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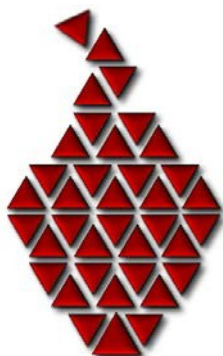
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The John F. Finn Institute  
For Public Safety, Inc.

# POLICE INTERACTIONS WITH VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

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**Summary Overview**  
September, 2019

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The Finn Institute was established in 2007, building on a set of collaborative projects and relationships with criminal justice agencies dating to 1998. The first of those projects, for which we partnered with the Albany Police Department (APD), was initiated by John Finn, who was at that time the sergeant who commanded the APD's Juvenile Unit. Later promoted to lieutenant and assigned to the department's Administrative Services Bureau, he spearheaded efforts to implement problem-oriented policing, and to develop an institutional capability for analysis that would support problem-solving. The APD's capacity for applying social science methods and results thereupon expanded exponentially, based on Lt. Finn's appreciation for the value of research, his keen aptitude for analysis, and his vision of policing, which entailed the formulation of proactive, data-driven, and – as needed – unconventional strategies to address problems of public safety. Lt. Finn was fatally shot in the line of duty in 2003. The Institute that bears his name honors his life and career by fostering the more effective use of research and analysis within criminal justice agencies, just as Lt. Finn did in the APD.

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## Draft Final Summary Overview

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## Purpose of the Project

We know that people who are involved in criminal behavior are also more likely to be victimized; the overlap between victims and offenders, particularly in violence, is substantial, and it is often observed by law enforcement that today's victim is likely to be tomorrow's offender. Conventional wisdom holds that such victims seldom cooperate with law enforcement by identifying their assailants or providing other useful information, which stymies investigation and prosecution. It further holds that such victims seldom seek needed assistance for the trauma that they experience.

Little is known about the law enforcement practices that maximize victim cooperation and/or help-seeking. The interaction between a victim and the patrol officer who is the first responder might be a moment at which the officer's choices—what s/he says or does—affect the victim's choices. Later interactions between victims and investigators might be junctures at which influence is (knowingly or not) exerted. Until we generate empirical evidence about the range of officer and investigator practices and associated responses by victims, police must learn through trial and error what works. This project was designed to further our understanding of the nature of police-victim interactions, particularly in the context of non-domestic incidents of violent victimization: robbery, assaults, and other interpersonal conflicts involving adult victims.

## Project Subjects

### Study Site

Schenectady, NY is a city of just over 65,000 residents who are a majority white (61%) and where the median household income is well-below that of the rest of New York state (\$41,243 versus \$60, 741). The Schenectady Police Department (SPD) had at the time of our study approximately 156 sworn officers, 110 of whom were assigned to the patrol division.

## Dual Role Victims

Broadly, a dual-role victim is a victim of a crime who has also been an offender. For the purposes of our research we defined dual-role victims in the following terms: victims of non-domestic, violent crime (i.e., simple and aggravated assaults, robberies, and calls for service involving shots fired/fights) who also have a criminal history *and/or* are known gang members, based on information available in the gang database maintained by SPD. We applied this definition to victims who appeared in SPD administrative files between January 1, 2015 and August 31, 2018, and identified 123 dual-role victims. Dual-role victims represent 3.9 percent of all victims of non-domestic violence. In the three years preceding their victimization, the majority (81%) of dual-role victims had at least one prior arrest for committing a violent crime (felony or misdemeanor), with half including arrests for a serious violent offense (felony).

## Project Design and Methods

### Focus Groups

We convened focus groups with patrol officers and detectives in order to form a general framework for characterizing types of victims, as described by focus group participants, and to better understand: (1) what distinctions among victims are important to officers and detectives as they proceed in an encounter or investigation and why; (2) on what basis they make such distinctions; (3) the strategies they use to secure victim cooperation; and (4) how and why the strategies applied differ by victim type. We convened two focus groups and gathered the views of nine participants who worked either the midnight or day shifts.

