

Officers

The sections below deal with the attitudes of police officers toward the different aspects of a pursuit. In the first section, the officers are questioned on their individual experiences with pursuit driving and the different characteristics of a chase, including recommended punishments and suspect attributes.

In the second section, the officers are questioned regarding their engaging in a vehicular pursuit of a suspect who will not stop. As in the section on recruits, approval for both low-risk and high-risk conditions are shown (though here they are on the same table) in conjunction with a variety of criminal offenses. In addition to breaking down the respondents by location, each table also groups them by their years of experience as an officer.

The third section looks at more detailed information on officers' attitudes and the subject of pursuit driving. The relative influences of wanting to enforce the law while minimizing the associated risks to public safety are examined through statistical analyses that reveal which specific crimes committed, chase areas, and traffic and weather conditions might alter the officers' attitudes of engaging in a pursuit.

In the final section, the results of a series of open-ended opinion questions asked of the officers are presented. These covers such topics as why they believe suspects run in the first place and how they would describe fellow officers who take different courses of action during and after a pursuit.

Next, the officers were asked to report how many pursuits:

** Resulted in accidents:*

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>
All officers	56%	40%	1%	3%
Metro-Dade	46%	45%	3%	6%
Omaha	67%	33%	---	---
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

**Resulted in injuries:*

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>
All officers	75%	23%	1%	1%
Metro-Dade	64%	32%	2%	2%
Omaha	89%	11%	---	---
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

**Resulted in death:*

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>
All officers	97%	3%	---	---
Metro-Dade	95%	5%	---	---
Omaha	100%	---	---	---
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

The number of pursuits that resulted in the officer feeling physically threatened by the suspect:

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>
All officers	55%	38%	4%	4%
Metro-Dade	53%	33%	6%	8%
Omaha	61%	38%	1%	---
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

The number of pursuits that resulted in their having to use force to apprehend the suspect:

		<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>
All officers		37%	51%	6%	6%
Metro-Dade		36%	43%	10%	11%
Omaha	44%	55%	1%	---	
Aiken		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

During the past 12 months, officers reported being involved in the following number of pursuits and not reporting it to communication:

		<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>
All officers		71%	26%	2%	1%
Metro-Dade		68%	30%	1%	1%
Omaha	67%	29%	3%	1%	
Aiken		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

The number of pursuits officers terminated voluntarily during the past 12 months because they felt it was too risky:

		<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>
All officers		53%	39%	7%	1%
Metro-Dade		53%	40%	6%	1%
Omaha	46%	44%	9%	1%	
Aiken		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

In the following 12 months supervisors terminated the following number of pursuits because they were too risky:

		<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>
All officers		67%	28%	3%	2%
Metro-Dade		59%	35%	3%	3%
Omaha	73%	23%	3%	1%	
Aiken		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

the officers said they would do the same. This resulted in a difference of 33%. Officers from Aiken County and Mesa differed the most from the average. In Aiken County, 77% of the respondents would engage in a pursuit under low risk conditions compared to 4% who would do so under high risk conditions, creating a difference of 73%. In Mesa, only 14% of the respondents would engage in a pursuit under low risk conditions compared to 0% who would do so under high risk conditions, creating a difference of 14%.

When the officers were separated into those with five years or less and those with over five years experience, Mesa showed the most fluctuation. The more experienced officers from this department were almost twice as likely to engage in a pursuit for a traffic violation under low risk conditions. Under high risk conditions, 9% of more experienced officers would engage in pursuit compared to none of the newer officers.

*Percentages of police officers saying they would engage in a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a **property crime - misdemeanor**:*

Group	Low Risk	High Risk	Difference
Total Officers	42%	17%	25%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	47%	23%	24%
Omaha	41%	16%	25%
Aiken	56%	10%	46%
Mesa	16%	7%	9%
<i>Years as officer:</i>			
Metro-Dade <= 5 yrs	45%	25%	20%
Metro-Dade > 5 yrs	50%	23%	27%
Omaha <= 5 yrs	44%	10%	34%
Omaha > 5 yrs	43%	16%	27%
Aiken <= 5 yrs	57%	9%	48%
Aiken > 5 yrs	54%	15%	39%
Mesa <= 5 yrs	16%	7%	9%
Mesa > 5 yrs	14%	5%	9%

Generally, 42% of responding police officers said that they would engage in a pursuit under low risk conditions for an incident involving a property crime - misdemeanor. Under high risk conditions, 17% of the officers said they would do the same. This yielded a difference of 25%. Answers from the officers in the Aiken County and Mesa departments differed most from the overall average. Of all respondents from Aiken County, 56% said they would engage in a pursuit under low risk conditions while 10% would pursue under high risk conditions. Of all respondents from Mesa, only 16% said they would engage in a pursuit under low risk conditions while 7% would pursue under high risk conditions.

When the respondents in each police department were broken down by their years on the force, there was relatively little difference seen in their opinions on giving chase under either low or high risk conditions. The largest variation was seen in Omaha and Aiken County; under high risk conditions, officers with over five years experience in either department would engage in pursuit 6% more of the time than would their fellow officers in the same department with five years or less experience.

*Percentages of police officers saying they would engage in a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a **property crime - felony**:*

Group	Low Risk	High Risk	Difference
Total Officers	64%	34%	30%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	71%	42%	29%
Omaha	60%	35%	25%
Aiken	90%	33%	57%
Mesa	42%	9%	33%
<i>Years as officer:</i>			
Metro-Dade <= 5 yrs	69%	40%	29%
Metro-Dade > 5 yrs	74%	45%	29%
Omaha <= 5 yrs	62%	25%	37%
Omaha > 5 yrs	59%	36%	23%
Aiken <= 5 yrs	91%	38%	53%
Aiken > 5 yrs	92%	31%	61%
Mesa <= 5 yrs	41%	14%	27%
Mesa > 5 yrs	43%	5%	38%

In total, 64% of the police officers said that they would engage in a pursuit under low risk conditions for an incident involving a property crime - felony. Under high risk conditions, 34% of the officers said they would do the same. This resulted in a difference of 30%. Officers from Aiken County were close to the average in their responses regarding giving chase in high risk conditions, but under low risk conditions the percentage agreeing to a pursuit was 26% higher than the average in that category. This represented a difference of 57% within Aiken County. Responses from Mesa revealed that under low risk conditions 42% of responding officers would give chase, while under high risk conditions only 9% said they would pursue.

Within each department, answers from officers with over five years experience were generally similar to those from less experienced officers when the conditions were low risk. There were two cases, however, in which responses from these two groups of officers differed by over 9% when questioned whether they would give chase under high risk conditions for an

incident involving a property crime - felony; in Omaha, the officers with greater experience would engage in pursuit more often, while in Mesa those with fewer years in the department were more likely to give chase.

Percentages of police officers saying they would engage in a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a stolen vehicle:

Group	Low Risk	High Risk	Difference
Total Officers	65%	37%	28%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	73%	50%	23%
Omaha	60%	33%	27%
Aiken	93%	48%	45%
Mesa	43%	13%	30%
<i>Years as officer:</i>			
Metro-Dade <= 5 yrs	76%	54%	22%
Metro-Dade > 5 yrs	76%	50%	26%
Omaha <= 5 yrs	71%	26%	45%
Omaha > 5 yrs	56%	34%	22%
Aiken <= 5 yrs	96%	44%	52%
Aiken > 5 yrs	92%	54%	38%
Mesa <= 5 yrs	42%	22%	20%
Mesa > 5 yrs	41%	5%	36%

Overall, 65% of the respondents said that they would engage in a pursuit under low risk conditions for an incident involving a stolen vehicle. Under high risk conditions, 37% of the officers said they would do the same. This yielded a difference of 28%. In the category of low risk conditions, major deviations from the above average of 65% was seen in the responses from officers from both Aiken County (28% higher) and Mesa (22% lower). Responses in the category of officers who would give chase under high risk conditions also varied from the average of 37%; officers from Metro-Dade and Aiken County were approximately 12% more likely to enter into a pursuit, while Mesa officers were 24% less likely to pursue.

