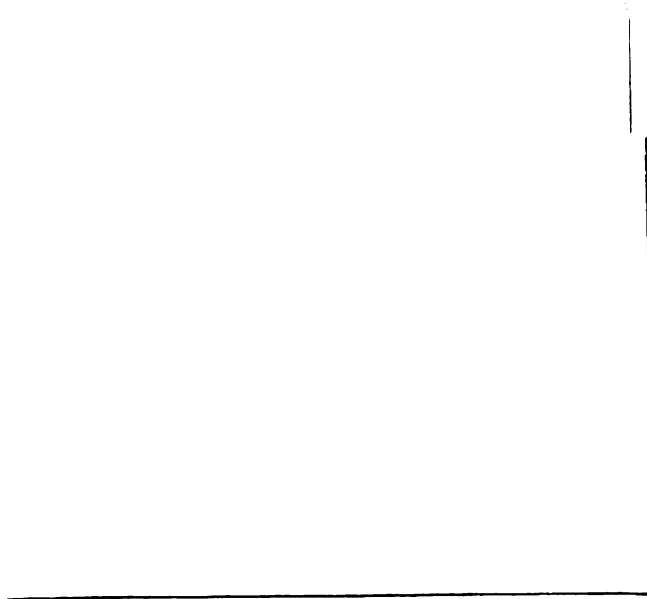


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A STUDY OF CERTAIN COMMUNITY
CHARACTERISTICS IN RELATION TO
COMMUNITY ATTITUDES OF THE POLICE
IN THE CITY OF MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

By

Merlyn D. Moore

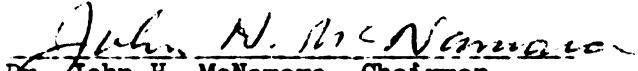
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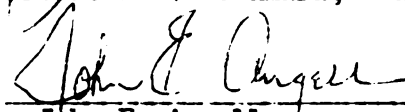
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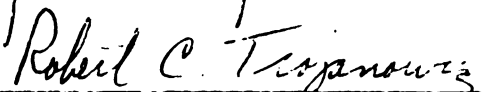
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ABSTRACT

A STUDY OF CERTAIN COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS IN RELATION TO COMMUNITY ATTITUDES OF THE POLICE IN THE CITY OF MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

by

Merlyn D. Moore

This author believed that to plan effectively in the area of police-community relations there must be a clear understanding and knowledgeability of citizens' attitudes toward their police. A review of the literature revealed that there were relatively few studies done which attempted to measure public attitude towards the police.

In an effort to cast more light on this subject area, the author analyzed data collected for an evaluation of a unique in-service human relations training program. The evaluation of which the present study was a part, involved 388 citizens from five census tracts within the city of Muskegon, Michigan. The census tracts were rated according to one of five rating areas and one census tract was randomly chosen from each rating. Selection of the participants residing within the census tracts was of a stratified systematic nature.

The goal in this research was to discover some of the attitudes of Greater Muskegon citizens toward their police and to provide this

Merlyn D. Moore

information for the police to utilize in establishing effective policy. The author planned to reach the objective by developing a questionnaire consisting of a variety of items related to (1) the specific police style community members may want the police to perform in a given situation; (2) role perception; (3) the importance of various tasks for which the police are responsible; and (4) police image.

The author hypothesized that the role or function of the police as perceived by individual members of the community differs according to certain community characteristics. The author wished to find out whether or not certain community characteristics (that is sex, age, marital status, race, family income, occupation, socio-political philosophy, and education) were associated or related to community attitudes. To discover if this hypothesis could be accepted or rejected, the association or relationship between certain community characteristics and community attitudes was determined by use of the chi-square analysis.

The results of this study indicated that there were significant differences between certain community characteristics and community attitudes toward their police. Thus, the author's hypothesis was not rejected.

A STUDY OF CERTAIN COMMUNITY
CHARACTERISTICS IN RELATION TO
COMMUNITY ATTITUDES OF THE POLICE
IN THE CITY OF MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN

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Merlyn D. Moore

A THESIS

Submitted to
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CHAPTER I

THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

Introduction to the Problem

That the nature of the police function is facing a time of crisis and the need for change is generally conceded, but agreement ends with that concession. Current literature in the area ranges in tone from scholarly speculation to polemical diatribes, with the end result of providing police administrators with virtually no information upon which to base departmental policy. Administrators are beginning to ask for research, however, that will enable the police to better serve the community. Research which is neither speculative nor polemical. Research which will facilitate equitable decisions and just policies. Research which will permeate the entire status of our present concept of the nature of the police function in a free society.

It is reasonable to assume that the role or function of the police as perceived by individual members of the community would differ according to certain community characteristics (that is, sex, age, marital status, race, amount of income, kind of occupation, political philosophy, and degree of formal education). While this contention may be borrowed from Karl Marx's "economic determinatism" it cannot be denied that the socialization process for youth fails to result in total and absolute conformity for the mass majority. Thus, as one gravitates to the various sectors of society, i.e., lower class, middle

class, upper class, etc., one's attitudes change and become consistent with the group's to which he belongs. If the community contained a homogeneous population the function to be performed by the police would be more likely to be a relatively simple matter to determine; however, as contemporary urban society is quite heterogeneous, it becomes a complex matter. Although no one single, simple program will result in a utopian police force, knowledge of community attitudes toward the police may assist in achieving better police service.

Statement of the Problem

It is the aim of this writer to provide some relevant information that the police administrator can utilize in establishing effective policy. This idea is not new--political scientists have long realized the value of demographic data in determining voter preference.¹ This writer feels a similar concept could be effectively used by the police. By increasing their knowledge of the relationship of certain community characteristics and community attitudes toward them the police may be better able to relate to the community by way of informed decision-making. For example, the information gained as a

¹See for example: Bernard R. Berelson, et. al., Voting (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1954); Angus Campbell, et. al., The American Voter (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1960); Angus Campbell, et. al., Elections and the Political Order (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1966); Robert E. Lane, Political Life (Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1959); Paul F. Lazarsfeld, et. al., The People's Choice (New York: Columbia University Press, 1968).

result of such a study can be extrapolated from the study and used to establish guidelines for evaluating basic training programs. Thus, for example, the police service may be improved by providing training more closely related to actual, identifiable community needs as defined by the community. Therefore, it is the purpose of this study to (1) present information in the form of descriptive survey tables of various community characteristics; and (2) describe the relationship between certain community characteristics and community attitudes toward police.

Importance of the Study

One feature of contemporary society is the increasing significance of relations between the police and the community. It is the opinion of this writer that just as the action taken by a single police officer can be the catalyst for an explosive reaction by certain segments of the population so can the action of a police administrator in determining ineffective and irrelevant departmental policy produce similar results.

It is hoped that this study will provide a greater understanding of police-community relations, from both psychological (i.e., attitudes) and sociological (i.e., demographic data) points of view. In addition, it is also hoped that police officials, city officials, and all concerned community members in Muskegon will evolve more effective insights into police-community relations problems.

Statement of the Hypothesis and Its Rationale

The hypothesis states that the role or function of the police as perceived by individual members of the community differs according to certain community characteristics. The rationale for the foregoing hypothesis is based on pertinent information concerning socioeconomic level and attitudes toward the police that is found in the literature dealing with public attitudes toward the police. (Houston Police Department, 1959;² Gourley, 1953;³ Ennis, 1967;⁴ National Center on Police and Community Relations, 1967;⁵ Mihanovich, 1967;⁶ Bayley and Mendelson, 1969.⁷)

²Survey conducted by Houston (Texas) Police Department, 1959.

³G. D. Gourley, Police and the Public (Springfield, Illinois: Charles Thomas Company, 1953).

⁴Phillip H. Ennis, Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Report of a National Survey, submitted by the National Opinion Research Center to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice Field Survey II (Washington, D. C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 52-79.

⁵The National Center on Police and Community Relations, A National Survey of Police and Community Relations, submitted by Michigan State University to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice Field Survey V (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967), pp. 9-31.

⁶Clement S. Mihanovich, "Management Measurements of Public Attitude Towards the Police," The Police Chief, Vol. XXXIV, No. 5 (May 1967), pp. 28-30.

⁷David H. Bayley and Harold Mendelson, Minorities and the Police: Confrontation in America (New York: The Free Press, 1969).

Definition of Terms Used

Attitude toward the police: This is defined as a predisposed expression, by word or deed, of one's reaction toward the police.

Legalistic Police Style: A style in which all incidents are legally disposed of regardless of type. Characteristically, traffic citations are issued at a high rate, vigorous action is taken against illicit enterprises, a large number of misdemeanor arrests are made, police intervene formally in any situation coming to their attention and the policemen themselves are considered law abiding. Organizationally, there is centralized control, formal authority, written accounts are maintained on each incident, there is specialization of tasks and the overall administration is professional.

Watchman Police Style: A style in which the police, except for serious crimes, react as if the maintenance of order was their principle function. Characteristically, such a department ignores minor violations, tolerates a certain amount of vice and gambling, informally treats family assaults and juveniles, public peace is the central issue and places little emphasis on the appearance and manner of its policemen. Organizationally, the salaries are low, policemen are recruited locally, a minimum of training is given, there is little specialization of tasks, and, generally, administration is lax.

Service Police Style: A style in which the community determines the function of the police. The police take seriously all requests for either law enforcement or order maintenance but are less likely to respond by making an arrest or otherwise imposing formal sanctions. Characteristically, the police intervene frequently but not formally, the pace of police work is leisurely, usually found in middle class or upper class communities, and policemen are expected to be courteous, neat and display a pleasant attitude. Organizationally, good records are maintained, salaries are high, the department has modern up-to-date facilities and equipment, training is extensive and a large percentage of the officers have some college training.

Demographic characteristics: As used throughout this study the term refers to several community characteristics chosen in order to provide a stratified grouping--sex, age, marital status, race, income, occupation, political philosophy, and education. These units will be used in this study in the same manner in which they are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Community/city: The population from which this writer drew his sample are residents of the city of Muskegon, Michigan. The terms community and city are used interchangeably throughout the report. Hence, community or city is used in its generic sense, referring to all people in the city who are served by the police.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

There have been relatively few studies that have been done specifically on the subject area of this research design, namely, whether perception of the police role by the community differs according to certain community characteristics. Despite the scarcity of material one can develop from the literature the following points relevant to the study of the police. First, it would be naive to think that community members have a single attitude toward the police. Attitudes toward the police are dependent upon context. In order to understand police-community relations in any one city one must study particular aspects of the relationship. Secondly, the police themselves must realize that different segments of the public view them differently.⁸ Society is continuously demanding and requiring new behavior from the police. As a result, the police often find themselves as transitional figures trying desperately to meet society halfway in order that they and society may agree on what the police are supposed to be and on how the police are supposed to function.⁹

⁸Bayley and Mendelsohn, op. cit., p. 35.

⁹Charlotte Epstein, Intergroup Relations for Police Officers (Baltimore: The Williams and Wilkins Company, 1962), p. 186.

The remainder of this chapter will be concerned with showing the attitudes people have had of the police in those few studies that have attempted a quantitative comparison of the public image toward the police through the use of standardized control variables (certain community characteristics) such as age, sex, occupation, income, education, race, etc.

A 1967 survey revealed the following:

- 1 - The level of education is a valid and significant factor in the determination of citizens' attitudes toward the police.
- 2 - The type of occupation is a valid and significant factor in the determination of citizens' attitudes toward the police.
- 3 - The higher the income level the more favorable are the attitudes.
- 4 - Race is a significant variable in the determination of citizens' attitudes toward the police. Negro attitudes are more unfavorable than the attitudes of whites.
- 5 - The higher the social class, the lower the unfavorable attitudes toward the police.
- 6 - As the age level increased the attitudes, in general, were more favorable.¹⁰

It is significant to note that these conclusions are substantiated by the overall conclusions derived by the National Crime Commission in its 1967 report. (Ennis, 1967)

¹⁰Mihanovich, op. cit., p. 28.

In another survey it was mentioned that localized attitude studies conducted in Houston, Texas; Los Angeles, California; New York, New York; San Diego, California; and Washington, D.C. revealed similar results.¹¹ But as this report warned--the consistency of the results should not lead one to over-simplification. For although the problems of police-community relations can be characterized in a generalized manner at the national level, there is a certain degree of uniqueness involved in a particular situation as found in any specific community.¹²

For example, a very good discussion on an attempt at dissecting the public image of the police through the use of certain community characteristics was done by Preiss and Ehrlich in 1966 in their study of the Michigan State Police. The configuration of various characteristics provided them the following interesting and inventive composite:

The pattern that emerges for a positive image of the police is found in the middle-age white female college graduate who has had contact with the police and whose husband is engaged in a nonexecutive capacity in a white-collar occupation. In contrast, the negative image seems to stem from a somewhat younger, non-white male manual worker, with a grade school education or less, who has had some but not extensive contact with the police.¹³

¹¹National Center on Police and Community Relations, op. cit., pp. 11-12.

¹²Ibid., p. 25.

¹³Howard J. Ehrlich and Jack J. Preiss, An Examination of Role Theory: The Case of the State Police (Lincoln: The University of Nebraska Press, 1966), p. 129.

This composite supports similar patterns suggested in studies previously mentioned. It is significant to note, however, that although police contact emerged as the most significant characteristic in determining the public image in Preiss and Ehrlich's study, (Gourley, 1953, concluded similarly), other data, with regard to age, sex, occupation, and education, were not entirely in agreement with Gourley's interpretation.¹⁴

In the most recent localized attitude study surveyed in the literature, an even more pronounced difference between the relationship of the public image of the police and community characteristics was noted. The authors concluded:

The judgments that people make about the police, having to do with respect, reputation, quality of work performed, treatment of minorities, and differential behavior, are not affected by the age, sex, and social class of the respondent. Analysis fails to reveal any significant associations for any ethnic group between evaluative judgments and background variables. We conclude, therefore, that the most important factor influencing people's views of the police is ethnicity.¹⁵

From the foregoing discussion of the literature it becomes apparent that the correlates of the public image of the police are dependent upon the context of actions, needs, and expectations in a specific locality. It does not seem possible to plan effectively in

¹⁴Ibid., p. 142.

¹⁵Bayley and Mendelsohn, op. cit., p. 113.

the area of police-community relations unless there is an understanding and knowledgeability of the public's attitudes toward the police. Through attitude studies such as this police and community relations at the local scene should improve--simply by allowing one to know what people think, who thinks what and why, and what may be done to correct misconceptions, inform the uninformed, and understand the public as well as the police. An attitude survey of this kind can serve as a mirror for the police to see themselves as the public sees them.

In summary, the state of the art in this area reviewed leaves one with a feeling of inadequacy. Although political scientists have long recognized the importance of attitude studies based on demographic characteristics of a population (i.e., voting preference) empirical evidence tends to show that the police still cling to the traditional concept "enforcement of the law" to govern their behavior. As a whole police still know little systematically about the nature of the police role as perceived by the community and the importance it holds for effective policy determinations.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

An Evaluation of a Unique In-Service Human Relation Training Program

This particular study was part of an evaluation of a in-service human relations training program for the Muskegon Police Department. In 1969 the Michigan Civil Rights Commission (MCRC) selected one Michigan city and its police department (Muskegon, Michigan) to develop a relevant, workable police-community relations program. An integral part of the program was the in-service human relations training program. In an effort to determine the effectiveness of the in-service human relation training MCRC contacted the National Center on Police and Community Relations to do an evaluation of the program. Part of the evaluation was to be done by obtaining information from a cross-section of Muskegon citizens by way of a community questionnaire. The rationale for this was the following: too often in the area of police-community relations, programs are sponsored by instinct and by hearsay. One may know what a certain minority think and feels and also know what the prominent citizen wants and believes. But one does not know what the great masses between these two extremes of our population believe or think about the police. It is also significant to mention that what one thinks he knows about a minority or dominant group may be very misleading and not based on fact. Thus, it was thought that as part

of the overall evaluation it would be valuable to include a study involving community attitudes toward the police. This would not only identify some of the existing assumed attitudes but would unearth others and give a deeper insight to the police for good community relations.

The Problem

The problem was to obtain valid and reliable information describing citizen perceptions of the police which could be compared with certain community characteristics to test the hypothesis, that: the role or function of the police as perceived by individual members of the community differs according to certain community characteristics. Following are the facets of this problem, as developed and/or considered by this writer.

Description of Sample

The population from which this writer drew his sample are residents of the city of Muskegon, Michigan. Muskegon's resident-population as per the 1960 census was 46,485 of which 3,796 were Negro. In all probability, these figures were somewhat higher at the time of this study. In addition to these figures, the resident figure for Latin-Americans, although not available in the 1960 census, is viewed as being a significant number.

Research Setting

On January 9 a team of researchers from Michigan State University¹⁶ arrived in Muskegon to survey a representative sample of Muskegon citizens. Earlier in the week contacts were made by three members of the team with local community leaders who agreed to encourage participation in the project should they be questioned about the survey's legitimacy. Also, in order to disseminate information the local newspaper ran an article on the impending survey, prior to the research team's arrival.

Due to time and cost considerations the team decided to use a stratified systematic area sample. The significance of selecting a stratified systematic sample is that already-existing knowledge is used to divide the population into groups such that the elements within each group are more alike than are the elements in the population as a whole.¹⁷ In this way the researcher can reduce the chance of obtaining atypical samples while at the same time increasing the probability of a representative sample. Some other reasons for selecting a stratified sample were the following:

¹⁶Actually, the research team doing the survey consisted of five graduate students from the School of Criminal Justice, one undergraduate, and three Muskegon community leaders familiar with the areas selected.

¹⁷Morris H. Hansen, W. N. Hurwitz, and W. G. Madon, Sample Survey Methods and Theory (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1953), p. 40.

