

OPERATIONS RESEARCH MANUAL

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No. 10.F.11

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OPERATIONS RESEARCH MANUAL

Questionnaires, Reporting Instruments, Information Processing and Data Analysis Techniques Utilized for the Study of Police Assaults in the South Central United States.

by

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OPERATIONS RESEARCH MANUAL

I. Statement of Purpose

This manual is comprised of reporting instruments (questionnaires, schedules, forms) and other data collection devices which were developed and used during the first phase of the Police Assaults Study. In addition, a section of this manual is devoted to the data processing and analysis techniques utilized in the various study components of the final report and an in-depth discussion of the Index of proneness to be assaulted for communities and the Index of assault proneness for individual officers. As an operations research manual it is designed to assist the reader in providing a detailed illustration of the actual structure, design and control of each reporting instrument and data generating device used in police agencies, both local and state, throughout the south central region of the United States.

Although the actual data sets are not listed in this manual, they will be available to the inquirer upon request and for a nominal duplication charge. Data may be selectively requested by reviewing the various coding formats, which display the variables used in the Police Assaults Study by referring to column identification and deck number. Ultimately, the set of documents included in this manual should facilitate future research in the area of assaultive behavior directed against law enforcement personnel by enabling the interested reader to assess the applicability and general adaptiveness of these information-generating devices to their own research requirements.

II. General Instructions

The questionnaires, interview schedules and other reporting instruments used in Phase I research on police assaults are presented in the following four categories:

- A. Police Assault Dimension
- B. Police Agency and Individual Officer Dimension
- C. Police Offender Dimension
- D. Community Characteristics -- Regional - Southwest
United States and Micro - Austin, Texas

Within each of the categories outlined above, there are several information sources provided. First, one can review a specific question or item by referring to the actual schedule, form or questionnaire used in this study, and second, by examining the appropriate master coding format for a specific item for which more detailed information is sought. The master code will enable the reader to derive the exact location of any specific item or data value by numerical card sequence (deck number) and by column

identification number. The exact card location will be of some value for those subsequent research efforts intent upon making police assault data comparisons or developing a longitudinal data base for selected sets of assault-related variables. The use of a standard coding convention will facilitate the reproduction of a data set and provide data for use in conceptual schemes not provided in the text of this final report.

To assist in data location, the following procedures may be followed:

1. Isolate the general category which would be most likely to include the question or item for which more information (variable description, actual use, data card location) is divided.
2. Locate the item or question within the specific questionnaire, schedule, or form, and reference its location within the data set by deck number and column identification.

III. General Research Instrument and Data Categories

A. Police Assault Dimension

1. Physical Contact Summary-Instrument

The Physical Contact Summary form is comprised of eight different sections which include stimulus structured responses concerning the reporting police agency, the victim officer, the suspect, the general assault environment and accompanying assault-related dynamics.

- a. Instructions and Expression of Appreciation. p. 1.
- b. Police Agency Characteristics. Part I, items 1 through 4, p. 2.
- c. Victim Officer Data. Part II, items 1 through 17, p. 2.
- d. Suspect Data. Part III, items 1 through 16, p. 2.
- e. Assault-Related Data. Part IV, items 1 through 18, p. 3.
 - (1) Time-space properties, items 1 through 5, p. 3.
 - (2) Officer and suspect activity prior to the assault, items 6 and 9, p. 3.
 - (3) Triggering mechanisms, items 7 and 10, p. 3.

- (4) Violence dimension, items 11, 12, 15, and 16, p. 3.
- (5) Weapon characteristics, items 13, 17 and 18, p. 3.
- (6) Handcuff information, item 14, p. 3.
- (7) Position of assault, item 8, p. 3.
- f. Severity and Location of Injury. Part V, items 1 through 4, p. 4.
- g. Training Background of Offended Officer. Part VI, items 1 through 10, p. 4.
- h. Unusual Circumstances, Behavior, Conditions Surrounding the Assault Event. Part VII, p. 4.
(Due to a lack of reported data, this section is not included in the master coding format.)

The Physical Contact Summary reporting instrument and its corresponding master coding form are included in Appendices 1 and 2 respectively.

2. Data Set Characteristics

The assault information constituting this data set was generated with the assistance and cooperation of the following municipal and state police jurisdictions and their law enforcement personnel. Listed below are the principal agencies which participated during Phase I research activities and the number of completed physical contact summaries returned to the assault project.

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Number of Returned Physical Contact Summaries</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
State Agencies		
New Mexico State Police	32	22.7
Louisiana State Police	20	14.2
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	89	63.1
Total	<u>141</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Municipal Agencies		
Oklahoma		
Ada	6	.5
Ardmore	4	.4
Enid	4	.4
Lawton	29	2.5
Muskogee	5	.4

Miami	7	.6
Midwest City	24	2.1
Norman	24	2.1
Oklahoma City	313	27.2
Pryor	8	.7
Seminole	4	.4
Tulsa	368	32.0
Other Oklahoma Cities	19	1.6
Sub-Total	<u>815</u>	<u>70.9</u>
New Mexico		
Santa Fe	77	6.7
Albuquerque	64	5.6
Sub-Total	<u>141</u>	<u>12.3</u>
Arkansas		
North Little Rock	8	.7
Pine Bluff	10	.9
Sub-Total	<u>18</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Louisiana		
Bossier City	12	1.0
Monroe	6	.5
Lake Charles	16	1.4
Sub-Total	<u>34</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Texas		
Abilene	9	.8
Amarillo	38	3.3
Austin	59	5.1
Galveston	35	3.1
Sub-Total	<u>141</u>	<u>12.3</u>
Total	1149*	100.0
County Agencies		
Oklahoma County Jurisdictions	14	100.0
Total	<u>14</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* Total number of cases reported exceeds the number of cases analysed (1142) due to seven physical contact summaries being grossly incomplete or erroneous.

Assault incidents by population size of reporting police jurisdictions are shown below:

<u>City Size</u>	<u>Number of Assaults Reported</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Above 100,000 Inhabitants	307	26.9
Below 100,000 Inhabitants	<u>835</u>	<u>73.1</u>
Total	1142	100.0

During the time period January 1 through December 31, 1973, 1,304 assault incidents from municipal, county and state jurisdictions were reported to the Police Assaults Study.

3. Additional Data Set Information

- a. Number of decks = 4.
- b. Total number of cards = 5216.
- c. Punch card -- standard Hollerith code characters are utilized on all punch cards.
- d. The card format employs a field design suitable to computer and counter-sorter automatic data processing techniques.
- e. Total number of variables = 163.
- f. Numeric and alphabetical codes are used.

B. Police Agency and Individual Officer Dimension

This section is comprised of the reporting instruments used in gathering information about the characteristics of municipal police jurisdictions and municipal law enforcement personnel. Two diverse methodological styles of inquiry (the case study approach and survey research techniques) were utilized in securing information concerning hypothetical relationships thought to exist between police agency and personnel characteristics and the general agency assault level.

1. Case Study Method

The case study methodology¹ was designed to secure police agency data not readily obtainable through the use of standardized reporting instruments or which could not be satisfactorily reduced to quantifiable units of measurement. The variables described in this approach cover several organizational, personnel, fiscal and administrative areas, such as:

- a. Personnel Variables. Selection, retention, promotion, remuneration and civil service rules and regulations. Part I, items 1 through 17, pp. 1-2. Additional information related to this set of personnel characteristics was collected by a Personnel Roster Form and a Disciplinary Action Form.
- b. Police Officer Training. Part II, items 1 through 3, p. 3.
- c. Management and Supervisory Characteristics. Part III, items 1 through 5, p. 3.
- d. Legal and Regulatory Documents. Part IV, items 1 through 8, p. 4.
- e. Personal Defense Systems. Part V, items 1 through 3, p. 4.
- f. Formal Organizational Characteristics. Part III, items 1 through 5, p. 3.
- g. Fiscal and Financial Characteristics. Part VII, items 1 and 2, p. 5.
- h. Operational Characteristics. Part VIII, items 1 through 6, p. 5.

A complete list of the case study research variables² as well as the Personnel Roster Form and Disciplinary Action Form are included in Appendix 3.

Data Set Characteristics: The organizational characteristics treated in the case study research approach were field tested in the Santa Fe, New Mexico and Austin, Texas police agencies. Although a wealth of information and data have been collected on these two agencies, the Assaults Project has not reduced the data to numerical codes or constructed a data set.

2. Survey Research Methods

In researching the assaults on police phenomenon it was found that the case study methodology was extremely difficult and time-consuming and therefore expensive to implement. The police agency record-keeping systems varied substantially in terms of quality, completeness and sophistication, thereby presenting problems relative to data uniformity and comparability.³ Predicated on the assumption that other techniques ought to be attempted which would more adequately enhance the systematic collection of agency and personnel information and facilitate the development of a comparable data base, three schedules were constructed or adapted for distribution in selected Phase I participating agencies. The instruments

used to collect data for this dimension were:

- a. The Personal Data Inventory
- b. The Police Agency Personnel Profile
- c. The Group Dimensions Descriptions Questionnaire

These instruments were used to gather data from all officers within each jurisdiction and thereby provide for an analysis of the differentiating attributes of both assaulted and non-assaulted officers.

- a. Personal Data Inventory: The personal data inventory was the principal device used to gather information on the biographical background of law enforcement officers within each selected agency. This form consists of the following six categories.
 - (1) Demographic Data: Age, race, sex, place of birth, prior residence, marital status, department identification number, and military experience. Items 1, 6-7, 14, 21, 9-10, 13 and 13a.
 - (2) Educational Data: Training. Items 2, 17 and 20.
 - (a) Recruit Training: Includes all pre-service training, whether received at a formal training academy or at a college, university, or vocational-technical school. The number of training hours received by police officers ranged between 240 and 400.
 - (b) Mechanical Training: Includes all "how to do it" training courses, such as accident investigation, crime scene investigation, teletype operation, and other courses which deal with procedures and operations.
 - (c) Legal Training: Includes all training which deals with local, state and national laws, such as supreme court decisions, search and seizure, penal codes, etc.
 - (d) Human Relations: This category is comprised of those courses which are designed to help policemen understand people. As such it includes human relations, interpersonal relations, minority group relations, and similar areas of training.

- (e) Management and Supervisory Training: This category includes those types of training which are designed to aid supervisors and middle-managers in the supervision, administration and management of a police organization.
 - (f) Other: This unit includes training which does not meet the appropriate qualification for inclusion in the first five categories.
- (3) Professional Data: Date of appointment, present rank, turnover classification, numbers of promotions received, promotional examinations failed, merit rating, commendations, disciplinary action. Items 3-5, 10, 12, 15, 16, 19 and 19a.
 - (4) Employment History: Prior employment. Item 11.
 - (5) Physical Data: Height, weight. Items 6, 7 and 22-23.
 - (6) Assault Data: The number of assaults for each individual officer during the data accumulation period January 1 through December 31, 1973.

The Personal Data Inventory and its corresponding master code list are included in Appendices 4 and 5 of this manual.

Data Set Characteristics: The individual officer information which makes up the personal data inventory set was collected with the assistance of an agency field representative. The field representative was primarily responsible for securing the needed information from the agency's personnel file. When incomplete or missing data were encountered on the reporting instrument, the field representative contacted the individual officer to ensure that each form was accurately completed. The personal data inventory was completed for all law enforcement personnel in the following municipal police departments:

<u>Municipal Agencies</u>	<u>Number of Returned Personal Data Inventories</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Oklahoma		
Lawton	122	8.3
Norman	84	5.7
Sub-Total	206	14.0
Louisiana		
Bossier City	88	6.0
Lake Charles	84	5.7
Monroe	101	6.9
Sub-Total	273	18.6
Arkansas		
North Little Rock	114	7.7
Pine Bluff	99	6.7
Sub-Total	213	14.4
Texas		
Abilene	98	6.6
Amarillo	165	11.2
Austin	424	28.8
Galveston	94	6.4
Sub-Total	781	53.0
Total	1473	100.0

Additional Data Set Information:

- (a) Number of decks = 1.
- (b) Total number of cards = 1,473.
- (c) Punchcard -- standard Hollerith code characters are utilized on all punched entries.
- (d) The card format employs a field design which is suitable to computer and counter-sorter automatic data processing techniques.
- (e) Total number of variables = 32.
- (f) Numeric codes are exclusively used.
- (g) Although the personal data inventory included a variety of demographic, educational, professional, employment and

physical items, all of these variables are not included in the data set. For a complete listing of the variables included in this data set, consult the Personal Data Inventory Master Code List presented in Appendix 5.

- b. Police Agency Personnel Profile: The Police Agency Personnel Profile (PAPP) is a questionnaire designed for direct distribution to officers for their completion and subsequent return. The form contains ten items and requires approximately five minutes of the respondent's time to complete. The items queried are based on recall of biographical and assault associated information. The questionnaire contains the following six major parts.
- (1) Introduction to the Police Assaults Study and accompanying instructions for questionnaire completion.
 - (2) Demographic Data: Age. Item 6.
 - (3) Education Data: Formal level of education. Item 4.
 - (4) Personal Data: Sex, race, height, and weight. Items 3, 5 and 8-9. In addition, height was divided by weight in order to develop a ratio of the mass characteristics of each respondent.
 - (5) Professional Data: Rank and date of appointment. Items 7 and 10.
 - (6) Assault Data: Assault frequency. Items 1 and 2.

The items which are contained in the categories outlined above parallel a similar group of items included in the more comprehensive Personal Data Inventory. The questionnaire and accompanying master code format is provided in Appendices 6 and 7.

Data Set Characteristics: Field representatives in three Oklahoma police organizations distributed a copy of the PAPP questionnaire to all members of their respective agencies. Respondents from the following agencies cooperated in completing this form:

<u>Agency Type</u>	<u>Number of Returned Questionnaires</u>	<u>Number of Questionnaires Distributed</u>	<u>Percent of Return</u>
Municipal			
Oklahoma City	208	577	36.0
Tulsa	234	545	42.9
Sub-Total	442	1122	39.4
State			
Oklahoma Highway Patrol	393	524	75.0
Sub-Total	393	524	75.0
Total	835	1646	50.7

Additional Data Set Information:

- (a) Number of decks = 1.
- (b) Total number of cards = 835.
- (c) Punchcard -- standard Hollerith code characters are used on all punchcards.
- (d) The card format employs a field design suitable for computer and counter-sorter automatic data processing techniques.
- (e) Total number of variables = 12.
- (f) Numeric codes are exclusively used.
- (g) This data set may be easily match-merged with the personal data inventory information set.

- c. Group Dimension Description Questionnaire: Various aspects of the formal and informal characteristics of three police agencies were ascertained by the use of Hemphill's Index of Group Dimension Description Questionnaire.⁴ The Hemphill's index is a standardized, self-administered questionnaire which was distributed by a Police Assaults Study field representative to all commissioned officers of the Lake Charles, Louisiana, Abilene and Galveston, Texas police agencies. The questionnaire was presented to each officer with a letter of introduction to the Assaults Study program and a statement of appreciation to each officer for participating in this phase of the research. The cover letter is included in Appendix 8 of this manual.

In addition, a statement of the objectives underlying Hemphill's index, as well as a set of directions to be followed by each respondent in completing the questionnaire were included in each test packet. This statement and a set of directions is provided in Appendix 9.

The data generated from this questionnaire were utilized to discern if the very nature of certain types of organizations provide a setting in which assaults are more likely to occur or if there are organizational styles which appear to foster police behavior which is likely to culminate in an assault.

The Hemphill instrument provides for the construction of identifiable and quantifiable group dimension categories which may be useful in making an assessment of the internal dynamics operating within police agencies. As a sociometric test, the Hemphill Index of Group Dimensions provides a set of scales designed to study group characteristics, such as the individual officer's perception of the organization in which he is a member. The questionnaire explores the following 13 group dimensions.

- (1) Autonomy is the degree to which a group functions independently of other groups and occupies an independent position in society. It is reflected by the degree to which a group determines its own activities, by its absence of allegiance, deference and/or dependence relative to other groups. Items 48-60.
- (2) Control is the degree to which a group regulates the behavior of individuals while they are functioning as group members. It is reflected by the modifications which group membership imposes on complete freedom of individual behavior and by the amount or intensity of group-derived government. Items 1-12.
- (3) Flexibility is the degree to which a group's activities are marked by informal procedures rather than by adherence to established procedures. It is reflected by the extent to which duties of members are free from specification through custom, tradition, written rules, regulations, codes of procedure, or even unwritten but clearly prescribed ways of behavior. Items 123-135.

- (4) Hedonic Tone is the degree to which group membership is accompanied by a general feeling of pleasantness or agreeableness. It is reflected by the frequency of laughter, conviviality, pleasant anticipation of group meetings, and by the absence of griping and complaining. Items 43-47.
- (5) Homogeneity is the degree to which members of a group are similar with respect to socially relevant characteristics. It is reflected by relative uniformity of members with respect to age, sex, race, socio-economic status, interests, attitudes and habits. Items 136-150.
- (6) Intimacy is the degree to which members of a group are mutually acquainted with one another and are familiar with the most personal details of one another's lives. It is reflected by the nature of topics discussed by members, by modes of greeting, forms of address, and by interactions which presuppose a knowledge of the probable reaction of others widely differing circumstances, as well as by the extent and type of knowledge each member has about other members of the group. Items 18-30.
- (7) Participation is the degree to which members of a group apply time and effort to group activities. It is reflected by the number and kinds of duties and by the amount of time spent in group activities. Items 101-110.
- (8) Permeability is the degree to which a group permits ready access to membership. It is reflected by absence of entrance requirements of any kind, and by the degree to which membership is solicited. Items 88-100.
- (9) Polarization is the degree to which a group is oriented and works toward a single goal which is clear and specific to all members. Items 111-122.
- (10) Potency is the degree to which a group has primary significance for its members. It is reflected by the kind of needs which a group is satisfying or has the potentiality of satisfying, by the extent of readjustment which would be required of members should the group fail, and by the degree to which a group has meaning to the members with reference to their central values. Items 61-75.

- (11) Stability is the degree to which a group persists over a period of time with essentially the same characteristics. It is reflected by the rate of membership turnover, by frequency of reorganizations and by constancy of group size. Items 13-17.
- (12) Stratification is the degree to which a group orders its members into status hierarchies. It is reflected by differential distribution of power, privileges, obligations, and duties and by asymmetrical patterns of differential behavior among members. Items 31-42.
- (13) Viscosity⁵ is the degree to which members of the group function as a unit. It is reflected by absence of dissent and personal conflict among members, by absence of activities to advance only the interests of individual group members, by the ability of the group to resist disrupting forces, and by the belief on the part of the members that the group does function as a unit. Items 76-87.

The statements which make up each of the 13 dimensions described above possess the same numerical identification as appears on the Group Dimensions Description Questionnaire. The scoring key used to arrive at the factor totals and factor means, as well as a facsimile of the Group Dimensions Description Questionnaire are displayed in Appendix 10.

Data Set Characteristics: The Hemphill's Index was the only questionnaire used to gather information concerning officers' perceptions of the organization in which they possess membership. This questionnaire was distributed to the following municipal police jurisdictions:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Number of Questionnaires Returned</u>	<u>Number of Questionnaires Distributed</u>	<u>Percent of Return</u>
Texas			
Abilene	76	98	77.6
Galveston	72	94	76.6
Sub-Total	148	192	77.1
Louisiana			
Lake Charles	46	84	54.8
Total	194	276	70.3

This data set also includes selected biographical and assault related data on each officer who completed the Hemphill questionnaire, such as:

- (a) Demographic Data: Age of the officer and city identification.
- (b) Professional Data: Officer's rank and length of service.
- (c) Education Data: Number of years of formal education.
- (d) Physical Data: Sex and racial characteristics of officer.
- (e) Assault Data: The assault frequency for each respondent during the data collection period January 1 through December 31, 1973.

The field format employed for each respondent group dimension factor score, mean, biographical data and assault frequency is provided in the Group Description Master Coding Format appearing in Appendix 11.

Additional Data Set Information:

- (a) Number of decks = 2.
- (b) Total number of cards = 388.
- (c) Punchcard -- standard Hollerith code characters are used on all punched entries.
- (d) The card format employs a field design which is suitable to computer and counter-sorter automatic data processing techniques.
- (e) Total number of variables = 23.
- (f) Numeric codes exclusively used.
- (g) Questionnaire response = 194.

C. Police Offender Dimension

The police offender study was conducted in Albuquerque, New Mexico for a five month period from August through December, 1973. The primary objective of this research was to make a scientific inquiry into the interpersonal dynamics and circumstances surrounding the assault event. Therefore, this phase of the study focused principally on the sociological and psychological attributes

of people in Albuquerque charged with assault on a municipal police officer, their perception of the assault episode and arresting officer, and the general circumstances related to the assault occurrence.

Several research instruments were used to gather information on the police-offender incident. The primary instruments used to acquire this data were:

1. An In-Depth Interview with the alleged offender.
2. The Police Assailant Questionnaire.
3. A Pre-sentence Report (Albuquerque Municipal Court Probation Department).
4. The Disposition Form.

The fourth research instrument, The Disposition Form, was constructed to gather information useful in assessing what relationship, if any, exists between assaults on police officers and the penalties imposed for such crimes. The disposition form provides for a compilation of data concerning the judicial process -- from initial arrest to final disposition of each charge. Although this form has been developed, it has not been pretested in the field, and therefore, a data base has not been built in this important area.

1. In-Depth Assailant Interview

A representative of the Police Assaults Study staff, skilled in interview techniques, conducted an in-depth two-hour interview with 25 persons who were charged with assault on a police officer and/or resisting arrest. Each interview was tape recorded and subsequently transcribed for the purpose of analysis. The interview transcriptions are compiled by offender identification number and use a stimuli-structured response-structured, and stimuli-free response-free format. In addition, each transcribed interview includes the background traits of the interviewee.

2. Police Assailant Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to gather data which would assist the Assault Study staff in the construction of a sociological-psychological profile of police offenders and aid in describing the environmental and situational factors contributing to police assaults in Albuquerque. In addition, a number of questions were used to identify the triggering mechanisms in operation which may have contributed to the perpetration of an assault incident.

The assailant questionnaire contained an introduction to the

Police Assaults Study, a statement concerning the objectives of the police offender research in which offenders were asked to participate, and an assurance to the participant regarding the manner by which the confidentiality and anonymity of information would be maintained and secured. In addition, each offender who voluntarily cooperated in supplying personal and assault-related information signed an "agreement to participate in the assaults research project" form in the presence of a witness. Of course, an important part of this agreement was the portion which stipulated that the information obtained was both privileged and protected and could not be used against the defendant in any way. These introductory statements and agreements are included in the Police Assailant Questionnaire appearing in Appendix 12.

The questionnaire administered to the police offenders contained 54 questions. These items may be placed into the following categories.

- a. Social Background Characteristics of the Offender: This section treated the respondent's family background, family stability, mobility pattern, employment history and military record. These questions are provided in Part I, items 2 through 10, and Part II, item 29 of the questionnaire.
- b. Factors Related to the Assault Incident: The offender was also asked a series of questions which directly pertained to the assault incident. The questions posed constitute the following design types:
 - (1) Stimulus-structured/response-structured.
 - (2) Stimulus-structured/response-free.
 - (3) Semantic differential scales.

This portion of the questionnaire contains 21 items which are related to the general circumstances and activities endogenous to the assault incident.

- (1) Offender activity prior to offense. Part II, items 26 and 27.
- (2) Circumstances surrounding the initial police-offender contact. Part II, items 1, 2 and 12.
- (3) Triggering mechanisms. Part II, items 8 through 11 and 30.
- (4) Circumstances present during the police-offender interaction. Part II, items 18, 25 and 28.

- (5) Operational procedures, equipment and identification measures used by the arresting officer. Part II, items 13 through 17.
 - (6) Weapon availability and utilization by suspect and/or officer. Part II, items 24, 32 and 33.
- c. Offender Attitudes, Opinions and Perceptions of Police Officers: This category encompasses a number of response items which provide information essential to the construction of a "typical" police officer and arresting officer profile from the defendant's perspective. The nature of this set of questions is open to variability in both conceptualization and interpretation due to the subjectivity of the offender's perceptual framework. However, this series of questions seems to constitute the following two variable groupings.
- (1) Perception and attitude toward the arresting officer. Part II, items 3 (semantic differential scale), 19 through 23.
 - (2) Perception of the police officer in general. Part III, items 1 through 3, and 5 through 9.
- d. The Psychological Disposition of the Offender Prior to and During the Assault Episode: Questions related to the offender's psychological and emotional state, such as feelings of anger, sadness, happiness, nervousness, anxiousness, excitement, frustration, etc., present at the time of initial police contact and during the police-encounter are included in Part II, items 4 through 7 of the questionnaire. In addition, the questionnaire includes several stimuli oriented toward discerning the element of expectation, belief or surprise when the officer stopped the suspect, as well as the offender's mental picture when he was first apprehended by a law enforcement officer. These questions are provided in Part II, items 6 and 7.

3. Presentence Report

Most of the offenders participating in the assailant study were referred by either the Municipal Court or the Magistrate (District) Court. In many instances, the Magistrate and Municipal Courts ordered that a presentence interview of the offender be conducted by a municipal probation officer.

The presentence report⁶ contained a number of items which were useful in providing information about the physical and racial characteristics of the offender as well as some general socio-economic background data. The form consists of the following general

categories.

- a. Demographic Data: Age, race, sex, place of birth, prior residence, marital status, military experience, and citizenship status.
- b. Physical Data: Height, weight and general condition of health -- both physical and emotional.
- c. Educational Data: Level of formal education attained by respondent and general training background information.
- d. Employment History: Occupational skills, offender's employment status, present job, and job stability.
- e. Financial Status: Monthly earnings, savings, and general debts.
- f. Family History: Information about parents and siblings.
- g. Prior Record of Offense: This category includes the type and dates of offenses when applicable.
- h. Alcohol and/or Drug Dependency.
- i. General Evaluation Summary.

These nine categories outlined above provide a rather comprehensive description of the general background characteristics of the offender. A facsimile of the presentence report is contained in Appendix 13. Specific variables were selected from the information provided in the presentence report and have been included in the offender data set.

4. Disposition of Police Offender Study

A disposition form was developed to uniformly compile data concerning defendants charged with assaults on police as they proceeded through the judicial process -- from initial arrest to final disposition. The disposition form was not field tested and therefore a data set has not been constructed.

The disposition form contains, however, items vital to tracing the flow of a case through a municipal or district court system. It contains categories designed to isolate the various stages at which a case is resolved. This form is comprised of the following major categories.

- a. Arrest Data: The name of the arresting officer and suspect, date of arrest and whether or not a warrant was used for the arrest, charge classification

(felony or misdemeanor) and disposition of charges.
Item 1.

- b. Booking Characteristics: Date of booking and general booking disposition. Item 2.
- c. Initial Appearance: Date of appearance, type of court, disposition of charges against defendant. Item 3.
- d. Preliminary Hearing: Date of hearing and disposition of charges. Item 4.
- e. Court Related Data: Testimony presented by police officer and/or civilian witness, jury information (composition of jury by sex and race), grand jury information, decision of grand jury. Item 5.
- f. Arraignment: Plea entered, counsel characteristics, jury composition, plea bargaining, and disposition of charges. Item 6.
- g. Trial: Was defendant acquitted or convicted; did defendant appeal decision. Item 7.
- h. Sentencing: Date of sentencing and nature of punishment dispersed. Item 8.

A copy of the disposition form from which the variable categories outlined above have been abstracted is presented in Appendix 14.

5. Data Set Characteristics

During the five-month police assailant pilot study conducted in Albuquerque, 25 offenders cooperated in an extensive interview and freely volunteered to complete the 54-item questionnaire.

In order to obtain police offenders for participation in this phase of the research, a variety of methodological strategies were utilized. During the months of August and September the Albuquerque field representative obtained a list of all individuals charged with resisting arrest and/or assaulting a police officer as reported in the monthly Municipal Court Docket. Police files were subsequently researched to obtain the date, place and time of the arrest so that an official police report of the incident could be obtained. Upon receipt of the police reports, each had to be thoroughly read to determine if the offense actually met the assault definition. Those persons whose offense satisfied the assault theoretical definition were contacted by telephone and asked to participate in the general interview and complete the questionnaire.

The method provided 43 arrest reports with 30 of the incidents

qualifying as assaults. Although an attempt was made to contact each offender (suspect charged) by telephone and mail, only one offender (6 percent of those eligible) agreed to participate. Table 1 displays the various difficulties which this method presented in securing participants.

TABLE 1

REASONS GIVEN FOR THE NON-SUCCESSFUL CONTACT OF OFFENDERS IN ALBUQUERQUE DURING THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Reason for Contact Failure	Number of Persons	Percent of Persons Contacted
No phone number available	12	40.0
No longer at listed phone number or address	6	20.0
No answer after several attempts to contact offender	4	13.3
Moved out of state	1	3.3
Could not speak English	1	3.3
Number no longer in service	1	3.3
No address or phone number	2	6.7
Refused (had not committed an assault)	2	6.7
Agreed to participate but did not report for interview	<u>1</u>	<u>3.3</u>
Total	30	99.9*

*Percentage total does not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

This means of providing participants for the offender study proved extremely time consuming and unproductive. Therefore, an alternative research method was utilized during the month of November.

The second means of obtaining names of resisting arrest/assault offenders were those referred to the Assaults Study representative by Mr. Edward Castoria, Correction Service Officer Coordinator, during the month of November. In general, the corrections service officers were most cooperative in providing a list of police offenders who were arraigned in district court and found guilty, pled guilty, or were awaiting trial in the city jail.

Mr. Castoria referred a substantial number of assault offenders to the Albuquerque staff during the month of November. However, Table 2 provides a summary description of some of the problems encountered in implementing this method.

TABLE 2

REASONS GIVEN FOR THE NON-SUCCESSFUL CONTACT OF OFFENDERS IN ALBUQUERQUE DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER

Reason for Contact Failure	Number of Persons	Percent of Persons
No phone number available	4	44.4
Not at phone number given	1	11.1
Refused (too inconvenient to report to Probation Office)	2	22.2
No answer after several attempts to contact offender	<u>2</u>	<u>22.2</u>
Total	9	99.9*

* Percentage total does not equal 100.0% due to rounding.

Again, the staff concluded that telephone calls to offenders produced little, if any, positive results.

The most productive means of obtaining participants for the study were those referred by the municipal court to the probation office for a presentence report. Upon completion of the presentence interview, an Assaults Study representative gave each offender a brief description of the assailant study, explained its importance and requested each offender to participate in the research. During the month of November, 13 individuals agreed to participate in the study.

This high response rate, at least in comparison with the two methods previously discussed, indicates that presentence referral was the most productive method of obtaining offenders for the study. Certainly, personal contact with the offender had a more meaningful effect in persuading individuals to participate than either telephone calls or written correspondence.

The disposition of resist arrest and/or assault cases brought before the municipal court is displayed in Table 3. These data illustrate that the majority of cases are either dismissed or the offender was placed under advisement. A small percentage of the offenders were given more severe penalties such as a jail sentence, fine, or both. Those persons receiving the most severe sentences were generally recidivists.

Data obtained from the In-Depth Interview, the police Assailant Questionnaire and the Presentence Report of the municipal probation officer have been coded consistent with the variable categories and numerical values provided in the master coding format presented in Appendix 15. This code may provide a great deal of assistance

TABLE 3

DISPOSITION OF RESIST AND/OR ASSAULT CASES APPEARING BEFORE THE MUNICIPAL COURT

<u>Disposition</u>	<u>August</u>		<u>September</u>		<u>October</u>		<u>November</u>		<u>December</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Placed Under Advisement	10	25.0	5	14.3	9	15.0	10	18.5	6	10.0
Dismissed	11	27.5	11	31.4	10	16.7	8	14.8	4	6.7
Fined	7	17.5	4	11.4	7	11.7	6	11.1	5	8.3
Jail	6	15.0	1	2.9	8	13.3	3	5.6	10	16.7
Jail and Fine	0	--	1	2.9	1	1.7	3	5.6	0	--
Forfeiture of Bond	2	5.0	8	22.8	6	10.0	1	1.8	1	1.7
Probation	0	--	1	2.9	2	3.3	2	3.7	0	--
Not Sentenced	<u>4</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>28.3</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>38.9</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>56.6</u>
Total	40	100.0	35	100.0	60	100.0	54	100.0	60	100.0

23

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>	<u>December</u>
Total Number of Arrests (Including Juveniles)	1281	1760	1319	1269	1239
Total Number of Resist/ Assault Charges	40	35	60	54	60
Percentage of Resist/ Assault of Total Charges	3.12%	1.99%	4.55%	4.26%	4.84%

to the user interested in collapsing response free items into meaningful categories. The master code also provides information about the manner in which information was arrayed for data processing purposes.

6. Additional Data Set Characteristics

- a. Number of decks = 4.
- b. Total number of cards = 100.
- c. Punchcard information -- standard Hollerith code characters are used on all punchcards.
- d. The card format utilized employs a field design suitable to computer and counter-sorter automatic data processing techniques.
- e. Total number of variables = 225.
- f. Numeric codes exclusively used.

D. Community Characteristics --
Aggregate and Sample Data Base

1. Regional Study -- Southwestern United States

This category differs sharply from the preceding three dimensions in terms of research design, methods used, and types of data analysed. Two major research designs (a regional and a micro) were constructed which utilized aggregate and sample data for analysis purposes. The regional data set includes the general community characteristics of 46 southwestern cities which have a population of 40,000 or more and the micro data set is reflective of the community characteristics of one metropolitan community -- Austin, Texas. These sets of data provided for an empirical examination of a number of causal relationships hypothesized to exist between the characteristics of the total environment in which law enforcement officers perform a police function and the number of police assaults.

- a. Regional Data Set Characteristics: The regional data set consists of five major categories in which the 228 study variables may be placed.

- (1) Environmental Variables: This group contains variables which portray the size of the population, density of population per square mile, persons per household, rate of population growth, age distribution of population, population stability, male-female composition, general per capita city revenue, percent of population

living in group quarters, general housing characteristics and many other related variables.

- (2) Social and Economic Variables: The social and economic category includes variables such as a level of income inequality and disparity, indicators of educational attainment, minority group composition, percent foreign born, percent of the population receiving welfare assistance, general pattern of income distribution, percent of all families with female head, percent of population change, occupational categories (laborer to professional), indicators of family cohesion, and general measures of affluence.
- (3) Specific Crime Variables: This category treats the type and relative magnitude of crime for each city. It also includes the number of property and violent crimes committed and their accompanying charge, arrest and clearance rates. Specific crimes ranging from disorderly conduct to murder and non-negligent manslaughter are included in this data set.
- (4) Police Organizational Variables: The organizational category includes items such as salary of police chief, median salary of patrolmen, number of sworn officers and civilian personnel and their corresponding national, regional, and study city averages.
- (5) Assault Related Variables: Since very little empirical study has been previously conducted in the area of assaults against police officers, a large number of items related to the assault incident are included in this data set. These variables may be divided in the following manner.
 - (a) Level of Injury: This category deals with the level of officer injury sustained during the assault incident. It also contains the average level of injury for similar size cities on a national, regional and test city basis.
 - (b) Assault Weapons: The various types of weapons employed to assault law enforcement personnel such as hands, fists, feet, teeth, knees, firearms and other weapons are provided in this category. These data are provided by univariate distributions

(number and percent) for the study cities and the national, regional and study city average for similarly populated cities.

A composite listing of the variables which constitute the above categories is provided in the Master Coding Format contained in Appendix 16.

