

**A**

**SURVEY INSTRUMENT  
WITH RESPONSES**

# SURVEY

## Section A: Policing Issues

This section of the questionnaire examines a broad range of issues related to police authority and community policing. Respondents indicate a level of agreement with a series of statements.

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
a1	First, are you a full-time sworn officer in the [fill DEPT]?		
	Yes	925	100
	No		
	N = 925		
a2	The relationship between the police and the citizens in [fill CITY] is very good.		
	Strongly Agree	179	18.7
	Agree	634	69.4
	Disagree	92	9.9
	Strongly Disagree	18	2.1
	N = 923		
a3	Most people do not respect the police.		
	Strongly Agree	52	5.6
	Agree	172	19.1
	Disagree	604	65.2
	Strongly Disagree	96	10.1
	N = 924		

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		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
a4	Police officers are not permitted to use as much force as is often necessary in making arrests.		
	Strongly Agree	56	6.2
	Agree	225	24.9
	Disagree	554	60.5
	Strongly Disagree	77	8.4
	N = 912		
a5	Police officers should be allowed to use physical force in response to verbal abuse.		
	Strongly Agree	4	0.4
	Agree	60	6.6
	Disagree	618	67.6
	Strongly Disagree	238	25.4
	N = 920		
a6	A police officer is more likely to arrest a person who displays what he or she considers to be a bad attitude.		
	Strongly Agree	19	2.1
	Agree	434	46.7
	Disagree	408	45.1
	Strongly Disagree	56	6.1
	N = 917		
a7	Citizen review boards are effective means for preventing police misconduct.		
	Strongly Agree	28	3.1
	Agree	296	34.7
	Disagree	423	48.4
	Strongly Disagree	125	13.9
	N = 872		
a8	It is sometimes acceptable to use more force than is legally allowable to control someone who physically assaults an officer.		
	Strongly Agree	30	3.3
	Agree	191	21.2
	Disagree	506	55.2
	Strongly Disagree	185	20.3
	N = 912		

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		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
a9	An officer who makes many arrests will get many citizen complaints.		
	Strongly Agree	104	11.3
	Agree	427	46.6
	Disagree	355	38.5
	Strongly Disagree	33	3.6
	N = 919		
a10	Police officers regularly use more physical force than is necessary in making arrests.		
	Strongly Agree	7	0.6
	Agree	31	3.5
	Disagree	596	64.5
	Strongly Disagree	290	31.4
	N = 924		
a11	Whistle blowing is not worth it.		
	Strongly Agree	27	3.1
	Agree	196	21.8
	Disagree	573	63.5
	Strongly Disagree	108	11.7
	N = 904		
a12	Investigations of police misconduct are usually biased in favor of police.		
	Strongly Agree	4	0.4
	Agree	48	5.1
	Disagree	664	72.4
	Strongly Disagree	198	22.0
	N = 914		
a13	Preservation of the peace requires that police have the authority to order people to "move along" or "break it up" even though no law is being violated.		
	Strongly Agree	100	10.8
	Agree	585	63.4
	Disagree	218	24.4
	Strongly Disagree	14	1.5
	N = 917		

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		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
a14	Police officers often treat whites better than they do African Americans and other minorities.		
	Strongly Agree	11	1.2
	Agree	144	15.8
	Disagree	523	57.8
	Strongly Disagree	236	25.2
	N = 914		
a15	Police department rules about the use of force should not be any stricter than required by law.		
	Strongly Agree	61	6.7
	Agree	542	58.9
	Disagree	293	32.3
	Strongly Disagree	19	2.1
	N = 915		
a16	African Americans and other minorities are much less likely to cooperate with the police than are whites.		
	Strongly Agree	28	2.9
	Agree	215	23.8
	Disagree	570	63.0
	Strongly Disagree	94	10.3
	N = 907		
a17	An officer who reports another officer's misconduct is likely to be given the "cold shoulder" by his or her fellow officers.		
	Strongly Agree	99	11.0
	Agree	515	56.4
	Disagree	277	30.9
	Strongly Disagree	17	1.8
	N = 908		
a18	Internal affairs units are not effective means for preventing police misconduct.		
	Strongly Agree	22	2.4
	Agree	172	19.0
	Disagree	601	66.2
	Strongly Disagree	115	12.4
	N = 910		