- a. It allowed us to achieve more nearly equal accuracy for the different "strata" at the same total cost.
- b. It required the smallest sample size for the same level of precision of those sampling procedures used in a survey.¹⁸
- c. It allowed us to sample in different proportions in the different "strata" as long as we made separate estimates for the separate categories involved.
- d. It contributed to the efficiency of the sample because it succeeded in establishing classes that are internally comparatively homogeneous with respect to the community characteristics being studied.¹⁹
- e. One can still claim the stratified sample is a random sample, even though all people do NOT have the same chance of falling into the sample, because the full definition of a random sample is that each member of the population EITHER has an equal chance of falling into the sample OR it is KNOWN what chance each member has of falling into the sample.²⁰ (Taking every jth house on a street insures randomization.)

¹⁸Charles H. Backstron and Gerald Hursch. Survey Research Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1963), p. 26.

¹⁹Claire Selltitz and others. Research Methods In Social Relations (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1965), p. 528.

²⁰Julian L. Simon. Basic Research Methods in Social Science: The Art of Empirical Investigation (New York: Random House, 1969), p. 259.

This last point is not agreed upon by all researchers but by inter-changing the words representative for random and representativeness for randomization agreement by most is achieved.

In this setting the existing knowledge used was median family income and median value of homes within defined census tracts. This information was compiled by Walter Bresser and Sons of Detroit, Michigan, in their Cross-Index Directory of Greater Muskegon, 1969-1970 edition.²¹ With the help of U.S. Census Bureau data, block canvassing, and real estate valuations they rated each census tract area according to the median property and income values of all families within the various tracts.²² From Table 1 it can be seen that five ratings were used to distinguish the various census tract areas. It was decided that the selection of a representative sample of appropriate size from the defined target population could be best realized by selecting a census tract area from each rating. In all there are eleven census tracts that make up the Greater Muskegon area. The total number lying within each rating area were as follows: A-1; B-4; C-2; D-1; and E-3.

²¹Walter Bresser and Sons, Cross-Index Directory of Greater Muskegon (Detroit: Walter Bresser and Sons, 1969-1970).

²²See Appendix A.

Table 1
Buying Power Rating for
Census Tract Areas

Key	Rating	Property Value Range	Disposable Income Range
Highest Wealth Tracts	A	\$25,000+	\$10,000+
Medium High	B	19,000-24,999	7,000-9,999
Medium	C	14,000-18,999	5,500-6,999
Medium Low	D	9,000-13,999	4,000-5,499
Low	E	Less than 9,000	Less than 4,000

Since there was only one tract with an A rating that one naturally represented the High Wealth area. The same can be said of the D rating, thus the reason for selecting that particular tract. On the other hand, the other three rating categories had more than one census tract included in their totals. In order to assure representativeness it was necessary to randomly select a census tract from each rating. The following five census tracts were selected:

A High (Income \$10,000+ Property Value \$25,000+)

Census tract Mu-10 was selected for this rating. The area has an approximate size of 30 square blocks and is west of the downtown area. It is bounded on the north by Muskegon Lake; on the south by Bronson Park, Sherman Boulevard, and Lake Shore Drive; on the east by Muskegon Country Club and Richards Street; and on the west by Lake Michigan.

B Medium High (Income \$7,000-9,999 Property Value \$19,000)

Census tract Mu-21 was selected for this rating. The area encompasses approximately 60 square blocks and is southwest of the downtown area. It is bounded on the north by Laketon Avenue; on the south by Sherman Boulevard; on the east by Glade and Park Streets; and on the west by Wickham Drive and Ruddiman Lagoon.

C Medium (Income \$5,500-6,999 Property Value \$14,000)

Census tract Mu-5 was selected for this rating. The area has an approximate size of 100 square blocks and is southeast of the downtown area. It is bounded on the north by Apple Avenue and Forrest Avenue; on the south by Keating Avenue; on the east by Getty Avenue, Wood Street, and Ambrosia Street; and on the west by Peck Street.

D Medium Low (Income \$4,000-5,499 Property Value \$9,000)

Census tract Mu-2 was selected for this rating. This area has a very high concentration of Negroes who reside within it. The area itself has an approximate size of 40 square blocks and is northeast of the downtown area. It is bounded on the north by the Muskegon River; on the south by Ryerson Creek; on the east by Getty Avenue; and on the west by Muskegon Lake.

Sampling Techniques and Research Design

It was determined that the most appropriate means of data-gathering would be accomplished through the use of questionnaires. Interviewing was rejected because it was not feasible for both reasons of time and cost.

The questionnaire²³ consisted of four sections that were designed to measure the following:

1. The specific police style that the community may want the police to perform in a given situation. (This writer adopted the three styles presented by James Q. Wilson in his book Varieties of Police Behavior, viz., legalistic, watchman and services.²⁴) Each response was constructed so as to specify a particular police style and the subjects involved were asked to indicate their preference of one of three answers to each question.

2. Role perception, using the following criteria: (a) use of force; (b) seeing the Negro communities as being cooperative; (c) considering "extenuating circumstances" over the law; and (d) helping members of the Negro race. The idea was to place the responses along a continuum that would indicate whether the response was of a "legalistic" or "service" nature.

²³See Appendix B.

²⁴James Q. Wilson, Varieties of Police Behavior (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1968).

3. The importance of various tasks for which Muskegon police are responsible. This researcher's purpose was to determine whether the community see policemen involved more in law enforcement functions (legalistic), non-law enforcement functions (service), or both.

4. Police image based on a prestige scale consisting of the following components: (a) general prestige; (b) degree of influence; (c) social position; and (d) economic position.

A general cover sheet was included in the questionnaire stating the purpose of the overall study as well as the purpose of the community questionnaire. The idea was to reduce any doubts the community may have had as to the authenticity of the study.

In addition, an information sheet was attached to the questionnaire on which consisted the following community characteristics:

- a. Sex - two categories
- b. Age - nine categories
- c. Marital Status - five categories
- d. Race - six categories
- e. Family Income - nine categories
- f. Occupation - nine categories
- g. Socio-political Philosophy - five categories
- h. Education - four categories
- i. Police Contact - six categories

The sampling techniques that was used in order to assure a representative sample from the Muskegon community, was randomization within the stratified units. Specifically, every jth household on the streets within the selected census tracts were sampled. The exact numerical ratio depended upon the household density within each census tract selected. Once starting a street the design continued to the end of that street or at least to the boundaries of the selected census tract. If no one was at home the research team member took down the address and went back the following day. Because of both time and cost "callback" procedures were limited to one. If after the callback and still no response the team member considered that particular household vacant and lost for this particular study. If the community member did not wish to participate the research team member noted this and considered that particular household lost for this study. If the community member was at home and willing to participate the research team member gave a brief explanation of the study and then asked the participant what would be the best time the following day to pick up the questionnaire. (This procedure was thought best over mailed-in questionnaires because it was thought it would insure a larger number of returns.)

The questionnaire was distributed and collected during a three day period with the following results:

The questionnaire was distributed and collected during a three day period with the following results:

<u>Census Tract</u>	<u>Houses Contacted</u>	<u>NAH or Not Interested</u>	<u>Questionnaires Distributed</u>	<u>Questionnaires Collected</u>
Mu-10	137	28	109	84
Mu-21	157	30	127	81
Mu-5	205	24	181	98
Mu-2	192	32	160	52
Mu-1	185	16	169	74

Participant reaction varied according to the particular census tract sampled. Overall, the cooperation of community members was very good - although the research team had hoped for a better response from census tract Mu-2. There could have been a number of reasons for the percentage of low returns in this area. Some of these might have been:

1. Community members were not convinced of the legitimacy of the study.
2. Even if they were convinced of the legitimacy of the study, past experience had showed them that nothing would come of it.
3. The questionnaire was difficult for many of them to interpret, thus they could not respond to it.
4. Apathy.
5. Minority group militancy was influential in convincing some to not cooperate.

Limitations of Methodology

1. Since the stratified systematic area sample depended upon existing knowledge already apparent, it was necessary to check the accuracy of the data compiled by Bresser's Cross-Index Directory Company in constructing the Buying Power Map of Muskegon, Michigan. A determination of the median income for each rating area selected was made from data collected on family income and was compared with Bresser's median income for the same rating area. Results showed a close comparison with rating areas A, B, C, and D but a substantial difference with rating area E. It was found that the reason for this had been that rating area E (census tract Mu-1) had been the focal point for a recent urban renewal project thus changing the composition of those whom reside within it. Thus, the representativeness of the sample to the population is limited in that we were not able to make sound generalizations about that rating area (E) which was supposed to be a representation of Greater Muskegon's low income area.

2. Randomization within stratified units was not what it could have been. For instance, the technique for deciding the interval between housing units was determined by a cursory look of the area and not by city material containing the number of housing units per census area. Also there was no procedure for the selection of the respondent who was to answer the questionnaire. This decision was left up to those residing within the housing unit - the only stipulation being

that whoever was chosen had to answer the questionnaire. Although the procedure took the selection of respondents out of the hands of research team members it did not allow for the representation of the whole range of community attitudes. (This is evident in that there were no students in the sample chosen.) A better procedure would have been to use a respondent-selection key used in many surveys.²⁵ In this way we would have enhanced the possibility of leaving as much as possible to chance and decreased the possibility of contamination to the survey.

3. The absence of a pre-test did not allow the research team to see the questionnaire's weaknesses. As a result, certain items within the questionnaire could not be used in the analysis. (A further discussion of this occurs in Chapter 4.) Had a pre-test been given those weaknesses noted could have been corrected to give the maximum information desired.

²⁵Backstrom and Hursch, op. cit., pp. 50-58.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Analysis Techniques

All responses to the measurement utilized were compiled and coded and punched on IBM cards. All data manipulation was made by a computer. Descriptive survey tables were produced showing frequency and percentage distributions. Comparison of community characteristics and community attitudes are in the form of contingency tables using frequencies and percentages. The statistical analysis utilized was the chi-square test for significance and the level of significance chosen was the .05 level or less. The computer program utilized was the analysis of contingency tables - Act II.

Format of Data Presentation

The data collected from this study was analyzed in three major categories and will be presented in this sequence so as to present the findings in a logical, comprehensible manner. The categories are:

(1) the general characteristics of the sample in total, as well as by individual community tracts;²⁶ (2) the attitudes of the community

²⁶The community characteristic categories anticipated income and police contact were deleted from the analysis because of the lack of responses and misinterpretation of those responses received.

members toward the four²⁷ sections within the measurement device by various community characteristics; and (3) the overall summary and conclusions of the study.

I. General Characteristics of the Sample

Table 2 shows the overall picture of those respondents who took part in the study.

Table 2
Community Characteristics of the Entire Sample

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. <u>Sex</u>	Male	260	67
	Female	128	33
2. <u>Age</u>	Under 29	83	21
	30-39	77	20
	40-49	78	20
	50-59	74	19
	60 and over	76	20
3. <u>Marital Status</u>	Married	315	81
	Single	73	19
4. <u>Race</u>	White	336	87
	Non-white	51	13
5. <u>Income</u>	\$5,999 or under	107	29
	\$6,000 to \$9,999	129	35
	\$10,000 to \$13,999	74	20
	\$14,000 to \$17,999	32	8
	\$18,000 and above	30	8

²⁷Section two, involving role perception, was discarded for lack of responses and difficulty in computer programming.

Table 2 (Cont.)

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
7. <u>Occupation</u>	Unskilled	18	5
	Professional	53	14
	Middle Management	33	9
	Self-employed	14	4
	White Collar	56	15
	Skilled	32	8
	Semi-skilled	57	15
	Retired	52	14
	Housewife	62	16
8. <u>Philosophy</u>	Conservative	106	29
	Liberal	55	15
	Moderate	139	38
	Independent	69	19
9. <u>Education</u>	Elementary School	38	10
	High School	195	50
	College (Undergraduate)	127	33
	College (Post graduate)	24	7

*Percentage is based upon the responses received to each individual community characteristic - nonresponses are not figured in.

**Single includes those who are single, separated, divorced and widowed.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American, and Oriental American. The majority (n = 47) were Negro.

As reflected by Table 2, the overall picture portrays a fairly representative sample of the Greater Muskegon community. In most categories the outcome was most satisfying. It allowed for a more significant comparison within individual categories. Of course a limitation must be placed on the degree of representativeness because of the lack of representation given a low income area. (The area selected, census tract Mu-1, is no longer a true representation of a low income area.)

Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 show the individual make-up of each census tract area selected. With the exception of Table 7, the figures correspond as would be expected to the general make-up of the particular census tract ratings given by Walter Bresser and Sons of Detroit, Michigan. Thus, this writer is confident that Tables 3 thru 6 reflect representativeness of those rating areas they were selected to represent.

Table 3

Community Characteristics of Census Tract Mu-10

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. <u>Sex</u>	Male	63	75
	Female	21	25
2. <u>Age</u>	Under 29	11	13
	30-39	16	19
	40-49	29	35
	50-59	15	18
	60 and over	13	15
3. <u>Marital Status</u>	Married	75	89
	Single	9	11
4. <u>Race</u>	White	83	99
	Non-white	1	1
5. <u>Income</u>	\$5,999 or under	11	14
	\$6,000 to \$9,999	9	11
	\$10,000 to \$13,999	19	24
	\$14,000 to \$17,999	20	25
	\$18,000 and above	20	25

Table 3 (Cont.)

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
7. <u>Occupation</u>	Unskilled	0	0
	Professionals	24	29
	Middle Management	18	21
	Self-employed	5	6
	White Collar	12	14
	Skilled	2	2
	Semi-skilled	5	6
	Retired	8	10
	Housewife	9	11
8. <u>Philosophy</u>	Conservative	19	23
	Liberal	12	15
	Moderate	39	48
	Independent	11	13
9. <u>Education</u>	Elementary School	2	2
	High School	29	35
	College (Undergraduate)	40	49
	College (Post graduate)	11	13

Table 4

Community Characteristics of Census Tract Mu-21

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. <u>Sex</u>	Male	64	79
	Female	17	21
2. <u>Age</u>	Under 29	15	19
	30-39	13	16
	40-49	18	22
	50-59	18	22
	60 and over	17	21
3. <u>Marital Status</u>	Married	64	79
	Single	17	21

Table 4 (Cont.)

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
4. <u>Race</u>	White	80	99
	Non-white	1	1
5. <u>Income</u>	\$5,999 or under	16	21
	\$6,000 to \$9,999	28	37
	\$10,000 to \$13,999	21	28
	\$14,000 to \$17,999	3	4
	\$18,000 and above	8	10
7. <u>Occupation</u>	Unskilled	3	4
	Professionals	17	22
	Middle Management	9	11
	Self-employed	1	1
	White Collar	14	18
	Skilled	10	13
	Semi-skilled	7	9
	Retired	11	15
	Housewife	6	7
8. <u>Philosophy</u>	Conservative	18	23
	Liberal	16	20
	Moderate	28	36
	Independent	16	20
9. <u>Education</u>	Elementary School	6	7
	High School	39	48
	College (Undergraduate)	27	33
	College (Post graduate)	9	11

Table 5

Community Characteristics of Census Tract Mu-5

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. Sex	Male	61	62
	Female	37	38

Table 5 (Cont.)

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
2. <u>Age</u>	Under 29	23	24
	30-39	18	18
	40-49	14	14
	50-59	19	19
	60 and over	23	24
3. <u>Marital Status</u>	Married	76	78
	Single	22	22
4. <u>Race</u>	White	90	92
	Non-white	8	8
5. <u>Income</u>	\$5,999 or under	27	29
	\$6,000 to \$9,999	45	48
	\$10,000 to \$13,999	18	19
	\$14,000 to \$17,999	3	3
	\$18,000 and above	1	1
7. <u>Occupation</u>	Unskilled	7	7
	Professionals	3	3
	Middle Management	2	2
	Self-employed	5	5
	White Collar	16	17
	Skilled	11	11
	Semi-skilled	19	20
	Retired	15	16
	Housewife	18	19
8. <u>Philosophy</u>	Conservative	29	32
	Liberal	11	12
	Moderate	34	37
	Independent	18	19
9. <u>Education</u>	Elementary School	9	9
	High School	59	61
	College (Undergraduate)	27	28
	College (Post graduate)	1	1

Table 6
Community Characteristics of Census Tract Mu-2

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. <u>Sex</u>	Male	28	54
	Female	24	46
2. <u>Age</u>	Under 29	10	19
	30-39	17	33
	40-49	10	19
	50-59	8	15
	60 and over	7	14
3. <u>Marital Status</u>	Married	38	73
	Single	13	27
4. <u>Race</u>	White	16	31
	Non-white	36	69
5. <u>Income</u>	\$5,999 or under	33	64
	\$6,000 to \$9,999	15	29
	\$10,000 to \$13,999	4	7
	\$14,000 to \$17,999	0	0
	\$18,000 and above	0	0
7. <u>Occupation</u>	Unskilled	6	12
	Professionals	0	0
	Middle Management	1	2
	Self-employed	0	0
	White Collar	1	2
	Skilled	3	6
	Semi-skilled	15	30
	Retired	9	18
	Housewife	15	30
8. <u>Philosophy</u>	Conservative	14	27
	Liberal	9	18
	Moderate	17	33
	Independent	11	22
9. <u>Education</u>	Elementary School	12	23
	High School	35	67
	College (Undergraduate)	5	10
	College (Post graduate)	0	0

Table 7

Community Characteristics of Census Tract Mu-1

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1. <u>Sex</u>	Male	44	60
	Female	29	40
2. <u>Age</u>	Under 29	24	32
	30-39	13	18
	40-49	7	9
	50-59	14	19
	60 and over	16	22
3. <u>Marital Status</u>	Married	62	84
	Single	12	16
4. <u>Race</u>	White	67	93
	Non-white	5	7
5. <u>Income</u>	\$5,999 or under	21	30
	\$6,000 to \$9,999	32	44
	\$10,000 to \$13,999	12	17
	\$14,000 to \$17,999	6	8
	\$18,000 and above	1	1
7. <u>Occupation</u>	Unskilled	2	3
	Professionals	9	13
	Middle Management	3	4
	Self-employed	3	4
	White Collar	13	18
	Skilled	6	8
	Semi-skilled	11	16
	Retired	9	13
	Housewife	14	20
8. <u>Philosophy</u>	Conservative	26	39
	Liberal	7	10
	Moderate	21	31
	Independent	13	19
9. <u>Education</u>	Elementary School	9	13
	High School	33	46
	College (Undergraduate)	26	37
	College (Post graduate)	3	4

II. Attitudes of community members by various community characteristics toward (1) the specific police style they may want the police to perform in a given situation; (2) the importance of various tasks for which the police are responsible; and (3) police image.