- (6) Cities Studied: The southwestern cities for which data were uniformly collected and included in the general data set are arranged below by state and population size:

<u>Arkansas</u>	Total N = 4	<u>Texas</u>	Total N = 30
40-49,999	N = 0	40-49,000	N = 3
50-99,999	N = 3	Baytown	
Fort Smith		Longview	
North Little Rock		Victoria	
Pine Bluff		50-99,000	N = 17
100-249,999	N = 1	Abilene	Midland
Little Rock		Arlington	Odessa
250-499,999	N = 0	Brownsville	Possodence
Over 500,000	N = 0	Galveston	Port Arthur
		Garland	San Angelo
<u>Louisiana</u>	Total N = 6	Grand Prairie	Tyler
40-49,000	N = 1	Irving	Waco
Bossier City		Laredo	Wichita Falls
50-99,000	N = 2	Mesquite	
Lake Charles		100-249,000	N = 4
Monroe		Amarillo	
100-249,000	N = 2	Beaumont	
Baton Rouge		Corpus Christi	
Shreveport		Lubbock	
250-499,000	N = 0	250-499,000	N = 3
Over 500,000	N = 1	Austin	
New Orleans		El Paso	
		Fort Worth	
<u>New Mexico</u>	Total N = 1	Over 500,000	N = 3
40-99,000	N = 0	Dallas	
100-249,000	N = 1	Houston	
Albuquerque		San Antonio	
250-Over 500,000	N = 0		
<u>Oklahoma</u>	Total N = 5		
40-49,000	N = 1		
Midwest City			
50-99,000	N = 2		
Lawton			
Norman			
100-249,000	N = 0		
250-500,000	N = 2		
Oklahoma City			
Tulsa			

The arrayal presented above includes 88.5 percent of all the cities within the five-state study region which have a population size of 40,000 or above. Six cities -- Santa Fe, New Mexico; Richardson and Laredo, Texas; Enid, Oklahoma; and Alexandria and Lafayette, Louisiana did not report assaults statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation during 1972. In addition, these same agencies did not keep or maintain an accessible information system concerning assaults on law enforcement personnel within their respective jurisdictions. Since the assault level for each city was the dependent variable (phenomenon to be explained or accounted for), community characteristics concerning these cities were excluded from the regional data set.

b. Additional Data Set Information:

- (1) Number of decks = 13.
- (2) Total number of cards = 598.
- (3) Punchcard -- standard Hollerith code characters are utilized on all punchcards.
- (4) The card format employs a field design suitable to both computer and counter-sorter automatic data processing techniques.
- (5) Total number of variables = 228.
- (6) Numeric codes exclusively used.

Sources of Data: Variable values for each city were obtained from: (1) the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Section; (2) the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Publications; and (3) by personal correspondence with municipal police agency representatives. The following table displays each study variable by number and by data source.

Variable Number	Table Source	Data Source
<u>*Social, Economic and Demographic Variables</u>		N = 39
2,3,4,11,21	16	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, <u>United States Census Population: 1970.</u>
12	28	<u>General population characteristics, Tables 16, 28 & 21, for the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma & Texas.</u>
19,20,6,7,5	24	
13,9	40	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, <u>United States Census of Population: 1970: General</u>
8,10,14	41	<u>Social and Economic Characteristics, Tables 40, 41 and 89.</u>
15-18,210,211	89	
193-209	6	U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, <u>United States Census of Population: 1970, County and City Data Book, 1972, a statistical abstract supplement, Table 6.</u>
<u>*Crime Related Variables</u>		N = 66
<u>Return B</u>		
22-32	Crime Rate	U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, <u>Return B Annual Return of Offenses Known to the Police, 1972 and Return C</u>
33-43	No.of Crimes	<u>Annual Return of Persons Charged, 1972.</u> All rates are calculated on a 100,000 population base.
44-54	% Cleared	
<u>Return C</u>		
175-182	Charged (N)	
183-190	Charge Rate	
212-228	Arrest Rate	
<u>*Agency Personnel Characteristics</u>		N = 29
55-81		U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, <u>Full Time Law Enforcement Employees, 1972.</u> National and regional averages were taken from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, <u>Uniform Crime Reports, 1971, August 29, 1972.</u> The averages for test cities (ATC) were calculated for each city by population grouping.

Agency Personnel Characteristics -- continued

Variable Number	Table Source	Data Source
191-192		Salary data were obtained from the chief of police for each city studied.
<u>*Assault Related Data</u>		N = 84
82-174		U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Section, <u>Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted, 1972</u> . National and regional averages were actuated from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, <u>Uniform Crime Reports, 1971</u> , August 29, 1972. The averages and indices for test cities (A+C) were developed for each city by number of persons consistent with those population categories used in the <u>Uniform Crime Reports</u> .

2. Micro Study -- Austin, Texas

The micro level research design focused exclusively on the city of Austin, Texas. This city was selected as a research city because it met a variety of carefully determined methodological and research criteria. First, Austin occupied the medium rank on the community Proneness to be Assaulted Index constructed for the 46 cities studied in the regional southwest. Second, the Austin Police Department was extremely cooperative with the Police Assaults Study staff by making criminal arrest, level of police activity and police assault data accessible. Third, in Austin the police reporting boundaries utilized for the compilation and analysis of general crime-related information (number of offenses, arrests, etc.) coincide with the geographical parameters employed for the United States Bureau of the Census enumeration tracts. This was an important consideration since it greatly facilitated the comparison of social, economic and environmental characteristics of each census tract with its crime specific and assault data; and fourth, the professional assistance accorded the research staff by an on-site field representative (a commissioned officer in the Austin Police Department) proved most valuable during both the research design and data accumulation stages of the study.

- a. Micro Data Set Characteristics: The data utilized in the Austin study consists of both aggregate (population) and sample data (randomly selected samples comprised of less than 100 percent of the population) compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the Austin Police Department. The statistical values for each population variable presented below are indicated by an asterisk, and were abstracted from the United States Census of Population and Housing, 1970, by census tracts, for the city of Austin or the Austin Police Department, Statistical Report, 1972. The geographical area of Austin is differentiated by the Bureau of the Census and the police jurisdiction into 25 separate reporting districts. For each reporting district (census tract) data were obtained for the following variable categories.
- (1) Economic Indicators: The economic indicator category consists of a number of variables commonly used to assess the degree of commonality or disparity which census tract relative to the poverty-affluence dimension. This data set includes economic indicators such as the percent of unemployed males, percent of all families with income under \$3,000 or over \$10,000, the percent of all families receiving public assistance or public welfare income, the mean family income, and general housing characteristics.
 - (2) Family Stability: Measures of family stability obtained for the Austin study include the percent of families with a female head, percent of the male population over 14 years of age who are single, married, separated or divorced.
 - (3) Level of Education: The level of formal educational attainment for the population of each census tract is measured by the median number of school years completed, the percent of high school graduates who are 25 years of age or older, and the percent of the population who are not high school graduates or enrolled in school.
 - (4) Social-Demographic Characteristics: The variables which constitute the social-demographic category portray the age distribution, racial and ethnic composition (percent white, Black, Spanish surname, Spanish speaking) and the occupational stratification (professional workers, non-farm laborers, craftsmen, etc.) of each census tract's population.

- (5) Crime Indicators: The percentage of all arrests made within each census tract for specific types of crimes, such as homicide, rape, robbery, and theft, disorderly conduct and drunkenness comprised this category. In addition, this category includes the number and rate of both Part I and Part II offenses for each tract. The arrest rates are also used as a measure of the relative amount of police activity within each reporting district.
- (6) Assault Data: The assault data category includes the total number of assaults directed against Austin law enforcement officers during the time period January 1, 1973 through December 31, 1973 for each census tract.

The variables which comprise the six categories discussed above are presented in the variable listing master code which appears in Appendix 17.

b. Additional Data Set Information:

- (1) Number of decks = 4.
- (2) Total number of cards = 88.
- (3) Punchcards -- standard Hollerith code characters are utilized on all punchcards.
- (4) The card format employs a field design suitable to both computer and counter-sorter automatic data processing techniques.
- (5) Total number of variables = 77.
- (6) Numeric code used exclusively.

- c. Sources of Data: The values for each variable were obtained from two principal sources: (1) the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population and Housing, 1970, PHC (1)-17, Census Tracts, Austin, Texas, SMSA, issued March, 1972; and (2) the Austin Police Department, Statistical Report, 1972, City of Austin, Texas, 1972.

The following table lists each variable included in the micro data set by its corresponding identification number and the source from which it was extracted.

Variable Identification Number	Table Number or Page	Data Source	
<u>°Economic Indicators</u>			N = 17
9*	p. 1	<u>United States Census of Population and Housing, 1970, Census Tracts, Austin, Texas, March 1972.</u>	
21-22	p. 3		
26-31	p. 4		
32*-37*	H-1		
38-41, 42*			
<u>°Family Stability</u>			N = 4
10*-13*	p. 1	<u>Ibid.</u>	
<u>°Level of Education</u>			N = 3
17-19	p. 2	<u>Ibid.</u>	
<u>° Social-Demographic Characteristics</u>			N = 15
1, 2-8*	p. 1	<u>Ibid.</u>	
14-16, 20	p. 2		
23-25	p. 3		
<u>°Crime and Police Activity Indicators</u>			N = 34
43*	p. 2	<u>Austin Police Department, Statistical Report, 1972. City of Austin, Texas, 1972.</u>	
45*-57*	pp. 28-29		
58*-65*	pp. 30-31		
66*-77*	p. 2		
<u>°Assault Data</u>			N = 1
44*	p. 2	<u>Ibid.</u>	

IV. Information Storage, Data Processing, and Data Analysis Techniques

A. Data Preparation

Reporting instruments such as the Physical Contact Summary, Personnel Data Inventory, Hemphill's Group Dimension Questionnaire and others were collected from the participating municipal and state agencies and audited for completeness. Secondly, the responses were assigned numerical identifiers which had been previously determined and set forth in a master coding format for each questionnaire. The master coding format was designed to render consistency to conventional coding practices. Third, the numerical values corresponding to the items queried were recorded on a fortran coding form and readied for subsequent keypunching and verification operations.⁷

B. Data Storage

On the receipt of all assault information reported from participating agencies, the data was placed on computer tapes for security in storage and for easy retrieval. This is an important consideration in view of the thousands of 80-column punch cards which were prepared and the machine time required for each computational program.

Once the data has been recorded on magnetic tapes it can be "scrambled" to assure greater confidentiality and insure restricted access. The scrambled data is still readily accessible to project programmers but it is essentially impossible for persons non-familiar with the scramble program to match a given officer identification number with its corresponding department number. The data was stored at project headquarters and also in a tape library. This physical dispersion measure was taken to provide an additional measure against unforeseen events, such as damage from fire. The principal project security consultants were satisfied that the project took every measure to maintain the confidentiality, anonymity and security of the data. (See Appendix 18)

C. Computer Programming and Statistical Procedures

There were a number of excellent statistical software packages available at the University of Oklahoma which were used in fulfilling most of the project's programming needs. Such software programs as STATJOB, Biomedical Package and OSIRIS II⁸ were utilized in performing tabulations and other more sophisticated statistical treatments on the project data. In several instances more specialized programming requirements were needed requiring either a member of the staff or a consultant to use programming language such as Fortran IV and COBAL.

During the data analysis stage of Phase I, OSIRIS, level II and III, were most frequently utilized in providing a statistical treatment of project data, especially the OSIRIS FBUILD (file-build), MARG (Means and Marginals, univariate frequencies and moments), MDC (Pearsonian Missing Data Correlations), FTAU (bivariate frequency tables), and REGRESSN (multiple regression) programs. These programs were very useful in treating both the type and volume of data collected during Phase I. A brief discussion of each of each of these routines is provided since social researchers in other agencies may find these programs to be equally suited to their research needs. In addition, OSIRIS as well as the other software packages are desirable for general research purposes since they require a minimal familiarity with any formal programming language and are available to computer users in many major research institutes and in most colleges and universities throughout the United States.

1. MARG -- Means, Marginals and Univariate Distributions

This statistical routine provided summary information on the data dictionary and file developed for the various data sets. It includes such statistical operations as counting the number of cases and calculating the range, mode, means, and standard deviations.⁹ The program also provides for the summing of weights and proper treatment of cases which have been assigned missing data codes. In addition, this routine provides for the calculation of univariate frequencies and percentages on marginals for a specified set of variables. Some of the statistics derived from the MARG programs which we utilized in the "Descriptive Profile of the Assault Incident" as well as in the other reports are briefly described below.

- a. Mean: Arithmetic average of measurements. To calculate the mean, all measurements are added (the sum of the scores) and then divided by the total number of measurements (total number of scores). The mean is denoted as \bar{x} and its computational formula is:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

where X refers to each observed measurement, and N equals the total number of observed measurements (scores). In addition the mean is the point in a distribution of scores where the sum of the deviation of measurements above it is equal to the sum of the deviation of the scores below the mean. The mean is a measure of central tendency.

- b. Median: The middle score, or 50th percentile. Half of the scores exceed it, and half are below it. The median is denoted as (Md or Mdn) and is a measure of central tendency.

- c. Percentage: A percentage is the numerator value of a fraction with a denominator of 100, or can be conceived as a fraction which has been converted to a decimal and the decimal point moved two places to the right.
- d. Range: This is also referred to as the minimum and maximum value of a group of scores. It is calculated by taking the highest scores minus the lowest scores and adding one unit. Range is a measure of dispersion or variability among a set of scores.
- e. Standard Deviation: The standard deviation is a measure of variability and is denoted in this study by (SD). This measure is determined by taking the square root of the variance of a set of scores from their mean (\bar{X}).
- f. Mode: The mode is the score which appears most frequently for a distribution of scores. It is denoted as (MO) and is a very rough (and unreliable) measure of central tendency. Since it generally does not represent the center value for a group of scores, it has been largely excluded from the various study components of the final report.

2. MDC -- Pearson's Product Moment Correlation

The Pearsonian Missing Data Correlation program is particularly well adapted to the type of information included in the Physical Contact Summary, Personal Data Inventory and aggregate data sets. In these data sets there were instances of missing information on some of the variables and therefore a program was required which could take this factor into consideration when calculating product-moment correlations between selected pairs of variables.

The MDC routine produces an output that includes both a printed and punched correlation matrix, a case count summary (excluding missing data), standard deviations, sum and sum squares for each variable, the means, as well as a T-statistic on each correlation coefficient.

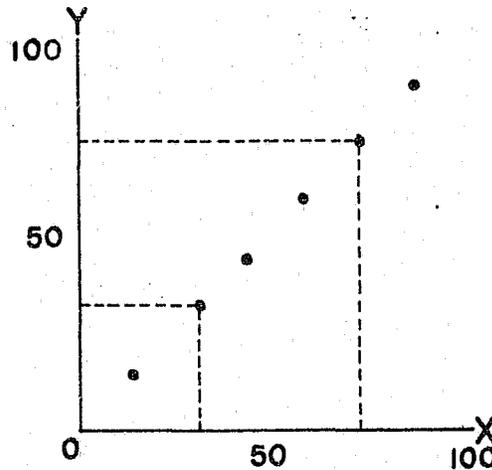
This program provided for missing data values as did the preceding (MARG) program. In addition, it calculates correlation coefficients which are useful in scientific research if the direction and strength of relationships between pairs of variables are to be determined. These terms are discussed below.

- a. Missing Data Codes: Valid numerical codes were used for each case and variable when complete information was available. Invalid numerical codes were employed for those variables possessing incomplete

or missing data characteristics. The calculation of each statistical value was performed on the assumption that each variable or variable pair possessed valid codes. When a missing data code (9) was encountered for either a variable or pair of variables, the case was omitted for that variable or pair of variables.

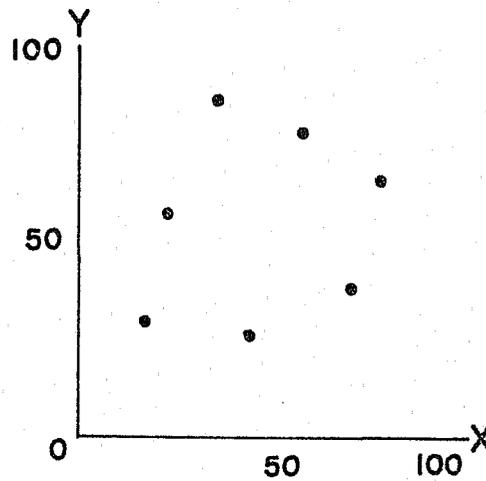
- b. Pearson's r: Pearson's r^{10} is a measure of the linear relationship between two variables. If r is positive (+), it denotes that a positive linear relationship exists between a pair of variables (x and y) in a set of paired measurements (x and y). That is both x and y tend to increase together. The closer r is to 1.00, the stronger is the degree of association between x and y . A perfect positive association between variables x and y is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1
Perfect Positive Correlation Between Variable X and Variable Y.
(+1.00)



If $r = 0.0$, there is no linear relationship between x and y . See Figure 2. It should be noted, however, that it is possible to have a strong non-linear

Figure 2
Zero-Order Correlation Between Variable X and Variable Y.
(0.0)

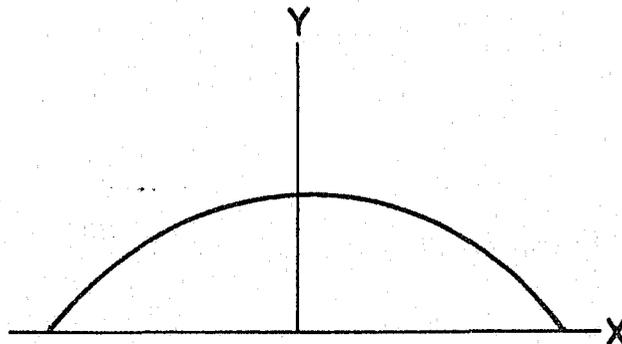


relationship present and still obtain an r value of 0.0. For example if:

$$y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

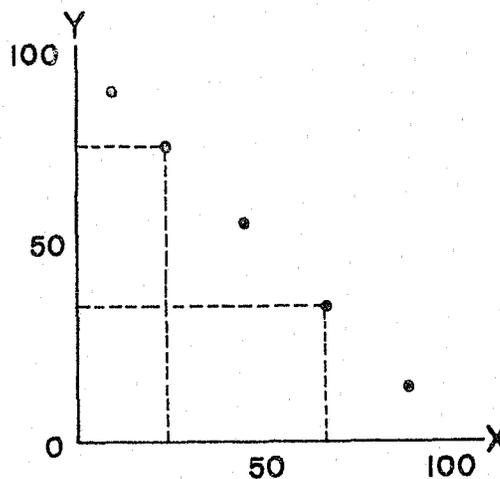
for x between -1 and +1, then the y value is completely determined by the x value, but there is no linear relationship between x and y, as displayed in Figure 3.

Figure 3
Example of the Absence of a Linear Relationship Between Variable X and Y.



When Pearson's r is negative there is a negative linear relationship between x and y . This simply means that as y tends to increase, x tends to decrease or vice versa. The closer r is to -1.00 , the greater is this tendency. See Figure 4 for a graphic illustration of a negative association.

Figure 4
Perfect Negative Correlation Between Variable X and Variable Y.
(-1.00)



3. FTAU -- Bivariate Analysis

FTAU is essentially a cross-tabulation program which has been designed for bivariate analysis of social science data. This program enables tables comprised of several variables (independent and dependent variables) to be constructed for evaluation and analysis. For each bivariate table developed, a set of parametric and non-parametric summary statistics may be requested. The use of these statistical tools depends on the general robustness of the data and other statistical assumptions that must be minimally met, such as the level of data (ordinal, ratio, interval, nominal), representativeness of sample, randomness criteria utilized, etc.

This program provides summary information using such distributions and statistics as univariate frequency distributions and marginal

distributions, Chi-Square, Contingency Coefficient, Lambda Values, Kendall's Tau-A and Tau-B, and Goodman and Kruskal's Gamma.

4. Regressn -- Multiple Regression Techniques

This program may be utilized for general multiple regression operations and is designed to provide statistical values useful for either a standard or stepwise linear regression analysis. The Regressn program was utilized extensively in the "Micro-Analysis of Assaults on Police in Austin, Texas" and the "Analysis of Assaults on Municipal Police Officers in 46 Southwestern Cities." Therefore, a brief description of some of the basic regression notions should enable the reader who is not familiar with this statistical procedure to better understand how it was applied to study of police assaults.

- a. Discussion of Multiple Regression Procedures: The multiple regression technique enables the researcher to evaluate the effects of a series, or group, of independent, explanatory, variables on a dependent, or criterion, variable. Additionally, this technique provides for an evaluation of the relationships among the explanatory variables.

Multiple regression¹¹ produces a linear combination of those explanatory variables which correlate most highly with the criterion variable. This linear combination is used to "explain" values of the criterion variable. Consider, for example, two variables in combination with one another. If these two variables were perfectly correlated, they would be represented by a single line in space (Figure 5). Mathematically, this line can be represented by the equation $y=a+bx$, where y is the dependent variable, a is a constant term, b is the coefficient (multiplier) of x , and x is the explanatory variable. In this situation, any change in the explanatory variable, x , brings about a corresponding change in the criterion variable, y .

Unfortunately, during the course of analysis, the variables seldom show such characteristics. Errors enter into the calculations. A more likely representation of the two variables is as shown in Figure 6. Here one notes that although a certain correlation is evident, the cases which represent the two variables do not form a line.

The object here is to develop a line which can best explain the influence which the explanatory variable has on the dependent variable. Multiple regression uses the mathematical technique of "least squares"

Figure 5

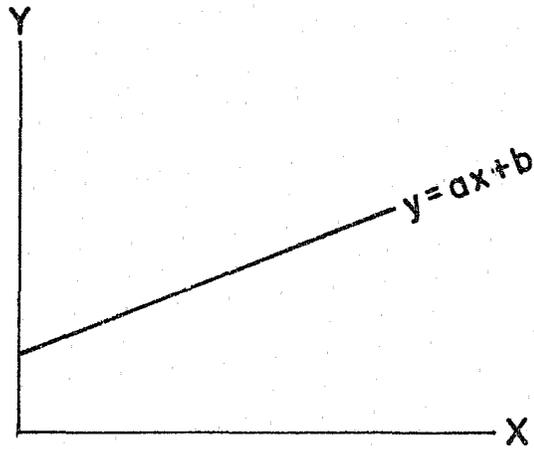
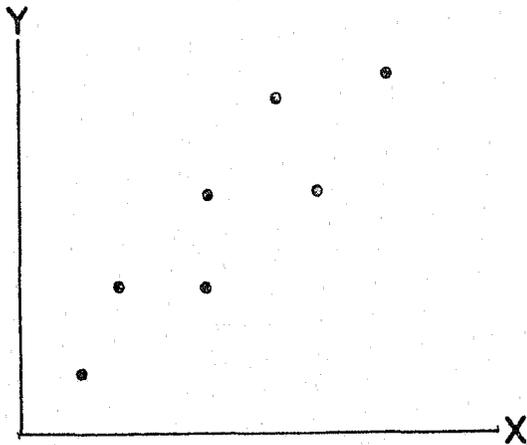


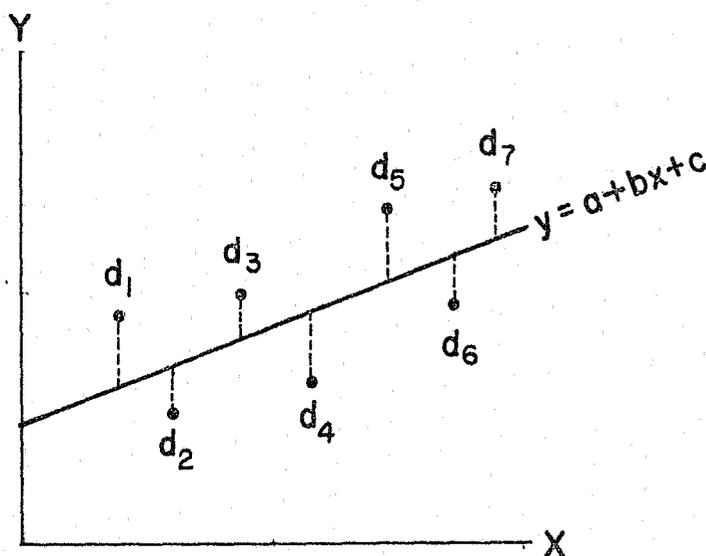
Figure 6



to make this determination. This technique tests a series of linear equations against the available

data (represented by the points in space). In Figure 7, note that each of the points in space is a certain distance from the line. The least squares technique calculates the distances from each of the points to the line, squares that distance, then sums the squared values. The sum of squares for each possible regression line are compared and the line with the smallest value (least square) is selected as the most representative. This line is expressed mathematically as $y=a+bx+c$; the value e is added to express the sum of the squared distances (d_1, d_2 , etc.) and is designated the "error" term.

Figure 7



- b. Stepwise Regression: The regression solution utilized throughout the Police Assaults Study research is that of stepwise regression, a powerful variation of multiple regression. This technique selects those explanatory variables which provide the best explanation of the actions of the criterion variable. Stepwise regression provides the analyst with the feature of selecting the best regression equation while at the same time satisfying the conflicting criteria of inclusiveness and economy.

Stepwise regression procedures begin with a

computation of Pearson Product Moment correlations (Pearson's r) between each of the explanatory variables and the criterion variable. The independent variable which explains the largest proportion of variance in the criterion variable is selected as the first explanatory variable. The variance is a measure of statistical dispersion. It is a means of defining the precision of an estimate. The smaller the variance, the greater the precision. The variance is calculated by: (1) determining the mean value of scores (all observations) for a given measure; (2) determining the deviation of each observation from the computed mean; (3) square each deviation; (4) sum the squares; and (5) divide the sum of squares by the total number of observations. The analyst then compares the remaining explanatory variables to determine which one makes the greatest contribution toward explaining the criterion variable. The procedure used here is to "partial out" (exclude from computation) the first explanatory variable and compare the remaining ones. Analysis continues in this manner until the researcher is satisfied with the proportion of the criterion variable explained, or until the number of steps is equal to one less than the number of cases. The Austin, Texas study serves as a good example.

In the Austin study, the stepwise procedures isolated as its first explanatory variable "percent of families with female head." The calculations imply that this particular environmental variable has the greatest effect in explaining variation in assaults on police officers. This variable does, in fact, explain 55.5 percent of the total variance of assaults, a larger proportion of the assault variation than explained by any other variable in its corresponding least squares equation. The equation representing this variable is: $y' = -1.62 + .31x_1 + 1.85$, where y' is the criterion variable (assaults on policemen), -1.62 is the constant term a , $.31$ is the multiplier of x_1 , x_1 is the explanatory variable (percent families with female heads), and 1.85 is the error term.

In the second step, with the first explanatory variable partialled out of consideration, the calculations indicate that the variable, "percent total police activity," explains the greatest amount of the previously remaining unexplained variation. The least squares equation which now is the best explainer is: $y' = -2.83 + .26x_1 + .41x_2 + 1.53$. In this equation x_1 represents "percent families with female heads" and x_2 represents "percent total

police activity." Jointly these two variables account for 71.1 percent of the total variation of assaults on Austin police officers. Calculations continue in this manner until (1) they are terminated or (2) they satisfy the need for explained variance. However, no more than 21 steps may be used since only 22 cases (the number of census tracts) were considered.

D. Population and Sample Considerations

Statistics are used by the researcher to describe interrelations among variables. They can be used to study a population or a sample of a population. In this instance, population refers to the total number of cases or elements which may be considered; sample refers to that portion of the population which is considered representative of the entire population. Statistics are also used to describe phenomena or to predict future actions. When statistics are used to predict future actions, the researcher uses data from a sample to predict -- or to explain -- the actions of the entire population. When statistics are used in this manner, that is, to infer or suggest the attributes of a sample to a population, they are termed inferential statistics. In most cases the researcher uses inferential statistics rather than descriptive statistics.¹²

Inferential statistics revolve around using samples of the population. The analyst randomly selects a sample in such a manner that he has a reasonable assurance that it does in fact represent the population. If the sample is representative of the population, the researcher can ascribe the characteristics of that sample to the population. In other words, he will be able to predict how the population will react based on the behavior of the sample. However, it is imperative that the sample be selected in a random manner or in such a manner that every individual or case in the population has an equal opportunity to represent the population. The researcher is most often constrained to using a sample as opposed to using the entire population because of such factors as time, available resources (money and subjects), and ease of evaluation.

There are times, however, when the researcher is in a position to use the entire population, either through design or necessity. Such is the case in the two studies of communities which analyze the relationships between community environmental characteristics and police assaults. In these two studies the population is the sample and inferential statistics are not appropriate for purposes of analysis. Therefore, descriptive statistics are extensively utilized in the micro and macro community studies.

V. Assault Indices

A. Index of Proneness To Be Assaulted (IPA)

To better evaluate the variance present in the total assault environment, an Index of Proneness To Be Assaulted (IPA) was developed for the 46 cities in the five-state project area which have populations (according to the 1970 Census) of 40,000 or more inhabitants. The IPA was developed by determining the ratio of total assaults (both injury and non-injury) to each 10,000 municipal inhabitants and for each 100 sworn officers. The ratios obtained for the 46 cities were subsequently rank ordered for comparative purposes. The comparison revealed an extremely high positive correlation (.94) between the two indices. The population based assault index was chosen over the sworn officer assault index for reasons which are elaborated upon later in this section.

While the concept of the IPA is relatively basic in design, considerably more time than was initially anticipated was devoted to constructing this index. Originally the staff requested crime statistics and assault related information from the uniform crime reporting section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for all cities having a population of 40,000 or more in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas. One of the principal problems encountered during this research operation was the lack of information on six of the 52 cities. Therefore, police departments which had not, for a variety of reasons, reported crime and assault statistics to the FBI were directly contacted by the project staff in an attempt to construct a complete data base for all 52 cities. Although the six agencies were individually contacted, they were not able to provide the type of information needed for the following reasons: (1) the uniform crime reporting schedules differed from the crime classifications and record keeping systems of local agencies; (2) several agencies do not report any offense, crime, and assault information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and (3) most frequently, agencies could not provide assault related data since they did not maintain records on assaulted individuals or incidents. This lack of key data related to the dependent variable necessitated omitting six cities from inclusion and subsequent ranking on the index. A list of the 46 cities which are included on the IPA are presented in Table 4.

In addition to the FBI data on the 46 cities displayed in Table 4, information was obtained from various United States Bureau of the Census publications for 1970. Values for such variables as median income, housing characteristics, racial composition of the community, and other socio-economic-status (SES) characteristics were obtained.

A set of 228 variables was chosen for comparative purposes for each of the 46 cities under analysis. These variables blanket

TABLE 4

Cities Ranked on the Index of Proneness to be Assaulted

Arkansas

Fort Smith
 Little Rock
 North Little Rock
 Pine Bluff

Louisiana

Baton Rouge
 Bossier City
 Lake Charles
 Monroe
 New Orleans
 Shreveport

New Mexico

Albuquerque

Oklahoma

Lawton
 Midwest City
 Norman
 Oklahoma City
 Tulsa

Texas

Abilene
 Amarillo
 Arlington
 Austin
 Baytown
 Beaumont
 Brownsville
 Corpus Christi
 Dallas
 El Paso
 Fort Worth
 Galveston
 Garland
 Grand Prairie
 Houston
 Irving
 Laredo
 Longview
 Lubbock
 Mesquite
 Midland
 Odessa
 Pasadena
 Port Arthur
 San Angelo
 San Antonio
 Tyler
 Victoria
 Waco
 Wichita Falls

the more important areas where some association is thought to exist between the general characteristics of the total environment in which law enforcement officers function, the level of police activity, and assaults on police. The five principal measurement classes into which the 228 variables fall are described below.

1. Demographic Variables

Demographic variables include city population size, density of population per square mile, rate of population growth, age distribution of the population, male-female composition, minority group makeup, etc.

2. Social and Economic Variables

Social and economic variables include income level distribution, level of income inequality and disparity, unemployment levels, percent of population receiving welfare assistance, and many other similar variables.

3. Specific Crime Variables

The specific crime variables include a total breakdown of the actual number of property and violent crimes committed and their accompanying arrest and clearance rates. Specific crime rates ranging from larceny-theft (both over and under \$50) to murder and non-negligent manslaughter have been included for each city.

4. Organizational Variables

Organizational variables include factors such as median salary of patrolmen, salary of police chief, number of sworn officers and civilian personnel and their corresponding national averages, regional averages, and test-bed city averages.

5. Assault Variables

Because operative factors in this area were virtually unknown, a sizeable number of assault related variables were included in the data set for purposes of analysis. These variables may be subdivided into several categories which significantly influence the outcome of the assault event in terms of level and type of injury to the officer. In addition, the types of weapons used by persons who attack police, such as hands, feet, teeth, knives, firearms and other weapons were studied to determine their import on the level of officer injury.

Correlational analysis techniques were used in addition to stepwise-least squares-linear regression to determine which of the variables discussed above were most strongly associated with the level of officer injury as well as number of assaults. For an analysis and discussion of the variables presented in the five categories outlined above, refer to "Analysis of Assaults on Municipal Police Officers in 46 Southwestern Cities," included in a companion report.

In addition, the IPA was designed to serve the following three functions.

1. It provided the staff with a ranking of the 46 test-bed cities in terms of high, medium, and low assault ratios. The actual assault index, which is included in the IPA, is given as the annual number of assaults per 10,000 population. The cities on this index ranged from a low of .3 (Fort Worth and North Little Rock) to a high of

12.5 (Albuquerque, which was nearly twice as high as the next city, Baton Rouge with 6.7) as is shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5

IPA Index of Proneness to be Assaulted for 46 Southwestern Cities
By Assaults on Police per 10,000 Population

Rank and City	Assaults per 10,000 Population	Rank and City	Assaults per 10,000 Population
1 Fort Worth	.3	24 Garland	2.2
2 North Little Rock	.3	25 Irving	2.3
3 Lake Charles	.5	26 Lubbock	2.5
4 Abilene	.6	27 Lawton	2.6
5 Midland	.7	28 Oklahoma City	2.7
6 Norman	.8	29 San Antonio	3.0
7 Odessa	.9	30 Mesquite	3.1
8 Corpus Christi	.9	31 Beaumont	3.1
9 Wichita Falls	1.0	32 Midwest City	3.3
10 Longview	1.1	33 Fort Smith	3.5
11 Monroe	1.1	34 Pasadena	3.5
12 Victoria	1.2	35 Tulsa	3.6
13 Tyler	1.2	36 Shreveport	3.6
14 Arlington	1.2	37 Grand Prairie	3.9
15 Port Arthur	1.2	38 Little Rock	4.1
16 Brownsville	1.3	39 San Angelo	4.2
17 Laredo	1.4	40 Bossier City	4.6
18 Waco	1.5	41 Amarillo	4.7
19 El Paso	1.6	42 Galveston	4.9
20 Baytown	1.8	43 New Orleans	5.7
21 Dallas	1.9	44 Houston	5.8
22 Pine Bluff	2.1	45 Baton Rouge	6.7
23 Austin	2.2	46 Albuquerque	12.5

2. For comparative purposes, the number of assaults per 100 officers was also computed. The results of this computation are displayed in Table 6. The resultant rankings were generally consistent between the two indices. Statistical comparisons between the two indices, using Spearman's Rank Order Correlation, obtained a correlation statistic of .94. This statistic reveals that the two indices are essentially compatible for research purposes. In the study components in which the organizational and personnel characteristics of police agencies, offender characteristics, and macro and micro community characteristics were analyzed, city selection was principally based on the relative rankings of the 46 cities according to the ratio of police assaults per 10,000 inhabitants.

TABLE 6

Index of Proneness to be Assaulted for 46 Southwestern Cities by
Assaults per 100 Municipal Police Officers

Rank and City	Assaults per 10,000 Population	Rank and City	Assaults per 10,000 Population
1 North Little Rock	1.8	24 Lawton	16.8
2 Fort Worth	2.0	25 Lubbock	17.4
3 Midland	3.8	26 Oklahoma City	17.5
4 Lake Charles	4.5	27 Shreveport	17.6
5 Abilene	4.6	28 Beaumont	19.5
6 Norman	5.4	29 San Antonio	20.3
7 Monroe	6.2	30 Garland	20.5
8 Longview	6.3	31 Tulsa	21.7
9 Corpus Christi	7.0	32 Irving	22.7
10 Odessa	7.0	33 Fort Smith	23.2
11 Dallas	8.4	34 Little Rock	24.3
12 Tyler	8.5	35 Pasadena	24.4
13 Brownsville	8.9	36 New Orleans	24.8
14 Arlington	9.0	37 Midwest City	26.2
15 Port Arthur	9.0	38 Baton Rouge	26.5
16 Wichita Falls	9.1	39 Mesquite	26.6
17 Victoria	9.6	40 San Angelo	27.8
18 Waco	9.9	41 Bossier City	29.2
19 El Paso	10.5	42 Galveston	30.0
20 Laredo	11.9	43 Amarillo	33.7
21 Austin	12.4	44 Houston	34.3
22 Baytown	13.6	45 Grand Prairie	40.8
23 Pine Bluff	14.1	46 Albuquerque	78.4

3. A major reason for the use of the IPA based on the size of the population was to allow for differences in the ratio of number of assaults per 100 officers and the number of officers employed per 1,000 population to be ascertained.

