

ABSTRACT

Title of Thesis: COMMUNITY POLICING AND CHANGING
CRIME RATES: DOES WHAT POLICE DO
MATTER?

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Community policing is one of the most significant transformations in American policing (Maguire and King, 2004). While many assert that community policing played a significant role in the decline of national index crime over the last decade, research has yet to fully explore the contribution of community policing activities to aggregate crime trends (Eck and Maguire, 2001; GAO, 2005; Levitt, 2004; Zhao and Thurman, 2004). To fill this gap, this study assessed police involvement in eight community policing activities between 1997 and 2000. Focusing on subgroups of jurisdictions determined to be the most different on the basis of index crime rate change between the four year period of study, the research tested whether police involvement in community policing distinguished jurisdictions measuring improvement from those measuring worsened total,

property, and violent index crime rates. Overall, the study found no discernible relationships between police involvement in the community policing activities of interest and improvements in index crime rates within the subgroups of jurisdictions and time period examined. These findings suggest community policing alone will unlikely affect crime change and emphasizes the need for improving measures of community policing practices in support of studies of effectiveness.

COMMUNITY POLICING AND CHANGING CRIME RATES: DOES WHAT
POLICE DO MATTER?

by

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

Police strategies are in the midst of progressive transformation. Beginning as early as the 1980's, innovations such as problem-oriented policing (Eck and Spelman, 1987; Goldstein, 1987), hot spots policing (Sherman and Weisburd, 1995), Compstat (Bratton, 1998), community policing (Kelling and Moore, 1988; Wilson, 1968), third party policing (Buerger and Mazerolle, 1998), evidence-based policing (Sherman, 1998), broken windows policing (Wilson and Kelling, 1982), and policing in "pulling levers" approaches in criminal justice (Kennedy et al., 1996) emerged as promising methods of crime control and prevention. While most agencies continue to practice traditional tactics as their primary method of policing (e.g. random patrol and responding to calls for service), police nationwide report increasing involvement in these innovative strategies; many highlighted by police practitioners and scholars alike for their capacity to improve police effectiveness (Committee to Review Research, 2004; Hickman and Reeves, 2001; Maguire and King, 2004; Sherman, 1997; Weisburd and Eck, 2004; Zhao and Thurman, 2004).¹ Despite these advancements in police practices, the effectiveness of these strategies on overall crime remains an understudied area in police research (Beckman et al., 2005; Committee to Review Research, 2004; Eck and Maguire, 2001; Sherman, 1997; Weisburd and Eck, 2004).

¹ Zhao and Thurman first released study findings in 2001. Since 2001, revisions of the report were published in an academic journal (2002) and by the COPS Office (2004). I cite the most recent publication throughout the manuscript

Community policing is by far the most widespread of these innovative strategies (Maguire and King, 2004; Hickman and Reaves, 2001). Between 1997 and 2000, police agencies - regardless of size of population served - reported an increase in full-time community policing officers. This growth translated into an overall increase of full-time community policing officers by 66% between 1997 and 2000; raising the national average of community policing officers per agency from 3 to 12 (Hickman and Reaves, 2003; Reaves and Goldberg, 2000). The institution of specialized personnel alone does not constitute the advancement of community policing, this model is also reflected in the policies, programs, and activities put into practice. From time-honored activities such as foot patrol to more progressive tactics such as problem-solving and neighborhood-based deployment, the diversified approaches offered by community policing have undoubtedly established it as a sound byte synonymous to police innovation (Weisburd and Eck, 2004).²

The advancement in community policing is due in part to the support of local, federal, and state funding programs (GAO, 2005; Worrall and Zhao, 2003). Since 1994, the federal government alone allocated 11.3 billion dollars in training support, hiring, and innovative program funding to over 118,768 police agencies across the country (Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2005c;

² While there is a distinct difference between community policing and problem-oriented policing on the basis of expected outcome, problem solving is often cited as a tool of the community policing model (Eck and Maguire, 2000; Goldstein, 1990; Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2005b). As such, I include problem solving as a community policing activity in the study.

GAO, 2003).³ Recent research indicates that these investments are associated to improvements in aggregate crime trends (Zhao and Thurman, 2004; GAO, 2005). However, knowledge of the impact of specific community policing activities is surprisingly limited; leaving many questions unanswered.

One reason for this gap in knowledge is the ambiguity of community policing. The community policing model is arguably an elastic concept with a wide range of practical applications; a quality which inhibits assessment of effectiveness at the macro level (Bayley, 1994; Eck and Maguire, 2000; Greene and Mastrofski, 1988; Maguire, 2002; Weisburd and Braga, forthcoming). Prior research attempts to address this problem of definition, operationalizing community policing as federal funding programs (police hiring, innovative projects, and enhancements in police technology and equipment) (Zhao and Thurman, 2004; GAO, 2005), the presence of a community policing plan, and a summated index of police involvement in problem solving and community activities (MacDonald, 2002).⁴ Although these measures are a step in the right direction they are not without limitations.

The first two measures (federal funding and presence of community policing plan) do not represent tangible community policing activities. Rather

³ These estimates reflect funding allocated through the Public Safety Partnership and Community Act of 1994, Title 1 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Other law enforcement funding sources in support of similar programmatic elements include the Police Hiring Supplemental and the Byrne Grant program (GAO, 2005).

⁴ This focus of this study is on the macro-level benefits of community policing. The term macro infers a nationally representative study sample. Conversely, a micro-level assessment would focus on a single city, police jurisdiction or police organization. While there are many lessons to be

they are facilitators that encourage police involvement in community policing; support in the form of organizational policy, additional police, or technological advances to streamline police work and free officer time for involvement in community policing. While these facilitators are positively related to police involvement in community policing, knowledge of specific activities implemented by police as a result of these facilitators are unknown (GAO, 2005; Roth et al., 2000; Langworthy, 2002).

The community policing measure used by Mac Donald (2002) is the first to include actual police practices in a macro-level assessment of community policing. However, this measure is also limited in that the index lumps two separate types of community policing activities (problem solving and community meetings) into one single indicator of innovation. Therefore, the measure does not allow an assessment of distinct community policing activities. Further, unlike the measures used in prior research, Mac Donald's measure of community policing is limited to a one year period of study (GAO, 2005; Mac Donald, 2002; Zhao and Thurman, 2004). As the community policing model is highly dynamic both in interpretation and implementation, and is almost never implemented on a large scale, extended periods of study would provide a more accurate picture of the continuity of police involvement in specific activities as they relate to aggregate crime trends (Langworthy, 2002; Rosenbaum and Lurigio, 1994).

learned from micro-level studies, the primary focus of the manuscript is on macro-level assessments of community policing.

Better measures of community policing practices exist. Survey research examining the implementation of community policing provides a wealth of information on its practical application at the aggregate level (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1997; Maguire and Katz, 2002; Maguire and Mastrofski, 2000; Rosenthal et al., 2002; Roth et al., 2000).⁵ We now know that the operational application of the community policing model can vary by the type, size, and geographic location of the police organization (Mastrofski and Maguire, 2000; Wycoff, 1994). These data have been vastly underutilized for the purpose of discerning police involvement in specific community policing practices over time and in studies seeking to assess the impact of these activities on aggregate crime outcomes (Langworthy, 2002; Maguire and Uchida, 2000).

Other reason for the limited knowledge on the macro level benefits of community policing relates to the analytic challenges inherent to this level of analysis (Eck and Maguire, 2001). The natural quasi-experimental conditions offered by the crime decline over the last decade offers a unique research opportunity to investigate the relationship between community policing and aggregate crime trends (Blumstein and Wallman, 2000; Levitt, 2004). While the quasi-experimental design is not without limitations, Weisburd et al. (2001) note that carefully designed quasi-experiments can yield statistically powerful studies

⁵ See Maguire and Uchida (2000) for a review of survey research in community policing.

and offer the best alternative in situations where experimental designs are not feasible.⁶

Employing a quasi-experimental design, the current study examines the association between community policing and aggregate crime trends. It differs from prior research in three distinct ways. First, the analytic strategy is narrowly defined. The study focused on police jurisdictions vastly different from each other on the basis of crime rate change. This specification provided study conditions optimal for detecting whether a relationship between police involvement in the community policing activities and crime change exist. In essence, I hypothesized that if police involvement in community policing effected index crime rates, evidence of such would be highest if I compared community policing practices within jurisdictions measuring the greatest improvements in index crime rates to those with the most worsened. The study also differs from prior research by way of its measure of community policing. It defines community policing as police involvement in eight distinct activities; representing different dimensions of the community policing model. Additionally, the measure of police involvement in the activities of interest extends over a four year time period. Finally, the study analyzed each of the eight community policing activities individually, as well as a summated index, across total, property and violent index crime rate change.

⁶ Quasi-experimental design defined as, “a comparison between multiple units with and without the program, controlling for factors, or a non-equivalent comparison group has only minor differences evident,” merits a four on the Maryland five-point scientific methods scale (Sherman, et al., 1997:2.19).

The impact of community policing on crime continues to be of political and academic interest (Committee to Review Research, 2004; Eck and Maguire, 2000; GAO, 2003; GAO, 2005; Levitt, 2004; Mulhausen, 2001; Weisburd and Eck, 2004; Zhao and Thurman, 2004). The analytic strategy of the study offered an opportunity to shed light on this understudied phenomenon (Maguire and Uchida, 2000; Nagin, 1998; Sherman et al., 1997; Weisburd et al., 2001). The chapters that follow provide the conceptual framework, methodology, and findings of the research. The report concludes with a discussion on the implications of the findings on policy and future research.

CHAPTER II. COMMUNITY POLICING: DEFINITION AND PRACTICE

Community policing is arguably an ambiguous concept (Bayley, 1994; Correia, 2000; Crank and Langworthy, 1996; Greene and Mastrofski, 1988). As such, a large portion of the community policing literature is dedicated to the debate surrounding the meaning of community policing and the state of knowledge regarding the practical application of the philosophy by police organizations. The following sections review the issues surrounding the problem of definition of community policing; highlighting the value of focusing on police involvement in specific activities in studies of effectiveness.

The Problem of Definition

In the simplest of terms, community policing is the idea that strong police-citizen relationships yield positive public safety benefits (Kelling and Coles, 1996; Wilson, 1968). The translation of this idea, however, into a lucid and generally applicable definition has not been as straightforward. The most comprehensive definition of community policing is that put forth by the Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS, 2005b):

Community policing focuses on crime and social disorder through the delivery of police services that includes aspects of traditional law enforcement, as well as prevention, problem solving, community engagements and partnerships. The community-policing model balances reactive responses to calls for service with proactive problem solving centered on the causes of crime and disorder. Community policing requires police and citizens to join together as partners in the course of both identifying and effectively addressing these issues.

This definition highlights four components or “ingredients” of the community policing model: (1) crime prevention, (2) problem solving, (3) community engagement, and (4) partnerships. While each of these four components is not always labeled in exactly the same matter across definitions of community policing put forth by police practitioners and scholars alike, there is a general consensus that these components represent the core elements of a community policing model (Mastrofski and Ritti, 2000; Sherman and Eck, 2002).

Beyond the conceptualization of community policing, however, there is considerable debate surrounding the operational definition of community policing. What does community policing look like in practice? The debate over the problem of definition can be viewed from two perspectives – one positive and one negative. Looking at the positive, the operational definition of community policing is everything the model proposes it should be – elastic (Maguire and Katz, 2002; Weisburd and Braga, Forthcoming). In essence, the model allows police to build upon their collective experiences to create the right “recipe” of “ingredients” reflecting what community policing means in their community. Consequently, community policing can look very different across police organizations and even within police organizations over time. Thus efforts to construct a universal measure of community policing is further muddled by the variety of “ingredients” of individual police agency’s community policing “recipe”, with some agencies involved in more diverse types and numbers of

specific activities than others (Maguire and Mastrofski, 2000; Maguire and Katz, 2002).

Many agree that the elasticity of community policing is one of its greatest strengths (Green and Mastrofski, 1988; Maguire and Katz, 2002). Others, holding the negative side of the coin facing up, view the ambiguity and incongruence of community policing's definition as a major threat to its principles, claiming they are nothing more than conjecture (Bayley, 1988; Crank and Langworthy, 1996; King and Lab, 2000; Rosenbaum and Lurigio, 1994; Skolnik and Bayley, 1988). Bayley (1988) writes, "Despite the benefits claimed for community policing, programmatic implementation of it has been very uneven. Although widely, almost universally, said to be important, it means different things to different people. . . community policing on the ground often seems less a program than a set of aspirations wrapped in a slogan" (p. 225).

In response to these criticisms, supporters of community policing note that communities vary by way of public safety needs and crime-related challenges. As such, the community policing model cannot offer a universal prescriptive strategy. While there has been little national-level empirical evidence quashing this debate, research studying the implementation of community policing provides us with a clearer picture of what the model looks like in practice and emphasizes the need to focus on police involvement in specific community policing activities in inquires of effectiveness (Maguire and Katz, 2002).

Community Policing in Practice

Early studies of community policing focus on the practical application of the model. Methods of collecting these data include intensive cases studies (Skogan, 1994; Mastrofski et al., 2003; Wycoff and Skogan, 1993), surveys (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1997, 1999, 2000; Maguire et al., 1997; Roth et al., 2000), and systematic observations (Mastrofski et al., 2003; Skogan et al., 2002). The findings of these studies illustrate the breadth of community policing activities across all levels of the police organization and offer insight into patterns of participation. Using the classification scheme put forth by Sherman and Eck (2002) as a framework, the following sections discuss the specific activities associated with community policing.⁷ The categorization is based upon areas of the police organization under which police implement community policing: (1) internal policies and procedures, (2) external patrol tactics, (3) proactive prevention strategies, and (4) community involvement.

Internal Policies and Procedures

Police agencies adopt new policies and procedures to shift organization focus towards community policing. Examples include redefining mission statements, developing community policing plans, requiring community policing training for new-recruits and in-service personnel (both sworn and non-sworn). Police also modify performance evaluation criterion to include community-

⁷ See Maguire and Mastrofski (2000) for a review of the themes in community policing.

policing activity measures thereby encouraging police to engage in proactive crime prevention activities.

Police may survey citizens on their perceptions of fear, satisfaction with police services, and other crime related concerns. The community policing philosophy takes this one step further and encourages police agencies to utilize survey information to inform organizational decisions such as alignment of resources, prioritization of crime problems, providing information to field officers, etc. Any use of citizen survey information by police fosters proactive and informed decisions in policy, procedures, and strategies.

To improve police-citizen contacts, agencies dedicate full-time sworn personnel to serve as community policing officers. Community policing officers often act as a liaison between the police organization and the community. Examples of roles for community policing officers include identifying and prioritizing community crime problems and initiating and managing problem-oriented solutions to these problems (Farrell, 1988). Although the role of a community policing officer may vary greatly by police jurisdiction (Weisburd, 1988), designation of full-time sworn personnel as community policing officer sends a message that the community is important to the agency. In theory, the officer's time is also designated to the implementation and coordination of activities consistent with the community policing philosophy (e.g. proactive crime prevention, community engagement, etc.).

Agencies also decentralize organizational management structures to foster organizational capacity to engage in proactive crime prevention strategies. For

example, many give middle managers and patrol officers more authority to make decisions at the community level. Decentralization, including the creation of neighborhood substations (mobile or fixed), improves the accessibility of police to the community, thereby improving the quality and quantity of police-citizen contact. Increasing police manager's control over field operations has been shown to improve morale (Wycoff and Skogan, 1993) and improve department standing with other agencies (Bayley and Shearing, 2001).

External Patrol Tactics

Police use alternative patrol tactics to increase opportunities for interactions with the community. Supplementing traditional vehicle patrol with foot patrol removes officers from patrol cars. This exposure can reduce opportunities for crime and increase opportunities for communications with citizens (Sherman and Eck, 2002). Interactions with the community can elevate perceptions of safety and increase opportunities for information sharing and coordination of additional police resources (e.g. civilian volunteers, partnerships) (Kelling and Coles, 1996). Communities may differ in the feasibility of implementing alternative patrol strategies. In some cities, or areas of cities, foot patrol is not a pragmatic approach (e.g. suburban areas). Bicycles have allowed these jurisdictions to benefit from this type of patrol tactic. Many urban areas use both bike and foot patrol. These activities not only increase opportunities for police-citizen interaction, but provide a vehicle for information sharing and partnership building.

While police historically utilize geographic boundaries for deployment purposes, community policing encourages police to re-define deployment boundaries to increase contact with the community. Structuring patrol beats into smaller units based on neighborhoods rather than standardized boundaries such as census tracts increases police services to citizens. Additionally, regular assignment to a specific area or beat allows police to build familiarity with community residents and build knowledge on persistent crime problems in their area. These assignments also provide an opportunity for the development of partnerships and relationships with the community that can foster proactive responses and identification of alternative resources (e.g. intelligence, in-kind services) (Wycoff and Skogan, 1993). The better police understand the community they serve, the less they base decisions (e.g. arrests, use of force) on objective characteristics (race, social class) and empirical generalizations between those characteristics and causes of crime and disorder (Bayley, 1988; Tyler, 2004).

Proactive Crime Strategies

Police agencies utilize the tools of problem solving to develop proactive crime strategies in partnership with the community (Eck and Spelman, 1987). Problem-solving partnerships provide an opportunity for police to engage community stakeholders and develop collaborative responses to crime problems. The Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services sponsored the development and dissemination of problem-solving guidebooks. The guidebooks follow the SARA model (Scan, Analyze, Response, Assess) developed by Goldstein (1990).

The four-step framework provide police and citizens assistance in developing solvable solutions to specific crime problems including vehicle theft, robbery, assaults in and around bars, among others.⁸

Police organizations may enter into problem solving ‘contracts’ with community partners. These informal agreements demonstrate a commitment to formulating and executing proactive responses to crime.⁹ Successes in problem solving strengthen police ambition to seek out other ‘solvable’ community crime problems. Additionally, problem-solving activities promote the development of partnerships with community stakeholders, including other criminal justice agencies (federal, state and local), social service organizations, community advocacy groups and schools.

Proactive police strategies benefit from the technological advances in recent years (Bratton, 1998). Crime mapping and analysis have provided police with the capability to collect and analyze data faster and more reliably than ever before. Although some studies examining community policing effectiveness include crime analysis as a community policing activity (GAO, 2005), it is viewed here more as a facilitator to community policing - informing place-based, community driven responses to crime problems - and not a distinctive community policing activity.

⁸ Information on the problem solving guidebooks is available at <http://www.popcenter.org>.

⁹ Problem solving contracts are informal agreements among partners. The purpose of the ‘contract’ is to define the goals and objectives of the project as well as expectations of the collaboration.