(1) Specific police styles

Twenty questions were developed giving the respondent a choice of one of three answers. Each answer was classified as either being one that reflected a "legalistic" police style, "watchman" police style, or "service" police style. (For an extensive definition see section entitled Definition of Terms Used.) The following are the results of the statistical analysis dealing with certain community characteristics of community members with the specific police style they choose the police to perform in given situations.

A. Sex of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the following questions contained within Section 1.

Table 8

<u>Question</u>	<u>Response (N = 378)</u>			
	Males	%	Females	%
4. Prostitution should:				
L a. be stamped out.	118	47	81	64
W b. be tolerated as long as it does not involve organized crime and innocent people are not harmed.	96	38	30	24
S c. be permitted as long as the community does not consider it an issue that needs police attention.	<u>38</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>
Total	252	100	126	100

*Eleven did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 10.611 was significant beyond the .01 level (.005).

****Before all answers involving questions in Section 1 a letter L, W, or S can be seen. This represents whether the answer characterizes a "legalistic" style, "watchman" style, or "service" style.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Response (N = 376)</u>			
	Males	%	Females	%
9. What should the Chicago Police have done during the 1968 Democratic Convention:				
W a. no permits issued but the demonstrators watched closely; police should have stepped in only if situation became riotous.	53	21	41	33
S b. they should have allowed the demonstration without police interference.	9	4	5	4
L c. they should have issued parade permits and strictly enforced the requirements of those permits.	<u>189</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>63</u>
Total	251	100	125	100

*Thirteen did not respond.

**Percentage was rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 6.309 was significant at the .05 level.

Table 8 (Cont.)

<u>Question</u>		<u>Response (N = 376)</u>			
		<u>Males</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>%</u>
11.	How should a policeman react when called to a home where a husband and wife are fighting:				
S	a. take whatever action is acceptable to the neighborhood.	4	2	3	2
W	b. avoid arrest while making every effort to settle the dispute.	133	53	47	38
L	c. if the law has been broken arrest the violator.	<u>114</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>60</u>
Total		251	100	125	100

*Thirteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 7.949 was significant at the .025 level.

<u>Question</u>		<u>Response (N = 381)</u>			
		<u>Males</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>%</u>
20.	What should be the policy of police concerning public high schools:				
L	a. there should be a plain clothes policeman assigned to the school to help school officials to maintain order.	49	19	26	21
W	b. police should be kept out of the schools unless specifically requested by school officials.	172	67	67	54
S	c. the school district should be polled to determine whether or not police are assigned to schools.	<u>35</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>26</u>
Total		256	100	125	101

*Eight did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 9.385 was significant at the .01 level.

As can be discerned from Table 8, sex of the respondent did have an association or relationship with the specific police function the respondent wanted the police to perform in a given situation. Though it should be emphasized that sex was not significant in choosing one of the three answers--in other words males were not more inclined to answer legalistic and vice versa. It depended entirely on the situation within the question.

For example, question 4 dealing with prostitution revealed sharp differences in opinion between the sexes. Females were much more inclined to feel that prostitution should be stamped out.

Question 11 concerning domestic disputes revealed similar results. Females were much more inclined to favor the "legalistic" response than were males. In both these situations the results obtained were predictable. The situations developed in both questions, concerning prostitution and domestic disputes, were such that one might assume that females would be more favorable toward the "legalistic" choice. Other than those questions listed in Table 8, for the most part, both sexes were in rather close agreement as to their choices on most questions in Section 1.

B. Age of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on some of the questions contained within Section 1.

Table 9

Question 4. Prostitution should:

- L a. be stamped out.
 W b. be tolerated as long as it does not involve organized crime and innocent people are not harmed.
 S c. be permitted as long as the community does not consider it an issue that needs police attention.

N = 379	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	25	61	8	20	8	20	41	101
25-29	18	46	17	44	4	10	39	100
30-34	17	44	18	46	4	10	39	100
35-39	16	42	15	40	7	18	38	100
40-44	20	57	14	40	1	3	35	100
45-49	23	55	16	38	3	7	42	100
50-54	27	56	15	31	6	13	48	100
55-59	10	40	5	20	10	40	25	100
60 and over	43	60	18	25	11	15	72	100

*Ten did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 32.212 was significant at the .01 level.

Table 9 (Cont.)

Question 13. A marijuana user should be:

- W a. ignored unless he engages in illegal activities
because of his use of marijuana.
L b. arrested.
S c. take whatever action the majority of the neighborhood
wants.

N = 379	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	16	37	23	54	4	9	43	100
25-29	4	10	31	80	4	10	39	100
30-34	10	26	27	71	1	3	38	100
35-39	9	24	26	70	2	5	37	100
40-44	8	23	27	77	0	0	35	100
45-49	10	24	31	74	1	2	42	100
50-54	11	24	35	76	0	0	46	100
55-59	3	12	19	76	3	12	25	100
60 and over	14	19	50	68	10	14	74	100

*Ten did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 26.854 was significant at the .05 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than five (33%).

Table 9 (Cont.)

Question 15. Would you like to see your policeman in Muskegon as:

- W a. one whose primary aim would be to keep peace in the neighborhood.
 L b. one who would arrest when the law is broken.
 S c. one who would, except for serious crime, enforce only those laws that the neighborhood saw as important.

N = 380	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	24	56	15	35	4	9	43	100
25-29	15	39	22	56	2	5	39	100
30-34	10	26	26	68	2	5	38	99
35-39	8	21	27	71	3	8	38	100
40-44	10	29	20	59	4	12	34	100
45-49	6	14	33	79	3	7	42	100
50-54	6	13	40	83	2	4	48	100
55-59	6	24	18	72	1	4	25	100
60 and over	14	19	55	74	4	6	73	100

*Nine did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 38.698 was significant at the .005 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than five (30%).

Table 9 (Cont.)

Question 19. Concerning gambling, I believe that:

- S a. except for gambling associated with organized crime, whether or not police arrest private gamblers should depend on how the neighborhood feels about gambling.
- L b. if gambling is against the law, all gamblers who are caught should be arrested.
- W c. police should arrest those gamblers who are connected with organized crime, and those gamblers who gamble openly, in public view.

N = 379	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	10	23	16	37	17	40	43	100
25-29	3	8	20	51	16	41	39	100
30-34	9	24	21	57	7	19	37	100
35-39	8	21	20	53	10	26	38	100
40-44	5	14	20	56	11	31	36	101
45-49	3	8	20	50	17	43	40	101
50-54	0	0	37	79	10	21	47	100
55-59	1	4	16	64	8	32	25	100
60 and over	9	12	46	62	19	26	74	100

*Ten did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 35.337 was significant at the .005 level.

As reflected by Table 9, age of the respondent did have an association or relationship with their preference for a particular police style. It might even be suggested that most age groups had a preference for the "legalistic" style and the degree of preference was directly related to increasing age. (As indicated by questions 15 and 19.) But, again, a qualification must be made because as questions 4 and 13 indicate this was not exactly the case.

In those questions that did produce significant differences there were some interesting developments. The age group under 25 were much less likely to choose the "legalistic" answer for those questions dealing with marijuana, gambling, and how one would like to see the police. On questions 15 and 19, concerning how one would like to see his police and gambling, the majority of respondents under 25 preferred the "watchman" answer--the only age group to do so. Even on the question concerning the marijuana user where fifty-four percent of those under 25 chose the "legalistic" answer, there was a significant difference between this percentage and that for any other age group. Before one assumes that the age group under 25 is least likely to prefer the "legalistic" style one should mention the results obtained for question 4 involving prostitution. Surprisingly enough, at least to this writer, those under 25 were more likely to choose the "legalistic" answer. Once again, as mentioned for the sex characteristic, the preference for a particular police style depended on the situation within the questions. In conclusion, although age did reflect some significant differences in Table 9, most questions elicited little difference between age and the preference for a particular police style.

- C. Marital status of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on five of the questions found within Section 1.

Table 10

<u>Question</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>%</u>
(N = 384)				
3. The police upon stopping a vehicle for speeding 10 miles over the speed limit should:				
W a. give a strong verbal warning.	5	7	14	5
S b. give a verbal warning with emphasis on the safety factors involved.	28	39	75	24
L c. give a ticket to the law-breaker.	<u>39</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>72</u>
Total	72	100	312	101

*Five did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Single includes those who are single, separated, divorced, and widowed.

****The chi-square value of 8.092 was significant at the .025 level.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>%</u>
(N = 378)				
4. Prostitution should:				
L a. be stamped out	42	61	156	51
W b. be tolerated as long as it does not involve organized crime and innocent people are not harmed.	14	20	112	56
S c. be permitted as long as the community does not consider it an issue that needs police attention.	<u>13</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>13</u>
Total	69	100	309	100

*Eleven did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Single includes those who are single, separated, divorced and widowed.

****The chi-square value of 6.695 was significant at the .05 level.

Table 10 (Cont.)

<u>Question</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>%</u>
(N = 376)				
9. What should the Chicago Police have done during the 1968 Democratic Convention:				
W a. no permits issued but the demonstrators watched closely; police should have stepped in only if situation became riotous.	21	30	73	24
S b. they should have allowed the demonstration without police interference.	7	10	7	2
L c. they should have issued parade permits and strictly enforced the requirements of those permits.	<u>43</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>225</u>	<u>74</u>
Total	71	101	305	100

*Thirteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Single includes those who are single, separated, divorced, and widowed.

****The chi-square value of 10.993 was significant at the .005 level.

Table 10 (Cont.)

<u>Question</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>%</u>
(N = 379)				
13. A marijuana user should be:				
W a. ignored unless he engages in illegal activities because of his use of marijuana.	19	26	66	22
L b. arrested.	43	60	226	74
S c. take whatever action the majority of the neighborhood wants.	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	72	100	307	101

*Ten did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Single includes those who are single, separated, divorced and widowed.

****The chi-square value of 9.374 was significant at the .01 level.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>%</u>
(N = 372)				
18. Police should:				
L a. worry only about enforcing the laws.	30	44	201	66
S b. become involved in enforcing those laws requested by the neighborhood.	17	25	42	14
W c. worry <u>less</u> about enforcing the law and <u>more</u> about keeping the neighborhood peaceful.	<u>22</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	69	101	303	100

*Seventeen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Single includes those who are single, separated, divorced and widowed.

****The chi-square value of 12.566 was significant at the .005 level.

As Table 10 reflected, marital status did have a bearing on a respondent's preference for a particular police style. Married respondents tended to have a greater preference for the "legalistic" answer on four of the five questions that were found to have significant differences. For that matter, married respondents tended to favor the "legalistic" answer more than the single respondents on almost all of the questions found within Section 1. Oddly enough, one of the few questions that produced a different pattern was Question 4, concerning what should be done about prostitution. Single respondents were more inclined to choose the "legalistic" answer than were married respondents (61% to 51%). In conclusion, there was a very high probability that marital status of the respondent did have an association or relationship with community attitudes on their preference for a particular police style.

- D. Race of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the following questions in Section 1.

Table 11

<u>Question</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Non-white</u>	<u>%</u>
(N = 383)				
1. Police should be primarily concerned with:				
L a. enforcing the law.	237	71	27	53
W b. keeping order in the streets.	14	4	4	8
S c. giving the community whatever police services the community wants.	<u>81</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>39</u>
Total	332	99	51	100

*Six did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American, and Oriental American.

****The chi-square value of 7.100 was significant at the .05 level.

<u>Question</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Non-white</u>	<u>%</u>
(N = 383)				
3. The police upon stopping a vehicle for speeding 10 miles over the speed limit should:				
W a. give a strong verbal warning.	18	5	1	2
S b. give a verbal warning with emphasis on the safety factors involved.	79	24	23	46
L c. give a ticket to the law-breaker.	<u>236</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>52</u>
Total	333	100	50	100

*Six did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American, and Oriental American.

****The chi-square value of 11.380 was significant at the .005 level.

Table 11 (Cont.)

<u>Question</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Non-white</u>	<u>%</u>
(N = 379)				
6. Concerning the appearance of the police, I feel that:				
W a. appearance is not that important.	10	3	5	10
S b. all public servants should be neatly attired.	137	41	21	44
L c. the image of police professionalism demands a neat appearance.	<u>184</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>46</u>
Total	331	100	48	100

*Ten did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American, and Oriental American.

****The chi-square value of 6.583 was significant at the .05 level.

Table 11 (Cont.)

<u>Question</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Non-white</u>	<u>%</u>
(N = 375)				
9. What should the Chicago Police have done during the 1968 Democratic Convention:				
W a. no permits issued but the demonstrators watched closely; police should have stepped in only if situation became riotous.	72	22	21	43
S b. they should have allowed the demonstration without police interference.	9	3	5	10
L c. they should have issued parade permits and strictly enforced the requirements of those permits.	<u>245</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>47</u>
Total	326	100	49	100

*Fourteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American and Oriental American.

****The chi-square value of 18.477 was significant at the .005 level.

Table 11 (Cont.)

<u>Question</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Non-white</u>	<u>%</u>
(N = 378)				
13. A marijuana user should be:				
W a. ignored unless he engages in illegal activities because of his use of marijuana.	69	21	15	30
L b. arrested.	241	74	28	56
S c. take whatever action the majority of the neighbor- hood wants.	<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>
Total	328	101	50	100

*Eleven did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American, and Oriental American.

****The chi-square value of 8.184 was significant at the .025 level.

<u>Question</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Non-white</u>	<u>%</u>
(N = 373)				
14. Drug users should be prosecuted:				
L a. always.	253	79	29	57
S b. prosecuted or ignored depending on neighborhood concern.	22	7	7	14
W c. ignored unless the order of the community is being disturbed.	<u>47</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>29</u>
Total	322	101	51	100

*Sixteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American, and Oriental American.

****The chi-square value of 11.249 was significant at the .005 level.

Table 11 (Cont.)

<u>Question</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Non-white</u>	<u>%</u>
(N = 380)				
20. What should be the policy of police concerning public high schools:				
L a. there should be a plain clothes policeman assigned to the school to help school officials to maintain order.	65	20	10	20
W b. police should be kept out of the schools unless specifically requested by school officials.	214	65	24	48
S c. the school district should be polled to determine whether or not police are assigned to schools.	<u>51</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>32</u>
Total	330	101	50	100

*Nine did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American and

****The chi-square value of 8.712 was significant at the .025 level.

As Table 11 indicated, whites were more inclined to prefer the "legalistic" response, while non-whites were more likely to prefer the "watchman" and "service" responses. On inspection of the other questions in Section 1 this pattern persisted throughout most of the items. One exception to this can be seen from question 20 regarding the policy of police involvement within public high schools. Both whites and non-whites were coexistent in their choice of the "legalistic" answer.

Whites more readily chose the "watchman" answer (65% to 48%). Non-whites remained more likely to prefer the "service" answer as was the case in the other questions in Table 11 (32% to 16%). In conclusion, there was a very high probability that an association or relationship exists between race and community attitudes toward a particular police style.

E. Income of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the following two questions in Section 1.

Table 12

Question 15. Would you like to see your policeman in Muskegon as:

- W a. one whose primary aim would be to keep peace in the neighborhood.
- L b. one who would arrest when the law is broken.
- S c. one who would, except for serious crime, enforce only those laws that the neighborhood saw as important.

(N = 369)	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
\$3,999 or under	17	34	30	60	3	6	50	100
\$4,000 to \$5,999	15	28	36	67	3	6	54	101
\$6,000 to \$7,999	25	36	42	60	3	4	70	100
\$8,000 to \$9,999	18	27	46	70	2	3	66	100
\$10,000 to \$11,999	9	17	42	81	1	2	52	100
\$12,000 to \$15,999	8	17	32	70	6	13	46	100
\$16,000 and above	6	19	18	58	7	23	31	100

*Twenty did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 27.951 was significant at the .01 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than five (33%).

Table 12 (Cont.)

Question 17. Johnny Jones and three other young men are standing on a street corner late at night. Patrolman X comes driving up. The patrolman should:

- L a. stop, obtain the young men's names, and determine exactly what they are doing.
- S b. drive right on by, if this gathering on street corners is considered by this neighborhood to be normal.
- W c. let them alone, unless they were noisy and otherwise disturbing the peace.

(N = 374)	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
\$3,999 or under	15	30	4	8	31	62	50	100
\$4,000 to \$5,999	21	38	6	11	28	51	55	100
\$6,000 to \$7,999	36	50	7	10	29	40	72	100
\$8,000 to \$9,999	25	39	8	12	32	49	65	100
\$10,000 to \$11,999	27	51	2	4	24	45	53	101
\$12,000 to \$15,999	14	30	1	2	32	68	47	100
\$16,000 and above	4	13	5	16	23	72	32	101

*Fifteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 27.012 was significant at the .01 level.

This writer had assumed that the family income characteristic would produce significant differences toward the particular police style preferred in a given situation, but as Table 12 indicated only two of the twenty questions produced differences that were significant. On Question 15, concerning what the respondents saw as the main function of the Muskegon police, the "legalistic" answer was favored by the majority of respondents at all income levels. The major differences were evident from those who chose the "service" answer. Individuals

making \$16,000 and above were much more inclined to choose the "service" answer on both questions. This tended to support Wilson's premise that high income areas are more inclined to prefer a police style with a "service" orientation. In conclusion, the community characteristic family income was not found to be a significant factor in one's attitude toward preferring a particular police style in most situations presented in Section 1. (Although the higher income levels were more inclined to favor the "service" answer in the two situations that produced significant differences.)

F. Occupation of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the following two questions in Section 1.

Table 13

Question 8. What do you think should be done about people who march and protest:

- S a. they should be allowed to march, except in a neighborhood where there would be strong disagreement with their cause.
 W b. they should be watched but not interfered with unless they create a public disorder.
 L c. they should be allowed to march if they have a parade permit.