B. Index of Assault Proneness for Individual Officers (IAPIO)

Although the title of this research strategy is similar to the Index of Proneness To Be Assaulted (IPA), it differs substantially in that its focus is on the specific law enforcement officer and his proneness to be assaulted, and not on the characteristics of the police agency or the community in which the police officer functions. In addition, the methodological components of this research design are substantially different from those employed in the IPA, although there are similarities to the extent that multiple regression procedures and statistics are used in the analysis of these project data.

The IAPIO was utilized in identifying police officers who demonstrated a higher than usual assault victimization rate. The assault victimization rate was integrally connected with the sociological-psychological study of both offenders and their officer victims. The purposes of this research were to determine first, whether or not some officers became victims of assaults more frequently than would be expected, given their shift, arrest rate and assignment area. Second, identify the aggregate personality characteristics of assaulted police officers in a city which occupied the medium rank on the IPA. Third, to enable the staff to compare "assault prone" officers with officers who were assault victims less frequently than the average index of assault potential would suggest. The final objective of this research was to describe the behavioral and attitudinal characteristics displayed by assaulted officers that may have contributed to their becoming victims of assaults more frequently than their colleagues.

Although the findings reported in the essay, "Alternative Methods for the Psychological Testing of Police Officers," address these objectives, extreme caution must be exercised in developing any definitive conclusions related to this group of officers, not to mention officers not included in agency samples. Only after similar types of extensive research have been replicated over a period of years and clusters of officers who frequently become victims of assaults have been isolated will it be possible to make predictive statements concerning the future pattern of assaults based on socio-psychological data. There is certainly little doubt that this type of information would be valuable to police agencies in considering additional factors which might be incorporated into their police recruitment and selection processes. Certainly, this type of information would also be useful in analyzing the training procedures and curriculum of individual police departments.

Construction of IAPIO Assault Index

It is important that the assault index used provides an unbiased measure for comparing individual officers. The most obvious measure of assault proneness would be the total number of assaults on each officer during some specified period of time. It could then be assumed that the officers who had been assaulted more frequently in the past would be prone to be assaulted more frequently in the future than officers with fewer past assaults. While this may be empirically true, such an assault index does not allow for an accurate comparison of individual officer personality characteristics. A high number of total assaults for an individual police officer may result from factors beyond his control, such as the level of assault risk in his duty assignment (a downtown bar area versus a suburban residential area). If this kind of index is used to associate individual characteristics, like personality traits with assault proneness, the bias resulting from factors beyond the individual officer's control (e.g., duty assignment) will confuse the results.

A second source of bias in such an index results from the level of arrest activity of the individual officer. It is reasonable to assume that the number of assaults on an officer would be closely related to the number of arrests made by that officer. Since most assaults seem to occur in the context of an arrest situation, an officer who makes a great many arrests would most likely have a very high assault index. However, in terms of individual characteristics associated with proneness to be assaulted, this officer perhaps deserves a lower assault index than the officer who makes very few arrests and is assaulted a greater percentage of the time (e.g., an officer who is assaulted four times while making 100 arrests has less of an assault problem, given his level of arrest activity, than an officer who is assaulted three times while making only 25 arrests). Thus, to provide an accurate measure of assault proneness, it is necessary that the assault index for the individual officer control for bias resulting from the degree of danger involved for each specific duty assignment, and the level of arrest activity for the individual officer.

One method of obtaining an assault index free from these biases is to compare the actual number of assaults for the individual officer with the average or expected number of assaults given his duty assignment and arrest activity level. Such an index was developed for 47 patrolmen from records provided by the Austin, Texas Police Department. The research was done in two steps. First, the officers were divided into high and low arrest groups based on the number of felony and misdemeanor arrests during an 18-month period (January 9, 1972 through June 23, 1973). The officers were also divided according to their duty assignment in four sections of the city. Then, by dividing the number of officers with a given duty assignment and arrest activity level who were assaulted by the total number of officers with that duty assignment and arrest activity level, an expected (or average) index of assault proneness was established for each group of officers with a common arrest activity level and duty assignment.

The second step was the derivation of an index of assault proneness for each officer. This index was generated by comparing his actual number of assaults with the expected number of assaults for officers controlling for duty assignment and arrest activity level. For each officer, this was done in two ways, with the first index assuming an additive function and the second assuming a multiplicative function. With the additive model, the expected number of assaults for the individual officer was subtracted from his actual number of assaults. For example, if officer A had been assaulted 3 times and the expected (average) number of assaults for an officer with his duty assignment and arrest activity level was .5, his additive assault index would be 3 minus .5, or 2.5. With the multiplicative model, the actual number of assaults on the individual officer would be divided by the expected assault index. Officer A's multiplicative assault index would be 3 divided by .5, or 6. The additive index was selected for utilization

as a predictor variable in the analysis of the socio-psychological characteristics of Austin police officers for a variety of reasons which are discussed in the "Alternative Methods for the Psychological Testing of Police Officers" study component included in the Phase I Final Report.

Theoretically, the additive assault should provide a somewhat precise index of an individual assault proneness. However, the accuracy of any index directly corresponds to the accuracy of the data which is utilized in its construction. The Austin Police Department was selected for this study because its median ranking on the IPA as well as its sophisticated record keeping system. However, even a modern, computer oriented police records system such as Austin's had trouble adapting its routine reports to the specific research needs of this project. Much of the information, such as the specific assignments of officers, is kept only for a short time. Other information, such as the location of the assault, may not be easily retrieved. In future research where an assault index is to be constructed, agencies should be selected which have record keeping systems compatible with specific research designs and goals.

FOOTNOTES

¹For a general discussion of the case study method in social science research, see Earl R. Babbie, Survey Research Methods, Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., 1973, p. 37; Julian L. Simon, Basic Research Methods in Social Science, New York: Random House, 1969, pp. 276-278; Billy J. Franklin and Harold W. Osborne, Research Methods: Issues and Insights, Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., 1971, pp. 184-205.

²A substantial number of the research variables included in the case study method were abstracted from Arthur H. Sherry, The Administration of Criminal Justice in the United States, Chicago: The American Bar Foundation, 1955, pp. 107-127.

³For an excellent introduction to survey research design and analysis see Babbie, op. cit., Part Two and Three, pp. 57-344; also see Fred N. Kerlinger, Foundations of Behavioral Research, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1964, pp. 392-408; C.A. Moser, Survey Methods in Social Investigation, London: Heinemann, 1961; for a comprehensive treatment of survey research design and basic analysis and reporting techniques, see Oliver Benson, Political Science Laboratory, Columbus: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Company, 1969, pp. 198-234; for a fairly elaborate discussion of questionnaire formulation, see U.S. Civil Service Commission, Personnel Research and Development Center, Construction of Questionnaires, by Pauline A. Duckworth, Technical Study No. 1, July, 1973.

⁴Hemphill's Index of Group Dimensions Description Questionnaire was obtained from Delbert C. Miller, Handbook of Research Design and Social Measurement, New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1970, pp. 200-212.

⁵These 13 group dimension definitions and descriptions are reported in John K. Hemphill and Charles M. Westie, "The Measurement of Group Dimensions," in The Journal of Psychology, 1950, 29, pp. 326-328.

⁶Presentence Report, Municipal Court Probation Office, City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

⁷The codebooks (Master Coding Format) and unit records were developed along lines suggested by Kenneth Janda, Data Processing: Applications to Political Research, Evanston, Illinois: Northwestern University Press, 1965; for an excellent treatment of data processing considerations and designs refer to Babbie, op. cit., pp. 187-203.

⁸For a more detailed set of information on the OSIRIS II statistical software package, see the OS Users' Manual, Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; in particular, see the FBUILD unit pp. 61-87, the MARG unit pp. 253-258, 76 MOC unit pp. 297-300, and the FTAU unit pp. 263-273 which will add clarity and increased awareness to the many program options available for statistical treatment of data and their accompanying requirements and limitations.

⁹For a general discussion of these descriptive statistics, refer to Hubert M. Blalock, Social Statistics, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1960, pp. 33-74; Sanford M. Dornbresch and Calvin F. Schmid, A Primer of Social Statistics, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1955, pp. 53-115; also see Earl Bogdanoff, Introduction to Descriptive Statistics: A Sequential Approach, Belmont, California: Dickenson Publishing Company, Inc., 1970, pp. 1-248; and T.W. Anderson and Stanley L. Sclove, Introductory Statistical Analysis, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1974, pp. 35-143.

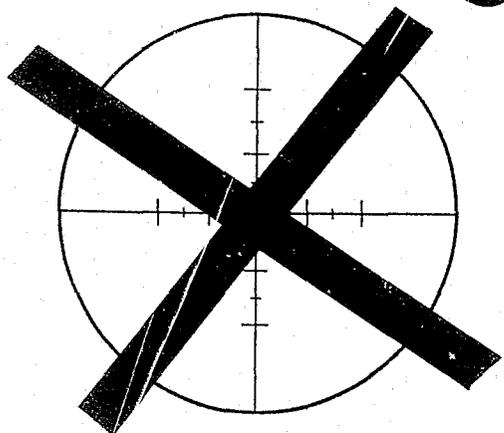
¹⁰For a more comprehensive discussion of correlation methods in social science research, see Janet T. Spence, Benton J. Underwood, Carl P. Duncan and John W. Colton, Elementary Statistics, New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1968, pp. 113-132; also refer to N.M. Downie and R.W. Heath, Basic Statistical Methods, New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1970, pp. 86-128; Kenneth R. Hammond, James E. Householder, and N. John Costellan, Jr., Introduction to the Statistical Method, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1970, pp. 141-193.

¹¹An excellent discussion of some of the multivariate techniques is provided in David A. Aaker, Multivariate Analysis in Marketing: Theory and Application, Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., 1971, pp. 1-56; Allen L. Edwards, Experimental Design in Psychological Research, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1968, pp. 350-359; Woodrow W. Wyatt and Charles M. Bridges, Jr., Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences, Boston: D.C. Heath and Company, 1967, pp. 172-192; Dick A. Leabo, Basic Statistics, Homewood: Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1972, pp. 419-513; Dennis J. Palumbo, Statistics in Political and Behavioral Science, New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1969, pp. 177-222.

¹²For an intuitive discussion of sample and population characteristics as they pertain to statistics, see Robert B. Miller, Statistical Concepts and Applications: A Nonmathematical Explanation, Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1968, pp. 101-109.

APPENDIX I
PHYSICAL CONTACT SUMMARY

PHYSICAL CONTACT SUMMARY



Police Assaults Study

For purposes of the Police Assaults Study, an assault is defined as "Any overt physical act that the officer perceives or has reason to believe was intended to cause him harm." Please use this form to submit as complete information as you can about assaults of this nature. The information given on this Summary is considered confidential and no individual police officer will be identified by the Study. Thanks for your time to help fellow lawmen.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING THE SUMMARY

1. Please check all applicable boxes for each heading. For some headings, several boxes may apply. Check all that do.
2. Print required fill-in information.
3. For the years of police service, give the total years (such as 5 or 16½, etc.) of police officer's experience in any jurisdiction including police service in other states or federal government.
4. Show arrest identification number issued to the suspect by your agency, and if known, the identifying number given the suspect by the FBI or the State Bureau.
5. Check all boxes showing weapons used by the suspect and, in the case of firearms, write in the caliber and make of the gun(s).
6. For the Level of Violence, check the box or boxes which best describe the suspect's assaultive acts against the officer.
7. For Injuries, check the box or boxes that best describe injuries to the officer and suspect.
8. On the back of the form, there is space for you to describe notable circumstances, unusual weapons, unusual assault techniques, or anything else that you believe is important which is not covered elsewhere or that needs further explanation.

PART V INJURIES

<p>1. Police Officer:</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Bruise</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Cut or Puncture</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Fractured or Broken Bones</p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> Gunshot Wounds</p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> Killed</p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe)</p>	<p>2. Suspect:</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Bruise</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Cut or Puncture</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Fractured or Broken Bones</p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> Gunshot Wounds</p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> Killed</p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe)</p>	<p>3. If Officer Injured, Where Injured?</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Head</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Torso (body)</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Hands or Feet</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Arms or Legs</p> <hr/> <p>4. If Suspect Injured, Where Injured?</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Head</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Torso (body)</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Hands or Feet</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Arms or Legs</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

PART VI TRAINING COURSES

Please indicate below those Training Courses that you have completed, indicating whether that training was completed during the past 6 months, 12 months, or longer:

COURSE TITLE	LAST 6 MONTHS	LAST 12 MONTHS	LONGER
1. Basic Recruit Training	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Firearms Training	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Arrest Procedures	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Prisoner Handling	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Riot Control	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
6. Police Community Relations	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
7. Defensive Tactics	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
8. Defensive Driving	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
9. Pursuit Driving	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
10. Never had any Police Training	1. <input type="checkbox"/>		

PART VII WHAT WAS UNUSUAL ?

In the following spaces, please write in any information you have about unusual weapons, unusual assault techniques, notable circumstances (unusual events, particular people present, situational factors, etc.) , or anything you believe is important that is not covered elsewhere or that needs further explanation. You may wish to attach a copy of the Police Incident Report.

Thank you for completing this summary. This information will be used to help you and your fellow officers. The information you have given in this summary will be assimilated with information submitted by other officers and computer analyzed to determine causes and countermeasures for assaults on police officers. No individual officer will be identified in this study.

APPENDIX II

PHYSICAL CONTACT SUMMARY MASTER CODING FORMAT

PHYSICAL CONTACT SUMMARY
 MASTER CODE -- 1973

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
<u>PART I,</u> <u>DECK I</u>		
1	ASSAULT CASE NUMBER	1-5
	Explanation: Assault Case Numbers are assigned numerical values in sequential order, beginning with number 00010 and proceeding by first powers (tens) through the last assault case. Multiple suspect or several officer-involved cases will be assigned numerical values beginning with the digit 1 through 9. Multiple cases are recorded in sequential order after the first case in a "power" series, i.e., one officer and one suspect case is given a case number assignment of 00010; multiple officer or suspect case is given the numerical assignment of 00020; additional assaults in the same case are numbered: 00021, 00022, etc. The third case is assigned the numerical number of 00030, which reflects a unique individual assault incident.	
2	FREQUENCY OF OFFICER ASSAULT	6
	Explanation: This variable is indicative of the number of assaults occurring in any single incident, i.e., a case in which a policeman was assaulted by three different assailants or by the same assailant during a particular incident would receive a recorded frequency value of three (3).	
3	STATE AND TERRITORY IDENTIFICATION	7-8
	Explanation: Each of the 54 states and territories is assigned a sequential numerical value, in alphabetical order, beginning with Code 01 for the state of Alabama through Code 54 for the state of Wyoming.	

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

State and Territory Codes

<u>Code</u>		<u>Code</u>	
01	Alabama - Al	13	Hawaii - Hi
02	Alaska - Ak	14	Idaho - Id
03	Arizona - Az	15	Illinois - Il
04	Arkansas - Ar	16	Indiana - In
05	California - Ca	17	Iowa - Ia
06	Colorado - Co	18	Kansas - Ks
07	Connecticut - Ct	19	Kentucky - Ky
08	Delaware - De	20	Louisiana - La
09	Dist. of Columbia - DC	21	Maine - Me
10	Florida - Fl	22	Maryland - Md
11	Georgia - GA	23	Massachusetts - Ma
12	Guam - Gu	24	Michigan - Mi
25	Minnesota - Mn	40	Pennsylvania - Pa
26	Mississippi - Ms	41	Puerto Rico - PR
27	Missouri - Mo	42	Rhode Island - RI
28	Montana - Mt	43	South Carolina - SC
29	Nebraska - Nb	44	South Dakota - SD
30	Nevada - Nv	45	Tennessee - Tn
31	New Hampshire - NH	46	Texas - Tx
32	New Jersey - NJ	47	Utah - Ut
33	New Mexico - NM	48	Vermont - Vt
34	New York - NY	49	Virginia - Va
35	North Carolina - NC	50	Virgin Islands - VI
36	North Dakota - ND	51	Washington - Wa
37	Ohio - Oh	52	West Virginia - WV
38	Oklahoma - Ok	53	Wisconsin - Wi
39	Oregon - Or	54	Wyoming - Wy

4

TYPE OF POLICE ORGANIZATION

9

<u>Code</u>	<u>Organization Type</u>
1	City Police
2	County Police
3	Highway Patrol
4	State Police
5	Campus Police
6	
7	
8	
9	Missing Data *

* Explanation of Missing Data: For those variables which have incomplete, insufficient, or missing information, a code of "9" for the column(s) field width is coded.

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>																				
5	POPULATION SIZE OF CITY	10																				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Code</u></th> <th><u>Population Size</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0-4,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>5,000-9,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>10,000-24,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>25,000-49,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>50,000-99,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>100,000-249,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>250,000-499,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>500,000 and over</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Missing Data *</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Population Size</u>	1	0-4,999	2	5,000-9,999	3	10,000-24,999	4	25,000-49,999	5	50,000-99,999	6	100,000-249,999	7	250,000-499,999	8	500,000 and over	9	Missing Data *	
<u>Code</u>	<u>Population Size</u>																					
1	0-4,999																					
2	5,000-9,999																					
3	10,000-24,999																					
4	25,000-49,999																					
5	50,000-99,999																					
6	100,000-249,999																					
7	250,000-499,999																					
8	500,000 and over																					
9	Missing Data *																					

6 NCIC NUMBER 11-17

See Appendix A for complete listing of Oklahoma NCIC numbers and other selected agencies in the five-state Southwestern region of the U.S.

The NCIC numbers are listed alphabetically by city. The first three (3) numbers identify the county, the next two (2) numbers identify the city, and the last two (2) numbers identify the region.

County Identification	11-13
City Identification	14-15
Region Identification	16-17

NCIC numbers for out-of-state cities that are participating in the study are:

1. Albuquerque, NM - 0010102
2. Austin, Texas - 0010101
3. New Mexico State Police - 0010002
4. Santa Fe, NM - 0260101
5. Pine Bluff, Ark. - 0350100
6. Bossier City, La. - 0080100
7. Monroe, La. - 0370100
8. Amarillo, Texas - 1880100
9. Galveston, Texas - 0840400
10. North Little Rock, Ark. - 0600300
11. Abilene, Texas - 2210100
12. Lake Charles, La. - 0100200
99. Missing Data

* Explanation of Missing Data: For those variables which have incomplete, insufficient, or missing information, a code of "9" for the column(s) field width is coded.

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #PART II,
DECK I

7

SEX

18

Code

- 1. Male
- 2. Female
- 9. Missing Data **

8

YEARS OF SERVICE

19-21

Convert all years to months. Example: If an officer has nine years, four months of service, convert to months: $9 \times 12 = 108 + 4 = 112$ months of service and enter.

If an officer has two years and one month of service, convert to months: $2 \times 12 = 24 + 1 = 25$ months. Enter as 025.

	<u>Code</u>
6 months	006
1 year	012
2 years	024
3 years	036
4 years	048
5 years	060
6 years	072
7 years	084
8 years	096
9 years	108
10 years	120
11 years	132
12 years	144
13 years	156
14 years	168
15 years	180
16 years	192
17 years	204
18 years	216
19 years	228
20 years	240
Missing Data	999

** Missing Data codes are not displayed for all subsequent variables. These codes will consistently utilize the integer of "9".

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

9

RANK

22

Code

1. Patrolman, Deputy, Trooper, Jailor
2. Detective
3. Sgt. or Field Supervisor
4. Lieutenant
5. Captain
6. Major
7. Asst. Chief or Undersheriff
8. Chief or Sheriff
9. Missing Data

PART II

10

RACE

23

Code

1. White
2. Mexican-American
3. Negro
4. American Indian
5. Spanish-American
6. American Indian - Irish
- 7.
- 8.
9. Missing Data

11

HEIGHT

24-25

Convert all feet to inches. Example: If a man is 5'8" tall, convert that to inches: $5 \times 12 = 60 + 8 = 68$, enter 68 inches.

	<u>Code</u>		<u>Code</u>
5'	= 60 inches	5'10"	= 70 inches
5'1"	= 61 inches	5'11"	= 71 inches
5'2"	= 62 inches	6'	= 72 inches
5'3"	= 63 inches	6'1"	= 73 inches
5'4"	= 64 inches	6'2"	= 74 inches
5'5"	= 65 inches	6'3"	= 75 inches
5'6"	= 66 inches	6'4"	= 76 inches
5'7"	= 67 inches	6'5"	= 77 inches
5'8"	= 68 inches	6'6"	= 78 inches
5'9"	= 69 inches		

12

BUILD

26

Code

1. Slender
2. Medium
3. Heavy

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

13

DATE OF BIRTH

27-28

Convert the officer's date of birth to actual years of age. If the officer is less than six months past his birthday, round down. If he is more than six months past his birthday, round up. If he is actually six months between birthdays, flip a coin.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Code</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Code</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Code</u>
1933	40	1941	32	1949	24
1934	39	1942	31	1950	23
1935	38	1943	30	1951	22
1936	37	1944	29	1952	21
1937	36	1945	28	1953	20
1938	35	1946	27	1954	19
1939	34	1947	26	1955	18
1940	33	1948	25	1956	17
				1957	16

14

ASSIGNMENT

29

If officer was on another assignment, enter #8.

Code

1. Auto Patrol
2. Foot Patrol
3. Traffic
4. Juvenile
5. Vice
6. Detective
7. Jail
8. Other

Not all possible assignments are included in Deck I, variable 13, column 29. For additional possible assignments, see Deck 4, variable 162, columns 27-28.

15

DUTY STATUS

30

Code

1. On Duty
2. Off Duty

16

DRESS AT TIME OF ASSAULT

31

Code

1. Uniform
2. Plain Clothes

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
17	<p>WAS OFFICER IN</p> <p>Code</p> <p>0. Off Duty</p> <p>1. One-Man Unit</p> <p>2. Two-Man Unit</p> <p>3. Jail</p> <p>4. Foot Patrol</p> <p>5. Off-Duty Job</p> <p>6. Identification Room</p> <p>7. Narcotics Unit</p> <p>8. School Patrol Unit</p> <p>9. Missing Data</p>	32
18	<p>OTHER OFFICERS PRESENT</p> <p>Enter the number of other officers present at the time of the assault. The number eight (8) will represent eight or more officers present.</p>	33
19	<p>OTHER SUSPECTS PRESENT</p> <p>Enter the number of other suspects present at the time of the assault. The number eight (8) will represent eight or more suspects present.</p>	34
20	<p>CIVILIAN WITNESSES</p> <p>Enter the number of civilian witnesses present at the time of the assault. The number eight (8) will represent eight or more civilian witnesses present.</p>	35
21	<p>INVOLVEMENT OF WITNESSES</p> <p>If the involvement of witnesses was another distinctly different category, list.</p> <p>Code</p> <p>1. None Present</p> <p>2. Present, Not Involved</p> <p>3. Agitated Suspect</p> <p>4. Assisted Suspect</p> <p>5. Assisted Officer</p> <p>6. Agitated Officer</p> <p>7. Agitated and Assisted Suspect</p> <p>8. Present, Not Involved, Assisted Officer</p> <p>9. Missing Data</p>	36

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

Not all possible involvement of witnesses are included in Deck I, variable 21, column 36. For additional possible involvement of witnesses, see Deck 4, variable 163, column 29.

22 OTHER OFFICERS ASSAULTED 37

Use assigned numbers.

Code

1. Yes
2. No

23 WAS OFFICER AMBUSHED, SNIPED, OR BOMBED 38

Code

0. Not Applicable
1. Ambushed
2. Sniped
3. Bombed
4. Ambushed and Sniped
5. Sniped and Bombed
6. Ambushed and Bombed
7. Ambushed, Sniped, and Bombed

PART III

24 SUSPECT 39

Code

1. Known
2. Unknown

IF KNOWN, NAME

40-54

Write in the last name first. A space is necessary between the last name and the first name. Next, write in the first name. If the complete name fits in the 15 spaces and several spaces are left over, it is not necessary to put zeros in these spaces. If there are not enough spaces to complete the name, do not complete it; just complete as much as you can in the 15 spaces.

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

25

DATE OF BIRTH

55-56

Convert the suspect's date of birth to actual years of age. If he/she is less than six months past his birthday, round down. If he is more than six months past his birthday, round up. If he is actually six months between birthdays, flip a coin.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Code</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Code</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Age Code</u>
1933	40	1941	32	1949	24
1934	39	1942	31	1950	23
1935	38	1943	30	1951	22
1936	37	1944	29	1952	21
1937	36	1945	28	1953	20
1938	35	1946	27	1954	19
1939	34	1947	26	1955	18
1940	33	1948	25		

26

SEX

57

Code

1. Male
2. Female

27

RACE

58

Code

1. White
2. Mexican-American
3. Negro
4. American Indian
5. Spanish-American
6. Arab
- 7.
- 8.
9. Missing Data

28

HEIGHT

59-60

Convert all feet to inches. Example: If a man is 5'8" tall, convert that to inches: 5 x 12 = 60 + 8 = 68. Enter 68 inches.

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

	<u>Code</u>		<u>Code</u>
5'	= 60 inches	5'10"	= 70 inches
5'1"	= 61 inches	5'11"	= 71 inches
5'2"	= 62 inches	6'	= 72 inches
5'3"	= 63 inches	6'1"	= 73 inches
5'4"	= 64 inches	6'2"	= 74 inches
5'5"	= 65 inches	6'3"	= 75 inches
5'6"	= 66 inches	6'4"	= 76 inches
5'7"	= 67 inches	6'5"	= 77 inches
5'8"	= 68 inches	6'6"	= 78 inches
5'9"	= 69 inches		

29 EMPLOYED 61

Code
 1. Yes
 2. No

30 IF YES, GIVE OCCUPATION 62-63

Occupation Code

Professional and Technical:

- Code
01. Accountants and Auditors
 02. Clergymen
 03. Teachers - secondary and primary
 04. Teachers - college, librarians, principals
 05. Dentists
 06. Physicians and Surgeons
 07. Engineers
 08. Lawyers and Judges
 09. Social and Welfare Workers
 10. Other Medical and Paramedical - Chiropractors, Optometrists, Osteopaths, Pharmacists, Veterinarians, Nurses, Therapists, and Healers
 11. Scientists, Physical and Social - Chemists, Physical and Biological Scientists, Statisticians
 12. Technicians - Airplane Pilots and Navigators, Designers, Dieticians and Nutritionists, Draftsmen, Foresters and Conservationists, Funeral Directors, Embalmers, Photographers, Radio Operators, Surveyors, Technicians (medical, dental, testing, etc.), Counselors
 13. Public Employees - Editors and Reporters, Farm and Home Management Employees, Personnel and Labor Relations Workers, Religious Workers, Recreation and Group Workers, City Inspectors, Civil Service

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #Code

- 17. Other Semi-Professional or Professional (with college degree) - Architects
- 18. Other Semi-Professional (no college degree) -- Musician, Inspector, Newspaper Reporter
- 19. Professional

Self-Employed Businessmen. Managers and Officials:

- 21. Self-Employed Businessman, Owner or Part-Owner, "Large" Business (earned more than \$10,000)
- 22. Self-Employed Businessman, Owner or Part-Owner, "Small" Business
- 23. Self-Employed Business
- 28. Other Managers, Officials, and Proprietors
- 29. Manager, Official or Proprietor

Clerical and Sales:

- 30. Bookkeeper
- 31. Stenographers, Typists, Key punch Operators
- 32. Other Clerical
- 33. Sales, Higher Status Traveling or "Outside" Goods
- 34. Sales, Higher Status Traveling or "Outside" Services
- 35. Sales. "Inside" Sales. Salesmen, Clerks
- 36. Sales. Lower Status "Outside" Sales. Hucksters, Peddlers, Newsboys
- 37. Other Sales
- 38. Clerical
- 39. Sales

Skilled Workers

- 41. Self-Employed Artisans and Craftsmen
- 42. Foremen
- 48. Other Craftsmen and Kindred Workers
- 49. Skilled Workers - Welder, Mechanic, Plumber, Glazer, Painter, Steamfitter, Electrician, Carpenter, Stone Mason, Baker, Auto Mechanic, Jockey

Semi-Skilled. Operatives and Kindred Workers

- 51. Operatives and Kindred Workers - Truckdriver, Sheetworker, Steelworker, Sander, Roofer, House Mover, House Wrecker, Dancer

Service Workers:

Code

- 61. Protective Service Workers - Firemen, Marshalls and Constables, Policemen and Bailiffs
- 62. Other Protective Service
- 63. Members of Armed Service - Enlisted Men
- 64. Members of Armed Service - Officers
- 65. Private Household Workers
- 68. Other Service Workers, Cook
- 69. Service Worker, NA What Type

Unskilled Laborers:

- 71. Farm and Ranch Laborers
- 78. Other Laborers
- 79. Unskilled, NA What Type

Farm and Ranch Operators:

- 81. Farm and Ranch Managers
- 82. Farm and Ranch Owners and Tenants
- 89. Farmers, Ranchers, NA What Type

Unemployed and Students:

- 91. Unemployed with Private Income
- 92. Student (If he is a part-time day student, classify here rather than by occupation. If he is studying nights, classify by occupation.)
- 93. On Strike (code occupation and unemployment times as for general unemployed)
- 94. Other General Unemployed

Retired:

- 95. Retired

Housewife:

- 96. Housewife. (If she works part time outside home, she should be classified according to part-time occupation.)

Juvenile:

- 97. Juvenile

Missing Data:

- 99. Missing Data

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
31	BUILD Code 1. Slender 2. Medium 3. Heavy	64
32	F.B.I. IDENTIFICATION # Use only the F.B.I. #, not the local or state number. This will be a seven or eight digit number. If it is seven digits, put a "0" before the first number. Remember, do not pick up #1 or #2, i.e., local or state numbers.	65-72
33	DID THE OFFICER KNOW THE IDENTITY OF THE SUSPECT PRIOR TO THE ASSAULT? Code 1. Yes - Identity Known 2. No - Identity Unknown	73
34	DID THE SUSPECT APPEAR TO BE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL? Code 1. Yes - Under alcoholic influence 2. No - Not under alcoholic influence 3. Don't Know	74
35	DID THE SUSPECT APPEAR TO BE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS? Code 1. Yes - Under drug influence 2. No - Not under drug influence 3. Don't Know	75
36	DID SUSPECT APPEAR MENTALLY DERANGED? Code 1. Yes - Appeared mentally deranged 2. No - Did not appear mentally deranged 3. Don't Know	76

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

37

HAD SUSPECT BEEN DRINKING?

77

Code

1. Yes - Suspect had been
drinking
2. No - Suspect had not been
drinking
3. Don't Know

NOTE: THIS IS THE END OF CARD ONE. BE SURE TO PUNCH A "1," REPRESENTING THE CARD NUMBER IN COLUMN 80.

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #PART III,
DECK 2

The study file number is entered in the first five columns. This should be the same as on card 1. Do not use the sixth digit. This information is not necessary to duplicate.

1-5

SPECIFIC CHARGES

38	1st Charge	6-9
39	2nd Charge	10-13
40	3rd Charge	14-17
41	4th Charge	18-21

There are column fields for up to four charges. Each charge utilizes a field width of four columns. Read the specific charge on the Physical Contact Summary and then refer to the offense codes that follow.

All zeros represent no charges filed.
 Zeros after first four digits represent no further charges filed.
 Zeros after second four digits represent no further charges filed.
 Zero after third four digits represents no further charges filed.
 Nines represent missing data.