### Victim Interviews

Through face-to-face interviews, we intended to learn about victims' experiences with and expectations for the police. We sought to contact all dual-role victims. Despite sending two rounds of introductory letters and making up to three calls to victims for whom we had a

working phone number (n=40), we ultimately were able to complete only one interview. We abandoned plans to interview victims who were not dual-role victims as we had no group against which to compare and contrast their perspectives.

### Personnel Surveys

We sought to administer a survey to all sworn personnel who perform patrol and/or investigative functions, and their immediate supervisors. The survey took the form of a self-completed, hard copy questionnaire comprised of items designed to capture officers' outlooks on victims, general occupational attitudes, and perceptions of community and organizational support. Officer surveys included items measuring views of supervision that were not included in the survey administered to sergeants. Most items consisted of statements to which respondents were prompted to indicate their agreement or disagreement, selecting a response from a Likert response set. Surveys were individualized with a unique project identification number assigned to each person and printed in the questionnaire. In this way, survey data can be linked to individual officers' and detectives' arrest and other records, vignettes, and dash-mounted camera footage. We were able to approach 74 of the 143 sworn personnel (84 patrol officers) in our target population (52%) across the three station shifts. Sixty three of the 74 (85 percent of those approached) agreed to participate.

### Vignettes

We utilized vignettes to explore the influence of victim characteristics and cooperation on the actions taken by officers responding to the scene of an incident. We manipulated two factors for each of 5 base vignettes – did the victim cooperate (Y/N) and was the victim known to the police as an offender (Y/N), which resulted in 4 variations per vignette ( $5 \times 2 \times 2 = 20$  permutations). Respondents were prompted to select the action(s) they were most likely to take from among 17 different actions. Respondents were randomly assigned to 5 of 20 vignettes (one



variation from each base vignette). Here again we included individualized unique project identification numbers enabling vignette responses to be linked to other forms of study data. From among the 76 patrol officers on the active manpower sheets we approached 54 and secured 50 completed surveys (65.8 percent of available population and 92.6 percent of those approached). Refer to the Appendix for additional detail on the number of respondents per vignette.

### [Administrative Records](#)

We analyzed case assignment for follow-up investigation, investigative activities, and victim-patrol officer interactions. The population of violent crimes on or from which analyses of case assignment and investigative effort stemmed included 2,225 crimes that occurred in 2015-2017 and included: robberies (17.8%), non-fatal shootings (1.8%), other aggravated assaults (22.8%), simple assaults (55.5%), and incidents classified as “no crime” but involved reports of fights, menacing, intimidation or shots fired (2.1%). Our analysis of victim-patrol officer interactions relied on systemic social observation of audio and video recordings captured through dash-mounted cameras, which were available for incidents that occurred between October 1, 2015 and August 31, 2018. The population of violent crimes from which the analyses of victim-patrol officer interactions stemmed included 1,299 violent crimes, including: robberies (27.3%), non-fatal shootings (2.9%), other aggravated assaults (21.6 %), simple assaults (44.3%), and incidents classified as “no crime” (4.0%).

### [Assignment](#)

We examined patterns in case assignment to understand the factors associated with that decision, relying on data available in the SPD’s records management system. Seven hundred and ninety-four of the 2,225 crimes in the period we examined were assigned for further investigation. SPD does not record entries for solvability factors made available on the NYS

standard incident report. Therefore, we drew on fields that are recorded to form solvability factors including, for example, offense severity, injury, use and type of weapon, and evidence and suspect information.

### Investigative Effort

We reviewed information stored in SPD's case management and evidence systems, including incident and follow-up reports, officer and detective notes, victim and witness statements, and evidence logs and coded 68 discrete pieces of information for a sample of 297 cases drawn from among the 794 assigned for follow-up investigation, including all cases involving a dual-role victim, all non-fatal shootings, and sampled felony assaults, robberies, and misdemeanor assaults. We then devised a formative measure of investigative effort. The measure counts the different activities performed as part of a follow-up investigation, including those performed at the crime scene on the day of the offense report, follow-up activities that involved personal interaction (e.g., with victims or witnesses), follow-up activities that involved consulting law enforcement records or personnel, and follow-up activities that involved checks of digital media (e.g., surveillance recordings, social media, jail calls). The measure of investigative activities distinguishes total effort (which includes activities performed by patrol officers, crime scene technicians, detectives, and others) from those activities performed only by detectives.