(N = 367)	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	2	11	10	56	6	33	18	100
Professionals and Executives	1	2	34	64	18	34	53	100
Middle Management	1	3	19	58	13	39	33	100
Self-employed	1	7	8	57	5	36	14	100
White-collar: sales, technical, clerical	0	0	27	50	27	50	54	100
First-line supervisors and skilled	0	0	15	47	17	53	32	100
Semi-skilled	3	5	37	65	17	30	57	100
Retired	4	8	15	31	29	60	48	99
Housewife	5	9	42	72	11	19	58	100

*Twenty-two did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 37.252 was significant at the .005 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to some cells having an expected value of less than one (2).

Table 13 (Cont.)

Question 18. Police should:

- L a. worry only about enforcing the laws.
- S b. become involved in enforcing those laws requested by the neighborhood.
- W c. worry less about enforcing the law and more about keeping the neighborhood peaceful.

(N = 363)	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	7	39	4	22	7	39	18	100
Professionals and Executives	25	50	6	12	19	38	50	100
Middle Management	25	81	2	7	4	13	31	101
Self-employed	8	62	2	15	3	23	13	100
White-collar: sales, technical, clerical	36	67	11	20	7	13	54	100
First-line supervisors and skilled	25	81	4	13	2	7	31	101
Semi-skilled	37	67	4	7	14	26	55	100
Retired	28	56	8	16	14	28	50	100
Housewife	37	61	14	23	10	16	61	100

*Twenty-six did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 31.771 was significant at the .025 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than five (22%).

Significant differences between occupational groupings and their attitudes toward a particular police style were relatively few. Even on those two questions that produced significant differences, a pattern was not developed.

For example, Question 8 regarding people who march and protest indicated that retired people were the most inclined to favor the

"legalistic" answer whereas housewives were least likely to favor this particular response. In regards to the "watchman" answer, this observation was reversed. Housewives were most inclined to answer this way while retired people were least inclined. For the "service" answer the unskilled respondent was most likely to prefer this alternative whereas the white collar, first-line supervisor, and skilled occupations were least likely to choose this response.

On Question 18 regarding police policy middle management, first-line supervisors, and skilled occupational groupings were most likely to favor the "legalistic" choice. The unskilled category were least likely to prefer this response. In regards to the "watchman" answer the unskilled group were the most inclined to prefer this response whereas first-line supervisors and skilled occupations were least inclined. For the "service" answer housewives were most inclined to prefer this response while the middle management and semi-skilled groupings were least inclined.

As can be noted from the above, no distinguishable pattern was evident. Further examination of the remaining questions also showed that a preference for a particular police style was largely dependent on the situation described within the individual questions.

Thusly, it must be concluded that occupation was not a significant factor in associating one's attitude toward a particular police style.

G. The socio-political philosophy of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the following questions in Section 1.

Table 14

Question 5. Johnnie Jones and his four friends, all under 16 years old are observed by Patrolman X on a public street, drunk. Patrolman X should:

- S a. take the offenders to the police station, call the parents to the police station. After both children and parents are warned as to the serious consequences of under age drinking, release the children without further police action.
- L b. arrest all of the teen-agers and take them to the police station where juvenile authorities can take official action.
- W c. give them a moderate amount of "curbstone justice" (to give tongue lashing, kick in the pants) and take them home to their parents without further action.

(N = 363)	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Conservative	62	60	39	38	2	2	103	100
Liberal	43	80	5	9	6	11	54	100
Moderate	94	68	40	29	4	3	138	100
Independent	45	66	20	29	3	4	68	99

*Twenty-six did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 20.261 was significant at the .005 level.

Table 14 (Cont.)

Question 9. What should the Chicago Police have done during the 1968 Democratic Convention:

- W a. no permits issued but the demonstrators watched closely; police should have stepped in only if situation became riotous.
 S b. they should have allowed the demonstration without police interference.
 L c. they should have issued parade permits and strictly enforced the requirements of those permits.

(N = 357)	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Conservative	27	27	4	4	70	69	101	100
Liberal	16	30	6	11	31	59	53	100
Moderate	38	28	0	0	98	72	136	100
Independent	10	15	3	5	54	81	67	101

*Thirty-two did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 19.569 was significant at the .005 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than 5 (25%).

Question 13. A marijuana user should be:

- W a. ignored unless he engages in illegal activities because of his use of marijuana.
 L b. arrested.
 S c. take whatever action the majority of the neighborhood wants.

(N = 361)	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Conservative	19	18	82	79	3	3	104	100
Liberal	19	35	29	54	6	11	54	100
Moderate	27	20	99	72	11	8	137	100
Independent	13	20	49	74	4	6	66	100

*Twenty-eight did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 12.988 was significant at the .05 level.

Table 14 (Cont.)

Question 14. Drug users should be prosecuted:

- L a. always.
 S b. prosecuted or ignored depending on neighborhood concern.
 W c. ignored unless the order of the community is being disturbed.

(N = 356)	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Conservative	87	85	2	2	14	14	103	101
Liberal	32	62	6	12	14	27	52	101
Moderate	102	75	13	10	21	15	136	100
Independent	51	79	6	9	8	12	65	100

*Thirty-three did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 13.607 was significant at the .05 level.

Question 15. Would you like to see your policeman in Muskegon as:

- W a. one whose primary aim would be to keep peace in the neighborhood.
 L b. one who would arrest when the law is broken.
 S c. one who would, except for serious crime, enforce only those laws that the neighborhood saw as important.

(N = 361)	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Conservative	18	18	82	80	3	3	103	101
Liberal	21	39	29	54	4	7	54	100
Moderate	39	28	91	66	9	7	139	101
Independent	17	26	42	65	6	9	65	100

*Twenty-eight did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 13.330 was significant at the .05 level.

Table 14 reflected an extremely high probability that socio-political philosophy did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes toward a particular police style. On nearly all questions conservatives had the greatest preference for the "legalistic" response and were least favorable toward the "service" answer. Liberals had the greatest preference for both the "watchman" and "service" responses and the least preference for the "legalistic" answer when compared to the other categories. Interestingly enough, the moderates and the independents are very close in their preferences for a particular police style. In conclusion, the socio-political philosophy of the respondent was found to be significant factor in associating one's attitude toward preferring a particular police style.

H. The level of educational attainment of the respondent had a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on two of the following questions in Section 1.

Table 15

Question 8. What do you think should be done about people who march and protest:

- S a. they should be allowed to march, except in a neighborhood where there would be strong disagreement with their cause.
- W b. they should be watched but not interfered with unless they create a public disorder.
- L c. they should be allowed to march if they have a parade permit.

(N = 372)	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Elementary School	6	17	15	43	14	40	35	100
High School	9	5	111	58	70	37	190	100
College (Undergrad)	1	1	72	59	50	41	123	101
College (Post grad)	1	4	15	63	8	33	24	100

*Seventeen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 17.853 was significant at the .01 level.

Question 10. What do you think the attitude of the police should be when he stops a law violator:

- W a. the violator should be treated in terms of how he treats the police officer (anger met with anger; courtesy met with courtesy, etc.).
- L b. the policeman should never show his true feeling.
- S c. the policemen's personal attitude should be determined by how serious the community sees the offense (police anger at speeding in a school zone; mild reproach when speeding on an untraveled road, etc.)

(N = 366)	Chose (a)		Chose (b)		Chose (c)		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Elementary School	17	47	14	39	5	14	36	100
High School	56	30	88	47	43	23	187	100
College (Undergrad)	23	19	65	54	33	27	121	100
College (Post grad)	3	14	10	46	9	41	22	101

*Twenty-three did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 16.449 was significant at the .025 level.

Like family income, this writer had assumed that the education characteristic would produce significant differences toward the particular police style preferred in a given situation, but as Table 15 indicated only two of the twenty questions produced differences that were significant. Even with those differences no particular pattern could be observed. On Question 8 regarding people who march and protest, all categories preferred the "watchman" answer, were evenly distributed in their preference for the "legalistic" response, with elementary school respondents showing the greatest preference for the "service" answer. On Question 10 regarding police attitude all except those with an elementary school education favored the "legalistic" answer. The preference for the "service" answer was reversed from Question 8. Those with a post-graduate education had the greatest preference for the "service" answer as opposed to those with an elementary education who had the least preference. In conclusion, the amount of education a respondent had was not a significant factor in associating a preference for a particular police style. Once again, on closer examination, the preference for a particular police style depended on the given situation within the question.

Although all community characteristics produced significant differences toward the particular police style preferred in a given situation only three established a noticeable pattern. They were marital status, race, and socio-political philosophy. All other characteristics did not reveal a distinguishable pattern in associating the

respondent's attitude toward preferring a particular police style. It seemed to depend to a large extent on the given situations within the question.

It should be reiterated at this point that the absence of further relationship between community characteristics and community attitudes of the police may be the fault of question construction within Section 1. The lack of a pre-test was sorely noticed by this writer. But even with this limitation it was felt that Section 1 did produce some interesting findings that might be of interest to the Greater Muskegon community. At least this was the hope of this writer.

2. The Importance of Various Police Tasks

Section 3 was constructed presenting a number of tasks that the Muskegon police do. These tasks were classified into one of three groupings: (1) law enforcement tasks; (2) non-law enforcement tasks; and (3) those tasks that could be considered either law enforcement or non-law enforcement depending on the circumstances. These groupings are presented below with the number given the particular task corresponding with the number it had in Section 3 of the questionnaire.

Law Enforcement Tasks

4. Persons breaking into a business.
6. Arresting a drunk walking down the sidewalk.
10. Stamping out prostitution.
13. Responding to a burglar alarm.

15. Stamping out gambling.
22. Investigating attempted suicide cases.
23. Checking I.D. of a person who looks as if he has something to hide.
24. Responding to a prowler call.

Non-law Enforcement Tasks (Pure Service)

5. Assisting a stalled motorist.
7. Quieting a neighbor's barking dog.
11. Searching for a missing child.
14. Responding to a fire alarm.
16. Helping with school traffic.
17. Escorting businessmen with large sums of money to banks.
18. Transporting sick persons who have no car to the hospital.
19. Checking on persons who have been bitten by animals.

Tasks that Could Be Law Enforcement/Non-law Enforcement Depending on
Circumstances

1. Person(s) fighting in a bar.
2. Kids violating curfew.
3. Handling family disputes.
8. Handling an unwanted guest complaint.
9. Quieting down a loud party.
12. Look for youths who have run away from home.
20. Assisting two neighbors in settling a dispute.
21. Assisting a tenant and landlord in settling a dispute.

Table 16

Task 2 - Kids violating curfew

(N = 381)

	<u>Not Important At All</u>		<u>Slightly Important</u>		<u>Somewhat Important</u>		<u>Quite Important</u>		<u>Very Important</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Males	15	6	39	15	46	18	72	28	83	33	255	100
Females	3	2	14	11	28	22	24	19	57	45	126	99

*Eight did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 10.529 was significant at the .05 level.

Task 5 - Assisting a stalled motorist

(N = 378)

	<u>Not Important At All</u>		<u>Slightly Important</u>		<u>Somewhat Important</u>		<u>Quite Important</u>		<u>Very Important</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Males	10	4	40	16	55	22	57	22	92	36	254	100
Females	4	3	9	7	17	14	40	32	54	44	124	100

*Eleven did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 11.795 was significant at the .025 level.

Table 16 (Cont.)

Task 16 - Helping with school traffic

(N = 378)

	<u>Not Important At All</u>		<u>Slightly Important</u>		<u>Somewhat Important</u>		<u>Quite Important</u>		<u>Very Important</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Males	11	4	27	11	68	27	58	23	89	35	253	100
Females	3	2	6	5	18	14	38	30	60	48	125	99

*Eleven did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 10.061 was significant at the .05 level.

Task 18 - Transporting sick persons who have no car to the hospital

(N = 381)

	<u>Not Important At All</u>		<u>Slightly Important</u>		<u>Somewhat Important</u>		<u>Quite Important</u>		<u>Very Important</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Males	21	8	31	12	41	16	60	24	102	40	255	100
Females	3	2	8	6	18	14	39	31	58	46	126	99

*Eight did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 10.061 was significant at the .05 level.

Table 16 (Cont.)

Task 21 - Assisting a tenant and landlord in settling a dispute

(N = 377)

	<u>Not Important At All</u>		<u>Slightly Important</u>		<u>Somewhat Important</u>		<u>Quite Important</u>		<u>Very Important</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Males	83	33	63	25	67	26	28	11	13	5	254	100
Females	22	18	36	29	32	26	21	17	12	10	123	100

*Twelve did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 12.164 was significant at the .025 level.

As indicated by Table 16, five of the twenty-four tasks did reveal significant differences in the degree of importance placed on them by the respondent's sex characteristic. Three of those tasks were classified as non-law enforcement tasks while the other two were considered to be tasks that could be law enforcement/non-law enforcement oriented depending on the circumstances. On all five tasks females were more inclined to place a higher degree of importance than were males.

On closer examination of three of the five tasks one would have expected the results observed. For example, task 2 concerning kids violating curfew, females thought this task to be very important by a margin of twelve percent over males. This may be explained by a females role of motherhood and responsibility for her children. Task 5 involving assistance to a stalled motorist again females thought it very important by a margin of eight percent over males. If one combined the

quite important and very important responses the marginal difference would increase to eighteen percent. This may be explained by a female's lack of knowledge of automobiles and her desire for assistance in time of trouble. Task 16 regarding helping with school traffic, could be placed in the same category as task 2 as both involve children and their well being. The remaining two tasks although producing significant differences were not as predictable to this writer.

No discernable differences could be observed for the other nineteen tasks. For instance, regardless of sex, law enforcement tasks, non-law enforcement tasks, and law enforcement/non-law enforcement tasks depending on the circumstances were deemed important by both, with little difference existing in degree of importance.

In conclusion, there is little probability that an association or relationship exists between sex and community attitudes in the degree of importance placed on the majority of police tasks in Section 3. Nineteen of the twenty-four tasks reflected very small differences. For example, the following are two law enforcement tasks and their degree of importance as seen by both sexes.

Table 17

Task 4 - Persons breaking into a business

(N = 382)

	Not Important At All		Slightly Important		Somewhat Important		Quite Important		Very Important		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males	1	0	0	0	2	1	13	5	240	94	256	100
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	119	94	126	100

Task 24 - Responding to a prowler call

(N = 382)

	Not Important At All		Slightly Important		Somewhat Important		Quite Important		Very Important		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males	2	1	6	2	5	2	33	13	210	82	256	100
Females	0	0	0	0	3	2	21	17	102	81	126	100

As Table 17 indicated, there was very little difference between sexes in their attitudes toward the degree of importance given these two tasks. For the majority of tasks similar results were evident.

- B. Age of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the following tasks in Section 3.

Table 18

Task 1 - Person(s) fighting in a bar

(N = 380)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	0	0	9	21	7	16	13	30	15	34	44	101
25-29	0	0	2	5	11	28	14	36	12	31	39	100
30-34	2	5	4	11	10	27	7	19	14	38	37	100
35-39	1	3	9	25	5	14	12	33	9	25	36	100
40-44	3	8	5	14	4	11	9	25	15	42	36	100
45-49	2	5	5	12	16	38	8	19	11	26	42	100
50-54	6	13	10	21	9	19	7	15	16	33	48	101
55-59	2	8	1	4	6	24	6	24	10	40	73	100
60 and over	1	1	12	16	14	19	14	19	32	44	73	99

*Nine did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 46.761 was significant at the .05 level.

Task 2 - Kids violating curfew

(N = 381)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	5	11	13	30	9	21	12	27	5	11	44	100
25-29	0	0	6	15	12	31	10	26	11	28	39	100
30-34	3	8	4	11	8	21	7	18	16	42	38	100
35-39	0	0	4	11	12	33	7	19	13	36	36	99
40-44	0	0	5	14	10	28	5	14	16	44	36	100
45-49	3	7	4	10	7	17	14	33	14	33	42	100
50-54	3	6	9	19	8	17	10	21	18	38	48	101
55-59	1	4	2	8	1	4	10	40	11	44	25	100
60 and over	3	4	6	8	7	10	22	30	35	48	73	100

*Eight did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 57.389 was significant at the .005 level.

Table 18 (Cont.)

Task 7 - Quieting a neighbor's barking dog

(N = 380)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	17	39	13	30	9	21	3	7	2	5	44	102
25-29	7	18	16	41	12	31	1	3	3	8	39	101
30-34	13	34	10	26	4	11	6	16	5	13	38	100
35-39	14	39	10	28	9	25	2	6	1	3	36	101
40-44	10	28	9	25	9	25	6	17	2	6	36	101
45-49	19	45	12	29	8	17	2	5	1	2	42	100
50-54	14	30	16	34	9	19	3	6	5	11	47	100
55-59	6	24	8	32	6	24	0	0	5	20	25	100
60 and over	14	19	21	29	15	21	7	10	16	22	73	101

*Nine did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 47.392 was significant at the .05 level.

Task 9 - Quieting down a loud party

(N = 380)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	4	9	9	21	13	30	13	30	5	11	44	101
25-29	1	3	11	28	18	46	4	10	5	13	39	100
30-34	5	14	4	11	13	35	7	19	8	22	37	101
35-39	3	8	10	28	10	28	7	19	6	17	36	100
40-44	4	11	10	28	15	42	6	17	1	3	36	101
45-49	1	2	15	36	12	29	10	24	4	10	42	101
50-54	3	6	12	25	14	29	13	27	6	13	48	100
55-59	0	0	3	12	10	40	5	20	7	28	25	100
60 and over	3	4	10	14	17	23	22	30	21	29	73	100

*Nine did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 49.391 was significant at the .025 level.

Table 18 (Cont.)

Task 19 - Checking on persons who have been bitten by animals

(N = 379)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	5	11	4	9	9	21	14	32	12	27	44	100
25-29	0	0	8	21	9	23	11	28	11	28	39	100
30-34	5	13	3	8	5	13	12	31	14	36	39	101
35-39	3	9	7	20	9	26	9	26	7	20	35	101
40-44	4	11	3	8	11	31	8	22	10	28	36	100
45-49	2	5	7	17	8	20	15	37	9	22	41	101
50-54	2	4	8	17	6	13	10	22	20	44	46	100
55-59	1	4	2	8	5	19	5	19	13	50	26	100
60 and over	4	6	1	1	10	14	20	37	38	52	73	100

*Ten did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 48.176 was significant at the .025 level.