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

38-41

SPECIFIC CHARGES - OFFENSE CODES

6-21

	<u>Code</u>	
HOMICIDE	1000	- Murder - not specified
	1100	- Murder first degree
	1200	- Murder second degree
	1501	- Manslaughter
	1502	- Manslaughter - voluntary
	1503	- Manslaughter - involuntary
	1600	- Veh. manslaughter with neglect
	1660	- Veh. manslaughter without neglect
ROBBERY	2000	- Robbery - not specified
	2100	- Robbery first
	2200	- Robbery second
	2300	- Attempted robbery
	2400	- Assault with intent to rob
ASSAULT	3000	- Attempted murder
	3010	- Aggravated assault on a peace officer
	3100	- Assault with intent to murder police officer
	3101	- Assault and Battery with intent to murder a police officer
	3200	- Assault with deadly weapon
	3201	- Threatening a peace officer
	3300	- Mayhem
	3350	- Pointing a weapon at peace officer
	3400	- Assault with a deadly weapon on peace officer with prior arrest
	3410	- Assault with a deadly weapon on peace officer
	3420	- Battery on police officer
	3430	- Assault with intent to commit violent felony
	3440	- Assault on peace officer
	3441	- Aggravated assault and battery on peace officer
	3450	- Resisting executive officer
	3460	- Resisting arrest by police officer
	3500	- Battery on prisoner
	3510	- Assault by convict
	3520	- Assault by life convict
	3601	- False report of bomb
	3602	- Possession of an explosive
	3630	- Unlawful use of explosive
	3700	- Child beating
	3710	- Wife or child beating
	3720	- Assault and battery
	3721	- Interfering with a peace officer
	3722	- Aggravated Assault
3760	- Child Beating	
3800	- Administering drugs	
3801	- Assault with caustic chemical	
3802	- Poisoning food or water	
3803	- Use dangerous substance	
3820	- Shooting at dwelling	

VARIABLE #

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION

COLUMN #

VARIABLE #	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	COLUMN #
38-41 ASSAULT	Code 3821 - Shoot at aircraft - flying 3830 - Throwing at vehicles or boat 3831 - Throwing at vehicles 3840 - Administering poison 3841 - Assault to commit felony 3842 - Pointing a firearm at a person 3850 - Lynching 3910 - Train wrecking 3960 - Simple assault 3970 - Battery 3980 - Displaying deadly weapon (assault) 3990 - Other assault - misdemeanor 3991 - Assault by threat 3992 - Assault on a federal officer	6-21
BURGLARY	4000 - Burglary - not specified 4100 - Burglary first 4200 - Burglary second 4250 - Attempted burglary - not specified 4300 - Attempted burglary first 4400 - Attempted burglary second 4500 - Burglary with explosives 4660 - Trespass burglary (Supreme Court) 4760 - Possessing burglary tools 4770 - Enter dwelling unlawfully	
THEFT	5000 - Grand theft - not specific 5010 - Grand theft - \$200 or more 5020 - Grand theft - person 5021 - Theft - not specified 5031 - Embezzlement 5032 - Embezzlement by public official 5040 - Appropriation of lost property 5041 - Removing any part realty 5042 - Misappropriation of property 5044 - Self-appropriate 5045 - Receiving money false char. 5046 - False pretenses 5047 - Removal of mortgaged property 5048 - Taking funds 5049 - Embezzlement of leased auto 5050 - Attempted grand theft 5051 - Possession of stolen property 5052 - Shoplifting	
PETTY THEFT	5100 - Petty theft with prior arrest 5160 - Petty theft 5170 - Shoplifting 5180 - Larceny - not specified	
RECEIVING	5300 - Receiving stolen property - more than \$200 5310 - Junk dealer improperly receiving property 5360 - Receiving stolen property - less than \$200 5370 - Concealing stolen property	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
38-41		6-21
	<u>Code</u>	
FRAUD	5500 - Fraud or false claim	
	5501 - False or forged instrument	
	5502 - Prepare false evidence	
	5503 - Conspiracy to commit fraud	
	5504 - Forgery of telegram to fraud	
	5505 - Forged railroad ticket	
	5506 - False telephone/telegraph service	
	5507 - Misleading advertising	
	5510 - Forge auto registration	
	5520 - Fraudulent insurance claim	
	5560 - Other misdemeanor fraud	
	5570 - Unemployment insurance	
	5580 - Misuse brand name	
	5581 - Fraudulent practice affecting price	
	5582 - Restoration of cancelled railroad ticket	
	5584 - Purchasing or receiving junk from minor	
	5585 - Illegal use of telephone or telegraph	
	5586 - Defrauding hotel keeper	
	5587 - False statement in obtaining aid	
	5588 - Welfare fraud	
	5589 - Fraudulent packaging and selling	
AUTO THEFT	5600 - Grand theft, auto, animal, firearm	
	5610 - Attempted grand theft, auto, etc.	
	5700 - Operating vehicle without owner's consent	
	5710 - Theft of aircraft	
	5760 - Temporarily taking auto	
	5761 - Tampering with a vehicle	
	5762 - Larceny of an automobile	
	5763 - Possession of a stolen vehicle	
FORGERY	5800 - Possessing counterfeit seal	
	5801 - Possessing counterfeit plate	
	5802 - Forgery	
	5803 - Passing forged notes	
	5804 - Possessing fraudulent checks, etc.	
	5805 - Counterfeiting coin	
	5810 - Fictitious checks	
	5830 - Attempted forgery	
	5840 - Theft credit card	
	5841 - Use other's credit card	
	5850 - Forged credit card - self	
	5851 - Forged credit card - other	
	5852 - Furn. goods counterfeit card	
	5860 - Theft credit card	
	5880 - Theft conversion (JP)	
RAPE	6000 - Rape - not specified	
	6060 - Rape - misdemeanor	
	6100 - Rape violent	
	6200 - Assault to rape	
	6300 - Attempt to rape	
	6400 - Rape statutory	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
38-41		6-21
	<u>Code</u>	
OTHER SEX	7000 - L&L acts on child	
	7100 - Sex perversion	
	7260 - Contributing to delinquency of minor	
	7300 - Crime against nature	
	7400 - Incest	
	7500 - Pimping	
	7510 - Pandering	
	7600 - Indecent exposure with prior arrest	
	7660 - Indecent exposure	
	7700 - Annoy molest child with prior arrest	
	7760 - Annoy molest child	
	7800 - Obscene matter with prior arrest	
	7860 - Obscene matter	
	7900 - Seduction for prostitution	
	7901 - Sell female for immoral purposes	
	7902 - Abduction for prostitution	
	7910 - Assault to commit sex (no rape)	
	7920 - Attempt to commit sex (no rape)	
	7930 - Placing wife in brothel	
	7940 - Abduction for defilement	
DRUGS	8000 - Drug - not specified	
	8010 - Possession of narcotics	
	8020 - Selling narcotics	
	8030 - Possessing narcotics for sale	
	8040 - Furnishing narcotics to minor	
	8050 - Furnishing narcotics to minor by minor	
	8060 - Addict	
	8100 - Possession of marijuana	
	8101 - Prod-cult marijuana	
	8120 - Selling marijuana transport	
	8130 - Furnishing marijuana to minor	
	8140 - Furnishing marijuana minor to minor	
	8150 - Prod-poss marijuana with prior arrest	
	8170 - Juvenile under influence of marijuana	
	8200 - Sale of dangerous drug to minor	
	8210 - Sale dangerous drug	
	8220 - Possession of dangerous drug for sale	
	8230 - Possession of dangerous drug with prior arrest	
	8240 - Sale dangerous drug to minor with prior arrest	
	8241 - Sale of dangerous drug with prior arrest	
	8242 - Possession of dangerous drug for sale with prior arrest	
	8250 - Possession of dangerous drug	
	8270 - Under influence of dangerous drug	
	8300 - Planting and cultivating peyote with prior arrest	
	8301 - Planting, cultivating, processing peyote	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
38-41	<u>Code</u>	6-21
DRUGS	8330 - Sale - in lieu marijuana	
	8331 - Sale - in lieu narcotic	
	8332 - Sale - in lieu dangerous drug	
	8340 - Use of minor as agent	
	8341 - Forgery of prescription with prior arrest	
	8342 - Forgery of prescription by phone	
	8343 - Unauthorized prescription - narcotic	
	8345 - Forging prescription	
	8350 - Open or maintaining place	
	8370 - Furnishing dangerous drug without prior arrest	
	8371 - Possessing drug paraphernalia	
	8372 - Possessing needle	
	8390 - Other forged prescription	
	8391 - Selling without a license	
	8392 - Selling prescription by phone	
	8393 - Failure to register	
	8394 - Other misdemeanor drugs	
	8395 - Possession of a controlled drug	
WEAPONS	8400 - Possession of a dangerous weapon	
	8410 - Ex-convict or alien with weapon	
	8411 - Possession of firearms by felon	
	8420 - Altering marks on gun	
	8430 - Carrying concealed weapon	
	8440 - Prohibited weapons	
	8441 - Possession/sale of machine gun	
	8442 - Possession/sale of tear gas	
	8450 - Possessing silencer	
	8461 - Possessing weapon to commit assault	
	8471 - Carrying deadly weapon	
	8472 - Possession of switchblade knife	
	8473 - Possession loaded weapon	
	8480 - Placing number or mark on gun	
	8481 - Weapons - not specified	
	8482 - Possession of a sawed-off rifle	
	8483 - Discharging a weapon within city limits	
	8484 - Possession of a stolen weapon	
DRIVING	8491 - No drivers license	
	8492 - Eluding an officer	
	8500 - Drunk driving with injury	
	8510 - Driving under influence of narcotics	
	8520 - Driving under influence of dangerous drugs	
	8521 - Driving under influence of drug	
	3561 - Drunk driving	
	8562 - Drunk driving - misdemeanor	
	8570 - Driving - non-narcotic drug	
	8600 - Hit and run with injury	
	8670 - Hit and run	
	8680 - Striking unattended vehicle	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
38-41	Code	
DRIVING	8681 - Disregard for a stop sign	
	8682 - Operating a boat while under the influence of alcohol	
	8683 - Allowing a minor to drive	
	8684 - Operating a defective vehicle	
	8685 - Disregard for a railroad signal	
	8686 - Driving while under the influence of intoxicating vapors	
	8687 - Possession of an altered drivers license	
	8690 - Reckless driving	
	8691 - Improper equipment	
	8692 - Careless driving	
	8694 - Negligent driving	
	8695 - Speeding	
	8696 - Suspended drivers license	
	8697 - Traffic - not specified	
	8698 - Disregard for a red light	
	8699 - Improper turn	
	8700 - Improper lane change	
ESCAPE	8701 - Escape prison with force and violence	
	8702 - Escape prison	
	8710 - Escape prison without force and violence	
	8720 - Rescuing prisoner	
	8721 - Escape of sex psychopath	
	8724 - Escape from lawful custody	
	*8730 - Escape from lawful custody	
	8731 - Aiding and abetting escape	
	8732 - Escape from detention	
	8733 - Escape from state hospital	
	8734 - Escape from jail misdemeanor with force and violence	
	8735 - Escape from jail misdemeanor without force and violence	
	8736 - Escape from jail felony with force and violence	
	8737 - Escape from jail felony without force and violence	
	8738 - Aid escaping prisoner by guard	
	8750 - Sending in escape equipment	
	8760 - Misdemeanor escape institution	
KIDNAP	8800 - Kidnapping for ransom	
	8810 - Kidnapping	
	8820 - Child stealing	
	8830 - Posing as kidnapper	
	8840 - Holding hostage	
BOOKMAKING	8900 - Bookmaking	
	9000 - Accessory	

* 8724 and 8730 are duplicate codes.

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

38-41

6-21

ARSON

Code

9200 - Arson
9210 - Burning of building
9211 - Possession of fire bomb
9212 - Burning property, insurance fraud
9213 - Burning bridge or structure
9214 - Burning standing grain
9220 - Attempted arson of personal property
9230 - Attempted arson building or property
9240 - Burning personal property

BIGAMY

9300 - Bigamy

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
38-41		6-21
	<u>Code</u>	
BRIBERY	9400 - Bribery - giving	
	9401 - Bribery - receiving	
	9402 - Bribery - legislature	
	9403 - Bribery - local official	
	9410 - Bribery - court official	
	9411 - Bribery - court receiver	
	9420 - Bribery - trade secrets	
	9430 - Attempt to influence jury	
	9431 - Bribery - witness	
	9432 - Bribery - testimony	
	9433 - Bribery - witness accepting	
EXTORTION	9500 - Conspiracy to commit misdemeanor	
	9600 - Extortion	
	9601 - Obtaining signature by threat	
	9602 - Threatening letters	
	9610 - Attempted extortion	
NEGLECT	9700 - Nonsupport	
	9710 - Abandonment	
	9760 - Nonsupport - misdemeanor	
	9770 - Child neglect - misdemeanor	
	9773 - Failure to send child to school	
PERJURY	9800 - Perjury	
	9802 - Subordination of perjury	
	9803 - False statement under oath	
	9804 - False information obtain aid perjury	
	9806 - False affirm re elig perjury	
OTHER FELONY	9900 - Miscellaneous felony	
	9910 - Injury to railroads	
	9911 - Throw injurious matter on highway	
	9912 - Damaging telegraph lines	
	9913 - Damaging gas main or apperture	
	9914 - Destruction/injury to jail	
	9915 - False fire alarm - injury	
	9916 - Tapping telephone line	
	9917 - Wiretap	
	9920 - False imprisonment	
	9921 - Removal of articles from dead body - felony	
	9930 - Failure to appear	
	9941 - Felony on prison grounds	
	9942 - Bringing contraband into jail	
	9943 - Bringing guns into jail	
	9944 - Injury to jail	
	9950 - Compounding crimes	
	9952 - Dueling with death	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
38-41		6-21
OTHER FELONY	Code 9953 - Dueling without death 9954 - Failure to pay over public money 9955 - Solicitation to commit crimes 9956 - Bail licenses punishment 9957 - Professional practices violation with prior arrest 9958 - Issuing unauthorized loan 9960 - Maximum amount of single loan 9961 - Criminal syndicalism 9962 - Failure to file income tax 9963 - Corporate securities act 9964 - Alteration of record by citizen 9965 - Alteration of record by officer 9966 - Attempted Suicide 9967 - Federal prisoner in transit 9968 - Violation of probation	
RIOT	0060 - Disturbing assembly 0061 - Riot 0062 - Urging to riot 0064 - Unlawful assembly 0065 - Remaining at riot scene 0066 - Refusing to disperse	
HIGHWAY	0161 - Injuring public highway 0162 - Throwing burning match from vehicle 0163 - Throwing litter on highway 0164 - Dumping on highway	
LEWD	0260 - Lewd vagrancy - toilet 0261 - Lewd vagrancy - private group 0262 - Lewd conduct - solicit 0263 - Loiter near children	
DISTURBING THE PEACE	0270 - Failure to register 0280 - Prostitution 0360 - Failure to appear 0460 - Drunk - public 0560 - Disturbing the peace 0561 - Annoying telephone calls 0571 - Disorderly conduct - begging 0572 - Disorderly conduct - loitering 0573 - Disorderly conduct 0580 - Public nuisance 0581 - Action against public decency 0590 - Glue sniffing 0591 - Fume inhalation 0592 - Indecent exposure	
MISCHIEF	0661 - Tamper with railroad equipment 0662 - Malicious mischief 0663 - Destruction of city or state property 0664 - Injury to standing crops	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
38-41		6-21
	<u>Code</u>	
MISCHIEF	0665 - Interference with fire alarm	
	0666 - Throwing at vehicles	
	0670 - Tampering with aircraft	
	0671 - Tampering with auto	
	0672 - Malicious mischief to vehicle	
	0673 - Use or tamper by bailee	
	0680 - Trespassing or prowling	
GAMBLE	0760 - Gambling	
LIQUOR	0771 - Liquor violation - sale to minor	
	0772 - False evidence of age	
	0773 - Possession of alcohol by minor	
	0774 - Minor on premises	
	0781 - Maintaining unlicensed clubroom	
	0782 - Drinking in vehicle	
	0783 - Possession of opened container	
	0784 - Storage of open container	
	0785 - Selling without a license	
	0786 - Possession of still without license	
	0788 - Sales during closing hours	
	0789 - Consuming during closing hours	
	0785 - Open saloon	
COURT	0790 - Contempt of court	
	0860 - Traffic - not specified	
	0870 - Traffic - nonmoving violation, lower court	
	0880 - Parking	
OTHER MISDEMEANORS	0950 - Engaging in business without license	
	0951 - Practicing pest control without license	
	0952 - False report of theft	
	0953 - False statement as misdemeanor	
	0954 - Possession of fireworks	
	0955 - Requiring bond for bid or contract	
	0960 - Protective custody	
	0961 - Profanity in public	
	0962 - Disobedience to a peace officer	
	0963 - Curfew violation	
	0964 - Existing bench warrant	
	0965 - Existing traffic warrants	
	0966 - Lunacy	
	0967 - Juvenile out of control	
	0968 - Runaway	
	0970 - City or county ordinance	
	0971 - Making false statement or name	
	0972 - Impersonating an officer	
	0973 - False report of crime	
	0974 - Impersonation serv term	
	0975 - Compounding crimes	

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

38-41

6-21

OTHER

MISDEMEANORS

Code

0976 - Adultery
 0977 - Visit place for gambling or prostitution
 0978 - Force entry and detainer
 0979 - Impersonating a peace officer
 0980 - Fish and game violations
 0981 - Impersonating fireman
 0982 - Cruelty to animals
 0983 - Misuse of vending or slot machine
 0984 - Unauthorized use of coin box phone
 0985 - Stealing from dead
 0986 - Inst prcdng suit outsd st
 0987 - Device for electronic eavesdropping
 0988 - Failure to enclose domestic animals
 0989 - Attempting to commit crime
 0990 - Agricultural marketing
 0991 - Impersonating a female
 0992 - Education code, misd
 0993 - Labor code
 0994 - Attempt to commit crime
 0996 - Professional practice violation, misdemeanor
 0997 - Communicating with state prisoner
 0998 - Injury to jail, misdemeanor
 0999 - False certificate or writing

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
<u>PART IV</u>		
42	MONTH OF ASSAULT	22-23
43	DAY OF ASSAULT	24-25
44	YEAR OF ASSAULT	26-27
Always be sure to put a zero in front of all one-digit numbers. Example: 01/07/73.		
45	DAY OF THE WEEK	28
	Code	
	1. Sunday	
	2. Monday	
	3. Tuesday	
	4. Wednesday	
	5. Thursday	
	6. Friday	
	7. Saturday	
46	TIME OF THE DAY	29-30
Use military time. Round up or down in accord with procedures established for computation of birthdate.		
Example: 11:00 a.m. = 11		
2:20 p.m. = 14		
11:37 p.m. = 24		
47	STATE IN WHICH ASSAULT OCCURRED	31-32
Use the code numbers assigned to the previously listed state and territories. These are found in variable #3.		
48	LOCATION	33-34
This variable indicates the county in which the assault took place. This list includes all counties in Louisiana, New Mexico and Oklahoma. It also includes selected counties from Arkansas and Texas from which assault incidents were reported.		

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

48

Louisiana

33-34

Code

01	Acadia	33	Madison
02	Allen	34	Morehouse
03	Ascension	35	Natchitoches
04	Assumption	36	Orleans
05	Avoyelles	37	Ouachita
06	Beauregard	38	Plaquemines
07	Bienville	39	Pointe Coupee
08	Bossier	40	Rapides
09	Caddo	41	Red River
10	Calcasieu	42	Richland
11	Caldwell	43	Sabine
12	Cameron	44	St. Bernard
13	Catahoula	45	St. Charles
14	Clayborne	46	St. Helena
15	Concordia	47	St. James
16	De Soto	48	St. John the Baptist
17	East Baton Rouge	49	St. Landry
18	East Carroll	50	St. Martin
19	East Feliciana	51	St. Mary
20	Evangeline	52	St. Tammany
21	Franklin	53	Tangipahoa
22	Grant	54	Tensas
23	Iberia	55	Terrebonne
24	Iberville	56	Union
25	Jackson	57	Vermillion
26	Jefferson	58	Vernon
27	Jefferson Davis	59	Washington
28	Lafayette	60	Webster
29	Lafourche	61	West Baton Rouge
30	La Salle	62	West Carroll
31	Lincoln	63	West Feliciana
32	Livingston	64	Winn
		99	Missing Data

New Mexico

01	Bernalillo	17	McKinley
02	Catron	18	Mora
03	Chaves	19	Otero
04	Colfax	20	Quay
05	Curry	21	Rio Arriba
06	De Baca	22	Roosevelt
07	Dona Ana	23	Sandoval
08	Eddy	24	San Juan
09	Grant	25	San Miguel
10	Guadalupe	26	Santa Fe
11	Harding	27	Sierra
12	Hidalgo	28	Socorro
13	Lea	29	Taos
14	Lincoln	30	Torrance
15	Los Alamos	31	Union
16	Luna	32	Valencia
		99	Missing Data

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

48

Arkansas

33-34

Code

01 Pulaski
02 Jefferson
99 Missing Data

Texas

01 Galveston - Calveston
02 Randall & Potter - Amarillo
03 Taylor - Abilene
04 Travis - Austin
99 Missing Data

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTION
OklahomaCOLUMN #

<u>Code</u>		<u>Code</u>	
01.	Adair	46.	Mayes
02.	Alfalfa	47.	McClain
03.	Atoka	48.	McCurtain
04.	Beaver	49.	McIntosh
05.	Beckham	50.	Murray
06.	Blaine	51.	Muskogee
07.	Bryan	52.	Noble
08.	Caddo	53.	Nowata
09.	Canadian	54.	Okfuskee
10.	Carter	55.	Oklahoma
11.	Cherokee	56.	Okmulgee
12.	Choctaw	57.	Osage
13.	Cimarron	58.	Ottawa
14.	Cleveland	59.	Pawnee
15.	Coal	60.	Payne
16.	Comanche	61.	Pittsburg
17.	Cotton	62.	Pontotoc
18.	Craig	63.	Pottawatomie
19.	Creek	64.	Pushmataha
20.	Custer	65.	Roger Mills
21.	Delaware	66.	Rogers
22.	Dewey	67.	Seminole
23.	Ellis	68.	Sequoyah
24.	Garfield	69.	Stephens
25.	Garvin	70.	Texas
26.	Grady	71.	Tillman
27.	Grant	72.	Tulsa
28.	Greer	73.	Wagoner
29.	Harmon	74.	Washington
30.	Harper	75.	Washita
31.	Haskell	76.	Woods
32.	Hughes	77.	Woodward
33.	Jackson	99.	Missing Data
34.	Jefferson		
35.	Johnston		
36.	Kay		
37.	Kingfisher		
38.	Kiowa		
39.	Latimer		
40.	LeFlore		
41.	Lincoln		
42.	Logan		
43.	Love		
44.	Major		
45.	Marshall		

49

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

35

Code

0 - No

1 - Yes

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
50	HOTEL - MOTEL	36
	<u>Code</u> 0 - No 1 - Yes	
51	PRIVATE CLUB	37
	<u>Code</u> 0 - No 1 - Yes	
52	OTHER COMMERCIAL PREMISES	38
	<u>Code</u> 0 - No 1 - Yes	
53	RECREATIONAL FACILITY	39
	<u>Code</u> 0 - No 1 - Yes	
54	IN JAIL / BOOKING AREA	40
	<u>Code</u> 0 - No 1 - Yes	
55	OPEN AREA	41
	<u>Code</u> 0 - No 1 - Yes	
56	STREET / HIGHWAY	42
	<u>Code</u> 0 - No 1 - Yes	
57	SCHOOL / COLLEGE GROUNDS	43
	<u>Code</u> 0 - No 1 - Yes	
58	OTHER	44
	<u>Code</u> 0 - No 1 - Yes	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
59	TOTAL NUMBER OF LOCATIONS	45
	Enter the total number of locations in which the assault(s) took place.	
	OFFICER'S ACTION PRIOR TO ASSAULT	
60	TRANSPORTING, BOOKING PRISONER	46
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
61	TRANSPORTING SUSPECTED MENTALLY ILL PERSON	47
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
62	ROUTINE PATROL DUTY	48
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
63	TRAFFIC LAWS	49
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
64	DRUG LAWS	50
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
65	DRUNKENNESS LAWS	51
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
66	LIQUOR LAWS	52
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
67	OFFENSE AGAINST PROPERTY	53
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
68	OFFENSE AGAINST PERSON Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	54
69	PUBLIC DISTURBANCE Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	55
70	FAMILY DISTURBANCE Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	56
71	SUSPICIOUS PERSON / CIRCUMSTANCES Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	57
72	CIVIL DISORDER Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	58
73	OTHER Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	59
74	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICER ACTS Enter the total number of actions in which the officer was involved prior to the assault.	60
75	LAST THING OFFICER SAID OR DID If what the officer said is different from any of the following descriptive categories coded below, assign the new category the next consecutive number.	61-62

<u>VARIABLE #</u>		<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
<u>General</u>	<u>Special</u>	<u>Original Code</u>	
		00. Other/Unknown	
2	10	01. Placed subject(s) under arrest	
3	7	02. Placed subject(s) in police car	
3	8	03. Placed subject(s) in cell or booking area	
1	9	04. Talked to/questioned subject	
1	6	05. Talked to/questioned someone else	
3	7	06. Driving patrol car	
2	5	07. Arresting someone else	
1	11	08. Chasing subject(s)	
1	1	09. Giving order to subject	
3	7	10. Escorting subject(s)	
1	4	11. Breaking up fight/disturbance	
2	12	12. Disarming subject	
2	3	13. Attempted to remove subject from vehicle	
3	8	14. Guarding prisoner - in custody	
1	4	15. Assisting other officer(s)	
3	7	16. Removing subject from patrol car	
2	12	17. Attempted to search subject	
1	3	18. Attempted to detain/restrain subject(s)	
3	2	19. Removed handcuffs from prisoner	
		20. Attempted to seek cover	
1	13	21. Observing suspect(s)	
1	13	22. Standing	
		23. Firing	
3	2	24. Placed subject under arrest and tried to handcuff him	
1	11	25. Officer in pursuit of suspect's vehicle	
3	3	26. Placed subject under arrest and tried to move him to police vehicle	
3	2	27. Placed subject under arrest and handcuffed him	
1	13	28. Walking	
1	13	29. Approached subject(s)	
3	8	30. Removing a prisoner from jail cell	
2	14	31. Issuing citation	
1	6	32. Attempted to assist subject	
3	13	33. Attempted to secure subject vehicle	
1	6	34. Routine duties	
3	8	35. Taking fingerprints	
3	7	36. Transported to jail	
3	1	37. Placed subject under arrest and gave order	
1	6 or 13	38. Waking up subject	
1	4	39. Assisting another person	
1	14	40. Flagging down/stopping auto	
1	13	41. Mocking suspect	
1	14	42. Investigating accident/vehicle	
2	12	43. Searching premises	
2	10	44. Attempted to arrest subject	
1	6	45. Identified self as police officer	
3	8	46. Placing prisoner in jail cell	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>		<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
<u>General</u>	<u>Specific</u>	<u>Original Code</u>	
2	10	47. In pursuit of suspect(s)	
1	13	48. Getting out of patrol car	
1	6	49. Talking on phone	
1	4	50. Recovering child from residence to return to mother/father	
1	13	51. Attempting to enter apartment	
1	13	52. Spit out substance from mouth	
2	13	53. Forced to lay on ground and disarmed by suspect	
2	3	54. Attempted to draw revolver	
3	2	55. Refused to remove handcuffs from prisoner	
		99. Missing Data	

Last Thing Officer Said or Did -- Supplemental Coding Sheet

The police officer's verbal or physical action or combination thereof are to be placed in the following collapsed variable Description Categories by both general time sequence and specific events for purposes of analysis.

GENERAL TIME SEQUENCE

- 1 Prior to arrest
- 2 During arrest
- 3 Following arrest

SPECIFIC EVENTS

- 1 Giving an order or command
- 2 Handcuffing (applying, loosening, or removing)
- 3 Applying pressure or force to suspect
- 4 Intervening as a third party to a conflict
- 5 Assault by a non-suspect
- 6 Assault for no apparent reason
- 7 Transporting suspect
- 8 Processing or guarding an arrest, booking, or jailing
- 9 Talking to or questioning a suspect
- 10 Placing suspect under arrest
- 11 Attempting to overtake suspect
- 12 Search/disarming
- 13 Miscellaneous/Other
- 14 During traffic stop
- 15 Unknown

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
76	ASSAULTED FROM	63
	<u>Code</u>	
	1. Front	
	2. Side	
	3. Rear	
	4. Front and Side	
	5. Front, Side, Rear	
	6. Front and Rear	
	7. Side and Rear	
	8.	
	9.	
	SUSPECT'S ACTIONS PRIOR TO ASSAULT	
77	TRAFFIC VIOLATION	64
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
78	COMMITTING CRIME	65
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
79	SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR	66
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
80	INTERFERING WITH OFFICER	67
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
81	BEING TRANSPORTED	68
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
82	ATTEMPTING ESCAPE	69
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>		<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
<u>General</u>	<u>Specific</u>	<u>Original Code</u>	
2	10	47. In pursuit of suspect(s)	
1	13	48. Getting out of patrol car	
1	6	49. Talking on phone	
1	4	50. Recovering child from residence to return to mother/father	
1	13	51. Attempting to enter apartment	
1	13	52. Spit out substance from mouth	
2	13	53. Forced to lay on ground and disarmed by suspect	
2	3	54. Attempted to draw revolver	
3	2	55. Refused to remove handcuffs from prisoner	
		99. Missing Data	

Last Thing Officer Said or Did -- Supplemental Coding Sheet

The police officer's verbal or physical action or combination thereof are to be placed in the following collapsed variable Description Categories by both general time sequence and specific events for purposes of analysis.

GENERAL TIME SEQUENCE

- 1 Prior to arrest
- 2 During arrest
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SPECIFIC EVENTS

- 1 Giving an order or command
- 2 Handcuffing (applying, loosening, or removing)
- 3 Applying pressure or force to suspect
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- 7 Transporting suspect
- 8 Processing or guarding an arrest, booking, or jailing
- 9 Talking to or questioning a suspect
- 10 Placing suspect under arrest
- 11 Attempting to overtake suspect
- 12 Search/disarming
- 13 Miscellaneous/Other
- 14 During traffic stop
- 15 Unknown

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
76	ASSAULTED FROM	63
	<u>Code</u>	
	1. Front	
	2. Side	
	3. Rear	
	4. Front and Side	
	5. Front, Side, Rear	
	6. Front and Rear	
	7. Side and Rear	
	8.	
	9.	
	SUSPECT'S ACTIONS PRIOR TO ASSAULT	
77	TRAFFIC VIOLATION	64
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
78	COMMITTING CRIME	65
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
79	SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR	66
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
80	INTERFERING WITH OFFICER	67
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
81	BEING TRANSPORTED	68
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
82	ATTEMPTING ESCAPE	69
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
83	IN CUSTODY	70
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
84	APPEARED MENTALLY DERANGED	71
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
85	OTHER	72
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
86	TOTAL NUMBER OF SUSPECT'S ACTIONS	73
	Enter the total number of actions in which the suspect was involved prior to the assault.	
87	LAST THING SUSPECT SAID/DID PRIOR TO ASSAULT	74-75
	If what the suspect said is different from any of the following descriptive categories coded below, assign the new category the next consecutive number.	
<u>Collapsed Code</u>	<u>Original Code</u>	
8	00. Other/Unknown	
1	01. Creating disturbance	
1	02. Threatened officer verbally	
1	03. Cursed/swore at officer	
4	04. Acted complacent	
5	05. Resisted officer	
5	06. Struggled with officer	
5	07. Ignored officer's command	
6	08. Drew weapon	
2	09. Ran from officer	
1	10. Challenged officer	
4	11. Said/did nothing	
2	12. Attempted escape	
1	13. Argued with officer	
4	14. Talked with officer	
9	15. Fired on officer	
4	16. Attacked without warning	
7	17. Involved in a fight (male/female)	
1	18. Cursed, swore, and threatened officer	
6	19. Threatened officer with firearm	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
<u>Collapsed Code</u>	<u>Original Code</u>	
6	20. Held officer in custody with gun and threatened another officer	
10	21. Evading officer in vehicle	
1	22. Spit, used profane language and attempted to strike officer	
1	23. Cursed/swore at officers and refused to go with officers	
4	24. Responded to officer's command	
7	25. Threatened citizen with firearm	
6	26. Threatened officer with knife	
1	27. Cursed/swore and challenged officer	
1	28. Spit at officer	
7	29. (Male) assaulting female/wife/mother	
10	30. Involved in car accident	
10	31. Had gasoline/bomb	
7	32. Involved in fight using weapon	
9	33. Attempted to grab officer's gun	
4	34. Sleeping	
4	35. Crying and mumbling	
4	36. Drinking	
10	37. Surrounded officer	
7	38. (Female) assaulted male/husband/father	
10	39. Damaging police unit	
9	40. Grabbed officer's weapon	
10	41. Attempted suicide	
6	42. Threatened officer(s) with hammer	
6	43. Throwing things at officer(s)	
4	44. Interfering with officers	
6	45. Removed the cover from his rifle scope	
4	46. Another person attacked officer(s)	
4	47. Striking officer	
7	48. Threatening complaining witnesses	
10	49. Exposed body	
1	50. Questioned officer(s)	
4	51. Attempted to strike officer(s) with automobile	
7	52. Cursing others	
7	53. Assaulting another/other officer(s)	
10	54. Grabbed evidence away from officer	
10	55. Subject's friends attempted to free him during arrest	
10	56. Spectator tried to agitate crowd	
10	57. Played with officer's penis	
10	58. Fired weapon at employee	
	99. Missing Data	

NOTE: THIS IS THE END OF CARD TWO. BE SURE TO PUNCH A TWO (2) REPRESENTING THE CARD NUMBER IN COLUMN 80.

The suspect's verbal or physical action or combination thereof are to be placed in the following collapsed variable Description Categories for purposes of analysis.

Last Thing Suspect Said or Did -- Supplemental Coding Sheet

<u>Code</u>	<u>Collapsed Variable Description Categories</u>
1	Cursing/swearing at officer/threatening officer verbally/challenging officer/arguing with officer
2	Fleeing from custody/fleeing from officer
3	(Category inadvertently omitted)
4	Attack without warning
5	Resisted officer/ignored officer's command
6	Threatened officer with firearm/knife/or any other weapon
7	Involved in fight with third party
8	Disturbing the peace
9	Fired on officer, attempted to seize officer's firearm
10	Other

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
<u>PART IV,</u> <u>DECK 3</u>		
	STUDY FILE NUMBER	1-5
	The study file number is entered in the first five columns. This should be the same as on cards 1 and 2. Do not use the sixth digit. This information is not necessary to duplicate.	
	WEAPON USED BY SUSPECT	
88	OFFICER'S STICK OR SAP	6
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
89	HANDS, FEET, TEETH, FISTS, ETC.	7
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
90	ROCK, BRICK, BOTTLE	8
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
91	CLUBBING INSTRUMENT	9
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
92	CUTTING OR STABBING INSTRUMENT	10
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
93	MOTOR VEHICLE	11
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
94	SPRAY CAN CONTENTS	12
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
95	OTHER	13
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
96	TOTAL NUMBER OF WEAPONS USED BY SUSPECT	14
	Enter the total number of weapons used by the suspect in the assault. 0=None 9=Missing Data	
	FIREARMS USED BY SUSPECT	
97	OFFICER'S OWN HANDGUN	15
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
98	OFFICER'S RIFLE OR SHOTGUN	16
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
99	SUSPECT'S HANDGUN	17
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
100	SUSPECT'S RIFLE OR SHOTGUN	18
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
101	OTHER HANDGUN OR RIFLE	19
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
102	NO FIREARM USED	20
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
103	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIREARMS	21
	Enter the total number of firearms used by the suspect in the assault. 0=None 9=Missing Data	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
104	TYPE OF FIREARM USED	22
	Enter the proper number	
	<u>Code</u>	
	0. No firearm used	
	1. Handgun	
	2. Shotgun	
	3. Automatic (ex: machine gun)	
	4. Explosive device	
	5. Incendiary device	
	6. Rifle 7. Imitation gun	
105	FIREARM MAKE	23-24

Enter the proper code

Make - U.S.

Make - Foreign

<u>Code</u>		<u>Code</u>	
00.	No firearm used	51.	French
01.	Colt	52.	Titan
02.	Hairington & Richardson	53.	Rohm
03.	High Standard	54.	Kobe
04.	Ithaca Gun Company	55.	Belgian F.N.
05.	Iver Johnson Arms	56.	Clerke
06.	Marlin	57.	Astra
07.	Mosburg	58.	Llama
08.	Remington	59.	Caib
09.	Savage	60.	Ejercito Argentino
10.	Sears	61.	Gahesi-Brescia
11.	Smith and Wesson	62.	Reck P-8
12.	Reeger, Sturm & Company	63.	Spesco
13.	Wards	64.	Luger
14.	Weatherby	65.	Mondial EIG
15.	Winchester	66.	MFG
16.	Higgins	67.	Volcanic
17.	Browning	68.	R&G
18.	General Precision Corp.	69.	Rhein Metall
19.	Ruger	70.	DCM Products
20.	Armalit	71.	Rigarmi Brescia
21.	Springfield	72.	R&G 14-40
22.	Young America	73.	Ross CIA
23.	Charter Arms	74.	Arminius HW3
24.	Garand	75.	Brasileira
25.	Hopkins-Allen	76.	Walther
26.	Stéven	77.	Astra Cadix
27.	Mors. Arms Company	78.	
28.	Thompson submachine gun	79.	
29.		80.	
30.		99.	Imitation gun

VARIABLE #

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION

COLUMN #

106 CALIBER OF FIREARM 25-26

Code

00. No firearm used

HANDGUNSSHOTGUNSRIFLESCode

01.	.22 Revolver	20.	.410
02.	.25 Revolver	21.	20
03.	.32 Revolver	22.	16
04.	.357 Revolver	23.	12
05.	9 mm Revolver	24.	10
06.	.38 Revolver	25.	
07.	.41 Revolver	26.	
08.	.44 Revolver	27.	
09.	.45 Revolver	28.	
10.	9 mm Automatic	29.	
11.	.25 Automatic		
12.	.22 Automatic		
13.	.32 Automatic		
14.	6.35 mm Automatic		
15.	.38 Automatic		
16.	.22 Blank starters gun		
17.	.36 Cap and ball		
18.	.45 Automatic		
19.	Imitation gun		

Code

30.	.22
31.	.223
32.	.243
33.	.30/06
34.	.308
35.	.32
36.	30-30
37.	.351
38.	9 mm
39.	.401
40.	.44
41.	.45
42.	
43.	
44.	
45.	

If more than one firearm was used, additional space is available on Deck 4, variable 161, columns 22-26. Be sure to use the same codes as variables 104, 105, and 106 on Deck 3, columns 22-26.

107 WAS SUSPECT HANDCUFFED? 27

Code

1. Yes - Handcuffed
2. No - Not Handcuffed

LEVEL OF VIOLENCE BY SUSPECT

108 THREAT AND ATTEMPT ONLY 28

Code

0 - No
1 - Yes

109 WRESTLED OFFICER 29

Code

0 - No
1 - Yes

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
110	STRUCK OFFICER	30
	Code	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
111	CUT OR STABBED OFFICER	31
	Code	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
112	SHOT AT OFFICER	32
	Code	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
113	SHOT OFFICER	33
	Code	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
114	COMBINATION OF VIOLENT ACTIONS BY SUSPECT	34-35
	If the suspect's violent action was more than one of the above or was of a type not listed above, refer to the combinations listed below.	
	Code	
	01. Wrestled and struck officer	
	02. Threat and attempt and struck officer	
	03. Threat and attempt, wrestled, struck officer	
	04. Threat and attempt, wrestled officer	
	05. Wrestled, struck, cut or stabbed officer	
	06. Wrestled and shot at officer	
	07. Threatened, wrestled, struck and cut officer	
	08. Wrestled, struck and shot at officer	
	09. Missing Data	
	WEAPONS USED BY OFFICER	
115	OFFICER'S STICK OR SAP	36
	Code	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
116	HANDS OR FEET	37
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
117	FIREARM	38
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
118	OTHER	39
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
119	COMBINATION OF WEAPONS USED BY OFFICER	40-41
	Code 00 - No	

If the officer used more than one of the above weapons or used an additional weapon not listed above, refer to the combinations below. In the case of additional weapons, check the proper items (if applicable, i.e., stick, hands, etc.) and variable 118 Other, then mark the applicable combination number in columns 40-41.

