	Safety During Day							
	1976				1977			
	Safe		Unsafe		Safe		Unsafe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Owner	31	86.1	4	11.0	33	97.0	1	2.9
Worker	52	86.5	8	13.2	52	98.0	1	1.8

Table 120
Business Estimation of Likelihood of Burglary
Compared to Other Neighbourhoods,
by Position of Respondent in Firm

Position	Likelihood of Burglary											
	1976						1977					
	Less		Same		More		Less		Same		More	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Owner	4	11.0	11	30.5	15	41.6	5	14.6	9	26.4	19	55.8
Worker	18	29.9	17	28.3	19	31.5	17	32.0	19	35.8	12	22.5

Table 121
Business Perception of Safety of
Neighbourhood at Night, by
Position of Respondent in Firm

Position	Safety at Night							
	1976				1977			
	Safe		Unsafe		Safe		Unsafe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Owner	16	44.3	17	47.2	17	49.9	16	47.9
Worker	17	28.2	41	68.2	34	64.0	18	33.8

Table 122
Business Comparison of Own
Neighbourhood with Others, by
Position of Respondent in Firm¹

Position	Comparison					
	Less Danger		Same		More Danger	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Owner	4	11.7	11	32.3	14	41.1
Worker	12	22.5	20	37.7	16	30.1

1. Available for 1977 only.

Table 123
Police Interest in Job

Job Interest	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
boring	7	2.8	3	1.4
not as interesting as most jobs	7	2.8	4	1.9
as interesting as most jobs	27	11.0	41	19.6
more interesting than most jobs	97	39.5	92	44.0
very interesting	103	42.0	67	32.0
no answer	4	1.6	2	0.9
	245	100.0	209	100.0

Table 124
Frustration of Job for Police

Frustration	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
extremely frustrating	12	4.8	13	6.2
frustrating	38	15.5	45	21.5
same as any other job	32	13.0	37	17.7
gives some sense of accomplishment	119	48.5	78	37.3
gives great sense of accomplishment	35	14.2	34	16.2
no answer	9	3.6	2	0.9
	245	100.0	209	100.0

Table 125
Danger of Job as Seen by Police

Danger	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
not dangerous	59	24.0	56	26.7
fairly dangerous	163	66.5	127	60.7
very dangerous	13	5.3	19	9.0
no answer	10	4.0	7	3.3
	245	100.0	209	100.0

Table 126
Usefulness of Job to Public As
Seen by Police

Usefulness	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
useless	4	1.6	6	2.8
not too useful	2	0.8	6	2.8
somewhat useful	69	28.1	60	28.7
very useful	162	66.1	131	62.6
no answer	8	3.2	6	2.8
	245	100.0		

Table 127
Appreciation of Job by Public
As Seen by Police

Appreciation	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
looked down upon	8	3.2	11	5.2
not appreciated	29	11.8	29	13.8
mildly appreciated	156	63.6	130	62.2
greatly appreciated	38	15.5	35	16.7
no answer	14	5.7	4	1.9
	245	100.0	209	100.0

Table 128
Police Estimation of Public Support for Police

<u>Public Supports Police</u>	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
yes	216	88.1	179	85.6
no	25	10.2	26	12.4
no answer	4	1.6	4	1.9

Table 129
Police Estimation of Reason for Lack
of Public Support for Police

<u>Reason</u>	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
fear	21	8.5	21	10.0
lack of respect for police	28	11.4	25	11.9
lack of understanding of police	104	42.4	72	34.4
lack of time to get involved	29	11.8	27	12.9
lack of interest to get involved	58	23.6	57	27.2
no answer	5	2.0	7	3.3

Table 130
Frequency with which Police
Finds Job Gives Satisfaction

<u>Finds Satisfaction</u>	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
almost never	5	2.0	2	0.9
seldom	8	3.2	19	9.0
sometimes	87	35.5	78	37.3
often	95	38.7	86	41.1
almost always	50	20.4	23	11.0
no answer	0	-	1	0.4
	245	100.0	209	100.0

Table 131
Own Motivation in Job

<u>How Motivated</u>	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
almost not at all	7	2.8	3	1.4
very little	12	4.8	17	8.1
somewhat	34	13.8	39	18.6
quite a bit	114	46.5	90	43.0
very much	75	30.6	57	27.2
no answer	3	1.2	3	1.4
	245	100.0	209	100.0

Table 132
 Patrolman's Estimation of Motivation
 of Other Members of His Squad

Motivated	1976						1977					
	Constables		NCO's		Officers		Constables		NCO's		Officers	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
almost none	2	1.2	4	2.7	9	6.2	3	2.4	3	2.5	5	4.1
very little	21	13.0	16	11.0	22	15.1	17	13.4	20	16.4	22	18.2
somewhat	42	26.1	54	37.0	50	34.2	47	37.0	49	40.1	46	38.0
quite a bit	73	45.3	55	37.7	46	31.5	48	37.8	38	31.1	37	30.6
very much	23	14.3	17	11.6	19	13.0	12	9.4	12	9.8	11	9.1
	161	100.0	146	100.0	146	100.0	127	100.0	122	100.0	121	100.0

Table 133
 Degree to Which Police Feel They Do
 More than is Required on the Job

Does More Than Required	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
almost never	1	0.4	0	-
seldom	4	1.6	8	3.8
sometimes	54	22.0	42	20.0
often	145	59.1	124	59.3
almost always	40	16.3	32	15.3
no answer	1	0.4	3	1.4
	245	100.0	209	100.0

Table 134
 Patrolman's Estimation of Degree to which Other
 Members of Squad Do More than is Required on the Job

Do More Than Required	1976						1977					
	Constables		NCO's		Officers		Constables		NCO's		Officers	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
never	6	3.7	7	4.7	13	8.8	5	3.9	11	8.9	15	12.3
very little	21	12.9	26	17.4	35	23.8	23	18.0	23	18.7	30	24.6
somewhat	48	29.4	48	32.2	44	29.9	50	39.1	46	37.4	41	33.6
quite a bit	68	41.7	56	37.8	45	30.6	44	34.4	39	31.7	29	23.8
very much	20	12.3	12	8.1	10	6.9	6	4.7	4	3.3	7	5.7
	163	100.0	149	100.0	147	100.0	128	100.0	123	100.0	122	100.0

