

Report on the Community Policing Survey
Conducted by the
West Nipissing Police Service

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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Executive Summary..... | ii |
| Introduction..... | 1 |
| Demographics..... | 1 |
| Feelings of Safety..... | 3 |
| Feelings of Vulnerability..... | 4 |
| Performance of West Nipissing Police Service..... | 5 |
| Value of Programs..... | 7 |
| Contact, Policing Level, and Taxes..... | 9 |
| Summary of Additional Comments..... | 9 |
| Conclusions..... | 10 |
| REFERENCES..... | 11 |
| APPENDIX A..... | 12 |
| APPENDIX B..... | 17 |

Executive Summary

- In terms of demographics, the survey sample appears to be fairly similar to the population of West Nipissing as a whole, although there did seem to be an over-representation of individuals who spoke English as their first language.
- When questioned about feelings of personal safety, more than 90 % of participants reported feeling safe in their own home, in their neighborhood, and at municipal beaches and recreation areas. Over 88% responded that they felt safe in business areas and over 80% of residents felt safe on the streets.
- Over a quarter of the sample did not express any feelings of vulnerability for any of the specific crimes listed. Of those who did report feeling vulnerable, they expressed the most concern about property crimes (Break & Enter, Vandalism, and Theft). Crimes against the person (Assault, Robbery) were identified by a fairly small percentage as being crimes to which they felt vulnerable.
- Residents of West Nipissing who completed the survey expressed positive opinions regarding police performance in responding to emergencies, assisting victims, crime investigations (violent, property, drinking and driving, internet and technology) and responding to quality of life issues and providing crime prevention information. Less satisfaction with respect to police performance was reported for traffic enforcement, visibility in their neighborhood, patrols in business areas, youth crime investigation, and illicit drug investigations.
- Various police programs were rated by respondents in terms of their perceived value. There was overwhelming support¹ for programs such as R.I.D.E., crime prevention, victim services, Crime Stoppers, drug investigations and the school liaison program. The lowest rating was given for the bicycle program, with just less than 60 % of respondents rating this program as being “Very Valuable” or “Valuable”.
- Just over half of all respondents indicated that they had not had contact with the West Nipissing Police Service in the previous year. Of the 46 % who had been in contact with the Police Service, the vast majority of respondents indicated some level of overall satisfaction with contact. Over half were “Very Satisfied”, and over a third of respondents reported that they were “Satisfied” or “Somewhat Satisfied” with the contact. About 10 % of the respondents indicated some dissatisfaction with the actions of the police officer.
- Overall, 75 % of respondents thought that the level of policing in the West Nipissing area was adequate, and the majority of respondents indicated that they did not support a proposed tax hike to obtain more police services

¹ All of these programs were rated by more than 88 % of respondents as being “Very Valuable” or “Valuable”.

Introduction

A community survey was prepared by the West Nipissing Police Service and distributed to members of the community in 2008. The survey consisted of 10 items that tapped a variety of domains. Some basic demographic questions were included in order to provide some detail regarding respondents. In addition, there were questions that asked respondents about their feelings of safety and vulnerability, their opinions on how the West Nipissing Police Service had performed their duties, as well as how effective they thought various police initiatives had been. And finally, respondents were asked a number of questions about their personal contact with police and about their opinions regarding the level of policing and tax rates related to policing levels.

Demographics

The most recent Census data from 2006 indicates that there were 13,410 people in West Nipissing, representing an increase of 2.3 percent in the population from the previous Census in 2001 (Statistics Canada, 2008). Total private dwellings in the area were 6,554 in 2006 and the population density of West Nipissing was 6.7 people per square kilometer. Compared to the population of Ontario as a whole, West Nipissing's population density is less than half that of the rest of Ontario. In terms of land area, there are nearly 2,000 square kilometers in West Nipissing (Statistics Canada, 2008). On all estimates of median income calculated by Statistics Canada, the median incomes in West Nipissing were lower than the comparable median incomes for Ontario as a whole (Statistics Canada, 2008).

A total of 453 people responded to the community survey asking them about their opinions concerning the West Nipissing Police Service. Of those who did respond, the vast majority (99.7%)² were residents of the area policed by the West Nipissing Police Service. The average age of a respondent in the sample was 59.12 years of age. There was quite a considerable age range among participants in the survey, from a minimum of 21 years to a maximum of 91 years. The median³ age of participants in the survey was 60 years of age. The respondents who completed the survey were fairly comparable to the general population of West Nipissing. The median age of residents in West Nipissing according to the 2006 survey was 44.7 years (Statistics Canada, 2008). The median age in the current sample of residents was quite a bit higher (61 years) than that reported by Statistics Canada, however, in the current survey all of the respondents were adults whereas in the Census, the ages of children were included.

On average, respondents to the community policing survey had lived in the area for 32 years.⁴ This is consistent with the data reported in the 2006 Census which suggests that nearly 85 percent of those who participated in the Census had lived in the West Nipissing

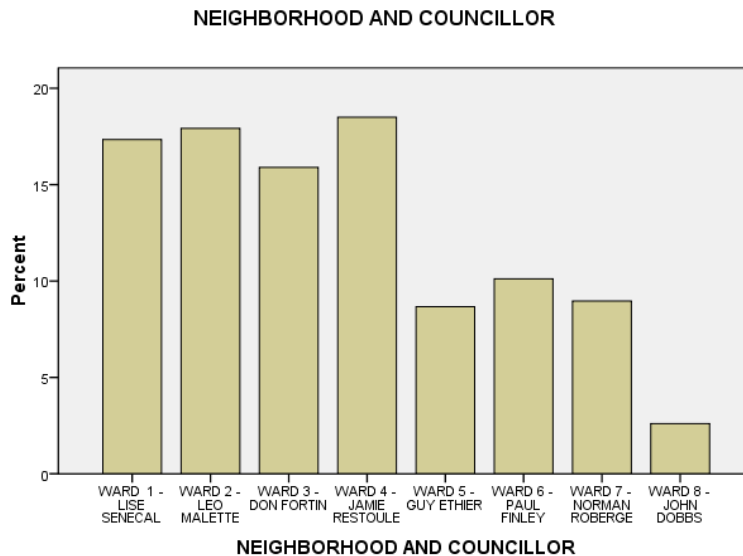
² One person identified themselves as a "Seasonal" resident of the community

³ The median is defined as the number 'x' where exactly half of all other numbers in the sample are below 'x' and half are above 'x'

⁴ The minimum number of years of residency was 1 year, with a maximum of 88 years

area over the last 5 years, with the remainder having moved to the area in the last 5 years. Nearly one quarter of those who responded to the survey did not indicate which ward they resided in. However, of those who did check off their ward, the majority lived in Wards 1, 2, 3, and 4 (see Figure 1).