Code

- 00. No combinations
- 01. Hands or feet and mace
- 02. Officer's stick or sap and hands and feet
- 03. Flashlight
- 04. Mace
- 05. None
- 06. Hands or feet and jail keys
- 07. Hands or feet and firearm
- 08. Verbal disarmament
- 09. Elbow
- 10. Jail keys
- 11. Arm
- 12. Officer's stick or sap and mace
- 13. Hands or feet, firearm and flashlight
- 14. Officer's hands or feet, stick or sap and mace
- 15. Auto
- 16. Firearm and mace
- 17. Hands or feet and flashlight
- 18. Handcuffs
- 19. Hands or feet and Nunchaku (karate stick)

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>																																																
120	<p>WAS SUSPECT USING STOLEN FIREARM?</p> <p>Use the assigned numbers</p> <p><u>Code</u></p> <p>1. Yes -- stolen firearm 2. No - not a stolen firearm 3. Unknown</p>	42																																																
121	<p>HOW MANY SHOTS WERE FIRED?</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Code</u></th> <th></th> <th><u>Code</u></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>00.</td> <td>No shots fired</td> <td>11.</td> <td>11 shots fired</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01.</td> <td>1 shot fired</td> <td>12.</td> <td>12 shots fired</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02.</td> <td>2 shots fired</td> <td>13.</td> <td>13 shots fired</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03.</td> <td>3 shots fired</td> <td>14.</td> <td>14 shots fired</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04.</td> <td>4 shots fired</td> <td>15.</td> <td>15 shots fired</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05.</td> <td>5 shots fired</td> <td>16.</td> <td>16 shots fired</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06.</td> <td>6 shots fired</td> <td>17.</td> <td>17 shots fired</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07.</td> <td>7 shots fired</td> <td>18.</td> <td>18 shots fired</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08.</td> <td>8 shots fired</td> <td>19.</td> <td>19 shots fired</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09.</td> <td>9 shots fired</td> <td>99.</td> <td>Missing Data</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10.</td> <td>10 shots fired</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>INJURIES TO POLICE OFFICER</p>	<u>Code</u>		<u>Code</u>		00.	No shots fired	11.	11 shots fired	01.	1 shot fired	12.	12 shots fired	02.	2 shots fired	13.	13 shots fired	03.	3 shots fired	14.	14 shots fired	04.	4 shots fired	15.	15 shots fired	05.	5 shots fired	16.	16 shots fired	06.	6 shots fired	17.	17 shots fired	07.	7 shots fired	18.	18 shots fired	08.	8 shots fired	19.	19 shots fired	09.	9 shots fired	99.	Missing Data	10.	10 shots fired			43-44
<u>Code</u>		<u>Code</u>																																																
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08.	8 shots fired	19.	19 shots fired																																															
09.	9 shots fired	99.	Missing Data																																															
10.	10 shots fired																																																	
122	<p>NONE</p> <p><u>Code</u></p> <p>0 - No 1 - Yes</p>	45																																																
123	<p>BRUISE</p> <p><u>Code</u></p> <p>0 - No 1 - Yes</p>	46																																																
124	<p>CUT OR PUNCTURE</p> <p><u>Code</u></p> <p>0 - No 1 - Yes</p>	47																																																
125	<p>FRACTURE OR BROKEN BONES</p> <p><u>Code</u></p> <p>0 - No 1 - Yes</p>	48																																																

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
126	GUNSHOT WOUNDS	49
	Code	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
127	KILLED	50
	Code	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
128	OTHER	51
	Code	
	0 - No	
	1 - Yes	
129	COMBINATIONS OF INJURIES TO POLICE OFFICER	52-53
	If the officer's type of injury was more than one of the above or was of a type not listed above, refer to the combinations listed below. In the case of additional injuries, check the proper item (if applicable, i.e., cut, broken bone) and variable 128 Other.	
	<u>Code</u>	
	00. None	
	01. Bruise, cut or puncture and dislocated shoulder	
	02. Burns	
	03. Bruise, cut or puncture	
	04. Bruise and scratches	
	05. Scratches	
	06. Burns	
	07. Torn Uniform	
	08. Bruise and fracture or broken bones	
	09. Cut or puncture and dog bites on arms or legs	
	10. Knot or lump	
	11. Bite	
	12. Bruise and torn ligament	
	13. Bruise and torn uniform	
	14. Sore crotch	
	15. Died of heart attack	
	16. Headaches	
	17. Bruise, cut or puncture and fractured bones (include ribs)	
	18. Back injury	
	19. Sprained finger	
	20. Bruise and powder burns	
	21. Bruise and sprained hand	
	22. Bruise and broken ribs	

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

129

Code

52-53

- 23. Dislocated shoulder
- 24. Cut or puncture and fractured or broken bones
- 25. Loose teeth
- 26. Bruise, cut or puncture, hemorrhage
- 27. Fractured or broken bones and gunshot wounds
- 28. Cut or puncture and gunshot wound
- 29. Bruise, cut or puncture and gunshot wound
- 30. Bruise and neck pain
- 31. Separated shoulder
- 32. Bruise and separated shoulder

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
	INJURIES TO SUSPECT	
130	NONE	54
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
131	BRUISE	55
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
132	CUT OR PUNCTURE	56
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
133	FRACTURE OR BROKEN BONES	57
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
134	GUNSHOT WOUNDS	58
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
135	KILLED	59
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
136	OTHER	60
	Code 0 - No 1 - Yes	
137	COMBINATIONS OF INJURIES TO SUSPECT	61-62

If the suspect's type of injury was more than one of the above or was of a type not listed above, refer to the combinations listed below. In the case of additional injuries, check the proper item (if applicable, i.e., cut, broken bone) and variable 136 Other.

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

Code
 00. None
 01. Cut or puncture and scratches
 *02. Cut or puncture and bruise
 *03. Discomfort from mace
 04. Bruise and abrasions
 05. Bruise and fracture or broken bones
 06. Dislocated shoulder
 07. Cut or puncture and knocked out teeth and
 broken nose
 *08. Bruise and cut or puncture
 09. Cracked teeth
 10. Loose tooth/teeth
 *11. Discomfort from mace
 12. Bloody nose
 13. Bruise and gunshot wound
 14. Cut or puncture and fractured or broken bones
 15. Dog bite

WHERE OFFICER WAS INJURED

138 HEAD 63

Code
 0 - No
 1 - Yes

139 TORSO OR BODY 64

Code
 0 - No
 1 - Yes

140 HANDS OR FEET 65

Code
 0 - No
 1 - Yes

141 ARMS OR LEGS 66

Code
 0 - No
 1 - Yes

*Numbers 2 and 8 are duplicates.

*Numbers 3 and 11 are duplicates.

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
142	COMBINATIONS OF WHERE OFFICER WAS INJURED If the officer received injuries in more than one of the above categories, assign a number from the combinations below in columns 67-68. If the officer was injured on only one part of his body (ex: head), assign a one in column 63 and 00 in columns 67-68. <u>Code</u> 00. No combinations 01. Head and hands or feet 02. Head and torso 03. Hands or feet and arms or legs 04. Torso and arms or legs 05. Head and arms or legs 06. Head and torso and arms or legs 07. Head and torso and hands or feet 08. Head and torso and hands or feet and arms or legs 09. Torso and hands or feet 10. Head, hands or feet and arms or legs 99. Missing data	67-6
143	HEAD <u>Code</u> 0 - No 1 - Yes	69
144	TORSO OR BODY <u>Code</u> 0 - No 1 - Yes	70
145	HANDS OR FEET <u>Code</u> 0 - No 1 - Yes	71
146	ARMS OR LEGS <u>Code</u> 0 - No 1 - Yes	72

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
147	COMBINATIONS OF WHERE SUSPECT WAS INJURED	73-74

If the suspect received injuries in more than one of the above categories, assign a number from the combinations listed below in columns 73-74. If the suspect was injured in only one part of his body (ex: head), assign a one in column 69 and 00 in columns 73-74.

Code

- 00. No combinations
- 01. Irritation from mace
- 02. Head and torso
- 03. Head and arms or legs
- 04. Torso and arms or legs
- 05. Head and hands or feet
- 06. Torso and hands or feet
- 07. Torso, hands or feet and arms or legs
- 08. Head, torso, hands or feet and arms or legs
- 09. Head, hands or feet and arms or legs
- 10. Head, torso and arms or legs
- 11. Head, torso and hands or feet
- 12. Hands or feet and arms or legs
- 99. Missing data

NOTE: THIS IS THE END OF CARD THREE. BE SURE TO PUNCH A THREE (3) REPRESENTING THE CARD NUMBER IN COLUMN 80.

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
<u>DECK 4</u>		
	STUDY FILE NUMBER	1-5
	The study file number is entered in the first five columns. This should be the same as on cards 1, 2, and 3. Do not use the sixth digit. This information is not necessary to duplicate.	
148	BASIC RECRUIT TRAINING	6
	Code	
	0 - No training	
	1 - Within the last 6 months	
	2 - Within the last 12 months	
	3 - Longer	
149	FIREARMS TRAINING	7
	Code	
	0 - No training	
	1 - Within the last 6 months	
	2 - Within the last 12 months	
	3 - Longer	
150	ARREST PROCEDURES TRAINING	8
	Code	
	0 - No training	
	1 - Within the last 6 months	
	2 - Within the last 12 months	
	3 - Longer	
151	PRISONER HANDLING TRAINING	9
	Code	
	0 - No training	
	1 - Within the last 6 months	
	2 - Within the last 12 months	
	3 - Longer	
152	RIOT CONTROL TRAINING	10
	Code	
	0 - No training	
	1 - Within the last 6 months	
	2 - Within the last 12 months	
	3 - Longer	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
153	POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS TRAINING	11
	Code	
	0 - No training	
	1 - Within the last 6 months	
	2 - Within the last 12 months	
	3 - Longer	
154	DEFENSIVE TACTICS TRAINING	12
	Code	
	0 - No training	
	1 - Within the last 6 months	
	2 - Within the last 12 months	
	3 - Longer	
155	DEFENSIVE DRIVING TRAINING	13
	Code	
	0 - No training	
	1 - Within the last 6 months	
	2 - Within the last 12 months	
	3 - Longer	
156	PURSUIT DRIVING TRAINING	14
	Code	
	0 - No training	
	1 - Within the last 6 months	
	2 - Within the last 12 months	
	3 - Longer	
157	NO POLICE TRAINING	15
	Code	
	0 - Not applicable	
	1 - No training	
158	PERSONNEL IDENTIFIED	16-19
	Each department will keep a list of the officers, by name, who complete assault reports. The agency project coordinator will, in turn, assign each officer a four-digit number and record this number on each Physical Contact Summary that is submitted. If this format is followed, the project will not know the identity of the reporting officer.	
159	TOTAL NUMBER OF SUSPECTS INVOLVED IN THE ASSAULT	20
	Enter the total number of assailants who actually took part in the assault.	

VARIABLE #	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	COLUMN #
160	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS ASSAULTED	21
	Enter the total number of officers who were actually assaulted. This number may differ from the number of officers who responded to the call.	
161	ADDITIONAL WEAPONS INVOLVED	22-26
	If a second firearm is involved in the assault incident, it should be entered here. Use the same procedure and reference list as is provided in variables 104-105 and 106.	
162	OTHER ASSIGNMENTS	27-28
	Deck I, variable 14 does not allow for enough space to cover the range of possible assignments. If the officer was assigned to a duty not specified in variable 14, item 8 Other should be checked and referenced to this list of "Other" assignments.	
	<u>Code</u>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 00. Off duty 01. Tactical squad 02. Narcotics squad 03. Identification room 04. Stakeout 05. Supervision 06. Traffic 07. Traffic, foot patrol and jail 08. Transporting prisoner 09. Community Service 10. K-9 squad 11. School patrol 12. Police cadet 13. Dance security 14. Investigative unit 15. Hospital duty 16. Police station 17. Apartment security 18. Jailer 19. Rock concert 20. Alcohol mobil unit 21. Special duty 22. Planning and training 23. Store security 24. Warrant officer 25. Bomb detail 26. Animal warden 27. Evidence laboratory 28. Lake patrol 29. Back-up man 30. Fairgrounds security 31. Airport security 32. Civil defense 	

VARIABLE #VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONCOLUMN #

163

INVOLVEMENT OF WITNESSES

29

Deck I, variable 21 does not give enough option for the involvement of witnesses. Because of the various makeup of crowds, some may assist the officer while others help the suspect. If more than one type of action was displayed by the witnesses, check the appropriate box in variable 21, then check any other appropriate actions or combinations of actions listed below.

Code

- 01. Assisted suspect and assisted officer
- 02. Assisted suspect
- 03. Agitated suspect
- 04. Present, not involved and agitated suspect
- 05. Witnesses were held hostage by suspects
- 06. Presnet, not involved, helped officer
- 99. Missing data

APPENDIX III

POLICE AGENCY PROFILE -- CASE STUDY RESEARCH VARIABLES

POLICE AGENCY PROFILE
CASE STUDY RESEARCH VARIABLES

- I. PERSONNEL VARIABLES: Selection, Retention, Promotion, Remuneration, Civil Service
1. Does your agency operate under civil service board rules and regulations? If yes, please obtain a copy of those Civil Service rules and regulations which pertain to police personnel.
 2. Does your agency possess a police personnel officer? If so, please indicate his duties, responsibilities, and his relationship to the civil service commission or municipal personnel agency.
 3. Indicate the number of years the last three chiefs (not including the incumbent) held office.
 4. What is the background of your present chief:
 - a. Number of years spent in law enforcement service
 - b. Number of years in current department
 - c. Number of years as chief in the current department
 - d. The highest rank the chief held prior to his coming to this department
 - e. Level of formal education
 - f. Branch of the police service in which he spent the greatest number of his law enforcement years
 - g. The various types of specialized law enforcement programs, seminars, conferences, academies, etc., which the chief either attended or participated in
 - h. If the chief has had no previous law enforcement experience prior to becoming head, describe his previous occupations.
 5. Please complete the information request form for agency personnel: Name, birthdate, date of appointment, years of formal education (college, university, vocational-education school, etc.), present rank, turnover rate (number who left the service in each of the past five years classified as: deceased, retired, resigned under pressure, resigned with no pressure, dismissed while on probation, and dismissed after permanent appointment). (See Appendix A for personnel roster information.)
 6. If the information is available, please indicate the number of charges and final disposition of all officers who have been suspended for disciplinary reasons during the past five years. (See Appendix B for disciplinary action form.)
 7. Please describe the disciplinary authority of the chief or department head. Should your agency possess a disciplinary procedure, please describe it.
 8. Are there any restrictions on the chief's authority in disciplinary cases? If so, please describe.

9. Please provide the average number of work days lost by reason of injury or sickness per member for each of past five years. Include in your computation those officers who are no longer members of the department.
10. Describe the recruitment and personnel selection program. Indicate the geographical location in or out of state from which each member of your personnel roster came just prior to his appointment.
11. Is overtime allowed officers for off-duty court appearances? What is the policy of the department in relation to overtime per se? Under what circumstances and at what rate or arrangement is overtime payment made? (Time and one half, double time, compensatory time off, etc.)
12. What are the eligibility standards for entry into police service in your department? Age range, height requirements, level of education, physical condition, sex, residency requirements, specialized training, etc.
13. If your agency has a probationary period, would you please describe how it functions? Length of probation, who makes the final decision as to recruit selection, appeal procedures, if any, etc.
14. What factors are considered for promotional purposes? Written examinations, length of service, performance ratings by superior officers, record of disciplinary actions, educational and training achievements, personality characteristics, service record (number of arrests, etc.), oral examinations.
15. Are promotional openings within the department filled from within the agency or from without? If from within, please describe the promotion process. Do subordinates who are operating in an "acting capacity" receive promotions upward?
16. Does your city have a board of police commissioners or some other police board or council? If yes, please indicate the names of its members, length of service on the board, who appointed each member, number of members, length of term, board's legal definition, duties related to the development of police policies, role performed in the appointment and removal of police chief, position which board plays relative to budget (fiscal) preparation. Types of actions performed by police board.
17. Who appoints the chief of police? What is the method of selection utilized in the appointment of the chief? Who may remove the police chief? What are the procedures to be used in police chief removal?

II. POLICE OFFICER TRAINING

1. List the name of each officer for the past two years who has been sent to an outside police school. Please show the number of weeks or hours of training or instruction received and the name of each course. Also, please list the name of each officer during the past two years who has participated in either on-the-job training programs or in-service training programs. Please indicate the length of instruction and the title of the instruction received.
2. Describe the in-service training programs which exist in your agency, giving hours and subject matter treated. A copy of the offered course syllabi would be most useful.
3. Please provide a listing of instructors used in in-service training and recruit training programs. If you have a personal resume for each instructor this would be particularly helpful. How many hours are given to recruit training per group? What are the standards of police training achievement required for entry into the service? Are local universities or college facilities used for police training purposes? If so, please describe the programs which they make available to personnel in your agency. Are in-service training programs restricted or open to all members of your agency? If restricted, please explain.

III. MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISORY CHARACTERISTICS

1. Please provide a copy of regularly used agency reporting summaries which are developed on a daily, weekly, monthly, annual, or some other time-frame basis.
2. May we please have one copy of all forms used by your agency?
3. Who reviews investigative reports for accuracy, consistency and completeness? Where and how are these reports recorded and filed? Is there a records keeping system which is computerized? Are records centralized or does each division (decentralized unit) maintain its own records?
4. Does your agency possess a police employees union? If so, please provide a copy of its charter, governing rules and regulations and most recent contract.
5. If job descriptions are available for all classes of work in the force, please submit a copy of each position for our research purposes.

IV. LEGAL AND REGULATORY DOCUMENTS

1. Please provide a copy of your agency's duty manual, rules and regulations, general orders, and other published instructions which pertain to your force.
2. Please provide a copy of the municipal charter provisions and ordinances which relate to the organization and administration of the police agency.
3. Please list any administrative regulations issued by higher city authority which relate to police personnel or police administration.
4. Please provide a copy of civil service rules and regulations which pertain to police personnel if not included under I-1 above.
5. Please provide a copy of any state laws which pertain to police personnel or police administration.
6. If you have any departmental guidelines related to searches and seizures, arrest procedure, use of concealed electronic surveillance devices, warrants, right to counsel, detention and isolation prior to filing of charges, interrogation of suspects, etc., please provide a copy.
7. In what ways is your police agency subordinate to the supervision of state authorities? Example: identification, laboratory records, jail (lock up), communications, selections for appointment and promotion, inspection, specialized training, and the like.
8. Please provide a copy of any agreements which your agency might have with the state police, highway patrol, county sheriff, constables, marshals, other city police departments, or special police districts.

V. PERSONAL DEFENSE SYSTEMS

1. Please provide a copy of the department's rules and regulations (gun use guidelines) relative to the use of firearms and other weapons (mace, etc.).
2. Please provide a list of the various types of weapons which are available in your agency for officer utilization. Are there any "special permissions" which must be sought before certain weapons may be used? If so, who gives the permission for weapon employment?
3. Indicate if your agency provides special training programs for firearm qualification, defensive driving, karate, judo, etc. If so, what are the agency policies relative to periodic proficiency standards expected from the individual officers?

VI. FORMAL ORGANIZATION CHARACTERISTICS

1. Please provide an organization chart of the police agency. Please indicate the key assignments as well as the number of subordinates in each organic unit or division.
2. Is there a police auxiliary? If so, what are their duties? What equipment does the city provide for them? Are they paid? How many hours of police training are given to the auxiliary members and by whom? Please describe how, when and on what types of assignments they are used.

VII. FISCAL AND FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Please list the gross amount of dollars budgeted to operate the police department for each of the past five fiscal years (1967-1972) as well as the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year.
2. Please provide a salary schedule for all ranks of officers which portrays the minimum and maximum salary for each class of police employment.
3. Please provide a schedule of how much financial assistance your agency derived from the state or national units of government. Were there any specialized subsidies or grants which were given to your city? If so, in what amounts and for which purposes?

VIII. OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Who determines the hours of each shift and their corresponding officer assignments? Are shifts rotated? Does the geographical unit for assignment vary?
2. How often are platoons or shifts rotated? What are the rules regarding transfer orders?
3. What is the number of foot patrol beats on each shift? The number of motor patrol beats on each shift? The number of one-car and two-car police units on each shift? Is there an overlapping shift or "fourth platoon?" Its components? Mission?
4. What is the number of direct-line robbery and burglary alarms that terminate at headquarters? How many robbery or burglary alarms were answered; which were false? Are there burglar alarm companies operating in your city? What is the force's relationship with these companies?
5. Please note the number of minutes before the beginning of each shift that officers are required to report for duty.
6. Are there any special instructions which are given to patrolmen in reference to the inspection of bars, taverns, pool halls, theaters, etc.? Who is responsible for giving special instruction to police personnel?

NAME	BIRTHDATE	YRS.FORMAL EDUCATION	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	PRESENT RANK	TURNOVER CLASSIFICATION	SEX	RACE	NUMBER OF PROMOTIONS
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								
11.								
12.								
13.								
14.								
15.								
16.								
17.								
18.								
19.								
20.								

Indicate Month and Year Appointed To:

NAME	SERGEANT	LIEUTENANT	CAPTAIN	MAJOR	CHIEF	OTHER
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						
14.						
15.						
16.						
17.						
18.						
19.						
20.						

OFFICER NUMBER	DATE	CHARGE	ACTION	LENGTH OF SUSPENSION
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				

Department _____

Type of Training	Number of Hours	
	Pre-Service	In-Service (annually)
Firearms Training		
Physical Training		
Defensive Tactics		
Criminal Law & Procedure		
Evidence Handling		
Crime Scene Investigation		
Patrol Procedures		
Traffic Procedures		
Community Relations		
Department Orientation, Rules and Regulations		
Narcotics Laws and Enforcements		
Miscellaneous		
Total		

APPENDIX IV
PERSONAL DATA INVENTORY

PERSONAL DATA INVENTORY

ID # _____

<p>1. BIRTHDATE</p> <p>____/____/____</p> <p>day mo year</p>	<p>2. YEARS FORMAL EDUCATION</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input type="checkbox"/> 17</p>	<p>3. DATE OF APPOINTMENT</p> <p>____/____/____</p> <p>day mo year</p>	<p>4. PRESENT RANK</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cadet</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Patrol</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Sergeant</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Detective</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Lieutenant</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Major</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Chief</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Captain</p>	<p>5. TURNOVER CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Resigned - no pressure</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Resigned under pressure</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Dism. while on prob.</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Dism. after perm. appt.</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Retired</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Deceased</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>	<p>6. SEX</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Male</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	<p>7. RACE</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Caucasian</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro/Black</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Indian</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mexican/Amer.</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish/Amer.</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Oriental</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>
<p>8. NUMBER OF PROMOTIONS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10</p>		<p>9. MARITAL STATUS</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Married</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Single</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>				

<p>10. NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10</p>	<p>11. PRIOR EMPLOYMENT (last first)</p> <p>1. _____ CODE <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. _____ <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. _____ <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. _____ <input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>12. LAST PROMOTION - AL EXAM FAILED</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Cadet</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Patrolman</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Sergeant</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Lieutenant</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Captain</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Major</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Detective</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Chief</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>	<p>13. MILITARY SERVICE</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	<p>13a. BRANCH</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> Army</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> Air Force</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> Navy</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> Marine</p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> Coast Guard</p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>	<p>14. PLACE OF BIRTH</p> <p>_____/_____/_____</p> <p>city state</p> <p>15. Is officer employed during off-duty hours?</p> <p>yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Type of work: _____</p>
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<p>16. COMMENDATIONS</p> <p>Date ____/____/____ Type _____</p> <p>day mo year</p> <p>Date _____ Type _____</p> <p>Date _____ Type _____</p>	<p>18. MONTH AND YEAR APPOINTED TO:</p> <p>Beginning Date ____/____/____</p> <p>day mo year</p> <p>Sgt. _____ Lt. _____ Capt. _____</p> <p>Major _____ Chief _____ Other _____</p> <p>Specify Other _____</p>
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<p>17. SPANISH FLUENCY</p> <p>1. Read <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Speak <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Understand <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Write <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>19. DISCIPLINARY ACTION</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>Charge _____</p> <p>Action _____</p> <p>Length of Suspension <input type="checkbox"/> (days)</p>	<p>20. TRAINING COURSES</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>DATE</th> <th>TITLE OF COURSE</th> <th>SCHOOL NAME</th> <th>SCHOOL LOCATION</th> <th># CLASS HOURS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	DATE	TITLE OF COURSE	SCHOOL NAME	SCHOOL LOCATION	# CLASS HOURS																																																			<p>21. LOCATION OF LAST RESIDENCE PRIOR TO EMPLOYMENT WITH THIS POLICE DEPT.</p> <p>_____/_____/_____</p> <p>city state</p> <p>HEIGHT OF OFFICER</p> <p>_____ ft. _____ in.</p>	<p>OFFICE USE - MISSING DATA</p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> 11. <input type="checkbox"/> 21. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> 12. <input type="checkbox"/> 22. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> 13. <input type="checkbox"/> 23. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> 14. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> 15. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> 16. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/> 17. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> 18. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. <input type="checkbox"/> 19. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. <input type="checkbox"/> 20. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (specify) _____</p>
DATE	TITLE OF COURSE	SCHOOL NAME	SCHOOL LOCATION	# CLASS HOURS																																																							
<p>19a. Date _____</p> <p>Charge _____</p> <p>Action _____</p> <p>Length of Suspension <input type="checkbox"/> (days)</p>	<p>23. WEIGHT OF OFFICER</p> <p>_____ lbs.</p>																																																										

APPENDIX V

PERSONAL DATA INVENTORY MASTER CODING FORMAT

PERSONAL DATA INVENTORY
MASTER CODING FORMAT

Card No. 1

Column(s)	Field Width	Variable Number(s)	Code	Variable
1-2	2	1		<u>City Identification</u>
			01	Bossier City, La.
			02	Lake Charles, La.
			03	Monroe, La.
			04	North Little Rock, Ark.
			05	Pine Bluff, Ark.
			06	Abilene, Texas
			07	Galveston, Texas
			08	Lawton, Okla.
			09	Norman, Okla.
			10	Amarillo, Texas
			11	Austin, Texas
			12	Santa Fe, New Mexico
			99	Missing Data
3-6	4	2		<u>Officer ID Number (unique 4 digit code for each officer)</u>
7	1	3		<u>City Size</u>
			01	Less than 5,000
			02	5-10,000
			03	10-25,000
			04	25-50,000
			05	50-100,000
			06	100-250,000
			07	250-500,000
			08	500-1,000,000
			09	Over 1,000,000
			99	Missing Data
8-9	2	4		<u>Age (rounded to nearest year)</u>
			99	Missing Data
10-11	2	5		<u>Formal Education</u>
			01	1-8 years
			02	9 years
			03	10 years
			04	11 years
			05	12 years (high school equivalent)

Column(s)	Field Width	Variable Number(s)	Code	Variable
			06	13 years (one year of college)
			07	14 years (two years of college)
			08	15 years (three years of college)
			09	16 years (four years of college)
			10	Over 16 years more than to college
			99	Missing Data
12-13	2	6		<u>Length of Service</u> (rounded to nearest year)
			01	Cadet
			02	Patrolman
			03	Sergeant
			04	Detective* (Rank or Assignment)
			05	Lieutenant
			06	Major
			07	Chief
			08	Captain
			09	Other
			99	Missing Data
15	1	8		<u>Sex</u>
			1	Male
			2	Female
			3	Missing Data
16	1	9		<u>Race</u>
			1	White
			2	Non-White
			3	Missing Data
17-18				<u>Height</u> (Reported height in inches)
			99	Missing Data
19-21	3	11		<u>Weight</u> (Actual reported weight)
			99	Missing Data
22-23	2	12		<u>Mass</u> (weight/height) (rounded to one decimal)

Column(s)	Field Width	Variable Number(s)	Code	Variable
Training is Computed on the Basis of Total Training Record by Training Categories, Type of Training and Elapsed Time Since Training Was Received				
24-77	53	13-30		
24-32	9	13-15		<u>Recruit Training</u>
24-26	3	13		Number hours last six months
27-29	3	14		Number hours within 6-12 months
30-32	3	15		Number hours over one year
33-41	9	16-18		<u>Mechanical Training</u>
33-35	3	16		Number hours last six months
36-38	3	17		Number hours within 6-12 months
39-41	3	18		Number hours over one year
42-50	9	19-21		<u>Legalistic Training</u>
42-44	3	19		Number hours last six months
45-47	3	20		Number hours 6-12 months
48-50	3	21		Number hours over one year
51-59	9	22-24		<u>Human Relations Training</u>
51-53	3	22		Number hours last six months
54-56	3	23		Number hours over one year
60-68	9	25-27		<u>Leadership & Management Training</u>
60-62	3	25		Number hours last six months
63-65	3	26		Number hours last 6-12 months
66-68	3	27		Number hours over one year
69-77	9	28-30		<u>Other Training</u>
69-71	3	28		Number hours last six months
72-74	3	29		Number hours last 6-12 months
75-77	3	30		Number hours over one year
24-77		999		Missing Data
78	1	313		<u>Assaulted or Non-Assaulted</u>
			1	Non-Assaulted
			2	Assaulted
			9	Missing Data

Column(s)	Field Width	Variable Number(s)	Code	Variable
79	1	32		<u>Assault Frequency</u> (Actual number of assaults range from 0-8; 9 = Missing Data)
80	1			Deck = 1

APPENDIX VI
POLICE AGENCY PERSONNEL PROFILE

APPENDIX VII

POLICE AGENCY PERSONNEL PROFILE MASTER CODING FORMAT

POLICE AGENCY PERSONNEL PROFILE MASTER CODING FORMAT

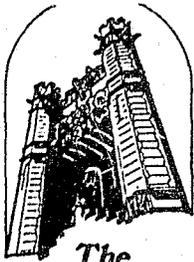
Column(s)	Field Work	Variable Number	Variable Description
<u>Deck 1</u>			
1-2	1	1	Agency Identification Number <u>Code</u> 13 Oklahoma City 14 Tulsa 15 Oklahoma Highway Patrol 99 Missing Data
3-6	4	2	Officer Identification (unique 4 digit code for each respondent.)
7	1	3	Size of City <u>Code</u> 01 Less than 5,000 02 5-10,000 03 10-25,000 04 25-50,000 05 50-100,000 06 100-250,000 07 250-500,000 08 500-1,000,000 09 Over 1,000,000 99 Missing Data
8-9	2	4	Age (rounded to nearest year) <u>Code</u> 99 Missing Data
10-11	2	5	Formal Education <u>Code</u> 01 1-8 years 02 9 years 03 10 years 04 11 years

Column (s)	Field Work	Variable Number	Variable Description
			05 12 years 06 13 years 07 14 years 08 15 years 09 16 years 10 Over 16 years 99 Missing Data
12-13	2	6	Length of Service (rounded to nearest year) <u>Code</u> 99 Missing Data
14	1	7	Present Rank <u>Code</u> 01 Cadet 02 Patrolman 03 Sergeant 04 Detective 05 Lieutenant 06 Major 07 Chief 08 Captain 09 Other 99 Missing Data
15	1	8	Sex <u>Code</u> 1 Male 2 Female 9 Missing Data
16	1	9	Race <u>Code</u> 1 White 2 Non-White 9 Missing Data
17-18	2	10	Weight (actual reported weight) 999 Missing Data

Column(s)	Field Work	Variable Number	Variable Description
22-23	2	12	Mass (weight/height) (rounded to one decimal)
			99 Missing Data
80	1		Deck = 1

APPENDIX VIII

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION TO POLICE ASSAULTS STUDY



The
University of Oklahoma

O.U. Central Mail Service, Box 518 Norman, Oklahoma 73069

Police Assaults Study
Office of Research Administration
(405) 325-5830

January 3, 1974

Dear Officer:

The Police Assaults Study is conducting extensive research into the problem of assaults on police. As you probably know, your agency is one of several police departments participating in our study. We are grateful for the cooperation and enthusiasm that members of your agency have extended toward project staff representatives, and we are confident that our mutual efforts will have a significant impact on the problem of assaults on police.

Among other things, we are studying the organizational characteristics of police agencies in an effort to determine what effect, if any, they have on assaults on police. Organizational structure, management practices, and supervisory-subordinate relationships are among those factors that are being considered within the framework of our study of organizations.

The best way to study organizations is to observe them first-hand in order to see what actually goes on within them. Due to limited time and manpower shortages, however, we cannot do this. Instead, we have constructed a questionnaire that is designed to elicit items of information that will help us construct a "profile" of police agencies.

Your agency is one of several that we have selected for this organizational comparison. The project coordinator in your department has agreed to help us in conducting this study. You will be given a questionnaire along with a set of instructions telling you how to complete it. You are asked to complete this questionnaire as soon as possible and return it to your project coordinator, who will mail the completed forms to us.

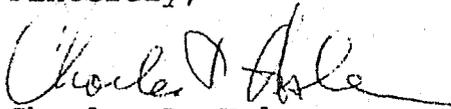
Do not put your name on the form. Instead, you will be identified by a unique code number which your project coordinator has assigned to you. The document you will receive will have your code number on it. It is very important that you and only you complete and return the questionnaire which you will receive. Do not trade questionnaires with anyone and do not allow anyone else to mark your questionnaire.

The individual responses to these questions will be kept strictly confidential, and no one other than your project coordinator and our project staff will have access to your responses. You are encouraged to respond to the statements honestly, and without fear of recrimination.

On the last page of the questionnaire, you will be asked to indicate the length of time you took to complete the questionnaire. You will also be asked to indicate your rank and age so that we will be able to insure that the appropriate questionnaires have been answered by the correct individuals.

Your cooperation in assisting this study will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,



Charles D. Hale

APPENDIX IX

INSTRUCTION SHEET -- GROUP DIMENSIONS DESCRIPTION QUESTIONNAIRE

GROUP DIMENSIONS DESCRIPTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

Objective. The purpose of this questionnaire is to assemble descriptive characteristics about organizations. In this case, the organization being studied is the police agency in which you work. The questions you will be asked to answer make it possible to describe objectively certain characteristics of organizations. The items simply describe characteristics of organizations; they do not judge whether the characteristics are desirable or undesirable. Therefore, in no way are the questions to be considered a "test" of either the organization or the persons answering the questions. We simply want to know what the organization you work for is like, in your own estimation.

Directions. You will be given a list of 150 statements about your organization. In the space provided on the questionnaire, simply mark each item according to the organization by which you are employed. The word "group" has been used throughout this questionnaire. For the purpose of this questionnaire, "group" is defined as the police agency in which you work. Try to think of the police department as a whole, not as a collection of separate units. If, for instance, you are a member of a specialized unit within the police department (i.e., traffic, investigation, vice, etc.), mark the items as they relate to the police department as a whole, not as they relate to the immediate unit in which you work.

In considering each item, go through the following steps:

1. Read the item carefully.
2. Think about how well the item tells something about the group you are describing.
3. After each item, you will find five possible choices lettered A, B, C, D, or E.

If the item you are considering tells something about the group that you feel is definitely true, mark the space after letter A. If the item you are considering tells something that is mostly true, mark the space after letter B. If the item tells something that is to an equal degree both true and false, or you are undecided about whether it is true or false, mark the space after letter C. If the item you are considering tells something that is mostly false, mark the space after letter D. If the item you are considering tells something about the group that is definitely false, mark the space after letter E.

4. In rare cases where you believe that an item does not apply at all to the group or you feel that you do not have sufficient information to make any judgment concerning what the item tells about the group, leave that item blank.