Table 135
Police Attitude to Supervisors

(a) <u>How much supervisors know about how well officer does job</u>	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
No one knows my work.	36	14.6	33	15.7
They have some knowledge.	77	31.4	66	31.5
They know generally well how I do my job.	94	38.3	84	40.1
They are well-informed about most things.	34	13.8	21	10.0
Well informed about everything I do.	2	0.8	2	0.9
No answer	2	0.8	3	1.4
(b) <u>How sympathetic are supervisors to officer complaints about job</u>				
very unsympathetic	30	12.2	24	11.5
fair but not sympathetic	76	31.0	58	27.8
somewhat sympathetic	45	18.3	43	20.6
reasonably sympathetic	63	25.7	58	27.8
very sympathetic	8	3.2	12	5.7
no answer	23	9.3	13	6.2

Table 136
Availability of Supervisor for Help

<u>Is there a supervisor officer regularly talks to about problems</u>	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
yes	83	33.8	76	36.1
no	160	65.3	129	61.4
no answer	2	0.8	5	2.3
<u>If yes, is supervisor in own section</u>				
yes	77	89.5	67	89.3
no	9	10.5	8	10.7

Table 137
Frequency with which Police
Can Use Own Judgement

Uses Judgement	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
almost never	0	-	1	0.4
sometimes	18	7.3	10	4.7
often	82	33.4	71	33.9
almost always	80	32.6	75	35.8
always	65	26.5	51	24.4
no answer	0	-	1	0.4
	245	100.0	209	100.0

Table 138
Degree to which Police Feel Own
Judgement is Restricted

Judgement Restricted	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
almost never	27	11.0	24	11.4
seldom	58	23.6	51	24.4
sometimes	115	46.9	97	46.5
often	40	16.3	32	15.3
almost always	3	1.2	1	0.4
no answer	2	0.8	4	1.9
	245	100.0	209	100.0

Table 139
Police View of Effectiveness of Preventive Techniques

Effectiveness	1976				1977			
	patrol		car check		patrol		car check	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
very ineffective	14	5.7	14	5.7	19	9.0	18	8.7
somewhat ineffective	44	17.9	21	8.5	36	17.2	13	6.3
reasonably effective	134	54.6	111	45.3	97	46.4	89	43.2
very effective	47	19.1	96	39.1	51	24.4	81	39.3
no answer	6	2.4	3	1.2	6	2.8	5	2.4
	245	100.0	245	100.0	209	100.0	206	100.0

Table 140
Frequency of Suspicious Car Checks
in Past Six Months

Frequency	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
almost never	6	2.6	1	0.5
seldom	1	0.4	7	3.6
occasionally	31	13.7	34	17.4
often	71	31.3	70	35.9
very often	104	45.8	71	36.4
no answer	14	6.2	12	6.2
	227	100.0	195	100.0

Table 141(a)
Police View of Relative Importance to the
Public of Various Police Activities, 1976

Activity	Number of Officers Assigning Rank of Importance									
	most important		2nd and 3rd most important		4th and 5th most important		6th and 7th most important		8th and 9th most important	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
uniform patrol	126	51.8	62	25.4	37	15.1	6	2.4	4	1.6
responding to service calls	50	20.4	68	27.6	29	11.8	46	18.7	44	17.8
follow-up investigation	17	7.0	79	32.8	74	30.8	41	17.0	21	8.6
foot patrol	12	4.8	57	23.6	77	31.2	54	21.8	38	15.3
plain clothes patrol	8	3.2	66	27.1	43	17.6	70	28.7	48	19.6
crime prev.	9	3.7	36	15.1	57	23.9	70	29.4	57	24.0
pol.,-community involvement	10	4.1	36	14.8	55	22.8	61	25.2	71	29.4
traffic,enforc.	3	1.2	36	14.7	63	25.9	69	28.4	23	9.5
stake-outs	1	0.4	30	12.3	33	13.5	48	19.6	123	50.5

Table 141(b)
Police View of Relative Importance to the
Public of Various Police Activities, 1977

Activity	Number of Officers Assigning Rank of Importance									
	most important		2nd and 3rd most important		4th and 5th most important		6th and 7th most important		8th and 9th most important	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
uniform patrol	108	51.6	52	24.8	23	10.9	12	5.6	4	1.8
respond to service calls	47	22.8	57	27.6	33	15.9	32	15.5	27	13.0
follow-up investigation	14	6.8	76	37.2	55	26.8	32	15.6	17	8.2
foot patrol	3	1.4	51	24.7	62	30.0	37	17.8	43	20.8
plain clothes patrol	8	3.8	44	21.2	46	22.1	52	25.0	47	22.6
crime prev.	7	3.3	29	13.8	42	20.0	64	30.5	57	27.2
pol.,-community involvement	8	3.9	30	14.6	46	22.3	57	27.7	54	26.2
traffic enforc.	2	0.9	32	15.8	48	23.7	54	26.6	56	27.6
stake-outs	2	0.9	23	11.2	36	17.5	47	22.9	86	42.1

Table 142(a)
Police View of Relative Importance to the
Public of Various Calls for Service, 1976

Calls	Number of Officers Assigning Rank of Importance											
	most important		2nd most important		3rd most important		4th most important		5th most important		least important	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
police in trouble	120	49.5	34	14.0	19	7.8	16	6.6	8	3.3	38	15.7
crime in progress	54	22.0	107	43.6	42	17.1	24	9.7	11	4.4	0	-
health emergency	38	15.5	52	21.2	77	31.4	30	12.2	16	6.5	25	10.2
abandoned children	9	3.6	30	12.2	39	15.9	75	30.6	50	20.4	35	14.2
public fight	6	2.4	9	3.6	41	16.8	53	21.7	99	40.5	29	11.8
family dispute	11	4.5	5	2.0	19	7.7	39	15.9	53	21.7	110	45.0

Table 142(b)
Police View of Relative Importance to the
Public of Various Calls for Service, 1977