Community Involvement

Police engage in many activities that foster interaction with the community including neighborhood watch and meetings with community groups. The intensity of community group involvement may vary over time. However, the commitment of the police to meet with citizens and community groups creates a mechanism to build relationships. Examples of the types of community groups police meet with include advocacy groups, school groups, business groups, and faith-based organizations. These meetings offer an opportunity for police to survey citizens to gauge satisfaction, perceptions of safety, and crime experiences. The resources expended by the police to attend these meetings are minimal, yet the potential for information sharing, and the discussions and relationships that stem from them, can produce proactive solutions that yield crime reduction benefits and promote positive police-citizen interactions.

Civilian volunteers trained in community policing provide valuable assistance to police in identifying crime concerns and developing proactive solutions to crime problems. Civilians also serve as a liaison or spokesperson between the community and the police.

CHAPTER III. COMMUNITY POLICING AND CRIME

Community policing is the most widely cited explanation for the decline in index crime rates over the last decade (Levitt, 2004). The following section reviews the research evidence on the effect of community policing on aggregate crime; highlighting the gaps in knowledge and the methodological challenges that contribute to the paucity of evidence in studies of this kind.

Evidence of Community Policing Effectiveness

Accolades of community policing effectiveness are based in small part to a handful of correlational studies and more largely to assessments conducted by long-term research partnerships and anecdotal accounts of police practitioners. While there is strong empirical evidence supporting community policing improves citizen satisfaction with police and decreases citizen fear of crime and perceptions of disorder, research supporting the model's impact on aggregate crime trends remains inconclusive (Committee to Review Research, 2004; Sherman 1997; Eck and Maguire, 2001; Weisburd and Eck, 2004).¹⁰

Recent reviews of the evidence suggest community policing is most effective when efforts are targeted and include community involvement in priority setting or focus on improving police legitimacy (Sherman, 1997; Weisburd and Eck, 2004). Door-to-door visits, for example, are found to be effective in

¹⁰ The motivation to unravel the causes of the crime drop in America elevated interests surrounding the possible contributions of police to this decline (Blumstein and Wallman, 2000; Eck and Maguire, 2000; Levitt, 2004). As a result, the field has taken pause to reflect on the research evidence to date, assessing the status of what is known of the effects of police on crime (Committee to Review Research, 2004; Eck and Maguire, 2002; Sherman, 1997; Weisburd and Eck, 2004). The following section draws heavily on the findings of these reviews.

reducing crime and disorder. Research on foot patrol is mixed with some studies finding both positive (Trajanowicz, 1986) and negative effects on crime (Bowers and Hirsch, 1987; Police Foundation, 1981) while others only detecting benefits in reducing citizen fear of crime (Kelling, 1981). The research evidence is strongest for problem solving (Committee to Review Research, 2004; Sherman, 1997; Weisburd and Eck, 2004). The strategy provides a framework for police to develop focused responses to specific crime problems and has repeatedly demonstrated effectiveness in reducing violent and property crimes (Eck and Spelman, 1987; Kelling and Sousa, 2001), domestic violence (Sherman and Strang, 1996), gun violence (Braga et al., 2001), and general disorder (Eck and Spelman, 1987).

Most studies of community policing effectiveness assess outcomes within relatively short time periods of implementation. For example, in the most rigorous examination of foot patrol, the evaluation period was 12 months (February 1978-January 1979) (Kelling, 1981). Comparatively, long-term studies of community policing, such as the six-year evaluation of the Chicago Alternative Policing Program (CAPS) program, provide valuable insight on the relationship between community policing and crime over time. While not based on rigorous research, the observations of these studies on the overall impact of community policing should not be discounted. In their evaluation of the CAPS program, Skogan et al. (2002) note, “[a]s evidenced by the impact of CAPS in the original prototype districts and a set of matched comparison areas, the evaluation indicated that the program did reduce crime in those districts, including burglary and auto

theft in one district, street crime in another, and gang and drug problems in two other districts” (p. 23). In another long-term study (3 years) of community policing in Madison, Wisconsin, Wycoff and Skogan (1993) conclude that organizational changes in support of community policing (i.e. coordinated policing and decentralized decision making) is associated with reductions in crime and citizen’s concern for crime. Mazerolle et al. (1998) also conclude that community policing is likely to reduce crime over time. These research studies illustrate that community policing is a plausible explanation to improvements in aggregate crime rates at the micro-level.

To date, three studies focus on the macro-level crime benefits of community policing. Zhao and Thurman (2004) analyzed the effect of federal community policing funding programs on macro-level crime.¹¹ Using six years of panel data, the analyses found that federal hiring grants and innovative grant programs were significantly and positively related to improvements in violent and property crime. Specifically, the study found that for every dollar of police hiring funding received per resident, there was a decline of 5.26 incidents of violent crime and 21.63 incidents of property crime per 100,000 residents. Innovative grant programs had higher crime reduction benefits. For every dollar of innovative funding received, there was a decline of 12.93 violent incidents of

¹¹ COPS funding programs include police hiring, innovative projects, and technology. The \$7.32 billion of funding allocation analyzed by GAO included \$4.69 in hiring grants (GAO, 2005:8). The remainder was technology and innovative grant programs. Notably, innovative grant programs accounted for only 5% of all funding (Zhao and Thurman, 2004).

violent crime and 41.93 incidents of property crime per 100,000 residents.

Technology programs were not found to be significantly related to crime.

The study conducted by Zhao and Thurman (2004) was the first of its kind to examine the macro-level benefits of community policing. This undoubtedly draws a spotlight upon its methodological approach and subsequent findings. The Government Accountability Office was commissioned to review the study for its technical merit. Their assessment of the methodology employed by Zhao and Thurman concluded that, due to inconsistent findings by city size and inappropriate model specification, the research should be interpreted with caution (GAO, 2003).

In 2005, the GAO reported preliminary findings of their analyses of the Zhao and Thurman data. In their study, the GAO improved upon cited methodological weaknesses by adding controls for other police expenditures and participation in community policing regardless of programmatic funding received (GAO, 2003, GAO, 2005). While their analyses did not find an effect of community policing as large as Zhao and Thurman (2004), the GAO study supports the proposition that community policing funding programs contributed to improvements in index crime rates. Specifically, examining crime rate change between 1993 and 2000, COPS grants allocated up to 1998 (\$785M) could account for approximately 8% of the total decline in crime and 13% of the decline in violent crime (GAO, 2005). While these findings suggest community policing played a role in the declining crime rates, they do not provide us with sufficient

knowledge of the benefits of specific community policing strategies on study outcomes.

Mac Donald (2002) improves the measure of community policing in macro-level research; defining community policing as police involvement in specific strategies – presence of a community policing plan and an index of community policing activities. The summated index of community policing activities reflected police involvement in two types of community activities - problem-solving and community activities. In his analysis he compared the effectiveness of the community policing measures to aggressive enforcement tactics in reducing occurrences of robbery and homicide. Overall, MacDonald's findings contradict those of the previous studies that used broadly defined measure of community policing (funding programs) (Zhao and Thurman, 2004; GAO, 2005). While the findings support the effectiveness of aggressive enforcement in rates of robbery, the defined community policing activities were not significantly related to reduction in robbery or homicide. These findings support the view that focused police practices can produce positive outcomes when targeted to specific crimes. More importantly, however, the research demonstrates the importance of studies of community policing in utilizing clearly defined measures of community policing to uncover its true relationship to crime change.

In sum, the research on the effectiveness of community policing on aggregate crime trends remains inconclusive. Prior studies suggest that effectiveness of community policing can vary by type of crime, (higher for total crime), element of community policing activity (higher for innovative grant

programs), and size of policing jurisdiction (higher for agencies serving populations greater than 10,000) (GAO, 2005; Zhao and Thurman, 2004). To date, research has yet to confirm the extent to which police involvement in community policing activities relate to aggregate crime trends. Most importantly, prior research indicates that the effectiveness of community policing disappears when studies utilize more narrowly defined measures of community policing across different lengths of study; emphasizing the challenges inherent to studies of this kind.

Methodological Challenges in Macro-Level Studies

Reliable, Valid Measures of Police Practices

Measurement criteria of a highly dynamic concept such as community policing is challenging (Maguire and Uchida, 2000; Uchida et al., 1986). Many organizations tailor community policing practices to local jurisdictions. Subsequently, similarly labeled activities are often implemented quite differently between agencies (Maguire and Mastrofski, 2000; Wycoff, 1994). As such, the validity and reliability of the measurement of community policing in macro-level studies should be carefully considered. Further, the importance of clear and neutral measures is paramount (Langworthy, 2002; Maguire, 2002; Uchida et al., 1986).

Survey research offers a practical source for measures of police practices at the aggregate level.¹² In fact, numerous national surveys of community policing by various interest organizations, including non-profit research organizations, universities and the federal government, are in existence (Maguire and Uchida, 2000). Although these data offer the best means by which to study variation in community policing practices in the larger context, they are not without limitations. The unit of analysis is an organization as opposed to an individual. In these cases, survey questions must be framed with clear, concrete responses to reduce the likelihood of perceived value judgments and control for informant bias to improve the quality and reliability of the data (Maguire, 2002).

Multi-wave surveys can control for many potential biases by using consistent questions in the survey instrument (Uchida et al., 1986). An example of this type of survey is the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Law Enforcement Management Administrative Statistics Survey (LEMAS). BJS administered the first wave of the LEMAS in 1987. Subsequent administrations occurred in 1990, 1993, 1997, 1999, 2000, and 2003.¹³ With a consistently high response rate, the resulting databases house information on police personnel, operations, expenditures, equipment, the use of technology, and activities of over 3,412

¹² See Maguire and Uchida (2000) for an overview of national level surveys of community policing conducted in the United States.

¹³ The findings of the 2003 administration of the LEMAS survey are scheduled for released in 2006. (Personal communication with author.)

publicly-funded state and local law enforcement agencies nation-wide (Reeves and Goldberg, 2000).¹⁴

In collaboration with the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), BJS added a community policing section to the 1997 LEMAS survey. This section questions respondents on specific community policing practices. For example, respondents report the number of police officers serving as full-time community policing officers. Questions indicating participation in specific community policing practices such as bike patrol and foot patrol are also included. The community policing section has appeared in every administration of the survey since its introduction in 1997.

Another benefit of multi-wave survey data is that it provides a mechanism to assess police participation in specific activities over time. These measures allow researchers to assess whether a police agency instituted the activity as a permanent policy or tactic or was simply a passing phase (Eck and Maguire, 2000; King, 2000; Roth et al., 2000; Uchida et al., 1986). To date, these data have been vastly underutilized in assessing the effectiveness of police practices. As interest in police administrative data moves beyond its traditional use in descriptive analysis towards use in explanatory research, longitudinal data collected by these surveys will be pivotal in assessing the sustainability of

¹⁴ See Langworthy (2002) and Uchida et al. (1986) for overviews of Law Enforcement Management Statistics. See Reeves and Hickman (1999) for the detailed discussion of the methodology of the BJS LEMAS survey.

discernible, distinct, evident marked patterns of police practices (Langworthy, 2002; Uchida et al., 1986).

Overall, multi-wave surveys of police practices offer the best aggregate level measure of police involvement in community policing activities. Despite these advancements, these data do not provide the researcher with enough information to discern both the scope of reported activities (which crimes they focus on and where) or the dosage of each activity (how much they practice it) (Maguire and Katz, 2002; Maguire and Uchida, 2000). Although there have been many appeals in the literature for more effective data collection in support of police research, aggregate studies on the implementation of community policing remains an understudied area in policing (Alpert et al., 2001; Maguire and Uchida, 2000; Sherman and Eck, 2002; Wycoff, 1994).

Analytic Strategy

In social science research, unraveling the relationship between the defined explanatory variables and confounding factors can be challenging (Eck and Maguire, 2000; Nagin, 1998). In fact, model misspecification is one of the most cited weaknesses in analyses of the macro-level outcomes of police effectiveness (Eck and Maguire, 2000; GAO, 2003; GAO, 2005; Weisburd and Eck, 2004). The study conducted by Zhao and Thurman (2004) was the first of its kind to examine the macro-level benefits of community policing. This undoubtedly draws a spotlight upon its methodological approach and subsequent findings.

Advanced modeling techniques such as fixed-effect or random effect modeling can adjust for some of the specification error inherent to aggregate

studies of this kind (GAO, 2005; Mac Donald, 2002; Zhao and Thurman, 2004). Additionally, including variables in the explanatory model to control for systematic non-random variation not accounted for by the defined explanatory variables can further reduce specification errors (Marvell and Moody, 1996; Nagin, 1998). Examples of additional or instrumental variables used by prior macro-level assessments of police outcomes include electoral cycles (Levitt, 1997) and place-level dummy variables (GAO, 2005; Zhao and Thurman, 2004). While these techniques do result in better defined models, alternative analytic strategies have yet to be fully explored (Langworthy, 2002; Levitt, 2004).

The current research takes a different approach from those traditionally taken in studies of police effectiveness. As in prior research, the analyses sought to identify factors related to shifts in aggregate crime rates. However, the current study is different than prior research in that the quasi-experimental design allowed the analytic strategy to focus on jurisdictions determined to be vastly different on the basis of crime. In essence, the research questioned whether police in jurisdictions measuring decreases in crime were more likely to implement community policing than jurisdictions measuring increases in crime? If so, which activities? Does the number of community policing activities make a difference? Do these relationships (if any) vary by type of crime?

Does What Police Do Matter?

Research assumes an important role in identifying effective methods of policing (Sherman, 2004; Weisburd and Eck, 2004). While it is unrealistic to assume that the practice of community policing is in isolation of other plausibly

effective policing methods (e.g. other innovative police strategies, specialized enforcement, increases in police strength) or place-based social and economic phenomenon unrelated to police work (e.g. shifts in demographics and economics), we now know that police can affect crime depending on what they do (Sherman, 1995; Sherman, 1997; Weisburd and Eck, 2004). However, while community policing is one of the most cited explanations to the decline in national crime rates, there is limited evidence supporting whether a relationship truly exists (Blumstein and Wallman, 2000; Committee to Review Research, 2004; Levitt, 2004; Maguire and Eck, 2000; Weisburd and Eck, 2004). Considering the methodological challenges inherent to macro-level assessments of police practices, the analytic strategy of the current research provides a necessary step towards uncovering a clearer picture of the relationship between community policing and declining crime rates. The study builds upon existing knowledge by focusing attention on the relationship between police involvement in specific community policing activities and improvements in index crime rates over time.

CHAPTER IV. METHODOLOGY

Overview

Research on the explanation of police effectiveness at the macro-level commonly suffers from model misspecification issues as well as measurement inaccuracies (Eck and Maguire, 2000; GAO, 2003; Marvell and Moody, 1996; Nagin, 1998). The model misspecification problem lies in the nature of research on aggregate crime. Many factors may influence changes in crime rates, such as economics, demographic changes, culture shifts, legitimacy of social institutes and police practices (LaFree, 1998; Messner and Rosenfeld, 1994; Eck and Maguire, 2000; Blumstein and Wallman, 2001). Consequently, it is extremely difficult to include all relevant variables in the explanatory model. While this limitation is common in studies of this kind, specification difficulties contribute to the likelihood of aggregation biases in explanatory models of crime change (Eck and Maguire, 2002; Nagin, 1998). As in other studies, the current research sought to identify potential unmeasured confounding factors and their impact on study outcomes.

The inaccuracy of the measurement, however, is related to the quality of data itself. Indeed, the reliability and validity of data on police practices and the actual content of what has been measured influence the quality of measurement (Uchida et al., 1986; Maguire and Uchida, 2000; Maguire, 2002). Recent research demonstrates that multi-wave establishment surveys of police practices reduce these inaccuracies (Maguire, 2002; Maguire and Katz, 2002). However, much of these data have yet to be examined for their utility in discerning police

involvement in specific activities over time or police effectiveness (Langworthy, 2000). In consideration of the challenges in aggregate studies of community policing effectiveness, the research offers a creative approach from those traditionally taken.

The study differs from earlier work in several important ways. First, while the study utilizes a quasi-experimental design, the focus is very narrow. I theorized that if a relationship between community policing and crime existed, evidence of such would be highest if I compared community policing practices between police jurisdictions determined to be vastly different on the basis of crime rate change. Rather than using straight differences in crime rate change as my dependent variable, regression techniques allowed me to create the best possible conditions to detect whether a relationship between community policing and improvements in aggregate crime rates exist.

I defined an OLS regression model of crime rate change based on predictors commonly associated with crime (e.g. employment, population demographics); the residual (U) of this model representing all additional explanations relating to variation in the dependent variable (e.g. confounds, specification error) (Hanushek and Jackson, 1977). For the purpose of this study, I refer to the residual (U) as “unexplained” crime change. The research relied on the assumption that the residual would also capture any effect of police on crime change. I created the analysis subgroups based on this indicator of “unexplained” crime change. In essence, all else being equal (population demographics,

economics), these subgroups represent jurisdictions within the sample measuring the highest amount of unexplained crime change within the period of study.

The second point of departure of the current study from prior research is its definition of community policing. It is the first to utilize measures of police involvement in distinct community policing activities over an extended period of time. Specifically, the study assessed police involvement in eight community policing activities. Utilizing multi-wave panel data of police practices, I created measures of community policing I believed to be the best measure of what police do in support of community policing. These activities include external patrol tactics, proactive crime strategies, and community involvement. Linking survey responses indicating the sample's participation in each activity in 1997, 1999, and 2000, I created an indicator that allowed me to discern the extent of involvement in each of the activities across the four year period of study. I then tested whether there was an association between membership in the six defined subgroups of crime rate change (improved/worsened total, property and violent index crime rates) and police involvement in the community policing activities of interest.

While recognizing the issues surrounding aggregate studies of police practices, the research fills the gap in knowledge on whether community policing activities are related to aggregate crime trends. The following sections provide the details of the research methodology. First, it describes the sample upon which the subgroups were drawn and the data sources for the measures of police activities, aggregate crime rates, and structural level indicators. The next section provides the analysis procedures of the research. It begins with how I defined the

analysis subgroups and the meaning of the indicator of “unexplained” crime rate change. Next, I define the community policing activities of interest and the analyses performed to test the association between the two indicators of community policing involvement and membership in the defined crime rate change subgroups.

Sample

The study sample represents the population (N=454) of jurisdictions policed by large, self-reporting, municipal-level, local police agencies as reported by the 1996 Bureau of Justice Statistics Census of Local Law Enforcement Agencies (Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies) (Reeves and Goldberg, 1998; Reeves and Goldberg, 1999). Large, self-reporting police agencies are defined as: (1) employment of 100 or more full-time sworn officers as of June 1996; (2) employment of 100 or more full-time sworn officers as of June 1997; (3) employment of 50 or more full-time uniformed sworn officers with regular assigned duties that include responding to calls for service (Reeves and Goldberg 1999: summary tables p. *x*). Within local law enforcement agencies employing 100 or more officers, municipal agencies are the most prevalent type of local law enforcement agency (69.7%), followed by Sheriff (25.6%) and County police (4.75%) (Reeves and Goldberg, 1999).