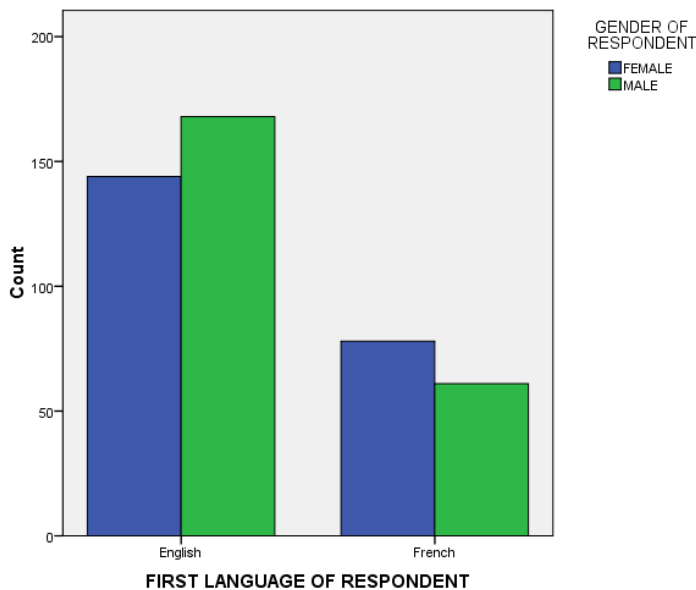
Figure 1: Percentage of Participants in Each West Nipissing Ward



About 59 percent of the residents of West Nipissing have French as the language spoken most often at home, while just under 40 percent have English as the language spoken most often at home. In the current sample, approximately one third of the group completed the survey in French and two thirds completed the survey in English. This suggests that the sampling with respect to spoken language did not approximate the population of West Nipissing as a whole. It seems likely that the sample was more heavily weighted towards those who responded in English than those who spoke French.

The sample of respondents was almost perfectly split between males (50.8%) and females (49.2%) and this is representative of the general population of West Nipissing as measured by the 2006 Census. As can be seen in the Figure 2 below, when the sample was examined with respect to language and gender, there were slightly more males who spoke English compared to those who spoke French as their first language, and a few more French speaking females than those females who spoke English as their first language.

Figure 2: Spoken Language and Gender of Respondent



Feelings of Safety

An overwhelming majority (96.1 %) of the sample indicated that they felt safe in their home (see Table 1). Similarly, over 90 percent of those who answered questions about their feelings of safety felt safe in their neighborhood, business areas, at municipal beaches, and recreational areas. Only 82 percent of the sample who answered this question reported that they felt “safe on our streets”.

It has been noted that there are a number of factors that can have an impact on feelings of safety, including prior experiences of personal or household victimization as well as reports of crime in the media (Statistics Canada, 2004). The General Social Survey (GSS) is a Canada wide survey that explores a number of different issues. In 2004, the focus of the GSS was on victimization experiences of Canadians. Although not all questions on the GSS are comparable to the items asked on the West Nipissing community survey, there are some that can be compared. The GSS asked Canadians whether they felt safe when alone at home in the evening, when taking public transportation at night, and walking alone after dark (Statistics Canada, 2004). Similar to the findings reported for West Nipissing where the vast majority indicated that they felt safe in their own home, according to the GSS, 80 percent of Canadians thought that being at home alone at night was “not at all worrisome”. Also, 90 percent of Canadians who walk alone in their neighborhood at night felt safe doing so (Statistics Canada, 2004). A similar result was found for West Nipissing, where just over 80 percent felt safe on the streets, and 90 percent felt safe in their own neighborhoods.⁵

⁵ It should be noted that these items are not directly comparable because the West Nipissing survey did not specify “at night” as the GSS did.

Table 1: Feelings of Safety

| | Number of Respondents⁶ | Yes (%) | No (%) |
|----------------------------|--|----------------|---------------|
| Safe in Your Home | 435 | 96.1 | 3.9 |
| Safe in Business Areas | 389 | 90.0 | 10 |
| Safe on Our Streets | 341 | 82.0 | 18 |
| Safe in Your Neighborhood | 346 | 91.2 | 8.8 |
| Safe at Municipal Beaches | 255 | 92.1 | 7.9 |
| Safe at Recreational Areas | 299 | 93.6 | 6.4 |

Feelings of Vulnerability

Respondents were also asked to indicate whether they felt vulnerable to a list of crimes. Just over a quarter of the sample (29.4 %) noted that they did not feel vulnerable to any of the crimes listed. Participants were asked if they felt vulnerable to a number of property crimes (Break and Enters, Vandalism, Thefts) and crimes against the person (Robbery and Assault) as well as other types of crimes (Illicit Drug Activity and Traffic Violations). Endorsing an item indicated that the respondent felt vulnerable to a particular crime. The highest percentage of endorsement of any one item was seen for Break and Enters, where 30 percent of respondents indicated that they felt vulnerable to this type of crime. The various crimes have been rank ordered in Table 2 in terms of the percentage of the sample that indicated that they felt vulnerable to the particular crime. As can be seen in Table 2, over a quarter of respondents endorsed the various property crimes as being ones that they felt vulnerable to.

