

A CRITIQUE  
OF AN EVALUATION OF THE FLINT NEIGHBORHOOD FOOT PATROL PROGRAM  
THAT WAS CONDUCTED BY THE MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

BY

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## ABSTRACT

The Flint Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program has been an attempt to involve citizens in the quest to reduce crime, and make people feel better about the community they live in. The program has been evaluated by the Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice, with the results being a highly successful program. This paper will critique the Michigan State University evaluation, with the intent of showing any weaknesses that may have occurred during the evaluation.

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## SECTION I

### INTRODUCTION

Historically, police departments have based their operation on a reactive nature. Whenever a crime occurs, the police react to the incident with immediate aid to the victim and investigation of the criminal act. With hard work and any luck an arrest is made of the suspect with subsequent prosecution, conviction and punishment. However, it is believed police leadership in the future clearly belongs to those who correctly predict the coming needs of society and construct courses of action to meet those needs.<sup>1</sup>

The Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program in Flint, Michigan has been an attempt to supply a proactive rather than reactive police program. The Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program uses sworn police officers walking throughout neighborhoods acting as catalysts for encouraging citizen involvement, emphasizing self-help and neighbor "look-outs" for each other. The program attempts to prevent and reduce crime and make people feel better about the community in which they live through this citizen involvement. The aspect of a police officer as a security figure is only one part of the foot patrol officer's duties.

In this paper, I will take an in depth view of the Flint Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program and determine if the program fits

within the concept of proactive or crime prevention police work, as opposed to the traditional reactive or investigative and arrest after the crime police work. The Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program was initially funded by a private source, the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation. Part of the agreement for the funding called for an independent study to determine if the program had fulfilled it's established goals. The evaluation was conducted by a research team from the Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice, headed by Dr. Robert Trojanowicz. A critical review of the research teams findings will constitute the main purpose of this paper.

It should be noted that I have been a Flint Police Officer for 9 years and I am currently assigned within the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program. When I decided to take a closer look at the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program and the findings of the Michigan State University evaluation, I had some general feelings of what I would find. Knowing the day to day operation of the program, I felt the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program was a great success as a community relations program, however I did not believe the program was successful in the prevention or reduction of crime.

Along with the feelings of no reduction of crime, I do not believe the evaluation expressed the views of the entire population. The feedback I receive on a daily basis while working with individuals and groups of citizens is that the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program is a nice program to have, but the burden of crime prevention and reduction along with neighborhood security is that of the police, not the citizens.

This paper will begin with a review of the literature on the subject of community involvement policing. An overview of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program in Flint, Michigan will follow which includes an explanation of the goals, objectives and working operation of the program. I will then critique the Michigan State University evaluation and stress the weaknesses within the study, along with possible solutions that might give us answers to the real effectiveness of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program.

NOTES TO SECTION I

1. Robert C. Trojanowicz, John M. Trojanowicz, and Forrest M. Mass, Community Based Crime Prevention (Pacific Palisades, California: Goodyear Publishing Company, 1975), p.27.



SECTION II  
LITERATURE REVIEW

Community involvement in policing is not a new concept in crime control. The earliest forms of community involvement as it relates to protection of neighbors dates back as far as recorded history.

Community policing in this country is as early as 1636 when the city of Boston used volunteers from the community to act as night watchmen in policing the city.<sup>1</sup> As cities grew, the need for full time police forces became a demand. In 1838, Boston created a police force under the direction of the city government. By the early 1900's there were few cities without organized police forces.

These early police organizations relied heavily upon the community residents for information and assistance in crime prevention. The police and citizens had communication and trust with each other. However, in early times most people lived, worked, shopped and socialized within their small community, so this type of lifestyle made the police citizen relationship an easier one to understand. The police function of this time was mainly directed at the protection of citizens and arrests of offenders of criminal acts.

With the growth of cities during the industrial revolution,

the nature of police work began to change. This change included police becoming involved as dispute settlers in various social settings. Another major change that was occurring was the constant use of motor vehicles by the police to patrol and protect citizens.

With the larger cities and added responsibility to the police, the communication between police and citizens grew further apart. During this period crime rates began to increase at a steady rate. It is believed by many criminal justice practitioners that the lack of community involvement and little communication between citizens and police contributed to the rising crime rate.

Many feel public servants, including the police, often do not have intense interaction with the public, and most of the problem solving process is highly formalized, impersonal and sterile. Informal communication is a rarity and motorized police officers can easily become isolated because of sporadic contacts with the public.

Because of this lack of informal face-to-face contact, it is difficult for the motorized police officer to empathize with the community, understand the lifestyles of its members and provide the needed linkage between citizens and governmental services. In addition, information needed to prevent and control crime is often lacking. In order for the quantity and quality of information to be improved between citizens and police, there needs to be contact, communication and trust.

As long ago as 1968, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, emphasized citizen

involvement in crime prevention. The report recommended that:

1. Society seek to prevent crime before it happens and that all Americans have a stake in both society's benefits and responsibilities.
2. The system of criminal justice must eliminate injustices if it is to achieve it's ideals and win the respect and cooperation of all it's citizens.
3. Persons working in the system have to be effectively selected, trained and educated with more knowledge, expertise, initiative and integrity.
4. There be more operational and basic research into crime and criminal justice administration.
5. Individual citizens, civic and business organizations, religious institutions, and all levels of government take responsibility for planning and implementing the changes that must be made in the criminal justice system if crime is to be reduced.<sup>2</sup>

Citizen involvement in crime prevention and control is not an unrealistic expectation because historically citizenship included the responsibility for maintaining peace and justice. Today, many citizens are apathetic and prefer the criminal justice specialists be responsible for keeping order, thus relieving citizens of the responsibility.

A major tenet of policing in America has been practiced through the belief in "random patrol". Random patrol is the process that undergirds traditional policing in our cities, counties and

townships. It is believed that through this method, the criminal would never know where a police officer is and when or where he is likely to show up at a given location. The yearly rise in crime in this country notwithstanding, police officials still hold on religiously to this practice.

Through studies that have been completed in the past few years, notably the Kansas City Experiment, it is strongly suggested that traditional patrol vis-a-vis random patrol as it is currently practiced might be a bankrupt policy.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, saturation patrol (the concentration of a large number of officers in a given area) as a part of, and extension of random patrol has proven to be equally bankrupt because neither is able to address the problems of citizen alienation and empathy, primarily because the problems of space, officers in cars and citizens in homes still exist.

There have been a myriad of services offered by traditional policing. These services that were offered by the police, dealt with "law enforcement and order maintenance" services that were directed toward the "crook catching" aspect of policing. Not much emphasis was placed on non-traditional services or social services as they are referred to in the police community.

Police social services, or crisis intervention and conflict management have appeared in study after study as the number one actual function of policing. So much that police agencies perfunctorily spend 70 to 80 percent of their time on this function.<sup>4</sup> The shoot-out or capture of an armed robber or other hazardous police criminal encounter is the exception in modern policing.

Whereas an encounter that deals with assistance to a citizen of a nature outside the police-criminal confrontation of traditional law enforcement is the rule.

Police officials have found it difficult to resolve the conflicting role of policing, that being law enforcement vs. social service. Some officials claim that such a conflict does not even exist. Police officials make this claim to the detriment of the line officer and do a disservice to the general public.

Research into what police actually do is a relatively new area of study. cursory or superficial observation into police behavior and activity started in the early 1900's, with most serious research being conducted after the civil disturbance and civil disorder of the mid-1960's. Government and citizen groups wanted to know what duties of their law enforcement representatives actually were. In many cases, they were alarmed when the results became apparent.

When careful, thoughtful and analytical observation had been made of police, it was discovered that there was no coherence to the activities they performed. The activities varied from areas of the jurisdiction, to size and ethnic make-up of a community, and the role the community was given.<sup>5</sup>

One reality that was apparent is that there is little police can do alone, riding in cars, not making contact with citizens: a fault that most police agencies were guilty of. It is suggested in much of the literature that citizens must become involved in the affairs of the police department.

Numerous studies have shown that comprehensive neighborhood

organization and involvement can be very effective tools in crime prevention, and in fact, are vital to any neighborhood crime prevention program.<sup>6</sup>

Random traditional policing separates the officer from the people he serves, reducing the chance of interpersonal communication and knowledge of the community which is serviced. Patrick V. Murphy, former head of police departments in New York, Detroit, Washington D.C., and Syracuse, believes close personal contact with citizens is vital:

"Before long, I began to see that intimacy between a police officer and the residents of the territory under patrol was a necessary part of the social contact which permitted police officers the substantial authority and responsibility they possessed. The police department that was isolated from and basically indifferent to the citizen for whom its service was designated would necessarily become a remote, abstract organization with headquarters moving men and equipment around like Hitler and his high command long after their war had been lost."<sup>7</sup>

In his book Commissioner, Murphy went on to say:

"The reliance on the radio car is indeed not only a characteristic of stronger policing, but, sadly a measure of American policing's general infatuation with technological strategies for coping with endlessly complex human and social problems. Motorized patrol, like computers and other technological innovations, is often substituted for precise

analysis by management, and it is a very poor substitute."<sup>8</sup> Murphy goes on to say that motorized patrol has its place in modern society, but not in dealing with problems of neighborhoods and the people who live in them.

To break down the traditional role of the motorized patrol officer and develop a new concept in policing is the desire of many criminal justice researchers and practitioners. One such new concept that breaks away from the motorized officer and attempts to involve citizens in crime prevention, is the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program in Flint, Michigan. The program combines the concept of the old foot beat officer with the need to again involve the community residents in crime problems.

NOTES TO SECTION II

1. Charles P. McDowell, Police in the Community (Cincinnati, Ohio: W.H. Anderson Publishing Co., 1975), p.10.

2. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: The Police (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), p.17.

3. Patrick V. Murphy, "The Davis-Knowles Observation on the Kansas City (Mo.) Prevention Patrol Experiment: Summary Report." Police Chief, 49 (June 1975), 30.

4. Joseph D. Lohman, and Gordon Misner, The Police and the Community- The Dynamics of Their Relationship in a Changing Society (Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, 1966), pp. 87-90.

5. Ibid., p.122.

6. Robert C. Trojanowicz, John M. Trojanowicz, and Forrest M. Mass, Community Based Crime Prevention (Pacific Palisades, California: Goodyear Publishing Company, 1975), p.128.