While the focus of the research on jurisdictions policed by large, municipal level police agencies limits the generalizability of study findings, it was necessary to do so for important reasons. First, research demonstrates that police involvement in community policing activities varies by the type and size of

policing agency (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000; Maguire, et al., 1997; Wycoff, 1994). Municipal police agencies report a higher rate of participation over state or other types of local police departments (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2000; Reeves and Hickman, 2001; Wycoff, 1994). Secondly, larger agencies generally report rates of involvement in community policing significantly higher than smaller agencies (Hickman and Reeves, 2001). Therefore, to make appropriate comparisons between police agencies it was necessary to limit the analysis to a single category of law enforcement agency.

Data availability also drove the decision to focus on large, municipal agencies. Panel data detailing specific community policing activities of police over several points of time is limited. The LEMAS data represents the only study of this kind administered across multiple waves. Further, while LEMAS is administered to a sample of smaller police agencies, BJS surveys the entire population of large, municipal law enforcement agencies (Reaves and Goldberg, 1999). Thus, the narrow focus simplifies the analyses by avoiding procedures to account for sampling of smaller police agencies. Second, place-level structural data are not readily available for smaller jurisdictions. Although, prior research examining the impact of community policing utilize county-level measures as proxy indicators of these variables, it was not an appropriate strategy for this project in that multiple law enforcement agencies are likely to be active within the same county (GAO, 2005; Mulhausen, 2001; Zhao and Thurman, 2004). Therefore, it would be inappropriate to attribute the police activities of one police agency to fluctuations in county-level crime.

Data

The dataset created for this project combines four unique sources. (See Table 1.) The 1997, 1999, and 2000 Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management Statistics Surveys (LEMAS) provided indicators of the sample's community policing practices across the four-year period of study (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1997, 1999, 2000). (See Appendix D.) The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports provided the 1997 and 2000 total, violent and property index crime rates per 100,000 residents (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1997, 2000). The 2000 Census and 2000 Bureau of Labor Statistics provided structural-level indicators. Linking multiple data sources undoubtedly raises concern for unmatchable and/or unavailable data. There were circumstances of such in the present study.¹⁵ Of the 474 cases in the full sample, 24 (5%) did not respond to all three waves of the LEMAS survey. An additional 75 (15.8%) had incomplete structural or crime data.¹⁶ The analysis subgroups created for the study were drawn from the remaining sample of 375 large, municipal-level agencies.¹⁷

¹⁵ I verified successful matching across the seven data sets on a randomly selected group of cases. Additionally, I compared the final dataset to a similar dataset created by Zhao and Thurman (2004) and found that they were comparable. I received the dataset from Thurman Zhao in April, 2003. (Memorandum on file with author.)

¹⁶ Maltz (1999) notes that imputation errors such as incomplete reporting, non-reporting, and zero population are inherent to UCR data and can be problematic in studies utilizing these data (1999:26). As such, I coded cases for which UCR data was not based on the full 12 month reporting cycle or had zero-population values as missing.

¹⁷ Similar studies report comparable rates of missing data (Zhao and Thurman, 2004; Kelling and Sousa, 2001; MacDonald, 2002).

Analysis Procedures

I divided the analysis procedures into three steps. First, I defined the analysis subgroups. The six subgroups created represent police jurisdictions selected from the full sample based upon their ranking on a measure of “unexplained” change in total, property, and violent index rates between 1997 and 2000. (Step I below provides a detailed explanation of the measure of “unexplained” crime change.) Next, linking survey responses from the 1997, 1999, and 2000 LEMAS, I created indicators of police involvement in eight community policing activities across the four year period of study. Finally, I tested the relationship between membership in the subgroups of crime rate change and continued involvement in the community policing activities of interest.

Step I. Defining the Analysis Subgroups

The analysis subgroups represent cases (police jurisdictions) within the study sample measuring deviant shifts in total, property and violent index crime rates between 1997 and 2000. For the purpose of this study, “unexplained” crime change refers to fluctuations in index crime rates above those explained by traditional factors commonly associated with crime trends (e.g. economic indicators, population demographics). Defining the subgroups required a two-stage procedure. In Step I(a), regression models of index crime rate change allowed me to isolate variation in crime rates explained by the defined model from that left “unexplained” into a single variable - the stochastic or residual (U). In Step I(b), I selected cases from the study sample based on this measure of unexplained crime change. Selecting the outlier cases on the ordered distribution

of the residual (U), the resulting subgroups represent police jurisdictions within the study sample measuring the highest levels of “unexplained” improved and worsened index crime rates between 1997 and 2000.

Step I(a): Isolating Unexplained Change in Crime

OLS Regression Model of Crime Rate Change: Defined

Dependent Variables

The dependent variables equal the difference between total (t), property (p), and violent (v) index crimes rates between 1997 and 2000 (RATEDIF_{t,p,v}). The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports provided the 1997 and 2000 total, violent, and property index crime rates per 100,000 population. (See Table 1.) The property crime rate includes larceny-theft, motor-vehicle theft, and burglary.¹⁸ The violent crime rate includes murder, rape, assault, and robbery. Total crime rate equals the combined violent and property crime rates. The equation is as follows:

$$\text{RATEDIF}_{t,p,v} = (1997 \text{ RATE}_{t,p,v}) - (2000 \text{ RATE}_{t,p,v})$$

Predictor Variables

The predictors included in the OLS model of explained crime change include those traditionally used in social science research and studies of aggregate crime including population demographics, economic measures, geographic region, and population density (Allison, 1976; GAO, 2005; Mac Donald, 2002;

¹⁸ Arson is excluded in both the property and total crime rates.

Kelling and Sousa, 2001; Sampson and Groves, 1989; Zhao and Thurman, 2004). Seven indicators represent data reported by the 2000 Census and 2000 Bureau of Labor Statistics including, percent minority (MINORITY), percent female head of household with children under 18 years of age (FHHC), percent of population between the ages of 15 and 24 (YOUNG), percent living in same house for five years or more (SAMEHS), percent housing owner occupied (OWNER), population density (POPDEN), and percent unemployed (UEMPLY). In addition, I included the 1997 crime rate (97RATE) to control for regression to the mean (Hanushek and Jackson, 1977). In studies examining change (difference) in a dependent variable, the addition of base rate variable (in this case the 1997 index crime rate) controls for any unexplained deviations above the average rate change for that group.¹⁹

Research has consistently demonstrated that even within large municipal police agencies, participation in community policing activities varies both by the size of police agency and geographic region (Maguire et al., 2000; Maguire, et al., 2003; Wycoff, 1994; Zhao and Thurman, 2004). Specifically, larger municipal police departments are more likely to engage in community policing, as are those located in western parts of the United States (Wycoff, 1994; Hickman and Reeves, 2001). Accordingly, I included the natural log of full-time equivalent

¹⁹ As the OLS model is used for only as a mechanism for identification and not explanation, I did not strive for a perfectly fit model with a high proportion of explained variance. Therefore, I included only those explanatory variables most commonly associated with crime (Allison, 1976; Sampson and Groves, 1989).

personnel (FTELOG) and the regional location of the police jurisdiction (REGION) to account for this variation.

The resulting equation for the regression model explaining changes in total (t), property (p), and violent (v) crime rates between 1997 and 2000 (RATEDIF) is:

$$\text{RATEDIF}_{(t,p,v)} = \alpha + B_1(97\text{RATE}_{t,p,v}) + B_2(\text{MINORITY}) + B_3(\text{YOUNG}) + B_4(\text{FHHC}) + B_5(\text{OWNER}) + B_6(\text{SAMEHS}) + B_7(\text{EMPLOY}) + B_8(\text{POPDEN}) + B_9(\text{REGION}) + B_{10}(\text{FTELOG}) + U$$

The OLS Regression Model of Crime Rate Change: Results

Table 2 reports the crime rates and crime rate changes for the study sample. Notably, a negative rate difference indicates an increase in index crime rates (worsened) between 1997 and 2000. A positive rate difference indicates a decrease (improvement).²⁰ Overall, the sample averaged a decrease in crime between 1997 and 2000. Total crime rates declined by 16%, violent crime by 19%, and property crime by almost 16%. These changes are consistent with national measures of aggregate crime rate change during the same time period. Between 1997 and 2000 national total index crime rates declined 15.7%, violent index crime rates declined 17%, and property index crime rates declined 16.1%.²¹

²⁰ To ensure that extreme crime rate changes were not due to errors in source data or computation, I plotted the distribution of each crime rate change to identify any usual, outlying cases. I validated all crime rate computations for cases falling within two standard deviations from the mean.

²¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics, Data On-Line (accessed on March 28, 2005 via the World Wide Web at <http://bjsdata.ojp.usdoj.gov/dataonline/>). Notably, across all three types of crime change, there were cases measuring increases in index crime rates between 1997 and 2000. Twelve percent of the sample measured increases in total index crime rates between 1997 and 2000; 13%

Table 2 also reports the descriptive statistics of the predictor variables included in the OLS regression model. The population in the sample jurisdictions averaged a 6.9 rate of unemployment. Almost half identified themselves as minority (42.8%); 13% were between the ages of 15 and 24. Just over half (55%) resided in owner-occupied housing; half (50%) reported living in the same home for five years or longer. The jurisdictions averaged a population density of 4522 persons per square mile. The sample averaged 572 sworn FTE personnel. Most were located in the South (37.3%), followed by Northeast (23.5%), West (22.9%), and Midwest (16.3%). (Data not shown.) (See Appendix B for region categories.)

Table 3 reports the results of the OLS regressions of change in total, property, and violent index crime rates. All predictors are in the expected direction across the three OLS models and explain between 28 to 37% of the variance in index crime rate change between 1997 and 2000.²² Overall, the model fit the data relatively well; providing a better prediction of crime rate change than the mean value of crime rate change for the sample examined. I saved the unstandardized residual from each of the three OLS models ($U_{t,p,v}$).

measured increases in property index crime rates and 20% measured increases in violent index crime rates. (Data not shown.) These trends are consistent with other studies examining explanations of changing crime (Zhao and Thurman, 2004) and confirm that not all places in the United States experienced crime declines over the last decade.

²² To support the creation of the analysis subgroups, it was desirable to define an OLS model that allowed a sufficient amount of variance in the residual (U). If the variance was too small, the tails of distribution would be very narrow (resulting in fewer “outlier” cases) thereby risking a loss in the specificity intended by the analysis approach. Step I(b) further explicates the importance of the distribution of the residual in the current study.

Step I(b): Outliers of Unexplained Crime Change

OLS Residual: An Indicator of Unexplained Crime Rate Change

In OLS regression, the residual (U) represents not only random and measurement error, but also any variation of the dependent variable not fully explained by the predictors included in the defined model (Hanushek and Jackson, 1977). In the case of the current analysis, the predictors included in the OLS models explained approximately 28 to 37% of the variation in crime rate change within the study sample. The stochastic (U) of each of these models represents all factors not explicitly defined in the systematic portion of the model. The research relied on this quality of the stochastic for the analyses. While recognizing that the stochastic reflects all unaccounted confounds, unspecified predictors, and random error within the defined OLS model, we would expect that this variable would also capture any effect of the police on crime rate change. Separating the effect of predictors known to influence crime rate change from that of unknown explanatory variables allowed me to create study conditions well-suited to detect whether a relationship between community policing practices and improvements in crime rates exist.

This approach is not to be confused with residual analysis. In contrast, the error term of the regression model is not subject to analysis. Rather it is strictly used as an indicator to select cases into the analysis subgroups. (See Darlington and Smulders (2001) for a commentary on the use and limitations of residual analysis.)

Outliers of Unexplained Crime Change

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of the unstandardized residual of the OLS regression model on crime rate change in violent index crime between 1997 and 2000. The deviant cases on either side of the distribution represent cases (police jurisdictions) measuring the greatest “unexplained” change in violent index crime rates between 1997 and 2000. For the purpose of this study, “unexplained” change is defined as any variation in crime rate change left unaccounted for by the predictors included in the OLS regression of crime rate change. The cases on the left-side of the distribution (-U) represent police jurisdictions within the study sample measuring the greatest “unexplained” increases (worsened) in violent crime rates. The cases to the right represent of the distribution (U+) represent police jurisdictions within the study sample measuring the greatest “unexplained” decreases (improvement) in violent crime rates. Descriptive analysis of the distribution of the residual helps to clarify what it means to be deviant on the basis of “unexplained” crime change.

Across all three crime change groups, most residual values fell between one to two standard deviations from the mean. Fewer than 10 % of the residual values were greater than two standard deviations from the mean. Essentially, this can be interpreted to mean that the unexplained crime change for each of the subgroups was higher than that of 68% of the sample (Weisburd, 1998). These deviant cases represent jurisdictions with the highest “unexplained crime change” during the period of the study. In essence, all else being equal (i.e. population demographics, employment), these deviant cases represent jurisdictions with

extraordinarily high changes in crime rates compared to other jurisdictions in the sample.

To create the analysis subgroups, I selected the fifty outlying cases on either end of the ordered distribution of the saved OLS residuals. Those to the far right of each distribution (+U) represent cases with the greatest decreases (improvements) in “unexplained” crime change, while those to the far left (-U) represented cases with the greatest increases (worsened). The resulting six subgroups include the outlier cases (n=50) per direction of crime change (improved and worsened) and crime type (total crime, property, and violent). Limiting the analysis to a set number of outlier cases may be cause for concern for the design sensitivity of the research. Weisburd (2000) notes that statistical power is often overlooked in criminal justice research and suggest using Cohen (1988) as a guide in assuring that the sample size yields a statistically powerful study. Accordingly, I conducted power analyses to ensure that the pre-defined breakpoints for inclusion into the subgroups provided the greatest possible statistical power for testing the associations in the final stage of the analysis. (See Step III.)

Step II. Community Policing Activities

Choice of Variables

The spirit of this research is centered on the idea that police involvement in community policing will return positive crime outcomes (Maguire and Eck, 2000; Kelling, 1987; Goldstein, 1986). The study makes a distinction between police involvement in community policing (what they do) and facilitators of

community policing (e.g. training and technology); focusing the analysis on whether specific community policing activities relate to improvements in aggregate crime.

LEMAS captures a wide variety of police practices that could be classified as community policing activities. However, comparing police practices at the macro level required special considerations. Therefore, I followed recommendations of research on the reliability and validity of multi-wave police administrative survey data to create the best measures of community policing (Mastrofski, 2000; Uchida et al., 1986). Limited ambiguity in survey questions increases the validity of the measure and increases the reliability between survey administrations (Uchida et al., 1986; Mastrofski, 2000). Typical in surveys where the unit of analysis is an organization rather than an individual, these clear descriptions also increase confidence in the reliability of cases where the respondent for the organization changes from year-to-year (Mastrofski, 2000). While BJS strives for internal validity by keeping LEMAS survey questions clear, concise, and consistent between waves, there were some instances where survey questions were slightly re-worded between administrations. Therefore, I included only those questions worded exactly the same across all three waves (Reeves and Goldberg, 1999). Next, I presented the survey questions to a review panel. The panel assessed the likelihood that activity descriptions would be interpreted to mean the same to all respondents. Of the twenty-two LEMAS questions reviewed, the panel concurred that the eight community policing activities

included in the study were the least ambiguous and would be interpreted with the highest degree of confidence between reporting agencies.

While these criteria resulted in a loss of more than half of the community policing activities captured by LEMAS, I believe it increased confidence that respondents interpreted the activity description consistently and accurately between waves and increases internal validity of the measures (Maguire and Uchida, 2000). As such, I believe the specificity yields the best measures for comparing community policing practices between police organizations across several points in time. The eight community policing activities defined for the research represent a variety of strategies carried out in various dimensions of the police organization including internal policies and procedures, external patrol tactics, community involvement, and proactive crime strategies.²³ The eight activities of interest are:

(1) Community policing officer(s). Police involvement is defined as at least one full-time sworn officer serving as a community policing officer.

(2) Use of citizen survey information. Police involvement is defined as an affirmative response to using citizen survey information in support of at least one of the following functions: (a) allocating resources to targeted neighborhoods, (b) prioritizing crime/disorder problems, (c) formulating agency policy and procedures, (d) redistricting beat/reporting areas, or (e) providing information to

²³ See Appendix C for the coding protocol of the community policing activities of interest. See Appendix D for the complete 1997, 1999, and 2000 LEMAS surveys.

patrol officers. Citizen survey information could include satisfaction with police services, perceptions of crime and disorder, and/or personal crime experiences.

(3) Geographic-based assignments. Police involvement is defined as the giving patrol officers' responsibility for specific areas or beats.

(4) Routine foot patrol. Police involvement is defined as foot patrol units used in routine patrol.

(5) Routine bike patrol. Police involvement is defined as bike patrol units used in routine patrol.

(6) Community group meetings. Police involvement is defined as meeting with at least one type of community group to address crime-related problems. Types of groups include neighborhood associations, advocacy groups, business groups, religious groups, youth service organizations, school groups, and tenant's associations.

(7) Train citizens in community policing. Police involvement is defined as training citizens in community policing such as community mobilization and problem solving.

(8) Problem solving. Police involvement is defined as problem-solving partnerships with community groups or municipal agencies, or others through specialized contracts or written agreements.

Involvement in Community Policing

Sustainability

The main tenet of my thesis is that the sustainability of community policing is inherently linked to the realization of its effectiveness. Prior research

examining the effect of community policing activities on aggregate crime limited the measure of community policing practices to one point in time. Yet, community policing is known to be difficult to implement successfully for extended periods of time (Maguire and Katz, 2002). Linking responses to participation in specific activities across multi-wave panel studies provided an indicator of whether the police organization continually practiced the strategy, tactic, or policy across the four year period of study (1997-2000). I classified involvement in community policing activities as either continual or none. Continual or full involvement indicates that the agency returned affirmative responses (yes) across all three waves of the LEMAS survey. No involvement indicates that the agency did not report participation in any wave of the LEMAS survey.²⁴

Table 4 reports police involvement in the community policing activities of interest as reported by the full sample in the 1997, 1999, and 2000 LEMAS surveys. Overall, aggregate rates of participation either increased or remained stable across the three waves for the majority of community activities examined. Notably, police use of survey information and problem solving declined by 16.8% and 22.6% respectively. Continual (full) involvement in each of these activities between 1997 and 2000 is lower than the aggregate annual rates. Activities measuring the highest level of continual involvement include regular meetings

²⁴ I created an indicator for intermittent participation in specific activities. While this indicator was not used in study analyses, I found the patterns of participation across waves interesting and discuss them throughout the report.

with community groups (96.8%), geographic-based assignments for patrol officers (84%), full-time sworn community policing officer(s) (74.4%), and routine bike patrol (71.5%). On average, less than 50% of the sample reported continual involvement in use of citizen survey information (23.2%), routine foot patrol (46.7%), and problem solving (28.3%). Activities measuring the highest rate of no involvement were surprising. Although many agencies reported intermittent use of survey information, almost one-fifth of the sample did not report using citizen survey information to inform policies or procedures. Additionally, 13% did not implement foot patrol.