### SSO

Systematic Social Observation (SSO) provides for direct observation of patrol officers during their regular tours of duty as they perform their work in its natural setting. It is systematic in two respects. First, the selection of officers to be observed is subject to probability sampling, so that inferences from analytic results can be drawn with the benefit of known statistical properties. Second, observers are all guided in their observation by the same structured coding

protocol that is formulated prior to the field research, and which directs observers' attention to specified features of police work; thus their observations are captured in the form of standardized measurement categories, which are quantifiable and replicable. (Worden & McLean, 2017). With the increasing proliferation of video technology, SSO need not rely only on in-person observation. This project relied on SSO with the observations conducted not in-person, but rather, post-hoc by watching and listening to the recordings captured through in-car cameras.

Our observation instrument built on extant protocols, including especially our previous study of Schenectady police-citizen encounters (see Worden & McLean, 2017, for details). The instrument focused mainly on the "primary citizen," who was the victim in the sampled incident, and it captured actions and statements by the victim toward officers and officers' actions and statements toward the victim. From these data we formed measures of officers' procedural justice and injustice, as well as indicators that officers provided comfort, information, or an expression of concern for the victim's well-being. The sample was stratified by victim and offense type such that it included all incidents involving dual-role victims, all felony assaults and robberies, and samples of misdemeanor assaults (with and without injuries).

### Narratives

Following a set of detailed instructions, trained observers prepared narratives for 93 of the incidents on which we also conducted SSO. Broadly, the narrative included encounter descriptions similar to that of writing a scene for a play or movie--so that a movie director can recreate that scene as closely as possible to how it actually occurred. Encounter descriptions tell what happened during a police-citizen encounter, the context of the situation in space and time, what citizens were involved and their readily observable characteristics, a similar description of police involved and what both police and citizens did--including anything that would help the

reader understand why police or citizens behaved as they did. Observers distinguished the primary citizen (the sampled victim) from among other citizens in the encounter. The narratives form the basis of qualitative analyses performed to identify themes around cooperation, trust, control, and escalation. We looked at the factors that added to or detracted from each theme and the sequencing of those factors.

## Project Findings

### Focus Groups

Through focus group discussions four victim categories emerged: real/true, one-off, criminal but sympathetic, and criminal victims. Real victims are viewed as innocent people who might simply have been at the wrong place at the wrong time and not engaging in risky behavior (e.g. a woman robbed or assaulted while leaving the theatre). The one-off victim category captures those who were victimized because of an activity or behavior in which they engaged, such as college kids getting drunk and getting into a bar fight. Officers agreed that these victims did something to bring about their own victimization, but they presented less sympathetic figures than the third group of victims who are also viewed as engaging in behaviors that make them vulnerable to victimization. Here, the lifestyle officers referred to, without seeming to lay blame on victims, was more chronic than a partying college student, such as prostitution or drug addiction. It seems that the ongoing nature of the victims' (criminal) lifestyle leading to continued victimization leaves officers with compassion for the victim. The final mental category into which victims are slotted is the straight up criminal – a victim one day and criminal the next, such as drug dealers or gang members.

Respondents could readily distinguish among types of victims, yet they also agreed that the actions they would take when responding to incidents were not meaningfully influenced by victim type. First, policy dictates much of what must happen during a preliminary investigation,

so officers will follow the same basic steps to protect themselves and prevent supervisory lambasting regardless of victim type. Thorough and timely response to a criminal victim's incident and the circumstances surrounding it is important, as it could yield information that can be useful to other investigations/cases or future incidents involving the same victim. Additionally, while the criminal victims are not sympathetic figures, the activities they engage in reduce the quality of life for law-abiding citizens, and that contributes to officers' motivations.

### Personnel Surveys

Patrol officers and detectives are treated as a single group in analysis based on the survey data because the number of detectives responding to the survey was fewer than 10. We do not include sergeants in the following analysis as our focus is the treatment of victims by those who have direct contact with them.