Table 2: Feelings of Vulnerability

| Ranking (Most Vulnerable to Least Vulnerable) | Crime | Percentage Who Feel Vulnerable |
|--|-----------------------|---|
| 1 | Break & Enters | 30.0 |
| 2 | Vandalism | 27.6 |
| 3 | Thefts | 23.8 |
| 4 | Illicit Drug Activity | 22.7 |
| 5 | Traffic Violations | 19.2 |
| 6 | Robbery | 18.1 |
| 7 | Assault | 6.6 |

Recent analyses of crime data for Canada show that the national crime rate is actually at a 30 year low, down 7 percent from the preceding year (Dauvergne, 2008). In addition, when the property crime rate was examined for 2007, it was at its lowest since 1969 (Dauvergne, 2008). One of the crimes that respondents in the West Nipissing survey

⁶ Total sample size is 377. Number of Respondents indicates the number of participants who answered the particular question, and represents the data used in percentage calculations.

reported feeling the most vulnerable to, that of Break and Enter, was actually at a 40 year low, with the national crime rate for this offence down 9 percent over the preceding year. It is not surprising that respondents reported feeling vulnerable to property crimes, since historically “property offenses accounted for about two-thirds of all crime” (Dauvergne, 2008, p. 5). However, in recent years there has been a shift and the proportion of all crimes accounted for by property crime is now about a half. As noted earlier, feelings of safety or perceptions of vulnerability can be influenced by personal experience, the experiences of family and friends, and media reports of crime and do not necessarily fluctuate in conjunction with changes in crime rates.

Performance of West Nipissing Police Service

Respondents were asked to rate, using a 5 point scale, how well they thought that the West Nipissing Police Service had performed in terms of investigating or answering a variety of situations or issues. Participants were to score an item as “1” when their answer was “Very Good”. A score of “2” was assigned for “Good”, and “3” was assigned for “Average”. If they thought that the West Nipissing Police Service had done a “Poor” job on a particular issue or situation, they responded by checking off “4”. If the respondent did not think the item was applicable, they checked off “5”.

In order to analyze the data, a number of issues with the original data needed to be addressed. The original 5 point scale as outlined previously was not amenable to analysis, and as such, needed to be recoded. By removing a numerical value for “Not Applicable” the data could be analyzed in order to determine a more meaningful average rating. In addition, in order to be more consistent with the conventional weighting of Likert-type scales, the raw data was recoded⁷. The recoding of the variables allowed for a more meaningful calculation of average scores for each item such that the higher the number, the higher the satisfaction level or rating level. This recoding was performed for Questions 6 and 7 and a similar recode was performed for Question 8.

The mean (or average) ratings for each item can be seen in Table 3. Although the mean scores have been presented in a rank order (from highest average to lowest), it is not possible to determine if there are statistically significant differences between the means.⁸ A mean score of “4” would correspond to an average rating of “Very Good” – although this would be a highly unlikely result, as it would mean that all respondents rated the service as “Very Good” on a particular item. A mean score of “3” would correspond to an average rating of “Good”. All of the mean scores were above a score of “2” (which would correspond to a rating of “Average”).

⁷ “Very Good” was changed from a “1” to be represented by the number “4”, “Good” was recoded to the number “3”, “Average” was recoded as “2”, and “Poor” was recoded to the number “1”.

⁸ The sample size is not large enough to perform more sophisticated analyses of mean differences

Table 3: Mean Scores for Ratings of Police Performance

| Rank | Performance In... | Number of Respondents | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|-------------|---|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Responding to Emergencies | 312 | 3.25 | 0.873 |
| 2 | Assistance to Victims | 260 | 3.03 | 0.960 |
| 3 | Violent Crime Investigations | 234 | 2.94 | 0.917 |
| 4 | Responding to Quality of Life Issues | 285 | 2.87 | 0.947 |
| 5 | Drinking and Driving Investigations | 302 | 2.86 | 0.983 |
| 6 | Criminal Investigations | 254 | 2.83 | 1.003 |
| 7 | Providing Crime Prevention Information | 294 | 2.72 | 1.056 |
| 8 | Traffic Enforcement | 358 | 2.65 | 1.069 |
| 9 | Internet and Technology Crime Investigation | 189 | 2.61 | 0.992 |
| 10 | Property Crime Investigations | 276 | 2.55 | 1.017 |
| 11 | Patrols in Business Areas | 301 | 2.49 | 1.019 |
| 12 | Youth Crime Investigations | 267 | 2.39 | 0.992 |
| 13 | Visibility in Your Neighborhood | 391 | 2.40 | 1.100 |
| 14 | Illicit Drug Investigations | 276 | 2.29 | 1.107 |

Of those who responded to questions concerning performance of the West Nipissing Police Service, the percentage of those who indicated that the Service was doing a “Very Good” or “Good” job was summed and is presented in Table 4. In addition, those who indicated that the Service was doing an “Average” job were also included, as are those ratings in which the Service was rated as doing a “Poor” job. Please see Appendix A for detailed breakdown of all rating categories for each item.

The GSS reported that “the majority of Canadians gave their local police a positive assessment” (Statistics Canada, 2004, p. 11). About 65 percent rated their local police as “doing a good job at being approachable, 61 % for ensuring the safety of citizens, 59 % for enforcing laws, and 59 % for treating people fairly” while lower levels were reported “for responding promptly to calls (52 %) and for supplying information on reducing crime (50%)” (Statistics Canada, 2004, p. 11). Similar to the results reported for this national sample of Canadians, residents of West Nipissing expressed generally positive views of the performance of their local police. The West Nipissing survey was more specific in terms of job tasks that it asked residents to rate police on, and as such specific comparison to the more general GSS categories is not really possible.

It should be noted that residents of West Nipissing who completed the survey expressed positive opinions regarding police performance in responding to emergencies, assisting victims, crime investigations (violent, property, drinking and driving, internet and technology) and responding to quality of life issues and providing crime prevention information. The areas where more than 20 percent of respondents indicated that they thought that the police were doing a “Poor” job included traffic enforcement, visibility in

their neighborhood, patrols in business areas, youth crime investigation, and illicit drug investigations.