When the responding officers within each department were grouped into those having more than five years and those having five years and less experience, several fluctuating response rates were seen. In Omaha, for example, officers with more than five years experience said they would give chase 15% less under low risk conditions than their counterparts with fewer years on the job. Veteran officers in Mesa responded that, compared to newer officers, there was a 17% less likelihood that they would give chase under the same high risk circumstances. In Aiken County, those with more years in the department were, under high risk conditions, 10% more willing to engage in pursuit than the less experienced officers.

Percentages of police officers saying they would engage in a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a DUI:

Group	Low Risk	High Risk	Difference
Total Officers	70%	43%	27%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	76%	56%	20%
Omaha	68%	38%	30%
Aiken	95%	63%	32%
Mesa	47%	17%	30%
<i>Years as officer:</i>			
Metro-Dade <= 5 yrs	79%	62%	17%
Metro-Dade > 5 yrs	75%	53%	22%
Omaha <= 5 yrs	80%	34%	46%
Omaha > 5 yrs	66%	40%	26%
Aiken <= 5 yrs	96%	57%	39%
Aiken > 5 yrs	93%	69%	24%
Mesa <= 5 yrs	46%	19%	27%
Mesa > 5 yrs	59%	18%	41%

On average, 70% of responding police officers said that they would engage in a pursuit under low risk conditions for an incident involving a DUI. Under high risk conditions, 43% of the officers replied that they would make that same decision. This yielded a difference of 27%.

This was fairly representative of the differences within each department as well, with all four ranging between 20% and 32%. However, the individual percentages in each department showed much greater variation. In the category of officers who would give chase under low risk conditions, the respondents' approval rate from Aiken County was 25% higher than the overall percentage, while the respondents' approval rate from Mesa was 13% lower. Under high risk conditions, the response rates from Metro-Dade and Aiken County officers willing to give chase were, respectively, 13% and 20% higher than the average. Conversely, the rate from Mesa officers was 26% lower than the average.

Officers from each department were then broken down into those with more than five years and those with five years or less experience. In three cases there was at least a 10% difference between the two groups' responses as to whether they would engage in a pursuit under either set of risk conditions for incidents involving a DUI. Responding officers from Aiken County who were less experienced said they would give chase 12% less under high risk conditions than those with over five years on the job. For low risk conditions, the situation in Mesa was very similar, with the newer officers agreeing to a pursuit 13% less than their veteran counterparts. Response rates from Omaha indicated an opposing opinion, as the more experienced officers were 14% less willing than those with fewer years to give chase under low risk conditions.

Percentages of police officers saying they would engage in a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a violent felony - no death:

Group	Low Risk	High Risk	Difference
Total Officers	87%	80%	7%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	90%	86%	4%
Omaha	84%	77%	7%
Aiken	100%	85%	15%
Mesa	86%	71%	15%
<i>Years as officer:</i>			
Metro-Dade <= 5 yrs	89%	87%	2%
Metro-Dade > 5 yrs	92%	87%	5%
Omaha <= 5 yrs	88%	79%	9%
Omaha > 5 yrs	86%	80%	6%
Aiken <= 5 yrs	100%	87%	13%
Aiken > 5 yrs	100%	83%	17%
Mesa <= 5 yrs	89%	86%	3%
Mesa > 5 yrs	86%	73%	13%

Police officers were asked if they would engage in a pursuit for incidents involving a violent felony - no death. Eighty-seven percent said they would do so under low risk conditions compared to 80% who would do so under high risk conditions. This resulted in a difference of 7%. In this scenario, the variations between these general averages and the departments' averages were less pronounced. Only Aiken County had 100% of responding officers willing to engage in a pursuit. Under high risk conditions, 71% of the Mesa officers would give chase.

There were few significant differences when the answering officers were divided into two groups according to whether they had served more than five years or five years and less. For example, the major variation between these groups within any one department was the 13% separating responding police officers from Mesa when asked if they would engage in pursuit under high risk conditions. More notable was the fact that both veterans and relative newcomers in the Aiken police department gave 100% rates of affirmation in the low risk category. The next

highest affirmative response rate was the 92% of answering Metro-Dade officers with over 5 years experience who said they would engage in a pursuit under low risk conditions.

Percentages of police officers saying they would engage in a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a violent felony - with death:

Group	Low Risk	High Risk	Difference
Total Officers	96%	95%	1%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	96%	95%	1%
Omaha	94%	94%	---
Aiken	100%	100%	---
Mesa	100%	95%	5%
<i>Years as officer:</i>			
Metro-Dade <= 5 yrs	100%	95%	5%
Metro-Dade > 5 yrs	96%	96%	---
Omaha <= 5 yrs	94%	96%	2%
Omaha > 5 yrs	97%	93%	4%
Aiken <= 5 yrs	100%	100%	---
Aiken > 5 yrs	100%	100%	---
Mesa <= 5 yrs	100%	97%	3%
Mesa > 5 yrs	100%	100%	---

Generally, 96% of all responding police officers answered that they would engage in a pursuit under low risk conditions for incidents involving a violent felony - with death. When compared to the 95% who would do the same under high risk conditions, a difference of only 1% was seen. The trend of officers increasingly willing to give chase for more violent circumstances continued. In the individual departments, all answering officers from Aiken County were willing to give chase under both low and high risk conditions. In Mesa, the 5% difference between the categories of risk was the greatest of any department, with 100% of the officers ready to engage in a pursuit under low risk conditions but only 95% ready to do likewise under high risk

conditions.

There was even less variation when comparing the opinions of each department's respondents based on their years on the job. The largest of the differences occurred in Metro-Dade under low risk conditions; every responding officer (100%) with 5 years or less experience indicated they would engage in a pursuit for incidents involving a violent felony - with death, while 96% of those with over 5 years experience indicated they would take the same action.

*Percentages of police officers saying they would engage in a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a **police officer shot**:*

<u>Group</u>	<u>Low Risk</u>	<u>High Risk</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Total Officers	96%	95%	1%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	97%	95%	2%
Omaha	95%	94%	1%
Aiken	100%	100%	---
Mesa	99%	97%	2%
<i>Years as officer:</i>			
Metro-Dade <= 5 yrs	97%	97%	---
Metro-Dade > 5 yrs	98%	97%	1%
Omaha <= 5 yrs	97%	94%	3%
Omaha > 5 yrs	95%	94%	1%
Aiken <= 5 yrs	100%	100%	---
Aiken > 5 yrs	100%	100%	---
Mesa <= 5 yrs	97%	95%	2%
Mesa > 5 yrs	100%	100%	---

As in cases of violent felonies - with death, 96% of responding police officers said they would engage in a pursuit under low risk conditions for incidents involving a police officer shot, while 95% of respondents would do likewise under high risk conditions. Again, a difference of only 1% was seen. Within each department, the variation between respondents willing to give

chase under low risk and high risk conditions was just as negligible. Once more, all responding Aiken County officers said they would engage in a pursuit under either set of risk conditions.

As expected, there was little variation between the opinions of officers with five years and less experience and those with over five years experience. In Mesa, the newer officers were slightly less willing, under high risk conditions, to give chase for an incident involving a shot officer than they were for a case involving a violent felony - with death. Because 100% of the more experienced officers from Mesa who answered would engage in a pursuit under the same conditions for a fellow officer being shot, this resulted in the largest difference between the two groups (5%). Besides this instance just noted, it may be seen that, of the other fifteen groupings of respondents by experience, there were only three cases in which the officers would give chase less in incidents involving an officer shot than they would for incidents including a violent felony - with death.