We performed a confirmatory factor analysis and formed five scales to assess police attitudes. Lower numbers on the scale correspond with more favorable views. Four items pertaining to officers' perceptions that people are conventionally good form a reliable scale ( $\alpha = 0.620$ ), ranging from 5 to 15 with a mean of 10.3 and a standard deviation of 2.2. Three items assess officers' attitudes toward the community, forming a reliable scale ( $\alpha = 0.736$ ) which ranges from 5 to 12 with a mean of 8.77 and a standard deviation of 1.9. Four items concern police perceptions of community policing and form a reliable scale ( $\alpha = 0.723$ ) ranging from 3 to 10 with a mean of 5.69 and a standard deviation of 1.5. Three items assess officers' perceptions of proactive policing which form a reliable scale ( $\alpha = 0.728$ ) ranging from 3 to 12 with a mean of 7.02 and a standard deviation of 2.0. Finally, we assessed police attitudes toward the autonomy granted to them to perform their police role. These two items form

a reliable scale ( $\alpha = 0.720$ ) which ranges from 3 to 8 with a mean of 5.65 and a standard deviation of 1.2.

### Vignettes

Following each vignette respondents were prompted to indicate each action, from among 17 possible, that they would take had they responded to the described incident. Descriptive analysis indicates variation in patterns. For example, with the exception of one vignette (the street robbery in vignette 3), officers indicated they were more likely to engage in many of the presented options when dealing with an unknown victim, compared to a known (e.g. more likely to call for an evidence technician, check for police cameras, secure the scene, call for back-up). This holds true regardless of cooperation. Refer to the Appendix for additional descriptive information. However, notwithstanding this variation, regression analysis revealed statistically significant effect of a known victim in only 3 of the 17 responses.

### Administrative Records

#### Assignment

From among the 2,225 incidents we examined, 794 (35.6%) were assigned for follow-up investigation, including incidents where an arrest was made on the same day. The odds of a case being assigned for follow-up investigation were significantly greater when the case was a felony (OR 10.27), a firearm was used (OR 2.51), the offender was an acquaintance of the victim (OR 1.43), and other evidentiary information was available. Other evidentiary information included, for example, when there was an identified witness (OR 1.53), the officer observed a vehicle (OR 1.78), and there was information on the suspect's (or suspects') race. Other things being equal, cases were significantly less likely to be assigned for follow-up investigation when a weapon other than gun or knife was used (OR 0.685), or when the victim had a stated preference for no further law enforcement involvement (OR 0.141). We found no significant differences in the

odds of a case being assigned based on victim type. We repeated the analysis dropping incidents assigned for follow-up investigation and where records indicated an arrest was made on the day of the incident. We found no substantive differences in the results presented above. Refer to the Appendix for more details on the odds ratios.

### Investigative Effort

We weighted our sample of 297 assigned violent crimes for which we coded details on investigative effort back to the original population and performed regression analysis. Total investigative effort ranged from 0 to 46 with a mean of 9.73. Isolating detective effort the range was 0 to 42 with a mean of 6.26. Regression analysis, with felony assaults as the referent, indicated that status as a dual-role victim made total investigative effort significantly lower. The trend is the same for detective effort only with dual role victim status associated with lower effort, though the finding is not statistically significant. Total effort and only detective investigative effort were less in cases of robbery and misdemeanor assaults as well as those when the victim was uncooperative and the suspect and victim were acquaintances. Major injury and the availability of information on vehicles statistically increased total and detective effort. Refer to the Appendix for additional detail.

### SSO

We hypothesized that victim status could influence officers' treatment of victims as could crime type. We assessed treatment using four procedural justice scales and four procedural injustice scales (i.e. trustworthy, dignity, voice and neutrality), comfort, asking about a citizen's wellbeing, providing information and police demeanor. Levels of procedural justice were rather modest on the trustworthy, neutrality, and dignity scale, though higher on the voice scale—officers appear to ask for victims' preferences, inquire about the incident, listen to victims, and

take into consideration their needs, perspective, and emotional state. When we looked at procedural justice across victim type, we found no statistically significant differences in how the police treat non-dual-role victims and dual-role victims. Similarly, there appears to be no difference in police treatment of these victim types across the types of violent crime. Police behaviors fell on the low end of all procedural injustice subscales, indicating that police rarely act with injustice during encounters with victims<sup>1</sup>. Similar to findings for procedural justice, procedural injustice subscales did not significantly differ between dual-role and all other victims, nor was crime type associated with injustice.<sup>2</sup>