Table 4: Breakdown of Ratings for Police Performance

| Performance In... | Number of Respondents | “Very Good” or “Good” Job (%) | “Average” Job (%) | “Poor” Job (%) |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Responding to Emergencies | 312 | 83.0 | 11.2 | 5.8 |
| Assistance to Victims | 260 | 73.4 | 17.7 | 8.8 |
| Violent Crime Investigations | 234 | 71.0 | 20.9 | 8.1 |
| Drinking and Driving Investigations | 302 | 68.2 | 19.5 | 12.3 |
| Responding to Quality of Life Issues | 285 | 67.8 | 24.9 | 9.1 |
| Criminal Investigations | 254 | 64.9 | 22.4 | 12.6 |
| Providing Crime Prevention Information | 294 | 60.2 | 23.1 | 16.7 |
| Traffic Enforcement | 358 | 57.6 | 23.2 | 19.3 |
| Property Crime Investigations | 276 | 52.5 | 29.3 | 18.1 |
| Internet and Technology Crime Investigation | 189 | 52.4 | 33.3 | 14.3 |
| Patrols in Business Areas | 301 | 49.9 | 30.2 | 19.9 |
| Youth Crime Investigations | 267 | 45.7 | 32.6 | 21.7 |
| Visibility in Your Neighborhood | 391 | 45.5 | 27.6 | 26.9 |
| Illicit Drug Investigations | 276 | 42.8 | 25.0 | 32.2 |

Value of Programs

The members of the community who filled in the surveys were also asked about their opinions regarding a number of police programs. The respondents were asked to indicate whether they thought the programs were “Very Valuable”, “Valuable”, “Average”, or “Of Little Value”. The mean scores for each program are presented in Table 5. The programs are presented in a rank order from highest to lowest mean score. Again, although the mean scores have been presented in a rank order, because of the small sample size it is not possible to determine if there are statistically significant differences between the means. A mean score of “4” would correspond to an average rating of “Very Valuable” – and again, this would be a highly unlikely result, as it would mean that all respondents rated the particular program as “Very Valuable”. A mean score of “3” would correspond to an average rating of “Valuable”, and a mean score of “2” would correspond to an average rating of “Average”. All of the mean scores, with the exception

of one program⁹, were above a score of “3” suggesting respondents’ average rating was that of “Valuable”.

Table 5: Mean Scores for Ratings of Police Programs

| Rank | Value Of... | Number of Respondents | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--------------------|
| 1 | R.I.D.E. | 376 | 3.593 | 0.732 |
| 2 | Drug Investigations | 369 | 3.588 | 0.747 |
| 3 | Crime Stoppers | 383 | 3.548 | 0.760 |
| 4 | Victim Services | 340 | 3.523 | 0.734 |
| 5 | Crime Prevention | 363 | 3.520 | 0.774 |
| 6 | School Liaison Program | 355 | 3.476 | 0.771 |
| 7 | Directed Traffic Enforcement | 254 | 3.209 | 0.929 |
| 8 | Foot Patrols | 238 | 3.076 | 1.045 |
| 9 | Bicycle Program | 321 | 2.763 | 1.078 |

The percentage of respondents who indicated that the programs were “Very Valuable” or “Valuable” was summed and is presented in the Table 6. In addition, those who indicated that they thought that the programs were “Average” were also included, as are those ratings in which the program was rated as “Of Little Value”. Please see Appendix B for detailed breakdown of all rating categories for each item. It should be noted in Table 6 that for all of the programs, a large majority of respondents believe that they were of value.

Table 6: Breakdown of Ratings for Police Programs

| Value Of... | Number of Respondents | “Very Valuable” or “Valuable” (%) | “Average” (%) | “Of Little Value” (%) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| R.I.D.E. | 376 | 90.1 | 7.4 | 2.4 |
| Drug Investigations | 369 | 89.2 | 8.4 | 2.4 |
| School Liaison Program | 355 | 88.5 | 8.7 | 2.8 |
| Victim Services | 340 | 88.5 | 10.0 | 1.5 |
| Crime Prevention | 363 | 88.2 | 9.1 | 2.8 |
| Crime Stoppers | 383 | 88.2 | 9.4 | 2.3 |
| Directed Traffic Enforcement | 354 | 77.1 | 16.9 | 5.9 |
| Foot Patrols | 238 | 72.1 | 16.3 | 11.5 |
| Bicycle Program | 321 | 59.2 | 24.9 | 15.9 |

⁹ The mean score for the Bicycle Program was 2.763

Contact, Policing Level, and Taxes

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had contact with a member of the West Nipissing Police Service in the past year. Of those who responded to this question, 52.8 percent indicated that they had not had contact with the Service in the previous year. Just over 45 percent stated that they had been in contact with the West Nipissing Police Service in the last year. Of those who had been in contact with the Police Service, the vast majority of respondents indicated some level of overall satisfaction with the actions of the police officer with whom they had contact. Over half were “Very Satisfied”, and over a third of respondents reported that they were “Satisfied” or “Somewhat Satisfied” with the contact. About 10 percent of the respondents indicated some dissatisfaction with the actions of the police officer.

When asked if they thought that the level of policing in the West Nipissing area was adequate, three quarters of those who responded indicated that they thought that it was adequate. In a related question concerning a tax increase to obtain more policing, the majority¹⁰ of respondents indicated that they did not support such a proposed tax hike.

Summary of Additional Comments

Participants were given the option of adding written comments to various sections of the surveys, as a way to elicit their thoughts concerning the main issues facing the policing of West Nipissing. The additional comments offered by respondents were consistent with the results presented thus far. Individuals felt the most compelled to comment on: the visibility of the police service in Sturgeon Falls and surrounding rural communities, traffic violations and the issue of drugs in West Nipissing. A number of community members expressed that they thought that foot patrols would be beneficial for crime reduction in Sturgeon falls, as well as for creating a better relationship with police. One respondent pointed out that “Perhaps foot patrols would change & enhance the relationship between the youth & the officers.” An increase in police presence in rural areas was also expressed as a means of reducing fear of crime and as a potential crime reduction measure. One respondent felt that there “should be more visual policing in rural areas” and another stated that they “need more country monitoring.”