Task 21 - Assisting a tenant and landlord in settling a dispute

(N = 378)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	10	23	9	21	14	32	9	21	2	5	44	102
25-29	5	13	16	41	11	28	5	13	2	5	39	100
30-34	8	21	13	34	9	24	7	18	1	3	38	100
35-39	8	22	11	31	8	22	9	25	0	0	36	100
40-44	17	47	6	17	8	22	3	8	2	6	36	100
45-49	10	25	14	35	9	23	2	5	5	13	40	101
50-54	18	38	15	32	8	17	4	9	2	4	47	100
55-59	11	42	2	8	8	31	1	4	4	15	26	100
60 and over	18	25	14	19	24	33	9	13	7	10	72	100

*Eleven did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 52.711 was significant at the .01 level.

As indicated by Table 18, six of the twenty-four tasks did produce significant differences in the degree of importance placed on them by the respondent's age level. Two of these tasks were classified as non-law enforcement tasks while four were placed in the category that could be law enforcement/non-law enforcement oriented depending on the circumstances. On closer examination of Table 18 one can see that the two non-law enforcement tasks (service) did develop a pattern. Older people were more inclined to answer either quite important/very important than were the younger age levels. For the most part it seemed that the degree of importance for a non-law enforcement task was directly related to increasing age. This was also found to be true for the other six non-law enforcement tasks although the differences were much smaller.

No discernable pattern was evident for those tasks that could be considered law enforcement/non-law enforcement depending on the circumstances although tasks 2 regarding kids violating curfew and 9, quieting loud parties, did produce a similar pattern to the two non-law enforcement tasks. The other tasks in this grouping produced responses that did not seem to have a relationship with varying age levels.

As for those tasks considered to be strictly law enforcement all ages placed a high degree of importance on them.

In conclusion, all age groups were in close agreement as to the degree of importance placed on law enforcement tasks. Those tasks

that were considered non-law enforcement (pure service) did produce a pattern. The degree of importance was directly related to increasing age. Higher age levels were much more inclined to place a higher degree of importance on them. As for those tasks that could be either categorized law enforcement or non-law enforcement no discernable pattern was evident. No one particular age level placed a higher or lower degree of importance on the majority of tasks in this grouping.

C. Marital status of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on only two tasks in Section 3.

Table 19

Task 14 - Responding to a fire alarm

(N = 376)

	Not Important At All		Slightly Important		Somewhat Important		Quite Important		Very Important		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	0	0	4	6	2	3	1	1	65	90	72	100
Married	9	3	8	3	24	8	27	9	236	78	304	101

*Thirteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Single includes those who are single, separated, divorced and widowed.

****The chi-square value of 11.447 was significant at the .025 level.

Table 19 (Cont.)

Task 21 - Assisting a tenant and lan lord in settling a dispute

(N = 377)

	Not Important At All		Slightly Important		Somewhat Important		Quite Important		Very Important		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	10	14	20	28	18	25	12	17	11	16	71	100
Married	95	31	80	26	81	27	36	12	14	5	306	101

*Twelve did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Single includes those who are single, separated, divorced and widowed.

****The chi-square value of 17.622 was significant at the .005 level.

Although marital status was significant on the two tasks mentioned above it was not found to have an association or relationship with community attitudes on the degree of importance placed on most individual tasks. The differences noticed in the two categories were very insignificant. In conclusion, there was a very low probability that marital status of the respondent did have an association or relationship with community attitudes in their placement of importance on the majority of police tasks.

D. Race of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the following tasks in Section 3.

Table 20

Task 15 - Stamping out gambling

(N = 376)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	23	7	46	14	77	24	73	23	106	33	325	101
Non-white	8	16	12	24	6	12	10	20	15	29	51	101

*Thirteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American, and Oriental American.

****The chi-square value of 9.619 was significant at the .05 level.

Task 16 - Helping with school traffic

(N = 377)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	12	4	29	9	83	25	88	27	115	35	327	100
Non-white	2	4	4	8	3	6	7	14	34	68	50	100

*Twelve did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American, and Oriental American.

****The chi-square value of 21.890 was significant at the .005 level.

Table 20 (Cont.)

Task 17 - Escorting businessmen with large sums of money to banks

(N = 378)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	79	24	41	13	74	23	70	21	63	19	327	100
Non-white	6	12	8	16	9	18	7	14	21	41	51	101

*Eleven did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American, and Oriental American.

****The chi-square value of 14.659 was significant at the .01 level.

Task 18 - Transporting sick persons who have no car to the hospital

(N = 380)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	24	7	37	11	55	17	86	26	127	39	329	100
Non-white	0	0	2	4	4	8	13	26	32	63	51	101

*Nine did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American, and Oriental American

****The chi-square value of 14.427 was significant at the .01 level.

*****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to one of the cells having an expected value of less than one.

Table 20 (Cont.)

Task 20 - Assisting two neighbors in settling a dispute

(N = 377)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	79	24	89	27	95	29	42	13	21	6	326	99
Non-white	4	8	10	20	14	28	12	24	11	22	51	102

*Twelve did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American, and Oriental American.

****The chi-square value of 21.797 was significant at the .005 level.

Task 21 - Assisting a tenant and landlord in settling a dispute

(N = 376)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	102	31	90	28	85	26	31	10	19	6	327	101
Non-white	2	4	9	18	14	29	18	37	6	12	49	100

*Thirteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***Non-white includes Negro, American Indian, Mexican American, and Oriental American.

****The chi-square value of 39.732 was significant at the .005 level.

As indicated by Table 20, race of the respondent was indeed a significant factor in the association of his attitude toward six of the twenty-four tasks found in Section 3. The individual breakdown of those six tasks were 1 law enforcement, 3 non-law enforcement (service), and 2 tasks that could be law enforcement/non-law enforcement depending on the circumstances. The law enforcement tasks were thought more important by the whites while the non-law enforcement and law enforcement/non-law enforcement tasks were deemed to be more important to the non-whites. On closer examination of the other eighteen tasks similar results could be found although the differences were not as significant. In conclusion, race of the respondent did play a significant part in associating community attitudes toward particular police tasks. For those tasks categorized as law enforcement tasks, whites were more inclined to place a greater degree of importance to them than were non-whites although the magnitude of difference was much less than observed for the remaining two categories. For those tasks categorized as non-law enforcement non-whites placed a higher degree of importance to them than did whites. The same might be said for those tasks categorized as law enforcement/non-law enforcement although the differences for some were quite negligible.

E. Income of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the following tasks in Section 3.

Table 21

Task 9 - Quieting down a loud party

(N = 369)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
\$3,999 or under	3	6	10	20	8	16	14	28	16	31	51	99
\$4,000 to \$5,999	3	6	7	13	15	27	11	20	19	35	55	101
\$6,000 to \$7,999	6	9	15	21	22	31	18	25	10	14	71	100
\$8,000 to \$9,999	6	9	10	15	28	43	18	28	3	5	65	100
\$10,000 to \$11,999	4	8	11	22	21	41	11	22	4	8	51	101
\$12,000 to \$15,999	1	2	11	24	18	39	9	20	7	15	46	100
\$16,000 and above	0	0	17	57	8	27	4	13	1	3	30	100

*Twenty did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 66.649 was significant at the .005 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than five (20%).

Task 16 - Helping with school traffic

(N = 368)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
\$3,999 or under	0	0	5	10	8	16	14	29	22	45	49	100
\$4,000 to \$5,999	1	2	3	6	7	13	11	20	33	60	55	101
\$6,000 to \$7,999	3	4	6	8	18	25	20	28	25	35	72	100
\$8,000 to \$9,999	3	5	3	5	19	30	10	16	29	45	64	101
\$10,000 to \$11,999	2	4	3	6	11	22	18	35	17	33	51	100
\$12,000 to \$15,999	5	11	9	19	9	19	9	19	15	32	47	100
\$16,000 and above	0	0	4	13	10	33	11	37	5	17	30	100

*Twenty-one did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 44.878 was significant at the .01 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than five (28%).

Table 21 (Cont.)

Task 17 - Escorting businessmen with large sums of money to banks

(N = 370)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
\$3,999 or under	6	12	6	12	8	16	9	18	20	41	49	99
\$4,000 to \$5,999	7	13	4	7	10	18	9	16	25	46	55	100
\$6,000 to \$7,999	13	18	8	11	13	18	21	29	17	24	72	100
\$8,000 to \$9,999	20	31	8	12	17	26	10	15	10	15	65	99
\$10,000 to \$11,999	12	23	7	13	13	25	15	28	6	11	53	100
\$12,000 to \$15,999	17	37	8	17	13	28	5	11	3	7	46	100
\$16,000 and above	8	27	7	23	7	23	6	20	2	7	30	100

*Nineteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 60.737 was significant at the .005 level.

Task 18 - Transporting sick persons who have no car to the hospital

(N = 371)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
\$3,999 or under	0	0	4	8	4	8	7	14	35	70	50	100
\$4,000 to \$5,999	1	2	1	2	7	13	15	27	31	56	55	100
\$6,000 to \$7,999	2	3	10	14	10	14	22	31	28	39	72	101
\$8,000 to \$9,999	9	14	3	5	11	17	18	28	24	37	65	101
\$10,000 to \$11,999	4	8	6	11	10	19	13	25	20	38	53	101
\$12,000 to \$15,999	5	11	10	12	7	16	9	20	14	31	45	100
\$16,000 and above	2	7	5	16	7	23	12	39	5	16	31	101

*Eighteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 56.922 was significant at the .005 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than five (20%).

Table 21 (Cont.)

Task 19 - Checking on persons who have been bitten by animals

(N = 369)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
\$3,999 or under	2	4	2	4	5	10	16	33	24	49	49	100
\$4,000 to \$5,999	3	6	4	7	8	15	14	26	26	47	55	101
\$6,000 to \$7,999	6	9	11	16	8	11	17	24	29	41	71	101
\$8,000 to \$9,999	5	8	4	6	15	23	19	29	22	34	65	100
\$10,000 to \$11,999	4	8	3	6	17	32	16	30	13	25	53	101
\$12,000 to \$15,999	5	11	8	18	10	22	9	20	13	29	45	100
\$16,000 and above	1	3	10	32	7	23	7	23	6	19	31	100

*Twenty did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 46.082 was significant at the .005 level.

Task 21 - Assisting a tenant and landlord in settling a dispute

(N = 367)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
\$3,999 or under	8	17	7	15	16	34	7	15	9	19	47	100
\$4,000 to \$5,999	10	18	12	22	15	27	12	22	6	11	55	100
\$6,000 to \$7,999	17	24	20	29	16	23	12	17	5	7	70	100
\$8,000 to \$9,999	17	26	20	31	18	28	7	11	3	5	65	101
\$10,000 to \$11,999	22	42	11	21	15	28	5	10	0	0	53	101
\$12,000 to \$15,999	17	37	12	26	9	20	6	13	2	4	46	100
\$16,000 and above	11	36	14	45	6	19	0	0	0	0	31	100

*Twenty-two did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 48.277 was significant at the .005 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than five (20%).

Table 21 (Cont.)

Task 23 - Checking I.D. of a person who looks as if he has something
to hide

(N = 367)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
\$3,999 or under	3	6	5	10	12	25	12	25	16	33	48	99
\$4,000 to \$5,999	11	20	8	15	8	15	13	24	15	27	55	101
\$6,000 to \$7,999	9	13	11	16	23	32	8	11	20	28	71	100
\$8,000 to \$9,999	10	16	11	17	22	34	14	22	7	11	64	100
\$10,000 to \$11,999	4	8	8	15	13	25	11	21	16	31	52	100
\$12,000 to \$15,999	6	13	9	20	5	11	14	30	12	26	46	100
\$16,000 and above	9	29	6	19	9	29	1	3	6	19	31	99

*Twenty-two did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 40.425 was significant at the .025 level.

As indicated by Table 21, the family income level did produce significant differences in the degree of importance given various police tasks. Of those seven tasks that showed significant differences, one was categorized as a law enforcement task, four could be classified as non-law enforcement tasks and the remaining two as law enforcement/non-law enforcement depending on the circumstances. Lower family income levels were more likely to place a greater degree of importance to the various tasks than were higher family income levels. For the most part, this pattern continued regardless of the type task involved. In conclusion, family income level was found to be a significant factor in the degree of importance given various police tasks.

F. Occupation of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the following tasks in Section 3.

Table 22

Task 1 - Person(s) fighting in a bar

(N = 369)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	0	0	1	6	4	22	4	22	9	50	18	100
Professionals & Executives	5	9	7	13	12	23	10	19	19	36	53	100
Middle Management	0	0	1	3	13	41	9	28	9	28	32	100
Self-employed	3	23	5	39	1	8	2	15	2	15	13	100
White-collar: Tech- nical, Sales, Clerical	2	4	12	22	8	15	18	33	15	27	55	101
First-line Super- visors & Skilled	2	6	5	16	10	31	7	22	8	25	32	100
Semi-skilled	2	4	5	9	11	20	12	21	26	46	56	100
Retired	1	2	7	14	8	16	11	22	23	46	50	100
Housewife	2	3	11	18	13	22	14	23	20	33	60	99

*Twenty did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 50.706 was significant at the .05 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to two of the cells having an expected value of less than one.

Table 22 (Cont.)

Task 2 - Kids violating curfew

(N = 370)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	0	0	6	33	1	6	6	33	5	28	18	100
Professionals & Executives	5	10	8	15	14	27	14	27	11	21	52	100
Middle Management	0	0	3	9	10	30	9	27	11	33	33	99
Self-employed	1	8	4	31	2	15	3	23	3	23	13	100
White-collar: Tech- nical, Sales, Clerical	4	7	6	11	12	22	17	31	16	29	55	100
First-line Super- visors & Skilled	1	3	4	13	5	16	9	28	13	41	32	101
Semi-skilled	0	0	5	9	13	23	13	23	25	45	56	100
Retired	3	6	4	8	4	8	14	28	25	50	50	100
Housewife	1	2	7	12	12	20	10	16	31	51	61	101

*Nineteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 47.903 was significant at the .05 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to two of the cells having an expected value of less than one.

Table 22 (Cont.)

Task 3 - Handling family disputes

(N = 366)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	0	0	5	28	6	33	5	28	2	11	18	100
Professionals & Executives	9	17	8	15	21	40	11	21	3	6	52	99
Middle Management	1	3	8	25	14	44	7	22	2	6	32	100
Self-employed	1	8	4	31	4	31	3	23	1	8	13	101
White-collar: Tech- nical, Sales, Clerical	2	4	13	24	22	40	12	22	6	11	55	101
First-line Super- visors & Skilled	4	13	3	9	15	47	6	19	4	13	32	101
Semi-skilled	4	7	9	16	12	21	15	27	16	29	56	100
Retired	2	4	5	10	14	29	16	33	11	23	48	99
Housewife	2	3	15	25	14	23	15	25	14	23	60	99

*Twenty-three did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 49.720 was significant at the .05 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to one of the cells having an expected value of less than one.

Table 22 (Cont.)

Task 9 - Quieting down a loud party

(N = 369)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	3	17	4	22	2	11	6	33	3	17	18	100
Professionals & Executives	3	6	12	23	26	50	8	15	3	6	52	100
Middle Management	0	0	12	38	12	38	4	13	4	13	32	102
Self-employed	2	15	3	23	7	54	0	0	1	8	13	100
White-collar: Tech- nical, Sales, Clerical	17	13	12	22	18	33	12	22	6	11	55	101
First-line Super- visors & Skilled	3	10	6	19	9	28	9	28	5	16	32	101
Semi-skilled	2	4	11	20	13	23	19	34	11	20	56	101
Retired	2	4	5	10	10	20	14	28	19	38	50	100
Housewife	2	3	15	25	20	33	13	21	11	18	61	100

*Twenty did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 63.535 was significant at the .005 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to one of the cells having an expected value of less than one.

Table 22 (Cont.)

Task 10 - Stamping out prostitution

(N = 363)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	2	11	4	22	4	22	3	17	5	28	18	100
Professionals & Executives	7	13	10	19	12	23	8	15	16	30	53	100
Middle Management	2	7	4	13	7	23	7	23	11	36	31	102
Self-employed	6	50	1	8	0	0	3	25	2	17	12	100
White-collar: Tech- nical, Sales Clerical	13	25	8	15	7	14	9	17	15	29	52	100
First-line Super- visors & Skilled	7	23	4	13	6	19	3	10	11	36	31	101
Semi-skilled	11	20	6	11	7	13	10	18	22	39	56	101
Retired	4	8	4	8	6	12	5	10	30	61	49	99
Housewife	5	8	10	16	8	13	7	12	31	51	61	100

*Twenty-six did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 47.120 was significant at the .05 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than five (22%).

Table 22 (Cont.)

Task 16 - Helping with school traffic

(N = 368)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	0	0	5	28	1	6	6	33	6	33	18	100
Professionals & Executives	5	10	3	6	15	29	18	35	11	21	52	101
Middle Management	1	3	5	16	11	34	8	25	7	22	32	100
Self-employed	0	0	2	15	5	39	3	23	3	23	13	100
White-collar: Tech- nical, Sales Clerical	2	4	5	9	12	22	21	38	15	27	55	100
First-line Super- visors & Skilled	2	7	2	7	5	16	5	16	17	55	31	101
Semi-skilled	2	4	6	11	12	21	8	14	28	50	56	100
Retired	0	0	1	2	11	22	13	26	25	50	50	100
Housewife	1	2	3	5	9	15	14	23	34	56	61	101

*Twenty-one did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 61.538 was significant at the .005 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to two of the cells having an expected value of less than one.

Table 22 (Cont.)