Police comforted victims in roughly one-third of encounters, and this did not significantly differ by victim status. However, the police asked dual-role victims significantly more often about their wellbeing, compared to other victims of violent crime. There was little difference by type of violent crime. Comparing the frequency with which police provided information, there is no detectable difference by victim type. However, the police provided information to dual-role victims of less serious crimes more often than other victims of lesser crimes. Conversely, the police appeared to provide information to non-dual-role victims of robbery more often than they provided it to dual-role victims of robbery. Lastly, we examined whether officers' demeanor differed by victim type, and find that the police had a significantly more positive demeanor with non-dual-role victims, compared to dual-role victims. Refer to the Appendix.

## Narratives

The narratives provide rich contextual detail surrounding police citizen encounters. By coding sequence, tone, and actions, among other features of the incidents, several interesting

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<sup>1</sup> Police treatment on the neutrality injustice subscale was somewhat higher than expected, resulting from little variation in the scale, from 0 to 1. This is a product of one of the two items assessed for this subscale, which was contingent upon an item asking if the police told the citizen there was nothing they could do in the encounter.

<sup>2</sup> There was one exception, the police seemed to apply more procedural injustice, particularly concerning their untrustworthy motives, toward dual-role victims of robberies compared to non-dual-role victims of similar crimes.



details emerged. We examined officers' approaches for responding to citizens by identifying encounters that differed in terms of the respect, cooperation, and trust offered by the citizen to the officer. On the one end of the spectrum are those officers able to respond to disrespect/lack of cooperation somewhat clinically, remaining neutral and soliciting information to bring the interaction to a resolution. On the other end of the spectrum are those who respond to disrespect by introducing or intensifying the focus on the fact they are the party with authority and control. In the middle are those who rely more on empathy and personal appeals, even in the face of disrespect or lack of cooperation. Like the clinician they remain professional but do so in a way that allows for more back and forth than either of the other types – for example, remaining in control while acknowledging the citizen's point of view. Reminding an uncooperative victim, "If you cooperate, I can help you." or "Look, you gotta work with us, okay?" in a more personal manner. An officer's ability to not take citizens' actions personally and their willingness or ability to allow for give and take throughout an encounter are two central features that help distinguish among officers' styles of interacting with citizens.

### Implications for Criminal Justice Policy and Practice

Drawing on rich and varied data sources, we tested several hypotheses designed to provide insight into police treatment of dual-role victims and victims more generally. Officers readily described a short-hand for making initial judgments about the type of victim with whom they interact. They went on to explain that they did not believe their assessment of victim type had a meaningful impact on decisions they made, though the interactions could unfold differently based to some extent on victim background. With respect to the question of differential treatment or handling of dual-role victims we reiterate the following findings from the quantitative analyses. We found the prevalence of individuals meeting our definition of dual-role victim to be low.

Second, while we did not limit dual-role victim arrest histories to include only violent offenses, it is of note that just over half had at least one violent felony in their prior offending history. No clear picture of differential treatment of dual-role victims, compared to non-dual role emerged. Vignettes revealed some variation in the amount and type of effort officers indicated they would expend in response to particular scenarios, but regression analysis indicated that all but a few of the differences attributable to whether or not the victim was known to the officer were statistically insignificant. We identified a number of factors that increase and decrease the likelihood of case assignment, though dual role victim status was not among the significant factors nor did SSO indicate differential treatment of dual-role victims, compared to others. Our inquiry into investigative effort provides insight into the amount and type of investigative effort expended by both patrol and detectives and helps shed light on the factors influencing effort. The data collected and analyzed for this project helps move understanding of police decision-making and effort.