7. Patrick V. Murphy, Commissioner (New York, New York: Viking Press, 1974), p.84.

8. Ibid., p.120.



## SECTION III

### BACKGROUND OF PROGRAM

When Flint Police Chief, Max Durbin, was sworn into office on Tuesday July 27, 1976 he stated that he intended to become involved in the community. One of his top priorities was to learn what Flint citizens wanted and needed from it's police.<sup>1</sup> With this commitment, Durbin conducted various "listening sessions" with Flint residents.

The Flint Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program was developed in 1978 as the direct result of a series of interviews and town hall meetings with individual citizens and groups conducted by Mayor James W. Rutherford, Mayor of the City of Flint and Flint's Police Chief, Max A. Durbin.

Town hall meetings were conducted during the summer of 1977 by Mayor Rutherford and Chief Durbin, not so much to develop a rationale or reason for a Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program, but rather to discover the needs of residents regarding city services or lack thereof, and how these services could be implemented and how existing services could be improved.

For years, Flint has enlisted the support of citizens in the fight against crime, with programs like police school cadets, a police-school liaison program, a mobile city hall, and the community

relations bureau's Operation Identification and Light the Night programs. Fifteen years ago, Flint Police officers were forming block clubs for crime prevention. These programs were effective to a certain extent. However, it was felt more attention should be given to the community needs.

Citizens of the City of Flint had become actively aware of problems plaguing the city. There developed a commonality of concerns voiced by community residents from neighborhood to neighborhood. The complaints voiced by citizens were somewhat bewildering to the Chief and to the Mayor, for they had anticipated a different line of complaints from city residents.

People fear crime most among the many evils that portend their community. It has been assumed for a long time by law enforcement officials, that if given the opportunity, crime would be the problem most often vocalized by citizens. However, to the surprise and astonishment of the Chief and Mayor, crime, especially violent crime, was pushed into the background of concerns voiced by citizens.<sup>2</sup> The primary concern articulated by citizens turned out to be those elements or conditions that tend to create a negative effect on the quality of life in the community.

The concerns voiced by citizens were: 1) dogs running loose, biting people and generally making a nuisance of themselves; 2) abandoned and boarded up houses (this problem was created in part by policies and practice of the Federal Government, a policy over which the city has little or no control); 3) juveniles who were destroying property, staying out past curfew time, smoking marijuana

and creating disturbances in the community; 4) drugs (sale and use); and 5) burglary.<sup>3</sup> Armed with a general idea of what the concerns of the community were, Mayor Rutherford and Chief Durbin conceived the idea of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program. The program would utilize a police officer as a "full service" officer who would not only be responsible for law enforcement in a community, but would also be responsible for social services delivery and to act in the capacity of an ombudsman or go-between for citizens and social services and governmental services delivery systems; to ensure that there was a coordinated effort to combat the conditions in the community that impacted the quality of life.

A proposal to fund the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program concept was made to the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation in 1977. The foundation declined the proposal on the grounds that not enough research had been done on the feasibility of such a program and as a consequence, requested a proposal from the police department to provide for an independent study for the proposed program. A grant application was made, and a grant received, to deal with that aspect in the spring of 1977. With that grant, the police department hired the International Association of Chiefs of Police research team to conduct the study.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police research team completed it's research in the spring of 1978, with a finding that there was an excellent potential for a Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program to operate successfully in the City of Flint. As a result of the research team's findings, the Flint Police Department

re-submitted the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program grant proposal to the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation. This time the grant was funded and the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program came to fruition in September of 1978.

In the original grant, enough money was given to supply 14 beat areas throughout the various sections of the city. These 14 areas were chosen because of specific crime problems (break-ins, trouble with youths in neighborhood, barking dogs, etc.), and because of the interest shown by the neighborhoods during the series of town hall meetings conducted by the city government.<sup>4</sup>

As part of the Mott Foundation grant, research teams from Michigan State University were to evaluate the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program on 10 goals established by the police department and the Mott Foundation. The first 7 goals pertain to crime reduction, and community involvement and safety; the last 3 goals concern the inner workings of the police department. They are:

1. To decrease the amount of actual or perceived criminal activity.
2. To increase the citizen's perception of personal safety.
3. To deliver to Flint residents a type of law enforcement service consistent with the community needs and the ideals of modern police practice.
4. To create a community awareness of crime problems and methods of increasing law enforcement's ability to deal with actual or potential criminal activity effectively.
5. To develop citizen volunteer action in support of, and under the direction of the police department; aimed at various target crimes.
6. To eliminate citizen apathy about crime reporting to police.

7. To increase protection for women, children and the aged.
8. To monitor the activity of the foot patrol officers.
9. To measure the interface between foot patrol officers and other units of the Flint Police Department, as well as referrals to other agencies.
10. To evaluate the impact of training on the performance of foot patrol officers.<sup>5</sup>

Foot patrol officers are not babysitters for community juvenile delinquents or are they night watchmen. They are not security patrols or old-fashioned "beat-cops". Foot patrol officers work with neighborhoods as partners in crime prevention. In essence, each officer is the Chief of Police of a small community; they assess the needs of the specific community and with resident participation attempt to fill those needs.

The emphasis of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program is crime prevention; consequently, police and citizens participation and cooperation are necessary in the formation of block clubs and other neighborhood associations. Each foot patrol officer organizes all available resources to meet the needs of the community. This includes organizing the resources of the police department, such as the special abilities of the narcotics squad or the traffic bureau to handle problems that would need their expertise.

Organizing the resources outside the police department is also important; these organizations such as the Citizen Action Center or area offices on aging, are agencies useful to the foot patrol officer.

There are certain aspects of the foot patrol officer's job that are essential to obtain the community involvement and education

in crime prevention. The block club, as a neighborhood organization, has become the most useful community crime fighting tool available to the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program. These clubs form the backbone of efforts by the Neighborhood Foot Patrol officer to combat conditions in a community that tend to have a detrimental effect on the day to day life there.

Prior to the arrival of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program, the block club, as an element of individual community life, was primarily a social activist type of organization. It was primarily concerned with social activities that attempted to create an environment of friendship and unity; moreover, when a street light needed replacing or stop sign needed repair, the block club was the tool for the petitioning of City Hall for the requested action to be taken. Also, to a lesser degree, block clubs served as community forums for the airing of individual complaints. These programs were, and continue to be, legitimate concerns of block clubs; however, their roles have been expanded with the foot patrol officer.

The Neighborhood Foot Patrol officer places emphasis on the importance of the block clubs as an instrument of crime prevention. In moving the block clubs from the traditional role to a more contemporary "action oriented" role, the Neighborhood Foot Patrol has, in effect, placed the neighborhood organization at the helm of community crime prevention activity.

The block club's members become involved in crime prevention by assuming responsibility for each other; of being their brother's

keeper. Through the activity of helping watch over each other's homes, while the owner is there or away, creates an element of safety that was not a part of the block clubs activity in the past.

The block club also directs the activities of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol officer. They have responsibility for polling neighborhood residents and other affected persons in the community to ascertain individual and collective problems, cooperate with the Foot Patrol officer in the development and implementation of programs to allieviate discovered problems, and finally, analyze the results of foot patrol activity with an eye on formulating other proposed solutions to potential problems.

Site evaluation of security weaknesses coordinated by the foot patrol officer is another important aspect of the job. These evaluations include surveys of businesses, residences, and institutions. The officer will conduct an inspection of the building and discuss their evaluation with the residents as well as provide a written evaluation offering suggested changes. Finally, the officer schedules a follow-up site evaluation at the owner's convenience. Homes and buildings where break-ins and thefts have occured are visited immediately after the incident so that the owner can protect himself from any further incidents.

The officer schedules special programs covering a variety of subjects such as: child abuse, burglary, auto theft, self-protection, domestic quarrels, drug abuse and problems of adolescence. The programs are presented with the use of audio-visual aids. They address specific problems and present ways they can be avoided.

These programs are scheduled for morning and evening, to reach as many residents as possible. Special programs geared to the problems of the elderly and to the business establishment are also developed and presented by the officer.

The neighborhood officers also supervise the publication of an area newsletter. The newsletter serves to make area residents knowledgeable about existing conditions in the neighborhood, in order to stimulate thoughts about how to better the community and prevent crime. The officer submits a monthly report for publication in this newsletter, in the form of suggestions and observations he has made. Citizens are able to and encouraged to submit any pertinent information of community concerns they have, to this newsletter for publication.

Along with these above mentioned duties, the foot patrol officer analyzes crime statistics, and lets his neighborhood know what is going on. The officer patrols streets, investigates crimes, and often has access to information, because of the knowledge of the neighborhood, not obtained by motorized officers or detectives.

Working with juveniles in the beat area is an important aspect of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol officer. To assist the officer in this area, the organization of Police Athletic League was formed. The objective of the Police Athletic League is to develop good character, leadership, and a sense of responsibility and good citizenship in the youth of the City of Flint. In addition, the Police Athletic League attempts to create and encourage a positive communication between Flint police officers and the youth. At the



same time, attempts to create an interest among the citizens, businesses, and the community are made, to increase their sense of responsibility to the city's young people.

The Neighborhood Foot Patrol officer, in conjunction with the Police Athletic League, tries to achieve the above goals through 4 general areas: sports, cultural activities, counseling, and education. Included in the assortment of programs are: boys and girls basketball teams, volleyball, kickball, floor hockey teams, bowling and golf, ski lessons for inner-city juveniles, an Explorer Scout close order and drill unit, boxing tournaments and field trips for young people, with the Neighborhood Foot Patrol officers, to cultural and sporting events.

The foot patrol officer has an office or base station located in his beat area. This base station is usually located in an area that has public access. The most common base stations are schools and churches, however, some bases are housed in fire stations as well as businesses within the community. The officers have phone recorder equipment to receive community requests when they are not in their offices. The following would be an example of a Neighborhood Foot Patrol officer's typical day:

1. Check in at the base station.
2. Check recording equipment for phone messages.
3. Examine any notes or messages.
4. Examine juvenile contact sheets for youngsters who might live in his beat area. (A juvenile contact sheet lists youngsters who have recently been involved in some type of criminal activity.)

5. Establish priority list for complaints received.
6. Make a decision as to which complaints would be better handled by another department. For example, garbage complaints would be referred to the sanitation department.
7. Once a month, the officer will prepare an article for the community newsletter. The topic will be chosen by the officer according to his observations. Preparation of the article should take a minimum of time. The specific time for preparation is left to the officer's discretion.
8. Start walking the beat.
9. Goes door to door making security inspections. (Appointments for such inspections are usually made before hand.)
10. Follow up on written recorded complaints.
11. Make person-to-person contacts with residents.
12. Makes contact with the families of any juveniles on his juvenile contact sheet.
13. Makes referral contacts.
14. Inspects the total beat area for any violation of city codes or ordinances. Contingent to the basic concept of the Foot Patrol, the officer has a close personal relationship with all sectors of the populace, both private and commercial. With this in mind, enforcement may be produced on a voluntary basis rather than punitive; this would enable the officer to keep a friendly relationship with the community.
15. Work with the elderly to develop programs and activities to help ensure safety and comfort in their living and social environment.
16. Work with youth to develop activities to decrease their opportunities to become involved in delinquent behavior.
17. Routinely review community resources to ascertain what is needed to improve the quality of life.