Task 17 - Escorting businessmen with large sums of money to banks

(N = 368)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	2	11	1	6	5	28	3	17	7	39	18	101
Professionals & Executives	16	31	9	17	14	27	11	21	2	4	52	100
Middle Management	10	31	3	9	9	28	9	28	1	3	32	99
Self-employed	5	36	3	21	2	14	4	29	0	0	14	100
White-collar: Tech- nical, Sales, Clerical	15	28	6	11	11	21	10	19	11	21	53	100
First-line Super- visors & Skilled	8	26	3	10	9	29	7	23	4	13	31	101
Semi-skilled	13	23	10	18	11	20	7	13	15	27	56	101
Retired	7	14	3	6	5	10	13	26	22	44	50	100
Housewife	7	11	9	15	12	19	12	19	22	36	62	100

*Twenty-one did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi square value of 62.096 was significant at the .005 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than five (27%).

Table 22 (Cont.)

Task 18 - Transporting sick persons who have no car to the hospital

(N = 370)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	1	6	1	6	2	11	5	28	9	50	18	101
Professionals & Executives	3	6	6	12	14	27	14	27	15	29	52	101
Middle Management	2	6	7	22	13	41	6	19	4	13	32	101
Self-employed	1	7	2	14	2	14	4	29	5	36	14	100
White-collar: Tech- nical, Sales, Clerical	5	9	4	8	6	11	22	42	16	30	53	100
First-line Super- visors & Skilled	4	13	2	6	3	9	7	22	16	50	32	100
Semi-skilled	2	4	12	21	8	14	11	20	23	41	56	100
Retired	2	4	2	4	3	6	9	18	35	69	51	101
Housewife	1	2	3	5	6	10	19	31	33	53	62	101

*Nineteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 76.380 was significant at the .005 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to one of the cells having an expected value of less than one.

Table 22 (Cont.)

Task 19 - Checking on persons who have been bitten by animals

(N = 368)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	0	0	4	22	2	11	6	33	6	33	18	99
Professionals & Executives	3	6	12	23	12	23	15	29	10	19	52	100
Middle Management	5	16	3	9	12	38	7	22	5	16	32	101
Self-employed	1	7	4	29	2	14	3	21	4	29	14	100
White-collar: Tech- nical, Sales, Clerical	9	17	4	8	9	17	19	36	12	23	53	101
First-line Super- visors & Skilled	1	3	4	13	4	13	7	22	16	50	32	101
Semi-skilled	4	7	6	11	10	18	10	18	25	46	55	100
Retired	2	4	1	2	4	8	14	28	29	58	50	100
Housewife	0	0	4	7	16	26	17	27	25	40	62	100

*Twenty-one did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 73.705 was significant at the .005 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than five (36%).

Table 22 (Cont.)

Task 21 - Assisting a tenant and landlord in settling a dispute

(N = 366)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	2	12	4	24	6	35	2	12	3	18	17	101
Professionals & Executives	16	31	20	39	12	24	2	4	1	2	51	100
Middle Management	14	44	10	31	7	22	1	3	0	0	32	100
Self-employed	7	50	3	21	3	21	1	7	0	0	14	99
White-collar: Tech- nical, Sales												
Clerical	21	39	12	22	11	20	7	13	3	6	54	100
First-line Super- visors & Skilled	8	25	10	31	9	28	3	9	2	6	32	99
Semi-skilled	16	29	9	16	15	27	11	20	5	9	56	101
Retired	10	21	9	19	19	40	6	13	4	8	48	101
Housewife	7	11	22	36	13	21	13	21	7	11	62	100

*Twenty-three did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 53.670 was significant at the .01 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than five (38%).

The occupational characteristic produced more significant differences in Section 3 than any other community characteristic. Of course a note of caution should be mentioned due to the limitations placed on the chi-square analysis. Even so, some of those observed differences did suggest a significant association between a particular occupational grouping and community attitude. In fact, the degree of importance

placed on a particular task by respondents indicated an association in some instances with their particular occupational grouping. For example, Task 2 regarding kids violating curfew and Task 16 helping with school traffic produced similar results obtained by the sex characteristic. Housewives were most inclined to feel these tasks to be a very important police responsibility. Another example may be made by looking at Task 3 handling family disputes and Task 9 quieting down a loud party. For both of these tasks professionals and executives were least inclined to see this as an important police task. This result would tend to support Wilson's observation about high occupational groupings valuing their right of privacy. To this writer both of these tasks could result in cries of invasion of privacy. One further example of a possible association between a task and particular occupational grouping may be seen by observing the results obtained for Task 17 concerned with escorting businessmen with large sums of money to banks. The self-employed were least likely to see this task as being a police responsibility. A possible explanation of this may be that those who are self-employed know of other private agencies whose primary task is of that nature. Thus, many saw this as a task that police should not be bothered with. One final observation that should be mentioned was that the retired occupational grouping were most likely to feel that the majority of tasks regardless of classification were an important police responsibility.

G. The socio-political philosophy of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the following two tasks in Section 3.

Table 23

Task 3 - Handling family disputes

(N = 363)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Conservative	0	0	24	23	37	35	20	19	24	23	105	100
Liberal	8	15	11	20	16	30	12	22	7	13	54	100
Moderate	9	7	26	20	48	36	33	25	17	13	133	101
Independent	8	12	8	12	23	34	19	28	9	13	67	99

*Twenty-six did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 23.846 was significant at the .025 level.

Task 23 - Checking I.D. of a person who looks as if he has something to hide

(N = 362)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Conservative	7	7	12	12	24	23	27	26	34	33	104	101
Liberal	14	27	12	23	11	21	6	12	9	17	52	100
Moderate	18	14	19	14	39	29	28	21	29	22	133	100
Independent	10	15	13	19	17	25	10	15	19	27	69	101

*Twenty-seven did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 24.524 was significant at the .025 level.

Both tasks found to have produced significant differences in Table 23 were of the nature that involved the question to right of privacy. In both instances those with a conservative socio-political philosophy were most likely to see those tasks as a very important police responsibility while those with a liberal philosophy were least likely to see either task as a very important police responsibility. On inspection of the other twenty-three tasks it was noted that the differences in the degree of importance placed on the various tasks by the socio-political philosophies of the respondents were insignificant. In conclusion, although the socio-political philosophy of the respondent was found to be a significant factor in associating one's attitude to the degree of importance placed on two of the tasks in Section 3, socio-political philosophy of the respondent was not found to have a significant association with one's attitude toward the degree of importance placed on the majority of tasks one thought were the responsibility of the Muskegon police.

H. The level of educational attainment the respondent had did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the following tasks in Section 3.

Table 24

Task 2 - Kids violating curfew

(N = 376)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Elementary												
School	0	0	4	11	4	11	9	25	19	53	36	100
High School	6	3	24	12	36	19	43	22	84	44	193	100
College (Under- graduate)	10	8	22	18	26	21	35	29	30	24	123	100
College (Post graduate)	1	4	1	4	6	25	9	38	7	29	24	100

*Thirteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 24.366 was significant at the .025 level.

Task 3 - Handling family disputes

(N = 373)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Elementary												
School	2	6	6	18	10	29	7	21	9	27	34	101
High School	9	5	38	20	64	33	42	22	39	20	192	100
College (Under- graduate)	10	8	26	21	43	35	35	29	9	7	123	100
College (Post graduate)	5	21	2	8	9	38	5	21	3	13	24	101

*Sixteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 22.616 was significant at the .05 level.

Table 24 (Cont.)

Task 17 - Escorting businessmen with large sums of money to banks

(N = 374)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Elementary												
School	4	11	5	14	6	17	6	17	15	42	36	101
High School	45	23	24	13	31	16	42	22	50	26	192	100
College (Under- graduate)	31	25	15	12	35	29	23	19	18	15	122	100
College (Post graduate)	5	21	4	17	11	46	4	17	0	0	24	101

*Fifteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 31.527 was significant at the .005 level.

Task 18 - Transporting sick persons who have no car to the hospital

(N = 376)

	Not Impor- tant At All		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Elementary												
School	1	3	1	3	1	3	8	22	26	70	37	101
High School	14	7	20	10	23	12	56	29	81	42	194	100
College (Under- graduate)	6	5	14	12	30	25	26	22	45	37	121	101
College (Post graduate)	3	13	4	17	4	17	8	33	5	21	24	101

*Thirteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 31.012 was significant at the .005 level.

****A limitation on the significance of the chi-square value should be mentioned due to the number of cells with an expected value of less than five (25%).

Table 24 (Cont.)

Task 20 - Assisting two neighbors in settling a dispute

(N = 373)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Elementary												
School	6	17	1	3	14	40	7	20	7	20	35	100
High School	44	23	51	27	47	25	32	17	18	9	192	101
College (Under- graduate)	29	24	38	31	39	32	11	9	6	5	123	101
College (Post graduate)	4	17	9	39	5	22	4	17	1	4	23	99

*Sixteen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 26.009 was significant at the .025 level.

Task 21 - Assisting a tenant and landlord in settling a dispute

(N = 372)

	Not Impor- tant <u>At All</u>		Slightly Impor- tant		Some- what Impor- tant		Quite Impor- tant		Very Impor- tant		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Elementary												
School	4	12	4	12	10	29	11	32	5	15	34	100
High School	52	27	49	25	50	26	26	14	16	8	193	100
College (Under- graduate)	39	32	37	31	30	25	11	9	4	3	121	100
College (Post graduate)	8	33	10	42	5	21	1	4	0	0	24	100

*Seventeen did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 30.555 was significant at the .005 level.

As indicated by Table 2⁴, the level of educational attainment the respondent had did have a significant association or relationship with his attitude on six of the twenty-four tasks listed in Section 3. On closer examination of Table 2⁴ the degree of importance placed on the six tasks was directly related to the educational level attained by the respondent. The higher the level of educational achievement the lower the importance placed on the particular police task. This pattern was also apparent for the remaining eighteen tasks with the differences between educational levels being less significant. This may be explained by the fact that those with a higher level of educational achievement reside in low-crime areas and thus don't feel the need for the police that people in other areas do. In conclusion, the educational level of the respondent was found to be a significant factor in associating one's attitude with the degree of importance placed on a number of tasks thought to be the responsibility of the Muskegon police.

All community characteristics did have some associations or relationships with community attitudes on a number of tasks listed in Section 3. For those tasks classified as law enforcement tasks there were very few significant associations or relationships with community attitudes. (There were only four.) Although the majority of respondents saw the performance of law enforcement tasks by the police as important to them. Tasks classified as non-law enforcement (pure

service) and those that could be law enforcement/non-law enforcement depending on circumstances illicited many more significant associations or relationships with community attitudes. The latter produced nineteen while the former produced twenty. Those associations or relationships produced may be observed in Tables 16 thru 24. These observations should be a help to the police. Not only can one see the feeling of the community towards non-law enforcement tasks and those tasks that could be considered law enforcement/non-law enforcement depending on the circumstances, but one can also see the cleavages in attitudes by the various community characteristics. This measure should be of assistance to the police in determining policy.

(3) Police Image

Section 4 was taken from a prestige scale developed by Preiss and Ehrlich (1966) in their study of the Michigan State Police. The respondent was asked to picture the job of a policeman in Muskegon at the present time with respect to (1) the general prestige of the position; (2) the degree of influence policemen have in community affairs; (3) the social position of policemen in the community; and (4) the economic position of policemen in the community. The following are the results of the statistical analysis dealing with certain community characteristics of community members and the rating given each component part of the overall picture. The null hypothesis assumed that

there were no significant associations or relationships with community attitudes in the rating given the four component parts of the overall picture of the job of a policeman in Muskegon.

- A. Sex of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the rating given the degree of influence policemen have in community affairs.

Table 25

How would you picture the job of a policeman in Muskegon at the present time?

2. With respect to the degree of influence policemen have

(N= 380)	Quite Low In Prestige		Moderately Low		Fairly High		Very High Degree of Influence		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males	8	3	73	29	138	55	33	13	252	100
Females	5	4	25	20	69	54	29	23	128	101

*Nine did not respond.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***The chi-square value of 7.831 was significant at the .05 level.

As indicated by Table 25 females pictured the degree of influence policemen have in community affairs higher than males did. Although both sexes were in close agreement as to the rating "fairly high" females were more inclined to feel the policeman's degree of influence in community affairs was very high (23% to 13%).

As for the other three component parts of the overall picture of the job of a Muskegon policeman the sex of the respondent made little difference in the rating given. (Although in those differences noted women were more likely to view the police in a positive image.)

Table 26

How would you picture the job
of a policeman in Muskegon at
the present time?

1. With respect to the general prestige of the position:

	Quite Low In Prestige		Moderately Low		Fairly High		Very High In Prestige		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males	7	3	41	16	151	60	54	21	253	100
Females	1	1	18	14	79	62	30	23	128	100

3. With respect to the social position of policemen in the community:

	Quite Low In Prestige		Moderately Low		Fairly High		Very High In Prestige		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males	6	2	79	31	144	57	24	10	253	100
Females	2	2	32	25	80	62	14	11	128	100

4. With respect to the economic position of policemen in the community:

	Quite Low In Prestige		Moderately Low		Fairly High		Very High In Prestige		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males	9	4	108	43	116	46	20	8	253	101
Females	6	5	52	41	61	48	8	6	127	100

*All percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

**NR refers to the number of no responses.

In all four aspects of the imagery of the police the majority of respondents, regardless of sex, gave a positive evaluation of the police. A clearer interpretation of this evaluation may be observed by use of a "collapsing" technique that is explained in Table 27.

Table 27

How would you picture the job
of a policeman in Muskegon at
the present time?

1. With respect to the general prestige of the position:

N = 381

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males	48	19	205	81	253	100
Females	19	15	109	85	128	100

2. With respect to the degree of influence policemen have:

N = 380

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males	81	32	171	68	252	100
Females	30	24	98	77	128	101

3. With respect to the social position of policemen in the community:

N = 381

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males	85	33	168	67	253	100
Females	34	27	94	73	128	100

Table 27 (Cont.)

4. With respect to the economic position of policemen in the community:

N = 380

NR = 9

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Males	117	47	136	54	253	101
Females	58	46	69	54	127	100

*Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

**NR refers to the number of no responses.

***Table 27 was produced by collapsing the two "low" rating spaces together and labelling this a negative evaluation and collapsing the two "high" rating spaces and labelling this a positive evaluation. For a clearer interpretation the "collapsing" technique will be used throughout this section on police image.

B. Age of the respondent did not have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on how they pictured the overall job of a policeman in Muskegon. The majority of respondents, regardless of age levels, felt that police work in Muskegon was a prestigious occupation.

Table 28

How would you picture the job
of a policeman in Muskegon at
the present time?

1. With respect to the general prestige of the position:

N = 381

NR = 8

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	7	17	35	83	42	100
25-29	4	11	34	89	38	100
30-34	12	32	26	68	38	100
35-39	8	21	30	79	38	100
40-44	7	20	29	80	36	100
45-49	6	15	35	85	41	100
50-54	10	21	38	80	49	101
55-59	5	20	20	80	25	100
60 and over	8	11	67	89	75	100

2. With respect to the degree of influence policemen have in community
affairs:

N = 380

NR = 9

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	14	34	28	66	42	100
25-29	8	21	30	79	38	100
30-34	15	39	23	60	38	99
35-39	12	32	26	69	38	101
40-44	11	31	25	69	36	100
45-49	8	20	33	81	41	101
50-54	20	42	28	58	48	100
55-59	9	36	16	64	25	100
60 and over	14	19	60	81	74	100

Table 28 (Cont.)

3. With respect to the social position of policemen in the community:

N = 380

NR = 9

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	18	43	24	57	42	100
25-29	10	26	28	74	38	100
30-34	17	45	21	55	38	100
35-39	13	35	25	66	38	101
40-44	11	31	25	70	36	101
45-49	10	24	31	75	41	99
50-54	18	37	30	62	48	99
55-59	9	36	16	64	25	100
60 and over	20	27	55	73	75	100

4. With respect to the economic position of policemen in the community:

N = 380

NR = 7

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 25	25	60	17	41	42	101
25-29	21	57	16	43	37	100
30-34	19	50	19	50	38	100
35-39	16	42	22	58	38	100
40-44	18	50	18	50	36	100
45-49	15	37	26	63	41	100
50-54	27	56	21	44	48	100
55-59	14	56	11	44	25	100
60 and over	20	27	55	73	75	100

*Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

**NR refers to the number of no responses.

Although one may have expected a linear relationship between age and the relative favorableness of imagery, Table 28 did not indicate this. This writer had assumed that younger persons would be less favorable and older people more favorable with respect to the composite

image of the police. Although the age grouping 60 and over were very favorable in their evaluation of the police no discernable pattern for the other age groupings could be made. In some aspects of police imagery younger age levels gave a very high positive evaluation.

As can be discerned from Table 28 a negative evaluation was given by some age levels to the economic position of policemen in Muskegon. The negativism of some respondents was no doubt in part reflective of a feeling that for the prestigious occupation that police work is in Muskegon the position is sorely underpaid.

- C. Marital status of the respondent did not have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on how they pictured the overall job of a policeman in Muskegon. The majority of respondents, regardless of marital status, felt that police work in Muskegon was a prestigious occupation.

Table 29

How would you picture the job
of a policeman in Muskegon at
the present time?

1. With respect to the general prestige of the position:

N = 381 NR = 8	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	11	16	59	85	70	101
Married	56	18	255	82	311	100

Table 29 (Cont.)

2. With respect to the degree of influence policemen have in community affairs.

N = 380 NR = 9	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	19	27	50	72	69	99
Married	92	30	219	71	311	101

3. With respect to the social position of policemen in the community:

N = 381 NR = 8	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	20	29	50	71	70	100
Married	99	32	212	68	381	100

4. With respect to the economic position of policemen in the community:

N = 380 NR = 9	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	32	46	38	54	70	100
Married	143	46	167	54	310	100

*Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Single includes those who are single, separated, divorced, and widowed.

***NR refers to the number of no responses.

As can be discerned from Table 29 the evaluation given the composite image of the Muskegon policemen was positive regardless of the marital status of the respondent. The differences in attitude of the single and married respondents were practically negligible.

D. Race of the respondent did not have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on how they pictured the overall job of a policeman in Muskegon. The majority of respondents, regardless of race, felt that police work in Muskegon was a prestigious occupation.