Calls	Number of Officers Assigning Rank of Importance											
	most important		2nd most important		3rd most important		4th most important		5th most important		least important	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
police in trouble	89	44.0	33	16.3	18	8.9	10	4.9	9	4.4	31	15.3
crime in progress	50	23.8	79	37.6	40	19.0	15	7.1	10	4.7	4	1.9
health emergency	29	14.1	45	21.9	48	23.4	32	15.6	19	9.2	20	9.7
abandoned children	7	3.3	19	9.1	29	14.0	61	29.4	51	24.6	28	13.5
public fight	8	3.8	12	5.7	37	17.8	43	20.7	52	25.1	43	20.7
family dispute	9	4.3	8	3.8	22	10.6	33	15.9	55	26.5	68	32.8

Table 143(a)
Police View of Relative Importance of Various Activities
when on Car Patrol with No Calls Coming In, 1976

Activity	Number of Officers Assigning Rank of Importance									
	most important		2nd most important		3rd most important		4th most important		least important	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
check vehicles and persons	148	60.6	51	20.9	25	10.2	6	2.4	5	2.0
check property	37	15.1	86	35.1	59	24.0	32	13.0	22	8.9
traffic enforcement	28	11.3	50	20.3	65	26.4	26	10.5	68	27.6
talk to citizens	18	7.3	26	10.6	51	20.8	74	30.2	67	27.3
talk to businessmen	5	2.0	22	9.0	36	14.8	98	40.3	73	30.0

Table 143(b)
Police View of Relative Importance of Various Activities
when on Car Patrol with No Calls Coming In, 1977

Activity	Number of Officers Assigning Rank of Importance									
	most important		2nd most important		3rd most important		4th most important		least important	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
check vehicles and persons	131	63.2	43	20.7	12	5.7	7	3.3	3	1.4
check property	29	14.0	90	43.9	31	15.0	16	7.7	29	14.0
traffic enforcement	19	9.2	26	12.6	85	41.4	28	13.6	36	17.5
talk to citizens	12	5.9	20	9.8	37	18.2	62	30.5	61	30.0
talk to businessmen	4	1.9	16	7.8	30	14.6	80	39.0	64	31.2

Table 144
Police View of Relative Difficulty
of Certain Police Tasks

	1976				1977			
	Easy		Difficult		Easy		Difficult	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
talk to angry driver while give ticket	149	60.7	78	31.8	136	65.0	53	25.3
talk to person you stop for questioning	208	84.8	26	10.5	170	81.2	24	11.4
question witness/victim	200	81.5	33	13.4	165	78.8	32	15.2
testify in court	159	64.8	58	23.5	130	62.1	57	27.2
calm unruly crowd	25	10.1	190	77.4	20	9.5	168	80.3
talk to ethnic group	115	46.8	105	42.7	82	39.1	105	50.1
talk to youth	174	70.9	53	21.5	157	75.0	40	19.1
talk to elderly	209	85.2	29	11.8	181	86.5	19	9.0
talk to businessmen	223	91.0	10	4.0	195	93.2	6	2.8

Table 145(a)
Police View of Public Willingness
to Assist Police, 1976

Manner of Assistance	Frequency of Occurrence									
	almost never		seldom		sometime		often		almost always	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
call for help when police in trouble	11	4.4	21	8.5	83	33.8	72	29.3	52	21.2
testify for police when police unjustly accused	15	6.1	51	20.8	96	39.1	53	21.6	20	8.1
testify against police when justifiably accused	5	2.0	19	7.7	62	25.3	85	34.6	62	25.3
witness to crime appear in court	5	2.0	23	9.3	100	40.8	85	34.6	27	11.0
provide information about a crime	0	-	9	3.6	65	26.5	120	48.9	33	13.4

Table 145(b)
Police View of Public Willingness
to Assist Police, 1977

Manner of Assistance	Frequency of Occurrence									
	almost never		seldom		sometime		often		almost always	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
call for help when police in trouble	7	3.3	19	9.0	73	34.9	68	32.5	37	17.7
testify for police when police unjustly accused	15	7.1	38	18.1	87	41.6	42	20.0	18	8.6
testify against police when justifiably accused	3	1.4	13	6.2	74	35.4	66	31.5	46	22.0
witness to crime appear in court	3	1.4	16	7.6	78	37.3	91	43.5	17	8.1
provide information about a crime	1	0.4	17	8.1	61	29.1	95	45.4	23	11.0

Table 146(a)
Police Views on Variety of Issues, 1976

Issue	View									
	strongly disagree		moderately disagree		neutral		moderately agree		strongly agree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
only police help police in trouble	60	24.4	102	41.6	20	8.1	45	18.3	14	5.7
statements of pol. brutality due to misunderstanding	12	4.8	13	5.3	35	14.2	90	36.7	89	36.3
citizen complaints should be processed fairly & quickly	17	6.9	7	2.8	17	6.9	48	19.5	150	61.2
good pol-comm relations help in the fight against crime	9	3.6	23	9.3	32	13.0	78	31.8	98	40.0
most police want better understanding of ethnics	35	14.2	52	21.2	62	25.3	73	29.7	18	7.3
co-operative ethnics fear reprisal	24	9.7	61	24.8	62	25.3	76	31.0	17	6.9
co-operative juveniles fear reprisal	21	8.5	27	11.0	19	7.7	120	48.9	54	22.0
Bail Reform Act endangers the public	130	53.0	73	29.7	22	8.9	15	6.1	1	0.4

Table 146(b)
Police Views on Variety of Issues, 1977

Issue	View									
	strongly disagree		moderately disagree		neutral		moderately agree		strongly agree	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
only police help police in trouble	45	21.5	75	35.8	32	15.3	38	18.1	15	7.1
state. of pol. brutality due to misunderstanding	7	3.3	13	6.2	38	18.1	66	31.5	75	35.8
citizen complaints should be processed fairly and quickly	17	8.1	4	1.9	16	7.6	52	24.8	112	53.5
good pol-comm relations help in the fight against crime	9	4.3	15	7.1	32	15.3	87	41.6	59	28.2
most police want better understanding of ethnics	18	8.6	54	25.8	54	25.8	54	25.8	21	10.0
co-operative ethnics fear reprisal	16	7.6	47	22.4	51	24.4	74	35.4	16	7.6
Bail Reform Act endangers the public	12	5.7	36	17.2	20	9.5	96	45.9	38	18.1
	102	48.8	70	33.4	12	5.7	12	5.7	4	1.9