Table 5 also reports the distribution of the study samples involvement in the number of the eight community policing activities of interest. Levels of participation across the three waves are relatively consistent; the majority reporting involvement in more than six of the eight activities. Fourteen percent of the sample reported involvement in all eight of the community policing activities in the 1997 administration. The level increased a bit in 1999 to 21.1% and then declined to 15.7% in 2000. Levels of participation diminish when examining the extent to which police agencies report consistent involvement in a specified number of community policing activities across the four year period of study. (See Figure 2.) Over three-quarters (79%) of the sample reported continued involvement in at least four of the eight activities of interest; 26% reported continued involvement in six or more activities. Notably, less than 10% of the sample reported continued involvement more than seven activities; 1.3% reported

involvement in all eight community activities of interest across the four year period of study.

Step III. Community Policing and Changing Crime

I tested the relationship between police involvement in the community policing activities of interest (full or none) and membership in the analysis subgroups (unexplained increase or decrease in index crime rates) using chi-square. (See Step I for description of the analysis subgroups.) I repeated the analysis for each of the eight community policing activities of interest by crime change subgroups (total, property, and violent). I also examined whether police involvement in the number of specified community policing activities was associated to improvements in crime rates within the subgroups examined.

I assessed whether the design sensitivity of the chi-square test yielded an optimal level of statistical power. Statistical power is an important indicator of the study's capacity to identify a relationship. Weisburd (1998) notes "as the statistical power of a study gets higher, the risk of making Type II error, or failing to identify a relationship, gets smaller (Weisburd, 1998:275). For the chi-square test ($df=1$, $\alpha=.05$), in order to detect a medium effect size ($W=.30$), a sample of 100 will reach .85 power (Cohen, 1988). A power score of .85 indicates that there is an 85% chance of detecting an effect and is well within the recommended level of statistical power (Weisburd, 1998). To detect a medium effect size ($W=.30$) for the chi-square test on the number of community policing activities by crime change group ($df=7$, $\alpha=0.5$), a sample size of 100 would only yield a power score of .55 (Cohen, 1988). Therefore, in order reach the recommended

level of statistical power of .80 (Weisburd, 1998), I expanded the size of the subgroups for this particular analysis. While increasing the subgroup size may dilute the difference I intended to create between the subgroups, the adjustment improved the design sensitivity. For the chi-square test ($df=7$, $\alpha=.05$), in order to detect a medium effect size ($W=.30$), a sample of 180 will reach .80 power. A power score of .80 indicates that there is an 80% chance of detecting an effect.

Limitations

While the research offers an alternative approach from those traditionally taken it is not without its limitations. First, the study sample is limited to large, municipal police agencies. While this limits the generalizability of study findings, the sample represents the population of this type and size of police agency at the time of the 1997 LEMAS survey. The study is further narrowed by the focus on cases within the sample determined to be deviant on the basis of “unexplained” crime change. This specification may not provide the optimal level of explanatory power. However, for the purpose of this study, the narrow focus provides the best conditions to detect whether a relationship between police involvement in community policing and improvements in aggregate crime change exist. While this approach does not allow assessment of how much the effects of community policing may vary by other explanatory measures (e.g. population demographics), this is not viewed as a weakness. The primary objective is to focus in on the relationship between police involvement in specific activities and aggregate crime trends irrespective of how they have combined with socio-

demographic indicators crime change. Therefore, the use of more sophisticated analytic strategies (e.g. truncated regression models) over the approach taken would not provide any added value.

The study defines community policing as police involvement in eight specific community policing activities. As LEMAS includes many measures of police practices that potentially fall under the rubric of community policing, this limitation may appear to be an opportunity lost. However, many of these measures do not represent tangible community policing activities but rather facilitate community policing practices. For example, community policing training provides police with the knowledge of the goals of objectives of the community policing philosophy. The training may even provide concrete examples of how to implement community policing successfully. However, we do not have measures of what police do as a result of this training. A better measure of community policing would be the activities that police implement in their communities. I believe the activities selected for the analysis represent measures of what police actually do in support of community policing. Further, I believe they are the best measures for macro-level evaluations of effectiveness given available data.

Commentaries on the study of community policing note that the temporal ordering of the advancement of community policing in relation to the crime decline suggests that it is not possible for it be a primary influence (Levitt, 2004; Mulhausen, 2001). While existing data of police practices do not allow us to discern with great confidence the chronological development of community

policing at the macro-level, multi-wave panel studies of police practices conducted within the last decade do allow us to examine these relationships within specific periods of time. Further, it allows us to detect whether differences in specific community practices exist and how they relate to aggregate phenomenon such as crime change.

Another potential drawback of the project is its narrow focus on outcomes of community policing. Although crime rates are a common performance measure of police practices, the benefits of community policing are most evident in outcomes such as citizen satisfaction, fear of crime, and perceptions of disorder (Committee to Review Research, 2004; Sherman, 1997; Weisburd and Eck, 2004). However, recent efforts examining the macro-level benefits of community policing have focused on similar outcome measures (GAO, 2005; MacDonald, 2002; Zhao and Thurman, 2004). As in those studies, this research explored the contribution of community policing to improvements in aggregate crime trends.

The research adds to the current state of knowledge by utilizing the multi-wave LEMAS data. These data have been vastly underutilized for the purpose of discerning police involvement in specific activities over time and macro-level assessments of police effectiveness (Langworthy, 2002; Maguire and Uchida, 2000). As research on community policing indicates that programs are almost never implemented on a large scale, assessments of the continuity of their involvement in specific activities as they related to crime benefits are warranted (Langworthy, 2002; Rosenbaum and Lurigio, 1994).

CHAPTER IV. RESULTS

Table 5 reports police involvement in the community policing activities of interest across the six subgroups of crime rate change. The subgroups represent cases within the study sample measuring the highest (most different) “unexplained” changes in total, property, and violent index crime rates between 1997 and 2000. For the purpose of this study, unexplained crime change is defined as fluctuations in index crime rates above those explained by traditional factors commonly associated with crime trends. (See Step I of research methodology.) Overall, patterns of participation illustrate there is little difference in police involvement in the community policing activities by direction of crime change (improved vs. worsened) within the subgroups examined. Essentially, police in subgroup jurisdictions with increasing crime report relatively the same rate of participation in community policing as subgroup jurisdictions with decreasing crime. This pattern was consistent across all categories of crime – total, property, and violent index crime. While there is some fluctuation in participation by type and direction of crime pattern, none were found to be statistically significant. Nonetheless, rates of involvement across the various crime change subgroups revealed a few interesting patterns.

The study examined two community policing activities implemented as internal policies or procedures in police organizations - assignment of full-time sworn community policing officer(s) and use of citizen survey information to develop policies and procedures and/or inform allocation of resources. Overall, subgroup jurisdictions measuring increases in crime report higher use of

designated full-time community policing officer(s). For example, the participation rate for agencies with increases in violent crime was 14% higher than those with decreases in violent crime (82% compared to 72%). This trend was consistent across all three crime categories (total, violent, and property). Police use of survey information is generally higher in jurisdictions experiencing decreases in crime with one exception. Notably, the participation rate for agencies with increases in property crime was 22% higher than those with decreases in property crime. This difference may be due to citizen's likelihood to report instances of property crime over violent crime via surveys or that citizen survey information yields more arrests in property related offenses over other types of crime.

The study examined three community policing activities implemented as external patrol tactics – geographic-based deployment, routine foot patrol, and routine bike patrol. Police use of geographic-based deployment was highest in jurisdictions with increasing crime. Notably, agencies with increases in property crime reported participation rates 9% higher than those with decreases. Police participation in bike and foot patrol was fairly consistent across all categories of crime and direction of crime change. Participation rates in bike patrol were approximately 8% higher in jurisdictions with decreases in violent crime than those with increases.

The study examined one community policing activity implemented as proactive crime prevention – problem solving. Interestingly, participation rates in problem solving were 33% higher in subgroup jurisdictions with increases in

violent crime rates compare to those with decreases (32% and 24% respectively). This trend may indicate that police within the subgroups are responding to increasing crime with problem solving strategies. The study examined two community policing activities implemented as community involvement – community groups meetings and citizen community policing training. For police involvement in community group meetings, the participation rate within the subgroup with increases in violent crime was 5% higher than that of the subgroup with decreases in violent crime (98% and 94% respectively). Across all three crime categories, participation rates in citizen training were generally higher within subgroup jurisdictions measuring decreasing crime rates. Participation rates were 7% higher in jurisdictions with decreases in violent crime rates compared to those with increases (30% and 28% respectively). Participation rates were 17.6% higher in subgroup jurisdictions with decreases in total index crime rates compared to those with increases (40% and 34% respectively).

Table 6 reports the distribution of police involvement in community policing activities of interest by number of activities. Overall, patterns of participation across the six subgroups mirror those of the full sample. Regardless of the direction of crime rate change (improved/worsened), almost two-thirds of police within the analysis subgroups reported involvement in at least five of the eight community policing activities of interest. An exception to this trend was within the property crime subgroups. Police reporting continual involvement in seven of the eight community policing activities of interest was 75% higher in subgroups with decreases in property crime rates compared to those with

increases (17% and 10% respectively). However, this association was not found to be statistically significant. Interestingly, none of the police jurisdictions within the analysis subgroups reported involvement in all eight of the activities of interest.

CHAPTER V. DISCUSSION

Community policing marks a major shift in police practices. Although the definition of community policing is subject to as many criticisms as support, evidence of its advancement both in the number of police agencies reporting involvement in community policing and the breadth of activities implemented illustrates its impact on police practices. As a result, community policing is the most widely cited explanation for the decline in national crime rates over the last decade (Levitt, 2004). However, the existing research on the effectiveness of community policing on macro-level outcomes is limited and subsequently inconclusive (Weisburd and Eck, 2004).

This study sought to extend the current state of knowledge by focusing on how police involvement in specific community policing activities relates to improvements in index crime rates over time. Overall, the study did not find police involvement in the community policing of interest to be significantly related to improvements in total, property or violent index crime rates within the subgroups examined. Most interestingly, police involvement in community policing was found to be comparable regardless of improved or worsening crime rates. These findings lead us to question why this is so.

The specifications of the research methodology intended to provide conditions most optimal for detecting whether a relationship between police involvement in community policing and improvements in crime rates exist. While the focus on large, municipal police agencies limits the generalizability of study findings, I do not believe the narrowly defined analysis subgroups affected

study outcomes. However, the measures of community policing activities and period of study may have impeded the study's capacity to detect the true relationship between community policing and aggregate crime trends. Further, I am left to question whether macro-level assessments of aggregate crime trends are the most appropriate for assessing community policing effectiveness.

It is difficult to execute an experimental research design evaluating the macro-level benefits of police practices (Eck and Maguire; 2000; Kelling and Sousa, 2001). Quasi-experimental designs offer a pragmatic alternative (Weisburd et al., 2001). Similar to previous studies assessing the effect of community policing on aggregate crime trends, the research utilized regression techniques to differentiate the effect of community policing from explanatory and confounding factors relating to study outcomes (GAO, 2005; MacDonald, 2002; Zhao and Thurman, 2004). The point of departure of the study from prior research is the narrowly defined analysis approach. I defined my dependent variable based on the residual (U) of OLS regressions on change in index crime rates. The research strategy relied on the assumption that the effect of police (if any) on crime would be isolated into this single variable. The decision to define the analysis subgroups on the residual (U) provided a degree of specificity that I believe offset sacrifices in explanatory power. While the study did not seek to model the relationship between community policing practices and crime rate change, the analytic strategy of the research provided a method to identify whether community policing practices varied by direction of crime trends within

the jurisdictions examined and provides a better understanding of the cumulative benefits of community policing to aggregate outcomes.

The study demonstrates that while police are involved in many community policing activities, involvement in particular community policing activities is relatively inconsistent over time. Fewer than half the study sample reported continued involvement in use of citizen survey information, routine foot patrol, citizen training, or problem solving. It is plausible that evidence of effectiveness may be thwarted by the shallow nature of implementation of community policing activities. This is especially the case for problem solving which has the strongest evidence supporting its effectiveness (Weisburd and Eck, 2004). As such, we may be looking for crime benefits absent knowledge on the extent police implement strategies with focus and consistency. Existing macro-level data on community policing practices does not allow us to discern (with great certainty) the status of police involvement in the activities of interest prior to the study period (pre-1997). As LEMAS continues, future research should examine how longer periods of implementation of community policing strategies effect crime. Additionally, future research should examine what factors (i.e. implementation fidelity, funding support, community involvement) influence the sustainability and quality of community policing strategies.

Police implement a variety of community policing strategies. Given the variety of activities commonly associated with community policing, the focus of the study on a select number of activities may not represent a comprehensive measure of its practice at the agency level. However, I believe the measures of

community policing defined in the study maximized available data and improved upon prior measures in aggregate studies of effectiveness. This study demonstrates the value of police administrative data in providing measures of police involvement in specific community policing activities at the macro-level. However, specific findings of the research lead me to question validity of several of the LEMAS survey questions. For example, the study found that the subgroups of jurisdictions measuring increases in crime reported the highest use of geographic-based deployment. However, the data does not allow us to discern whether the motivation for geographic-based deployment was to improve police-citizen contacts (a community policing activity) or directed patrol strategy such as Compstat or Hotspots policing. The study found that police in subgroup jurisdictions measuring increases in violent crime rates reported a higher rate of participation in problem solving compared to jurisdictions within the subgroup measuring decrease in violent crime rates. While problem solving is a well documented concept throughout police literature, the LEMAS survey does not allow us to discern whether respondents define the activity as Goldstein's prescriptive SARA model or utilize a more moderate definition such as those falling within other innovative police strategies including third-party policing and "pulling lever" approaches in criminal justice (Buerger and Mazerolle, 1998; Goldstein, 1987; Kennedy et al., 1996). Future research should concentrate on validating these measures and improving systematic documentation of the interpretation, implementation, and intended outcome of specific community

policing activities. With better measures, we can make more accurate attributions to the extent particular strategies influence police effectiveness.

The study did not find any significant associations between police involvement in community policing and improvements in index crime rates within the subgroups examined. This brings me to question whether perhaps aggregate crime rates are an appropriate measure of effectiveness. The primary objective of community policing is to build strong police-citizen relationships. These relationships, in turn, should yield positive public safety benefits (Kelling and Coles, 1996; Wilson, 1968). As such, outcome measures such as citizen satisfaction fear of crime and perceptions of police legitimacy may be more reasonable indicators of effectiveness. In fact, research evidence to date is strongest in these outcomes (Weisburd and Eck, 2004; Zhao and Thurman, 2004). While not the driving force in improving police effectiveness, perhaps these strategies are indirectly related to reductions in crime (Sherman, 1997). Many speculate that stronger police-citizen relationships enhance community capacity to respond to crime via informal social control mechanisms (e.g. collaborative partnerships, education and awareness) (Kearly and Benson, 2000; Pino, 2000; Sampson et al., 1997). There is little research examining the effect of community policing in strengthening a community's capacity to respond to crime. Future studies on community policing effectiveness should focus on the disentangling the relationship between community policing activities of police and collective efficacy as they relate to crime outcomes.

Micro-level research, focused on a particular city or town, yields different findings than macro-level studies of community policing effectiveness. For example, in their study of the contributions of policing to the decline in crime in New York City, Kelling and Sousa (2001) found problem solving to be positively associated to improvements in crime. Skogan et al. (2002) also supports the role community policing played in decline in index crime rates in the City of Chicago. Wycoff and Skogan (1993) report similar findings in Madison, Wisconsin. Perhaps a macro-level analysis is not an appropriate method for studies of community policing effectiveness. Alternatively, perhaps an explanation for the divergence in study findings is not due to the level of analysis but rather the data used to measure police practices and other relevant analysis variables. Smaller or micro-level studies provide opportunities to collect much better data. Better measures of place-based phenomena (e.g. crime, fear of crime, community health, and social resources) and specific police practices (e.g. observations) provide the researcher with a clearer understanding of the causal mechanism under study. Coordinated, multi-site evaluations would provide a wealth of comparative (standardized) measures and information from which to better study the relationship between the multi-faceted community policing model and crime.

People want community policing to work. As public investments in community policing peak, the importance of research assessing the overall benefits of the strategy is warranted. While the findings of the research do not support that the community policing practices are related to improvements in crime within the subgroups examined, patterns of participation suggest that police

are responding to increasing crime with community policing strategies. Notably, many community policing activities are difficult to execute consistently over time. Short-comings in implementation likely play an important role in effectiveness. Perhaps lengthier study periods, as in those predominate in case studies of community policing, would yield different results than those of the current study. As federal support of community policing decreases it will be interesting to track whether trends in reported participation are affected and how these shifts relate to crime outcomes. However, without advancements in the systematic documentation of police practices, unveiling a more detailed picture of community policing, disentangling the relationship between community policing and aggregate crime trends will continue to be challenging.