Section III

This section was designed to assess the influence of the two critical factors on the decision to pursue: 1) The need to immediately apprehend (enforcement of laws) and 2) risk to the public (public safety). Just as the recruits were asked to respond to a set of pursuit scenarios, the Officers were also asked to imagine that they initiated a traffic or felony stop and that the suspect refused to pull over and actively attempted to flee and avoid apprehension. Consistent with prior research and discussions with officers after pre-testing the instrument, subjects were

asked not to rank the aggressiveness or degree of pursuit but to respond as a simple "yes," "no" dichotomy. The specific methods and analysis are discussed in Chapter V.

The data presented below represent the parameter estimates and tests of statistical fit for the dummy variables for the combined sample of officers. The factor "need to apprehend" shows a significant difference from the base "traffic violation" in all cases. Officers were more likely to pursue for all violations over a traffic violation with the exception of a misdemeanor where the odds ratio was .85:1.

Parameter Estimates for Pooled Logistic Regression-All Officers

Level	Coefficient	Exp(B)	Statistic	DF	P-value
<i>Need to Apprehend</i>					
Traffic violation*0.00					
Misdemeanor	-.17	0.85	6.01	1	.01
Felony-property	1.04	2.84	300.2	1	.00
Stolen car	1.24	3.45	400.47	1	.00
DUI	1.1	3.03	322.11	1	.00
Violent felony- no death	2.99	19.81	1871.01	1	.00
Violent felony- with death	4.32	75.42	2103.81	1	.00
Officer shot	5.4	222.70	1710.351	1	.00
<i>Risks to the Public</i>					
Chase Area:					
Freeway*	0.00				
Commercial	-.06	.94	1.52	1	.22
Inner City	-.20	.82	16.13	1	.00
Residential	-.34	.71	55.53	1	.00
Traffic Conditions:					
Congested*	0.00				
Non-congested	1.09	2.98	941.93	1	.00
Weather:					
Wet*	0.00				
Dry	.51	1.67	211.65	1	.00

*Base

The results for Metro-Dade Officers show significant differences from the base in all cases with the exception of a chase in a commercial area over the base of a chase in a freeway situation. Officers were more likely to chase for all violations over traffic (the base) with the exception of a misdemeanor. The odds for a misdemeanor compared to a traffic violation were .79:1. When considering risks to the public, Metro-Dade officers are less likely to chase in inner city and residential areas than on a freeway. Metro-Dade officers are 2.5 times more likely to chase when traffic is not congested as opposed to congested, and 2.03 times more likely to chase when conditions are dry as opposed to wet.

Parameter Estimates for Logistic Regression-Metro-Dade Officers

Level	Coefficient	Exp(B)	Statistic	DF	P-value
<i>Need to Apprehend</i>					
Traffic violation*	0.00				
Misdemeanor	-.23	.79	5.0	1	.03
Felony-property	.9	2.45	91.18	1	.00
Stolen car	1.17	3.25	146.09	1	.00
DUI	1.09	2.97	126.32	1	.00
Violent felony- no death	2.81	16.66	610.95	1	.00
Violent felony- with death	3.9	49.49	685.55	1	.00
Officer shot	5.3	199.35	508.43	1	.00
<i>Risks to the Public</i>					
Chase Area:					
Freeway*	0.00				
Commercial	.013	1.01	.03	1	.86
Inner City	-.18	.83	5.02	1	.03
Residential	-.23	.79	9.1	1	.00
Traffic Conditions:					
Congested*	0.00				
Non-congested	.92	2.5	254.69	1	.00
Weather:					
Wet*	0.00				
Dry	.71	2.03	155.09	1	.00

* Base

Omaha officers' responses showed significant differences in all situations with the exception of a misdemeanor compared with a traffic violation. Similar to Metro-Dade officers, Omaha officers are more likely to chase for all violations compared with traffic violations excluding misdemeanors in which case the difference is not significant. Omaha officers are less likely to chase in commercial, inner city, and residential, areas compared with freeway situations. Omaha officers are 3.33 times more likely to chase when traffic is not congested and 1.45 times more likely when conditions are dry.

Parameter Estimates for Logistic Regression-Omaha Officers

Level	Coefficient	Exp(B)	Statistic	DF	P-value
<i>Need to Apprehend</i>					
Traffic violation* 0.00					
Misdemeanor	-.06	.94	.39	1	.53
Felony-property	1.26	3.5	194.26	1	.00
Stolen car	1.32	3.75	205.47	1	.00
DUI	1.08	2.95	137.61	1	.00
Violent felony- no death	3.09	22.02	951.54	1	.00
Violent felony- with death	4.52	91.76	1075.12	1	.00
Officer shot	5.43	228.2	928.5	1	.00
<i>Risks to the Public</i>					
Chase Area:					
Freeway*	0.00				
Commercial	-.13	.87	3.8	1	.05
Inner City	-.21	.81	8.35	1	.00
Residential	-.37	.69	30.89	1	.00
Traffic Conditions:					
Congested*	0.00				
Non-congested	1.2	3.33	529.2	1	.00
Weather:					
Wet*	0.00				
Dry	.37	1.45	51.53	1	.00

* Base

Aiken officers are more likely to pursue for all offenses with the exception of a misdemeanor where the difference was not significant. When considering risks to the public, all scenarios showed significant differences with the exception of chases in commercial areas. Aiken officers are less likely to pursue in inner city situations (odds of .61:1) and residential situations (odds of .56:1) when compared to freeway chases. When traffic is not congested, Aiken officers are 7.3 times more likely to pursue, and when conditions are dry they are 2.5 times more likely to pursue.

Parameter Estimates for Logistic Regression-Aiken Officers

Level	Coefficient	Exp(B)	Statistic	DF	P-value
<i>Need to Apprehend</i>					
Traffic violation* 0.00					
Misdemeanor	-.54	.58	3.35	1	.07
Felony-property	.9	2.47	12.57	1	.00
Stolen car	2.24	9.36	60.81	1	.00
DUI	1.81	6.11	40.09	1	.00
Violent felony- no death	3.17	23.87	101.05	1	.00
Violent felony- with death	4.49	89.12	100.29	1	.00
Officer shot	6.04	417.94	89.1	1	.00
<i>Risks to the Public</i>					
Chase Area:					
Freeway*	0.00				
Commercial	-.04	.96	.03	1	.85
Inner City	-.49	.61	4.19	1	.04
Residential	-.58	.56	7.58	1	.01
Traffic Conditions:					
Congested*	0.00				
Non-congested	1.99	7.3	121.92	1	.00
Weather:					
Wet*	0.00				
Dry	.9	2.5	24.71	1	.00

* Base

All violations showed a significant difference compared with a traffic violation for Mesa officers excluding a misdemeanor. When considering the chase area, the only significant difference over a freeway area was a residential area. The odds show Mesa officers were less likely to pursue in a residential area (.56:1). In non-congested areas, Mesa officers were 3.52 times more likely to pursue than in congested areas, and they are 1.42 times more likely to pursue in dry weather as opposed to wet weather.