APPENDIX X

GROUP DIMENSIONS DESCRIPTION QUESTIONNAIRE AND SCORING KEY

GROUP DIMENSIONS DESCRIPTIONS QUESTIONNAIRE

1. The group has well understood but unwritten rules concerning member conduct.
A () B () C () D () E ()
2. Members fear to express their real opinions.
A () B () C () D () E ()
3. The only way a member may leave the group is to be expelled.
A () B () C () D () E ()
4. No explanation need be given by a member wishing to be absent from the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
5. An individual's membership can be dropped should he fail to live up to the standards of the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
6. Members of the group work under close supervision.
A () B () C () D () E ()
7. Only certain kinds of ideas may be expressed freely within the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
8. A member may leave the group by resigning at any time he wishes.
A () B () C () D () E ()
9. A request made by a member to leave the group can be refused.
A () B () C () D () E ()
10. A member has to think twice before speaking in the group's meetings.
A () B () C () D () E ()
11. Members are occasionally forced to resign.
A () B () C () D () E ()
12. The members of the group are subject to strict discipline.
A () B () C () D () E ()
13. The group is rapidly increasing in size.
A () B () C () D () E ()
14. Members are constantly leaving the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
15. There is a large turnover of members within the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()

16. Members are constantly dropping out of the group but new members replace them.
A () B () C () D () E ()
17. During the entire time of the group's existence no member has left.
A () B () C () D () E ()
18. Each member's personal life is known to other members of the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
19. Members of the group lend each other money.
A () B () C () D () E ()
20. A member has the chance to get to know all other members of the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
21. Members are not in close enough contact to develop likes or dislikes for one another.
A () B () C () D () E ()
22. Members of the group do small favors for one another.
A () B () C () D () E ()
23. All members know each other very well.
A () B () C () D () E ()
24. Each member of the group knows all other members by their first names.
A () B () C () D () E ()
25. Members are in daily contact either outside or within the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
26. Members of the group are personal friends.
A () B () C () D () E ()
27. Certain members discuss personal affairs among themselves.
A () B () C () D () E ()
28. Members of the group know the family backgrounds of other members of the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
29. Members address each other by their first names.
A () B () C () D () E ()
30. The group is made up of individuals who do not know each other well.
A () B () C () D () E ()
31. The opinions of all members are considered as equal.
A () B () C () D () E ()
32. The group's officers hold a higher status in the group than other members.
A () B () C () D () E ()

33. The older members of the group are granted special privileges
A () B () C () D () E ()
34. The group is controlled by the actions of a few members.
A () B () C () D () E ()
35. Every member of the group enjoys the same group privileges.
A () B () C () D () E ()
36. Experienced members are in charge of the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
37. Certain problems are discussed only among the group's officers.
A () B () C () D () E ()
38. Certain members have more influence on the group than others.
A () B () C () D () E ()
39. Each member of the group has as much power as any other member.
A () B () C () D () E ()
40. An individual's standing in the group is determined only by how much he gets done.
A () B () C () D () E ()
41. Certain members of the group hold definite office in the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
42. The original members of the group are given special privileges.
A () B () C () D () E ()
43. Personal dissatisfaction with the group is too small to be brought up.
A () B () C () D () E ()
44. Members continually grumble about the work they do for the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
45. The group does its work with no great vim, vigor, or pleasure.
A () B () C () D () E ()
46. A feeling of failure prevails in the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
47. There are frequent intervals of laughter during group meetings.
A () B () C () D () E ()
48. The group works independently of other groups.
A () B () C () D () E ()
49. The group has support from outside.
A () B () C () D () E ()
50. The group is an active representative of a larger group.
A () B () C () D () E ()

51. The group's activities are influenced by a larger group of which it is a part.
A () B () C () D () E ()
52. People outside the group decide on what work the group is to do.
A () B () C () D () E ()
53. The group follows the examples set by other groups.
A () B () C () D () E ()
54. The group is one of many similar groups that form one large organization.
A () B () C () D () E ()
55. The things the group does are approved by a group higher up.
A () B () C () D () E ()
56. The group joins with other groups in carrying out its activities.
A () B () C () D () E ()
57. The group is a small part of a larger group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
58. The group is under outside pressure.
A () B () C () D () E ()
59. Members are disciplined by an outside group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
60. Plans of the group are made by other groups above it.
A () B () C () D () E ()
61. The members allow nothing to interfere with the progress of the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
62. Members gain a feeling of being honored by being recognized as one of the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
63. Membership in the group is a way of acquiring general social status.
A () B () C () D () E ()
64. Failure of the group would mean little to individual members.
A () B () C () D () E ()
65. The activities of the group take up less than ten percent of each member's waking time.
A () B () C () D () E ()
66. Members gain in prestige among outsiders by joining the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
67. A mistake by one member of the group might result in hardship for all.
A () B () C () D () E ()

68. The activities of the group take up over ninety percent of each member's waking time.
A () B () C () D () E ()
69. Membership in the group serves as an aid to vocational advancement.
A () B () C () D () E ()
70. Failure of the group would mean nothing to most members.
A () B () C () D () E ()
71. Each member would lose his self-respect if the group should fail.
A () B () C () D () E ()
72. Membership in the group gives members a feeling of superiority.
A () B () C () D () E ()
73. The activities of the group take up over half the time each member is awake.
A () B () C () D () E ()
74. Failure of the group would lead to embarrassment for members.
A () B () C () D () E ()
75. Members are not rewarded for effort put out for the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
76. There are two or three members of the group who generally take the same side on any group issue.
A () B () C () D () E ()
77. Certain members are hostile to other members.
A () B () C () D () E ()
78. There is constant bickering among members of the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
79. Members know that each one looks out for the other one as well as for himself.
A () B () C () D () E ()
80. Certain members of the group have no respect for other members.
A () B () C () D () E ()
81. Certain members of the group are considered uncooperative.
A () B () C () D () E ()
82. There is a constant tendency toward conniving against one another among parts of the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
83. Members of the group work together as a team.
A () B () C () D () E ()
84. Certain members of the group are responsible for petty quarrels and some animosity among other members.
A () B () C () D () E ()

85. There are tensions among subgroups that tend to interfere with the group's activities.
A () B () C () D () E ()
86. Certain members appear to be incapable of working as part of the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
87. There is an undercurrent of feeling among members that tends to pull the group apart.
A () B () C () D () E ()
88. Anyone who has sufficient interest in the group to attend its meetings is considered a member.
A () B () C () D () E ()
89. The group engages in membership drives.
A () B () C () D () E ()
90. New members are welcomed to the group on the basis "the more the merrier."
A () B () C () D () E ()
91. A new member may join only after an old member resigns.
A () B () C () D () E ()
92. A college degree is required for membership in the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
93. A person may enter the group by expressing a desire to join.
A () B () C () D () E ()
94. Anyone desiring to enter the group is welcome.
A () B () C () D () E ()
95. Membership is open to anyone willing to further the purpose of the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
96. Prospective members are carefully examined before they enter the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
97. No applicants for membership in the group are turned down.
A () B () C () D () E ()
98. No special training is required for membership in the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
99. Membership depends upon the amount of education an individual has.
A () B () C () D () E ()
100. People interested in joining the group are asked to submit references which are checked.
A () B () C () D () E ()
101. There is a high degree of participation on the part of members.
A () B () C () D () E ()

102. If a member of the group is not productive he is not encouraged to remain.
A () B () C () D () E ()
103. Work of the group is left to those who are considered most capable for the job.
A () B () C () D () E ()
104. Members are interested in the group but not all of them want to work.
A () B () C () D () E ()
105. The group has a reputation for not getting much done.
A () B () C () D () E ()
106. Each member of the group is on one or more active committees.
A () B () C () D () E ()
107. The work of the group is well divided among members.
A () B () C () D () E ()
108. Every member of the group does not have a job to do.
A () B () C () D () E ()
109. The work of the group is frequently interrupted by having nothing to do.
A () B () C () D () E ()
110. There are long periods during which the group does nothing.
A () B () C () D () E ()
111. The group is directed toward one particular goal.
A () B () C () D () E ()
112. The group divides its efforts among several purposes.
A () B () C () D () E ()
113. The group operates with sets of conflicting plans.
A () B () C () D () E ()
114. The group has only one main purpose.
A () B () C () D () E ()
115. The group knows exactly what it has to get done.
A () B () C () D () E ()
116. The group is working toward many different goals.
A () B () C () D () E ()
117. The group does many things that are not directly related to its main purpose.
A () B () C () D () E ()
118. Each member of the group has a clear idea of the group's goals.
A () B () C () D () E ()

119. The objective of the group is specific.
A () B () C () D () E ()
120. Certain members meet for one thing and others for a different thing.
A () B () C () D () E ()
121. The group has major purposes which to some degree are in conflict.
A () B () C () D () E ()
122. The objectives of the group have never been clearly recognized.
A () B () C () D () E ()
123. The group is very informal.
A () B () C () D () E ()
124. A list of rules and regulations is given to each member.
A () B () C () D () E ()
125. The group has meetings at regularly scheduled times.
A () B () C () D () E ()
126. The group is organized along semimilitary lines.
A () B () C () D () E ()
127. The group's meetings are not planned or organized.
A () B () C () D () E ()
128. The group has an organization chart.
A () B () C () D () E ()
129. The group has rules to guide its activities.
A () B () C () D () E ()
130. The group is staffed according to a table of organization.
A () B () C () D () E ()
131. The group keeps a list of names of members.
A () B () C () D () E ()
132. Group meetings are conducted according to "Robert's Rules of Order."
A () B () C () D () E ()
133. There is a recognized right and wrong way of going about group activities.
A () B () C () D () E ()
134. Most matters that come up before the group are voted upon.
A () B () C () D () E ()
135. The group meets at any place that happens to be handy.
A () B () C () D () E ()
136. The members of the group vary in amount of ambition.
A () B () C () D () E ()

137. Members of the group are from the same social class.
A () B () C () D () E ()
138. Some members are interested in altogether different things than other members.
A () B () C () D () E ()
139. The group contains members with widely varying backgrounds.
A () B () C () D () E ()
140. The group contains whites and Negroes.
A () B () C () D () E ()
141. Members of the group are all about the same age.
A () B () C () D () E ()
142. A few members of the group have greater ability than others.
A () B () C () D () E ()
143. A number of religious beliefs are represented by members of the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
144. Members of the group vary greatly in social background.
A () B () C () D () E ()
145. All members of the group are of the same sex.
A () B () C () D () E ()
146. The ages of members range over a period of at least 20 years.
A () B () C () D () E ()
147. Members come into the group with quite different family backgrounds.
A () B () C () D () E ()
148. Members of the group vary widely in amount of experience.
A () B () C () D () E ()
149. Members vary in the number of years they have been in the group.
A () B () C () D () E ()
150. The group includes members of different races.
A () B () C () D () E ()

I devoted _____ and _____ in completing this questionnaire.
(hours) (minutes)

My rank is: _____ My age is: _____

SCORING KEYS

		<i>Control</i>					<i>Stratification</i>					<i>Hedonic Tone</i>					<i>Autonomy</i>					<i>Intimacy</i>					<i>Stratification</i>					<i>Potency</i>															
		A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E											
Factor Total	1	5	4	3	2	1	39	1	2	3	4	5	Factor Total	43	5	4	3	2	1	Factor Total	48	5	4	3	2	1	Factor Total	18	5	4	3	2	1	Factor Total	31	1	2	3	4	5	Factor Total	61	5	4	3	2	1
	2	5	4	3	2	1	40	5	4	3	2	1		44	1	2	3	4	5		49	1	2	3	4	5		19	5	4	3	2	1		32	5	4	3	2	1		62	5	4	3	2	1
	3	5	4	3	2	1	41	5	4	3	2	1		45	1	2	3	4	5		50	1	2	3	4	5		20	5	4	3	2	1		33	5	4	3	2	1		63	5	4	3	2	1
	4	1	2	3	4	5	42	5	4	3	2	1		46	1	2	3	4	5		51	1	2	3	4	5		21	1	2	3	4	5		34	5	4	3	2	1		64	1	2	3	4	5
	5	5	4	3	2	1								47	5	4	3	2	1		52	1	2	3	4	5		22	5	4	3	2	1		35	1	2	3	4	5		65	1	2	3	4	5
Factor Mean	6	5	4	3	2	1	Factor Mean	53	1	2	3	4	5	Factor Mean	54	1	2	3	4	5	Factor Mean	23	5	4	3	2	1	Factor Mean	36	5	4	3	2	1	Factor Mean	55	1	2	3	4	5						
	7	5	4	3	2	1		56	1	2	3	4	5		56	1	2	3	4	5		19	5	4	3	2	1		36	5	4	3	2	1		66	5	4	3	2	1						
	8	1	2	3	4	5		57	1	2	3	4	5		57	1	2	3	4	5		20	5	4	3	2	1		37	1	2	3	4	5		67	5	4	3	2	1						
	9	5	4	3	2	1		58	1	2	3	4	5		58	1	2	3	4	5		21	1	2	3	4	5		38	5	4	3	2	1		68	5	4	3	2	1						
	10	5	4	3	2	1		59	1	2	3	4	5		59	1	2	3	4	5		22	5	4	3	2	1		38	5	4	3	2	1		69	5	4	3	2	1						
Factor Total	11	5	4	3	2	1	Factor Total	60	1	2	3	4	5	Factor Total	60	1	2	3	4	5	Factor Total	23	5	4	3	2	1	Factor Total	39	1	2	3	4	5	Factor Total	61	5	4	3	2	1						
	12	5	4	3	2	1		61	5	4	3	2	1		61	5	4	3	2	1		24	5	4	3	2	1		39	1	2	3	4	5		70	1	2	3	4	5						
	13	1	2	3	4	5		62	5	4	3	2	1		62	5	4	3	2	1		25	5	4	3	2	1		40	5	4	3	2	1		71	5	4	3	2	1						
	14	1	2	3	4	5		63	5	4	3	2	1		63	5	4	3	2	1		26	5	4	3	2	1		41	5	4	3	2	1		72	5	4	3	2	1						
	15	1	2	3	4	5		64	1	2	3	4	5		64	1	2	3	4	5		27	5	4	3	2	1		42	1	2	3	4	5		73	5	4	3	2	1						
Factor Mean	16	1	2	3	4	5	Factor Mean	65	1	2	3	4	5	Factor Mean	65	1	2	3	4	5	Factor Mean	28	5	4	3	2	1	Factor Mean	43	5	4	3	2	1	Factor Mean	74	5	4	3	2	1						
	17	5	4	3	2	1		66	5	4	3	2	1		66	5	4	3	2	1		29	5	4	3	2	1		43	5	4	3	2	1		75	1	2	3	4	5						
	18	5	4	3	2	1		67	5	4	3	2	1		67	5	4	3	2	1		30	1	2	3	4	5		44	1	2	3	4	5													
	19	5	4	3	2	1		68	5	4	3	2	1		68	5	4	3	2	1		31	1	2	3	4	5		45	1	2	3	4	5													
	20	5	4	3	2	1		69	5	4	3	2	1		69	5	4	3	2	1		32	5	4	3	2	1		46	1	2	3	4	5													

<i>Viscosity</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>Polarization</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	
Factor	76	1	2	3	4	5	111	5	4	3	2	1	Factor	
Total	77	1	2	3	4	5	112	1	2	3	4	5	Total	
	78	1	2	3	4	5	113	1	2	3	4	5		
	79	5	4	3	2	1	114	5	4	3	2	1		
Factor	80	1	2	3	4	5	115	5	4	3	2	1	Factor	
Mean	81	1	2	3	4	5	116	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	
	82	1	2	3	4	5	117	1	2	3	4	5		
	83	5	4	3	2	1	118	5	4	3	2	1		
	84	1	2	3	4	5	119	5	4	3	2	1		
	85	1	2	3	4	5	120	1	2	3	4	5		
	86	1	2	3	4	5	121	1	2	3	4	5		
	87	1	2	3	4	5	122	1	2	3	4	5		
<i>Permeability</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>Flexibility</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	
Factor	88	5	4	3	2	1	123	5	4	3	2	1	Factor	
Total	89	5	4	3	2	1	124	1	2	3	4	5	Total	
	90	5	4	3	2	1	125	1	2	3	4	5		
	91	1	2	3	4	5	126	1	2	3	4	5		
Factor	92	1	2	3	4	5	127	5	4	3	2	1	Factor	
Mean	93	5	4	3	2	1	128	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	
	94	5	4	3	2	1	129	1	2	3	4	5		
	95	5	4	3	2	1	130	1	2	3	4	5		
	96	1	2	3	4	5	131	1	2	3	4	5		
	97	5	4	3	2	1	132	1	2	3	4	5		
	98	5	4	3	2	1	133	1	2	3	4	5		
	99	1	2	3	4	5	134	1	2	3	4	5		
	100	1	2	3	4	5	135	5	4	3	2	1		
<i>Participation</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>Homogeneity</i>		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	
Factor	101	5	4	3	2	1	136	5	4	3	2	1	Factor	
Total	102	5	4	3	2	1	137	1	2	3	4	5	Total	
	103	1	2	3	4	5	138	1	2	3	4	5		
	104	1	2	3	4	5	139	1	2	3	4	5		
Factor	105	1	2	3	4	5	140	1	2	3	4	5	Factor	
Mean	106	5	4	3	2	1	141	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	
	107	5	4	3	2	1	142	1	2	3	4	5		
	108	1	2	3	4	5	143	1	2	3	4	5		
	109	1	2	3	4	5	144	1	2	3	4	5		
	110	1	2	3	4	5	145	5	4	3	2	1		
							146	1	2	3	4	5		
							147	1	2	3	4	5		
							148	1	2	3	4	5		
							149	1	2	3	4	5		
							150	1	2	3	4	5		

APPENDIX XI

HEMPHILL'S GROUP DIMENSIONS DESCRIPTION MASTER CODING FORMAT

HEMPHILL'S GROUP DIMENSIONS DESCRIPTION
MASTER CODING FORMAT

Explanation: This study is designed to assist in evaluating and comparing police organizations by constructing evaluation of characteristics (dimensions) of the organizations. The study is based upon a questionnaire administered to members of three police organizations. Each respondent (policeman) is asked to consider 150 statements, judging each as to its degree of truth. Each statement is judged as: A-Definitely True, B-Mostly True, C-Equally True and False, D-Mostly False, and E-Definitely False. These letter evaluations represent degrees of strength or weakness of each variable. In some statements response E may be considered most representative and be encoded 5, while in other's responses, A may receive a value of 5. The statements are combined into factors (e.g., control, stability,) in accordance with the scoring keys attached to each questionnaire. These factors represent an evaluation of the group (organization) under consideration. The scoring keys are to be used to determine a value for each factor (e.g., the score for the first factor. "Control," is compiled from the first 12 descriptive statements of the questionnaire). The coder adds raw scores for the statements comprising each factor (as directed by the scoring key) and divides that total by the number of statements comprising the factor to obtain a mean factor score (for example, if a respondent were to answer the statements forming the "Control" factor with: 1-D, 2-B, 3-E, 4-E, 5-D, 6-C, 7-A, 8-A, 9-B, 10-D, 11-D, 12-D, his raw score would total 33 and his mean factor score would be 2.75). In general, respondents will answer almost all of the statements. Those statements which are not answered are to be encoded as 3-C, undecided. However, if more than half of the statements pertaining to any factor are omitted, the entire factor is to be encoded as missing data. The mean score for each of the 13 factors is then encoded (to two decimal places) and entered in the appropriate column of the coding form.

The variables are encoded as:

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
<u>PART I,</u>		
<u>DECK 1</u>		
1	City File Number	1-2
2	Respondent File Number	3-6

Explanation: Variable number 3-15 are mean values and are to be encoded to two decimal places. If a variable is 3.74, it is encoded as 374 using three columns.

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
3	Control	7-9
4	Stability	10-12
5	Intimacy	13-15
6	Stratification	16-18
7	Hedonic Tone	19-21
8	Autonomy	22-24
9	Potency	25-27
10	Viscosity	28-30
11	Permeability	31-33
12	Participation	34-36
13	Polarization	37-39
14	Flexibility	40-42
15	Homogeneity	43-45

NOTE: THIS IS THE END OF CARD ONE. ENCODE "1", REPRESENTING THE CARD NUMBER, IN COLUMN 80.

PART II
DECK 2

	The City File Number is entered in the first two columns. This number should be the same as on card one.	1-2
	The Respondent File Number is entered in columns three through six. This number should be the same as on card one.	3-6
16	<u>Age of Policeman</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Enter policeman's age to the nearest year. Encode missing data as 99.	8-9
17	<u>Formal Education</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Refers to education of the individual policeman.	10-11

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
17	<u>Code</u> 01 1-8 years 02 9 years 03 10 years 04 11 years 05 12 years 06 13 years 07 14 years 08 15 years 09 16 years 10 Over 16 years 99 Missing Data	10-11
18	<u>Length of Service</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Enter individual length of service to nearest year. Encode missing data as 99.	12-13
19	<u>Present Rank</u> <u>Code</u> 1 Cadet 2 Patrolman 3 Sergeant 4 Detective 5 Lieutenant 6 Major 7 Chief 8 Captain 9 Other	14
20	<u>Sex of Policeman</u> 1 Male 2 Female 3 Other/Unknown	15
21	<u>Race of Policeman</u> 1 White 2 Non-White	16
22	<u>Policeman Assaulted</u> 1 No 2 Yes	78
23	<u>Times Assaulted</u> Enter number of assaults. Encode missing data as 9.	79

APPENDIX XII
POLICE ASSAILANT QUESTIONNAIRE

The University of Oklahoma is involved in a study of assaults on police officers. As part of this project, we are gathering information from persons who have been arrested for assaulting police officers. We are not interested in the alleged guilt or innocence of those persons convicted of assaulting police officers. Our main area of concern is with the personal background, thoughts, and feelings of those persons who have been convicted of assaulting police officers. We would like to know anything you can tell us that will help us better understand you and the incident for which you were arrested.

You will be asked questions about your background, your family and your job history. You will also be asked several questions about the events surrounding the assault in which you were involved. Finally, you will be asked to take four standard psychological tests. These tests are designed to determine if there are certain common personality factors among persons who get involved in situations such as these.

This is a research project intended to find solutions that may help us prevent incidents such as these from occurring. The information you provide to us will be kept strictly confidential and will be seen only by members of the research staff. We will not release this information to anyone else for any purpose whatever unless you specifically request that we do so in writing.

AGREEMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ASSAULTS RESEARCH PROJECT

I, _____, freely and voluntarily agree to participate in psychological testing and a personal interview as part of the research done by the Police Assaults Study. I understand that no compensation, special favors or other benefits will come directly to me. I also understand that I can choose not to participate without any recourse, loss of privilege or other action by the authorities.

I also understand that the information learned about me and others will not and cannot be used in any way other than by the scientists who have designed this project. Such information and opinions gained are privileged and protected and cannot and will not ever be used against me. I also give permission for the members of the staff of the Police Assaults Study to have access to any and all police, court and probation records pertaining to me which may have a bearing on their research.

I therefore wish to participate in this scientific study.

Witness

Name

Date

Date

ASSAILANT INTERVIEW

FORM B

PART I

I AM NOW GOING TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR BACKGROUND, YOUR HOME LIFE, AND EARLY EXPERIENCES. PLEASE BE AS ACCURATE AS POSSIBLE IN ANSWERING THESE QUESTIONS. THEY ARE NOT INTENDED TO EMBARRASS YOU NOR TO CAUSE YOU ANY DISCOMFORT. YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE KEPT IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE AND WILL NOT BE USED AGAINST YOU IN ANY WAY.

Case Number: _____

PART I

1. Name _____
(last, first, middle)
2. Who raised you? _____
 both parents _____
 mother only _____
 father only _____
 foster parents _____
 step-mother _____
 step-father _____
 uncle _____
 aunt _____
 paternal grandparents _____
 maternal grandparents _____
- (Note: Where more than one choice applies, indicate both; such as father and step-mother)
3. Are/were natural parents:
- a. divorced: yes _____ no _____; if so, how old were you? _____
- b. separated: yes _____ no _____; if so, how old were you? _____
- c. mother deceased: yes _____ no _____; if so, how old were you? _____
- d. father deceased: yes _____ no _____; if so, how old were you? _____
- e. mother remarried: yes _____ no _____; if so, how old were you? _____
- f. father remarried: yes _____ no _____; if so, how old were you? _____
4. What are the ages of:
- a. brothers _____
- b. sisters _____
- c. step-brothers _____
- d. step-sisters _____

5. Who was the most important person to you during your childhood?
To whom did you look most for guidance?
- a. mother _____ g. grandfather _____
 b. father _____ h. grandmother _____
 c. brother _____ i. step-brother _____
 d. sister _____ j. step-sister _____
 e. aunt _____ k. other relative _____
 f. uncle _____ l. other _____
6. How many times did your family move prior to your 16th birthday?
_____ (Try to be exact.)
7. How long lived at present address? _____
8. How long lived in the city? _____
9. Employment History:
- a. Occupation: _____
- b. How many different jobs did you hold in the two years prior
to arrest for this offense? _____
- c. If more than one, were you:
- (1) layed off _____ how often? _____ why? _____
 (2) fired _____ how often? _____ why? _____
 (3) quit _____ how often? _____ why? _____
 (4) other _____ how often? _____ why? _____
 (specify) _____
10. Military record? yes _____ no _____
- a. branch of service: _____
 b. rank at discharge: _____
 c. type of discharge: _____
 d. length of service: _____
 e. decorations: 1. _____ 2. _____
 3. _____ 4. _____
 5. _____ 6. _____
- f. military specialty (infantry, communications, etc.) _____
- g. disciplinary actions: (military)
- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| (1) year _____ | offense _____ | disposition _____ |
| (2) year _____ | offense _____ | disposition _____ |
| (3) year _____ | offense _____ | disposition _____ |
| (4) year _____ | offense _____ | disposition _____ |

NOW I AM GOING TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE OFFENSE FOR WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN ARRESTED. THIS INFORMATION WILL NOT BE USED AGAINST YOU IN ANY WAY. IF YOU DENY GUILT IN THIS OFFENSE, OR IF YOU DO NOT CARE TO DISCUSS THE INCIDENT, PLEASE SAY SO. IF YOU WISH TO DISCUSS THE INCIDENT, PLEASE ANSWER THE QUESTIONS TO THE BEST OF YOUR ABILITY.

I deny guilt in this incident. _____
(please initial)

I do not wish to discuss guilt in this incident. _____
(please initial)

I wish to discuss this incident. _____
(please initial)

PART II: THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS PERTAIN TO THE OFFENSE FOR WHICH YOU ARE CURRENTLY CHARGED. PLEASE DIRECT YOUR ANSWERS TO THAT INCIDENT.

1. What were you doing when you first encountered the police?

- a. driving a car _____ d. riding in a car _____
b. walking _____ e. standing around _____
c. talking with friends _____ f. other _____

2. When you first encountered the police, were you:

- a. alone _____
b. with friends _____ (how many?) _____
c. with relatives _____ (how many?) _____
d. with accomplices _____ (how many?) _____
e. with strangers _____ (how many?) _____

3. Did you know any of the policemen who first stopped you?

Yes _____ No _____ If you knew any of the officers who stopped you, how did you feel about them prior to this particular incident?

- a. respected them _____ did not respect them _____
1 2 3 4 5
b. liked them _____ did not like them _____
1 2 3 4 5
c. knew them quite well _____ hardly knew them _____
1 2 3 4 5

4. When you first encountered the police, were you:

- a. angry _____
- b. sad _____
- c. happy _____
- d. frustrated _____
- e. excited _____
- f. depressed _____
- g. nervous _____
- h. afraid _____
- i. anxious _____
- j. other _____
(explain)

5. During your encounter with the police, did you become:

- a. angry _____
- b. sad _____
- c. happy _____
- d. frustrated _____
- e. excited _____
- f. depressed _____
- g. nervous _____
- h. afraid _____
- i. anxious _____
- j. other _____
(explain)

6. When you first saw the police:

- a. Did you expect them to stop you? Yes ___ No ___
- b. Did you believe they might stop you? Yes ___ No ___
- c. Were you surprised when they stopped you? Yes ___ No ___

7. What did you think when the police first approached you? (please be brief.) _____

8. What did the policeman first do when he approached you? (please be brief.) _____

9. What did the policeman first say when he approached you? (please be brief.) _____

10. What was the first thing you said when the officer approached you?
(please be brief.) _____

11. What was the first thing you did when the officer approached you?
(please be brief.) _____

12. Was there more than one officer present when you first encountered
the police? a. Yes ___ No ___
b. If yes, how many more? _____
13. If there was more than one officer present during your encounter with
the police:
a. Did they arrive together? Yes ___ No ___
b. Did they arrive separately? Yes ___ No ___
14. Were the officers in uniform? Yes ___ No ___
15. If not in uniform, did the officer(s) identify himself (themselves)?
Yes ___ No ___
a. By voice? Yes ___ No ___
b. ID card? Yes ___ No ___
c. Badge? Yes ___ No ___
d. Other (please explain) _____
16. Were they:
a. in a car? Yes ___ No ___
b. on foot? Yes ___ No ___
17. If in a car, was it:
a. a marked police car? Yes ___ No ___
b. a plain unit? Yes ___ No ___
c. a police motorcycle? Yes ___ No ___
d. other (please explain) _____

18. Besides yourself and those with you and the police, were there any other persons present that you can recall? Yes ___ No ___
- a. If yes, how many? _____
- b. Did they get involved in the incident? Yes ___ No ___
- c. Did you ask for help from any other persons present? Yes ___ No ___
- d. Did the police ask for help from any other persons present?
Yes ___ No ___ (1) If yes, did they help? Yes ___ No ___

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO THE ONE OFFICER WITH WHOM YOU HAD PRIMARY CONTACT IN THIS INCIDENT. IF THERE WAS MORE THAN ONE OFFICER INVOLVED, TRY TO CONCENTRATE ON THE ONE YOU CAN BEST REMEMBER.

19. Was the officer:
- a. older than you? Yes ___ No ___
- b. younger than you? Yes ___ No ___
- c. about the same age? Yes ___ No ___
- d. don't know? Yes ___ No ___
20. Was the officer:
- a. taller than you? Yes ___ No ___
- b. shorter than you? Yes ___ No ___
- c. same height as you? Yes ___ No ___
- d. don't know? Yes ___ No ___
21. Was he:
- a. heavy build? Yes ___ No ___
- b. medium build? Yes ___ No ___
- c. slender build? Yes ___ No ___
22. Did he sound or appear to be:
- a. well educated? Yes ___ No ___
- b. poorly educated? Yes ___ No ___
- c. don't know? Yes ___ No ___

23. Was the officer:

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| a. loud | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | quiet |
| b. courteous | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | discourteous |
| c. strong | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | weak |
| d. fair | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | unfair |
| e. kind | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | cruel |
| f. rough | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | gentle |
| g. nervous | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | calm |
| h. cautious | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | careless |
| i. aggressive | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | defensive |
| j. mature | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | immature |
| k. respectful | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | disrespectful |
| l. polite | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | rude |

24. Did the officer have any visible weapons?

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|----------|------------------|
| a. side arm
(pistol, revolver, etc.) | Yes _____ | No _____ | Don't know _____ |
| b. shotgun | Yes _____ | No _____ | Don't know _____ |
| c. night stick, club, billy | Yes _____ | No _____ | Don't know _____ |
| d. tear gas or mace | Yes _____ | No _____ | Don't know _____ |
| e. other (explain) | _____ | | |

25. Did the officer threaten you with any of these weapons? Yes ___ No ___

- a. If yes, which ones? (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____

26. Prior to your encounter with the police had you been:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| a. drinking? | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| b. using drugs? | Yes _____ | No _____ |
| c. taking medication? | Yes _____ | No _____ |

27. If the answer to 26 is yes, do you feel this fact had anything to do with the way you reacted to the policeman?

a. Yes _____ No _____

b. If yes, in what way? (please explain) _____

28. During your struggle with the police officer, were you:

a. trying to protect yourself? Yes _____ No _____

b. trying to protect someone else? Yes _____ No _____

c. trying to escape? Yes _____ No _____

d. trying to get even? Yes _____ No _____

e. trying to prove yourself? Yes _____ No _____

f. other (please explain) _____

29. In the past, have you been involved in fights with:

a. police? Yes _____ No _____

b. friends? Yes _____ No _____

c. teachers? Yes _____ No _____

d. parents? Yes _____ No _____

e. brothers? Yes _____ No _____

f. sisters? Yes _____ No _____

g. employees? Yes _____ No _____

h. strangers? Yes _____ No _____

i. others? Yes _____ No _____

30. What one thing, if any, did the policeman do that made you want to attack him? (please be brief) _____

31. During your struggle with the police officer, did you intend to:
- kill him? Yes _____ No _____
 - harm him a great deal? Yes _____ No _____
 - harm him a little? Yes _____ No _____
 - scare him? Yes _____ No _____
 - other: (please explain) _____
32. Did you use a weapon in your struggle with the police officer?
- Yes _____ No _____
 - What type? shotgun _____
pistol _____
knife _____
club _____
auto _____
other _____
(please specify)
33. If you used a weapon, was it:
- yours? _____
 - the officer's? _____
 - other? (please explain) _____
34. If the weapon you used to attack the police officer had not been available, would you:
- have used something else _____
 - probably not have attacked _____

2. Do you feel that the police are:

- a. very important _____
- b. somewhat important _____
- c. of little importance _____
- d. not important at all _____
- e. don't care _____

3. Most of my trouble with the police has been my own fault:

- _____ a. I agree very much
- _____ b. I agree somewhat
- _____ c. I disagree very much
- _____ d. I disagree somewhat
- _____ e. No opinion

4. The death penalty is a deterrent to crime:

- _____ a. I agree very much
- _____ b. I agree somewhat
- _____ c. I disagree very much
- _____ d. I disagree somewhat
- _____ e. No opinion

5. I have always been treated fairly by the police:

- _____ a. I agree very much
- _____ b. I agree somewhat
- _____ c. I disagree very much
- _____ d. I disagree somewhat
- _____ e. No opinion

6. Policemen are justified in using force to control people:

- _____ a. always _____ c. very little _____ e. don't know
- _____ b. sometimes _____ d. never

7. Policemen treat most people fairly:

- a. always _____
- b. sometimes _____
- c. very little _____
- d. never _____
- e. don't know _____

8. Policemen are too eager to use force against people:

- a. always _____
- b. sometimes _____
- c. very little _____
- d. never _____
- e. don't know _____

9. In my opinion, policemen should be:

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| a. calm | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | nervous |
| b. strong | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | weak |
| c. happy | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | mad |
| d. polite | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | rude |
| e. kind | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | cruel |
| f. rough | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | gentle |

Date

Signature of Interviewer

APPENDIX XIII
PRESENTENCE REPORT

TRUE NAME: _____ MAIDEN NAME: _____

PRESENT ADDRESS: _____ ZIP CODE: _____
Length of time
at above address: _____ PRIOR ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE NO: _____ DATE OF BIRTH: _____ AGE: _____

PLACE OF BIRTH: _____ SEX: _____ RACE: _____ CITIZENSHIP _____

HEIGHT: _____ WEIGHT _____ EYES _____ HAIR: _____ COMPLEXION: _____

MARITAL STATUS: _____ NO. OF DEPENDENTS: _____ AGES OF CHILDREN: _____

NAME OF SPOUSE: _____ DATE OF MARRIAGE: _____

PLACE OF MARRIAGE: _____ DIVORCED: _____ DATE: _____

Soc. Sec. No.: _____ EDUCATION COMPLETED: _____ LAST SCHOOL ATTENDED _____

_____ MILITARY: _____ YEARS IN SERVICE: _____

RANK AT DISCHARGE: _____ TYPE OF DISCHARGE: _____

HEALTH: _____

INTERESTS/HOBBIES _____

OCCUPATIONAL SKILLS _____, _____, _____

PRESENT EMPLOYMENT: _____ ADDRESS: _____

YOUR JOB: _____ HOW LONG AT ABOVE JOB: _____

YOUR EARNINGS NOW: _____ SAVINGS: _____ DEBTS: _____

YOUR VERSION OF ARREST: _____

***** Do not write below this line*****

OFFENSE: _____, _____, _____, FBI #: _____

JUDGE: _____ COURT DATE: _____ RECORD CHECK: _____

PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION: _____ BAC: _____ PRIOR RECORD: _____

PLEA: _____ ATTORNEY'S NAME: _____

RECOMMENDATION: _____

DISPOSITION: _____

PROBATION BEGAN: _____ PROBATION ENDS: _____

NAME: _____ D.O.B. _____ P# _____

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE: _____

EDUCATION/TRAINING: _____

OCCUPATIONAL SKILLS: _____

FAMILY HISTORY: _____

PRIOR RECORD: _____

ALCOHOLISM and/or NARCOTICS: _____

HEALTH--EMOTIONAL: _____

CLIENT CAN ALSO BE CONTACTED: _____

EVALUATION SUMMARY--REMARKS: _____

APPENDIX XIV
DISPOSITION FORM

DISPOSITION FORM

The following items are designed to gather information concerning the processes indigenous to the Criminal Justice system in America. The time intervals covered by these questions range from the arrest of the suspect to final disposition.