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		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
a19	Always following the rules is not compatible with getting the job done.		
	Strongly Agree	35	3.8
	Agree	360	39.1
	Disagree	453	49.6
	Strongly Disagree	71	7.6
	N = 919		
a20	It is not unusual for a police officer to turn a blind eye to improper conduct by other officers.		
	Strongly Agree	17	1.8
	Agree	460	50.6
	Disagree	393	43.3
	Strongly Disagree	38	4.4
	N = 908		
a21	Police administrators concentrate on what police officers do wrong rather than what police officers do right.		
	Strongly Agree	171	19.1
	Agree	437	47.1
	Disagree	287	31.2
	Strongly Disagree	25	2.6
	N = 920		
a22	Your police department takes a very tough stance on improper behavior by police.		
	Strongly Agree	325	35.2
	Agree	532	57.4
	Disagree	56	6.6
	Strongly Disagree	8	0.9
	N = 921		
a23	The code of silence is an essential part of the mutual trust necessary to good policing.		
	Strongly Agree	11	1.2
	Agree	141	15.7
	Disagree	595	65.6
	Strongly Disagree	158	17.5
	N = 905		

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
a24	Police officers always report serious criminal violations involving abuse of authority by fellow officers.		
	Strongly Agree	26	2.8
	Agree	320	36.2
	Disagree	530	58.5
	Strongly Disagree	23	2.5
	N = 899		
a25	Police officers in [fill CITY] use more force than necessary to make an arrest.		
	Always	2	0.3
	Often	6	0.7
	Sometimes	188	20.8
	Seldom	581	62.4
	Never	145	16.0
	N = 922		
a26	Police officers in your department respond to verbal abuse with physical force.		
	Always	2	0.3
	Often	5	0.6
	Sometimes	130	13.9
	Seldom	497	53.5
	Never	288	31.8
	N = 922		
a27	The public is too concerned with police brutality.		
	Strongly Agree	125	13.4
	Agree	381	41.6
	Disagree	388	42.5
	Strongly Disagree	24	2.5
	N = 918		
a28	The newspapers and TV in this country are too concerned with police brutality.		
	Strongly Agree	332	36.0
	Agree	407	44.2
	Disagree	173	19.0
	Strongly Disagree	8	0.8
	N = 920		

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
a29	Police should make frequent informal contact with people on their beat.		
	Strongly Agree	527	56.4
	Agree	380	42.0
	Disagree	11	1.2
	Strongly Disagree	3	0.3
	N = 921		
a30	Police should work with citizens to try and solve problems on their beat.		
	Strongly Agree	603	65.1
	Agree	315	34.3
	Disagree	4	0.4
	Strongly Disagree	2	0.2
	N = 924		
a31	Citizens can be a vital source of information about the problems in their neighborhood.		
	Strongly Agree	733	79.1
	Agree	189	20.7
	Disagree	1	0.1
	Strongly Disagree	1	0.1
	N = 924		
a32	Police officers sometimes have to explain to individuals and groups of citizens that the police are prohibited by law from using some of the tactics that citizens encourage them to use.		
	Strongly Agree	302	33.0
	Agree	584	63.9
	Disagree	27	3.0
	Strongly Disagree	1	0.1
	N = 914		
a33	It is okay for police officers to use more aggressive tactics than they otherwise would use if the community has asked them to do so.		
	Strongly Agree	15	1.7
	Agree	183	19.7
	Disagree	586	64.2
	Strongly Disagree	135	14.4
	N = 919		

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		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
a34	Frequent friendly contact with local residents and merchants increases the likelihood that police officers will accept free lunches, discounts, or gifts of appreciation for effective service.		
	Strongly Agree	13	1.4
	Agree	178	18.8
	Disagree	547	60.4
	Strongly Disagree	178	19.4
	N = 916		
a35	Police officers are more likely to use physical force against blacks and other minorities than against whites in similar situations.		
	Strongly Agree	15	1.7
	Agree	85	9.4
	Disagree	506	55.6
	Strongly Disagree	310	33.3
	N = 916		
a36	Police officers are more likely to use physical force against poor people than against middle-class people in similar situations.		
	Strongly Agree	18	1.9
	Agree	110	12.2
	Disagree	526	57.9
	Strongly Disagree	264	27.9
	N = 918		
a37	Most police abuse of force could be stopped by developing more effective methods of supervision.		
	Strongly Agree	66	7.3
	Agree	440	48.0
	Disagree	361	39.5
	Strongly Disagree	46	5.2
	N = 913		
a38	Good first-line supervisors can help prevent police officers from abusing their authority.		
	Strongly Agree	212	22.9
	Agree	614	66.9
	Disagree	88	9.3
	Strongly Disagree	7	0.9
	N = 921		