Parameter Estimates for Logistic Regression-Mesa Officers

Level	Coefficient	Exp(B)	Statistic	df	P-value
<i>Need to Apprehend</i>					
Traffic violation*	0.00				
Misdemeanor	-.19	.83	.38	1	.54
Felony-property	.89	2.43	11.42	1	.00
Stolen car	1.05	2.86	15.27	1	.00
DUI	1.52	4.57	26.27	1	.00
Violent felony- no death	3.85	47.14	208.3	1	.00
Violent felony- with death	5.6	268.75	228.14	1	.00
Officer shot	6.3	543.32	199.5	1	.00
<i>Risks to the Public</i>					
Chase Area:					
Freeway*	0.00				
Commercial	.07	1.08	.18	1	.67
Inner City	-.05	.95	.06	1	.8
Residential	-.59	.56	10.54	1	.00
Traffic Conditions:					
Congested*	0.00				
Non-congested	1.26	3.52	79.5	1	.00
Weather:					
Wet*	0.00				
Dry	.35	1.42	6.13	1	.01

* Base

Group Parameter Estimates and Factor Importance

	All Officers	Metro-Dade	Omaha	Aiken	Mesa
Need to Apprehend:					
Traffic violation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Misdemeanor	-.17	-.23	-.06	-.54	-.19
Felony-property	1.04	.90	1.26	.90	.89
Stolen car	1.24	1.17	1.32	2.24	1.05
DUI	1.1	1.09	1.08	1.81	1.52
Violent felony-no death	2.99	2.81	3.09	3.17	3.85
Violent felony-with death	4.32	3.90	4.52	4.49	5.60
Officer shot	5.4	5.30	5.43	6.04	6.30
Risks to the Public:					
<i>Chase Area:</i>					
Freeway*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commercial	-.06	.01	-.13	-.04	.07
Inner City	-.20	-.18	-.21	-.49	-.05

Residential	-.34	-.23	-.37	-.58	-.59
<i>Traffic Conditions:</i>					
Congested*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-congested	1.09	.92	1.20	1.99	1.26
<i>Weather:</i>					
Wet*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dry	.51	.71	.37	.90	.35
Relative Importance of Factors					
Need to Apprehend	74%	75%	74%	65%	74%
Area of Pursuit	5%	3%	5%	6%	8%
Traffic Conditions	15%	12%	16%	20%	14%
Weather Conditions	7%	10%	5%	9%	4%
* Base					

The most important factor to officers of all cities was the need to apprehend. The split between need to apprehend and risk factors was approximately 75/25 with the exception of Aiken where the split was 65/35. Weather conditions were slightly more important to Metro-

Dade and Aiken officers, and the area of pursuit was of least importance to Metro-Dade officers.

Of the risk factors, officers found traffic conditions to be the most important.

Chase Scenarios-Probability versus Logistic Regression Results

Total officers

	<i>Low Risk</i>	<i>High Risk</i>	
	Probability	Probability	Logistic
Traffic violation*	43	10	
Property crime-misdemeanor	42	17	0.85
Property crime-felony	64	34	2.84
Stolen vehicle	65	37	3.45
DUI	70	43	3.03
Violent felony-no reported death	87	80	19.81
Violent felony-death	96	95	75.42
Police officer shot	96	95	222.7

The logistic regression results reveal more insight into the magnitude of the intent to chase. An officer is almost three times more likely to chase when a police officer is shot than when a violent felony with a reported death has occurred. The probabilities show the same results of 96 for both, thus masking this insight: The probability of chase rises as the severity of the crime intensifies. The regression results show that although DUI is considered a more serious crime

than a stolen vehicle, officers are less likely to chase (3.03 vs. 3.45). When the crime is not masked in a pursuit scenario, the officers report an increased likelihood of pursuit of 5% under low risk conditions and 6% under high risk conditions.

Metro-Dade officers

	<i>Low Risk</i>	<i>High Risk</i>	
	Probability	Probability	Logistic
Traffic violation*	51	14	
Property crime-misdemeanor	47	17	0.79
Property crime-felony	71	34	2.45
Stolen vehicle	73	37	3.25
DUI	76	43	2.97
Violent felony-no reported death	90	80	16.66
Violent felony-death	96	95	49.49
Police officer shot	97	95	199.35

No striking differences exist between Metro-Dade officers and the total sample. Note the same increase in the probability of pursuing for a DUI over a stolen car when the crimes are isolated as opposed to the decrease that is revealed when the crimes are masked in several scenarios and revealed in the regression results. If a police officer has been shot, Metro-Dade officers are approximately four times more likely to pursue than for a violent felony with a reported death.

Aiken officers

	<i>Low Risk</i>	<i>High Risk</i>	
	Probability	Probability	Logistic
Traffic violation*	73	5	
Property crime-misdemeanor	56	10	0.58
Property crime-felony	90	33	2.47
Stolen vehicle	93	48	9.36
DUI	95	63	6.11
Violent felony-no reported death	100	85	23.87
Violent felony-death	100	100	89.11
Police officer shot	100	100	417.94

Overall, Aiken reports higher probabilities of pursuit for the individual crimes than officers as a whole. Again, Aiken officers report an increasing probability of pursuit for a DUI which the regression results dispute. When conditions increase to high risk, Aiken officers report a decreasing probability of pursuit from 73% for low risk situations to 5% for high risk situations. A violent felony will elicit a chase four times as often as a DUI. Aiken officers are four and a half times more likely to pursue when a police officer is shot than when a violent felony with a

reported death has occurred.

Mesa officers

	<i>Low Risk</i>	<i>High Risk</i>	
	Probability	Probability	Logistic
Traffic violation*	14	0	
Property crime-misdemeanor	16	7	0.83
Property crime-felony	42	9	2.43
Stolen vehicle	43	13	2.85
DUI	47	17	4.57
Violent felony-no reported death	86	71	47.14
Violent felony-death	100	95	268.75
Police officer shot	99	97	543.33

When a violent felony includes a reported death, Mesa officers are over five and a half times more likely to pursue as revealed in the regression results. Mesa officers are two times more likely to pursue when a police officer is shot than when a violent felony with a death has occurred. Less than half of the officers will pursue for crimes with the severity of a DUI or less. The probabilities increase sharply for a violent felony over a DUI, with an increase of 39% for low risk situations and 54% for high risk situations.

Omaha officers

	<i>Low Risk</i>	<i>High Risk</i>	
	Probability	Probability	Logistic
Traffic violation*	40	8	
Property crime-misdemeanor	41	16	0.94
Property crime-felony	60	35	3.51
Stolen vehicle	60	33	3.75
DUI	68	38	2.95
Violent felony-no reported death	84	77	22.02
Violent felony-death	94	94	91.76
Police officer shot	95	95	228.20

Omaha officers show an increase in the probability of pursuit for a DUI over a stolen vehicle and a decrease in the regression results. When a death is associated with a violent felony an officer is four times as likely to pursue as when no death has been reported. Omaha officers are two and a half times more likely to pursue when an officer has been shot as opposed to a violent felony with a death.

Section IV

Police officers and supervisors were asked one open-ended question to identify their opinions about why suspects run and begin a pursuit. Next, three questions asked officers to describe fellow officers that pursue suspects and use excessive force after catching a suspect.

Why do most suspects run and begin a pursuit?

	Don't Want To Be Arrested	Committed a Crime	Think They Can Get Away	Something To Hide	Scared	Under the Influence (Drugs/Alcohol)	Warrants Issued	Smart	Other
Total Sample	34%	30%	22%	20%	11%	---	---	---	24%
Metro-Dade	42%	41%	18%	---	---	---	---	18%	12%
Omaha	29%	23%	25%	20%	11%	13%	---	---	34%
Aiken	33%	31%	23%	28%	27%	18%	---	---	---
Mesa	36%	27%	19%	---	17%	13%	12%	---	20%
Metro-Dade <=5 years	43%	32%	22%	22%	---	---	---	---	22%
Metro-Dade	42%	39%	16%	18%	---	---	---	---	---

>5 years									
Omaha <=5 years	23%	22%	18%	29%	---	22%	---	---	50%
Omaha >5 years	31%	19%	25%	32%	---	25%	---	---	14%
Mesa <=5 years	44%	22%	19%	---	16%	---	---	---	28%
Mesa >5 years	32%	25%	25%	19%	---	14%	---	---	31%
Aiken <=5 years	22%	39%	28%	22%	28%	22%	---	---	---
Aiken >5 years	50%	25%	13%	38%	25%	19%	---	---	---

Police officers and supervisors were asked for the three words they would use to describe why most suspects run and begin a pursuit. In general, 34% said it was because the individual did not want to be arrested. Slightly less (30%) said it was because they had committed a crime. Twenty-two percent said it was due to the suspect thinking they could get away with it, 20% said the person had something to hide, and 11% said it was because the suspect was scared. Other answers were given by 24% of the respondents.