The foot patrol officer uses the knowledge of law enforcement, and the assistance from various individuals, groups, and agencies to reach the first 7 goals established by the Mott Foundation and

the police department. The evaluation conducted by Michigan State University deals with how well the goals are being reached. The following section will critique the evaluation, and make suggestions on how the evaluation could be improved to determine if the goals are actually being met.

NOTES TO SECTION III

1. Daniel E. Richards, "New Chief Pledges Civic Role,"  
The Flint Journal, 28 July 1976, p.1, col.1.

2. Max A. Durbin, Flint Police Chief, Personal Interview.  
Flint, Michigan, 14 February 1983.

3. Ibid.

4. James W. Rutherford, City of Flint Mayor, Personal Interview.  
Flint, Michigan, 19 February 1983.

5. Robert C. Trojanowicz, "An Evaluation of The Neighborhood  
Foot Patrol Program in Flint, Michigan." (Printing made possible by  
a grant from the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation: 1983), p.19.

SECTION IV  
CRITIQUE OF THE  
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EVALUATION

Since it's inception in December, 1978, the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program in the city of Flint, Michigan has developed into the most popular crime prevention police activity in the history of the city. Along with its popularity, comes the claim of being the most effective crime prevention police activity in the history of Flint. These claims come from the evaluation results of a study conducted by the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University, headed by Dr. Robert Trojanowicz.<sup>1</sup>

The Michigan State University research team evaluated and monitored the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program to see how well the 10 goals that were established by the Mott Foundation grant for the Flint Police Department were met. These 10 goals, (listed in Section III of this paper) were evaluated through 4 main methods of evaluation: the use of personal interviews and questionnaires with citizens and police personnel; crime statistics; the actual monitoring of activities on a daily, weekly and monthly basis of the foot patrol officer; and media content analysis.

1. Personal Interviews- Extensive interviews were conducted with community residents, block club leaders, business people, clergy, foot patrol officers, motorized officers, command officers,

and representatives from various community agencies. The interview questions were designed to provide data on such variables as: experience with crime; crime reporting; evaluation of Flint Police officers; recommendations for police improvement; awareness of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program; awareness of the number of activities the Neighborhood Foot Patrol officers are involved in; and knowledge of citizen leadership within the community.

The Michigan State University research team treated business people, block club leaders, and clergy as a group apart from the community at large. It was believed that this group was, by virtue of occupation and interest more likely to be informed and socially active than a group chosen from the general population. Copies of the questionnaires that were filled out during these various interviews are included in Appendix A. It includes copies of: Community Survey (original long survey); Police Survey (given both to foot patrol and motorized); Business Survey; Shortened Community Questionnaire (given in 2nd and 3rd years); and Supervisors Questionnaire.

2. Crime Statistics- The crime statistics from the 14 foot patrol areas were gathered and comparison made between the years 1978, when there was no foot patrol, and the year 1981, the final year of the evaluation. By comparing these statistics, the research team hoped to gain another perspective on the effectiveness of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program.

3. Monitoring- The daily, weekly and monthly reports of each foot patrol officer were randomly examined. In addition, the daily

routine of each foot patrol officer was monitored from time to time by the Michigan State University research team. The daily routine of the foot patrol officers was monitored by means of personal observation, and interviews. One of the main purposes of the monitoring process was to see if the foot patrol officer in a given area was conscientiously walking his or her beat and making contact with the citizens. In order to determine this, the residents randomly selected were asked various questions about the activities of the foot patrol officer. (see Appendix A: Community Survey and Shortened Community Questionnaire)

4. Media Content Analysis- Community and school newsletters and flyers were examined for articles prepared by the foot patrol officers. Such articles are thought to be an important means of informing and involving the community in the crime prevention process. The articles were viewed to assess the degree to which residents were aware of crime problems in the area, and the prevention activity of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol and community.

The research team also designed and implemented a coding process for the purpose of analyzing editorials, articles, and letters to the editor which appeared in local newspapers. This was an attempt to see how the media play as a factor in the image of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program.

The major finding of the Michigan State University research team, included claims of a decrease in the actual criminal activity within the 14 beat areas of an 8.7% decrease in the rate of crime in the overall 3 year period from 1979 to 1981. Almost 70% of the

citizens interviewed felt safer because of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program, and over 61% of the citizens felt that protection for women, children, and the aged had been increased because of the activities of the foot patrol officers. These findings, along with findings that suggest the program was eliminating citizen apathy about reporting crime to the police, and the police department developing citizen assistance in the areas of crime prevention and detection, appear to make the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program a great success. A success that may be copied by other communities throughout the country in an attempt to reduce crime.

However, a closer look at the study indicates it may not have been a valid test of the program's success. After looking at the various methods used to evaluate the program, the only valid conclusion that can be drawn is that more research should be conducted before this concept of community-police relations is accepted and practiced.

The trouble areas in the study are the sampling design used to arrive at the population parameters, and problems with the use of various crime statistics to hail the program a success. Suggestions for improving the validity of the overall study will be discussed at the conclusion of this section.

#### Random Sample

In any study where a sample of the population is used, if the findings are to be valid, the researcher must follow steps that insure that the findings reflect the views and behaviors of the population. These steps include the size of the sample, the sampling



frame, and other factors. These general rules should apply to the evaluation of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program. A look at the make up of respondents would indicate that the research conducted by Michigan State University had various flaws in the sample size, sample unit, and sample frame.

The sampling frame, or the actual list from which the sample is selected, is important in determining a study to be valid. If for example, you are attempting to gain information on which is a better house pet, a bird or a cat, one's sample unit should consist of people who have owned both a bird or a cat as a house pet at one time or another. If your study only had people who owned only a bird or only a cat, the result would not tell you much. This is the case also in the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program study. The Michigan State University research team's sampling frame did not include sample units whose answers would reflect the attitude of the population. The research team screened out, (it is unknown if it was intentional or not), several sample units through their choice of sampling frame.

The sampling frame used by Michigan State University was the Flint City Directory. This directory lists all the addresses of residential homes and businesses in the city of Flint. Also included are the names of the people who own and or live at the property. An example of the directory entry would be: 123 Easy St.- John Doe, wife Jane and possibly a telephone number. In the Michigan State University study, a number of goals were to be evaluated which should have included responses for children to senior citizens. An

example would be goal #7, to increase safety of women, children, and the aged. The problem with the use of the City Directory as a sampling frame is that it does not include children; often it does not include residents of apartment buildings, because of the transient nature of some lower income buildings; and it does not include residents of senior citizen complexes.

The use of the directory then, discriminates against a large number of the survey population because if you are not an adult, or in some cases a property owner, you have no chance of being randomly selected for the Michigan State University study. The research team should have included school enrollment records to draw a sample of children and young people. The use of a list of social security recipients may have assisted in including more senior citizens, as well as the use of voter registration records.

In the study, the research team chose to evaluate the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program on a yearly basis as well as an overall 3 year basis. It was believed they could assess community attitudes on the various goals and how these attitudes evolved over the course of 3 years.

The aggregate number of survey population who lived within the 14 beat areas was some 67,000 plus people. During the first year of the evaluation, only 6 residents from each of the 14 beat areas were selected randomly to be interviewed as to their perception of how the foot patrol officers were obtaining the goals established for the evaluation. Only a total of 84 residents, or a .0013% of the survey population, was used to base the success of the program

during the first year, 1979. This original panel of 84 is too small and is a major flaw in the research methodology used to determine the view of the survey population.

During the second year of the evaluation, 1980, only 48 of the original panel of 84 were willing or available to be interviewed. In an interview with the research director, Dr. Robert Trojanowicz, he stated the reason in the large drop in the original 84 was due to the length of the questionnaires. Trojanowicz stated that during the various interviews, which lasted approximately 2 hours, many people became disinterested in the questions and would give the response they did not know as answers to the various questions. Trojanowicz felt people answered this way just to hurry the interview. The results of the first year evaluation (1979), based on the very small sample, were released, and the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program was stated to be "a distinct success" by the research team in reaching the established goals.

An attempt to remedy the problem of the small sample was made in the second year of the study (1980). 320 new residents, or .005% of the survey population were randomly selected and were interviewed using a shortened questionnaire, consisting of some 22 questions, asking opinion questions relating to the 10 goals of the program. The 48 of the original 84 who were willing or able to be interviewed in year 2, were given the original long questionnaire interview.

In the 3rd year (1981), still another change occurred in the sample group. In 1981, of the original panel of 84, 44 members

were available for the interview. The research team "selected" (under what criteria it is unknown, it was not stated in the findings) 56 residents from the 320 residents who answered the shortened questionnaire, that were randomly selected in 1980. These 56 residents, along with the 44 from the original panel of 86, made up a new group of 100 who were asked to participate in the long interview.

In the 3rd year (1981), 280 new residents or .004% of the survey population, were randomly selected for interviews with the short form. After all these changes occurred, throughout the 3 year period, the research team based their final evaluation on the 280 new respondents that were selected in 1981. The original panel of 84 in 1979, 48 in 1980, and 100 in 1981, were seldom referred to in the evaluation results.

The use of the small sample of less than 1% of the total survey population, does not reflect the view of the total population. Various changes in the sample size and questionnaires administered, would lead me to place little faith in the overall findings of this study. It was stated earlier that one of the objectives of a year by year evaluation was to assess the community attitude, and to see if these attitudes changed over the 3 year period. It would be impossible to assess changes in a group if the group has a major influx of members each year.

Along with the problems of sample size in the study, is the problem of how will the sample unit be representative of the population as it relates to the goals of the program. Goal #7 is

to increase protection for women, children, and the aged. The sample respondents were asked if the foot patrol officer had, in their opinion, increased the safety for this group of citizens. In the sample of 280, in 1981, over 61% felt the officer had succeeded in the increased protection of women, children, and the aged.