Table 147
Number of Citizens Police Talk Informally to per Week

No. of Citizens	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
0	3	1.2	2	0.9
1 - 5	9	3.6	6	2.8
5 - 10	14	5.7	10	4.7
10 - 15	30	12.2	27	12.9
15 - 20	16	6.5	16	7.6
20 - 30	44	17.9	32	15.3
30 and over	76	31.0	71	33.9
no answer	53	21.5	45	21.4

Table 148
Number of Citizen Compliments Received by Police Officer in Last Six Months

No. of Compliments	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
0	21	8.5	16	7.6
1 - 5	61	24.8	50	23.9
5 - 10	43	17.5	27	12.9
10 - 15	40	16.3	22	10.5
15 - 20	4	1.6	7	3.3
20 - 30	12	4.8	15	7.1
30 and over	9	3.6	17	8.1
no answer	55	22.4	55	26.2

Table 149
Number of Times Citizens Verbally Abuse
Police Officer per Month

No. of Times	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
0	23	9.3	19	9.0
1 - 5	53	21.6	35	16.7
5 - 10	27	11.0	32	15.3
10 - 15	39	15.9	23	11.0
15 - 20	15	6.1	8	3.8
20 - 30	23	9.3	23	11.0
30 and over	14	5.7	29	13.8
no answer	51	20.7	40	19.0

Table 150
Number of Times Citizens Attempt to
Injure Police Officer per Month

No. of times	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
0	63	25.7	62	29.6
1 - 5	89	36.3	70	33.4
5 - 10	26	10.6	19	9.0
10 - 15	12	4.8	9	4.3
15 - 20	1	0.4	2	0.9
20 - 30	1	0.4	6	2.8
30 and over	0	-	1	0.4
no answer	53	21.5	40	19.0

Table 151
Police View of the Degree to which Other Aspects
of the Criminal Justice System
Aid or Hinder the Police in Doing Their Job

Aspects of the CJS	1976				1977			
	make it difficult		don't make it difficult		make it difficult		don't make it difficult	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
prisons	113	46.0	88	35.8	91	43.5	76	36.2
progration	211	86.0	22	8.9	167	79.8	19	9.0
parole	212	86.4	16	6.5	172	82.1	14	6.6
community-based centres	147	59.9	38	15.4	123	58.8	25	11.9
work release	158	64.4	30	12.2	123	58.8	19	9.0
day & week- end pass	217	88.5	11	4.4	176	84.2	8	3.7
courts	209	85.2	13	5.2	180	86.0	12	5.6
social services	167	68.0	34	13.7	117	55.9	42	20.0

Table 152
Frequency with which Police Find Job Gives Satisfaction, by Age of Police

Age	How Often Has Job Given You Satisfaction					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometimes	often	not often	sometimes	often
20 - 30	6.8 ¹	39.3	53.9	9.1	42.4	48.5
30 - 40	5.7	35.8	58.5	9.1	38.2	52.7
40 - 60	-	23.3	76.8	11.7	29.4	58.8

¹ In this and following tables, only percents of each sub-group given, not absolute figures.

Table 153
Job Interest, by Age

Age	Is Job Interesting					
	1976			1977		
	boring	same as most jobs	interesting	boring	same as most jobs	interesting
20 - 30	5.2	10.3	83.7	1.0	17.2	80.8
30 - 40	7.6	9.4	81.2	5.5	23.6	70.9
40 - 60	2.3	7.0	88.4	5.8	17.6	73.6

Table 154
Frequency with which Police Can Use Own Judgement, by Age

Age	How Often Use Judgement					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometimes	often	not often	sometimes	often
20 - 30	10.3	41.9	47.8	6.1	36.4	57.6
30 - 40	5.7	24.5	69.8	5.4	38.2	56.4
40 - 60	2.3	27.9	69.8	2.9	17.6	79.4

Table 155
Job Frustration, by Age

Age	Is Job Frustrating					
	1976			1977		
	frustrating	same as any job	sense of accomplish	frustrating	same as any job	sense of accomplish
20 - 30	21.4	16.2	61.5	27.2	17.2	53.6
30 - 40	24.6	5.7	67.9	25.4	20.0	54.6
40 - 60	9.3	4.7	76.7	26.5	14.7	58.8

Table 156
Usefulness of Job to Public as
Perceived by Police, by Age of Police

Age	Is Job Useful					
	1976			1977		
	not useful	somewhat useful	very useful	not useful	somewhat useful	very useful
20 - 30	1.8	23.1	74.4	5.0	26.3	65.7
30 - 40	3.8	34.0	58.5	9.1	30.9	58.2
40 - 60	-	25.6	67.4	2.9	38.2	55.9

Table 157
Police View of Public Appreciation,
by Age of Police

Age	Is Job Appreciated by Public					
	1976			1977		
	not appreciated	mildly appreciated	greatly appreciated	not appreciated	mildly appreciated	greatly appreciated
20 - 30	14.6	74.4	9.4	24.3	62.6	12.1
30 - 40	17.0	56.6	18.9	16.3	63.6	18.2
40 - 60	9.4	46.5	32.6	8.8	67.6	20.6

Table 158
Police Motivation, by Age

Age	How Motivated In Your Job					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometimes	often	not often	sometimes	often
20 - 30	6.9	17.9	75.2	10.1	18.2	71.7
30 - 40	11.4	9.4	77.4	5.4	21.8	70.9
40 - 60	4.6	4.7	88.4	8.8	20.6	67.7

Table 159
Degree Supervisor is Felt to be Informed
About Respondent's Job, by Age of Police

Age	Is Supervisor Informed About Your Job			
	1976		1977	
	not very informed	informed	not very informed	informed
20 - 30	62.4	35.9	58.6	39.4
30 - 40	35.9	64.2	32.7	67.3
40 - 60	25.6	69.8	41.1	58.8