The second major issue was in regards to traffic violations that were reported to occur mainly in Sturgeon falls. The “4 wheelers and skidoo’s on sidewalks traveling at excessive speeds” and “motorists who do not respect pedestrians’ green light are very scary and dangerous” were just a couple of the concerns expressed in regards to traffic. Finally, the drug problem in West Nipissing was certainly one of the most commented upon issues. Citizens felt that not only were there too many drugs on the street, but that there was little to no action being taken to address this. One resident wrote that “I often hear about the drug trade and wonder if everyone knows so and so is dealing then how can the police not know and do something about it?” Another respondent stated that

¹⁰ Sixty-nine percent of respondents who answered this question did not support a proposed increase in taxes to obtain more policing in the area.

“police know where the drugs activity is and do zero!!”. It was clear from comments made like this that issues related to drug use are seen to be important in this community, and one that citizens are expressing their frustrations about. The areas where citizens tended to express their dissatisfaction mirror those areas identified by the quantitative portion of the survey. Community members reported positive opinions regarding police performance in responding to emergencies, assisting victims, crime investigations (violent, property, drinking and driving, internet and technology) and responding to quality of life issues and providing crime prevention information and relatively less satisfaction with respect to police performance in areas related to traffic enforcement, visibility in neighborhood, patrols in business areas, youth crime investigation, and illicit drug investigations.

Conclusions

The results from the 2008 community survey for the West Nipissing Police Service highlighted those areas where community members were most satisfied, and also identified issues that community members believed were in need of additional attention by police. Consistent with data obtained from larger, national surveys, the majority of participants in the current study reported feeling safe in their own home, and in their neighborhood. Feelings of vulnerability among respondents appeared higher for property crimes than for violent crimes. When satisfaction regarding police performance was questioned, participants expressed a high degree of satisfaction with the work of the police in a number of key areas including: responding to emergencies, assisting victims, crime investigation, responding to quality of life issues, and providing crime prevention information. Lower levels of satisfaction were seen with respect to performance for traffic enforcement, neighborhood visibility, patrols in the business area, youth crime investigation and illicit drug investigations. Community members expressed their belief that the majority of police programs were highly valued. Three quarters of respondents reported that they thought that the level of policing in the West Nipissing area was adequate, and most stated that they would not support a tax hike to obtain more police services. Of those who had been in contact with the police in the last year, the majority indicated some level of satisfaction with the contact, with over half reporting that they were “very satisfied” and over a third noting that they were “satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” with the contact. On the whole, respondents to the survey appeared to be very satisfied with the work of the West Nipissing Police Service, but noted that issues related to traffic enforcement, illicit drug use, and neighborhood presence continue to be of concern for community members.

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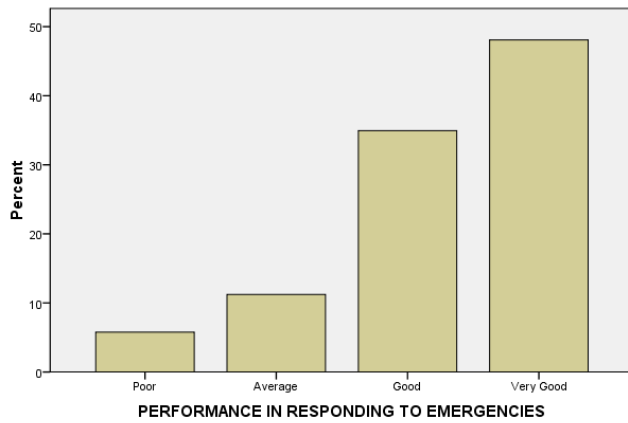
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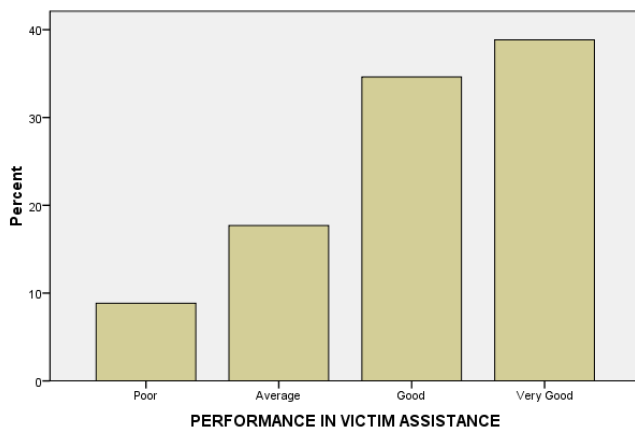
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APPENDIX A

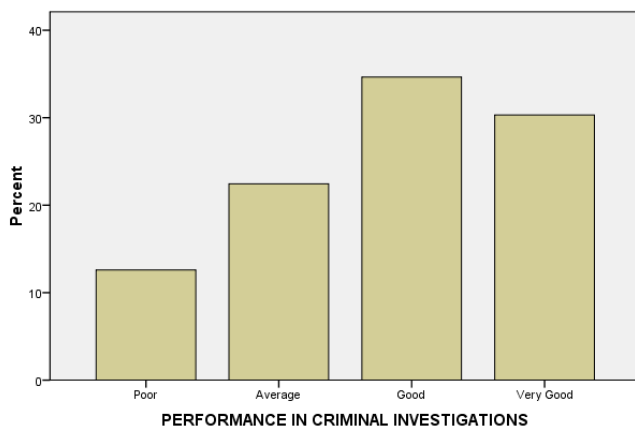
PERFORMANCE IN RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES



PERFORMANCE IN VICTIM ASSISTANCE

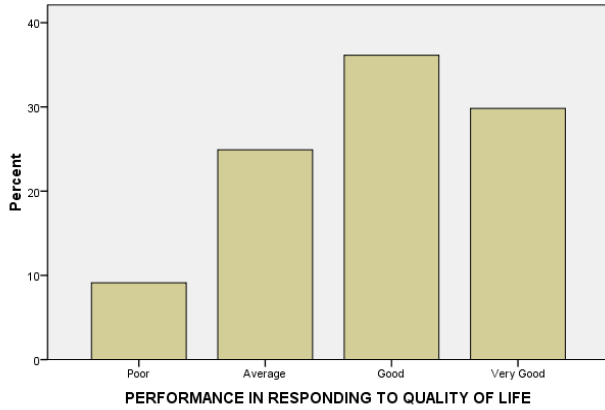


PERFORMANCE IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

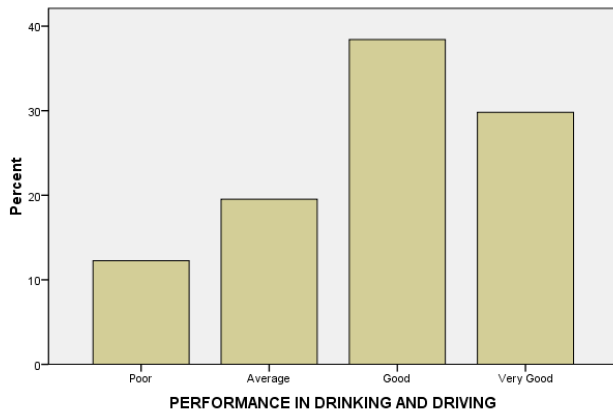


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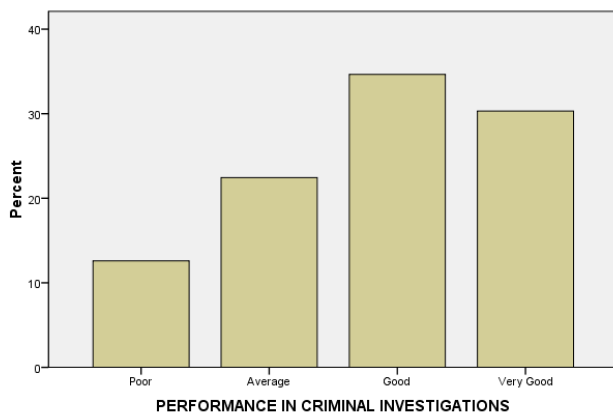
PERFORMANCE IN RESPONDING TO QUALITY OF LIFE



PERFORMANCE IN DRINKING AND DRIVING

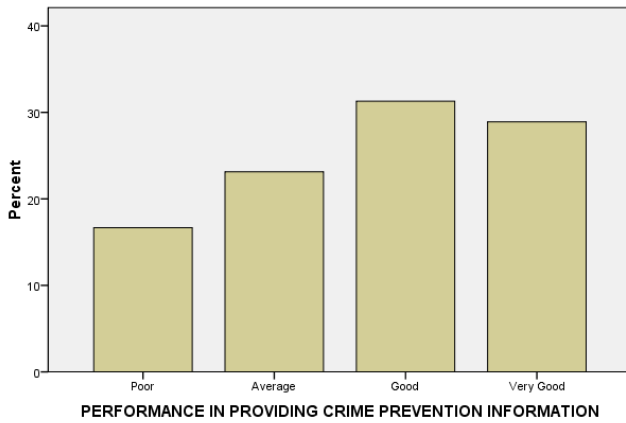


PERFORMANCE IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

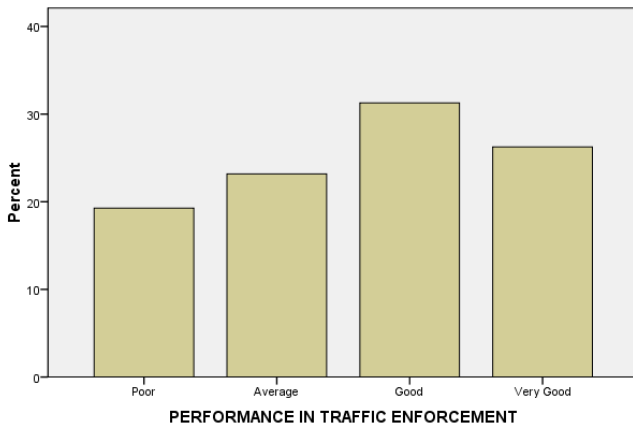


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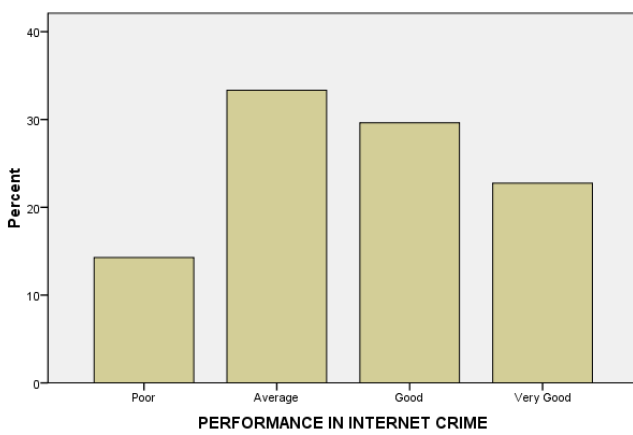
PERFORMANCE IN PROVIDING CRIME PREVENTION INFORMATION