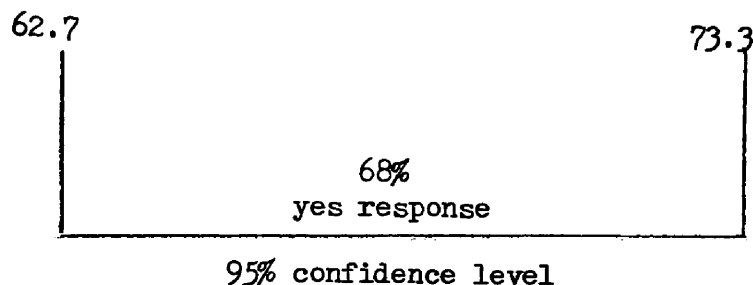
To find a valid answer, it would be necessary to question a number of people who fell into the group. The research team at Michigan State University, did not question anyone under the age of 19 years. This is another example of how the improper use of sample was used in the evaluation of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program. The answers did not reflect the views of various age groups within the population.

The Neighborhood Foot Patrol study sought to determine specific population parameters based on certain sampling strategies. With it's use of the small sample and the other problems mentioned, it is doubtful that the sampling design produced a random sample of the general population.

It is evident that part of the sampling design suffered from a serious mortality rate in the original sample unit. A total of 36 respondents dropped out of the study after the first year. Again after the 3rd year, another 4 original sample units dropped out, making an almost 50% mortality rate in the study.

Other phases of the sampling design fail to demonstrate the techniques used to arrive at a random sample. Thus, inferences from such a questionable sample must be considered highly speculative, with little or no scientific merit.

The Neighborhood Foot Patrol study involves a sampling error too large to be tolerated even under the most relaxed social sciences method's criteria. This can be shown by looking at one specific question of the survey given to 280 respondents: "Do you feel safer because of the foot patrol program?" With the  $n=280$ , 68% said yes they felt safer because of the foot patrol; 32% said no. Using figures from Babbie (1983) in a sample of 300 respondents, with a binomial percentage distribution of 70/30, the sampling error at the 95% confidence level would be  $\pm 5.3$ . This would be demonstrated below:



The range of responses vary some 10.6 points.

The degree of accuracy in such a response leaves much to be desired. The real population parameter would be in about a 10 point range. The issue becomes much more problematic with questionnaire items in the 54% affirmative category. In such a case, a 10 point range in the confidence interval could include a totally opposite finding; namely, that a majority did not favor or agree with the item asked.

In conclusion, due to the large sampling error, and questionable sampling techniques, very little confidence can be put in this

study's findings. With a larger sample and rigorous application of the rules of sampling; the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program would have a better chance of being objectively evaluated.

### Crime Statistics

Coupled with the problem in the methodology of the sample, is the use of various crime statistics. How these crime statistics are gathered and used within the study will now be discussed.

The first goal of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program was to decrease the amount of actual or perceived criminal activity within the given beat area. The actual criminal activity was measured by collecting crime statistics in the 14 foot patrol areas during the years of 1979, 1980, and 1981. These statistics were then compared to the crime statistics taken from the same area in 1978. A comparison was made on a yearly basis as well as on an overall basis for the 3 year period. These statistics were used to describe the successfulness of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program.

Before discussing the actual figures that were uncovered in the study, there are some problems that should be raised that are inherent with the use of crime statistics. For several years, various researchers have questioned the use of the Uniform Crime Reports compiled by the federal government from the different law enforcement agencies.<sup>2</sup>

Problems with the use of Uniform Crime Reports often cited, is that not all crimes are reported. Much crime goes unreported, and undetected. Also, the way in which various agencies collect and

classify crime may give the reader of crime statistics a distorted vision.

It is also believed that a rise in the crime rate might be the direct result of effective police work, and their ability to gain public trust. Because the distance between the actual crime rate and the reported crime rate is considered great; the more trust and communication between citizens and police may result in the citizen's willingness to report crime. This would result in more reported crimes, and not in the actual increase of crime that has occurred. This theory may also work in reverse, and the less trust citizens place in their police, the less crime is reported, and the figures show a decrease in crime. Studies have also shown the more police present in a given area, the incidence of crime reporting goes up.

Richard Quinney, in a 1975 article titled "What Do Crime Rates Mean?", points out various misconceptions presented by crime statistics. In Quinney's final analysis, crime rates have to be understood as political devices. It is for political purposes that criminal statistics are gathered, and likewise it is according to political needs that criminal statistics are recorded and interpreted. For that reason, American crime rates are subject to great manipulation from their inception to their use. It is impossible to know from any statistic, the "true" rate of crime. Whether crime is increasing or decreasing in American society is a question that can never be answered objectively without considering the politics of the time.



Crime rates, therefore are used to justify or instigate a multitude of political (including social and economic) interests. High crime rates are used by police to rationalize the need for more personnel and equipment. But they cannot drastically reduce the rate without jeopardizing further appropriations.<sup>3</sup>

It would be impossible to determine if the use of the crime statistics used in the Neighborhood Foot Patrol evaluation were devised for political reasons, due to the fact that no one involved would admit it if they were. Keeping the above mentioned problems in mind, I will now look at the figures uncovered in the evaluation. While discussing these figures, I will point out some weaknesses; the possible solutions to these weaknesses will be discussed at the conclusion of this section.

Dr. Trojanowicz points out in his study, that crime statistics should never be viewed in isolation, however, on many occasions through the various media, a strong selling point of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program has been made with the use of figures showing a decreasing crime rate. Statements as to the effectiveness of the program with the use of crime statistics have been made by the Mayor of Flint, and the Chief of Police, as well as Trojanowicz himself.

There was a large variance in the amount of crime decreases between the years of 1978 through 1981. In 1979 and 1980, there was a reported decrease of over 25% in the rate of serious crime from the comparison year of 1978. The serious crime included: burglary, car theft, assault, vandalism, robbery, criminal sexual conduct, and larceny. There was an increase in the crime rate in

1981, which resulted in an overall decrease of 8.7% for the 3 year period of the study.<sup>4</sup> The argument used for the large increase of crime in 1981 was said to be because there was an increase in the geographical area that each foot patrol officer was assigned to cover. For my analysis, I will use the figures comparing 1978 to the 1981 figure, the last year of the evaluation.

The research team first uses the figures of the city wide crime rate to emphasize the figures in the 14 beat areas. In comparing 1978 and 1981, the crime rate had shown a steady increase from 7,181 reported crime incidents in 1978, to 8,696 reported crime incidents in 1981. In the 14 beat areas, there was a decrease in reported crime incidents between the years of 1978 and 1981. In 1978 there were 4,085 crime incidents reported, and in 1981 there were 3,731 crime incidents reported.<sup>5</sup> These figures translate into an 8.7% decrease in crime between 1978 and 1981 in the 14 beat areas. At face value these figures seem impressive. In a city where crime was steady on the increase, there were specific areas covered by police officers on foot that showed a marked decrease in crime. However, a closer analysis of the process used to collect these figures may shed light on this situation.

In Flint, as in many urban areas of the same size as Flint, when a citizen calls the police to report a crime, a motorized police officer is sent to the scene. This officer (who covers a large geographical area, and whose duties include crimes in progress calls, medical emergency calls, traffic law enforcement, as well as crime reporting calls), is sent to take a crime report. This

officer, usually having little knowledge of the people involved in the specific incident, and in fact having little time to question the people involved about the situation, takes a formal crime report. This initial investigation is assigned to a detective to do follow up work to see if in fact a crime has been committed. If during the investigation it is determined no crime has occurred; for example, no criminal intent was present during the incident; the crime report is cleared, and no further action is taken. If the report is cleared, under circumstances of this nature; the report is still included in the yearly crime statistics. In the case of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program, the researchers pointed out that foot patrol officers are assigned to much smaller geographical areas, and because of community involvement and trust between citizens and police; the citizen calls on the foot patrol officer, instead of the procedure mentioned above. When the foot patrol officer arrives, often the problem involves a neighbor or acquaintance. Because of the personal knowledge the foot patrol officer has of the situation, and the ability to spend more time with the parties involved; the problems are solved without an official crime report being taken. Because no report was taken, the incident did not enter into the crime statistics.

The process in which some crimes are reported and handled since the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program, would seem to conflict with the claims of an 8.7% reduction in crime in the 14 beat areas. In light of these two styles of reporting crime, I would conclude that crime incidents may still be occurring at the same rate as before the

Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program. There may not be a change in the crime rate, just the process in which crime is dealt with.

Another possibility for the recorded 8.7% decrease in the crime rate in the foot patrol areas that was not considered by the research team, may be the phenomenon of crime displacement. This is the phenomenon that can occur when heightened police patrol is placed in a neighborhood, and the crime that has been occurring there is shifted or moved to another area. This phenomenon has also been referred to by other terms, such as the "mercury-effect".<sup>6</sup> There have been at least 5 forms of displacement that might occur after a crime control or prevention program has been instituted: temporal, tactical, target, territorial, and functional.<sup>7</sup> Temporal displacement is when the criminal commits the same type of crime, in the same area, against the same target, but during a different time of day or night. In tactical displacement, the person commits the same crime, at the same place, with the same target at the same time; however, instead of breaking and entering a store with a new alarm system, the person breaks a window stealing items and running away. In target displacement, the offender shifts it's target of criminal attack to another target. An example would be if all homes in a given area were secured with new locks, windows and alarm systems; a burglar might switch his target to places of business. Functional displacement might mean an offender would switch from one type of crime to another; from burglaries to robberies. And finally, the form of displacement that might apply most to the Michigan State University evaluation is territorial displacement.

In territorial displacement, the offender may move from a given area with increased police protection and citizen awareness, to another area without the increased police protection.

There have been some studies that support the territorial crime displacement phenomenon. A study of the effects of street lighting in Kansas City, found that the installation of improved lighting in certain areas appeared to move crime to adjacent areas that did not have the lighting.<sup>8</sup> This may be the case in the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program. Because of the increased attention, the 14 beat areas were receiving various crime prevention techniques (how to secure homes, how to look out for neighbors), along with the added security aspect of a police officer assigned to a smaller geographical area on a daily basis; possibly causing the criminal offender to make a territorial change and commit crime in adjacent areas within the city, thus resulting in the 8.7% decrease in crime.

These statements about crime displacement are speculation on my part, because the Michigan State University study did not take steps to test for crime displacement. If the evaluators had followed the practice of the use of a control group, the claim of a crime reduction would be easier to explain and accept. The researchers should have selected 14 adjoining areas with similar size and makeup to compare the crime statistics for the 14 beat areas. Such a comparison would indicate how much crime was being displaced, into the adjoining area.