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		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
a39	If a police chief takes a strong position against abuses of authority, he or she can make a big difference in preventing officers from abusing their authority.		
	Strongly Agree	225	24.5
	Agree	557	60.3
	Disagree	126	13.8
	Strongly Disagree	12	1.4
	N = 920		
a40	Serious cases of police misconduct like the Rodney King case in Los Angeles or the Abner Louima allegation in New York are extremely rare in your department.		
	Strongly Agree	602	64.7
	Agree	290	32.4
	Disagree	20	2.3
	Strongly Disagree	5	0.6
	N = 917		

## **Section B: Police Response to Citizen Behavior**

In this section, we present two scenarios for the respondent's reaction. A series of questions follows each scenario. Again, we are seeking the respondent's opinions. Answers to these questions do not imply that the respondent has either participated in or is aware of any such incidents in his/her department.

Note: There are two versions of the first scenario. The computer randomly selected which version was presented. Approximately half of the respondents were read Version A and the other half were read Version B. We did not provide further information about the scenario. The respondents used only the information we read.

### **First Scenario, Version A**

While patrolling his beat, an officer notices several youths standing on a corner smoking cigarettes and talking to one another. The officer tells the youths to break it up and leave the area. The youths say, "We're not doing anything. Why are you hassling us?". The officer gets out of the car and orders the youths to place their hands up against the wall of a building. They refuse. The officer throws them against the wall and searches them. Finding nothing, the officer uses demeaning language, tells them that this "will teach you to respect the law" and "I'd better not see you here again," and gets in his patrol car and drives off.

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
b1-a	How serious do you consider the officer's behavior to be?		
	Not Serious at All	8	1.8
	Not Very Serious	35	7.9
	Moderately Serious	110	24.8
	Quite Serious	157	35.2
	Very Serious	128	30.3
	N = 438		
b1-b	How serious would most officers in your agency consider this behavior to be?		
	Not Serious at All	23	5.5
	Not Very Serious	71	15.8
	Moderately Serious	160	36.9
	Quite Serious	126	28.9
	Very Serious	54	12.8
	N = 434		
b1-c	If an officer in your agency engaged in this behavior and was reported, what, if any, discipline do you think would follow?		
	No Discipline	13	3.1
	Verbal Reprimand	151	34.3
	Written Reprimand	150	34.2
	Suspension Without Pay	73	16.6
	Demotion in Rank	3	0.7
	Dismissal	3	0.6
	Something Else	45	10.5
	N = 438		
b1-d	If an officer in your agency engaged in this behavior and was reported, what, if any, discipline do you think should follow?		
	No Discipline	13	3.1
	Verbal Reprimand	116	26.7
	Written Reprimand	143	32.7
	Suspension Without Pay	93	21.0
	Demotion in Rank	1	0.2
	Dismissal	3	0.7
	Something Else	66	15.7
	N = 435		

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
b1-e	Do you think you would report a fellow officer who engaged in this behavior?		
	Definitely Not	36	8.5
	Probably Not	124	28.2
	Possibly Yes	126	28.8
	Definitely Yes	148	34.6
	N = 434		
b1-f	Do you think most officers in your agency would report a fellow officer who engaged in this behavior?		
	Definitely Not	36	8.4
	Probably Not	199	44.8
	Possibly Yes	157	36.7
	Definitely Yes	43	10.1
	N = 435		

### First Scenario, Version B

In a community meeting, citizens told police that they were very concerned about groups of rowdy youths hanging out on street corners. After the meeting, an officer who participated in the meeting notices several youths standing on a corner smoking cigarettes and talking to one another. The officer tells the youths to break it up and leave the area. The youths say, "We're not doing anything. Why are you hassling us?". The officer gets out of the car and orders the youths to place their hands up against the wall of a building. They refuse. The officer throws them against the wall, and searches them. Finding nothing, the officer uses demeaning language, tells them that this "will teach you to respect the law" and "I'd better not see you here again," and gets in his patrol car and drives off.