PERFORMANCE IN TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

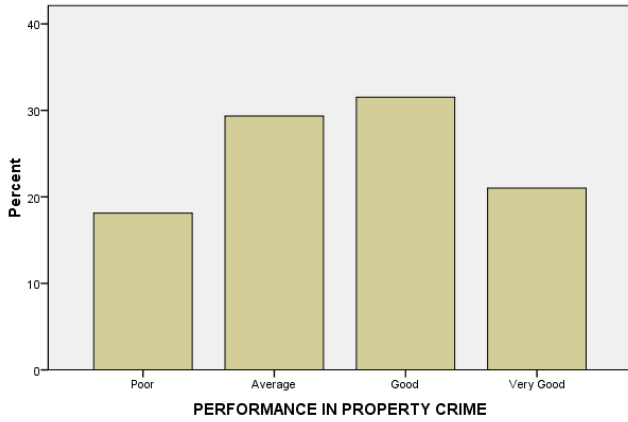


PERFORMANCE IN INTERNET CRIME

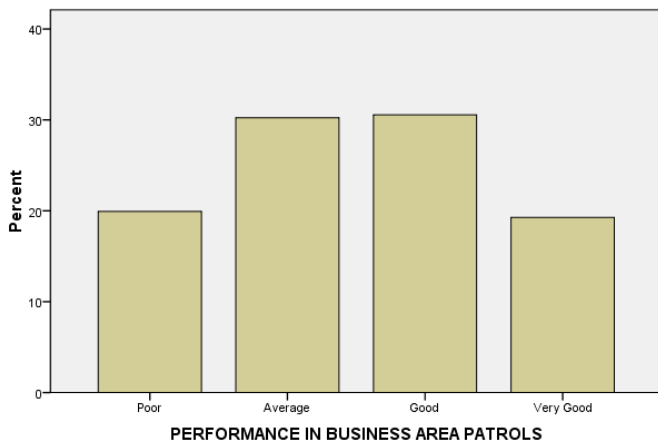


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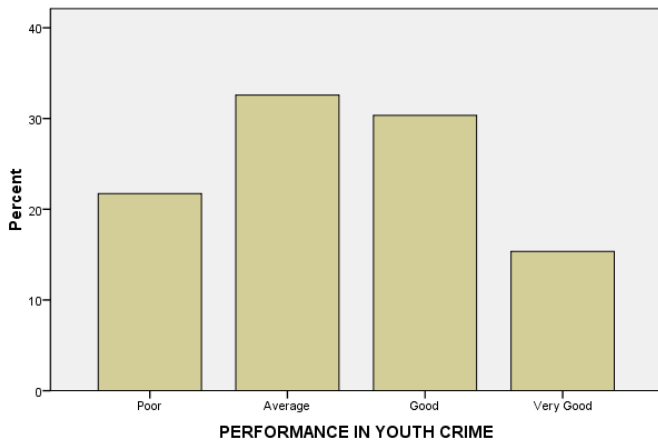
PERFORMANCE IN PROPERTY CRIME



PERFORMANCE IN BUSINESS AREA PATROLS

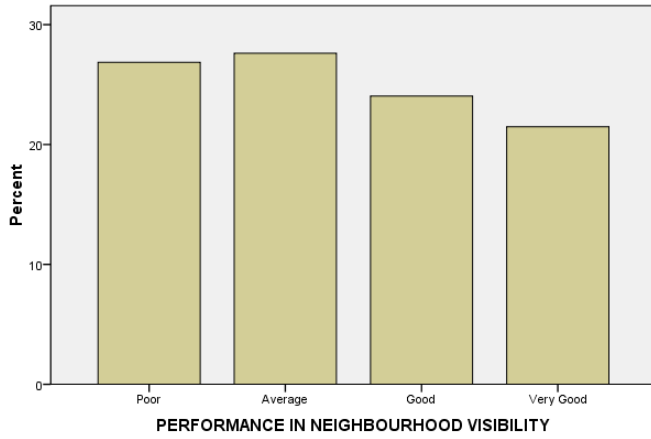


PERFORMANCE IN YOUTH CRIME

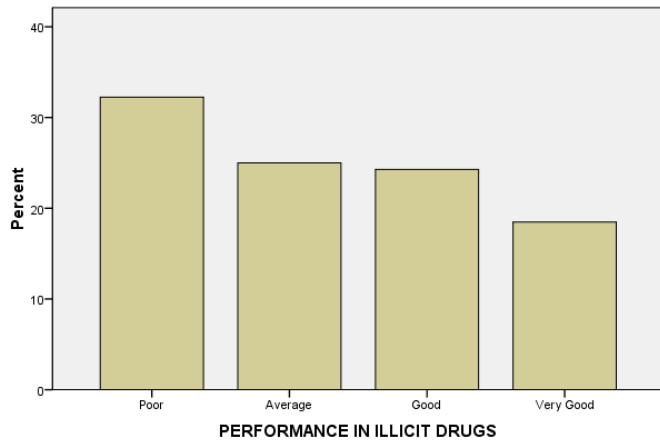


APPENDIX A cont'd.