If the findings under a control situation did show crime displacement was the cause for the 8.7% reduction; the residents in the beat areas would benefit only slightly more than the rest of the city not covered by beats. Because of our mobile urban society, a large majority of people do not live, work, shop and socialize within their small neighborhood. When a resident who lives within a foot patrol area leaves the area to carry out daily routines, they are entering areas where the crime rate has not been affected and are at the same risk of being victimized as others.

The reason for not using a control group was due to lack of resources, both financial and human. However, if the crime statistics are used to judge the effectiveness of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program, measures such as a control group should have been taken to validate the findings.

The claims that the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program has been a "distinct success" by the Michigan State University evaluation on the basis of reduced crime, and reports that residents feel safer within their neighborhoods, cannot be accepted because of the flaws in the methodology of sampling and the use of uncontrolled crime statistics. At this time, the program could be viewed more accurately as a community relations program, rather than a crime prevention program. Because of the small sample that did not include groups of the population that should have been questioned, it is unknown if the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program has reached it's goals.

There are suggestions, that if followed would have given a better indication as to the effectiveness of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program. The use of a larger sample would be the first suggestion. At best, only a .005% of the population was used as an indication to reflect the view of the 67,000 people who were covered by the foot patrol officers. In selecting this sample, children and the senior citizens should be included in the sampling frame. If a goal of the program is to increase safety for the entire community, responses for all age groups should be given equal weight.

If the use of crime statistics are going to be used in the determination of the success of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program, these statistics should be qualified. A blanket statement that crime was reduced 8.7% gives little indication as to why. I suggest the use of a control group for comparison of crime to see if the crime was reduced or displaced to other areas. Along with the control group, some policies should be established for foot patrol officers and motorized officers for procedures in reporting crime incidents. If the same procedures were used by both groups of officers, it would be easier to determine if crime is being reduced, or if crime incidents are being handled through informal procedures; thus giving the impression of reduced crime. If these suggestions were applied to a follow up study, it might be possible then to claim success or failure of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program.

NOTES TO SECTION IV

1. Robert C. Trojanowicz, "An Evaluation of The Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program in Flint, Michigan." (Printing made possible by a grant from the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation: 1983), pp.1-187.

2. Wesley G. Shogon, and Michael G. Maxfield, Coping With Crime (Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, 1981), p.145.

3. Sir Leon Rodzinawicz, and Morrin E. Wolfgang, ed., Crime and Justice Volume I. The Criminal in Society (New York, New York: Basic Book Inc., 1977), pp.21-23.

4. Robert C. Trojanowicz, "An Evaluation of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program in Flint, Michigan" (Printing made possible by a grant from the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation: 1983), p.29.

5. Ibid., p.29.

6. George E. Hall and S.A. Lindgren, "Urban and Suburban Crime Interaction," (paper presented at the Washington Crime Conference, New Carrollton, Md.: 1971), p.13.

7. Thomas A. Reppetto, "Crime Prevention and the Displacement Phenomenon," Crime and Delinquency, (April 1976). 168.

8. Roger Wright, The Impact of Street Lighting on Street Crime (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan, 1974), pp.112-120.



## SECTION V

### CONCLUSION

Historically, the practice of community involvement in policing neighborhoods has been fruitful in building communication and trust between the police and citizens. It is also felt by many that this practice has had a positive effect on the crime that occurs within a community. Along with the historical view, is the results of several studies. The findings of these studies suggest two things.<sup>1</sup> First, the majority of the police officer's time is spent performing duties of a social service or crisis intervention nature. Second, that there is little a police officer can do without making contact with the citizens to find the needs of their community.

The Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program has been an attempt to involve the citizens of Flint with the police and community, in an attempt to decrease crime and improve the quality of life for it's citizens. The reports of the Michigan State University research team have suggested that the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program has been successful in crime reduction and improvement of quality of life. However, with a closer look, several flaws become apparent in the Michigan State University study.

In finding these various problem areas in the study, I began

to question why no one had discovered the weaknesses until the evaluation had been completed. It is only speculation, but the possible reason no one voiced opposition to the findings, is that no one had anything to gain by it, and everything to loose. In the case of the police department, the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program was an image builder for the Flint Police. In a time when most media coverage on police is of a negative nature, the success and popularity of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program was welcome. Again, for the politicians in Flint, the program is very popular with the citizens. To oppose a program of this popularity would not be politically advantageous.

If the Michigan State University research team had found the program wanting, the possibility for future projects would have been hurt. Also, after the evaluation report was announced, the Mott Foundation awarded a grant of \$150,000 to Michigan State University, for the establishment of a National Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center in the Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice.<sup>2</sup> This grant was awarded because of the claims of success in the evaluation of the Flint Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program.

The center will use Flint's Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program as a national model for the improvement of urban police operations. If the evaluation had not been positive, the establishment of the National Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center would not have been possible.

The actors involved all had something to gain by the acceptance of the Michigan State University evaluation. Again, these reasons

are only speculation as to why the weaknesses in the study were never voiced.

The Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program appears to have good intentions in its attempt to reduce crime, and involve citizens in the awareness of crime problems within the community. Which would keep it in line with the historical facts, as well as the results of recent studies. The program appears to have success as a community relations venture; it was popular. However, before claims of success as a crime reduction program are acknowledged, the evaluation should be thoroughly examined. The sample in the original study was much too low; include sample units that would represent the issues being tested, use a control group to determine if crime is being reduced or displaced, and establish a uniform crime reporting procedure that would be followed by motorized and foot patrol officers to help determine the actual incidence of crime.

NOTES TO SECTION V

1. Joseph D. Lohman, and Gordon Misner, The Police and the Community- The Dynamics of Their Relationship in a Changing Society (Washington, D.C.: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, 1966), p.145.

2. "Criminal Justice gets Mott Foundation Grant." M.S.U. Scene, vol.9, no.2 (Summer 1982), 3.

APPENDIX A  
EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRES

FLINT FOOT PATROL STUDY COMMUNITY SURVEY

Interviewer: Do not leave any answer blank. If respondent cannot answer indicate why, using the following code: A = Does not apply B = Don't know C = None

Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

ID NO. \_\_\_\_\_

5. How often do you walk in your neighborhood?  
 very often occasionally never  
 5 4 3 2 1

- \_\_\_\_ (a) During the day
- \_\_\_\_ (b) From 6 PM to 10 PM
- \_\_\_\_ (c) After 10 PM

7. Do you participate in any neighborhood group or association?  
 1 = Yes 2 = No

FOR THOSE WHO ANSWER "YES"

7a. What type of association?  
 1 = Block Club 2 = Neighborhood Association 3 = Church  
 4 = Athletic 5 = Community Agency (Haskell Community Committee) 6 = Non-Community Agency (Lincoln Pk. United Meth)

10. I'm going to read a list of crimes. As I read each one, please tell me if you have been a victim of that crime any time in the past six months

HERE IS THE LIST OF CRIMES. FILL OUT ONE FULL SET OF QUESTIONS BELOW FOR EACH CRIME REPORTED. THERE IS ROOM FOR TWO CRIMES ON THIS SURVEY.

LIST OF CRIME TYPES:

Crime 1 Type  
 1 = B & E 2 = car theft 3 = assault 4 = vandalism  
 5 = robbery 6 = crim. sexual assault 7 = larceny f a home 8 = larceny f a person  
 9 = larc f veh. 10 = Other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ (a) Was crime reported to the police? 1 = Yes 2 = No

IF THE CRIME WAS REPORTED:

\_\_\_\_ (a) (1) was it reported to the  
 1 = central office 2 = local foot patrol officer

\_\_\_\_ (a) (2) Who responded to the report?  
 1 = motorized officer 2 = foot patrol officer

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO.

\_\_\_\_(a)(3) 10. How satisfied were you with the time it took police to answer your call?  
Very somewhat not at  
satis. satis. all sat.  
5 4 3 2 1

\_\_\_\_(a)(4) How satisfied were you with the quality of the police response?  
very somewhat not at  
satis. satis. all sat  
5 4 3 2 1

\_\_\_\_(b) Did the crime take place in your neighborhood?  
1 = Yes 2 = No

\_\_\_\_(b)(1) IF THE CRIME TOOK PLACE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD What time?  
1 = 7 AM to 3 PM 2 = 3 to 11 PM 3 = 11 PM to 7 AM

\_\_\_\_(b)(2) Were there witnesses? 1 = Yes 2 = No

\_\_\_\_(b)(3) Did any neighbors help you? 1 = Yes 2 = No

\_\_\_\_(b)(4) To your knowledge was the assailant a neighborhood resident?  
1 = Yes 2 = No

\_\_\_\_ 11. Crime 2 Type  
1 = B & E 2 = car theft 3 = assault 4 = vandalism  
5 = robbery 6 = crim sexual 7 = larceny f. 8 = larceny f  
assault a home a person  
9 = larc.f.veh 10 = Other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_(a) crime reported? 1 = Yes 2 = No

\_\_\_\_(a)(1) IF REPORTED  
who to? 1 = central office 2 = foot patrol

\_\_\_\_(a)(2) who responded? 1 = motorized officer 2 = foot patrol

\_\_\_\_(a)(3) satisfied with police response time?  
very somewhat not at all  
5 4 3 2 1

\_\_\_\_(a)(4) satisfied with quality of police response?  
very somewhat not at all  
5 4 3 2 1

\_\_\_\_(b) crime in the neighborhood? 1 = Yes 2 = No

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO.