APPENDIX A. TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1. Analysis Variables by Data Source		
<u>Data Source</u>	<u>Variable</u>	
U.S. Census (2000)	% Minority	(MINORITY)
	% Female Head of Household w/ Children under 18 Years of Age	(FHHC)
	% Persons between ages 15 and 24	(YOUNG)
	% Living in Same Home 5+ Yrs	(SAMEHS)
	% Owner Occupied Population Density ²	(OWNER) (POPDEN)
Labor Statistics (2000)	% Unemployed	(UEMPLY)
FBI Uniform Crime Report (1997 and 2000)	Total Crime Rate per 100,000 residents	(TOTAL)
	Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 residents	(VIO)
	Property Crime Rate per 100,000 residents	(PROP)
	Geographic Region	(REGION)
LEMAS (1997, 1999, 2000)	Natural Log FTE Sworn Personnel	(FTELOG)
	Community Policing Measures	-----
<p>Notes: All variables are continuous level except regional categories (four categories) and community policing activities. Reference dates for data are: 2000 Census = June 1st; UCR = December 31st; Labor Statistics = December 31st; LEMAS = June 30th. Full time equivalent (FTE) sworn personnel = rounded [(# sworn full time employees) + 0.5 * (# worn part-time employees)] (Reeves and Hickman, 1999). See Appendix B for regional categories. See Appendix C for community policing measures.</p>		

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Analysis Variables. Full Sample (N=375)

	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>
Index Crime Rates (per 100,000 residents*)				
<i>Total Index Crime</i>				
- 1997 Rate	1933.02	27157.05	7184.41	3044.34
- 2000 Rate	1300.27	22057.21	6021.99	2739.98
- Rate Difference (1997-2000)	-2971.82	9724.86	1162.42	1277.11
<i>Property Index Crime</i>				
- 1997 Rate	13.67	3689.70	874.03	597.95
- 2000 Rate	10.91	2781.21	706.95	492.27
- Rate Difference (1997-2000)	-655.10	1876.30	167.07	287.83
<i>Violent Index Crime</i>				
- 1997 Rate	1788.79	24939.60	6310.38	2672.87
- 2000 Rate	1226.31	20009.67	5315.03	2423.84
- Rate Difference (1997-2000)	-2315.72	8815.50	995.34	1133.75
Explanatory Variables (2000)				
% Minority	4.91	97.32	42.74	21.54
% Female HHw/children	8.20	58.31	30.57	10.54
% Young (15-24 y.o.a.)	3.51	28.61	11.15	3.79
% Owner Occupied Housing	18.19	88.76	55.12	11.89
% Same Home 5+ Yrs	28.80	69.43	49.66	7.05
% Unemployed	1.43	16.11	6.95	2.64
Population Density	153.32	52978.15	4522.27	5016.16
FTE Sworn Personnel	96.5	40435.00	571.84	2314.62

Notes: Crime rates difference is equal to the difference between the 1997 and 2000 crime rates (1997Rate – 2000 rate). A positive difference (+) indicates a decrease in crime between 1997 and 2000; a negative difference (-) indicates an increase in crime rates. Full-time equivalent (FTE) sworn personnel = rounded [(# sworn full time employees) + 0.5 * (# sworn part-time employees)] (Reeves and Hickman, 1999). Number of FTE in 2000 may be less than the 100 full-time sworn personnel criterion for large, self-reporting agency as defined by LEMAS (Reeves and Hickman, 1999: x). See Table 1 for source information.

Table 3. Effects of Explanatory Variables on Total, Property and Violent Index Crime Rate Differences between 1997 and 2000. Full Sample (N=375)

	<u>Total Rate Difference</u>			<u>Property Rate Difference</u>			<u>Violent Rate Difference</u>		
	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>
% Unemployed	33.19	36.44	.911	33.59	32.45	1.04	-1.36	7.66	-1.78
% Minority	4.911	3.74	1.31	4.38	3.33	1.32	-.078	.803	-.097
% SFHw/CU18	-38.72*	8.68	-4.46	-35.18*	7.53	-4.67	-6.42	1.90	-3.37
% Young Persons	-49.12	19.98	-2.46	-43.14	17.78	-2.43	-4.97	4.19	-1.18
% Owner Occupied	-10.168	8.29	-1.23	-8.46	7.40	-1.14	-1.54	1.75	-.882
Living in Same Home 5+	-18.93	12.06	-1.57	-17.26	10.78	-1.60	-2.14	2.43	-.881
Population Density ²	.031	.016	1.93	.030*	.014	2.05	.002	.003	.551
Region	-9.7	60.46	-.16	-14.63	53.87	-.272	.463	12.8	.036
Natural Log FTE Sworn	-49.23	70.15	-.702	-32.00	62.37	-.513	-23.47	14.82	-1.58
97 Total Crime Rate	.248*	.026	9.58	.240*	.025	9.70	.369*	.030	12.20
Constant	2814.56*	1022.98	2.75	2453.58*	916.61	2.68	488.82	213.01	2.29
	$R^2 = .287$			$R^2 = .280$			$R^2 = .375$		
	<i>Adjusted R</i> ² = .267			<i>Adjusted R</i> ² = .260			<i>Adjusted R</i> ² = .358		
	<i>F</i> =14.64			<i>F</i> =14.17			<i>F</i> =21.84		

Notes: The dependent variables (RATEDIF_{t,p,v}), equal the 1997 index crime rate minus the 2000 index crime rate. Property index crimes include burglary, larceny theft, and motor vehicle theft. Violent index crimes include murder, rape, aggravated assault and robbery. Arson is excluded from both the property crime and total crime rates. Notably, a negative rate difference indicates an increase in crime and a positive rate difference indicates a decrease in crime. Therefore, the resulting OLS coefficients are in the opposite direction expected.

Table 4. Police Involvement in Community Policing Activities of Interest, 1997, 1999, and 2000. Full Sample (N=375)

<i>Affirmative Response to Community Policing Activity:</i>	LEMAS Response Year			Extent of Involvement between 1997 and 2000		
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Partial</u>	<u>Full</u>
Uses Survey Information	55.2	50.7	45.9	20.5	56.3	23.2
Geo-Based Assignments	91.5	96.5	92.5	0.8	15.2	84.0
Community Policing Officer	79.2	95.2	92.5	0.8	24.8	74.4
Routine Foot Patrol	54.9	73.3	75.5	13.1	40.3	46.7
Routine Bike Patrol	76.8	89.6	92.8	2.4	26.1	71.5
Meets w/Community Groups	99.5	98.4	98.7	0.0	3.2	96.8
Train Citizens	70.1	77.9	58.9	22.4	39.5	38.1
Problem Solving	69.9	63.5	54.1	9.9	61.9	28.3
<i>Number of Activities:</i>						
None	0.0	0.0	0.0			.003
One	.3	0.0	.5			1.6
Two	1.1	.5	.8			4.3
Three	4.8	.6	2.9			14.4
Four	9.9	5.6	6.9			25.1
Five	18.4	11.5	18.4			27.7
Six	24.8	27.5	28.3			17.3
Seven	26.4	32.3	26.4			8.0
Eight	14.4	21.1	15.7			1.3

Notes: None indicates the % of respondents reporting no involvement in participation across all three waves of LEMAS. Partial involvement indicates the % of respondents reporting affirmative responses of participation in only one or two waves of LEMAS. Full involvement indicates the percent of respondents reporting affirmative responses in all three waves of LEMAS. Reference date for each survey administration is June 30th.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Law Enforcement Management Administrative Statistics (1997, 1999, 2000) (See Appendix C for coding protocol.)

Table 5. Relationship between Crime Change Subgroup and Police Involvement in Community Policing Activities of Interest, 1997-2000.

	N	Community Policing Activity of Interest							
		Citizen Surveys	Geo-Based Patrol	CP Officer(s)	Foot Patrol	Bike Patrol	Group Meetings	Citizen Training	Problem Solving
Full Sample	375	87	315	279	175	268	363	143	106
Subgroups	100%	23.2%	84.0%	74.4%	46.7%	71.5%	96.8%	38.1%	28.3%
<i>Total Crime</i>									
-Decreased	50	11	46	36	25	36	49	20	14
	100%	22.0%	92.0%	72.0%	50.0%	72.0%	98.0%	40.0%	28.0%
-Increased	50	8	47	40	24	35	49	17	13
	100%	16.0%	94.0%	80.0%	48.0%	70.0%	98.0%	34.0%	26.0%
<i>Property Crime</i>									
-Decreased	50	9	44	36	24	35	49	17	15
	100%	18.0%	88.0%	72.0%	48.0%	70.0%	98.0%	34.0%	30.0%
-Increased	50	11	48	39	24	35	49	18	14
	100%	22.0%	96.0%	78.0%	48.0%	70.0%	98.0%	36.0%	28.0%
<i>Violent Crime</i>									
-Decreased	50	9	43	36	30	40	47	15	12
	100%	18.0%	86.0%	72.0%	60.0%	80.0%	94.0%	30.0%	24.0%
-Increased	50	7	45	41	31	37	49	14	16
	100%	14.0%	90.0%	82.0%	62.0%	74.0%	98.0%	28.0%	32.0%

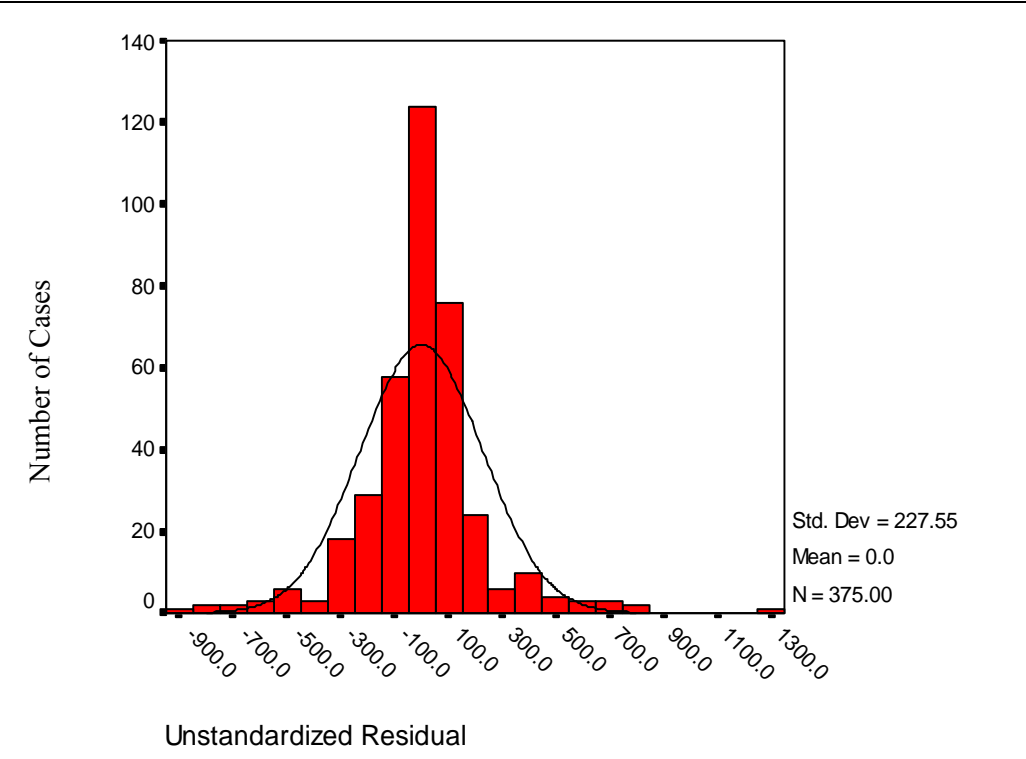
** Statistically significant, $X^2 \geq 3.82$ (df=1, alpha=.05). Violent crime includes murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault index crime rates. Property crime includes burglary, motor-vehicle theft and larceny index crime rates. Arson is excluded from both the property and total crime rates.

Table 6. Relationship between Crime Change Subgroup and Police Involvement in Number of Community Policing Activities of Interest, 1997-2000.

		Number of Community Policing Activities								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight
Full Sample	N	375	6	16	54	94	104	65	30	5
	100%	0.03%	1.6%	4.3%	14.4%	25.1%	27.7%	17.3%	8.0%	1.3%
<i>Subgroups</i>										
<i>Total Crime</i>										
-Decreased	(80)	1	2	1	13	22	19	14	8	0
		1.3%	2.5%	1.3%	16.3%	27.5%	23.8%	17.5%	10.0%	0.0%
-Increased	(80)	0	2	3	10	20	20	17	8	0
		0.0%	2.5%	3.8%	12.5%	25.0%	25.0%	21.5%	10.0%	0.0%
<i>Property Crime</i>										
-Decreased	(80)	0	2	0	12	23	19	14	14	0
		0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	15.0%	28.8%	23.8%	17.5%	17.5%	0.0%
-Increased	(80)	0	2	4	11	20	20	15	8	0
		0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	13.8%	25.0%	25.0%	18.8%	10.0%	0.0%
<i>Violent Crime</i>										
-Decreased	(80)	1	1	2	11	25	17	18	5	0
		1.3%	1.3%	2.5%	13.8%	31.3%	21.3%	22.5%	6.3%	0.0%
-Increased	(80)			2	15	19	22	16	6	0
		0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	18.8%	23.8%	27.5%	20.0%	7.5%	0.0%

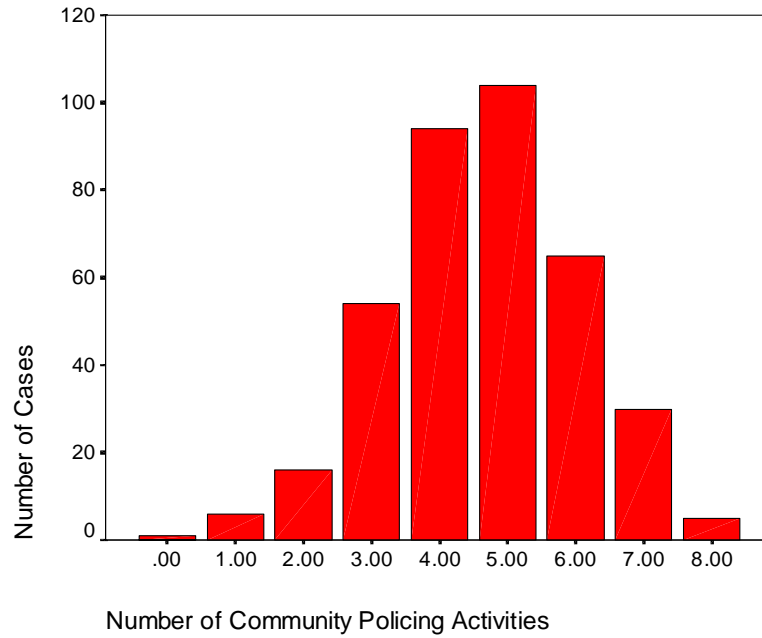
** Statistically significant, $X^2 \geq 14.07$ (df=7, alpha=.05). Violent crime includes murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault index crime rates. Property crime includes burglary, motor-vehicle theft and larceny index crime rates. Arson is excluded from both the property and total crime rates.

Figure 1. Distribution of the Unstandardized Residual (U), OLS Regression on Change in Violent Index Crime Rates between 1997 and 2000 (RATEDIF). Full Sample (N=375)



Note: Violent crime includes murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault index crime rates.

Figure 2. Police Involvement in Number of Community of Interest, 1997-2000. Full Sample (N=375)



Note: See Step II of the research methodology for a detailed description of the eight community policing activities.

APPENDIX B. REGIONAL CATEGORIES

Northeast	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont
South	Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia
Midwest	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin
West	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming
Note: Categories defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in support of the Uniform Crime Report program (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1999).	

APPENDIX C. CODING PROTOCOL: COMMUNITY POLICING ACTIVITIES

Community Policing Activity		LEMAS Variable			Level
		1997	1999	2000	
1	Community Policing Officers				
	“Of the number of full-time sworn personnel working in field operations, enter the number of uniformed officers whose regular assigned duties include serving as a community policing officers”	298	189	75	C
2	Use of citizen survey information				
	For which purposes, does your agency use the citizen survey information?				
	-Allocating resources to target areas	501	237	169	B
	-Prioritizing crime/disorder problems	502	238	172	B
	-Formulating agency policy & procedures	503	239	171	B
	-Re-districting beat/reporting areas	504	240	174	B
	-Providing information to patrol officers	505	241	173	B
3	Geographic-based assignments				
	Does your agency give patrol officers responsibility for specific geographic areas/beats?	479	212	146	B
4	Foot Patrol				
	Does your agency use routine foot patrol?	77	72	239	B
5	Bike Patrol				
	Does your agency use routine bike patrol?	71	66	238	B
6	Community Group Meetings				
	Which of the following groups did your agency regularly meet with to address crime-related problems?				
	-Neighborhood Associations	485	222	155	B
	-Tenant’s Associations	486	225	159	B
	-Youth Service Organizations	487	226	160	B
	-Advocacy Groups	488	218	151	B
	-Business Groups	489	219	152	B
	-Religious Groups	490	223	156	B
	-School Groups	491	224	157	B

(continued on next page)

Coding Protocol: Community Policing Activities (continued)					
Community Policing Activity		LEMAS Variable			Level
		1997	1999	2000	
7	Train Citizens in Community Policing				
	Did your agency train citizens in community policing (e.g. community mobilization, problem solving)?	468	211	1478	B
8	Problem Solving				
	Did your agency form problem-solving partnerships with community groups, municipal agencies, or others through specialized contracts or written agreements?	483	216	145	B
<p>Notes: C=Continuous; B=Binary (yes/no). For the purpose of the current study, participation in community policing are recoded as a binary yes/no variable. While most LEMAS variables were already coded in this format, in some instances, survey question response options were continuous level or allowed respondents to check numerous responses under one general activity. In these instances, responses were collapsed or recoded to reflect one dichotomous measure of participation. For example, on the measure of Community Group Meetings, respondents were given the option to indicate the types of community groups they met with (e.g. school, business, tenant association, etc.). If the agency met with at least one community group, regardless of type, it was coded as 'yes.' Continuous level variables, such as an agency's reported number of community oriented policing, were recoded as well. If an agency responded to having at least one community policing officer, participation was coded as 'yes'.</p>					

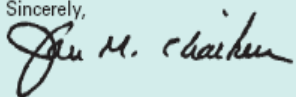
**APPENDIX D. LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATIVE
STATISTICS SURVEYS (1997, 1999, AND 2000).**

CJ-44

OMB No. 1121-0212: Approval Expires 06/16/00

RETURN TO	Bureau of the Census 1201 East 10th Street Jeffersonville, IN 47132-0001	FORM CJ-44 <small>(6-19-97)</small> 1997 SAMPLE SURVEY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	<small>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</small>
	In correspondence pertaining to this report, please refer to the number at the top of the address label		

(Please correct any error in name, mailing address, and ZIP Code)

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY						
Name						Title
OFFICIAL ADDRESS	▶ Number and street or P.O. box/Route number	City		State	ZIP Code	
TELEPHONE	▶ Area code <small>017</small>	Number	Extension	FAX NUMBER	▶ Area code <small>018</small>	Number
E-MAIL ADDRESS	▶					
<p>FROM THE DIRECTOR BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS</p> <p>On behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), U.S. Department of Justice, the Bureau of the Census is conducting a sample survey of law enforcement agencies in the United States. The survey will obtain current information on the workload and resources of the Nation's law enforcement agencies. BJS first conducted this survey in 1987 as part of its Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program. The survey was repeated in 1990 and 1993.</p> <p>As in past years, your agency and other agencies in the scientifically selected sample will represent the characteristics and work of all law enforcement agencies in the United States. Federal, State, and local officials will use the data to assess the needs of law enforcement agencies and to keep informed of their status. BJS will publish the data in a series of reports.</p> <p>So that we can complete data collection and publish the survey results as soon as possible, please complete this questionnaire within 3 weeks and return it in the enclosed envelope. If answers to questions are not readily available, provide reasonable estimates marked with an asterisk (*). You may wish to retain a photocopy of your completed reply. If you need assistance with the questionnaire, call Carolyn Gates at the Census Bureau on 1-800-352-7229.</p> <p>Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 2 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate, or any other aspects of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20531.</p> <p>The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 3732), authorizes this information collection. Although this survey is voluntary, we urgently need and appreciate your cooperation to make the results comprehensive, accurate, and timely.</p> <p>Sincerely,</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D. Director</p> <p>Enclosures</p>						

SECTION I - OPERATIONS

1. Enter the number of facilities or sites, separate from headquarters, operated by your agency as of June 30, 1997.

District/Precinct stations	019	<input type="text"/>
Fixed neighborhood/community sub-stations . . .	020	<input type="text"/>
Mobile neighborhood/community sub-stations . .	021	<input type="text"/>
Other - Specify \nearrow		
023		<input type="text"/>
	022	<input type="text"/>

2. Indicate the functions for which your agency has PRIMARY responsibility. Exclude functions which your agency performs only upon request such as aiding another agency in an emergency. *Mark (X) all that apply.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 024 <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement of traffic laws | 040 <input type="checkbox"/> Court security |
| 025 <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic direction and control | 041 <input type="checkbox"/> Jail operations |
| 026 <input type="checkbox"/> Accident investigations | 042 <input type="checkbox"/> Serving civil process |
| 027 <input type="checkbox"/> Dispatching calls for service | 043 <input type="checkbox"/> Civil defense |
| 028 <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency medical services | 044 <input type="checkbox"/> Fire services |
| 029 <input type="checkbox"/> Vice enforcement | 045 <input type="checkbox"/> Animal control |
| 030 <input type="checkbox"/> Fingerprint processing | 046 <input type="checkbox"/> Responding to citizen calls for service |
| 031 <input type="checkbox"/> Ballistics testing | |
| 032 <input type="checkbox"/> Crime lab services | Crime investigation for: |
| 033 <input type="checkbox"/> Underwater recovery | 047 <input type="checkbox"/> Homicide |
| 034 <input type="checkbox"/> Bomb disposal | 048 <input type="checkbox"/> Other violent crimes |
| 035 <input type="checkbox"/> Search and rescue | 049 <input type="checkbox"/> Arson |
| 036 <input type="checkbox"/> School crossing services | 050 <input type="checkbox"/> Other property crimes |
| 037 <input type="checkbox"/> Tactical operations (SWAT) | 051 <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental crimes |
| 038 <input type="checkbox"/> Parking enforcement | |
| 039 <input type="checkbox"/> Executing arrest warrants | |

3. Does your agency have primary responsibility for the enforcement of drug laws in the area under its jurisdiction?

052 Yes No

4. As of June 30, 1997, how many officers did your agency have assigned to a special unit for drug enforcement or to a multi-agency drug enforcement task force?