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
b2-a	How serious do you consider the officer's behavior to be?		
	Not Serious at All	8	1.7
	Not Very Serious	44	8.8
	Moderately Serious	114	24.2
	Quite Serious	176	35.6
	Very Serious	140	29.8
	N = 482		

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
b2-b	How serious would most officers in your agency consider this behavior to be?		
	Not Serious at All	18	3.8
	Not Very Serious	83	17.1
	Moderately Serious	152	32.0
	Quite Serious	150	32.3
	Very Serious	70	14.8
	N =473		
b2-c	If an officer in your agency engaged in this behavior and was reported, what, if any, discipline do you think would follow?		
	No Discipline	10	2.0
	Verbal Reprimand	170	35.6
	Written Reprimand	158	34.0
	Suspension Without Pay	89	18.1
	Demotion in Rank	5	1.1
	Dismissal	5	1.0
	Something Else	40	8.2
	N = 477		
b2-d	If an officer in your agency engaged in this behavior and was reported, what, if any, discipline do you think should follow?		
	No Discipline	7	1.6
	Verbal Reprimand	139	28.7
	Written Reprimand	151	32.5
	Suspension Without Pay	101	20.7
	Demotion in Rank	3	0.6
	Dismissal	9	1.7
	Something Else	69	14.1
	N = 479		
b2-e	Do you think you would report a fellow officer who engaged in this behavior?		
	Definitely Not	37	7.9
	Probably Not	150	30.5
	Possibly Yes	129	27.0
	Definitely Yes	162	34.7
	N = 478		

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		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
b2-f	Do you think most officers in your agency would report a fellow officer who engaged in this behavior?		
	Definitely Not	31	6.9
	Probably Not	233	48.6
	Possibly Yes	158	33.9
	Definitely Yes	51	10.6
	N = 473		

### Second Scenario

An officer has a handcuffed suspect sitting at his desk while he fills out the necessary paperwork. With no provocation from the officer, the suspect suddenly spits in the face of the officer. The officer immediately pushes the suspect in the face, causing the suspect to fall from the chair onto the floor.

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
b3-a	How serious do you consider the officer's behavior to be?		
	Not Serious at All	141	15.3
	Not Very Serious	201	21.7
	Moderately Serious	249	27.3
	Quite Serious	188	20.2
	Very Serious	135	15.6
	N = 914		
b3-b	How serious would most officers in your agency consider this behavior to be?		
	Not Serious at All	197	21.5
	Not Very Serious	231	25.4
	Moderately Serious	266	29.3
	Quite Serious	145	16.0
	Very Serious	68	7.9
	N = 907		
b3-c	If an officer in your agency engaged in this behavior and was reported, what, if any, discipline do you think would follow?		
	No Discipline	130	13.9
	Verbal Reprimand	216	24.2
	Written Reprimand	273	30.2
	Suspension Without Pay	209	22.7
	Demotion in Rank	4	0.5
	Dismissal	11	1.2
	Something Else	68	7.2
	N = 911		

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		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
b3-d	If an officer in your agency engaged in this behavior and was reported, what, if any, discipline do you think should follow?		
	No Discipline	184	20.2
	Verbal Reprimand	214	23.6
	Written Reprimand	240	26.8
	Suspension Without Pay	179	19.2
	Demotion in Rank	3	0.4
	Dismissal	8	0.9
	Something Else	82	9.0
	N = 910		
b3-e	Do you think you would report a fellow officer who engaged in this behavior?		
	Definitely Not	191	20.8
	Probably Not	254	27.7
	Possibly Yes	207	22.6
	Definitely Yes	262	28.9
	N = 914		
b3-f	Do you think most officers in your agency would report a fellow officer who engaged in this behavior?		
	Definitely Not	166	18.3
	Probably Not	378	41.3
	Possibly Yes	270	29.7
	Definitely Yes	94	10.8
	N = 908		

### Section C: The Impact of Community-Oriented Policing

In this section, we examine the officer's familiarity with and experience with community policing.