\_\_\_\_\_ (b) (1) IF IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD  
11. time? 1 = 7AM-3PM 2 = 3PM-11PM 3 = 11PM-7AM

\_\_\_\_\_ (b) (2) witnesses? 1 = Yes 2 = No

\_\_\_\_\_ (b) (3) neighbors help? 1 = Yes 2 = No

\_\_\_\_\_ (b) (4) assailant from neighborhood? 1 = Yes 2 = No

14. How important are each of the following problems in your neighborhood?  
very great somewhat of no problem  
problem a problem at all  
5 4 3 2 1

- \_\_\_\_\_ (a) environmental
- \_\_\_\_\_ (b) parking/traffic
- \_\_\_\_\_ (c) inadequate shopping
- \_\_\_\_\_ (d) crime
- \_\_\_\_\_ (e) public transportation
- \_\_\_\_\_ (f) schools
- \_\_\_\_\_ (g) problems with neighbors
- \_\_\_\_\_ (h) unemployment

15. For you personally how much have each of the following activities been affected by fear for your personal safety?  
very much somewhat not at all  
affected affected affected  
5 4 3 2 1

- \_\_\_\_\_ (c) social activity in the neighborhood
- \_\_\_\_\_ (d) decision to walk in the daytime
- \_\_\_\_\_ (e) decision to walk in the evening
- \_\_\_\_\_ (f) decision to walk at night
- \_\_\_\_\_ (g) supervision of children
- \_\_\_\_\_ (i) entertainment/recreation





Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO

29. To what extent does the Flint police department need improvement?  
5 great 4 3 some 2 1 not at  
extent extent all

30. How important is each of the following possibilities for  
improving local police performance in Flint?  
very great some not at all  
importance importance important  
5 4 3 2 1

- \_\_\_\_(a) increase numbers
- \_\_\_\_(b) higher qualifications for recruits
- \_\_\_\_(c) improve training
- \_\_\_\_(d) speed up response time
- \_\_\_\_(e) better patrolling
- \_\_\_\_(f) better followup on complaints
- \_\_\_\_(g) Improved community relations
- \_\_\_\_(h) Improved relations with minority groups

31. Has local police performance improved or gotten worse this year?  
1 = better 2 = same 3 = worse

32. What contacts have you had with the police in Flint in the last  
12 months?  
1 = Yes 2 = No

- \_\_\_\_(a) acquaintance with police
- \_\_\_\_(b) emergency assistance from police
- \_\_\_\_(c) complaint made to police
- \_\_\_\_(d) witness questioned by the police
- \_\_\_\_(e) arrested by police
- \_\_\_\_(f) Foot Patrol
- \_\_\_\_(g) no contact

Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10 "9.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. Have you seen the foot patrolmen handling problems?  
1 = Yes 2 = No
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35a FOR THOSE WHO ANSWER YES  
How effective is the foot patrol compared to traditional patrols?  
1 = More Effective (perceived increased effectiveness)  
2 = Effectiveness (General - a sense of security)  
3 = More Responsive to Community Needs (Friendly closer relationship with people better relationship with kids, etc.)  
4 = More Visible  
5 = Other (Deters crime more mobile good communications, etc.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37. To your knowledge what activities do the foot patrol officers now follow?  
1 = Yes 2 = No
- \_\_\_\_\_ (a) check doors and windows of businesses
- \_\_\_\_\_ (b) interview people with injuries
- \_\_\_\_\_ (c) investigate complaints of citizens
- \_\_\_\_\_ (d) investigate suspicious behavior
- \_\_\_\_\_ (e) give information and assistance to the public
- \_\_\_\_\_ (f) investigate traffic accidents
- \_\_\_\_\_ (g) advise neighborhood organizations
- \_\_\_\_\_ (h) provide public relations information
- \_\_\_\_\_ 37a. To what extent do you agree that ideally law enforcement officers should:
- |            |        |        |
|------------|--------|--------|
| very great | some   | not at |
| extent     | extent | all    |
| 5          | 3      | 1      |
- \_\_\_\_\_ (b) be accountable to other police officers for professional behavior
- \_\_\_\_\_ (c) maintain very close ties with other police officers
- \_\_\_\_\_ (e) concentrate major effort on crime prevention
- \_\_\_\_\_ (i) be able to recognize area residents
- \_\_\_\_\_ (j) try to teach local residents to recognize and report suspicious activity

Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

ID NO. \_\_\_\_\_

37A. very great extent 5  
some extent 4  
not at all 3  
2  
1

- \_\_\_\_ (k) Personally provide counseling or guidance to potential juvenile offenders
- \_\_\_\_ (l) Try to reassure residents by increasing perceptions of personal safety
- \_\_\_\_ (m) Coordinate closely with social service agencies and schools to deter crime
- \_\_\_\_ (n) Share resources and problems with community agencies
- \_\_\_\_ (p) Encourage more complete crime reporting by citizens
- \_\_\_\_ (q) Recognize the needs of victims

We would like to know about your background as well.

\_\_\_\_ 38. What is your occupation?

- 1 = Professional (Principal, Social Worker, Counselor, Banker etc.)
- 2 = Clerical/Technical (Clerk etc.)
- 3 = Blue Collar (Factory worker, teacher's aide etc.)
- 4 = Retired 5 = Housewife 6 = Other (Part-time sales work for myself etc.)

\_\_\_\_ 39. Do you work in the city of Flint? 1 = Yes 2 = No

\_\_\_\_ 40a. How long have you lived at this address?  
Indicate number of years. If less than one full year indicate 00.

\_\_\_\_ 40b. Do you 1 = Own 2 = Rent your home?

\_\_\_\_ 40c. How long have you lived in this neighborhood?  
Indicate number of years. If less than one full year indicate 00.

Code A = Does not apply B = Don't know C = None

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

40. How long have you lived in Flint?  
Indicate number of years. If less than one full year indicate 00

41. When you were growing up what sort of town did you live in?  
1 = rural area 2 = small city 3 = suburb of large city  
4 = city as large as or larger than Flint

42. Your age?

43. Sex? 1 = Male 2 = Female

44. Marital status?  
1 = Married 2 = Widowed 3 = Divorced 4 = Separated  
5 = Single

45. How many children do you have?  
0 = 0 1 = 1 2 = 2 3 = 3 4 = 4 5 = 5 6 = 6 etc

46. Altogether how many children live with you?  
0 = 0 1 = 1 2 = 2 3 = 3 4 = 4 5 = 5 6 = 6 etc

(a) How many are under 5?

(b) How many are 5 to 12?

(c) How many are 13 to 17?

47. What local groups do you belong to?  
1 = church 2 = volunteer groups 3 = social club  
4 = neighborhood association 5 = veterans association  
6 = labor union

48. Racial or ethnic identity?  
1 = Caucasian 2 = Black 3 = Other

Thank you for your participation in this study

FLINT FOOT PATROL STUDY POLICE SURVEY

Interviewer: Do not leave any answer blank. If respondent cannot answer, indicate, using the following code A = Does not apply B = Don't know C = None

Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. What is your position in the Flint Police Department?  
1 = Foot Officer 2 = Motorized Officer/ Foot Area  
3 = Sergeant 4 = Lieutenant
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. What geographic area do you cover?  
Indicate beat number using the ORIGINAL Mott Patrol Area  
Numbers 1 through 14.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3a. What shift do you work?  
1 = 8am to 4pm 2 = 12noon to 8pm 3 = 1pm to 9pm  
4 = 2pm to 10pm
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3b. Do you have a partner?  
1 = Yes 2 = No
- \_\_\_\_\_ (a) 4. How long have you been  
In the Flint Police Department?  
Indicate number of years, using 00 for less than one full year
- \_\_\_\_\_ (b) In police work altogether?  
Indicate number of years using 00 for less than one full year.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Do you have any relatives or personal friends in the territory  
you cover?  
1 = Yes 2 = No
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Do you patronize after work any business establishments in your  
work area?  
1 = None 2 = A few 3 = Several
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. How many years have you lived in the Flint area?  
Indicate number of years using 00 for less than one full year

Code: A = Does not apply B = Don't know C = None

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO.

8. In a typical day, how much of your time is spent in each activity?

Great Deal	Some Time	Very Little
5	4 3	2 1

- \_\_\_\_(a) Patrolling, observing
- \_\_\_\_(b) Checking out complaints
- \_\_\_\_(c) Making security checks
- \_\_\_\_(d) Door to door contact
- \_\_\_\_(f) Counseling or referring families with juvenile problems
- \_\_\_\_(g) Following up on juvenile contact sheets
- \_\_\_\_(h) Receiving complaints directly from citizens
- \_\_\_\_(i) Counseling citizens on crime prevention
- \_\_\_\_(k) Writing reports
- \_\_\_\_(l) Appearing in court

9. If you had more time available, what activity would it be most useful to increase?

- 1 = Patrolling observing      2 = Checking out complaints
- 3 = Making security checks      4 = Door to door contacts
- 5 = Counseling or referring families with juvenile problems
- 6 = Following up on juvenile contact sheets
- 7 = Receiving complaints directly from citizens
- 8 = Counseling citizens on crime prevention      9 = Writing reports
- 10 = Appearing in court

10. Which of the above (1 through 10) would you decrease?

11. When you reflect upon your daily work activities, how important would you say each of the following kinds of training was in preparing you for your tasks?

Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not at All Imp
5	4 3	2 1

- \_\_\_\_(a) Training program of the Flint Police Department

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO.

11.      Very      Somewhat      Not at  
          Important      Important      All Imp  
          5      4      3      2      1

- \_\_\_\_(b)      Specialized Training programs
- \_\_\_\_(c)      Previous education
- \_\_\_\_(d)      Personal experience in police work
- \_\_\_\_(e)      Personal experience before entering police work
- \_\_\_\_(f)      Skills police training teaches
- \_\_\_\_(g)      Skills picked up on my own

12. When you reflect upon your daily work activities how important would you see each of the following personal characteristics in carrying out your tasks?

          Very      Somewhat      Not  
          Important      Important      Important  
          5      4      3      2      1

- \_\_\_\_(a)      Intelligence
- \_\_\_\_(d)      Efficiency
- \_\_\_\_(e)      Resourcefulness
- \_\_\_\_(f)      Courage
- \_\_\_\_(g)      Patience
- \_\_\_\_(h)      Communications skill

13a Were there any particularly strong points in the Flint Police Department Training Program?

- 1 = General Police Training (Firearms Physical Fitness etc )
- 2 = Human Relations Skills (Communication Skills, etc.)
- 3 = Legal Training (Application of Laws)
- 4 = Other (Patience Individual Personnel)



Code: A = Does not apply B = Don't know C = None

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO. \_\_\_\_\_

- 13b. Any areas where needed training is inadequate or non-existent in the Flint Police Department?  
 1 = General Police Training (Firearms, Self Defense, Driving Skills, etc.)  
 2 = Human Relations Skills (Public Relations, Sensitivity, Cooperation, etc.)  
 3 = Professional/Career Development Skills (Team Concept Coping With Stress, etc.)  
 4 = Other (Poor Instructors, Communication Skills etc.)

- 13c. How Interested are you in further formal training?  
 1 = Very 2 = Somewhat 3 = Slightly

14. In the patrol area assigned to you how serious is each of the following types of crime  
 Major Occasional Not A  
 Problem Problem Problem  
 5 4 3 2 1

- \_\_\_\_(a) Assault
- \_\_\_\_(b) Criminal sexual conduct
- \_\_\_\_(c) Breaking and entering
- \_\_\_\_(d) Larceny
- \_\_\_\_(e) Robbery
- \_\_\_\_(f) Vandalism
- \_\_\_\_(g) Crimes against children
- \_\_\_\_(h) Crimes against elderly
- \_\_\_\_(i) Crimes committed by juveniles

15. Compared to Flint as a whole, does your patrol area have any particularly serious crimes?  
 1 = UCR Crimes - Index (Burglary, Robbery etc.)  
 2 = Non-UCR Crimes (Serious - Street Drugs Juvenile Crime etc.)  
 3 = Non-UCR Crimes (Petty - Family Fights Purse Snatching etc.)  
 4 = Other (Vandalism)

Code: A = Does not apply    B = Don't know    C = None

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO.