I. ARRESTING OFFICER: _____
Name: Last First Middle

DEFENDANT: _____
Name: Last First Middle

CHARGES: (Place a (f) felony or (m) misdemeanor behind each charge to identify its proper classification: i.e., assault (m) battery (f), etc.)

DATE OF ARREST: _____
Day Month Year Time

ARREST (Please check appropriate box)

with warrant

without warrant

II. BOOKING

DATE OF BOOKING: _____
Day Month Year

BOOKING DISPOSITION (check appropriate box)

released without prosecution

other- please explain _____

Bail set: _____ amount. Was bail raised? yes no

III. INITIAL APPEARANCE: (check appropriate box)

DATE: _____
Day Month Year

DID SUSPECT APPEAR BEFORE: Magistrate (district)

Municipal

WERE CHARGES AGAINST DEFENDANT:

Dropped or dismissed (Explain why) _____

Continued

Other (Explain) _____

Did defendant waive preliminary hearing? yes no

Was defendant advised of his/her rights? yes no

Was defendant provided with a court appointed attorney (counsel)?
 yes no

IV. PRELIMINARY HEARING: (Check appropriate box)

Day Month Year

Were charges:

Dropped/Dismissed

Continued

Reduced (If yes, to what lesser charge?) _____

V. COURTS

Information against defendant presented by:

police

citizen witness

other (please explain) _____

Was a Grand Jury called? yes no

If yes, the number of grand jurors: _____

the number of male jurors: _____

the number of female jurors: _____

Racial composition of jury: number Caucasian _____

number black _____

number Mex-Spanish Amer. _____

other _____

other _____

What was the length of time the grand jury was convened?

began () am () pm

Time

Day

Month

Year

terminated () am () pm

Time

Day

Month

Year

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

What was the grand jury's decision?

no bail (refusal to indict)

indictment

bail set _____ amount

VI. ARRAIGNMENT: Date _____

Plea entered by defendant:

guilty

not guilty by reason of _____

Was counsel appointed for defendant? yes no

If yes, _____
Name Age Race
Years of legal experience

Defendant elected:

1. Trial by judge _____

2. Trial by jury _____, If so, size of jury _____
number males _____, number females _____
racial composition of jurors: number Caucasian _____,
number black _____, number Mex. Amer. _____.

3. Age of jurors _____

Were charges dismissed? yes no

Magistrate (Municipal and District)

Name _____ Years of service on bench _____

Was charge reduced? yes no

What charge _____

VII. TRIAL: Date: _____

Was defendant:

Acquitted _____

Convicted _____

Appeal _____

APPENDIX XV

POLICE ASSAILANT INTERVIEW MASTER CODING FORMAT

POLICE ASSAILANT INTERVIEW
MASTER CODING FORMAT

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
-------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------

PART I,
DECK I

1	<u>ASSAILANT CASE NUMBER</u>	1-3
---	------------------------------	-----

Explanation: Each assailant interviewed is assigned a unique case identification number. The number will consist of a three digit numerical value which is recorded in the first three columns of each subsequent deck.

2	<u>CHILDHOOD GUIDANCE</u>	4-5
---	---------------------------	-----

Explanation: This variable indicates who was involved in raising the assailant as a child.

Code

01	Both Parents
02	Mother Only
03	Father Only
04	Foster Parents
05	Step-Mother
06	Step-Father
07	Uncle
08	Aunt
09	Paternal Grandparents
10	Maternal Grandparents
11	Other Relatives
12	Orphanage
13	Juvenile Home
99	Missing Data

MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS

Code

3	<u>Divorced</u> 0 No 1 Yes	6
---	----------------------------------	---

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
4	<u>Separated</u> 0 No 1 Yes	7
5	<u>Mother Deceased</u> 0 No 1 Yes	8
6	<u>Father Deceased</u> 0 No 1 Yes	9
7	<u>Mother Remarried</u> 0 No 1 Yes	10
8	<u>Father Remarried</u> 0 No 1 Yes 9 Missing Data	11
	<u>Assailant's age at change in marital status: explanations:</u> Applicable only if natural parents were divorced, separated, deceased, remarried. Indicate actual age at time of event. If not applicable, indicate by 00.	
9	<u>Age at Divorce</u>	12-13
10	<u>Age at Separation</u>	14-15
11	<u>Age at Mother's Death</u>	16-17
12	<u>Age at Father's Death</u>	18-19
13	<u>Age at Mother's Remarriage</u>	20-21
14	<u>Age at Father's Remarriage</u>	22-23
	<u>Ages of Siblings: Explanation:</u> Each interviewee is asked to indicate ages of his siblings (brothers, sisters, step-brothers, step-sisters).	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
	Each age is entered as a two-digit number. Ages of siblings younger than ten will be indicated as 01, 02, etc. Enter zeros in each column pair for which no age is indicated.	
15	<u>Brothers</u> (1)	24-25
16	(2)	26-27
17	(3)	28-29
18	(4)	30-31
19	(5)	32-33
20	<u>Sisters</u> (1)	34-35
21	(2)	36-37
22	(3)	38-39
23	(4)	40-41
24	(5)	42-43
25	<u>Step-Brothers</u> (1)	44-45
26	(2)	46-47
27	(3)	48-49
28	(4)	50-51
29	(5)	52-53
30	<u>Step-Sisters</u> (1)	54-55
31	(2)	56-57
32	(3)	58-59
33	(4)	60-61
34	(5)	62-63
	<u>Number of Siblings</u>	64-67
35	<u>Brothers</u> (Number)	64
36	<u>Sisters</u> (Number)	65

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
37	<u>Step-Brothers</u> (Number)	66
38	<u>Step-Sisters</u> (Number)	67
39	<u>Total Number of Siblings</u>	68-69
40	<u>Most Important Person in Childhood</u>	70-71
	<u>Code</u>	
	01 Mother	
	02 Father	
	03 Brother	
	04 Sister	
	05 Aunt	
	06 Uncle	
	07 Grandfather	
	08 Grandmother	
	09 Step-Brother	
	10 Step-Sister	
	11 Other Relative	
	12 Other	
	99 Missing Data	
41	<u>Family Moves Before 16th. Birthday</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Encode the actual number of times respondent's family moved before his 16th. birthday. 99 indicates missing data.	72-73
42	<u>Time at present address:</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Encode the number of years respondent has lived at his present address. 99 indicates missing data.	74-75
43	<u>Time resided in Albuquerque:</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Encode the total number of years respondent has lived in Albuquerque.	76-77

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
-------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------

99 Indicates missing data.

NOTE: THIS IS THE END OF CARD ONE. BE SURE TO ENTER A "1" , REPRESENTING THE CARD NUMBER, IN COLUMN 80.

PART I, DECK 2	THE Assailant Case Number Is entered in the first three columns. This should be the same as on card one.	1-3
-------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

44	<u>Occupation</u> <u>Occupation Code</u>	4-5
----	-------------------------------------------------	-----

Professional and Technical:

Code

- | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 01 | Accountant and Auditors |
| 02 | Clergymen |
| 03 | Teachers - secondary and primary |
| 04 | Teachers - colleges, librarians,
principals |
| 05 | Dentists |
| 06 | Physicians and Surgeons |
| 07 | Engineers |
| 08 | Lawyers and Judges |
| 09 | Social and Welfare Workers |
| 10 | Other medical and paramedical:
chiropractors, optometrists,
osteopaths, pharmacists, veterin-
arians, nurses, therapists, and
healers. |
| 11 | Scientists, Physical and Social,
Chemists, Physical and Biological
Scientists, Statisticians |
| 12 | Technicians - Airplane pilots and
navigators, designers, dieticians
and nutritionists, draftsmen, |

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
44	<u>Code</u>	
12	Forresters and Conservationists, Funeral Directors, Embalmers, Photographers, Radio Operators, Surveyors, Technicians (Medical, Dental, Testing, etc.), Counselors.	
13	Public Employees - Editors and Reporters, Farm and Home Management Employees, Personnel and Labor Relations Workers, Religious Workers, Recreation and Group Workers, City Inspectors, Civil Service.	
17	Other Semi-Professional or Professional (with college degrees) - Architects.	
18	Other Semi-Professional (no college) Musician, Inspector.	
19	Professional	
	<u>Self-Employed Businessmen, Managers and Officials:</u>	
21	Self-employed Businessmen, Owner or Part-Owner, "Large" Business (earned more than \$10,000)	
22	Self-employed Businessmen, Owner or Part-Owner, "Small" Business.	
23	Self-Employed Business	
28	Other Managers, Officials, and Proprietors	
29	Managers, Official, or Proprietor	
	<u>Clerical and Sales:</u>	
30	Bookkeeper	
31	Stenographers, Typists, and Secretaries	
32	Other Clerical	
33	Sales, Higher Status Traveling, or "Outside" Services	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
44	34 Sales, Higher Status Traveling, or "Outside" Goods	
	35 Sales, "Inside" Sales, Salesmen, Clerks	
	36 Sales, Lower Status "Outside" Sales, Hucksters, Peddlers, Newsboys.	
	37 Other Sales	
	38 Clerical	
	39 Sales	
	<u>Skilled Workers:</u>	
	41 Self-Employed Artisans and Craftsmen	
	42 Foremen	
	48 Other Craftsmen and Kindred Workers	
	49 Skilled Workers - Welder, Mechanic, Plumber, Glazer, Printer, Steamfitter, Stone Mason, Electrician, Carpenter	
	<u>Semi-Skilled. Operatives and Kindred Workers.</u>	
	51 Operatives and Kindred Workers - Truckdrivers, Sheetrockers, Steelworker, Sander, Roofer, House Mover.	
	<u>Service Workers.</u>	
	61 Protective Service Workers - Firemen, Marshals and Constables, Policemen and Bailiffs.	
	62 Other Protective Services	
	63 Members of Armed Services - Enlisted Men	
	64 Members of Armed Services - Officers	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
44	<u>Code</u>	
	65 Private Household Workers	
	68 Other Service Workers - Cook	
	69 Service Worker, NA what type	
	<u>Unskilled Laborers:</u>	
	71 Farm and Ranch Laborers	
	78 Other Laborers	
	79 Unskilled, NA what type	
	<u>Farm and Ranch Operators:</u>	
	81 Farm and Ranch Managers	
	82 Farm and Ranch Owners and Tenants	
	89 Farmers, Ranchers, NA what type	
	<u>Unemployed and Students:</u>	
	91 Unemployed with Private Income	
	92 Student (if he is a part-time day student, classify here rather than by occupation. If he is studying by nights, classify by occupation.)	
	93 On strike (code occupation and unemployment times as for general unemployed.)	
	94 Other General Unemployed.	
	<u>Retired:</u>	
	95 Retired	
	<u>Housewife</u>	
	96 Housewife (If she works part time outside the home, she should be classified according to part-time occupation.)	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
44	<u>Code</u> <u>Juvenile</u> 97 Juvenile	
	<u>Missing Data</u> 99 Missing Data	
45	<u>Number of Different Jobs Held in 2 year Period Prior to Arrest</u>	6-7
	<u>Reason for Employment Termination</u> <u>Code</u>	8-15
46	<u>Layed Off</u> 0 Not Applicable 1 Yes	8
47	<u>Fired</u> 0 Not Applicable 1 Yes	9
48	<u>Quit</u> 0 Not Applicable 1 Yes	10
49	<u>Illness, Doctor's Recommendation</u> 0 Not Applicable 1 Yes	11
50	<u>Termination of Project (End of Funding from government, for example)</u> 0 Not Applicable 1 Yes	12
51	<u>Bankruptcy</u> 0 Not Applicable 1 Yes	13

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
52	<u>Retirement</u>	14
	0 Not Applicable	
	1 Yes	
53	<u>Other</u>	15
	0 Not Applicable	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data (for any)	
	<u>Frequency of Employment Termination, By Type:</u>	16-23
	<u>Explanation:</u> Enter the number of times, for each type of termination, the respondent terminated his employment.	
54	<u>Layed Off</u>	16
55	<u>Fired</u>	17
56	<u>Quit</u>	18
57	<u>Illness, Doctor's Recommendation</u>	19
58	<u>Termination of Project</u>	20
59	<u>Bankruptcy</u>	21
60	<u>Retirement</u>	22
61	<u>Other</u>	23
	Code 0 if not applicable	
	Code 9 for missing data (for any)	
62	<u>Military Record</u>	24
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
63	<u>Branch of Service</u>	25
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 Not Applicable	
	1 Army	
	2 Navy	
	3 Air Force	
	4 Marine Corps	
	5 Coast Guard	
	9 Missing Data	
64	<u>Rank at Discharge</u>	26-27
	<u>Code</u>	<u>Code</u>
	00 Not Applicable	10 W1
	01 E1	11 W2
	02 E2	12 W3
	03 E3	13 W4
	04 E4	
	05 E5	
	06 E6	
	07 E7	
	08 E8	
	09 E9	
	99 Missing Data	
		14 01
		15 02
		16 03
		17 04
		18 05
		19 06
		20 07
		21 08
		22 09
		23 10
		24 11
65	<u>Type of Discharge</u>	28
	<u>Code</u>	
	1 Honorable	
	2 Dishonorable	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
65	<u>Code</u> 3 General 4 Administrative 5 Medical 6 Undesirable 7 Other 9 Missing Data 0 Not Applicable	28
66	<u>Length of Service</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Encode actual number of years of service. Years less than ten encode as 01,02, etc. If not applicable, encode as 00. Encode missing data as 99.	29-30
67	<u>Decorations</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Encode actual number of awards received. If not applicable, encode as 0. Encode missing data as 9.	31
68	<u>Military Specialty</u> <u>Code</u> 00 Not Applicable 01 Army Combat Arms (Infantry, Armor, Artillery, Engineer) 02 Army Service Forces (Communications, supply transportation, motor maintenance, food service, clerical, chaplain, medical) 03 Army Aviation (Pilot, Air Crew, Ground Crew) 04 Marine Corps Combat Arms (Same as Army) 05 Marine Corps Service (Same as Army)	32-33

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
	<u>Code</u>	
68	06 Marine Corps Aviation (Same as Army)	32-33
	07 Air Force Air Crew (Pilots, Navigator, Radar Operator, Radiomen, Bombardier)	
	08 Air Force Ground Support (Communications, Maintenance, Supply, Chaplain, Food Service, Medical, Clerical)	
	09 Navy Line Forces (Gunner, Radar/Sonar Technician, Submarines)	
	10 Navy Service Forces (Supply, Communications, Engineer, Chaplain, Medical, Clerical, Food Service)	
	11 Naval Aviation (Same as Army)	
	12 Coast Guard	
	99 Missing Data	
	Disciplinary Actions (Military)	34-53
69	<u>First Offense</u>	34
	<u>Code</u>	
	1 Military Offense Only (AWOL, Desertion, Direlection of Duty, insubordination, etc..)	
	2 All Other Offenses	
	0 Not Applicable	
70	<u>Year of First Offense</u>	35-36
	<u>Explanation:</u> Use two digit entry to show year of offense (e.g., 1973 is shown as 73). Enter 00 if not applicable. Missing data indicated by 99.	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
71	<u>Dispositon of First Offense</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Enter data only if individual sentenced to confinement at hard labor. Indicate years of cinfinement (e.g., 01,02,10, etc.). Enter 00 if not applicable. Missing data indicated by 99.	37-38
72	<u>Second Offense</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Conform with variable 69.	39
73	<u>Year of Second Offense</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Conform with variable 70.	40-41
74	<u>Disposition of Second Offense</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Conform with variable 71.	42-43
75	<u>Third Offense</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Conform with variable 69.	44
76	<u>Year of Third Offense</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Conform with variable 70.	45-46
77	<u>Disposition of Third Offense</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Conform with variable 71.	47-48
78	<u>Fourth Offense</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Conform with variable 69.	49
79	<u>Year of Fourth Offense</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Conform with variable 70.	50-51
80	<u>Disposition of Fourth Offense</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Conform with variable 71.	52-53
<u>PART II</u>		
81	<u>Activities When First Encountered</u> <u>Police</u> <u>Code</u> 01 Driving Car	54-55

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
81	<u>Code</u>	54-55
	02 Walking	
	03 Talking with Friends	
	04 Riding in a Car	
	05 Standing Around	
	06 In Home	
	07 In Parked Car	
	08 Outside of Home	
	09 At a Girl's House	
	99 Missing Data	
	00 Not Applicable	
82	<u>Alone When Encountered Police?</u>	56
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	2 Do Not Remember	
	9 Missing Data	
83	<u>With Friends When Encountered Police?</u>	57
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	2 Do Not Remember	
	9 Missing Data	
84	<u>Number of Friends</u>	58-59
	<u>Explanation:</u> Enter number of friends indicated (e.g., 01,02, etc.). If not applicable, enter 00. Indicate missing data by 99.	
85	<u>With Relatives When Encountered Police?</u>	60
	0 No	
	1 Yes	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
85	<u>With Relatives When Encountered Police?</u> 2 Do Not Remember 9 Missing Data	60
86	<u>Number of Relatives</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Enter number of relatives indicated (e.g., 01, 02, etc.). If not applicable, enter 00. Show missing data by 99.	61-62
87	<u>With Accomplices When Encountered Police?</u> <u>Code</u> 0 No 1 Yes 2 Do Not Remember 9 Missing Data	63
88	<u>Number of Accomplices</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Enter number of accomplices indicated (e.g., 01, 02, etc.). If not applicable, enter 00. Show missing data by 99.	64-65
89	<u>With Strangers When Encountered Police?</u> <u>Code</u> 0 No 1 Yes 2 Do Not Remember 9 Missing Data	66
90	<u>Number of Strangers</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Enter number of strangers indicated (e.g., 01, 02, etc.). If not applicable, enter 00. Show missing data by 99.	67-68

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
91	<u>Did Respondent Know Policemen?</u>	69
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	0 Missing Data	
92	<u>Respect/Disrespect Differential</u>	70
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 Not Applicable	
	1 Respected Policemen	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Did not Respect Them	
	9 Missing Data	
	<u>Explanation:</u> Encode number at space selected by respondent. If variable 91 is no, encode 0.	
93	<u>Like/Dislike Differential</u>	71
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 Not Applicable	
	1 Liked Policemen	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Did not Like Them	
	9 Missing Data	
	<u>Explanation:</u> Encode the number at space selected by respondent. Encode 0 if variable 91 is no.	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
94	<u>How Well Known Policemen?</u>	72
	<u>Code</u>	
	0 Not Applicable	
	1 Knew Them Quite Well	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Hardly Knew Them	
	9 Missing Data	
	<u>Explanation:</u> Encode number at space selected by respondent. If variable 91 is no, encode 0.	
	<u>Feelings When First Encountered Police</u>	
95	<u>Angry</u>	73
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
96	<u>Sad</u>	74
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
97	<u>Happy</u>	75
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
98	<u>Frustrated</u>	76
	0 No	
	1 Yes	

NOTE: THIS IS THE END OF CARD TWO. BE SURE TO ENTER A "2" REPRESENTING THE CARD NUMBER IN COLUMN 80.

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
<u>PART II,</u> <u>DECK 3</u>	The Assailant Case Number is entered in the first three columns. This should be the same as on card one.	1-3
99	<u>Excited</u> 0 No 1 Yes	4
100	<u>Depressed</u> 0 No 1 Yes	5
101	<u>Nervous</u> 0 No 1 Yes	6
102	<u>Afraid</u> 0 No 1 Yes	7
103	<u>Anxious</u> 0 No 1 Yes	8
104	<u>Surprised</u> 0 No 1 Yes	9
	<u>Feelings Developed During Encounter with Police</u>	10-18
105	<u>Angry</u> 0 No 1 Yes	10

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
106	<u>Sad</u> 0 No 1 Yes	11
107	<u>Happy</u> 0 No 1 Yes	12
108	<u>Frustrated</u> 0 No 1 Yes	13
109	<u>Excited</u> 0 No 1 Yes	14
110	<u>Depressed</u> 0 No 1 Yes	15
111	<u>Nervous</u> 0 No 1 Yes	16
112	<u>Afraid</u> 0 No 1 Yes	17
113	<u>Anxious</u> 0 No 1 Yes	18
	<u>Respondent's Reaction to Police Intervention</u>	19-21

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
114	<u>Expect Police To Stop You?</u>	19
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
115	<u>Believe Police Might Stop You?</u>	20
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
116	<u>Surprised at Being Stopped?</u>	21
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
117	<u>Assailant's Thoughts. Explanation: 22-23</u> This variable is a response to an open-ended question requesting the assailant's thoughts when the police first approached him.	
	<u>Code</u>	
	01 Why are Police present?	
	02 Why stopped by police?	
	03 What will happen?	
	04 Police should not be there	
	05 Animosity toward police	
	06 Fear of imprisonment	
	07 Concern about publicity	
	08 Cooperate with police	
	09 Afraid police will strike him	
	10 Desire to leave	
	11 Police want to talk	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
	12 Nothing	
	13 Don't Remember	
	99 Missing Data	
118	<u>Policeman's Actions</u> <u>Explanation:</u> This variable is a response to an open-ended question asking the assailant what the policeman's initial actions were as he approached the assailant.	24-25
	<u>Code</u>	
	01 Talked to assailant	
	02 Talked to assailant's relatives	
	03 Knocked at door of home	
	04 Walked to side of car	
	05 Used force on assailant	
	06 Sprayed "mace"	
	07 Shined flashlight in face	
	08 Took out handcuffs	
	09 Emptied assailant's beer can	
	10 Don't remember	
	99 Missing data	
119	<u>Policeman's Conversation</u> <u>Explanation:</u> This variable is a response to an open ended question asking the assailant about the policeman's initial comments as he approached the assailant.	26-27
	<u>Code</u>	
	01 Asked assailant his name	
	02 Asked for identification	
	03 Asked for driver's license	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE-DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
119	04 Asked what was happening	26-27
	05 Asked if he had been drinking	
	06 Get out of car	
	07 Get back in car	
	08 Told quarrelers to leave	
	09 Assailant subject of complaints	
	10 Empty pockets on table	
	11 Friend drunk and under arrest	
	12 Instructed to be quiet	
	13 Don't remember	
	14 Nothing	
	99 Missing Data	
120	<u>Assailant's Initial Comment</u>	28-29
	<u>Explanation:</u> This variable is a response to an open-ended question asking the assailant what his initial comments were to the police.	
	01 Deny wrong-doing	
	02 Admit a degree of guilt	
	03 Asked why being arrested	
	04 Asked for a warrant	
	05 Object to police entering room	
	06 Object to policeman's flashlight	
	07 Stated involved in argument	
	08 Identified an attacker	
	09 Volunt-ered to assist friend	
	10 Acquiescence	
	11 "No"	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
120	12 Nothing	28-29
	13 Don't Remember	
	99 Missing Data	
121	<u>Assailant's Actions</u>	30-31
	<u>Explanation:</u> This variable is a response to an open-ended question asking the assailant what his first actions were as the policeman approached him.	
	01 Complied with police request	
	02 Talked with police	
	03 Opened residence door	
	04 Attempted to ignore police	
	05 Got out of car and offered driver's license	
	06 Remained in car	
	07 Waited to see what police would do	
	08 Got off hood of car	
	09 Ran in house	
	10 Nothing	
	11 Don't remember	
	99 Missing Data	
122	<u>More Than One Officer Present</u>	32
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
123	<u>Number of Additional police officers present.</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Encode actual number of additional officers (over one) present. Encode 00 to indicate not applicable. Missing data encoded 99.	33-34

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
124	<u>Did Police Arrive Together?</u>	35
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
125	<u>Did Police Arrive Separately?</u>	36
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
126	<u>Officers in Uniform</u>	37
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
	<u>Officers Not In Uniform</u>	38-41
127	<u>Identify as Police Officer?</u>	38
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
128	<u>Identify by Voice</u>	39
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
129	<u>Identify by ID Card</u>	40
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
130	<u>Identify by Badge</u>	41
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
	<u>How Officers Arrived on Scene</u>	42-46
131	<u>Arrived in Car</u>	42
	0 No	
1	1 Yes	
132	<u>Arrived on Foot</u>	43
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
133	<u>Police Arrived in Marked Police Car</u>	44
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
134	<u>Police Arrived in an Unmarked Car</u>	45
	0 No	8 Not Applicable
	1 Yes	9 Missing Data

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
135	<u>Police Arrived on Police Motorcycle</u>	46
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
136	<u>Were Others Present?</u>	47
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
137	<u>Number of people present.</u> <u>Explanation:</u> Encode actual number indicated by respondent. (e.g., 01,02, etc.). If not applicable, encode 00. Show missing data by 99.	
138	<u>Involvement of Other People</u>	50
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
139	<u>Did Respondent Ask for help from others?</u>	51
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
140	<u>Did Police ask for help from others?</u>	52
	0 No	8 Not Applicable
	1 Yes	9 Missing Data

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
141	<u>Help from other people?</u>	53
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
142	<u>Age of Principal Officer Involved</u>	54
	1 Older than respondent	
	2 Younger than respondent	
	3 Same age as respondent	
	4 Don't know	
	9 Missing data	
143	<u>Height of Principal Officer Involved?</u>	55
	1 Taller than respondent	
	2 Shorter than respondent	
	3 Same height as respondent	
	4 Don't know	
	9 Missing data	
144	<u>Physical Characteristic of Principal Officer Involved.</u>	56
	1 Heavy Build	
	2 Medium build	
	3 Slender build	
	9 Missing data	
145	<u>Apparent Education of Principal Officer Involved</u>	57
	1 Well educated	3 Don't know
	2 Poorly educated	9 Missing Data

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
	<u>Characteristics of Principal Officer Involved</u> (by semantic differential)	58-59
	<u>Explanation:</u> Encode differentials from spaces selected by respondent. All spaces are considered to be numbered from left to right on a basis of one to five (e.g., the left-most space is number one, the right-most is number five).	
146	<u>Loud/Quiet</u>	58
	1 Loud	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Quiet	
	9 Missing Data	
147	<u>Courteous/Discourteous</u>	59
	1 Courteous	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Discourteous	
	9 Missing Data	
148	<u>Strong/Weak</u>	60
	1 Strong	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Weak	
	9 Missing Data	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
149	<u>Fair/Unfair</u>	61
	1 Fair	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Unfair	
	9 Missing Data	
150	<u>Kind/Cruel</u>	62
	1 Kind	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Cruel	
	9 Missing Data	
151	<u>Rough/Gentle</u>	63
	1 Rough	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Gentle	
	9 Missing Data	
152	<u>Nervous/Calm</u>	64
	1 Nervous	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Calm	
	9 Missing Data	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
153	<u>Cautious/Careless</u>	65
	1 Cautious	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Careless	
	9 Missing Data	
154	<u>Aggressive/Defensive</u>	66
	1 Aggressive	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Defensive	
	9 Missing Data	
155	<u>Mature/Immature</u>	67
	1 Mature	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Immature	
	9 Missing Data	
156	<u>Respectful/Disrespectful</u>	68
	1 Respectful	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Disrespectful	
	9 Missing Data	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
157	<u>Polite/Rude</u>	69
	1 Polite	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Rude	
	9 Missing Data	
	<u>Weapons in Possession of Officers</u> <u>(Visible)</u>	70-74
158	<u>Pistol, Revolver</u>	70
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	2 Don't Know	
	9 Missing Data	
159	<u>Shotgun</u>	71
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	2 Don't Know	
	9 Missing Data	
160	<u>Night Stick, Club, Billy</u>	72
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	2 Don't Know	
	9 Missing Data	
161	<u>Tear Gas or Mace</u>	73
	0 No	2 Don't Know
	1 Yes	9 Missing Data

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
162	<u>Flashlight</u> 0 No 1 Yes 2 Don't Know 9 Missing Data <u>Explanation:</u> Encode 1 (yes) only if respondent specifically names flashlight. Otherwise, encode 0 (no) for this variable.	74
163	<u>Officer Threaten Respondent with Weapon</u> 0 No 1 Yes 9 Not Applicable	75
164	<u>Pistol, Revolver Used to Threaten Respondent (applicable only if variable 163 is yes)</u> 0 No 1 Yes 8 Not Applicable 9 Missing Data	76
165	<u>Shotgun Used to Threaten Respondent (applicable only if variable 163 is yes)</u> 0 No 1 Yes 8 Not Applicable 9 Missing Data	77
166	<u>Night Stick, Club, Billy Used to Threaten Respondent (applicable only if variable 163 is yes)</u>	78

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
0	No	
1	Yes	
8	Not Applicable	
9	Missing Data	

NOTE: THIS IS THE END OF CARD THREE. BE SURE TO ENTER A "3" REPRESENTING THE CARD NUMBER IN COLUMN 80.

PART II
DECK 4

	The Assailant Case Number is entered in the first three columns. This should be the same as on card one.	1-3
167	<u>Tear Gas or Mace Used to Threaten Respondent</u> (applicable only if variable 163 is yes)	4
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
168	<u>Flashlight Used to Threaten Respondent</u> (applicable only if variable 163 is yes)	5
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
	<u>Respondent's Activity Prior To Encounter with Police</u>	6-8
	<u>Drinking</u>	6
169	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
170	<u>Using Drugs</u>	7
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
171	<u>Taking Medication</u>	8
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
172	<u>Impact of Respondent's Prior Activity on Actions with Police</u> (applicable only if answer to any of variables is yes)	9
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
173	<u>Effect of Prior Activity</u> (applicable only if answer to variable 172 is yes)	10
	1 Alcohol accentuates anger and anxiety	
	2 Alcohol consumption leads to violence	
	3 Alcohol relaxes inhibitions	
	4 Alcohol limits comprehension of own actions	
	8 Not Applicable	
	9 Missing Data	
174	<u>Protect Self</u>	11
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
175	<u>Protect Someone Else</u> 0 No 1 Yes 9 Missing Data	12
176	<u>Escape</u> 0 No 1 Yes 9 Missing Data	13
177	<u>Get Even</u> 0 No 1 Yes 9 Missing Data	14
178	<u>Prove Self</u> 0 No 1 Yes 9 Missing Data	15
179	<u>Defined Concepts, Norms</u> (applicable only if indicated directly by respondent) 0 Not Applicable 1 Yes	16
180	<u>Involvement in Fights Prior to Assault</u> <u>With Police</u> 0 No 1 Yes 9 Missing Data	17-26 17

VARIABLE #	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	COLUMN #
181	<u>With Friends</u>	18
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
182	<u>With Teachers</u>	19
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
183	<u>With Parents</u>	20
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
184	<u>With Brothers</u>	21
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
185	<u>With Sisters</u>	22
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
186	<u>With Employers</u>	23
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
187	<u>With Strangers</u>	24
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
188	<u>With Spouse</u> 0 No 1 Yes 9 Missing Data	25
189	<u>With Military Personnel</u> 0 No 1 Yes 9 Missing Data	26
190	<u>Officer Action Leading to Attack</u> <u>Explanation:</u> This variable is a response to an open-ended question asking the assailant what one action of the policeman made him want to attack the policeman. 01 Physical abuse of the subject 02 Striking subject 03 Use of "Mace" 04 Verbal abuse of subject 05 Pushing subject's son 06 Police "did not listen" 07 Pointed finger in face 08 Confiscated subject's beer 09 Nothing 10 Did not attack officer 99 Missing Data	27-28
	<u>Intentions Toward Policeman During Struggle</u>	29-36
191	<u>Kill Policeman</u> 0 No 1 Yes 9 Missing Data	29

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
192	<u>Seriously Harm Policeman</u>	30
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
193	<u>Slight Harm to Policeman</u>	31
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
194	<u>Scare Policeman</u>	32
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
195	<u>Retaliation</u> (applicable only if indicated directly by respondent)	33
	0 Not Applicable	
	1 Yes	
196	<u>Understand Assailant's Position</u> (applicable only if indicated directly by respondent)	34
	0 Not Applicable	
	1 Yes	
197	<u>Stay With Baby</u> (applicable only if indicated directly by respondent)	35
	0 Not Applicable	
	1 Yes	
198	<u>Protect Self</u> (applicable only if indicated directly by respondent)	36
	0 Not Applicable	
	1 Yes	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
199	<u>Assailant's Use of Weapons</u>	37
	0 No	
	1 Yes	
	9 Missing Data	
200	<u>Type of Weapon Used (applicable only if variable 199 is yes)</u>	38
	1 Shotgun	
	2 Pistol	
	3 Knife	
	4 Club	
	5 Auto	
	6 Rifle	
	7 Flashlight	
	9 Missing Data	
	0 Not Applicable	
201	<u>Ownership of Weapon (applicable only if variable 199 is yes)</u>	39
	1 Own	
	2 Police Officer	
	3 Friend	
	4 Acquaintance	
	5 Other Person	
	9 Missing Data	
	0 Not Applicable	
202	<u>Actions of Assailant if Specified Weapon Not Available (applicable only if variable 199 is yes)</u>	40

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
	1 Used something else	
	2 Not attacked	
	3 Attacked with or without weapon	
	9 Missing Data	
	0 Not applicable	
<u>PART III</u>	<u>Rank Ordering of Occupations</u>	41-60
	<u>Explanation:</u> Encode values assigned to each occupation using two digit notations (e.g., 01, 02, 03, 10, etc.). Use 99 to indicate missing data.	
203	Dentists	41-42
204	Priests or Ministers	43-44
205	Lawyers	45-46
206	Policemen	47-48
207	Doctors	49-50
208	Laborers	51-52
209	Psychologists	53-54
210	Judges	55-56
211	Teachers	57-58
212	Businessmen	59-60
213	<u>Opinions Toward Police Importance</u>	61
	1 Police very important	
	2 Somewhat important	
	3 Of little importance	
	4 Not important at all	
	5 Don't Care	
	9 Missing Data	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
214	<u>Trouble with Police Own Fault</u>	62
	1 Agree Very Much	
	2 Agree Somewhat	
	3 Disagree Very Much	
	4 Disagree Somewhat	
	5 No opinion	
	9 Missing Data	
215	<u>Death Penalty is Deterrent to Crime</u>	63
	1 Agree very much	
	2 Agree somewhat	
	3 Disagree Very much	
	4 Disagree somewhat	
	5 No opinion	
	9 Missing Data	
216	<u>Always Received Fair Treatment from Police</u>	64
	1 Agree very much	
	2 Agree somewhat	
	3 Disagree very much	
	4 Disagree somewhat	
	5 No opinion	
	9 Missing data	
217	<u>Police Force Justified to Control People</u>	65
	1 Always	4 Never
	2 Sometimes	5 Don't Know
	3 Very Little	9 Missing Data

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
218	<u>Police Treat Fairly</u>	66
	1 Always	
	2 Sometimes	
	3 Very Little	
	4 Never	
	5 Don't Know	
	9 Missing Data	
219	<u>Police Too Prone to Use Force</u>	67
	1 Always	
	2 Sometimes	
	3 Very Little	
	4 Never	
	5 Don't Know	
	9 Missing Data	
	<u>Desirable Police Attributes</u>	68-73
	(by Semantic Differential)	
	<u>Explanation:</u> Encode differentials	
	from spaces selected by respondent.	
	All spaces are considered to be	
	numbered from left to right on a	
	basis of one to five (e.g., the	
	left-most space is number one; the	
	right-most is number five).	
220	<u>Calm/Nervous</u>	68
	1 Calm	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Nervous	
	9 Missing Data	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
221	<u>Strong/Weak</u>	69
	1 Strong	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Weak	
	9 Missing Data	
222	<u>Happy/Mad</u>	70
	1 Happy	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Mad	
	9 Missing Data	
223	<u>Polite/Rude</u>	71
	1 Polite	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Rude	
	9 Missing Data	
224	<u>Kind/Cruel</u>	72
	1 Kind	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Cruel	
	9 Missing Data	