PERFORMANCE IN NEIGHBOURHOOD VISIBILITY

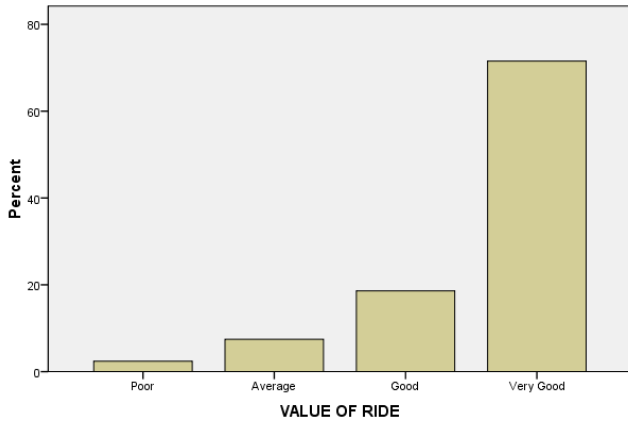


PERFORMANCE IN ILLICIT DRUGS

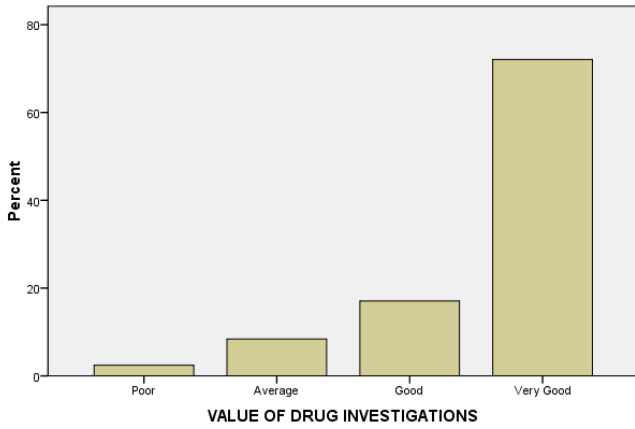


APPENDIX B

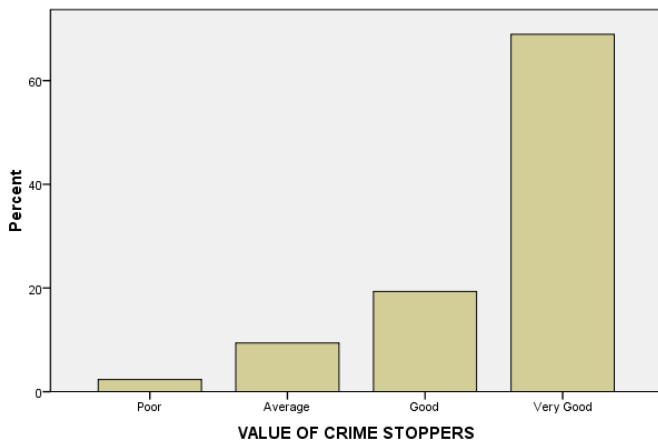
VALUE OF RIDE



VALUE OF DRUG INVESTIGATIONS

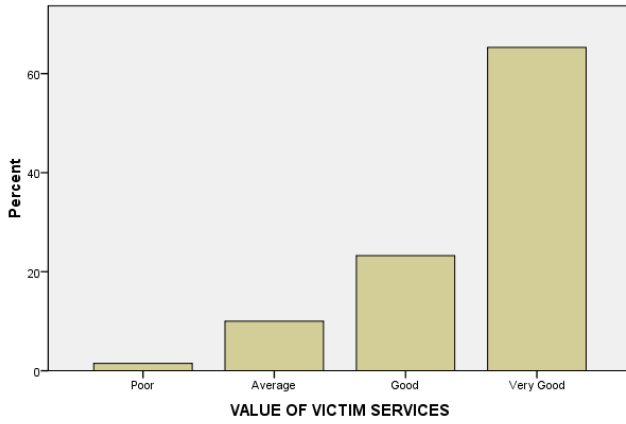


VALUE OF CRIME STOPPERS

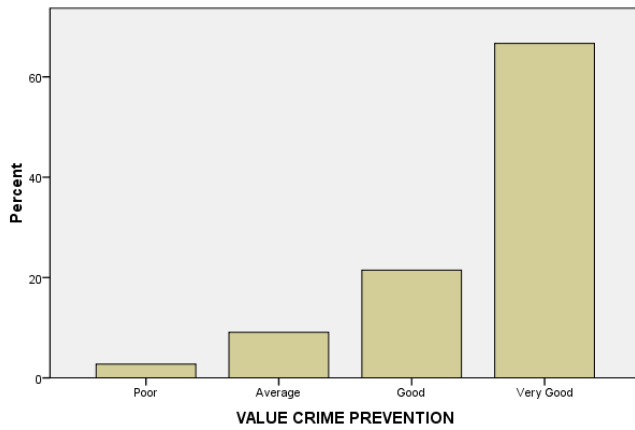


APPENDIX B cont'd.

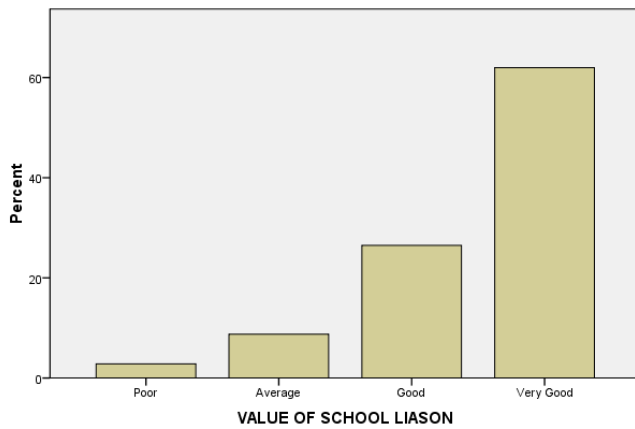
VALUE OF VICTIM SERVICES



VALUE CRIME PREVENTION

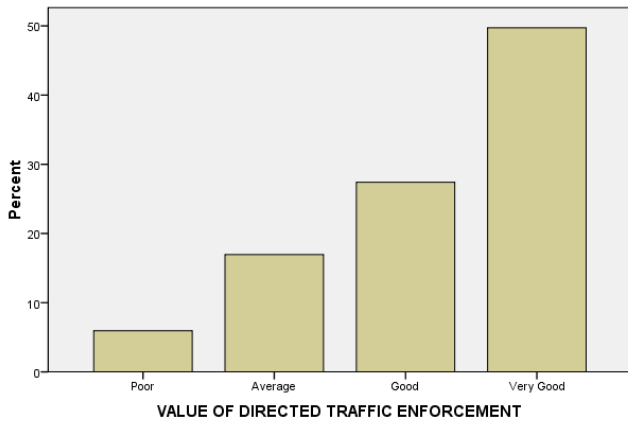


VALUE OF SCHOOL LIASON

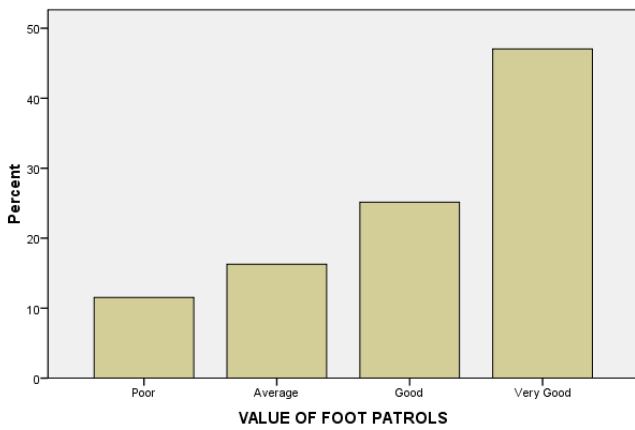


APPENDIX B cont'd.

VALUE OF DIRECTED TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT



VALUE OF FOOT PATROLS



VALUE OF BICYCLE PATROL