18. In your patrol area, how safe do the residents feel about

Very	Somewhat	Not At		
Safe	Safe	All Safe		
5	4	3	2	1

- \_\_\_(a) Walking in daytime
- \_\_\_(b) Walking from 6 - 10 PM
- \_\_\_(c) Walking after 10 PM
- \_\_\_(d) Shopping in neighborhood
- \_\_\_(e) Participating in social activities in neighborhood
- \_\_\_(f) Participating in sports in neighborhood
- \_\_\_(g) Letting children play freely in neighborhood

19. How would you evaluate residents' feelings of safety in this neighborhood?

- 1 = Residents Overestimate Danger
- 2 = Residents Are Right On Target
- 3 = Residents Underestimate Danger

20. How safe do you personally feel?

Very	Somewhat	Not At		
Safe	Safe	All Safe		
5	4	3	2	1

- \_\_\_(a) Walking in this area
- \_\_\_(b) Entering buildings in this area
- \_\_\_(c) Answering complaints in the area
- \_\_\_(d) Helping victims in this area
- \_\_\_(e) Conducting field interviews in this area



Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO \_\_\_\_\_

28. Is there a neighborhood association in your patrol area?  
1 = Yes 2 = No

If yes: To what extent does the association  
Very Great Some Not At  
Extent Extent All  
5 4 3 2 1

- \_\_\_\_(a) Help inform residents about crime prevention
- \_\_\_\_(b) Cooperate with police
- \_\_\_\_(c) Support more complete crime reporting
- \_\_\_\_(d) Encourage residents to report suspicious behavior

29. To what extent does your work in this area require you to contact:

Very Great Moderate Not At  
Extent Extent All  
5 4 3 2 1

- \_\_\_\_(a) Elementary schools
- \_\_\_\_(b) Secondary schools
- \_\_\_\_(c) Medical services
- \_\_\_\_(d) Family counseling services
- \_\_\_\_(e) Programs for elderly
- \_\_\_\_(f) Drug or alcohol agencies
- \_\_\_\_(g) Church groups
- \_\_\_\_(h) Local employers
- \_\_\_\_(i) Courts
- \_\_\_\_(j) Youth organizations
- \_\_\_\_(k) Other

Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO. \_\_\_\_\_

29.5. (regarding the above)

For any agency or group with responses at level 3, 4 5 please list the specific agencies you contact:

Indicate in answer to a through e below,

- 0 = No contact 1 = 1 mention of contact with type of agency or group  
2 = 2 mentions of contact with type of agency or group  
3 = 3 mentions of contact with type of agency or group  
4 = 4 mentions, etc

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Community Agencies (Hurley Medical Center, Alcohol Abuse Center Salvation Army etc )  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. Government Agencies (Dept of Mental Health Dept. of Social Services etc.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ c. Schools (Johnson School Lowell High Central High etc.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ d.) Police Agencies (Headquarters 68th District etc.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ e. Other (4H Club, Senior Citizens Group)

\_\_\_\_\_ 30a. In your patrol area which type of contact is it most important to maintain?

- 1 = Community Agencies (Hurley Medical Center Alcohol Abuse Center, Salvation Army etc.)  
2 = Government Agencies (Dept. of Mental Health, Dept of Social Services etc )  
3 = Schools (Johnson School Lowell High Central High etc )  
4 = Police Agencies (Headquarters 68th District etc )  
5 = Other (4H Club Senior Citizens Group)

- \_\_\_\_\_ b. How do you usually make contact with the agency named in Part a?  
CHOOSE ONE. 1 = Meet During Patrol 2 = Meet in Court  
3 = Meet at Division Headquarters 4 = Meet at Agency  
5 = Telephone 6 = Receive Telephone Calls 7 = Other Type

- \_\_\_\_\_ 31 How many contacts do you have with juveniles in an average week?  
0 = Less than one a week 1 = 1 contact a week 2 = 2 contacts a week  
3 = 3 contacts a week etc

Code: A = Does not apply    3 = Don't know    C = None

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO.

31a. Where do you refer families of youths appearing on the juvenile contact sheet?

Indicate in answer to "A" through "E" below

0 = No referrals    1 = 1 referral to this type agency or group  
 2 = 2 referrals to this type agency or group    3 = 3 referrals to this type agency or group etc.

- \_\_\_\_\_ A. Community Agencies (Hurley Medical Center, Alcohol Abuse Center, Salvation Army, etc.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ B. Government Agencies (Dept. of Mental Health, Dept. of Social Services, etc.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ C. Schools (Johnson School, Lowell High, Central High, etc.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ D. Police Agencies (Headquarters, 68th District, etc.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ E. Other (4H Club, Senior Citizens Group, etc.)

32. What do you do if a resident complains to you personally about juvenile vandalism?

1 = Take Complaint    2 = Followup on Complaint    3 = Identify Assailant  
 4 = Other (talk to juvenile and parents, make cruiser check, etc.)

34. Are there any community agencies the Flint Police Department should work with more closely?

1 = Yes    2 = No

(If yes) List

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1 = Community Agencies (Dept. of Social Services, Urban League, etc.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2 = Schools
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3 = Other (A.A., Project Reach, Salvation Army, etc.)

35a. How long do you expect to be assigned to this patrol area?

1 = Less than 6 Months    2 = 6-12 Months    3 = 1-3 Years  
 4 = More than 3 Years

b. Did you choose this assignment?

1 = Yes    2 = No

c. Did you choose the area you work in?

1 = Yes    2 = No



Code: A = Does not apply B = Don't know C = None

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO. \_\_\_\_\_

43. To what extent do you agree that, ideally law enforcement officers should:

Very Great	Some	Not At
Extent	Extent	All
5	4	3 2 1

- \_\_\_\_(b) Be accountable to other police officers for professional behavior
- \_\_\_\_(c) Keep a distance from residents
- \_\_\_\_(d) Maintain very close ties with other police officers
- \_\_\_\_(g) Concentrate major effort on crime prevention
- \_\_\_\_(i) Be able to recognize area residents
- \_\_\_\_(j) Try to teach local residents to recognize and report suspicious activity
- \_\_\_\_(k) Personally provide counseling or guidance to potential juvenile offenders
- \_\_\_\_(l) Try to reassure residents by increasing perceptions of personal safety
- \_\_\_\_(m) Coordinate closely with social service agencies and schools to deter crime
- \_\_\_\_(n) Share resources and problems with community agencies
- \_\_\_\_(o) Conduct special education classes to help citizens
- \_\_\_\_(p) Encourage more complete crime reporting by citizens
- \_\_\_\_(q) Recognize the needs of victims

44. How Important is each of the following to you personally?

Very	Somewhat	Not At
Important	Important	All Imp
5	4	3 2 1

- \_\_\_\_(a) Maintaining order
- \_\_\_\_(b) Enforcing law
- \_\_\_\_(c) Maintaining public acceptance of police



Code: A = Does not apply B = Don't know C = None

Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO.

44.	Very	Somewhat	Not At
	Important	Important	All Imp
	5	4 3	2 1

- \_\_\_\_(g) Helping victims of crime
- \_\_\_\_(i) Preventing crime
- \_\_\_\_(j) Maintaining close ties with fellow officers
- \_\_\_\_(k) Moving up in the Flint Police Department
- \_\_\_\_(m) Increasing personal skills
- \_\_\_\_(n) Talking over problems with colleagues
- \_\_\_\_(o) Moving to administrative work
- \_\_\_\_(p) Avoiding trouble
- \_\_\_\_(q) Helping fellow officers in emergencies
- \_\_\_\_(r) Helping fellow officers with background information
- \_\_\_\_(s) Staying on the street

\_\_\_\_ 45. How enthusiastic are you about your position in the Flint Police Department today compared to when you first entered the department?  
 1 = More Enthusiastic Now    2 = About the Same    3 = Less Enthusiastic Now

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER SPECIFICALLY TO THE FOOT PATROL PROGRAM RECENTLY INSTITUTED IN FLINT

Code: A = Does not apply B = Don't know C = None

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO.

46. To what extent has the institution of a foot patrol program improved:

Very Great	Some	Not At	
Extent	Extent	All	
5	4	3	2 1

- \_\_\_\_(a) Relations between the Flint Police Department and local businesses
- \_\_\_\_(b) Relations between the Flint Police Department and schools
- \_\_\_\_(c) Relations between the Flint Police Department and social agencies
- \_\_\_\_(d) Relations between the Flint Police Department and churches
- \_\_\_\_(e) Relations between the Flint Police Department and probation courts
- \_\_\_\_(f) Reporting of crime
- \_\_\_\_(g) Reporting of suspicious events
- \_\_\_\_(h) Willingness of citizens to make formal complaints
- \_\_\_\_(j) Safety in individual neighborhoods
- \_\_\_\_(l) Police-community relations
- \_\_\_\_(m) Media opinion of police activity

\_\_\_\_ 47. How important do you think the Foot-Patrol Program is to the Flint Police Department?  
 1 = Very Important 2 = Somewhat Important 3 = Not At All Imp

\_\_\_\_ 48. To what extent has the basic Flint Police Department organization adapted to problems of Foot Patrol?  
 1 = Very Much 2 = Somewhat 3 = Not At All

\_\_\_\_ 49. In what area are further adaptations needed?  
 1 = Equipment 2 = Manpower 3 = Administration 4 = Relationship between Foot Patrol Members (cohesiveness) 5 = Intervention in Crimes (take more calls, more work needs to be done etc)

Code: A = Does not apply B = Don't know C = None

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO

50. To what extent do officers in the Flint Police Dept believe the Foot Patrol program will:

Very Great	Some	Not At
Extent	Extent	All
5	4 3	2 1

- \_\_\_\_ (a) Benefit the target neighborhoods
- \_\_\_\_ (b) Benefit Flint
- \_\_\_\_ (c) Call for special police talents
- \_\_\_\_ (d) Offer good prospects for career advancement

51. Do Flint police see -  
 \_\_\_\_ (a) any advantages to the officers assigned to the foot patrol?  
 1 = Yes 2 = No

IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN:

- 1 = Work Effectiveness (better understanding of problems with crime)
- 2 = Job Autonomy (Implement own ideas)
- 3 = Job Flexibility (Weekends off)
- 4 = Greater Involvement within Community (getting closer to the public)

\_\_\_\_ (b) any disadvantages or problems in the foot patrol?  
 1 = Yes 2 = No

IF YES PLEASE EXPLAIN:

- 1 = Work Ineffectiveness (Do not do enough Poor communications Poor mobility etc )
- 2 = Job Dissatisfaction (No weekends off Lousy working conditions Talking with the elements , etc )
- 3 = Other (Administrative demands Funding etc.)