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
c1	Are you familiar with the concept of community-oriented policing?		
	Yes	909	98.4
	No	14	1.6
	N = 923		
c2	Is your department involved in community-oriented policing?		
	Yes	858	94.8
	No	49	5.2
	N = 907		
c3	Does your department have a separate community policing unit or units, or is community policing implemented department-wide?		
	Community Policing Unit	367	43.5
	Community Policing Department-Wide	483	56.5
	N = 850		

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
c4	In your current assignment, are you involved in community-oriented policing?		
	Yes	471	54.6
	No	386	45.4
	N = 857		
c5	In previous assignments, have you been involved in community-oriented policing?		
	Yes	471	56.8
	No	364	43.2
	N = 835		
c6	Do you think that community policing increases, decreases, or has no impact on the number of incidents of excessive force?		
	Increases	17	2.0
	Decreases	450	50.9
	Has No Impact	418	47.1
	N = 885		
c7	Do you think that community policing increases, decreases, or has no impact on the seriousness of excessive force incidents?		
	Increases	32	3.4
	Decreases	373	42.2
	Has No Impact	479	54.4
	N = 884		
c8	Do you think that community policing increases, decreases, or has no impact on the risk of corrupt behavior?		
	Increases the Risk	63	7.1
	Decreases the Risk	316	35.8
	Has No Impact	504	57.1
	N = 883		
c9	Community policing requires police officers to wear too many hats.		
	Strongly Agree	42	4.4
	Agree	241	26.5
	Disagree	542	60.6
	Strongly Disagree	76	8.4
	N = 901		
c10	It is more difficult to supervise officers in community policing than in other types of units.		
	Strongly Agree	21	2.3
	Agree	190	20.5
	Disagree	592	67.3
	Strongly Disagree	89	9.9
	N = 892		

### Section D: Police Officer Information

In this section, we determine characteristics of the respondent to enable us to describe the officers included in the study. This information will help us categorize the respondents.

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
d1	How long have you been a sworn police officer?		
	5 Years or Less	235	25.7
	6–10 Years	182	20.0
	11–15 Years	169	18.3
	16–20 Years	154	16.8
	21–38 Years	184	19.2
	N = 924		
d2	What is your current rank?		
	Patrol Officer	514	55.7
	Detective Criminal Investigator	110	12.0
	Corporal	36	4.0
	Sergeant	142	15.3
	Lieutenant	56	6.1
	Captain	17	1.7
	Inspector	2	0.2
	Major	3	0.3
	Deputy Chief	6	0.6
	Chief	14	1.5
	Other	24	2.4
	N = 924		

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
d3	How long have you held that rank?		
	5 Years or Less	236	58.3
	6–10 Years	106	25.3
	11 or More Years	68	16.5
	N = 410		
d4	Are you a supervisor?		
	Yes	140	34.4
	No	270	65.6
	N = 410		
d4a	How many officers do you supervise?		
	1–6	86	32.3
	7–10	48	17.6
	11–20	79	29.8
	21–350	55	20.2
	N = 268		
d5	How many years have you been with your current department as a sworn police officer?		
	5 Years or Less	288	31.4
	6–10 Years	184	20.2
	11–15 Years	156	16.9
	16–35 Years	296	31.5
	N = 924		
d6	What is your current assignment?		
	Patrol	534	59.9
	Community Policing	60	7.4
	Narcotics	8	1.0
	Juvenile	8	1.1
	Gang	34	4.0
	Swat	9	1.2
	Vice	7	0.9
	Other Special Operations	106	12.1
	Internal Affairs	5	0.6
	Communications	2	0.3
	Technical Support	12	1.5
	Administration	68	7.7
	Other Non-Field Assignment	11	1.6
	Other Field Assignment	8	0.9
	N = 872		