Table 30

How would you picture the job
of a policeman in Muskegon at
the present time?

1. With respect to the general prestige of the position:

N = 380 NR = 9	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Whites	59	18	272	82	331	100
Non-whites	7	14	42	86	49	100

2. With respect to the degree of influence policemen have in community affairs:

N = 379 NR = 10	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Whites	98	30	232	70	330	100
Non-whites	12	25	37	76	49	101

3. With respect to the social position of policemen in the community:

N = 380 NR = 9	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Whites	101	30	230	70	331	100
Non-whites	17	35	32	65	49	100

Table 30 (Cont.)

4. With respect to the economic position of policemen in the community:

N = 379 NR = 10	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Whites	158	47	173	53	331	100
Non-whites	16	33	32	67	48	100

*Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Non-whites include Negro, American Indian, Mexican American, and Oriental American.

The results shown by Table 30 were rather surprising to this writer. He had assumed that non-whites would be less favorable in their evaluation of the police (excluding the evaluation with respect to the economic position of policemen in the community) but as can be seen non-whites gave a more favorable evaluation to three of the four aspects of police imagery.

Although the differences noted were not statistically significant they were significant by the fact of the lack of negativeness between non-whites and the police.

E. Income of the respondent did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the rating given the overall picture of the job of a policeman in Muskegon.

Table 31

How would you picture the job
of a policeman in Muskegon at
the present time?

1. With respect to the general prestige of the position:

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N = 372						
NR = 17						
\$3,999 or under	8	16	43	84	51	100
\$4,000 to \$5,999	5	9	48	91	53	100
\$6,000 to \$7,999	9	13	62	87	71	100
\$8,000 to \$9,999	10	15	55	85	65	100
\$10,000 to \$11,999	10	19	43	81	53	100
\$12,000 to \$15,999	12	26	35	75	47	101
\$16,000 and above	9	28	23	72	32	100

*The chi-square value of 39.298 was significant at the .005 level.

2. With respect to the degree of influence policemen have in community affairs:

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N = 371						
NR = 18						
\$3,999 or under	12	24	38	76	50	100
\$4,000 to \$5,999	10	19	43	81	53	100
\$6,000 to \$7,999	14	20	57	81	71	101
\$8,000 to \$9,999	20	31	45	69	65	100
\$10,000 to \$11,999	16	30	37	70	53	100
\$12,000 to \$15,999	19	40	28	60	47	100
\$16,000 and above	15	47	17	53	32	100

*The chi-square value of 46.722 was significant at the .005 level.

Table 31 (Cont.)

3. With respect to the social position of the policeman in the community:

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N = 372						
NR = 17						
\$3,999 or under	9	18	42	83	51	101
\$4,000 to \$5,999	10	19	43	82	53	101
\$6,000 to \$7,999	17	24	54	76	71	100
\$8,000 to \$9,999	18	28	47	73	65	101
\$10,000 to \$11,999	19	36	34	64	53	100
\$12,000 to \$15,999	24	51	23	49	47	100
\$16,000 and above	18	56	14	44	32	100

*The chi-square value of 53.592 was significant at the .005 level.

4. With respect to the economic position of policemen in the community:

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N = 371						
NR = 18						
\$3,999 or under	17	34	34	67	51	101
\$4,000 to \$5,999	17	32	36	68	53	100
\$6,000 to \$7,999	26	36	45	63	71	101
\$8,000 to \$9,999	35	54	30	46	65	100
\$10,000 to \$11,999	25	47	28	53	53	100
\$12,000 to \$15,999	28	61	18	39	46	100
\$16,000 and above	21	66	11	34	32	100

*Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

**The chi-square value of 34.874 was significant at the .01 level.

***NR refers to the number of no responses.

As can be discerned from Table 31, a meaningful pattern of relationship was obtained from the income characteristic. The lower income levels were more likely to give a positive evaluation on all aspects of the overall image of the police. It seems a linear relationship was

produced. As the income level increased the lower the positive evaluation given. In fact, the income levels \$12,000 to \$15,999 and \$16,000 and above gave negative evaluations with respect to the social and economic position of policemen in the community.

F. Occupation of the respondent did not have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on how they pictured the overall job of a policeman in Muskegon. The majority of respondents, regardless of occupation, felt that police work in Muskegon was a pretigious occupation.

Table 32

How would you picture the job
of a policeman in Muskegon at
the present time?

1. With respect to the general prestige of the position:

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	2	12	15	88	17	100
Professionals and Executives	14	26	39	74	53	100
Middle Management	10	30	23	70	33	100
Self-employed	3	21	11	79	14	100
White-collar: Technical, Sales, Clerical	10	18	45	82	55	100
First-line Supervisors & Skilled	3	10	28	90	31	100
Semi-skilled	11	20	45	80	56	100
Retired	7	14	44	86	51	100
Housewife	4	7	58	94	62	101

Table 32 (Cont.)

2. With respect to the degree of influence policemen have in community affairs:

N = 371 NR = 18	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	3	18	14	83	17	101
Professionals and Executives	15	28	38	72	53	100
Middle Management	15	45	18	55	33	100
Self-employed	7	50	7	50	14	100
White-collar: Technical, Sales, Clerical	25	45	30	55	55	100
First-line Supervisors & Skilled	4	13	27	87	31	100
Semi-skilled	14	25	42	75	56	100
Retired	10	20	40	80	50	100
Housewife	14	23	48	77	62	100

3. With respect to the social position of policemen in the community:

N = 372 NR = 17	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	6	35	11	65	17	100
Professionals and Executives	25	47	28	53	53	100
Middle Management	15	45	18	55	33	100
Self-employed	6	43	8	57	14	100
White-collar: Technical, Sales Clerical	11	38	34	62	45	100
First-line Supervisors & Skilled	8	26	23	74	31	100
Semi-skilled	12	22	44	79	56	101
Retired	10	20	41	81	51	101
Housewife	12	20	50	81	62	101

Table 32 (Cont.)

4. With respect to the economic position of policemen in the community:

	Negative Evaluation		Positive Evaluation		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unskilled	7	41	10	59	17	100
Professionals and Executives	31	59	22	42	53	101
Middle Management	21	64	12	36	33	100
Self-employed	6	43	8	57	14	100
White-collar: Technical, Sales						
Clerical	27	50	27	50	54	100
First-line Supervisors & Skilled	15	48	16	52	31	100
Semi-skilled	22	39	34	61	56	100
Retired	15	30	36	71	51	101
Housewife	25	41	37	60	62	101

Although the differences observed were not statistically significant the results obtained did disclose some interesting relationships. For example, the middle management occupational grouping were the most negative in their evaluation of the police with respect to the general prestige and economic position of policemen in the community and gave the second most unfavorable rating with respect to the degree of influence and social position of the policemen.

Those occupational groupings who were most evident in their positive evaluation of the police were first-line supervisors and skilled, retirees, and housewives.

The only instance of a majority of respondents giving a negative evaluation occurred from the occupational groupings professional and executives and middle management with respect to the economic position of policemen in the community. This result was not surprising. Possibly the surprise was that only two occupational groupings felt this way.

G. The socio-political philosophy of the respondent did not have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on how they pictured the overall job of a policeman in Muskegon. The majority of respondents, regardless of socio-political philosophy, felt that police work in Muskegon was a prestigious occupation.

Table 33

How would you picture the job
of a policeman in Muskegon at
the present time?

1. With respect to the general prestige of the position:

N = 367 NR = 22	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Conservative	18	17	87	83	105	100
Liberal	10	19	44	81	54	100
Moderate	26	19	111	81	137	100
Independent	9	13	58	87	67	100

2. With respect to the degree of influence policemen have in community affairs:

N = 366 NR = 23	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Conservative	28	27	76	73	104	100
Liberal	15	28	39	72	54	100
Moderate	38	28	99	72	137	100
Independent	23	34	44	66	67	100

Table 33 (Cont.)

3. With respect to the social position of policemen in the community:

N = 367 NR = 22	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Conservative	31	30	74	70	105	100
Liberal	20	37	34	63	54	100
Moderate	42	31	95	69	137	100
Independent	19	28	48	72	67	100

4. With respect to the economic position of policemen in the community:

N = 366 NR = 23	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Conservative	47	45	58	55	105	100
Liberal	26	49	27	51	53	100
Moderate	65	47	72	53	137	100
Independent	28	42	39	58	67	100

As reflected by Table 33, the socio-political philosophy of the respondent did not produce significant differences between the various socio-political philosophies. In those differences noted conservatives were more likely to give a positive evaluation than their liberal counterparts on all aspects of police imagery. Those respondents who considered themselves independent gave the highest evaluation on three of the four indicators of police image. On the aspect of the degree of influence policemen have in community affairs they gave the lowest positive evaluation. As demonstrated previously, although all philosophies gave a positive evaluation to all aspects of police imagery, the economic aspect produced the lowest positive evaluation of the four.

- H. The level of educational attainment the respondent had did have a significant association or relationship with community attitudes on the rating given (2) the degree of influence, (3) the social position, and (4) the economic position of policemen in Muskegon.

Table 34

How would you picture the job of a policeman in Muskegon at the present time?

2. With respect to the degree of influence policemen have in community affairs:

	Negative Evaluation		Positive Evaluation		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N = 375						
NR = 14						
Elementary School	5	13	33	81	38	101
High School	53	28	138	72	191	100
College (Undergraduate)	43	35	79	65	122	100
College (Post graduate)	7	29	17	71	24	100

*The chi-square value of 22.989 was significant at the .01 level.

3. With respect to the social position of policemen in the community:

	Negative Evaluation		Positive Evaluation		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
N = 376						
NR = 13						
Elementary School	6	16	32	84	38	100
High School	48	25	144	75	192	100
College (Undergraduate)	54	44	68	56	122	100
College (Post graduate)	10	42	14	58	24	100

*The chi-square value of 33.594 was significant at the .005 level.

Table 34 (Cont.)

4. With respect to the economic position of policemen in the community

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Elementary School	9	24	29	76	38	100
High School	79	41	113	59	192	100
College (Undergraduate)	69	57	52	43	121	100
College (Post graduate)	13	54	11	46	24	100

*The chi-square value of 28.754 was significant at the .005 level.

**Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

***NR refers to the number of no responses.

Table 34 showed that a meaningful pattern of relationship was obtained for the educational variable. As the level of education increased the positive evaluation decreased. This pattern was even evident with respect to the general prestige of the position but the differences observed were not statistically significant.

Table 35

How would you picture the job
of a policeman in Muskegon at
the present time?

	<u>Negative Evaluation</u>		<u>Positive Evaluation</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Elementary School	4	11	34	90	38	101
High School	29	15	163	85	192	100
College (Undergraduate)	28	23	94	77	122	100
College (Post graduate)	5	21	19	79	24	100

*Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number.

**NR is the number of no responses.

Regardless of the educational grouping, the police imagery was given a positive evaluation with the exception of the rating given the economic position of policemen in the community. This exception was with those respondents with an undergraduate or post-graduate college background who gave the economic position a negative evaluation.

From the foregoing data one can conclude that the image of the Muskegon police was very good with the possible exception that many felt policemen's economic position was not as high as it should be.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

I. Summary

This author believed that to plan effectively in the area of police-community relations there must be a clear understanding and knowledgeability of citizens' attitudes toward their police. A review of the literature revealed that there were relatively few studies done which attempted to measure public attitude towards the police.

In an effort to cast more light on this subject area, the author analyzed data collected for an evaluation of a unique in-service human relations training program. The evaluation of which the present study was a part, involved 388 citizens from five census tracts within the city of Muskegon, Michigan. The census tracts were rated according to one of five rating areas and one census tract was randomly chosen from each rating. Selection of the participants residing within the census tracts was of a stratified systematic nature.

The goal in this research was to discover some of the attitudes of Greater Muskegon citizens toward their police and to provide this information for the police to utilize in establishing effective policy. The author planned to reach the objective by developing a questionnaire consisting of a variety of items related to (1) the specific police

style community members may want the police to perform in a given situation; (2) role perception;²⁸ (3) the importance of various tasks for which the police are responsible; and (4) police image.

The author hypothesized that the role or function of the police as perceived by individual members of the community differs according to certain community characteristics. The author wished to find out whether or not certain community characteristics (that is, sex, age, marital status, race, family income, occupation, socio-political philosophy, and education) were associated or related to community attitudes. To discover if this hypothesis could be accepted or rejected, the association or relationship between certain community characteristics and community attitudes was determined by use of the chi-square analysis.

II. Conclusions

The results of this study did indicate that there were significant differences between certain community characteristics and community attitudes toward their police. Therefore, the author's hypothesis was not rejected. This decision was based on the following findings:

Section 1

Although all community characteristics produced significant differences toward the particular police style preferred in a given situation only three established a noticeable pattern. They were marital status, race, and socio-political philosophy.

1. Marital status did have an association or relationship with preference for a particular police style. Married respondents tended to have a greater preference for the legalistic style.

2. Race was a significant characteristic in the determination of citizens' attitudes toward the police. Whites were more inclined to prefer the legalistic style, while non-whites were more likely to prefer either the watchman or service styles.

3. Socio-political philosophy of the respondent was a significant factor underlying one's preference for a particular police style. Conservatives had the greatest preference for the legalistic style and were least favorable toward the service style. On the other hand, liberals had the greatest preference for both the watchman and service styles and the least preference for the legalistic style.

All other characteristics did not reveal a distinguishable pattern in associating the respondent's attitude toward preferring a particular police style.

Section 3

All community characteristics did have some associations or relationships with community attitudes on various police tasks listed in Section 3. The following are some of the more significant relationships.

1. All age levels are in close agreement as to the degree of importance placed on law enforcement tasks. The opposite was true for those tasks considered to be non-law enforcement or pure service tasks. The degree of importance of these latter tasks related to age. Higher age levels were much more inclined to place a higher degree of importance of them.

2. Race of the respondent did play a significant part in associating community attitudes toward particular police tasks. For those tasks categorized as law enforcement tasks, whites were more inclined to place a greater degree of importance to them than were non-whites. For those police tasks categorized as non-law enforcement (pure service), non-whites attached a higher degree of importance to them.

3. Lower family income levels were more likely to place a greater degree of importance to the various police tasks than were higher family income levels. For the most part, this pattern continued regardless of the type task involved.

4. The occupational characteristic did produce differences that suggested a significant association or relationship between a particular occupational grouping and community attitude. The degree of

importance placed on a particular police task by respondents indicated an association or relationship in some instances with their occupational grouping. For example, Task 2, involving kids violating curfew, was thought most important by the housewife occupational grouping. This was also the case involving Task 16, concerned with the police helping with school traffic. In both of these instances the significant association of the occupational grouping and the attitude of the respondent could have been anticipated.

5. Generally, the higher the level of educational achievement the lower the importance placed on the particular police tasks. This would substantiate the idea that those with the least amount of police contact are least concerned about police responsibility for various police tasks.

Section 4

The overall image of the Muskegon police was very positive with the exception of many respondents who felt the policeman's economic position was lower than it should have been. Individual findings were:

1. In those differences noted women were more likely to view the police in a more positive image.

2. A negative evaluation was given by some age levels to the economic position of policemen in Muskegon. The negativism of some

respondents was no doubt in part reflective of a feeling that for the prestigious occupation that police work is the position was sorely underpaid.

3. Lower income levels were more likely to give a positive evaluation on all aspects of the overall image of the police. As the income level increased the lower the positive evaluation given. In fact, the income levels \$12,000 to \$15,999 and \$16,000 and above gave negative evaluations with respect to the social and economic position of policemen in the community.

4. As the level of education increased the positive evaluation decreased for the overall police image. But it should be noted that regardless of the educational level the police imagery was given a positive evaluation. (Except for the economic position where those respondents with an undergraduate or post graduate college background gave the economic position a negative evaluation.)

5. The remaining characteristics did not produce a significant association or relationship with community attitude on how they viewed the overall job of a policeman in Muskegon. The majority of respondents, regardless of characteristics, felt that police work in Muskegon was a prestigious occupation.

*It is important to emphasize that no one of these characteristics is independent or the sole determinant of community attitudes.

III. Implications of Study

As stated in the very beginning of this study, one of the reasons for this research was to provide information to the Muskegon police department concerning community attitudes toward the police. Because of the number of significant differences noted between the various community characteristics and community attitudes, it is felt that the Muskegon police should consider these in decisions affecting how the police are to serve the community. Although the study does have limitations, it is a decidedly more scientific method of determining community attitude than merely one man's observation and opinion.

Secondly, since this study is an original one it is felt that it could be utilized as a model for additional studies in other cities. Information similar in nature to what was found in this study could prove to be of invaluable assistance in formulating departmental policy in virtually every police department across the country.

Thirdly, it is becoming more and more apparent that the adoption of a particular police style, without consideration of the community setting in which it occurs, essentially deprives the police administrator of many management prerogatives. What is needed is for police administrators to objectively analyze the needs and desires of the citizenry first, then tailor police policy accordingly. Included in his evaluation should be an analysis of findings such as this study produced. Although no one single, simple program will result in a

utopian police force, it is this writer's contention that if, in fact, different members of a community perceive the police function differently situational or team policing may greatly reduce the tension and abrasion which is so evident in today's police-community relations.

Due to the nature and scope of this study there are also several implications for further research. Perhaps the most obvious one would be to test the strength of the relationships which were determined to be existent in our study. Such a study would greatly increase the reliability and validity of the findings of this study as well as provide additional information which would be of tremendous practical and theoretical value.

Another implication of this study would be to conduct an item analysis of the questionnaire to determine whether there is a relationship between responses to various situational questions. That is, determine whether individuals who feel that all marijuana users should be arrested also feel that drunkenness offenders should be dealt with harshly by the police and similar analyses of this nature.

One further implication for future research would be to do an analysis of the findings by individual census tracts to determine what relationships exist between various sections of the community.

In general, the implications of this study are many. This study has determined some basic relationships but the findings merely set a framework upon which further studies can be based. That further studies are needed is indisputable. Police administrators need scientifically

determined information so that their decisions will facilitate equitable and just departmental policies.