52. Is the foot patrol program better or worse than conventional patrols insofar as

FP Better	Same	FP Worse
3	2	1

- \_\_\_\_ (a) Preventing crime
- \_\_\_\_ (b) Encouraging citizen participation in protection
- \_\_\_\_ (c) Responding to victim's needs

Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO

52 FP Better Same FP Worse  
3 2 1

\_\_\_\_(d) Investigating circumstances of the crime

\_\_\_\_(e) Working with juvenile offenders

\_\_\_\_(f) Followup on complaints

53. Do foot patrol officers experience any more difficulty than motorized patrol officers in:

More Same Less  
Diff Diff  
3 2 1

\_\_\_\_(a) Communication with headquarters

\_\_\_\_(b) Communication with other officers

\_\_\_\_(c) Maintaining professional standards

\_\_\_\_(d) Obtaining needed resources: materials, reinforcements etc.

\_\_\_\_(e) Remaining objective in working with victims witnesses suspects

\_\_\_\_(f) Performance evaluation

\_\_\_\_(g) Keeping up with problems programs or developments in the Flint P.D.

\_\_\_\_(h) Maintaining the respect of the community

\_\_\_\_(i) Finding qualified applicants

\_\_\_\_(j) Finding time to do everything required

WE NEED SOME BACKGROUND INFORMATION AS WELL

\_\_\_\_ 54. Your age?  
1 = 20-25 2 = 26-30 3 = 31-35 4 = 36-40 5 = 41-over

\_\_\_\_ 55.1 Your sex?  
1 = Male 2 = Female

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO. \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ 56. Marital status  
1 = Married 2 = Divorced Widowed Separated 3 = Single
- \_\_\_\_\_ 57. Number of children  
0 = 0 1 = 1 2 = 2 3 = 3 4 = 4 etc.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 58. Racial or ethnic identity  
1 = Caucasian 2 = Black 3 = Other (Indian)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 59. Years military experience
- \_\_\_\_\_ 60. Education completed: (mark one)  
1 = Some High School 2 = High School Diploma 3 = Some College  
4 = Bachelor's 5 = Graduate School
- \_\_\_\_\_ 61. In what size town did you grow up?  
1 = Rural Area 2 = Small Town 3 = Suburb 4 = City (Flint  
Size or Larger)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 62. How important to you is the good opinion of each of the following  
Very Great Somewhat Not At All  
Importance Imp. Imp  
5 4 3 2 1
- \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Friends outside Flint P D.  
F
- \_\_\_\_\_ (c) Colleagues in Flint P D.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (f) Residents of areas you patrol
- \_\_\_\_\_ 63. What sort of position do you expect to have 5 years from now?  
1 = Police Work (Sergeant Chief etc.)  
2 = Business 3 = Retirement 4 = Other (Laid-off Get College  
Degree etc.)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 64. If you could start all over, would you want to re-enter police  
work?  
1 = Definitely 2 = Probably 3 = Probably Not  
4 = Definitely Not

code: A = Does not apply B = Don't know C = None

Interviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ID NO.

65. Check off any organizations to which you belong. Indicate number of any particular group showing 0 if none

\_\_\_\_\_

Church

\_\_\_\_\_

Political organization

\_\_\_\_\_

Professional association

\_\_\_\_\_

Service Club

\_\_\_\_\_

Athletic or social club

\_\_\_\_\_

Neighborhood Club

THANK YOU.

\_\_\_\_\_

Is there anything else you would like to comment on that we left out?  
0 = nothing

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Person Interviewed: \_\_\_\_\_ Bus. Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_ Nature of Bus. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Beat Area \_\_\_\_\_ How long at this location \_\_\_\_\_  
 Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_\_ Race \_\_\_\_\_ Sr. Clt. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

1. Are you aware of the Flint Police Department Foot Patrol Program in this nbrhd?
2. How did you come to be aware of it?
3. Do you know what the foot patrol officers are required to do by the FPD?
4. How important do you think the foot patrol program is to the Flint PD?
5. What do you as a citizen expect of the foot patrol officer in your neighborhood?
6. Are you satisfied personally with foot patrol in your neighborhood?
7. Have you personally seen or spoken to the neighborhood foot patrol officer?
8. How often?
9. What is his/her name? (What does he or she look like?)
10. Is the crime problem more or less serious in your neighborhood as compared to other neighborhoods in Flint?
11. Has the foot patrol program lowered the crime rate in your neighborhood?
12. Do you know of crime in the neighborhood that has gone unreported? How much?
13. Has the foot patrol officer encouraged citizens to report crime?
14. Have you been a victim of a crime in the past three years? If yes, did you report it? If no, why not? -
15. Have you talked with neighbors about this program?
16. What is their opinion of it?
17. Are you aware of any neighborhood projects that your foot patrol officer is involved in, in cooperation with neighborhood residents?
18. Has the foot patrol program improved relations between the FPD and the business community?
19. Do you have suggestions as to how the Foot Patrol Program can be improved?
20. Has the Foot Patrol Program increased the safety of women, the elderly, and young people?
21. How can the protection for women, the aged and children be improved?
22. Do you feel safer because of the Foot Patrol Program?
23. On the items below state who is more effective--motorized or foot patrol officers (use FP or MP):
 

a. preventing crime. . . . _____	d. investigating the circumstances of crime. . . . . _____
b. encouraging citizen protection of themselves _____	e. working with juveniles. . . _____
c. responding to complaints _____	f. following up on complaints _____
24. Do you know the names of neighborhood leaders who are respected and active in neighborhood affairs?

SUPERVISORS QUESTIONNAIRE

(Expand answers beyond "Yes" or "No")

1. Is it easier to have supervisor/supervisee contact (both field and station) with foot or motor officers?
2. Is it more difficult to control and monitor foot officers or motor officers?
3. Is it easier to develop rapport with foot or motor officers?
4. What are some particular supervisory problem areas when dealing with motor (out of area) and foot (inside houses) officers?
5. Is it easier for motor or foot supervisors to gain the respect of their supervisees?
6. Does not having daily roll call for foot officers create problems for foot patrol supervisors?
7. Is there greater pressure on foot or motor supervisors in the following areas:
  - A. From the upper administration? )
  - B. From other supervisors? )
  - C. From political leaders? ) — Explain
  - D. On personal lives? )
8. In regard to promotions is it more of an advantage to be a motor or foot supervisor?
9. Why do officers/supervisors want to be foot officers and/or foot supervisors?
10. Is the foot supervisor's role different than the motorized supervisor's role?
11. What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a foot patrol supervisor versus a motorized supervisor?
12. Who has more authority and responsibility--motor or foot supervisors?
13. Should the evaluation criteria be different for foot patrol supervisors versus motorized supervisors?
14. What is the future of the foot patrol?



## SHORTENED COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Beat Area# \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Male \_\_\_\_\_ Female \_\_\_\_\_ Race \_\_\_\_\_

Is this residence \_\_\_ or business address \_\_\_ Senior Citizen (65 or older) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of years in neighborhood \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Are you aware of the Flint Police Department Foot Patrol Program in this neighborhood?
2. How did you come to be aware of it?
3. Do you know what the foot patrol officers are required to do by the Flint Police Department?
4. What do you as a citizen expect of the foot patrol officer in your neighborhood?
5. Are you satisfied personally with foot patrol in your neighborhood?
6. Have you personally seen or spoken to the neighborhood foot patrol officer?
7. How often?
8. What is his/her name? (What does he or she look like?)
9. Is the crime problem more or less serious in your neighborhood as compared to other neighborhoods in Flint? What types of crimes are you most concerned about?
10. Has the foot patrol program lowered the crime rate in your neighborhood?
11. Do you know of crime in the neighborhood that has gone unreported? How much?
12. Has the foot patrol officer encouraged citizens to report crime and become involved in crime prevention programs?
13. Have you been a victim of a crime in the past three years? If yes, did you report it? If no, why not?
14. Have you talked with neighbors about this program?
15. What is their opinion of it?
16. Are you aware of any neighborhood projects that your foot patrol officer is involved in, in cooperation with neighborhood residents?
17. Do you have suggestions as to how the Foot Patrol Program can be improved?
18. Has the Foot Patrol Program increased the safety of women, the elderly, and young people?
19. How can the protection for women, the aged, and children be improved?
20. Do you feel safer because of the Foot Patrol Program?
21. On the items below state who is more effective, motorized or foot patrol officers (use FP or HP):
 

a. preventing crime. . . . . _____	d. investigating the circumstances of crime. . . . . _____
b. encouraging citizen protection of themselves _____	e. working with juveniles. . . . . _____
c. responding to complaints _____	f. following up on complaints _____
22. Do you know the names of neighborhood leaders who are respected and active in neighborhood affairs?

APPENDIX B

BABBIE'S BINOMIAL PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION CHART

APPENDIX

# G

## Estimated Sampling Error

How to use this table: Find the intersection between the sample size and the approximate percentage distribution of the binomial in the sample. The number appearing at this intersection represents the estimated sampling error, at the 95% confidence level, expressed in percentage points (plus or minus).

Example: in a sample of 400 respondents, 60 percent answer "Yes" and 40 percent answer "No." The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 4.9 percentage points. The confidence interval, then, is between 55.1 percent and 64.9 percent. We would estimate (95 percent confidence) that the proportion of the total population who would say "Yes" is somewhere within that interval.

Sample Size	Binomial Percentage Distribution				
	50/50	60/40	70/30	80/20	90/10
100	10	9.8	9.2	8	6
200	7.1	6.9	6.5	5.7	4.2
300	5.8	5.7	5.3	4.6	3.5
400	5	4.9	4.6	4	3
500	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.6	2.7
600	4.1	4	3.7	3.3	2.4
700	3.8	3.7	3.5	3	2.3
800	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.1
900	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.7	2
1000	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	1.9
1100	3	3	2.8	2.4	1.8
1200	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	1.7
1300	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.7
1400	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6
1500	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.5
1600	2.5	2.4	2.3	2	1.5
1700	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5
1800	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.4
1900	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.4
2000	2.2	2.2	2	1.8	1.3

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