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
d7	How long have you had your current assignment?		
	5 Years or Less	662	72.5
	6–10 Years	158	16.8
	11–21 Years	103	10.7
	N = 923		
d8	Do you work with a partner?		
	Yes	241	27.4
	No	683	72.6
	N = 924		
d8a	How long have you worked with your partner?		
	1 Year or Less	148	62.9
	2–5 Years	62	26.2
	6–10 Years	16	7.0
	11–21 Years	9	3.9
	N = 235		
d9	Which of the following best reflects your normal working hours?		
	Day Shifts	355	38.5
	Afternoon and Evening Shifts	164	18.1
	Night Shifts	199	21.2
	Something Else	206	22.3
	N = 924		
d9a	If something else, would it be . . .		
	Flexible Hours	37	18.7
	Specific Rotating Shifts	161	77.4
	Some Other Arrangement	8	3.8
	N = 206		
d10	How many hours per week do you usually work in your job as a police officer, including regular overtime hours?		
	40 Hours or Less	307	33.5
	41–45 Hours	258	28.0
	46–49 Hours	227	24.3
	50–80 Hours	131	14.2
	N = 923		

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
d11	Do you work an off-duty job?		
	Yes	267	28.6
	No	657	71.4
	N = 924		
d11-a	How many hours per week do you usually work while off duty?		
	1–10 Hours	143	55.3
	12–20 Hours	90	34.3
	24–48 Hours	90	10.4
	N = 262		
d12	What is the highest level of school that you've completed?		
	Some High School	5	0.5
	High School Graduate/GED	133	14.7
	Some College	303	33.1
	Associate's (2-Year) Degree	174	18.6
	Bachelor's (4-Year) Degree	258	27.6
	Some Graduate or Professional School	19	2.0
	Master's Degree	29	3.2
	Doctoral Degree, Law Degree, Ed.D.	3	0.3
	N = 924		
d13	What was your major in college? <sup>2</sup>		
	Agriculture	1	0.1
	Biology/Life Sciences	11	1.4
	Business	96	12.4
	Communications	18	2.3
	Computer Science	10	1.3
	Criminology/Criminal Justice/Police Science	409	52.8
	Forensics	1	0.1
	Education	31	4.0
	Engineering	11	1.4
	Language/Literature	2	0.3
	Health Sciences	14	1.8
	Law/Prelaw/Legal Studies	20	2.6
	Mathematics	6	0.8
	Philosophy/Religion	4	0.5
	Physical Sciences	7	0.9
	Psychology	28	3.6
	Social Work	3	0.4
	Social Science/History	20	2.6
	Visual Arts, Theater, Music	8	1.0
	Public Policy	9	1.2
	Other Science	8	1.0
	Other Liberal Arts	28	3.6
	Other	59	7.6
	N = 775		

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
d14	What was your major in graduate school? <sup>3</sup>		
	Business	4	7.8
	Criminology/Criminal Justice/Police Science	14	27.5
	Education	5	9.8
	Health Sciences	1	2.0
	Law/Legal Studies	3	5.9
	Psychology	3	5.9
	Social Work	2	3.9
	Social Science/History	1	2.0
	Public Policy	15	29.4
	Other Science	2	3.9
	Other Liberal Arts	1	2.0
	Other	3	5.9
	N = 51		
d15	What level of education did you complete before becoming a police officer?		
	Some High School	8	1.0
	High School Graduate/GED	164	20.6
	Some College	261	33.8
	Associate's (2-Year) Degree	135	17.1
	Bachelor's (4-Year) Degree	205	25.9
	Some Graduate or Professional School	3	0.4
	Master's Degree	10	1.2
	Doctoral Degree, Law Degree, Ed.D.	0	0.0
	N = 786		
d16	Are you currently taking any college or graduate courses in pursuit of a degree?		
	Yes	140	15.4
	No	784	84.6
	N = 924		
d17	In your academy training or since becoming a police officer, have you taken any classes in interpersonal skills or interpersonal relations?		
	Yes	682	73.8
	No	237	26.2
	N = 919		

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
d17a	Do you think this training is effective in preventing abuse of authority?		
	Yes	544	80.3
	No	130	19.7
	N = 674		
d18	In your academy training or since becoming a police officer, have you taken any classes in human diversity, cultural differences, cultural awareness, or ethnic sensitivity?		
	Yes	812	88.0
	No	111	12.0
	N = 923		
d18a	Do you think this training is effective in preventing abuse of authority?		
	Yes	603	74.9
	No	204	25.1
	N = 807		
d19	In your academy training or since becoming a police officer, have you taken any separate courses in ethics in law enforcement?		
	Yes	579	63.2
	No	338	36.8
	N = 917		
d19a	Do you think this training is effective in preventing abuse of authority?		
	Yes	472	82.2
	No	104	17.8
	N = 576		
d20	Considering all aspects of the job, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your current assignment?		
	Satisfied	845	91.5
	Dissatisfied	78	8.5
	N = 923		