In every location, the reason most often given by respondents was that the suspects ran and began a pursuit to avoid being arrested. The suspects ran because they had committed a crime was the next most popular answer from officers and supervisors in Metro-Dade, Mesa, and Aiken. In Omaha, slightly more respondents believed the action was due to the suspects thinking they could get away with it. In Aiken, over one-fourth of the respondents answered that the suspect ran because they had something to hide or were scared. Those from Aiken were also most likely to say it was due to the suspect being under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Within Metro-Dade and Omaha, there was not much difference between answers given by officers and supervisors with more or less than five years experience. The major variation in Metro-Dade was that 7% more of the officers and supervisors with greater experience thought the suspects ran due to having committed a crime. Compared to their less experienced counterparts, 7% more of the respondents from Omaha with over five years experience would describe the suspects as thinking they could get away with it, while 8% more said the suspects would run to avoid being arrested. Within Mesa, 12% more of the younger respondents said the reason was due to the suspect not wanting to be arrested. The same group thought the suspects might have run because they were scared, while only the older respondents from this location

—

said it may be due to them being under the influence of drugs or alcohol. The largest variation between more and less experienced officers and supervisors was seen in Aiken. Half of the older respondents said the suspects might have run to avoid being arrested compared to 22% of younger respondents who gave the same answer. Those with greater experience were also more likely to say it was because the suspects had something to hide. On the other hand, the younger respondents were more likely to say the suspects ran because they had committed a crime or thought they could get away with it.

What three words or phrases describe the police officer most likely to engage in a pursuit?

	Aggressive	Doing Job/ Dedicated	Young	Rookie / Inexperienced	Careful / Cautious/ Conscientious	Excited	Energetic	Hot-headed	Smart
Total Sample	45%	37%	23%	15%	13%	---	---	---	---
Metro-Dade	42%	40%	23%	23%	17%	---	---	---	---
Omaha	45%	40%	19%	12%	12%	---	---	---	---
Aiken	36%	18%	31%	36%	15%	---	---	---	---
Mesa	56%	19%	31%	39%	---	16%	---	---	---
Metro-Dade <=5 years	33%	40%	13%	20%	17%	13%	17%	---	---
Metro-Dade >5 years	48%	42%	24%	21%	19%	---	---	---	---
Omaha <=5 years	48%	43%	---	---	12%	---	---	---	---
Omaha >5 years	45%	40%	22%	13%	12%	---	---	---	---
Mesa <=5 years	59%	22%	22%	22%	13%	---	---	---	---
Mesa >5 years	56%	---	63%	48%	---	30%	---	---	16%
Aiken <=5 years	55%	25%	20%	25%	---	---	---	---	---
Aiken >5 years	33%	13%	47%	27%	20%	---	27%	13%	---

Police officers and supervisors were asked for the three words they would use to describe the

police officer most likely to engage in a pursuit. Overall, 45% used the word “aggressive,” while 37% said the officer was doing his job or was dedicated. The officer in question would also be described as young (23%), a rookie or inexperienced (15%), or careful and conscientious (13%).

There was some variation in the use of these terms when the respondents were broken down by location. “Aggressive” was the most popular reply from each area, though in Aiken the officer being a rookie or inexperienced was just as likely to be mentioned. In both Metro-Dade and Omaha, 40% of those answering characterized the officer as doing his job/dedicated, but in Aiken and Mesa this response was given by slightly less than 20% of officers and supervisors. Respondents in these two locations were more likely to call the officer young or a rookie/inexperienced.

Those answering were also divided within each department according to their years of experience. In Metro-Dade, those with over five years in the department were at least 11% more likely to call the officer aggressive or young, while respondents with fewer years applied the terms “excited” and “energetic.” In Omaha there was less variation, though only more experienced officers and supervisors would call the officer young or rookie/inexperienced. In Mesa, those with more experience used the word “young” three times as often and the words “rookie/inexperienced” twice as often as did less experienced personnel. In Aiken, 22% more of the younger respondents answered that the officer was aggressive, while 27% more of the older respondents referred to him as being young.

What three words or phrases would police officers and supervisors use to describe the police officer most likely to voluntarily terminate a pursuit?

	Quality / Experienced	Careful / Cautious / Conscientious	Smart	Mature	Level-Headed	Doing job / Dedicated	Avoid Liability	Scared / Afraid	Well-trained	Supervisor
Total Sample	38%	34%	29%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Metro-Dade	48%	37%	23%	24%	20%	---	---	---	---	---
Omaha	28%	32%	29%	---	15%	12%	---	---	---	---
Aiken	49%	31%	35%	19%	28%	---	---	---	---	---
Mesa	58%	37%	46%	29%	13%	---	---	---	---	---
Metro-Dade <=5 years	32%	39%	26%	---	19%	---	16%	16%	13%	---
Metro-Dade >5 years	52%	37%	18%	28%	19%	---	---	---	13%	---
Omaha <=5 years	16%	41%	31%	---	18%	15%	---	16%	---	---
Omaha >5 years	33%	30%	28%	---	14%	13%	---	---	---	---
Mesa <=5 years	47%	47%	50%	25%	25%	---	---	---	---	---
Mesa >5 years	76%	28%	45%	34%	---	---	---	14%	---	---
Aiken <=5 years	31%	32%	36%	18%	23%	---	---	---	---	---
Aiken >5 years	63%	25%	25%	25%	38%	---	---	---	13%	13%

Police officers and supervisors were asked what three words they would use to describe the

police officer most likely to voluntarily terminate a pursuit. In total, 38% of the respondents said the officer was of quality or experienced, 34% said careful and conscientious, and 29% said smart.

Most respondents answered “quality/experienced” in Metro-Dade (48%), Aiken (49%), and Mesa (58%). In Omaha, the same reply was given by only 28% of those answering.

“Careful/conscientious” was mentioned by approximately one-third of the respondents from each of the four locations. Other answers given by respondents from every area also included “smart” (from a low of 23% in Metro-Dade to a high of 46% in Mesa) and “level-headed” (from a low of 13% in Mesa to a high of 28% in Aiken). The officer was described as mature by officers and supervisors from Metro-Dade, Aiken, and Mesa, while only those from Omaha mentioned the individual as doing their job and being dedicated.

Within all locations, officers and supervisors with over five years experience were between 17% and 32% more likely to call the officer “quality/experienced” than were their less experienced counterparts. On the other hand, more younger than older respondents within each location answered that the officer was either careful and conscientious or smart.

What three words would police officers and supervisors use to describe the police officer most likely to use excessive force after a pursuit?

	Aggressive	Hot-Headed	Young	Excited	Rookie / Inexperience	Mad / Angry	Inadequate Training	Stupid	Emotional	Immature	Scared / Afraid	Energetic
Total Sample	31%	20%	16%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Metro-Dade	36%	17%	21%	17%	15%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Omaha	30%	21%	13%	19%	---	16%	---	---	---	---	---	---
Aiken	19%	42%	14%	---	26%	---	14%	---	---	---	---	---
Mesa	30%	---	18%	24%	15%	15%	---	17%	---	---	---	---
Metro-Dade <=5 yrs	45%	14%	17%	17%	17%	24%	---	---	---	---	---	---
Metro-Dade >5 yrs	36%	16%	24%	21%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Omaha <=5 yrs	35%	25%	---	22%	---	15%	---	---	---	---	---	---
Omaha >5 yrs	28%	22%	17%	17%	---	17%	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mesa <=5 yrs	31%	14%	14%	17%	17%	14%	---	27%	17%	14%	---	---
Mesa >5 yrs	32%	20%	28%	36%	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Aiken <=5 yrs	24%	41%	24%	---	24%	---	24%	---	---	---	---	---
Aiken >5 yrs	13%	60%	---	13%	27%	---	13%	27%	---	20%	13%	13%

Police officers and supervisors were asked for the three words they would use to describe the

Supervisors

The sections below deal with the attitudes of police supervisors toward engaging in a vehicular pursuit of a suspect who will not stop. In the first section, the supervisors are questioned on their individual experiences with pursuit driving and the different actions they took. The second section presents the supervisors with a series of increasingly serious law violations and reports their approval rate of giving chase in low and high risk environments.