<u>VARIABLE #</u>	<u>VARIABLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COLUMN #</u>
225	<u>Rough/Gentle</u>	73
	1 Rough	
	2	
	3	
	4	
	5 Gentle	
	9 Missing Data	

APPENDIX XVI

REGIONAL COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS -- MASTER CODING FORMAT

REGIONAL COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS
MASTER CODING FORMAT

ASSAULTS FOR 46 SELECTED CITIES BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES,
CRIME RATES, INDICES, AND CLEARANCE PERCENTAGES: 1972

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Variable Descriptor</u>	<u>Code</u>
1-2	2	1	City Identification (See A)	01-98
3-9	7	2	Total Population Size	
10-15	6	3	Percent Population Change (1960-1970)	
16-18	3	4	Percent Non-White	
19-21	3	5	Percent Population 18-64 yrs. of age	
22-24	3	6	Percent Male	
25-27	3	7	Percent Female	
28-30	3	8	Percent Unemployed	
31-33	3	9	Percent Foreign Born	
34-38	5	10	Median Family Income	
39-41	3	11	Percent Population Black	
42-44	3	12	Median Age	
45-47	3	13	Median Number Years of School Completed (25 yrs. & Older)	
48-50	3	14	Percent Families with Income Less than Poverty Level	
51-53	3	15	Percent Families Receiving Public Assistance/Public Welfare	
54-56	3	16	Percent Total Families with Income Under \$3,999	
57-59	3	17	Percent Total Population with Income \$9,000-\$24,999 (families)	
60-62	3	18	Percent Total Population with Income \$25,000-\$50,000 (families)	
63-65	3	19	Percent Population 14-20 years of age	
66-68	3	20	Percent Population 65 years & over	

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Variable Descriptor</u>	<u>Code</u>
69	1	21	City Categorized by Size (See A) 1-5, 9	
1-2	2		City Identification (See A)	01-98
3-7	5	22	Crime Rate (CR) Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	Rate/City Population Size
8-12	5	23	(CR) Forcible Rape
13-17	5	24	(CR) Robbery	
18-22	5	25	(CR) Aggravated Assault	
23-27	5	26	(CR) Burglary-Breaking and Entering	
28-32	5	27	(CR) Larceny-Theft Over \$50.00	
33-37	5	28	(CR) Larceny-Theft Under \$50.00	
38-42	5	29	(CR) Auto Theft	
43-47	5	30	(CR) Violent Crime	
48-52	5	31	(CR) Property Crime	
53-57	5	32	Crime Rate Index	
58-62	5	33	# Offenses-Murder and Non- negligent Manslaughter	Actual # of Offenses
63-67	5	34	# Forcible Rape
68-72	5	35	# Robbery	
73-77	5	36	# Aggravated Assault	
80	1		Card # 2	
<u>CARD NUMBER 3</u>				
1-2	2		City Identification (See A)	01-98
3-7	5	37	# Burglary-Breaking and Entering	Actual # of Offenses, 1972
8-12	5	38	# Larceny-Theft over \$50.00

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Variable Descriptor</u>	<u>Code</u>
13-17	5	39	# Larceny-Theft under \$50.00	
18-22	5	40	# Auto Theft	
23-27	5	41	# Violent Crime	
28-32	5	42	# Property Crime	
33-37	5	43	Total # of Criminal Offenses	% of offenses cleared, 1972
38-41	4	44	% Cleared-Murder	
42-45	4	45	% Cleared-Forcible Rape
46-49	4	46	% Cleared-Robbery	
50-53	4	47	% Cleared-Aggravated Assault	
54-56	3	48	% Cleared-Burglary Breaking and Entering	
57-59	3	49	% Cleared-Larceny-Theft Over \$50.00	
60-62	3	50	% Cleared-Larceny-Theft Under \$50.00	
63-65	3	51	% Cleared-Auto Theft	
66-68	3	52	% Cleared-Violent Crime	
69-71	3	53	% Cleared-Property Crime	
72-74	3	54	% of all Crimes Cleared	
80	1		Card #	3

CARD NUMBER 4

1-2	2		City Identification Number	
3-6	4	55	Number Sworn Personnel, 1972	
7-10	4	56	Percent Sworn Personnel, 1972	
11-14	4	57	NA*	
15-17	3	58	Index*	
18-21	4	59	ATC*	
22-24	3	60	Index	
25-28	4	61	Number Civilian Personnel, 1972	
29-32	4	62	Percent Civilian Personnel, 1972	

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Variable Descriptor</u>	<u>Code</u>
33-36	4	63	NA	
37-39	3	64	Index	
40-43	4	65	ATC	
44-46	3	66	Index	
47-50	4	67	Total Police Employees, 1972	
51-52	2	68	Sworn Police Employees per 1,000 Population, 1972	
53-54	2	69	NA	
55-57	3	70	Index	
58-59	2	71	RA*	
60-62	3	72	Index	
63-64	2	73	ATC	
65-67	3	74	Index	
68-69	2	75	Total Police Employees per 1,000 Population, 1972	
70-71	2	76	NA	
72-74	3	77	Index	
80	1		Card # 4	

CARD NUMBER 5

1-2	2		City Identification Number	
3-4	2	78	RA	
5-7	3	79	Index	
8-9	2	80	ATC	
10-12	3	81	Index	
13-15	3	82	Number Injury Assaults, 1972	
16-19	4	83	Percent Injury Assaults, 1972	
20-23	4	84	NA	

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Variable Descriptor</u>	<u>Code</u>
24-26	3	85	Index	
27-30	4	86	RA	
31-33	3	87	Index	
34-37	4	88	ATC	
38-40	3	89	Index	
41-43	3	90	Number Non-Injury Assaults, 1972	
44-47	4	91	Percent Non-Injury Assaults, 1972	
48-51	4	92	NA	
52-54	3	93	Index	
55-58	4	94	RA	
59-61	3	95	Index	
62-65	4	96	ATC	
66-68	3	97	Index	
69-71	3	98	Total Assaults, 1972	
72-74	3	99	Injury Assaults per 10,000 Population, 1972	
75-76	2	100	NA	
80	1		Card # 5	
<u>CARD NUMBER 6</u>				
1-2	2		City Identification Number	
3-5	3	101	Index	
6-7	2	102	ATC	
8-10	3	103	Index	
11-13	3	104	Non-Injury Assaults per 10,000 Population, 1972	
14-15	2	105	NA	
16-18	3	106	Index	

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Variable Descriptor</u>	<u>Code</u>
19-20	2	107	ATC	
21-23	3	108	Index	
24-26	3	109	Total Assaults per 10,000 Population, 1972	
27-29	3	110	NA	
30-32	3	111	Index	
33-34	2	112	ATC	
35-37	3	113	Index	
38-40	3	114	Injury Assaults per 100 Officers, 1972	
41-43	3	115	NA	
44-46	3	116	Index	
47-49	3	117	RA	
50-52	3	118	Index	
53-55	3	119	ATC	
56-58	3	120	Index	
59-61	3	121	Non-Injury Assaults per 100 Officers, 1972	
62-64	3	122	NA	
65-67	3	123	Index	
68-70	3	124	RA	
71-73	3	125	Index	
74-76	3	126	ATC	
80	1		Card # 6	

CARD NUMBER 7

1-2	2		City Identification Number	
3-5	3	127	Index	
6-8	3	128	Total Assaults per 100 Officers, 1972	
9-11	3	129	NA	

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Variable Descriptor</u>	<u>Code</u>
12-14	3	130	Index	
15-17	3	131	RA	
18-20	3	132	Index	
21-23	3	133	ATC	
24-26	3	134	Index	
27-29	3	135	Number Assaults with Weapons, 1972	
30-33	4	136	Percent Assaults with Weapons, 1972	
34-37	4	137	NA	
38-40	3	138	Index	
41-44	4	139	RA	
45-47	3	140	Index	
48-51	4	141	ATC	
52-54	3	142	Index	
55-56	2	143	Number Assaults with Knife, 1972	
57-60	4	144	Percent Assaults with Knife, 1972	
61-64	4	145	NA	
65-67	3	146	Index	
68-71	4	147	RA	
72-74	3	148	Index	
75-78	4	149	ATC	
80	1		Card # 7	

CARD NUMBER 8

1-2	2		City Identification Number	
3-5	3	150	Index	
6-7	2	151	Number Assaults with Firearm, 1972	
8-11	4	152	Percent Assaults with Firearm, 1972	
12-15	4	153	NA	
16-19	4	154	Index	

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Variable Descriptor</u>	<u>Code</u>
20-22	3	155	RA	
23-25	3	156	Index	
26-29	4	157	ATC	
30-32	3	158	Index	
33-34	2	159	Number Assaults with "Other" Weapon, 1972	
35-38	4	160	Percent Assaults with "Other" Weapon, 1972	
39-42	4	161	NA	
43-45	3	162	Index	
46-49	4	163	RA	
50-52	3	164	Index	
53-56	4	165	ATC	
57-59	3	166	Index	
60-62	3	167	Number Assaults with Hands and Feet, 1972	
63-66	4	168	Percent Assaults with Hands and Feet, 1972	
67-70	4	169	NA	
71-73	3	170	Index	
74-77	4	171	RA	
80	1		Card # 8	

CARD NUMBER 9

1-2	2		City Identification Number	
3-5	3	172	Index	
6-9	4	173	ATC	
10-12	3	174	Index	
13-17	5	175	Total#Persons Charged with Other Assaults	
18-22	5	176	Total#Persons Charged with Vandalism	
23-27	5	177	Total#Persons Charged with Weapons	
28-32	5	178	Total#Persons Charged with Narcotics	
33-37	5	179	Total#Persons Charged with Driving while Intoxicated	

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Variable Descriptor</u>	<u>Code</u>
38-42	5	180	Total Persons Charged with Liquor Laws	
43-47	5	181	Total Persons Charged with Drunkenness	
48-52	5	182	Total Persons Charged with Disorderly Conduct	
53-57	5	183	Persons Charged per 100,000 population with Other Assaults	
58-62	5	184	Persons Charged per 100,000 population with Vandalism	
63-67	5	185	Persons Charged per 100,000 population with Weapons	
68-72	5	186	Persons Charged per 100,000 population with Narcotics	
73-77	5	187	Persons Charged per 100,000 population with Driving while Intoxicated	
80	1		Card # 9	
<u>CARD NUMBER 10</u>				
1-2	2		City Identification Number	
3-7	5	188	Persons charged per 100,000 Population with Liquor Laws	
8-12	5	189	Persons charged per 100,000 Population with Drunkenness	
13-17	5	190	Persons charged per 100,000 Population with Disorderly Conduct	
18-22	5	191	Salary of Chief	
23-27	5	192	Median Salary of Patrolman	
79-80	2		Card # 10	
<u>CARD NUMBER 11</u>				
1-2	2		City Identification Number	
3-6	4	193	Land Area (Square Miles)	
7-10	4	194	Persons per Square Mile	
11-14	3	195	Percent Black Change 1960-1970	
17-19	3	196	Residence the Same as 5 years ago	
22-24	3	197	Percent Population 25 years+-4 yrs HS+	
25-27	3	198	Percent Population 25 years+-4 yrs college+	
28-29	2	199	Female - % Unemployed	

<u>Column(s)</u>	<u>Field Width</u>	<u>Variable #</u>	<u>Variable Descriptor</u>	<u>Code</u>
30-34	5	200	Inc-1969-All Families-MDN	
35-37	3	201	Inc-1969-Rank	
38-42	5	202	Inc-1969-White Family-MDN	
43-46	4	203	Inc-1969-Black Family-MDN	
47-50	4	204	Per Capita Income	
51-53	3	205	Percent of all Families below income level	
54-57	4	206	Families below low income level Mean income deficit	
58-60	3	207	City Government Finances-1969-1970-General Revenue per Capita	
61-63	3	208	Percent living in Group Quarters	
64-66	3	209	Percent Population 25 yrs. and over	
67-69	3	210	Index of income concentration-families	
70-72	3	211	Index of income concentration-unrelated individuals	
			Card #11	

Card Number 12

1-2	2		City Identification (See A)	
3-5	3	212	Arrest Rate--Homicide--Non-neglect manslaughter/100,000	
8-10	3	213	Arrest rate--Rape/100,000	
12-15	4	214	Arrest rate--Robbery/100,000	
17-20	4	215	Arrest rate--Aggravated assault/100,000	
22-25	4	216	Arrest rate--Burglary/100,000	
26-30	5	217	Arrest rate--Larceny/100,000	
32-35	4	218	Arrest rate--Auto theft/100,000	
38-40	3	219	Arrest rate--Stolen property/100,000	
42-47	6	220	Rate traffic citation/100,000	
79-80	1		Card #12	

Card Number 13

1-2	2		City Identification	
3-6	4	221	Arrest rate--Other assault/100,000	
7-10	4	222	Arrest rate--Vandalism/100,000	
11-15	5	223	Arrest rate--weapons/100,000	
16-20	5	224	Arrest rate--Narcotics/100,000	
21-25	5	225	Arrest rate--Drive while intoxicated/100,000	
26-30	5	226	Arrest rate--Liquor laws/100,000	
31-35	5	227	Arrest rate--Drunkennes/100,000	
36-40	5	228	Arrest rate--Disorderly conduct/100,000	
79-80	1		Card #13	

NOTES:

- (1) All percentages receive four (4) column spaces and are rounded to one (1) decimal place.
- (2) All indices receive three (3) column spaces and are rounded to two (2) decimal places.
- (3) NA = National average of all cities in U.S. same population group.
- (4) RA = Regional average; average of all cities in west-south-central U.S. according to population group, where available.
- (5) ATC = Average of test cities; average of all cities in the "selected cities" within same population group.
- (6) Index = selective percentage of number (i.e., $\frac{\%}{RA}$, $\frac{\%}{NA}$, etc.)

SCHEDULE "A"

CITY

<u>400,000-500,000 Population (1):</u>		25	Pasadena, Texas
01	Bossier City, Louisiana	26	Port Arthur, Texas
02	Baytown, Texas	27	San Angelo, Texas
03	Longview, Texas	28	Waco, Texas
04	Midwest City, Oklahoma	29	Wichita Falls, Texas
05	Victoria, Texas	<u>100,000-250,000 Population (3):</u>	
<u>50,000-100,000 Population (2):</u>		30	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
06	Fort Smith, Arkansas	31	Little Rock, Arkansas
07	Tyler, Texas	32	Shreveport, Louisiana
08	Lake Charles, Louisiana	33	Albuquerque, New Mexico
09	Monroe, Louisiana	34	Amarillo, Texas
10	North Little Rock, Arkansas	35	Beaumont, Texas
11	Pine Bluff, Arkansas	36	Corpus Christi, Texas
12	Abilene, Texas	37	Lubbock, Texas
13	Arlington, Texas	<u>250,000-500,000 Population (4):</u>	
14	Brownsville, Texas	38	Austin, Texas
15	Galveston, Texas	39	El Paso, Texas
16	Garland, Texas	40	Fort Worth, Texas
17	Grand Prairie, Texas	41	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
18	Irving, Texas	42	Tulsa, Oklahoma
19	Laredo, Texas	<u>Over 500,000 Population (5):</u>	
20	Lawton, Oklahoma	43	San Antonio, Texas
21	Mesquite, Texas	44	Dallas, Texas
22	Midland, Texas	45	Houston, Texas
23	Norman, Oklahoma	46	New Orleans, Louisiana
24	Odessa, Texas		

(9)*

*9's = Missing Data

APPENDIX XVII

MICRO COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS MASTER CODING FORMAT

MICRO COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS MASTER CODING FORMAT

Column(s)	Variable Number	Field Width	Variable Descriptor
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Card #1

1-2	1	2	City Identification Code
3-4	1	2	Census Tract Number

IDENTIFICATION OF CENSUS TRACTS AND CORRESPONDING
POLICE REPORTING DISTRICTS*

<u>Code</u>	<u>Bureau of Census</u>	<u>Police Reporting District</u>
01	01	01
02	02	02
03	03	03
04	04	04
05	05	05
06	06	06
07	07	07
08	08	08
09	09	09
10	10	10
11	11	11
12	12	12
13	13.01 & 13.02	13
14	14	14
15	15.01, 15.02 & 15.03	15
16	16.01 & 16.02	16
17	17.01	17
18	18.01, 18.02 & 18.03	18
19	19	19
20	20	20
21	21.01 & 21.02	21, 22, 49
23	23.01, 23.02 & 23.03	23, 24

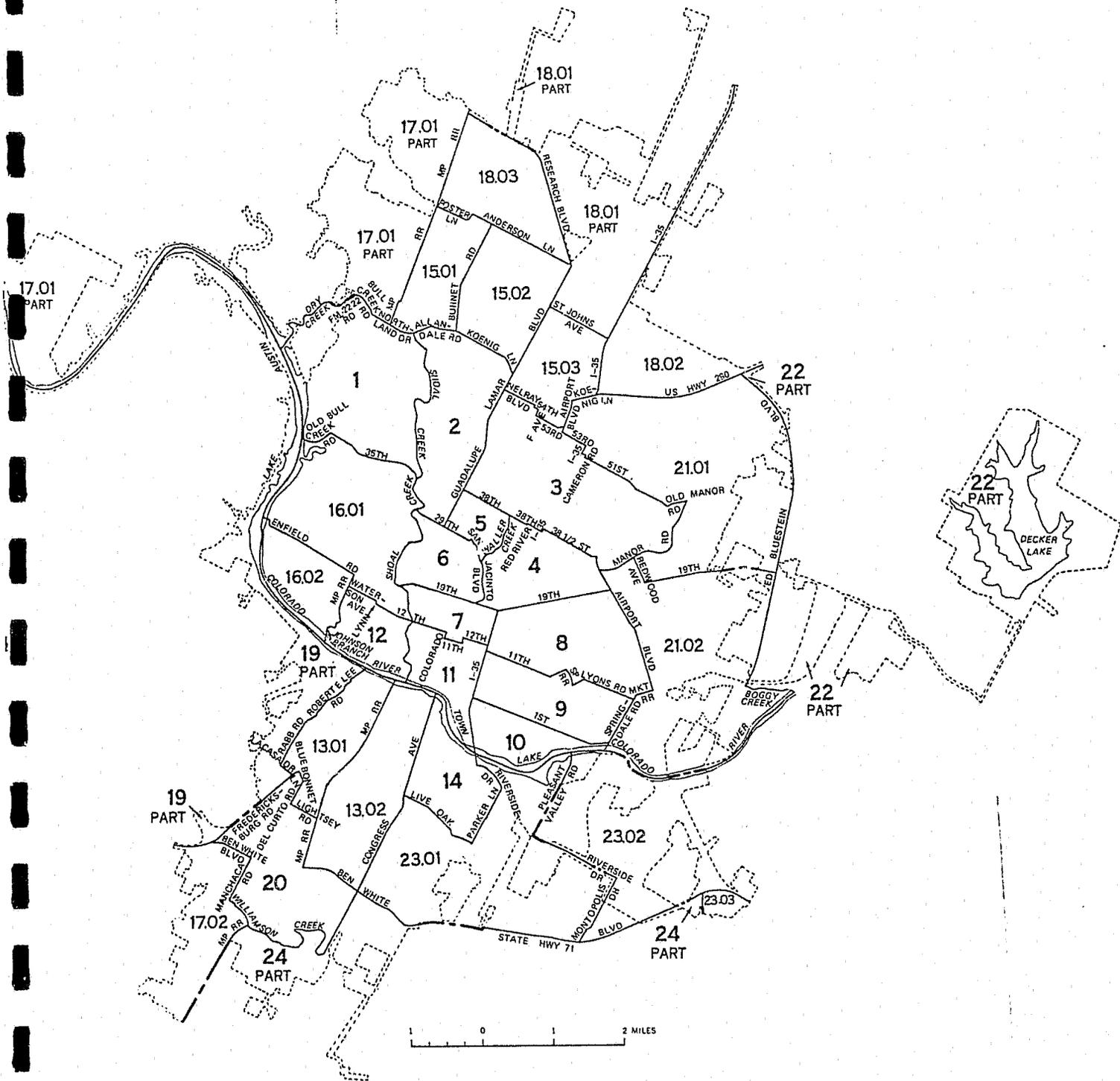
*For a visual comparison of the Census Tract Map and the Police Reporting Districts Map see attached pages.

Column(s)	Variable Number	Field Width	Variable Descriptor
5-9	2	5	Population of Tract
10-12	3	3	Percent Population White
13-15	4	3	Percent Population Black
16-18	5	3	Percent Males 15-19
19-21	6	3	Percent Males 20-24
22-24	7	3	Percent Males 15-24
25-27	8	3	Percent Age 65 and Older (Male & Female)
28-30	9	3	Persons per Household (Median) Raw Score
31-33	10	3	Percent Families with Female Head
34-36	11	3	Percent Male, 14 and Over, Single
37-39	12	3	Percent Male, 14 and Over, Married
40-42	13	3	Percent Male, 14 and Over, Separated and Divorced (Total)
43-45	14	3	Percent Spanish Language
46-48	15	3	Percent Spanish Surname
49-51	16	3	Total Percent Spanish (15 + 16)
52-54	17	3	Percent of Population Not High School Graduates and Not Enrolled in School, 16-21
55-57	18	3	Median School Years Completed
58-60	19	3	Percent High School Graduates 25 & Over
61-63	20	3	Percent Different Residence 1965-70, Outside SMSA
64-66	21	3	Male, 16 and Over, Unemployed (Percent)
67-69	22	3	Percent Male 16-21, Unemployed, Not Enrolled in School and Not High School Graduate

Column(s)	Variable Number	Field Width	Variable Descriptor
70-72	23	3	Percent Professional Workers
73-75	24	3	Percent Laborers, Except Farm
76-78	25	3	Percent Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred Workers
80		1	Card Number 1
<u>Card # 2</u>			
1-2	--	2	City Identification Code
3-4	--	2	Census Tract Number
5-7	26	3	Percent Families With Income Under \$3,000
8-10	27	3	Percent Families With Income Over \$10,000
11-15	28	5	Mean Family Income - Raw Score
16-18	29	3	Percent Families With Public Assistance or Public Welfare Income
19-21	30	3	Percent Families With Income Less than 50% Poverty Level
22-24	31	3	Percent Families With Income At Poverty Level or Above
25-27	32	3	Percent Housing Units Owner Occupied
28-30	33	3	Percent Housing Units Renter Occupied
31-33	34	3	Percent Housing Units Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities
34-35	35	2	Median Number of Rooms
36-37	36	2	Median Number of Persons, All Occupied Houses
38-42	37	5	Median Property Value, All Owner Occupied Houses
43-45	38	3	Percent Housing Units Built Prior to 1940
46-48	39	3	Percent Housing Units With Air Conditioning
49-51	40	3	Percent Moved Into Unit 1968-70

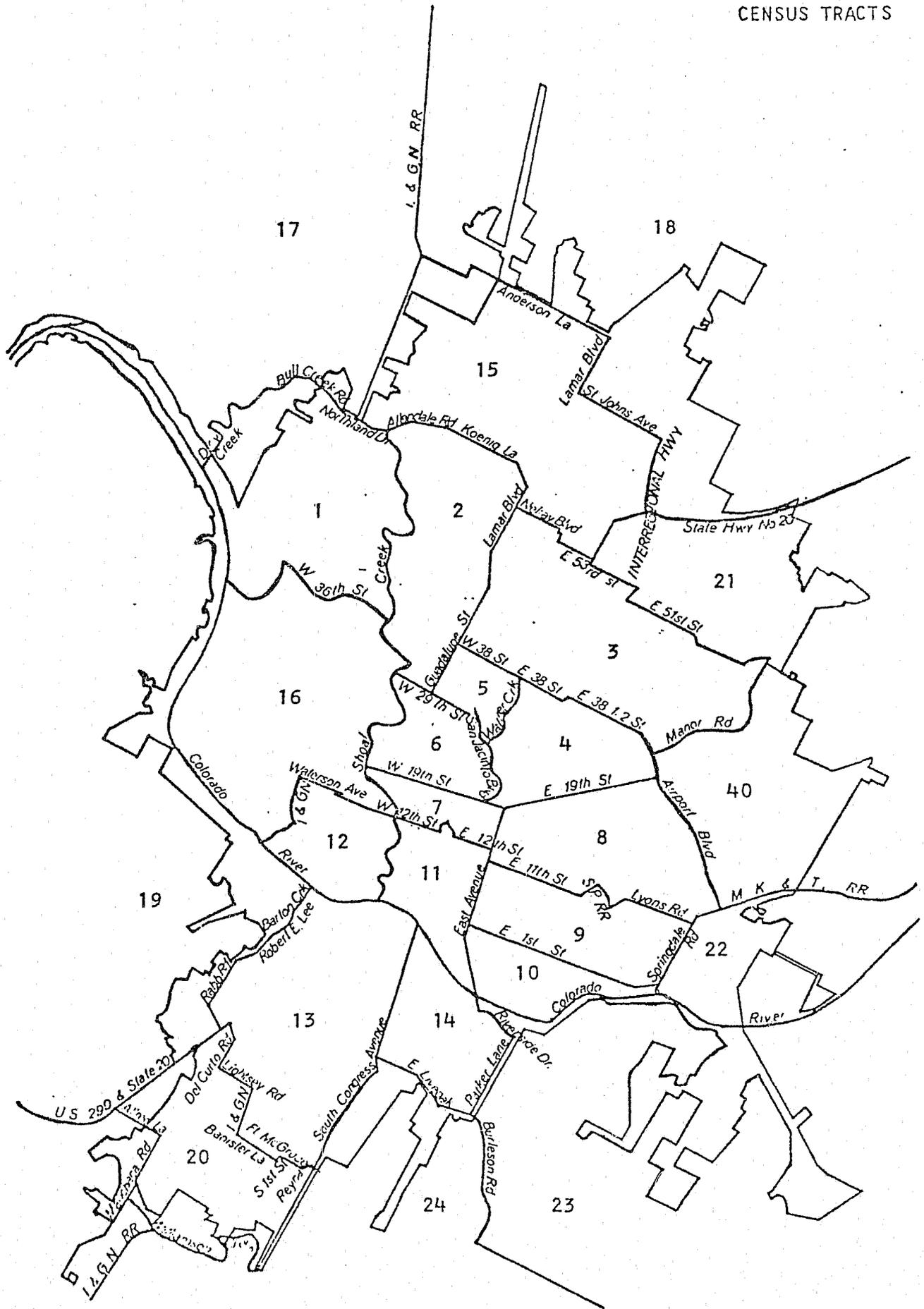
Column(s)	Variable Number	Field Width	Variable Descriptor
52-54	41	3	Percent Having No Automobile Available
55-57	42	3	Median Rent
80		1	Card Number 2
1-2	--	2	City Identification Code
3-4	--	2	Census Tract Number
5-7	43	3	Percent Total Police Activity
8-9	44	2	Number of Assaults on Police Officers in 1972
			Percent Arrests by Census Tract of Residence For:
10-12	45	3	Homicide
13-15	46	3	Rape
16-18	47	3	Robbery
19-21	48	3	Aggravated Assault
22-24	49	3	Burglary
25-27	50	3	Theft
28-30	51	3	Auto Theft
31-33	52	3	Other Assaults
34-36	53	3	Forgery
37-39	54	3	Fraud
40-42	55	3	Vandalism
43-45	56	3	Weapons
46-48	57	3	Sex Offenses (Except Forcible Rape and Prostitution)
49-51	58	3	Narcotics
52-54	59	3	Gambling

Column(s)	Variable Number	Field Width	Variable Descriptor
55-57	60	3	DWI
58-60	61	3	Liquor Laws
61-63	62	3	Drunkenness
64-66	63	3	Disorderly Conduct
67-69	64	3	All Others
70-72	65	3	Total Arrests
80		1	Card Number 3
1-2	--	2	City Identification Code
3-4	--	2	Census Tract Number
5-8	66	4	Number Part I Offenses
9-13	67	5	Rate per 1,000 Population
14-17	68	4	Number Part II Offenses
18-22	69	5	Rate per 1,000 Population
23-26	70	4	Number Part I and Part II Offenses
27-31	71	5	Rate per 1,000 Population
32-35	72	4	Total Arrests
36-40	73	5	Rate per 1,000 Population
41-45	74	5	Miscellaneous Incidents
46-51	75	6	Rate per 1,000 Population
52-56	76	5	Total Incidents
57-62	77	6	Rate per 1,000 Population
80		1	Card Number 4

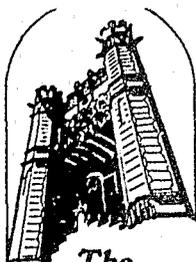


INSET MAP- AUSTIN AND VICINITY

1970 Census of Population and Housing
 CENSUS TRACTS
 AUSTIN, TEX.
 STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
 Final Report PHC(1)-17



APPENDIX XVIII
CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY OF DATA



The
University of Oklahoma

O.U. Central Mail Service, Box 518 Norman, Oklahoma 73069

Police Assaults Study
Office of Research Administration
(405) 325-5830

OFFICE MEMORANDUM: Policy and Directions

DATE: August 1, 1973

TO: Police Assaults Study Staff

FROM: Samuel G. Chapman, Director

SGC Chapman

In attempting to determine the best possible way to secure and protect research data in your hands, I have consulted with legal counsel and in following his advice, make the following policy statement and establish the listed procedures for our office and employees in handling of all research data.

Policy: 1) No research data shall be released from this office except as a normal work product produced for publication as a report on the status and findings of the research team.

2) No employee having control of any research data shall release any such data to any person, whether a member of the research team or otherwise, unless so stated in the directions concerning that individual's research function.

3) The policy above stated refers to all persons and in securing privacy and security of research data prevents even the Director from having access to raw data prior to the time it is utilized in general findings which are the proper subject of this project.

Direction: Mrs. Lynn Garman, Administrative Assistant, receives, numbers, controls and protects the "Physical Contact Summary" forms. The authorized personnel that may have access through Mrs. Garman are Charles G. Angie and Professor C. Kenneth Meyer. No other person shall have access to such research data.

The need for protection and security of data requires that any violation of security of research data will require termination from the project.

SGC:lm

J. DAVID RAMBO
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Phone 364-0492
132 West Main
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

October 19, 1973

Professor Samuel G. Chapman
Project Director
Police Assault Study
Office of Research Administration
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

Re: Confidentiality of Research Data

Professor Chapman:

In reviewing the policy that no research data will be released from the project under any circumstances, I have reviewed your efforts to determine what Statutory protection exists, your staff development through the use of outside experts in the field and have reviewed the final result as it is reflected in the office standards and project design. I shall attempt to relate some of the steps in the development of what now appears to be complete protection for the security and privacy of both information and persons engaged in this research.

The security question has been of concern to the project from the outset. Your efforts to provide legal protections from the beginning are to be commended. This concern was reflected at the early conferences which we had discussing the kinds of information collected, the possible use of such sensitive data in either Civil or Criminal proceedings and your commitment that should all else fail, you would subject yourself to whatever punishment a Court would impose rather than release research data.

In recognizing that the project design could greatly aid security, consulting with such national figures as Paul Nejelski of New York University and bringing Robert F. Boruch of Northwestern University here to examine various "Link" systems and data collection concepts that have security built in, you have used the most experienced consultants available. The staff training and research design that resulted produces better collection methods and impressed the need on staff to

Professor Samuel G. Chapman
October 19, 1973
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be constantly concerned for the security of sensitive data which was in their possession.

At your request, I have contacted the office of Attorney General in each state where the project is conducted. This effort was aimed at determining what state laws applied to protect a researcher or his data. There is no known legislative protection at the state level beyond the professional privileges associated with a psychologist and client, as it relates to the study.

The use of Staff Psychologists for interviewing in the collection of data and its evaluation, creates, in my opinion, a valid professional relationship which may only be waived by the individual from which information was sought. This privilege is historic as well as statutory and will be recognized by the Courts. The fact that such persons may reside outside the boundary of any state presently included in your study as a practical matter, makes the legal retrieval of desired information more difficult, though not impossible.

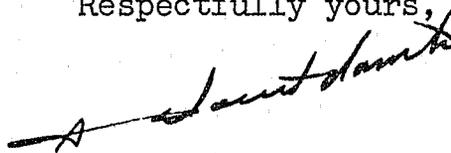
The office policies as enumerated by your memos of August 1, 1973, further insure that specific individuals are charged with security of data and clearly spells out who is entitled to work with the raw data or research product derived therefrom. This memo clearly states that any failure by staff to meet such criteria will cause his or her termination from the project. In addition, there is a Federal Law, 42 USC 3701, Section 524 (c), that provides criminal sanctions against any person who discloses research or statistical information for purposes other than for which it was obtained.

This same Federal Statute provides you and members of The Research Team a complete protection for the sensitive data collected. Section 524 (a) of the Crime Control Act as amended in 1973, is applicable in every way to the Assaults Study Project and provides a shield for all data and research personnel for information furnished which is identifiable to any specific private person. The professional privilege is therefore extended by Statute and without the consent of the individual who originally furnished such data, is not admissible or usable in any Court or administrative proceeding, Civil or Criminal in nature.

Professor Samuel G. Chapman
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Therefore, it is again a pleasure to respond to the issue of confidentiality of staff and data collected, with the assurance that recent Federal enactments mentioned above coupled with the excellent staff design and direction, provides a complete shield for confidentiality of data collected and prevents staff from being able to disclose any information. This advancement should benefit all such funded projects and will make great strides in the quality and security of pure research. I again congratulate you on your efforts and dedication and shall look forward to the study findings and suggestions.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. David Rambo", written over a horizontal line.

J. David Rambo

JDR:sb

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530



October 12, 1973

Samuel G. Chapman, Professor
Project Director
University of Oklahoma
O.U. Central Mail Service
Box 518
Norman, Oklahoma

Dear Professor Chapman:

This refers to your inquiry of September 4, 1973 in which you request the Department of Justice to designate the Police Assaults Study, funded by LEAA and directed by the Oklahoma University Research Institute; as privileged against being forced to produce research data in either Civil or Criminal proceedings. By analogy in support of your request, you cite the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Sec. 502(c), 21 USC 872(c)) which provides the Attorney General the authorization for persons engaged in drug research to withhold the names and other identifying characteristics of persons who are the subjects of such research.

It appears that express authorization by the Justice Department which you request is not a necessary procedure as an assurance for protection of research information. The Crime Control Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-83) which was signed into law on August 6, 1973 amended the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 USC 3701, et seq.). One of the amended features reflected the concern to protect the security and privacy of certain information and persons engaged in research. Section 524(a) of the Crime Control Act provides that:

Except as provided by Federal law other than this title, no officer or employee of the Federal Government, nor any recipient of assistance under the provisions of this title shall use or reveal any research or statistical information furnished under this title by any person and identifiable to any specific private person for any purpose other than the purpose for which it was obtained in accordance with this title. Copies of such information shall be immune from legal process, and shall not, without the consent of the person furnishing such information, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceedings. (Emphasis added).

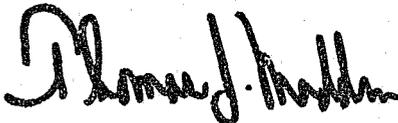
The legislative history of Section 524 as commented on by Congressman Hutchinson (Cong. Rec. H 4745, June 14, 1973) indicated the intent to protect the implied confidentiality of data identifiable to specific individuals that has been gathered for research or statistical purposes. He stated that the provision is analogous to that governing data similarly supplied to the Census Bureau in that data gathered for such research or statistical purposes may be used only for the purposes obtained.

In addition to the protection from disclosure of research or statistical information for purposes other than the purpose for which it was obtained, Section 524(c) sets forth the following enforcement provision:

Any person violating the provisions of this section, or of any rule, regulation, or order issued thereunder, shall be fined not to exceed \$10,000 in addition to any other penalty imposed by law.

It appears, therefore, that the "no release" policy which you have established over the project to assure officers and citizens alike that the information they supply will be for analysis exclusively by researchers, falls within the intended protection of the statute.

Sincerely,



THOMAS J. MADDEN
Assistant Administrator
General Counsel

END

7 11/15/11