	Full-time	Part-time
a. Special drug enforcement unit	054	055
b. Multi-agency drug task force	056	057

5. Are any persons arrested by your agency tested for illegal drugs prior to jail admission?

058 Yes No

6. Enter the number and capacity of temporary holding or lockup facilities, physically separate from a jail, operated by your agency as of June 30, 1997, and the maximum holding time for adults and juveniles.

	Adults	Juveniles
a. Number of facilities	059	060
b. Total capacity	061	062
c. Maximum holding time	063	064
	hours	hours

7. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1997, which of the following types of patrol units did your agency use? Mark (X) all that apply.

	Routine patrol	Special events	Did not use
Automobile	065 <input type="checkbox"/>	066 <input type="checkbox"/>	067 <input type="checkbox"/>
Motorcycle	068 <input type="checkbox"/>	069 <input type="checkbox"/>	070 <input type="checkbox"/>
Foot	071 <input type="checkbox"/>	072 <input type="checkbox"/>	073 <input type="checkbox"/>
Horse	074 <input type="checkbox"/>	075 <input type="checkbox"/>	076 <input type="checkbox"/>
Bicycle	077 <input type="checkbox"/>	078 <input type="checkbox"/>	079 <input type="checkbox"/>
Marine	080 <input type="checkbox"/>	081 <input type="checkbox"/>	082 <input type="checkbox"/>

8. Using the most recent week available with NORMAL patrol activity (excluding holidays and special events), report the number of patrol units for each type deployed on shifts of 7 hours or longer during the two 24-hour days listed below. Enter the sum for ALL units deployed during the 24-hour period, not just for one shift. For example, if there were 10 one-officer automobile units deployed for the 8-hour morning shift on Wednesday, 10 units for the 8-hour afternoon shift, and 10 units for the 8-hour night shift, you should enter 30 in that cell.

Type of unit	Wednesday	Saturday
Automobile		
One-officer units	083	084
Two-officer units	085	086
Motorcycle		
One-officer units	087	088
Two-officer units	089	090
Foot		
One-officer units	091	092
Two-officer units	093	094
Horse		
One-officer units	095	096
Two-officer units	097	098
Bicycle		
One-officer units	099	100
Two-officer units	101	102
Marine		
One-officer units	103	104
Two-officer units	105	106
Other - Specify \nearrow	107	108
109		

9. Does your agency participate in an operational 911 emergency telephone system or its equivalent (i.e. units can be dispatched as a result of a call)? *Mark (X) only one.*

- 110 Yes - Basic 911 system
 Yes - Expanded 911 system
 No

10. As of June 30, 1997, which of the following types of systems did your agency have? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 111 3-digit phone number for non-emergency calls (e.g., 311)
 112 Phone-based mass notification system (e.g., reverse 911)
 113 Fax-based mass notification system

SECTION I - OPERATIONS - Continued

11. For the 12-month period ending June 30, 1997, enter the number of calls/requests for service received by your agency that originated from a 911 system, non-emergency phone number, alarm, or other source. For each, enter the number that resulted in the dispatch of 1 or more officers from your agency. Mark (*) estimates with an asterisk.

NOTE: The sum of lines b + c should equal a

	Total	911 system	Non-emergency phone numbers	Alarms	Other
a. Total calls/requests for service received	114	115	116	117	118
b. Calls/requests with officer(s) dispatched	119	120	121	122	123
c. Calls/requests with no officer dispatched (i.e., calls handled in other manner)	124	125	126	127	128

SECTION II - EQUIPMENT

1a. Does your agency SUPPLY sidearms to its regular field/patrol officers?

- 1 Yes
 2 No - SKIP to question 2a

b. Which of the following types of sidearms does your agency SUPPLY to its regular field/patrol officers?

Type	Caliber - Mark (X) all that apply.						
	.357	.38/.380	.40	.45	9mm	10mm	Other caliber Specify
(1) Revolver	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
(2) Semi-automatic	137	138	139	140	141	142	143

2a. Are there any sidearms authorized, but not supplied by your agency, for use by its regular field/patrol officers while "on duty"?

- 1 Yes - Mark (X) all that apply
 2 No - SKIP to question 3

Type	Caliber - Mark (X) all that apply.						
	.357	.38/.380	.40	.45	9mm	10mm	Other caliber Specify
(1) Revolver	145	146	147	148	149	150	151
(2) Semi-automatic	152	153	154	155	156	157	158

b. Does your agency give a cash allowance to regular field/patrol officers for purchase of any of the sidearms listed in 2a?

- 1 Yes
 2 No

3. What are your agency's body armor policies for field/patrol officers? Mark (X) one per line.

	All	Some	None
160 Field/patrol officers supplied with body armor	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
161 Field/patrol officers given cash allowance for body armor	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
162 Field/patrol officers required to wear body armor	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>

4. Which of the following types of non-lethal weapons are authorized for use by your agency? Mark (X) all that apply.

a. Impact devices

- 163 Traditional baton 166 Soft projectile
 164 PR-24 baton 167 Rubber bullet
 165 Collapsible baton 168 Other

b. Chemical agents Personal issue Tactical operations

- OC (pepper spray) 169 170
 CN (tear gas) 171 172
 CS 173 174
 Other 175 176

c. Other non-lethal weapons/actions

- 177 Hand-held electrical device-direct contact
 178 Hand-held electrical device-stand off (e.g., taser)
 179 Choke/carotid hold or neck restraint
 180 Capture net
 181 Flash/bang grenade
 182 Other - Specify z

183 _____

5. Mark (X) each vehicle type operated by your agency. Include owned, leased, rented and confiscated vehicles.

- 184 Marked cars - 185
 Enter the number operated
- 186 Unmarked cars - 187
 Enter the number operated
- 188 Fixed-wing aircraft - 189
 Enter the number operated
- 190 Helicopters - 191
 Enter the number operated
- 192 Boats - 193
 Enter the number operated
- 194 All-terrain vehicles (ATV)
 195 Armored vehicles
 196 Mobile command post vehicles
 197 Buses
 198 Motorcycles
 199 3-wheel motorized vehicles
 200 Vans
 201 Other - Specify z

202 _____

SECTION II – EQUIPMENT – Continued

6a. Does your agency allow officers to take marked vehicles home?

- 203 Yes
 No – SKIP to question 7

b. Does your agency allow marked vehicles to be driven by officers for personal use during off-duty hours?

- 204 Yes
 No

7. Enter the number of animals regularly maintained by your department for use in activities related to law enforcement.

205 Dogs 206 Horses

8. Does your agency use any of the following technologies on a regular basis? Mark (X) all that apply.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Video Camera | Night Vision/Electro-Optic |
| 207 <input type="checkbox"/> In patrol cars | 215 <input type="checkbox"/> Image intensifiers |
| 208 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile surveillance | 216 <input type="checkbox"/> Infrared (thermal) imagers |
| 209 <input type="checkbox"/> Fixed-site surveillance | 217 <input type="checkbox"/> Laser range finders |
| 210 <input type="checkbox"/> Other | 218 <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| Digital Imaging | Vehicle Stopping/Tracking |
| 211 <input type="checkbox"/> Fingerprints | 219 <input type="checkbox"/> Tire deflation spikes |
| 212 <input type="checkbox"/> Mug shots | 220 <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical/engine disruption |
| 213 <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect composites | 221 <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen vehicle tracking (e.g., LoJack) |
| 214 <input type="checkbox"/> Other | 222 <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

SECTION III – COMPUTERS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

1. Indicate whether your agency does or does not use each computer type listed below. Mark (X) one per line.

Type of computer	Agency uses	Agency does not use
223 a. Mainframe computer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
224 b. Mini-computer.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
225 c. Personal computer (PC)/ or Microcomputer	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
226 d. Laptop computer (in-field).	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
227 e. Car-mounted mobile digital/ data terminal (MDT).	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
228 f. Car-mounted mobile digital/ data computer (MDC).	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
229 g. Hand-held digital terminal.	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
230 h. Other – Specify \nearrow	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
231 <input type="text"/>		

2. Mark (X) the functions for which your agency uses computers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 232 <input type="checkbox"/> Crime analysis | 237 <input type="checkbox"/> In-field communications |
| 233 <input type="checkbox"/> Crime mapping | 238 <input type="checkbox"/> In-field report writing |
| 234 <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal investigations | 239 <input type="checkbox"/> Internet access |
| 235 <input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch (CAD) | 240 <input type="checkbox"/> Records management |
| 236 <input type="checkbox"/> Fleet management | 241 <input type="checkbox"/> Resource allocation |

3. Mark (X) the types of computerized files maintained by your agency.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 242 <input type="checkbox"/> Alarms | 254 <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen vehicles |
| 243 <input type="checkbox"/> Arrests | 255 <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen property other than vehicles |
| 244 <input type="checkbox"/> Calls for service | 256 <input type="checkbox"/> Summonses |
| 245 <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal histories | 257 <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic accidents |
| 246 <input type="checkbox"/> Department inventory | 258 <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic citations |
| 247 <input type="checkbox"/> Driver's license information | 259 <input type="checkbox"/> Uniform Crime Reports – Incident-Based (NIBRS) |
| 248 <input type="checkbox"/> Evidence | 260 <input type="checkbox"/> Uniform Crime Reports – Summary |
| 249 <input type="checkbox"/> Field interview information | 261 <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle registration |
| 250 <input type="checkbox"/> Incident reports | 262 <input type="checkbox"/> Warrants |
| 251 <input type="checkbox"/> Linked files for crime analysis | |
| 252 <input type="checkbox"/> Payroll | |
| 253 <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel | |

4a. Does your agency have exclusive or shared ownership of an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) that includes a file of digitized prints? Mark (X) only one box.

- 263 Yes – Exclusive 3 No
 Yes – Shared

b. Does your agency operate an AFIS terminal that has access to a remote AFIS site?

- 264 Yes 2 No

5. Which of the following types of data does your agency geocode and map? Mark (X) one per line.

	Yes	No
265 Calls for service	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
266 Arrests	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
267 Incidents	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

6. Do your agency's patrol officers have direct access to the following types of information via computer while in the field? Mark (X) one per line.

	Yes	No
268 Motor vehicle records	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
269 Driving records	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
270 Criminal history records	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
271 Linked files for crime analysis	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
272 Calls for service	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

7. How is field report data primarily transmitted to the department's central information system? Mark (X) one per column.

	Criminal incident reports	Traffic accident reports
	273	274
Paper report	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
Wireless transmission (e.g., cellular, UHF)	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Telephone line (voice)	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Computer medium (e.g., disk transfer)	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
Data device (e.g., laptop download)	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>

8. Does your agency maintain an official site (i.e., "Home Page") on the World Wide Web/Internet?

- 275 Yes 2 No

SECTION IV - PERSONNEL

	Sworn personnel		Nonsworn personnel		
	Full-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	
1. Total authorized positions on June 30, 1997	276	277	278	279	
2. Enter the actual number of full-time and part-time agency employees during the pay period that included June 30, 1997. Sum of lines a through f.	280	281	282	283	
a. Administration – Chief of police or sheriff, assistants, and other personnel who work in an administrative capacity. <i>Include finance, personnel, and internal affairs.</i>	284		285		
b. Field operations – Police officers, deputies, detectives, inspectors, supervisors, and other personnel providing direct law enforcement services. <i>Include traffic, patrol, investigations, and special operations.</i>	286		287		
c. Technical support – Dispatchers, records clerks, data processors, and other personnel providing support services. <i>Include communications, fleet management, and training.</i>	288		289		
d. Jail operations – Correctional officers, guards, cooks, janitors, and other personnel who work in the jail.	290		291		
e. Court operations – Bailiffs, security guards, process servers, etc.	292		293		
f. Other , (e.g., crossing guards, parking monitors, etc.) – <i>Specify</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	294		295		
	296				
3. Of the total number of FULL-TIME sworn personnel working in field operations (2b(1) above), enter the number of uniformed officers whose regular assigned duties included:					
a. Responding to calls for service	297				
b. Serving as a Community Policing Officer	298				
c. Serving as a School Resource Officer	299				
4. Enter the number of FULL-TIME agency employees BY RACE AND SEX during the pay period that included June 30, 1997. If counts are not available from records, indicate estimates with an asterisk (*).	Sworn personnel		Nonsworn personnel		
	Male (1)	Female (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)	
a. Total number of full-time agency employees – Sum of lines b through f below.	300	301	302	303	
b. White, not of Hispanic origin	304	305	306	307	
c. Black, not of Hispanic origin	308	309	310	311	
d. Hispanic origin¹	312	313	314	315	
e. American Indian/Alaskan Native	316	317	318	319	
f. Asian/Pacific Islander	320	321	322	323	
¹ Persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, excluding Brazilian, Jamaican, and Haitian.					
5. For applicants (sworn positions only), regular field/patrol officers, and nonsworn personnel, indicate the types of drug testing programs that are authorized by your agency's written policy. Mark (X) all that apply, but at least one per line.	Universal (all are tested) (a)	Random selection (b)	Reasonable suspicion of use (c)	Other (d)	Not tested (e)
(1) Applicants for employment (sworn positions)	324 <input type="checkbox"/>	325 <input type="checkbox"/>	326 <input type="checkbox"/>	327 <input type="checkbox"/>	328 <input type="checkbox"/>
(2) Regular field/patrol officers.	329 <input type="checkbox"/>	330 <input type="checkbox"/>	331 <input type="checkbox"/>	332 <input type="checkbox"/>	333 <input type="checkbox"/>
(3) Nonsworn personnel	334 <input type="checkbox"/>	335 <input type="checkbox"/>	336 <input type="checkbox"/>	337 <input type="checkbox"/>	338 <input type="checkbox"/>
6. Mark (X) all the following screening techniques that are used by your agency in selecting new officer recruits.					
339 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal interview	343 <input type="checkbox"/> Physical agility test	347 <input type="checkbox"/> Medical exam			
340 <input type="checkbox"/> Psychological screening	344 <input type="checkbox"/> Written aptitude test	348 <input type="checkbox"/> Driving record check			
341 <input type="checkbox"/> Polygraph exam	345 <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal record check	349 <input type="checkbox"/> Other – <i>Specify</i> <input type="checkbox"/>			
342 <input type="checkbox"/> Voice stress analyzer	346 <input type="checkbox"/> Background investigation	350 <input type="checkbox"/>			

SECTION IV – PERSONNEL – Continued

7. Indicate your agency's residency requirement for new officer recruits that goes into effect at the time of employment or within one year of employment. Mark (X) only one.

1 Within State 4 Within metropolitan area
 2 Within county 5 Within specified miles or driving time
 3 Within municipality 6 No residency requirement

8. Indicate your agency's education requirements for new officer recruits. Mark (X) only one.

1 Four-year college degree required
 2 Two-year college degree required
 3 Some college but no degree required 353
 Enter number of semester hours required . . .
 4 High school diploma or equivalent required
 5 No formal education requirement

9a. How many hours of training does your agency require for new officer recruits? If no training of that type is required by your agency, then enter 0.

Enter number of classroom training hours required 354
 Enter number of field training hours required . . . 355

b. Does your agency operate its own training academy for the training of its new officer recruits?

1 Yes 2 No

10. What is the amount of in-service training required for your agency's field/patrol officers?

357 358
 _____ hours every _____ months

11. Is collective bargaining authorized for your agency's employees? Mark (X) one per line.

	Yes	No
359 Sworn	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
360 Nonsworn	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

12. Does your agency authorize membership by sworn officers in any of the following types of organizations? Mark (X) one per line.