The third section looks at more detailed information on supervisors' attitudes on the subject of pursuit driving. The relative influences of wanting to enforce the law while minimizing the associated risks to public safety are examined through statistical analyses that reveal which specific crimes committed, chase areas, and traffic and weather conditions might alter the supervisors' attitudes of engaging in a pursuit.

Section I

In part one of this section, supervisors were asked their feelings during a pursuit, opinions of their department's policies and procedures toward pursuit, and opinions regarding general characteristics of pursuit and use of force. These responses are given here in paragraph form.

The second part centered solely on the supervisors' experiences with pursuits during the previous twelve months. These responses are given in tabular form.

Part 1

When presented with five emotions, 86% of all supervisors indicated feeling excited during a pursuit. Forty-one percent reported feeling angry and 50% feeling irritated. Ninety percent of Metro-Dade supervisors and 74% of Omaha supervisors indicated feeling stimulated while involved in a pursuit.

Supervisors are most concerned with catching the suspect during a pursuit, with an average of 97% of all supervisors expressing this concern. Teaching the suspect a lesson was of least concern with the average being 21% for all supervisors expressing that concern.

When asked their opinions concerning departmental policies, 84% of all supervisors agreed that the department they belonged to had a very restrictive pursuit policy. Only 2% agreed that their department's pursuit policy permitted total discretion. Seventy-seven percent of all supervisors agreed that they understand their department's pursuit policy, including a low of 67% of Omaha supervisors and a high of 92% of Mesa supervisors.

Thirty-eight percent of all supervisors believe they have been adequately trained in the pursuit while 82% believe they have been trained adequately in the use of force. Only 26% of all supervisors agree that during a pursuit they find themselves focusing only on apprehending the offender. Twenty-three percent believe that pursuits are worth the risks to themselves and the public.

Part 2

Supervisors were asked whether or not they had been involved in a pursuit(s) in the last twelve months and, if so, they were further questioned concerning the characteristics of the pursuit(s). The results are as reported below with a breakdown by city.

First, supervisors were asked whether or not they had been involved in a pursuit as a primary driver in the past 12 months. The following numbers indicate the percentage of affirmative responses:

All supervisors	25%
Metro-Dade	20%
Omaha	27%
Aiken	22%
Mesa	29%

Supervisors who indicated that they had been involved in a pursuit were asked how many pursuits they were involved in during the past 12 months:

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>
All supervisors	----	91%	9%	----
Metro-Dade	----	80%	20%	----
Omaha	----	93%	7%	----
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

officer most likely to use excessive force after a pursuit. Generally, the term “aggressive” was used most often (31%), with “hot-headed” (20%) and “young” (16%) also being mentioned.

In Metro-Dade, Omaha, and Mesa, “aggressive” was the also the most popular answer, being given by approximately one-third of the respondents in each location. In Aiken, “hot-headed” was mentioned by 42% of the officers and supervisors, with only 19% of them using “aggressive” as a description. Respondents from at least three out of the four areas described the officer in question as being young, excited, or a rookie/inexperienced. Answers mentioned in the different locations also included “mad/angry” (Omaha and Mesa), “inadequate training” (Aiken) and “stupid” (Mesa).

Within Metro-Dade, there was relatively little variation between the responses given by police officers and supervisors with more than five years and those with five years and less experience. The latter did use the word “aggressive” 9% more, however, and mentioned two descriptions (“rookie/inexperienced” and “mad/angry”) that the former did not. Within Omaha there was also not much variation between the two groups of respondents, though again those with less experience were more likely to call the officer aggressive. In Mesa, the largest difference came in using the term “excited,” with the more experienced officers and supervisors giving this answer 19% more than those less experienced. The younger respondents were the only ones to describe the officer as a rookie and inexperienced, mad or angry, stupid, emotional, and immature. In Aiken, there were more shifts evident. The less experienced officers and supervisors were more likely to call the officer aggressive and say he had received inadequate training. Those with greater experience were more likely to call the officer hot-headed. The older group also used terms such as “energetic,” “scared/afraid,” “immature,” and “stupid.”

Next, the supervisors were asked to report how many pursuits:

** Resulted in accidents:*

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>
All supervisors	57%	43%	----	----
Metro-Dade	50%	50%	----	----
Omaha	64%	36%	----	----
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

**Resulted in injuries:*

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>
All supervisors	84%	16%	----	----
Metro-Dade	70%	30%	----	----
Omaha	93%	7%	----	----
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

**Resulted in death:*

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>
All supervisors	100%	----	----	----
Metro-Dade	100%	----	----	----
Omaha	100%	----	----	----
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

The number of pursuits that resulted in the supervisor feeling physically threatened by the suspect:

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>
All supervisors	59%	41%	----	----
Metro-Dade	50%	50%	---	---
Omaha	57%	43%	---	---
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

The number of pursuits that resulted in the supervisor having to use force to apprehend the suspect:

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>	
All supervisors		48%	52%	----	----
Metro-Dade	50%	50%	50%	----	----
Omaha	50%	50%	----	----	
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

During the past 12 months, supervisors reported being involved in the following number of pursuits and not reporting it to communication:

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>	
All supervisors		60%	40%	----	----
Metro-Dade	40%	60%	----	----	
Omaha	67%	23%	----	----	
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

The number of pursuits supervisors terminated voluntarily during the past 12 months because they felt it was too risky:

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>	
All supervisors		38%	58%	4%	----
Metro-Dade	27%	73%	---	---	
Omaha	36%	57%	7%	---	
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

In the following 12 months supervisors terminated the following number of pursuits because they were too risky:

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>	
All supervisors		21%	36%	32%	11%
Metro-Dade	22%	45%	33%	----	
Omaha	19%	37%	31%	13%	
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

The number of pursuits in the last 12 months that could have resulted in the use of force but did not:

	<u>0</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>>10</u>	
All supervisors		54%	42%	4%	----
Metro-Dade	33%	56%	11%	----	
Omaha	57%	43%	----	----	
Aiken	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Mesa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	

Section II

Percentages of police supervisors saying they would approve of a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a **traffic violation**:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Low Risk</u>	<u>High Risk</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Total Supervisors	31%	7%	24%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	38%	10%	28%
Omaha	28%	7%	21%
Aiken	n/a	n/a	---
Mesa	n/a	n/a	---

Of responding police supervisors, 31% said they would approve of engaging in a pursuit under low risk conditions for incidents involving a traffic violation. Only 7% answered they would give approval for such a pursuit under high risk conditions, resulting in a 24% difference.

The only significant variation from the average came from the Metro-Dade police department. Under low risk conditions, 38% of answering supervisors said they would approve of a chase, signifying a shift of 7% from the average.

*Percentages of police supervisors saying they would approve of a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a **property crime - misdemeanor**:*

Group	Low Risk	High Risk	Difference
Total Supervisors	38%	13%	25%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	42%	16%	26%
Omaha	37%	15%	22%
Aiken	n/a	n/a	---
Mesa	n/a	n/a	---

Overall, 38% of responding police supervisors said that they would approve of a pursuit under low risk conditions for an incident involving a property crime - misdemeanor. Under high risk conditions, 13% of the supervisors said they would do the same. This yielded a difference of 25%.

The approval rates from Omaha supervisors were closer to the average in both high and low risk categories than were the rates given by Metro-Dade supervisors. However, there was not much difference in any instance. The largest deviation from the average was that of 4%, with 42% of Metro-Dade supervisors giving approval of a chase under low risk conditions.