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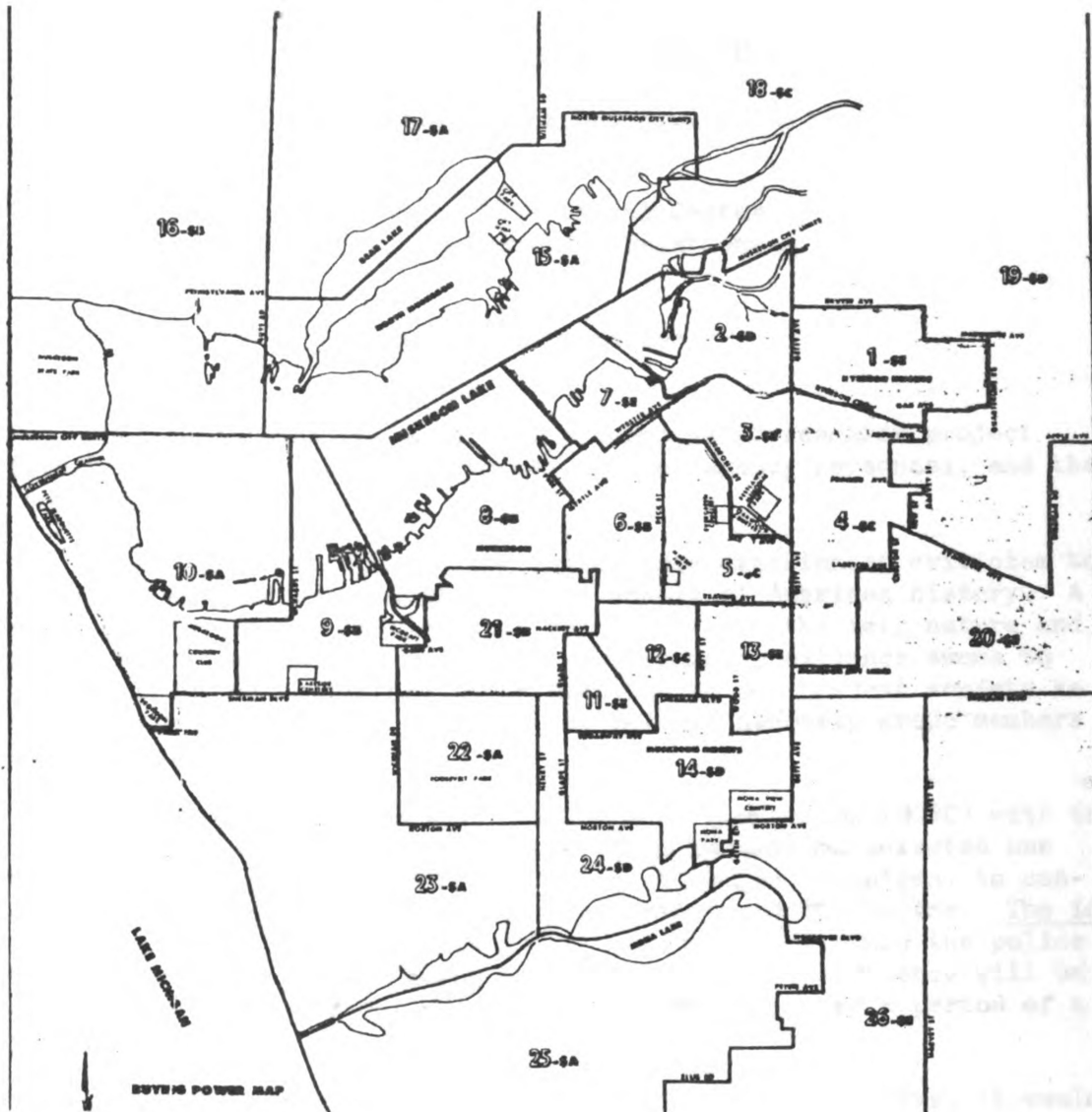
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APPENDIX A



Key	Rating	Property Value Range	Disposable Income Range
Highest Wealth Tracts	A	\$25,000+	\$10,000+
Medium High	B	19,000-24,999	7,000-9,999
Medium	C	14,000-18,999	5,500-6,999
Medium Low	D	9,000-13,999	4,000-5,499
Low	E	Less than 9,000	Less than 4,000

APPENDIX B

THE COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

Michigan State University

Administered by National Center
on Police-Community Relations

General Information

This questionnaire is part of a coordinated research project involving Muskegon police personnel, social agency personnel, and the community.

During the past decade, the police have experienced criticism to an extent and degree unequalled in the annals of American history. A major portion of the criticism is concerned with the very nature and function of contemporary policing. For example, evidence seems to point toward the police and their function in our present society as being one major cause of the conflict between minority group members and the police.

As a result, the Michigan Civil Rights Commission (MCRC) with the financial assistance of the Michigan Crime Commission selected one Michigan city and its police department (Muskegon, Michigan) to construct a model program which would concentrate on the police. The idea is to introduce an appropriate influence which will cause the police to re-examine their past modes of operations. The influence will be in the form of in-service human relation training over a period of a year.

Since the community is who the police ultimately serve, it would be useful to know how the community feels about various issues which concern police officers. You are asked to express your honest opinions and true perceptions of the various issues included in this questionnaire. It is our hope that through your cooperation we will be able to make some valid conclusions about community perceptions in Muskegon toward their police in the hopes that the present police services can better be evaluated.

PLEASE DO NOT SIGN YOUR NAME TO THIS MATERIAL. OUR AIM IS NOT TO IDENTIFY INDIVIDUALS.

The answers to the questions to follow will be made available only to the research staff from Michigan State University and/or computer. Your information will be held in the strictest confidence and the results will be tabulated on a group basis only.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR VALUABLE TIME AND EFFORT!

Knowlton Johnson
Tom Christian
Douglas Moore

Research Staff
National Center on Police
and Community Relations

INSTRUCTIONS

Below are twenty questions pertaining to various situations in which the police may become involved. We would like you to circle what you feel is the BEST appropriate choice for the specific situation. Be sure and select only one situation--that which seems most appropriate.

1. Police should be primarily concerned with:
 - a. enforcing the law.
 - b. keeping order in the streets.
 - c. giving the community whatever police services the community wants.

2. Police should:
 - a. avoid arresting drunks. They should either take them home if they live in the city or refer them to agencies (like the Alcoholics Anonymous) who are able to take care of them.
 - b. arrest all public drunks because they are law violators.
 - c. arrest only those drunks that are endangering life or causing disturbance.

3. The police upon stopping a vehicle for speeding 10 miles over the speed limit should:
 - a. give a strong verbal warning.
 - b. give a verbal warning with emphasis on the safety factors involved.
 - c. give a ticket to the lawbreaker.

4. Prostitution should:
 - a. be stamped out.
 - b. be tolerated as long as it does not involve organized crime and innocent people are not harmed.
 - c. be permitted as long as the community does not consider it an issue that needs police attention.

5. Johnnie Jones and his four friends, all under 16 years old are observed by Patrolman X on a public street, drunk. Patrolman X should:
 - a. take the offenders to the police station, call the parents to the police station. After both children and parents are warned as to the serious consequences of under age drinking, release the children without further police action.
 - b. arrest all of the teen-agers and take them to the police station where juvenile authorities can take official action.
 - c. give them a moderate amount of "curbstone justice" (to give tongue lashing, kick in the pants) and take them home to their parents without further action.
6. Concerning the appearance of the police, I feel that:
 - a. appearance is not that important.
 - b. all public servants should be neatly attired.
 - c. the image of police professionalism demands a neat appearance.
7. In regards to the alcoholic, the police should:
 - a. ignore him unless he creates a public disorder.
 - b. treat the alcoholic as a law violator.
 - c. treat him according to how the community in which he lives would like him treated.
8. What do you think should be done about people who march and protest:
 - a. they should be allowed to march, except in a neighborhood where there would be strong disagreement with their cause.
 - b. they should be watched but not interfered with unless they create a public disorder.
 - c. they should be allowed to march if they have a parade permit.
9. What should the Chicago Police have done during the 1968 Democratic Convention:
 - a. no permits issued but the demonstrators watched closely; police should have stepped in only if situation became riotous.
 - b. they should have allowed the demonstration without police interference.
 - c. they should have issued parade permits and strictly enforced the requirements of those permits.

10. What do you think the attitude of the police should be when he stops a law violator:
 - a. the violator should be treated in terms of how he treats the police officer (anger met with anger; courtesy met with courtesy, etc.).
 - b. the policeman should never show his true feeling.
 - c. the policemen's personal attitude should be determined by how serious the community sees the offense (police anger at speeding in a school zone; mild reproach when speeding on an untraveled road, etc.).

11. How should a policeman react when called to a home where a husband and wife are fighting:
 - a. take whatever action is acceptable to the neighborhood.
 - b. avoid arrest while making every effort to settle the dispute.
 - c. if the law has been broken, arrest the violator.

12. Billy Smith has been caught shoplifting at the local department store:
 - a. the policeman should administer "curbstone justice" depending on the seriousness of the crime.
 - b. handle the juvenile offender as the community wants their juveniles treated.
 - c. Billy Smith should be arrested and brought down to the police department.

13. A marijuana user should be:
 - a. ignored unless he engages in illegal activities because of his use of marijuana.
 - b. arrested.
 - c. take whatever action the majority of the neighborhood wants.

14. Drug users should be prosecuted:
 - a. always.
 - b. prosecuted or ignored depending on neighborhood concern.
 - c. ignored unless the order of the community is being disturbed.

15. Would you like to see your policeman in Muskegon as:
- a. one whose primary aim would be to keep peace in the neighborhood.
 - b. one who would arrest when the law is broken.
 - c. one who would, except for serious crime, enforce only those laws that the neighborhood saw as important.
16. The T.V. show that best expresses how you would like to see police act is:
- a. Dragnet.
 - b. Adam 12.
 - c. Gunsmoke.
17. Johnny Jones and three other young men are standing on a street corner late at night. Patrolman X comes driving up. The patrolman should:
- a. stop, obtain the young men's names, and determine exactly what they are doing.
 - b. drive right on by, if this gathering on street corners is considered by this neighborhood to be normal.
 - c. let them alone, unless they were noisy and otherwise disturbing the peace.
18. Police should:
- a. worry only about enforcing the laws.
 - b. become involved in enforcing those laws requested by the neighborhood.
 - c. worry less about enforcing the law and more about keeping the neighborhood peaceful.

19. Concerning gambling, I believe that:

- a. except for gambling associated with organized crime, whether or not police arrest private gamblers should depend on how the neighborhood feels about gambling.
- b. if gambling is against the law, all gamblers who are caught should be arrested.
- c. police should arrest those gamblers who are connected with organized crime, and those persons who gamble openly, in public view.

20. What should be the policy of police concerning public high schools:

- a. there should be a plain clothes policeman assigned to the school to help school officials to maintain order.
- b. police should be kept out of the schools unless specifically requested by school officials.
- c. the school district should be polled to determine whether or not police are assigned to schools.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Below is a list of statements. We would like to have your HONEST opinion about these statements. (Check one square per statement.)

	Strongly ly Agree	Agree More than Dis- agree	Some- what Agree	Slight- ly Agree	Do Not Agree At All
1. If a patrolman thinks he may have to use force in a situation he should use it right after his entrance into the situation in order to gain the advantage of surprise....					
2. Some force is necessary and justified when a citizen unjustly insults or curses a police officer...					
3. If patrolmen working in the tough neighborhoods had more leeway and fewer restrictions on the use of force, many of the serious police problems in those neighborhoods would be greatly reduced.					
4. Respect for the police in a predominantly Negro neighborhood depends on the willingness of patrolmen to use force frequently and effectively...					

	Strong- ly Agree	Agree More than Dis- agree	Some- what Agree	Slight- ly Agree	Do Not Agree At All
5. Police officers almost never receive the cooperation from a predominately Negro area that is needed to properly handle police work...					
6. The best way to get cooperation from a Negro is to indicate that you mean business...					
7. When officers indicate they will use the force necessary to gain compliance from a citizen they are helped considerably if the citizen thinks they are getting angry...					
8. When a policeman is called to a situation involving a family dispute, the officer should reflect the attitude that he has been called to help all citizens involved...					
9. Generally, Negroes are appreciative when police officers go out of their way to be nice to them...					
10. An officer can be pretty sure he will gain control of the situation which involves a Negro man if he somewhat frightens him					

	Strong- ly Agree	Agree More than Dis- agree	Some- what Agree	Slight- ly Agree	Do Not Agree At All
11. In a situation where two men are fighting in a public place, generally, it is best to arrest both of the men immediately...					
12. When deciding on whether to arrest for a misdemeanor offense, extenuating circumstances should be weighed heavier than the fact that a law has been violated...					
13. When considering any type of offense, the police officer is bound by the law...					

INSTRUCTIONS:

Below is a list of tasks for which Muskegon Policemen are responsible. How important is it to you for the police to be responsible for these various tasks? (Check one square on each line.)

	Very Im- por- tant	Quite Im- por- tant	Some- what Im- por- tant	Slight- ly Im- por- tant	Not Im- portant At All
1. Person(s) fighting in a bar.					
2. Kids violating curfew.					
3. Handling family disputes.					
4. Persons breaking into a business.					
5. Assisting a stalled motorist.					
6. Arresting a drunk walking down the sidewalk.					
7. Quieting a neighbor's barking dog.					
8. Handling an unwanted guest complaint.					
9. Quieting down a loud party.					
10. Stamping out prostitution.					
11. Searching for a missing child.					
12. Look for youths who have run away from home.					

	Very Im- por- tant	Quite Im- por- tant	Some- what Im- por- tant	Slight- ly Im- por- tant	Not Im- portant At All
13. Responding to a burglar alarm.					
14. Responding to a fire alarm.					
15. Stamping out gambling.					
16. Helping with school traffic.					
17. Escorting businessmen with large sums of money to banks.					
18. Transporting sick persons who have no car to the hospital.					
19. Checking on persons who have been bitten by animals.					
20. Assisting two neighbors in settling a dispute.					
21. Assisting a tenant and landlord in settling a dispute.					
22. Investigating attempted suicide cases.					

	Very Im- por tant	Quite Im- por tant	Some- what Im- por tant	Slight- ly Im- por tant	Not Im- portant At All
23. Checking I.D. of a person who looks as if he has something to hide.					
24. Responding to a prowler call.					

25. In general, do you feel that other community members agree with your opinion of those tasks for which police should be responsible? (Circle your answer.)

Nearly	Most	Some	A Few	None
All Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree

INSTRUCTIONS:

How would you picture the job of a policeman in Muskegon at the present time? Make a check in the spaces to indicate your answer.

For example:

With respect to satisfaction of the position:

Very High In Satisfaction		Fairly High		Moderately Low		Quite Low In Satis- faction
---------------------------------	--	----------------	--	-------------------	--	-----------------------------------

A check in the first space in the example shows that the reader felt that police work in Muskegon is a very highly satisfying job.

1. With respect to the general prestige of the position:

Very High In Prestige		Fairly High		Moderately Low		Quite Low In Prestige
--------------------------	--	----------------	--	-------------------	--	--------------------------

2. With respect to the degree of influence policemen have in community affairs:

Very High Degree of Influence		Fairly High		Moderately Low		Quite Low Degree of Influence
-------------------------------------	--	----------------	--	-------------------	--	-------------------------------------

3. With respect to the social position of policemen in the community:

Very High Social Position		Fairly High		Moderately Low		Quite Low Social Position
---------------------------------	--	----------------	--	-------------------	--	---------------------------------

4. With respect to the economic position of policemen in the community:

Very High Economic Position		Fairly High		Moderately Low		Quite Low Economic Position
-----------------------------------	--	----------------	--	-------------------	--	-----------------------------------

INFORMATION SHEET

Please check the appropriate box.

1. Sex: Male Female

☐☐

2. Age: Under 25 ☐ 25-29 ☐

30-34 ☐

35-39 ☐

40-44 ☐

45-49 ☐

50-54 ☐

55-59 ☐

60 and over ☐

3. Marital Status Single ☐

Married ☐

Separated ☐

Divorced ☐

Widowed ☐

4. Race: Caucasian (white) ☐

Negro (black) ☐

American Indian ☐

Spanish American ☐

Oriental American ☐

Other (specify) ☐

5. Family Income: \$3,999
or
Under

\$4,000 to \$5,999 <input type="text"/>	\$6,000 to \$7,999 <input type="text"/>	\$8,000 to \$9,999 <input type="text"/>
\$10,000 to \$11,999 <input type="text"/>	\$12,000 to \$13,999 <input type="text"/>	\$14,000 to \$15,999 <input type="text"/>
\$16,000 to \$17,999 <input type="text"/>	\$18,000 to \$19,999 <input type="text"/>	\$20,000 and Above <input type="text"/>

6. In five years what do you think your income per year will be?

\$3,999 or Under <input type="text"/>	\$4,000 to \$5,999 <input type="text"/>	\$6,000 to \$7,999 <input type="text"/>
\$8,000 to \$9,999 <input type="text"/>	\$10,000 to \$11,999 <input type="text"/>	\$12,000 to \$13,999 <input type="text"/>
\$14,000 to \$15,000 <input type="text"/>	\$16,000 to \$17,999 <input type="text"/>	\$18,000 to \$19,999 <input type="text"/>
\$20,000 and Above <input type="text"/>		

7. Occupation: Unskilled ☐

Professionals and executives ☐

Middle Management: other managers and officials ☐

Self-employed: small business ☐ Other ☐

White-collar: sales, clerical, technical ☐

First-line supervisors and skilled ☐

Semi-skilled ☐ Retired ☐

Housewife ☐ Student ☐

8. In general, how would you classify your ideas on most modern issues?

Conservative ☐ Liberal ☐ Moderate ☐

Independent ☐ Other (please specify) ☐

9. Education (circle highest year completed):

Elementary School 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

High School 1 2 3 4

College (undergraduate) 1 2 3 4

College (post graduate) 1 2 3 4

10. How many times have you had contact with Muskegon police in the past year? (check the appropriate box.)

None ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ More than 4 times ☐

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