Table 160
Police View of Supervisor's Sympathy,
by Age of Police

Age	Is Supervisor Sympathetic					
	1976			1977		
	not sympathetic	somewhat sympathetic	sympathetic	not sympathetic	somewhat sympathetic	sympathetic
20 - 30	47.0	21.4	22.2	41.4	25.3	26.2
30 - 40	39.6	18.9	35.9	46.3	18.5	35.2
40 - 60	30.2	18.6	39.6	32.4	14.7	47.1

Table 161
Availability of Supervisor to
Talk to Regularly, by Age of Police

Age	Regularly Talk to One Supervisor			
	1976		1977	
	yes	no	yes	no
20 - 30	29.1	70.1	35.4	62.6
30 - 40	37.7	62.3	43.6	54.5
40 - 60	41.9	58.1	35.3	64.7

Table 162
View of Preventive Techniques,
by Age of Police

Age	Preventive Patrol Effectiveness			
	1976		1977	
	ineffective	effective	ineffective	effective
20 - 30	23.9	71.8	33.1	64.6
30 - 40	24.5	75.5	20.0	74.5
40 - 60	21.0	79.0	23.5	76.5

Table 163
Relative Importance of Police Activities,
by Age of Police

Activity	Proportion of Police Assigning Rank of Importance					
	1976			1977		
	most important	medium important	least important	most important	medium important	least important
<u>20 - 30 yr. olds:</u>						
service calls	54.4	26.3	19.3	58.1	26.9	15.1
foot patrol	26.6	46.9	26.5	28.7	41.5	29.8
pol-com relations	15.2	32.1	52.6	15.1	36.6	48.3
crime prevention	11.6	42.9	45.6	13.6	37.5	49.0
<u>30 - 40 yr. olds:</u>						
service calls	48.1	21.1	30.7	50.1	30.8	19.2
foot patrol	28.9	51.9	19.2	17.6	35.3	47.0
pol-com relations	26.9	44.2	28.8	12.0	42.0	46.0
crime prevention	26.9	32.6	40.4	23.1	30.7	46.2
<u>40 - 60 yr. olds:</u>						
service calls	51.2	18.6	30.3	48.4	29.1	22.6
foot patrol	44.2	32.6	23.3	31.3	46.9	21.9
pol-com relations	17.1	43.9	39.1	34.4	34.4	31.3
crime prevention	26.3	44.8	28.9	15.7	37.5	46.9

Table 164
Importance of Talking to People When No
Assigned Activity, by Age of Police

Age	Proportion of Police Assigning Rank of Importance					
	1976			1977		
	most important	medium important	least important	most important	medium important	least important
20 - 30	5.4	65.7	28.8	4.4	60.1	35.6
30 - 40	5.9	64.7	29.4	8.0	68.0	24.0
40 - 60	11.6	62.8	25.6	8.8	61.7	29.4

Table 165
Ease of Communicating with
Ethnic Groups, by Age of Police

Age	Ease of Communicating			
	1976		1977	
	easy	difficult	easy	difficult
20 - 30	33.4	57.3	37.3	52.5
30 - 40	60.4	33.9	32.8	54.5
40 - 60	58.1	30.2	47.1	47.1

Table 166
Ease of Communicating with Youths,
by Age of Police

Age	Ease of Communicating			
	1976		1977	
	easy	difficult	easy	difficult
20 - 30	71.8	22.2	73.7	20.2
30 - 40	77.3	18.9	81.8	14.5
40 - 60	60.5	25.6	73.6	20.5

Table 167
Ease of Communicating with the Elderly,
by Age of Police

Age	Ease of Communicating			
	1976		1977	
	easy	difficult	easy	difficult
20 - 30	85.5	11.1	84.9	10.1
30 - 40	87.0	11.3	89.1	9.1
40 - 60	81.4	16.3	100.0	-

Table 168
Police View of Public Willingness to
Help Police in Trouble, by Age of Police

Age	How Often People Help Police in Trouble					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometime	often	not often	sometime	often
20 - 30	13.6	36.8	47.0	13.1	41.4	42.4
30 - 40	11.3	30.2	58.5	7.3	25.5	65.5
40 - 60	16.3	27.9	51.1	14.7	41.2	44.1

Table 169
Police View of Public Willingness to
Appear in Court, by Age of Police

Age	How Often Witnesses Appear in Court					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometime	often	not often	sometime	often
20 - 30	12.9	38.5	46.2	9.1	38.4	50.5
30 - 40	5.7	43.4	50.9	7.2	38.2	52.8
40 - 60	16.3	39.5	41.9	5.8	44.1	50.0

Table 170
Police View of Willingness of Public to Co-operate by
Providing Information in Crime, by Age of Police

Age	How Often Public Co-operates					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometime	often	not often	sometime	often
20 - 30	4.3	31.6	61.5	9.2	35.4	51.5
30 - 40	3.8	20.8	66.1	5.5	23.6	67.3
40 - 60	0.0	20.9	62.8	14.7	20.6	50.0

Table 171
Police View of the Value of Good Police-
Community Relations, by Age of Police

Age	Good Police-Community Relations Helpful					
	1976			1977		
	disagree	neutral	agree	disagree	neutral	agree
20 - 30	17.9	16.2	64.1	14.1	21.2	60.0
30 - 40	1.9	17.0	81.1	7.3	14.5	74.6
40 - 60	9.4	2.3	86.0	11.7	2.9	85.3

Table 172
Police View of Police Desire for Better Understanding
of Ethnic Groups, by Age of Police

Age	Police Desire Understanding					
	1976			1977		
	disagree	neutral	agree	disagree	neutral	agree
20 - 30	40.2	25.6	32.4	38.4	26.3	29.3
30 - 40	33.9	26.4	39.6	32.8	23.6	41.8
40 - 60	34.9	11.6	51.2	17.6	29.4	52.9

Table 173
Number of Informal Chats per Week with
Citizens Reported by Police, by Age of Police

Age	Number of Citizens Police Talk to					
	1976			1977		
	under 10	10 - 20	over 20	under 10	10 - 20	over 20
20 - 30	10.3	22.2	54.7	12.0	23.3	51.5
30 - 40	9.5	11.3	50.9	9.1	16.3	56.3
40 - 60	14.0	16.3	32.6	20.6	23.5	35.3