*Percentages of police supervisors saying they would approve of a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a **property crime - felony**:*

Group	Low Risk	High Risk	Difference
Total Supervisors	59%	27%	32%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	63%	28%	35%
Omaha	58%	29%	29%
Aiken	n/a	n/a	---
Mesa	n/a	n/a	---

A total of 59% of police supervisors said that they would approve of a pursuit under low risk conditions for an incident involving a property crime - felony. Under high risk conditions, 27% of the supervisors would also approve of a chase. This resulted in a difference of 32% between the risk conditions.

In each department, any variation from these averages was similar to the scenario covering property crime - misdemeanors. In this instance, approval rates for pursuit under high risk conditions from Metro-Dade and Omaha supervisors differed from the average by, respectively, only 1% and 2%. In the low risk category, Metro-Dade supervisors provided the greatest variation in chase approval ratings, though the difference was only 4%.

*Percentages of police supervisors saying they would approve of a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a **stolen vehicle**:*

Group	Low Risk	High Risk	Difference
Total Supervisors	59%	23%	36%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	74%	26%	48%
Omaha	53%	23%	30%
Aiken	n/a	n/a	---
Mesa	n/a	n/a	---

On the average, 59% of responding police supervisors said that they would approve of a pursuit under low risk conditions for an incident involving a stolen vehicle. Under high risk conditions, 23% of the supervisors replied that they would make that same decision. This yielded a difference of 36%.

Under high risk conditions, supervisors from both Metro-Dade and Omaha gave approval ratings which were close to the average. Under low risk conditions, there was some significant

variation. In Omaha, 53% of the supervisors responded that they would approve of pursuit, while in Metro-Dade, 74% of the supervisors would answer likewise. The departments' decrease in approval ratings from low to high risk conditions also fluctuated from the average of 36%. In Metro-Dade the difference was 48%, and in Omaha it was 30%.

Percentages of police supervisors saying they would approve of a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a DUI:

Group	Low Risk	High Risk	Difference
Total Supervisors	71%	38%	33%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	77%	44%	33%
Omaha	67%	33%	34%
Aiken	n/a	n/a	---
Mesa	n/a	n/a	---

Generally, 71% of all the responding police supervisors answered that they would approve of engaging in a pursuit under low risk conditions for incidents involving a DUI. When compared to the 38% who would do the same under high risk conditions, thus resulting in a difference of 33%.

Though the differences between low and high risk approval of pursuit in each department were similar to the average, the percentages in each risk category showed some variation. In Metro-Dade, supervisors gave approval 6% more than the average under both high and low risk conditions. In contrast, Omaha supervisors gave 4% less approval under low risk conditions and 5% less under high risk conditions.

*Percentages of police supervisors saying they would approve of a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a **violent felony - no death**:*

Group	Low Risk	High Risk	Difference
Total Supervisors	91%	77%	14%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	94%	83%	11%
Omaha	90%	79%	11%
Aiken	n/a	n/a	---
Mesa	n/a	n/a	---

Of all responding police supervisors, 91% said that they would approve of engaging in a pursuit under low risk conditions for incidents involving a violent felony - no death. Under high risk conditions, the approval rate decreased to 77%, resulting in a difference of 14%.

In the category of low risk conditions, approval for pursuit from Metro-Dade and Omaha supervisors were within 3% of the average. Under high risk conditions, supervisor approval from Omaha was again close to the average, but approval from Metro-Dade supervisors was slightly greater at 6% higher than the average.

*Percentages of police supervisors saying they would approve of a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a **violent felony - with death**:*

Group	Low Risk	High Risk	Difference
Total Supervisors	98%	94%	4%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	98%	94%	4%
Omaha	99%	95%	4%
Aiken	n/a	n/a	---
Mesa	n/a	n/a	---

Of all responding police supervisors, 98% said they would approve of a pursuit taking place under low risk conditions for incidents involving a violent felony - with death. In comparison,

94% said they would also give approval under high risk conditions. This resulted in a difference of 4%.

The approval rate for pursuit given by Metro-Dade supervisors was exactly the same as that of the average for both types of risk conditions. Omaha supervisors' approval ratings were 1% higher for both low and high risk conditions.

Percentages of police supervisors saying they would approve of a pursuit under low and high risk conditions for incidents involving a violent felony - police officer shot:

Group	Low Risk	High Risk	Difference
Total Supervisors	97%	96%	1%
<i>Departments:</i>			
Metro-Dade	98%	98%	---
Omaha	97%	95%	2%
Aiken	n/a	n/a	---
Mesa	n/a	n/a	---

Overall, 97% of police supervisors questioned said they would approve of engaging in a pursuit under low risk conditions for incidents involving a violent felony - police officer shot. Under high risk conditions, 96% of the supervisors said they would do the same, resulting in a difference of 1%.

Neither group of supervisors gave approval rates that differed much from the averages; 98% of Metro-Dade supervisors would approve of a pursuit under both low and high risk conditions, while Omaha approval rates matched the average (97%) in low risk conditions and dropped 1% (95%) in high risk conditions.

Section III

This section is similar to the ones designed for the recruits and officers, to determine the relative effects of the need to immediately apprehend the suspect (the known offense) and the risk factors (the area in which the chase occurred, the traffic and weather conditions).

The data presented below represent the parameter estimates and tests of statistical fit for the dummy variables for the combined sample of supervisors. Supervisors' responses to these scenarios were similar to those of the officers. All levels of law enforcement personnel concur that the type of offense is the most important variable in the balance of whether or not to pursue.

Parameter Estimates for Pooled Logistic Regression-All Supervisors

Level	Coefficient	Exp(B)	Statistic	df	P-value
<i>Need to Apprehend</i>					
Traffic violation*	0.00				
Misdemeanor	-.07	.94	.17	1	.68
Felony-property	1.11	3.03	63.46	1	.00
Stolen car	1.15	3.15	64.08	1	.00
DUI	1.1	3.00	59.5	1	.00
Violent felony- no death	3.38	29.51	459.36	1	.00
Violent felony- with death	4.91	136.22	460.44	1	.00
Officer shot	5.69	296.52	404.39	1	.00
<i>Risks to the Public</i>					
Chase Area:					
Freeway*	0.00				
Commercial	-.08	.92	.52	1	.46
Inner City	-.33	.72	8.05	1	.004
Residential	-.39	.68	13.85	1	.00
Traffic Conditions:					
Congested*	0.00				
Non-congested	1.10	2.99	181.88	1	.00
Weather:					
Wet*	0.00				
Dry	.51	1.66	40.06	1	.00

*Base

Metro-Dade supervisors' responses showed a significant difference for all violations except misdemeanors and all risks to the public except the chase conditions. Metro-Dade supervisors were more likely to chase for all violations over a traffic violation. Additionally, the Metro-Dade supervisors were 3.41 times more likely to chase when traffic was non-congested as opposed to congested and 2.24 times more likely to pursue when the weather was dry as opposed to wet.

Parameter Estimates for Logistic Regression-Metro-Dade Supervisors

Level	Coefficient	Exp(B)	Statistic	df	P-value
<i>Need to Apprehend</i>					
Traffic violation*	0.00				
Misdemeanor	.07	1.07	.06	1	.81
Felony-property	1.14	3.12	21.98	1	.00
Stolen car	1.26	3.51	24.48	1	.00
DUI	1.35	3.84	28.36	1	.00
Violent felony- no death	3.62	37.4	150.29	1	.00
Violent felony- with death	5.52	250.14	103.11	1	.00
Officer shot	5.96	386.38	115.00	1	.00
<i>Risks to the Public</i>					
<i>Chase Area:</i>					
Freeway*	0.00				
Commercial	-.07	.93	.13	1	.72
Inner City	-.28	.75	1.84	1	.17
Residential	-.19	.83	1.00	1	.32
<i>Traffic Conditions:</i>					
Congested*	0.00				
Non-congested	1.23	3.41	68.18	1	.00
<i>Weather:</i>					
Wet*	0.00				
Dry	.81	2.24	30.31	1	.00

*Base

Mesa supervisors showed significant differences for the more serious violations of a DUI, a violent felony with and without a death, and the shooting of an officer. As the intensity of the crime increases, Mesa supervisors were more likely to approve of a chase. When considering risks to the public, specifically the chase area, Mesa supervisors were less likely to chase in a residential area over the base of freeway (odds equal .29:1). The only other significant difference was for non-congested conditions over congested conditions. Mesa supervisors were 18.93 times more likely to pursue when the traffic was non-congested.