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
d20a	Would you say you are extremely satisfied, mostly satisfied, or somewhat satisfied?		
	Extremely Satisfied	333	39.6
	Mostly Satisfied	395	46.4
	Somewhat Satisfied	115	14.0
	N = 843		
d20b	Would you say you are extremely dissatisfied, mostly dissatisfied, or somewhat dissatisfied?		
	Extremely Dissatisfied	18	23.3
	Mostly Dissatisfied	24	30.5
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	36	46.2
	N = 78		
d21	Looking at your overall work as a police officer, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your career choice?		
	Satisfied	871	94.4
	Dissatisfied	52	5.6
	N = 923		
d21a	Would you say you are extremely satisfied, mostly satisfied, or somewhat satisfied?		
	Extremely Satisfied	468	54.3
	Mostly Satisfied	342	38.6
	Somewhat Satisfied	61	7.0
	N = 871		
d21b	Would you say you are extremely dissatisfied, mostly dissatisfied, or somewhat dissatisfied?		
	Extremely Dissatisfied	2	4.1
	Mostly Dissatisfied	22	41.4
	Somewhat Dissatisfied	28	54.5
	N = 52		

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
d22	How stressful do you consider your work to be? Would you say extremely stressful, quite stressful, somewhat stressful, not very stressful, or not at all stressful?		
	Extremely Stressful	145	15.5
	Quite Stressful	274	29.6
	Somewhat Stressful	392	42.5
	Not Very Stressful	93	10.4
	Not at All Stressful	18	2.0
	N = 924		
d23	How old are you?		
	22–25 Years	54	5.6
	26–30 Years	151	16.6
	31–35 Years	220	24.2
	36–40 Years	176	19.2
	41–45 Years	136	15.1
	46–50 Years	103	10.6
	51–55 Years	55	5.9
	56–66 Years	27	2.8
	N = 922		
d24	Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?		
	Yes	84	9.6
	No	838	90.4
	N = 922		
d25	What is your racial background? Are you ...		
	White	748	80.8
	Black or African American	94	10.7
	American Indian or Alaskan Native	8	0.8
	Asian	8	0.8
	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3	0.3
	Other	36	4.3
	Mixed Race	24	2.4
	N = 921		

		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
d26	Including yourself, how many people usually live in your household? Please include children and infants and people not related to you.		
	1	118	12.5
	2	238	25.6
	3	221	24.9
	4	216	23.5
	5 or More	127	13.5
	N = 920		
d27	How many children do you have who are under 18 that are dependent on you?		
	1	212	23.6
	2	202	21.8
	3 or More	109	11.6
	None	397	42.9
	N = 920		
d28	How many children or other dependents do you support who are 18 or older?		
	1	146	15.8
	2	31	3.3
	3 or More	13	1.3
	None	730	79.7
	N = 920		
d29	Are you now ...		
	Married	647	69.6
	Living With Someone as Married	35	4.0
	Widowed	3	0.4
	Divorced	87	9.7
	Separated	23	2.5
	Never Been Married	127	14.0
	N = 922		

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		Raw Frequency	Weighted Percentage <sup>1</sup>
d30	Code Without Asking: Respondent Is ...		
	Male	848	91.5
	Female	76	8.5
	N = 924		

Thank you for your time. You have made an important contribution toward our understanding of police views of authority and community policing.

1. For a detailed explanation of the weighting procedure, see endnote 10 on page 193.
2. Multiple responses were allowed for this question; therefore, while the N of respondents was 775, the total number of responses was 804. Because of the multiple responses, percentages do not add up to 100 percent, and no weighted percentages are available.
3. Multiple responses were allowed for this question; therefore, while the N of respondents was 51, the total number of responses was 54. Because of the multiple responses, percentages do not add up to 100 percent, and no weighted percentages are available.