Table 174
 Number of Compliments Received in
 Last Six Months by Police, by Age of Police

Age	Number of Compliments					
	1976			1977		
	under 10	10 - 20	over 20	under 10	10 - 20	over 20
20 - 30	61.5	17.9	8.5	53.6	14.1	15.2
30 - 40	32.0	24.6	11.3	49.1	10.9	21.8
40 - 60	39.5	14.0	4.7	58.8	8.8	5.8

Table 175
 Number of Insults Received by Police
 Per Month, by Age of Police

Age	Number of Insults					
	1976			1977		
	under 10	10 - 20	over 20	under 10	10 - 20	over 20
20 - 30	38.4	27.4	21.4	37.4	15.1	35.3
30 - 40	41.5	22.6	15.1	56.4	23.6	9.1
40 - 60	48.9	13.9	4.6	50.0	2.9	20.6

Table 176
 Police View of Parole Practice,
 by Age of Police

Age	Effect of Parole on Ease of Police Job			
	1976		1977	
	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult
20 - 30	89.8	2.6	81.8	5.0
30 - 40	88.7	3.8	85.4	7.3
40 - 60	79.1	16.3	85.3	8.8

Table 177
 Police View of Work Release,
 by Age of Police

Age	Effect of Work Release on Ease of Police Job			
	1976		1977	
	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult
20 - 30	65.8	12.0	55.5	8.1
30 - 40	75.5	1.9	58.2	10.9
40 - 60	53.5	23.3	61.8	8.8

Table 178
Police View of Social Services, by Age of Police

Age	Effect of Social Services on Ease of Police Job			
	1976		1977	
	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult
20 - 30	70.9	10.2	52.5	20.2
30 - 40	66.0	18.9	56.3	18.2
40 - 60	60.2	21.0	64.8	20.6

Table 179
Frequency with which Police Find Job Gives Satisfaction, by Education of Police

Education	How Often Has Job Given You Satisfaction					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometime	often	not often	sometime	often
High School ¹	6.3	34.3	59.4	9.2	38.7	51.4
College ²	3.2	39.7	57.1	12.7	36.5	50.8

¹ means high school or less

² means some college, or graduate with one or more degrees, including graduates of technical schools

Table 180
Job Interest, by Education

Education	Is Job Interesting					
	1976			1977		
	boring	same as most jobs	interesting	boring	same as most jobs	interesting
High School	5.1	11.4	81.7	3.5	19.6	74.8
College	7.9	9.5	81.0	1.6	20.6	76.2

Table 181
Frequency with which Police Can Use Own Judgement, by Education of Police

Education	How Often Use Judgement					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometime	often	not often	sometime	often
High School	5.1	31.4	63.4	5.7	32.6	61.0
College	12.7	39.7	47.6	4.8	36.5	58.7

Table 182
Job Frustration, by Education

Education	Is Job Frustrating					
	1976			1977		
	frust- rating	same as most jobs	sense of accomplish	frust- rating	same as most jobs	sense of accomplish
High School	20.6	12.6	60.6	30.5	17.7	51.1
College	20.6	12.7	65.1	22.2	17.5	58.7

Table 183
Usefulness of Job to Public as Perceived
by Police, by Education of Police

Education	Is Job Useful					
	1976			1977		
	not useful	somewhat useful	very useful	not useful	somewhat useful	very useful
High School	2.9	29.1	64.6	6.4	32.6	58.2
College	1.6	23.8	71.4	3.2	22.2	71.4

Table 184
Police Motivation, by Education

Education	How Motivated In Your Job					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometime	often	not often	sometime	often
High School	7.4	11.4	79.4	10.6	19.9	68.1
College	9.5	19.0	71.4	7.9	15.9	74.6

Table 185
Degree Supervisor is Felt to be Informed
About Respondent's Job, by Education

Education	Is Supervisor Informed About Your Job			
	1976		1977	
	not very informed	informed	not very informed	informed
High School	43.4	55.4	46.8	51.8
College	55.5	44.4	47.6	50.8

Table 186
Police View of Supervisor Sympathy,
by Education of Police

Education	Is Supervisor Sympathetic					
	1976			1977		
	not symp- athetic	somewhat sympath	sympath	not symp- athetic	somewhat sympath	sympath
High School	43.4	17.1	29.7	37.6	20.6	36.2
College	46.0	19.0	25.4	43.5	22.6	25.8

Table 187
Availability of Supervisor, by
Education of Respondent

Education	Regularly Talk to One Supervisor			
	1976		1977	
	yes	no	yes	no
High School	33.7	65.7	36.9	61.0
College	33.3	66.6	33.3	65.1

Table 188
View of Preventive Technique, by
Education of Police

Education	Preventive Patrol Effective			
	1976		1977	
	ineffective	effective	ineffective	effective
High School	22.9	74.3	23.4	73.6
College	27.0	71.4	33.3	63.5

Table 189
Relative Importance of Police Activities,
by Education of Police

Activity	Proportion of Police Assigning Rank of Importance					
	1976			1977		
	most important	medium important	least important	most important	medium important	least important
High School:						
service calls	53.3	19.5	27.2	47.3	31.8	20.2
foot patrol	29.4	48.2	22.4	28.8	35.6	35.6
pol-com relations	19.9	37.3	43.8	19.8	33.6	46.6
crime prevention	17.3	43.2	37.7	19.1	33.6	47.3
College:						
service calls	42.4	35.6	22.0	62.3	18.0	19.7
foot patrol	25.4	37.3	37.3	20.3	47.5	32.2
pol-com relations	13.8	37.9	48.3	15.5	50.0	34.5
crime prevention	24.1	25.9	50.0	15.9	39.7	44.4

Table 190
Importance of Talking to People When
No Assigned Activity, by Education of Police

Education	Proportion of Police Assigning Rank of Importance					
	1976			1977		
	most important	medium important	least important	most important	medium important	least important
High School	6.5	60.0	33.5	6.1	61.4	32.6
College	11.9	72.9	15.3	5.3	64.9	29.8