	Yes	No
361 Police union	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
362 Nonpolice union	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
363 Police association	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

13. Does your agency provide any of the following to sworn full-time personnel? Mark (X) one per line.

	Yes	No
364 a. Hazardous duty pay	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
365 b. Shift differential pay	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
366 c. Education incentive pay	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
367 d. Merit pay	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION V – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1. Enter your agency's expenditures for the most recently completed fiscal year. If data are not available, provide estimates and mark with an asterisk(*). Include expenditures of jails administered by your agency.

a. Gross salaries and wages, including employer contributions to employee benefits. If employer contributions to employee benefits are NOT included in the amount above, estimate the percentage of gross salaries necessary to account for these costs (e.g., 15%, 20%).	368	%	Amount
b. Other operating expenditures (e.g., purchase of supplies, food, and contractual services, etc.)			369 \$
c. Equipment (e.g., purchase of cars, radios, computers, etc., with a life expectancy of 5 years or more)			370 \$

2. Enter the total estimated value of money, goods, and property received by your agency from a drug asset forfeiture program during the 12 months ending June 30, 1997. If no money, goods, or property were received, enter 0.

371
\$

3. Enter total overtime hours worked, total overtime monetary payment, and total compensatory hours earned by FULL-TIME sworn personnel who worked overtime during the most recently completed fiscal year. If data are not available, provide estimates and mark with an asterisk(*).

a. Total overtime hours worked	373	Hours
b. Total overtime monetary payment	374	\$
c. Total overtime compensatory hours earned	375	Hours

4. Enter your agency's salary schedule for the following full-time positions. If a position does not exist in your department, enter "N/A".

	Base annual salary	
	Minimum	Maximum
a. Chief of police or sheriff	376 \$	377 \$
b. Sergeant or equivalent first-line supervisor	378 \$	379 \$
c. Field/patrol officer or deputy with 1 year post-academy experience	380 \$	381 \$
d. Entry-level officer or deputy (post-academy)	382 \$	383 \$

SECTION VI – POLICIES AND PROGRAMS – Continued

6. Who has the final responsibility for acting on the recommendations for disciplinary action in cases involving the use of excessive force, prior to appeal (non-legal)? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 464 1 Law enforcement executive
 465 2 Other sworn agency personnel
 466 3 Government executive
 467 4 Other – Specify

468

7. Does your agency have a policy requiring that citizen complaints about excessive force receive separate investigation outside the chain of command where the accused officer is assigned?

- 1 Yes 2 No

8. Who has the right to administrative appeal in cases involving the use of excessive force?

Yes No

470 Citizens 1 2

471 Officers 1 2

SECTION VII – COMMUNITY POLICING ACTIVITIES

1. Does your agency have a community policing plan? Mark (X) only one.

- 472 1 Yes, formally written
 2 2 Yes, not formally written
 3 3 No

2. During the 3-year period ending June 30, 1997, what proportion of each of the following types of agency personnel received at least 8 hours of community policing training (e.g., problem solving, SARA, community partnerships, etc.)? Mark (X) one per line.

	All	More than half	Less than half	None
475 New officer recruits	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
476 In-service sworn personnel	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
477 Civilian personnel	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

3. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1997, which of the following did your agency do? Mark (X) all that apply

- 478 Train citizens in community policing (e.g., community mobilization, problem solving)
 479 Give patrol officers responsibility for specific geographic areas/beats
 480 Assign detectives to cases based on geographic area/beat
 481 Actively encourage patrol officers to engage in SARA-type problem-solving projects on their beats
 482 Include collaborative problem-solving projects in the evaluation criteria of patrol officers
 483 Form problem-solving partnerships with community groups, municipal agencies, or others through specialized contracts or written agreements
 484 None of the above

4. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1997, which of the following groups did your agency regularly meet with to address crime-related problems? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 485 Neighborhood associations
 486 Tenants' associations
 487 Youth service organizations
 488 Advocacy groups
 489 Business groups
 490 Religious groups
 491 School groups
 492 Other – Specify

493

494 Did not meet with any groups

5a. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1997, did your agency survey the citizens in its jurisdiction to gather any of the following information? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 495 Public satisfaction with police services
 496 Public perceptions of crime/disorder problems
 497 Personal crime experiences
 498 Other – Specify

499

500 Did not survey the general public – SKIP to question 6

b. For which purposes, does your agency use the survey information described in 5a. above? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 501 Allocating resources to targeted neighborhoods
 502 Prioritizing crime/disorder problems
 503 Formulating agency policy and procedures
 504 Redistricting beat/reporting areas
 505 Providing information to patrol officers
 506 Other – Specify

507

6a. As of June 30, 1997, did your agency provide citizens with regular access to crime statistics or crime maps?

- 1 Yes – GO to 6b
 2 No – STOP here

b. Can citizens routinely access crime statistics or crime maps through any of the following methods? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 509 In-person 514 Newspaper
 510 Telephone 515 Radio
 511 Internet/web-page 516 Television
 512 Public kiosk/terminal 517 Other – Specify
 513 Newsletter 518

c. What level of crime statistics/maps can citizens in your jurisdiction routinely access? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 519 County 525 Neighborhood
 520 City 526 Apartment complex
 521 District 527 Census block
 522 Precinct 528 Street
 523 Census tract 529 Block
 524 Patrol beat 530 Other – Specify

531

CJ-44

OMB No. 1121-0212; Approval Expires 06/16/2000

RETURN TO

**Bureau of the Census
Governments Division
Washington Plaza Bldg. 2,
Room 509
Washington, DC 20233-6800**

FORM **CJ-44**
(6-8-99)

**1999 SAMPLE SURVEY OF
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**
Law Enforcement Management and
Administrative Statistics

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR
BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(Please correct any error in name, mailing address, and ZIP Code)

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY

Name <small>018</small>		Title <small>017</small>	
OFFICIAL ADDRESS	Number and street or P.O. box/Route number	City	State ZIP Code
TELEPHONE	Area code <small>019</small> Number	Extension <small>019</small>	FAX NUMBER Area code <small>020</small> Number
E-MAIL ADDRESS	<small>021</small>		

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Please mail your completed questionnaire to the **Bureau of the Census** in the enclosed postage-paid envelope before **July 21, 1999**, or **FAX**, (each page) **toll-free to 1-888-891-2099**.
- Please retain a copy of the completed survey for your records.
- If you have any questions, call **Carolyn Gates** toll-free at **1-800-352-7229**, or email to **sslea@ census.gov**

INSTRUCTIONS

- If the answer to a question is "not available" or "unknown," write "DK" in the space provided.
- If the answer to a question is "not applicable," write "NA" in the space provided.
- If the answer to a question is "none" or "zero," write "0" in the space provided.
- When exact numeric answers are not available, provide estimates and mark (X) the box beside each figure that is estimated. For example 1,234
- Space for comments and/or explanations is provided on page 6 of the questionnaire.

SECTION I - OPERATIONS

1. Indicate the functions for which your agency has PRIMARY responsibility. Exclude functions which your agency performs only upon request such as aiding another agency in an emergency. *Mark (X) all that apply.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Traffic and vehicle-related functions:</p> <p>022 <input type="checkbox"/> Accident investigations</p> <p>023 <input type="checkbox"/> Parking enforcement</p> <p>024 <input type="checkbox"/> School crossing services</p> <p>025 <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic direction and control</p> <p>026 <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement of traffic laws</p> <p>027 <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial vehicle enforcement</p> <p>Special public safety functions:</p> <p>028 <input type="checkbox"/> Animal control</p> <p>029 <input type="checkbox"/> Civil defense</p> <p>030 <input type="checkbox"/> Fire services</p> <p>031 <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency medical services</p> <p>Investigative support functions:</p> <p>032 <input type="checkbox"/> Ballistics testing</p> <p>033 <input type="checkbox"/> Crime lab services</p> <p>034 <input type="checkbox"/> Fingerprint processing</p> <p>Crime investigation for:</p> <p>035 <input type="checkbox"/> Homicide</p> <p>036 <input type="checkbox"/> Other violent crimes</p> <p>037 <input type="checkbox"/> Arson</p> <p>038 <input type="checkbox"/> Other property crimes</p> <p>039 <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental crimes</p> <p>040 <input type="checkbox"/> Computer crimes</p> | <p>Court-related functions:</p> <p>041 <input type="checkbox"/> Executing arrest warrants</p> <p>042 <input type="checkbox"/> Court security</p> <p>043 <input type="checkbox"/> Serving civil process</p> <p>Special operations:</p> <p>044 <input type="checkbox"/> Bomb disposal</p> <p>045 <input type="checkbox"/> Search and rescue</p> <p>046 <input type="checkbox"/> Tactical operations (SWAT)</p> <p>047 <input type="checkbox"/> Underwater recovery</p> <p>Detention operations:</p> <p>048 <input type="checkbox"/> Jail facility</p> <p>049 <input type="checkbox"/> Lockup/temporary holding facility (for overnight detention separate from jail)</p> <p>050 <input type="checkbox"/> Holding cell (not for overnight detention)</p> <p>Special enforcement functions:</p> <p>051 <input type="checkbox"/> Drug enforcement</p> <p>052 <input type="checkbox"/> Vice enforcement</p> <p>Other functions:</p> <p>053 <input type="checkbox"/> Dispatching calls for service</p> <p>054 <input type="checkbox"/> Training academy operation</p> |
|---|---|

2. Enter the number of facilities or sites operated by your agency as of June 30, 1999, which are SEPARATE FROM HEADQUARTERS.

District/Precinct stations	055	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fixed neighborhood/community substations	056	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile neighborhood/community substations	057	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other - Specify \nearrow	058	<input type="checkbox"/>
	059	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1999, which of the following types of patrol units did your agency use? Mark (X) all that apply.

	Routine patrol	Special events	Did not use
Automobile	060 <input type="checkbox"/>	061 <input type="checkbox"/>	062 <input type="checkbox"/>
Motorcycle	063 <input type="checkbox"/>	064 <input type="checkbox"/>	065 <input type="checkbox"/>
Foot	066 <input type="checkbox"/>	067 <input type="checkbox"/>	068 <input type="checkbox"/>
Horse	069 <input type="checkbox"/>	070 <input type="checkbox"/>	071 <input type="checkbox"/>
Bicycle	072 <input type="checkbox"/>	073 <input type="checkbox"/>	074 <input type="checkbox"/>
Marine	075 <input type="checkbox"/>	076 <input type="checkbox"/>	077 <input type="checkbox"/>

4. Does your agency participate in an operational 911 emergency telephone system or its equivalent (i.e. units can be dispatched as a result of a call)? Mark (X) only one.

- 078 1 Yes - Basic 911 system
- 2 Yes - Expanded/Enhanced 911 system
- 3 No

5. For the 12-month period ending June 30, 1999, enter the number of total calls/requests for service received or initiated by your agency, and their source. Indicate (X) under which category alarms are included 1 b (911) 2 c (non-911) 3 d (other). 079

- If your agency does not respond to calls for service, enter NA.
- If the information is not available or unknown, enter DK.
- Mark (X) the box next to figures which are estimated.
- Use other 12-month period if necessary, 278 and enter end date here. \longrightarrow

Source of call/request/event			
a. Total calls/requests for service (b+c+d)	b. Emergency 911 system	c. Non-911 phone number	d. Other sources (officer-initiated, walk-in, etc.)
080 <input type="checkbox"/>	081 <input type="checkbox"/>	082 <input type="checkbox"/>	083 <input type="checkbox"/>

6. For the total calls/requests entered in Item 5a, 5b, and 5c above, enter the number handled by each method listed below.

	Method of handling call/request for service			
	Direct response by your agency		Referral to other agency	
	Responded to with the dispatch of 1 or more officers from your agency	Handled by your agency without the dispatch of officer(s) (e.g., phone report)	Referred to other law enforcement agency (e.g., jurisdictional priority)	Referred to non-law enforcement agency (e.g., animal control, public works)
a. Total calls (from 5a)	084 <input type="checkbox"/>	085 <input type="checkbox"/>	086 <input type="checkbox"/>	087 <input type="checkbox"/>
b. 911 calls (5b)	088 <input type="checkbox"/>	089 <input type="checkbox"/>	090 <input type="checkbox"/>	091 <input type="checkbox"/>
c. Non-911 calls (5c)	092 <input type="checkbox"/>	093 <input type="checkbox"/>	094 <input type="checkbox"/>	095 <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION III - PERSONNEL

General instructions for questions 1 and 2 • Include only paid employees • Sworn employees must have general arrest powers • For the purposes of this survey, full-time employees are those who regularly work 35 hours or more per week • Mark (X) the box next to figures which are estimated • If the information is not available or unknown enter DK	Sworn personnel		Nonsworn personnel	
	Full-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)
	167	168	169	170
1. Total authorized paid positions on June 30, 1999				
2. Enter the actual number of full-time and part-time paid employees during the pay period that included June 30, 1999. Sum of lines a through f.	171	172	173	174
a. Administration – Chief of police or sheriff, assistants, and other personnel working in an administrative capacity. <i>Include finance, human resources, and internal affairs.</i>	175		176	
b. Field (law enforcement) operations – Police officers, detectives, inspectors, supervisors, and other personnel providing direct services. <i>Include traffic, patrol, investigations, and special operations.</i>	177		178	
c. Technical support – Dispatchers, records clerks, data processors, and other personnel providing support services. <i>Include communications, fleet management, crime prevention, and training.</i>	179		180	
d. Jail operations – Correctional officers, guards, cooks, janitors, and other personnel who work in the jail.	181		182	
e. Court operations – Bailiffs, security guards, process servers, etc.	183		184	
f. Other , (e.g., crossing guards, parking monitors, etc.) – <i>Specify</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	185		186	
	187			

3. Of the total number of full-time sworn personnel working in field operations (2b above), enter the number of uniformed officers whose REGULARLY ASSIGNED duties include responding to citizen calls for service	188	
4. As of June 30, 1999 enter the number of full-time sworn personnel serving as Community Policing Officers, Community Resource Officers, Community Relations Officers or others regularly engaged in community policing activities	189	
5. As of June 30, 1999 enter the number of full-time sworn personnel serving as School Resource Officers	190	

6. As of June 30, 1999 how many of the following were employed by your agency?	Sworn personnel		Nonsworn personnel	
	Full-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)
	191	192		
a. Reserve/Auxiliary Sworn Officers				
b. Community Service Officers/Police Service Aides			193 194	
c. Nonsworn volunteers not included in 6b above			195 196	

SECTION IV - POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

1. As of June 30, 1999, did your agency have written policies or procedures on the following? Mark (X) one per line.	Yes	No
197 a. Code of conduct and appearance	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
198 b. Citizen complaints	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
199 c. Use of deadly force/firearm discharge	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
200 d. Discretionary arrest powers	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
201 e. Handling domestic disputes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
202 f. Responding to the homeless	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
203 g. Working with juveniles	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
204 h. Use of less-than-lethal force	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
205 i. Responding to people with mental illness	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
206 j. Maximum work hours allowed for officers	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION V – COMMUNITY POLICING ACTIVITIES

1. As of June 30, 1999, did your agency have a community policing plan? Mark (X) only one.

- 207 Yes, formally written
 2 Yes, not formally written
 3 No

2. During the 2-year period ending June 30, 1999, what proportion of the following types of agency personnel received at least 8 hours of community policing training (e.g., problem solving, SARA, community partnerships, etc.)? Mark (X) one per line.

	All	Half or more	Less than half	None
208 New officer recruits	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
209 In-service sworn personnel . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
210 Civilian personnel	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

3. During the 2-year period ending June 30, 1999, which of the following did your agency do? Mark (X) all that apply

- 211 Trained citizens in community policing (e.g., community mobilization, problem solving)
 212 Gave patrol officers responsibility for specific geographic areas/beats
 213 Assigned detectives to cases based on geographic areas/beats
 214 Actively encouraged patrol officers to engage in SARA-type problem-solving projects on their beats
 215 Included collaborative problem-solving projects in the evaluation criteria of patrol officers
 216 Formed problem-solving partnerships with community groups, municipal agencies, or others through specialized contracts or written agreements
 217 None of the above

4. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1999, which of the following groups did your agency regularly meet with to address crime-related problems? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 218 Advocacy groups
 219 Business groups
 220 Domestic violence groups
 221 Local public agencies (e.g., sanitation, parks)
 222 Neighborhood associations
 223 Religious groups
 224 School groups
 225 Tenants' associations
 226 Youth service organizations
 227 Senior citizen groups
 228 Other – Specify
 229 Did not meet with any groups

5a. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 1999, did your agency survey the citizens in its jurisdiction to gather any of the following information? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 231 Public satisfaction with police services
 232 Public perceptions of crime/disorder problems
 233 Personal crime experiences
 234 Other – Specify
 235 Did not survey the general public – SKIP to question 6a

b. For which purposes, does your agency use the survey information described in 5a above? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 237 Allocating resources to targeted neighborhoods
 238 Prioritizing crime/disorder problems
 239 Formulating agency policy and procedures
 240 Redistricting beat/reporting areas
 241 Providing information to patrol officers
 242 Evaluating program effectiveness
 243 Training
 244 Other – Specify
 245

6a. As of June 30, 1999, which of the following methods could citizens in your jurisdiction use to access crime statistics or crime maps? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 246 In-person
 247 Telephone
 248 Internet/web-page
 249 Public kiosk/terminal
 250 Newsletter/brochure
 251 Newspaper
 252 Fax
 253 Public library
 254 Radio
 255 Television
 256 Agency reports
 257 Written requests
 258 Other – Specify
 259 None of the above – STOP here

b. As of June 30, 1999, what level of crime statistics/maps could citizens in your jurisdiction routinely access? Mark (X) all that apply.

- 261 State
 262 County
 263 City
 264 District
 265 Precinct
 266 Census tract
 267 Patrol beat
 268 Neighborhood
 269 Apartment complex
 270 Census block
 271 Street
 272 Block
 273 Address
 274 Other – Specify
 275

c. For the 12-month period ending June 30, 1999, did your agency conduct training classes for citizens on how to use or analyze crime statistics/maps?

- 276 Yes
 2 No

Thank you for your cooperation and prompt reply.

Burden statement

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate, or any other aspects of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Director, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington, DC 20531.

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 3732), authorizes this information collection. Although this survey is voluntary, we urgently need and appreciate your cooperation to make the results comprehensive, accurate, and timely.

CJ-38L

OMB No. 1121-0240: Approval Expires 05/31/2003

RETURN TO	U.S. Census Bureau Governments Division Washington Plaza II, Room 509 Washington, DC 20233-6800	FORM CJ-38L <small>(7-10-2000)</small> 2000 CENSUS OF STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS AND ACTING AS COLLECTION AGENT U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
------------------	---	---	--

(Please correct any error in name, mailing address, and ZIP Code above)

Agency Internet Home Page address: (if none, mark (X) here <input type="checkbox"/>)	Agency central e-mail address for citizen use: (if none, mark (X) here <input type="checkbox"/>)
--	--

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY

Name		Title				
POSTAL ADDRESS	▶ Number and street or P.O. box/Route number	City	State	ZIP Code		
PHYSICAL ADDRESS	▶ <i>If different from postal address -</i> Number and street	City	State	ZIP Code		
E-MAIL ADDRESS	▶					
TELEPHONE	▶ Area code	Number	Extension	FAX NUMBER	▶ Area code	Number
Enter the year the agency began operation with sworn personnel ▶ _____						

IMPORTANT — Please read the instructions below prior to completing the questionnaire.