Parameter Estimates for Logistic Regression-Mesa Supervisors

Level	Coefficient	Exp(B)	Statistic	df	P-value
<i>Need to Apprehend</i>					
Traffic violation*	0.00				
Misdemeanor	-.41	.67	.17	1	.68
Felony-property	.28	1.32	.09	1	.77
Stolen car	.64	1.9	.36	1	.55
DUI	2.56	12.97	9.87	1	.00
Violent felony- no death	5.44	231.16	35.76	1	.00
Violent felony- with death	7.08	1185.75	31.68	1	.00
Officer shot	7.07	1179.16	42.75	1	.00
<i>Risks to the Public</i>					
Chase Area:					
Freeway*	0.00				
Commercial	.50	1.65	.52	1	.47
Inner City	.26	1.29	.13	1	.72
Residential	-1.23	.29	6.1	1	.01
Traffic Conditions:					
Congested*	0.00				
Non-congested	2.94	18.93	19.35	1	.00
Weather:					
Wet*	0.00				
Dry	.03	1.03	.003	1	.96

*Base

Group Parameter Estimates and Factor Importance

	All Supervisors	Metro-Dade	Omaha	Aiken	Mesa
Need to Apprehend:					
Traffic violation*	0	0	0		
Misdemeanor	-0.17	-0.23	-0.06	n/a	n/a
Felony-property	1.04	.90	1.26	n/a	n/a
Stolen car	1.24	1.17	1.32	n/a	n/a
DUI	1.1	1.09	1.08	n/a	n/a
Violent felony-no death	2.99	2.81	3.09	n/a	n/a
Violent felony-with death	4.32	3.90	4.52	n/a	n/a
Officer shot	5.4	5.30	5.43	n/a	n/a
Risks to the Public:					
<i>Chase Area:</i>					
Freeway*	0	0	0		
Commercial	-0.06	.01	-.13	n/a	n/a
Inner City	-0.20	-.18	-.21	n/a	n/a

Omaha supervisors' responses showed a significant difference in all situations over the base with the exception of misdemeanor violations and commercial area chases. The supervisors are more likely to chase a suspect for all violations over traffic violations with the exception of a misdemeanor, which did not show a significant difference.

Parameter Estimates for Logistic Regression-Omaha Supervisors

<u>Level</u>	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Exp(B)</u>	<u>Statistic</u>	<u>df</u>	<u>P-value</u>
<i>Need to Apprehend</i>					
Traffic violation*	0.00				
Misdemeanor	-.14	.87	.43	1	.51
Felony-property	1.14	3.14	36.96	1	.00
Stolen car	1.15	3.17	36.53	1	.00
DUI	.87	2.38	20.15	1	.00
Violent felony- no death	3.32	27.54	252.36	1	.00
Violent felony- with death	4.84	126.5	271.78	1	.00
Officer shot	5.78	322.54	214.99	1	.00
<i>Risks to the Public</i>					
Chase Area:					
Freeway*	0.00				
Commercial	-.06	.94	.18	1	.67
Inner City	-.33	.72	4.74	1	.03
Residential	-.43	.65	9.58	1	.00
Traffic Conditions:					
Congested*	0.00				
Non-congested	.90	2.47	69.59	1	.00
Weather:					
Wet*	0.00				
Dry	.40	1.49	14.29	1	.00

*Base

Supervisors from Aiken were more likely to pursue for all violations over the base of traffic violation, with the exception of a misdemeanor where the difference was not significant. There were no significant differences between the chase areas. Aiken supervisors were 6.51 times more likely to pursue when the traffic was not congested over the base (congested) and 1.35 times more likely to pursue when the weather was dry over the base (wet).

Parameter Estimates for Logistic Regression-Aiken Supervisors

Level	Coefficient	Exp(B)	Statistic	df	P-value
<i>Need to Apprehend</i>					
Traffic violation*	0.00				
Misdemeanor	-.41	.67	.42	1	.52
Felony-property	1.36	3.89	4.95	1	.03
Stolen car	1.25	3.48	4.02	1	.05
DUI	1.44	4.2	5.19	1	.02
Violent felony- no death	2.58	13.16	12.8	1	.00
Violent felony- with death	2.67	14.43	13.21	1	.00
Officer shot	3.67	39.11	16.36	1	.00
<i>Risks to the Public</i>					
Chase Area:					
Freeway*	0.00				
Commercial	-.15	.86	.09	1	.77
Inner City	-.3	.74	.35	1	.56
Residential	-.6	.55	1.58	1	.21
Traffic Conditions:					
Congested*	0.00				
Non-congested	1.87	6.51	24.59	1	.00
Weather:					
Wet*	0.00				
Dry	.3	1.35	.62	1	.00

*Base

Residential	-0.34	-0.23	-0.37	n/a	n/a
<i>Traffic Conditions:</i>					
Congested*	0	0	0		
Non-congested	1.09	.92	1.20	n/a	n/a
<i>Weather:</i>					
Wet*	0	0	0		
Dry	.51	.71	.37	n/a	n/a

Relative Importance of Factors					
Need to Apprehend	74%	72%	77%	n/a	n/a
Area of Pursuit	5%	3%	6%	n/a	n/a
Traffic Conditions	14%	15%	12%	n/a	n/a
Weather Conditions	7%	10%	5%	n/a	n/a
*Base					

Chase Scenarios-Probability versus Logistic Regression Results

Total supervisors

	<i>Low Risk</i>	<i>High Risk</i>	
	Probability	Probability	Logistic
Traffic violation*	31	7	
Property crime-misdemeanor	38	13	0.94
Property crime-felony	59	27	3.03
Stolen vehicle	59	23	3.15
DUI	71	38	3.00
Violent felony-no reported death	91	77	29.51
Violent felony-death	98	94	136.22
Police officer shot	97	98	296.52

Supervisors are over 4 1/2 times more likely to pursue for a violent felony when a death is involved. Similar to officers, a DUI draws a higher probability of pursuit than a stolen vehicle but the logistic regression results contradict the increase. Supervisors are over 2 times more likely to pursue when a police officer is shot than in cases of a violent felony with a reported death.

Metro-Dade supervisors

--	--	--	--

	<i>Low Risk</i>	<i>High Risk</i>	
	Probability	Probability	Logistic
Traffic violation*	38	10	
Property crime-misdemeanor	42	16	1.07
Property crime-felony	63	28	3.12
Stolen vehicle	74	26	3.51
DUI	77	44	3.84
Violent felony-no reported death	94	83	37.4
Violent felony-death	98	94	250.14
Police officer shot	98	98	386.38

Metro-Dade supervisors report an increased probability of pursuit for a DUI over a stolen car, which is supported by the regression results. The regression results show that Metro-Dade supervisors are over 9 1/2 times more likely to pursue for a violent felony with no reported death than for a DUI. Additionally, a reported death increases the probability of pursuit for a violent felony by over 6 1/2 times.

Omaha supervisors

	<i>Low Risk</i>	<i>High Risk</i>	
	Probability	Probability	Logistic
Traffic violation*	28	7	
Property crime-misdemeanor	37	15	0.87
Property crime-felony	58	29	3.14
Stolen vehicle	53	23	3.17
DUI	67	33	2.38
Violent felony-no reported death	90	79	27.54
Violent felony-death	99	95	126.5
Police officer shot	97	95	322.54

Omaha supervisors are over 11 1/2 times more likely to chase a suspect accused of a violent felony if a death is involved. Again, the probability of pursuit increases for a DUI over a stolen vehicle, but is not supported by the decrease in the logistic results.