Table 191
Ease of Communicating with Ethnic Groups,
by Education of Police

Education	Ease of Communicating			
	1976		1977	
	easy	difficult	easy	difficult
High School	46.3	41.7	37.6	51.1
College	46.0	47.6	44.4	49.2

Table 192
Police View of Public Willingness to Help
Police in Trouble, by Education

Education	How Often People Help Police in Trouble					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometime	often	not often	sometime	often
High School	14.3	36.6	46.9	12.1	36.2	49.6
College	11.1	27.0	58.7	11.1	31.7	54.0

Table 193
Police View of Willingness of Public to Co-operate
by Providing Information on Crime, by Education

Education	How Often Public Co-operates					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometime	often	not often	sometime	often
High School	2.3	27.4	62.9	7.1	31.9	55.3
College	7.9	23.8	63.5	12.7	23.8	57.1

Table 194
Police View of the Value of Good Police-
Community Relations, by Education

Education	Good Police-Community Relations Helpful					
	1976			1977		
	disagree	neutral	agree	disagree	neutral	agree
High School	13.1	13.1	71.4	13.5	15.6	68.1
College	12.7	12.7	73.0	6.3	15.9	73.0

Table 195
Police View of Police Desire for Better
Understanding of Ethnic Groups, by Education

Education	Police Desire Understanding					
	1976			1977		
	disagree	neutral	agree	disagree	neutral	agree
High School	35.4	26.3	42.3	30.5	31.2	35.5
College	36.5	20.6	39.7	41.3	14.3	38.1

Table 196
Number of Informal Chats per Week
with Citizens, by Education of Police

Education	Number of Citizens Police Talk to					
	1976			1977		
	under 10	10 - 20	over 20	under 10	10 - 20	over 20
High School	8.6	18.9	50.3	14.9	21.3	47.5
College	15.9	19.0	49.2	7.9	20.6	57.1

Table 197
Number of Compliments Received in Last
Six Months, by Education of Police

Education	Number of Compliments					
	1976			1977		
	under 10	10 - 20	over 20	under 10	10 - 20	over 20
High School	52.0	17.1	8.6	52.5	12.8	13.5
College	49.2	20.6	9.5	46.0	17.5	20.6

Table 198
Number of Insults Received per Month,
by Education of Police

Education	Number of Insults					
	1976			1977		
	under 10	10 - 20	over 20	under 10	10 - 20	over 20
High School	41.7	22.3	16.0	44.0	15.6	22.7
College	44.4	22.2	12.7	46.0	14.3	31.7

Table 199
Police View of Work Release,
by Education of Police

Education	Effect of Work Release on Ease of Police Job			
	1976		1977	
	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult
High School	65.7	12.6	57.4	7.8
College	61.9	11.1	60.3	11.1

Table 200
Police View of Social Services,
by Education

Education	Effect of Social Services on Ease of Police Job			
	1976		1977	
	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult
High School	70.3	12.6	59.6	14.9
College	63.5	19.0	47.6	31.7

Table 201
Frequency with which Police Find Job
Gives Satisfaction, by Rank of Police

Rank	How Often Has Job Given You Satisfaction					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometime	often	not often	sometime	often
constable	3.6	38.1	58.4	10.3	41.9	47.7
above const.	10.3	26.5	63.2	6.6	28.9	64.4

Table 202
Job Interest, by Rank of Police

Rank	Is Job Interesting					
	1976			1977		
	boring	same as most jobs	inter- esting	boring	same as most jobs	inter- esting
constable	4.2	11.3	83.3	1.9	18.1	78.7
above const.	10.3	10.3	76.5	6.6	24.4	68.9

Table 203
Frequency with which Police Can Use Own
Judgement, by Rank

Rank	How Often Use Judgement					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometime	often	not often	sometime	often
constable	7.1	36.9	56.0	6.4	36.1	57.4
above constable	8.8	27.9	63.2	2.2	28.9	71.1

Table 204
Job Frustration, by Rank

Rank	Is Job Frustrating					
	1976			1977		
	frust- rating	same as most jobs	accompl- ishment	frust- rating	same as most jobs	accompl- ishment
constable	20.9	14.9	61.9	27.8	18.7	52.3
above const.	16.2	8.8	69.1	26.7	11.1	62.2

Table 205
Usefulness of Job to Public as Perceived
by Police, by Rank

Rank	Is Job Useful					
	1976			1977		
	not useful	somewhat useful	very useful	not useful	somewhat useful	very useful
constable	1.8	22.6	72.6	5.1	29.0	63.2
above constable	4.4	41.2	51.5	6.7	33.3	57.8

Table 206
Police Motivation, by Rank

Rank	How Motivated in Your Job					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometime	often	not often	sometime	often
constable	7.8	15.5	75.6	11.6	18.7	68.4
above constable	7.4	8.8	80.9	2.2	20.2	77.8

Table 207
Degree Supervisor is Felt to be Informed
About Respondent's Job, by Rank of Respondent

Rank	Is Supervisor Informed About Your Job			
	1976		1977	
	not very informed	informed	not very informed	informed
constable	57.1	41.6	50.9	48.7
above constable	23.5	76.5	35.6	64.4

Table 208
Police View of Supervisor Sympathy, by Rank

Rank	Is Supervisor Sympathetic					
	not symp-athetic	somewhat sympath	sympath	not symp-athetic	somewhat sympath	sympath
constable	47.6	19.0	26.4	41.3	21.9	31.7
above const.	33.8	17.6	38.2	35.6	17.8	37.8

Table 209
Availability of Supervisor, by Rank

Rank	Regularly Talk to One Supervisor			
	1976		1977	
	yes	no	yes	no
constable	28.6	70.8	36.8	61.3
above constable	47.1	52.9	35.6	64.4

Table 210
View of Preventive Patrol, by Rank

Rank	Preventive Patrol Effective			
	1976		1977	
	ineffective	effective	ineffective	effective
constable	21.5	75.6	31.6	65.8
above constable	27.9	70.6	11.1	86.7