- If any of the following conditions apply, you do not need to complete this questionnaire. Mark (X) the appropriate box and return survey using the enclosed postage paid envelope.
 - Agency is no longer in existence
 - Agency contracts or "outsources" to the agency listed below for performance of all services -
 Full name of the agency that performs these services

 - Agency employs only part-time officers AND the total combined hours worked for these officers averages less than 35 hours per week
 - All of the officers within the agency volunteer their time (i.e., are unpaid)
 - Agency is private (i.e., not operated with funds from a state, local, special district or tribal government)

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Please mail your completed questionnaire to the U.S. Census Bureau in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, or FAX, (each page) toll-free to **1-888-891-2099 before August 4, 2000.**
- Please retain a copy of the completed survey for your records.
- If you have any questions, call **Theresa Reitz** toll-free at **1-800-352-7229**, or email to **csilea@census.gov**

INSTRUCTIONS

- If the answer to a question is "not available" or "unknown," write "DK" in the space provided.
- If the answer to a question is "not applicable," write "NA" in the space provided.
- If the answer to a question is "none" or "zero," write "0" in the space provided.
- When exact numeric answers are not available, provide estimates and place an asterisk (*) next to the figure.

SECTION I - CENSUS INFORMATION

1. What type of government operates this agency?

Mark (X) only one.

- State Township Tribal
 County or Parish Regional Special district or authority
 Municipal School district

2. Which of the following law enforcement services did your agency provide on a regular basis during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000?

Mark (X) all that apply.

Criminal investigation for:

- Homicide
 Arson
 Other crimes

 Crime prevention
 Drug law enforcement
 First response to criminal incidents
 Patrol services
 Responding to citizen calls/requests for service
 Traffic law enforcement
 None of the above

3. Which of the following functions did your agency perform on a routine basis during the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000? Mark (X) all that apply.

- Providing court security
 Serving civil process
 Operating one or more jails
 Executing arrest warrants
 Participating in a multi-agency drug task force
 Operating a training academy
 Dispatching calls for service
 Search and rescue operations
 Tactical operations (SWAT)
 None of the above

4. Enter the number of facilities or sites, SEPARATE FROM HEADQUARTERS, operated by your agency as of June 30, 2000.

If none, enter 0.

- | | Number |
|--|--------|
| a. District/Precinct stations | |
| b. Fixed neighborhood/community substations | |
| c. Mobile neighborhood/community substations | |

5. Enter the number of AUTHORIZED FULL-TIME SWORN paid agency positions on June 30, 2000.

6. Enter the number of ACTUAL full-time and part-time paid agency employees during the pay period including June 30, 2000. Full-time employees are those regularly scheduled for 35 or more hours per week. If none, enter 0.

	Full-time	Part-time
a. Sworn personnel, with general arrest powers		
b. Officers without general arrest powers		
c. Nonsworn employees		
d. TOTAL (Sum of lines a+b+c)		

7. Of the total number of FULL-TIME sworn personnel with general arrest powers, entered in 6a, enter the number of uniformed officers whose REGULARLY ASSIGNED DUTIES included responding to citizen calls/requests for service. If none, enter 0.

8. Of the total number of FULL-TIME sworn personnel with general arrest powers, entered in 6a, how many served as: If none, enter 0.

- a. Community Policing Officers, Community Resource Officers, Community Relations Officers, or other sworn personnel specifically designated to regularly engage in community policing activities
 b. School Resource Officers, School Liaison Officers, or other sworn personnel whose primary duties are related to school safety

9. Of the total number of FULL-TIME sworn personnel with general arrest powers, entered in 6a, how many performed the following duties as their PRIMARY job responsibility? Count each officer only once. If none, enter 0.

	Number
a. Patrol duties	
b. Investigative duties (e.g., detectives)	
c. Jail-related duties	
d. Court security duties	
e. Process serving duties	

10a. Enter your agency's total operating budget for the 12-month period that includes June 30, 2000. If data are not available, provide an estimate and mark with an asterisk (*). Include jails administered by your agency. Exclude building construction costs and major equipment purchases.

\$

b. Which 12-month period best reflects the budget amount entered in 10a? Mark (X) only one.

- Calendar year Fiscal year

11. Enter the total estimated value of money, goods, and property received by your agency from a drug asset forfeiture program during calendar year 1999. If no money, goods or property were received, enter 0.

\$

SECTION II - PERSONNEL

12. Which of the following screening techniques are used by your agency in selecting new officer recruits?

Mark (X) all that apply.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Background investigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Polygraph exam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Credit history check | <input type="checkbox"/> Psychological evaluation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal record check | <input type="checkbox"/> Second language ability test |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Driving record check | <input type="checkbox"/> Voice stress analyzer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug test | <input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer/community service history check |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medical exam | <input type="checkbox"/> Written aptitude test |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal interview | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personality inventory | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Physical agility test | |

13. Indicate your agency's minimum education requirement which new (non-lateral) officer recruits must have within two years of hiring. Mark (X) only one.

- Four-year college degree required
- Two-year college degree required
- Some college but no degree required
Enter number of semester credit hours required _____
- High school diploma or equivalent required
- No formal education requirement

14. How many hours of ACADEMY TRAINING are required of your agency's new (non-lateral) officer recruits? Include law enforcement training requirements only. If no training of that type is required, enter 0.

	Hours
a. State-mandated hours	
b. Additional required hours	

15. How many hours of FIELD TRAINING (e.g., with FTO) are required of your new (non-lateral) officer recruits upon graduation from the academy? Include law enforcement training requirements only. If no training of that type is required, enter 0.

	Hours
a. State-mandated hours	
b. Additional required hours	

16. How many hours of IN-SERVICE TRAINING are required annually for your agency's NON-PROBATIONARY field/patrol officers? Include law enforcement training requirements only. If no training of that type is required, enter 0.

	Hours
a. State-mandated hours	
b. Additional required hours	

17. Enter the number of FULL-TIME SWORN personnel as entered in 6a (with general arrest powers) BY RACE AND GENDER for the pay period that included June 30, 2000. If counts are not available, provide an estimate and mark with an asterisk (*).

	Sworn personnel	
	Male	Female
a. White, not of Hispanic origin		
b. Black or African American, not of Hispanic origin		
c. Hispanic or Latino		
d. American Indian or Alaska Native		
e. Asian		
f. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		
g. Some other race		
h. Total number of full-time sworn agency personnel with general arrest powers (Sum of lines a through g should equal 6a)		

18. Is collective bargaining authorized for your agency's employees? Mark (X) one per line.

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| a. Sworn | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Nonsworn | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

19. Does your agency provide any of the following to full-time sworn personnel? Mark (X) one per line.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| a. Education incentive pay | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Hazardous duty pay | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Merit/performance pay | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Shift differential pay | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Special skills proficiency pay | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Tuition reimbursement | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

20. Enter your agency's salary schedule for the following FULL-TIME sworn positions. If a position does not exist in your department, enter "N/A".

	Base ANNUAL salary	
	Minimum	Maximum
a. Chief executive (chief, director, sheriff, etc.)	\$	\$
b. Sergeant or equivalent first-line supervisor	\$	\$
c. Entry-level officer or deputy (post-academy)	\$	\$

SECTION III – COMMUNITY POLICING ACTIVITIES

- 21. As of June 30, 2000, did your agency have a community policing plan? Mark (X) only one.**
 1 Yes, formally written 3 No
 2 Yes, not formally written
- 22. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000, what proportion of agency personnel received at least eight hours of community policing training (problem solving, SARA, community partnerships, etc.)? Mark (X) one per line.**
- | | All | Half or more | Less than half | None |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| New officer recruits | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| In-service sworn personnel | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Civilian personnel | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
- 23. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000, which of the following did your agency do? Mark (X) all that apply.**
- Actively encouraged patrol officers to engage in SARA-type problem-solving projects on their beats
 - Assigned detectives to cases based on geographic areas/beats
 - Conducted a citizen police academy
 - Formed problem-solving partnerships with community groups, public agencies, or others through specialized contracts or written agreements.
 - Gave patrol officers responsibility for specific geographic areas/beats
 - Included collaborative problem-solving projects in the evaluation criteria of patrol officers
 - Trained citizens in community policing (e.g., community mobilization, problem solving)
 - Upgraded technology to support community policing activities
 - None of the above

- 24. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000, which of the following groups did your agency meet with regularly (at least once every 3 months) to address crime-related problems? Mark (X) all that apply.**
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy groups | <input type="checkbox"/> School groups |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior citizen groups |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Tenants' associations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local public agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> Youth service organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Neighborhood associations | <input type="checkbox"/> Did not meet with any groups |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Religious groups | |
- 25a. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000, did your agency conduct or sponsor a survey of citizens on any of the following topics? Mark (X) all that apply.**
- Public satisfaction with police services
 - Public perceptions of crime/disorder problems
 - Personal crime experiences of citizens
 - Reporting of crimes to law enforcement by citizens
 - Other – Specify
- Did not survey general public – SKIP to section IV
- b. For which purposes does your agency use the information described in 25a above? Mark (X) all that apply.**
- Allocating resources to targeted neighborhoods
 - Evaluating program effectiveness
 - Formulating agency policy and procedures
 - Prioritizing crime/disorder problems
 - Providing information to patrol officers
 - Redistricting beat/reporting areas
 - Training development
 - Other – Specify

SECTION IV – COMPUTERS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- 26a. Indicate whether your agency's field/patrol officers use any of the following types of computers or terminals WHILE IN THE FIELD. Mark (X) one per line, and enter number of each type in use as of June 30, 2000.**
- | Type of computer used in the field | Agency uses – Mark (X) and enter number in use. | Agency does not use |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| (1) Vehicle-mounted | | |
| a. Laptop computer | <input type="checkbox"/> → _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Mobile digital/data computer (MDC) | <input type="checkbox"/> → _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Mobile digital/data terminal (MDT) | <input type="checkbox"/> → _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Other –Specify <u> </u> | <input type="checkbox"/> → _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Portable (not vehicle-mounted) | | |
| a. Laptop computer | <input type="checkbox"/> → _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Mobile digital/data computer (MDC) | <input type="checkbox"/> → _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Mobile digital/data terminal (MDT) | <input type="checkbox"/> → _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Other –Specify <u> </u> | <input type="checkbox"/> → _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- b. Do any of your agency's field/patrol officers have direct access to the following types of information using IN-FIELD computers? Mark (X) one per line.**
- | | Yes | No |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Motor vehicle records | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Driving records | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Criminal history records | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Linked files for crime analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Calls for service | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

SECTION IV - COMPUTERS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS -- Continued

- 27. How are field data from criminal incident reports PRIMARILY transmitted to your agency's central information system? Mark (X) only one.**
- Paper report
 - Wireless transmission (e.g., cellular, UHF)
 - Telephone line (voice)
 - Computer medium (e.g., disk transfer)
 - Data device (e.g., laptop download)
 - Not applicable - agency does not handle such reports
- 28. Does your agency own or have access to an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) that includes a file of digitized prints? Mark (X) all that apply.**
- Agency is exclusive owner of an AFIS system
 - Agency is shared owner of an AFIS system
 - Agency uses terminal with access to an AFIS system
 - None of the above

- 29. Does your agency use computers for any of the following functions? Mark (X) all that apply.**
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Automated booking | <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-agency information sharing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crime analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> Internet access |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crime mapping | <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel records |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crime investigations | <input type="checkbox"/> Records management |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch (CAD) | <input type="checkbox"/> Resource allocation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fleet management | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the functions listed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In-field communications | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> In-field report writing | |
- 30. Does your agency maintain its own computerized files with any of the following information? Mark (X) all that apply.**
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alarms | <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen property |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arrests | <input type="checkbox"/> Summonses |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Calls for service | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic accidents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal histories | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic citations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fingerprints | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic stops |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Incident reports | <input type="checkbox"/> Use-of-force incidents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Linked files for crime analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> Warrants |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the file types listed |

SECTION V - OPERATIONS

- 31. Does your agency participate in an operational 9-1-1 emergency telephone system or its equivalent (i.e., your agency's units can be dispatched as a result of a call to 9-1-1)? Mark (X) only one.**
- Yes - Enhanced/Expanded 9-1-1 system
 - Yes - Basic 9-1-1 system
 - No
- 32. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000, did your agency use the following types of patrol on a routine basis?**
- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No | | Yes | No |
| Automobile | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Horse | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Motorcycle | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other - Specify <u> </u> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Foot | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| Bicycle | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |
| Marine | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | |

- 33. As of June 30, 2000, how many officers did your agency have assigned to a special unit for drug enforcement or a multi-agency drug enforcement task force? If none, enter 0.**
- | | Assigned full-time | Assigned part-time |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. Special unit for drug enforcement | | |
| b. Multi-agency drug task force | | |
- 34. Enter the total capacity and maximum hours of holding time for temporary holding (lockup) facilities operated by your agency as of June 30, 2000. Include only overnight facilities used to hold persons prior to arraignment. If none, enter 0.**
- | | Adults | Juveniles |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------|
| a. Total capacity | | |
| b. Maximum holding time | hrs. | hrs. |

SECTION VI - EQUIPMENT

- 35. Does your agency supply or give a cash allowance to its regular field/patrol officers for the following?**
- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Supplied | Cash allowance | Neither |
| Primary sidearm | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Backup weapon | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Body armor | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Uniform | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 36. Which types of sidearms does your agency authorize for use by its field/patrol officers? Mark (X) all that apply.**
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Primary | Backup | Not authorized |
| Semi-automatics | | | |
| 10mm | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9mm | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| .45 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| .40 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| .380 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other caliber - Specify <u> </u> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | |
| Revolver | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

SECTION VI - EQUIPMENT - Continued

37. Are any of your agency's field/patrol officers required to wear protective body armor while in the field?
Mark (X) only one.

- All Some None

38. Which of the following types of non-lethal weapons or actions are authorized for use by your agency's field/patrol officers? Mark (X) all that apply.

a. Impact devices

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional baton | <input type="checkbox"/> Rubber bullet |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PR-24 baton | <input type="checkbox"/> Other - Specify <u> </u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collapsible baton | <input type="checkbox"/> None authorized |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Soft projectile | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blackjack | |

b. Chemical agents

	Personal issue	Tactical operations	Not authorized
OC (pepper spray) . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CN (tear gas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

c. Other weapons/actions

- Hand-held electrical device-direct contact
- Hand-held electrical device-stand off (e.g., taser)
- Hold or neck restraint (e.g., carotid hold)
- Capture net
- Flash/bang grenade
- Other - Specify
- No other weapons/actions authorized

39. Enter the number of vehicle types operated by your agency as of June 30, 2000. Include owned, leased, rented and confiscated vehicles that your agency uses. If none, enter 0.

	Number operated
Marked cars	
Unmarked cars	
Other 4-wheel vehicles (SUV, truck, van, etc.)	
Fixed-wing aircraft	
Helicopters	
Boats	
Motorcycles	
Bicycles	

40a. Does your agency allow officers to take marked vehicles home?

- Yes No - SKIP to question 41

b. Does your agency allow officers to drive marked vehicles for personal use during off-duty hours?

- Yes No

41. Enter the number of animals regularly maintained by your department for use in activities related to law enforcement. If none, enter 0.

Dogs Horses

42. Does your agency use any of the following technologies on a regular basis? Mark (X) all that apply.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Night vision/electro-optic | Digital imaging |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Infrared (thermal) imagers | <input type="checkbox"/> Fingerprints |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Image intensifiers | <input type="checkbox"/> Mug shots |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Laser range finders | <input type="checkbox"/> Suspect composites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |

Vehicle stopping/tracking

- Electrical/engine disruption
- Stolen vehicle tracking
- Tire deflation spikes
- None of the above

43a. During the 12-month period ending June 30, 2000, did your agency use video cameras on a regular basis?

- Yes No - SKIP to Section VII

b. Enter the number of video cameras operated by your agency as of June 30, 2000. If none, enter 0.

	Number operated
In patrol cars	
Fixed-site surveillance	
Mobile surveillance	
Traffic enforcement	

SECTION VII - POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

- 44. Does your agency have written policy directives on the following? Mark (X) one per line.**
- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Yes | No |
| a. Use of deadly force/firearm discharge | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Use of less-than-lethal force. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Code of conduct and appearance | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Off-duty employment of officers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Maximum work hours allowed for officers . . . | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- 45. Which of the following best describes your agency's written policy for pursuit driving? Mark (X) only one.**
- Discouragement (discourages all pursuits)
- Judgmental (leaves decisions to officer's discretion)
- Restrictive (restricts decisions of officers to specific criteria (e.g., type of offense, top speed, etc.)
- Other - Specify
- Agency does not have a written policy for pursuit driving

- 46. What special policy does your agency have regarding arrests in the following situations?**

- a. Violation of protection order (Mark (X) only one.)
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory arrest | <input type="checkbox"/> Other special policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pro-arrest | <input type="checkbox"/> No special policy |
- b. Domestic assault (Mark (X) only one.)
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory arrest | <input type="checkbox"/> Other special policy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pro-arrest | <input type="checkbox"/> No special policy |

- 47a. Is there a civilian complaint review board/agency in your jurisdiction that reviews excessive force complaints against your department?**

- Yes
- No - SKIP to question 48

- b. Does this board/agency have independent investigative authority with subpoena powers?**

- Yes
- No

IF YOUR AGENCY HAS LESS THAN 100 FULL-TIME SWORN PERSONNEL, STOP HERE.

- 48. Does your agency have a SEPARATE SPECIAL UNIT with one or more employees assigned FULL-TIME for any of the following problems or tasks? If YES, mark (X) the appropriate box in column (1). If NO, mark (X) one box only in either column (2), (3), or (4). Mark (X) only one box per row.**

Type of problem/task	Agency has special unit with full-time personnel (1)	Agency does not have a special unit with full-time personnel		
		Designated personnel	Policies/procedures only	Problem/task not officially addressed
		Agency has specially designated personnel to address this problem/task as needed (2)	Agency has policies or procedures to address this problem/task, but no designated personnel (3)	Agency does not have personnel, policies or procedures to address this problem/task (4)
a. Bias/hate crime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Child abuse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Community crime prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Community policing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Crime analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Cybercrime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Domestic violence	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Drug education in schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Drunk drivers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Environmental crime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Gangs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Internal affairs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Juvenile crime	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Missing children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Prosecutor relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Repeat offenders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
q. Research and planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
r. Victim assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
s. Youth outreach	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS

Thank you for your cooperation and prompt reply.

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