Table 211
Relative Importance of Police Activities,
by Rank of Police

Activity	Proportion of Police Assigning Level of Importance					
	1976			1977		
	most important	medium important	least important	most important	medium important	least important
<u>constable:</u>						
service calls	51.9	26.3	21.8	54.2	29.1	16.7
foot patrol	25.7	48.5	25.7	27.6	40.0	32.4
pol-com relations	18.3	34.2	47.5	15.4	38.9	45.9
crime prevention	15.9	38.8	45.3	17.0	35.4	47.6
<u>above constable:</u>						
service calls	47.1	19.1	33.8	52.3	18.2	29.5
foot patrol	34.8	39.1	26.1	22.7	40.9	36.4
pol-com relations	22.7	43.9	33.3	27.9	37.2	34.9
crime prevention	27.0	39.7	33.3	24.4	33.3	42.2

Table 212
Importance of Talking to People when No
Assigned Activity, by Rank

Rank	Proportion of Police Assigning Level of Importance					
	1976			1977		
	most important	medium important	least important	most important	medium important	least important
constable	5.7	67.8	26.6	5.0	63.9	31.2
above constable	11.6	59.4	29.4	8.7	54.3	34.8

Table 213
Ease of Communicating with Ethnic
Groups, by Rank of Police

Rank	Ease of Communicating			
	1976		1977	
	easy	difficult	easy	difficult
constable	42.9	45.8	38.7	49.6
above constable	52.9	38.2	44.4	55.6

Table 214
Police View of Public Willingness to Help
Police in Trouble, by Rank

Rank	How Often People Help Police in Trouble					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometime	often	not often	sometime	often
constable	13.7	33.3	50.0	14.2	34.2	49.1
above constable	13.2	35.3	51.5	4.4	40.0	55.6

Table 215
Police View of Willingness of Public to Co-operate by
Providing Information on Crime, by Rank

Rank	How Often Public Co-operates					
	1976			1977		
	not often	sometime	often	not often	sometime	often
constable	4.8	28.6	61.9	10.3	30.3	54.8
above constable	1.5	22.0	60.3	4.4	28.9	57.8

Table 216
Police View of Value of Good Police-
Community Relations, by Rank

Rank	Good Police-Community Relations Helpful					
	1976			1977		
	disagree	neutral	agree	disagree	neutral	agree
constable	14.3	16.7	66.0	12.2	18.7	65.2
above constable	11.8	4.4	83.8	6.7	6.7	86.7

Table 217
Police View of Police Desire for Better Understanding
of Ethnic Groups, by Rank

Rank	Police Desire Understanding					
	1976			1977		
	disagree	neutral	agree	disagree	neutral	agree
constable	36.3	26.8	33.9	35.5	24.5	35.5
above constable	35.3	19.1	45.6	31.1	28.9	40.0

Table 218
Number of Informal Chats per Week with
Citizens, by Rank of Police

Rank	Number of Citizens Police Talk With					
	1976			1977		
	under 10	10 - 20	over 20	under 10	10 - 20	over 20
constable	10.2	20.8	51.8	13.6	20.6	56.3
above constable	13.2	14.7	39.7	8.9	24.4	42.2

Table 219
Number of Compliments Received in Last
Six Months, by Rank of Police

Rank	Number of Compliments					
	1976			1977		
	under 10	10 - 20	over 20	under 10	10 - 20	over 20
constable	55.9	17.9	10.1	52.9	14.8	16.7
above constable	39.7	19.1	5.9	42.2	13.3	13.3

Table 220
Number of Insults Received per Month,
by Rank of Police

Rank	Number of Insults					
	1976			1977		
	under 10	10 - 20	over 20	under 10	10 - 20	over 20
constable	38.7	25.0	20.2	40.0	18.1	31.0
above constable	50.0	16.2	2.9	62.2	6.7	8.9

Table 221
Police View of Work Release, by Rank

Rank	Effect of Work Release on Ease of Police Job			
	1976		1977	
	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult
constable	66.0	9.5	57.5	9.0
above constable	61.8	16.2	62.2	8.9

Table 222
Police View of Social Services, by Rank

Rank	Effect of Social Services on Ease of Police Job			
	1976		1977	
	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult	makes it difficult	does not make it difficult
constable	68.5	11.3	54.9	16.8
above constable	66.2	20.6	64.4	26.7

Table 223
Age of Police Surveyed

Age	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
20 - 25	39	15.9	37	17.7
25 - 30	78	31.8	62	29.6
30 - 35	33	13.4	35	16.7
35 - 40	20	8.1	20	9.5
40 - 45	27	11.0	15	7.1
45 - 50	9	3.6	13	6.2
50 - 60	7	2.8	6	2.8
no answer	32	13.0	21	10.0

Table 224
Education of Police Surveyed

Education	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
some high school	70	28.5	50	23.9
high school graduate	105	42.8	91	43.5
some college	38	15.5	45	21.5
grad.technical school	13	5.3	12	5.7
college graduate	7	2.8	4	1.9
some post-graduate	3	1.2	1	0.4
post-graduate degree	2	0.8	1	0.4
no answer	7	2.8	5	2.3

Table 225
Rank of Police Surveyed

Rank	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
constable	168	68.5	155	74.1
detective	31	12.6	25	11.9
patrol sergeant	11	4.4	7	3.3
detective sergeant	6	2.4	2	0.9
sergeant	14	5.7	8	3.8
sergeant of detectives	2	0.8	1	0.4
inspector	3	1.2	-	-
staff inspector	1	0.4	2	0.9
no answer	9	3.6	9	4.3

Table 226
Marital Status of Police Surveyed

Status	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
married	203	82.8	172	82.9
divorced	3	1.2	2	0.9
separated	3	1.2	5	2.3
widowed	2	0.8	-	-
single	29	11.8	25	11.9
no answer	5	2.0	5	2.3

Table 227
Sex of Police Surveyed

Sex	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
male	240	97.9	203	97.1
female	3	1.2	3	1.4
no answer	2	0.8	3	1.4

Table 228
Time on Force of Police Surveyed

Time	1976		1977	
	N	%	N	%
under 1 yr.	80	32.6	72	34.4
1 - 5	58	23.6	47	22.4
5 - 10	40	16.3	36	17.2
10 - 15	21	8.5	23	11.0
15 - 20	37	15.1	20	9.5
no answer	9	3.6	11	5.2