## Appendix

### Vignettes

#### Respondents by vignette and permutation

	A	B	C	D	Total
Vignette 1	24	24	24	26	98
Vignette 2	20	28	26	24	98
Vignette 3	23	28	21	26	98
Vignette 4	23	21	29	25	98
Vignette 5	21	21	30	26	98

### Descriptives

Vignette 1 – Street Robbery				
	Cooperative & Known (%)	Cooperative & Unknown (%)	Uncooperative & Known (%)	Uncooperative & Unknown (%)
Not Police Matter	-	-	-	-
Locate Scene	20.8	29.2	20.8	19.2
Call Evidence Tech	4.2	8.3	8.3	7.7
Call for Backup	20.8	33.3	20.8	26.9
Check for Pole Cameras	29.2	41.7	37.5	42.3
Transport to ID suspect	4.2	16.7	4.2	3.8
Suspect Description to Dispatch	41.7	50.0	37.5	38.5
Secure Scene	4.2	20.8	-	15.4
Provide Victim with Contact info for DO	4.2	4.2	25.0	19.2
Contact person reporting	4.2	12.5	-	3.8
Canvass neighborhood	16.7	20.8	25.0	23.1
Advise of warrant process	4.2	4.2	-	-
Call detective to scene	8.3	4.2	-	7.7
Submit camera footage request	29.2	33.3	20.8	19.2
Transport victim to station	33.3	33.3	4.2	3.8

to speak detective				
Canvass for private cameras	25.0	37.5	16.7	15.4
Complete SIR	37.5	45.8	50.0	46.2

Vignette 2 – Gang Assault				
	Cooperative & Known (%)	Cooperative & Unknown (%)	Uncooperative & Known (%)	Uncooperative & Unknown (%)
Not Police Matter	-	-	-	-
Locate Scene	20.8	20.8	20.8	19.2
Call Evidence Tech	12.5	16.7	29.2	11.5
Call for Backup	4.2	16.7	8.3	19.2
Check for Pole Cameras	20.8	37.5	20.8	26.9
Transport to ID suspect	-	8.3	16.7	7.7
Suspect Description to Dispatch	25.0	41.7	45.8	38.5
Secure Scene	4.2	20.8	29.2	15.4
Provide Victim with Contact info for DO	16.7	4.2	12.5	11.5
Contact person reporting	8.3	4.2	8.3	7.7
Canvass neighborhood	12.5	25.0	37.5	19.2
Advise of warrant process	-	8.3	4.2	3.8
Call detective to scene	4.2	4.2	12.5	7.7
Submit camera footage request	16.7	33.3	33.3	23.1
Transport victim to station to speak detective	8.3	25.0	12.5	19.2
Canvass for private cameras	12.5	29.2	20.8	15.4
Complete SIR	41.7	41.7	50.0	42.3

Vignette 3 – Street Robbery				
	Cooperative & Known (%)	Cooperative & Unknown (%)	Uncooperative & Known (%)	Uncooperative & Unknown (%)
Not Police Matter	-	-	-	-
Locate Scene	25.0	4.2	30.8	29.2
Call Evidence Tech	12.5	4.2	23.1	20.8
Call for Backup	12.5	4.2	11.5	12.5
Check for Pole Cameras	37.5	12.5	26.9	16.7
Transport to ID suspect	20.8	12.5	34.6	33.3
Suspect Description to Dispatch	16.7	25.0	42.3	37.5
Secure Scene	12.5	8.3	15.4	12.5
Provide Victim with Contact info for DO	20.8	16.7	19.2	20.8
Contact person reporting	4.2	-	-	4.2
Canvass neighborhood	29.2	-	15.4	4.2
Advise of warrant process	4.2	8.3	3.8	-
Call detective to scene	4.2	-	3.8	16.7
Submit camera footage request	20.8	8.3	23.1	29.2
Transport victim to station to speak detective	20.8	16.7	42.3	25.0
Canvass for private cameras	20.8	4.2	23.1	16.7
Complete SIR	50.0	41.7	50.0	54.2

Vignette 4 – Menacing				
	Cooperative & Known (%)	Cooperative & Unknown (%)	Uncooperative & Known (%)	Uncooperative & Unknown (%)
Not Police Matter	-	-	-	-
Locate Scene	8.3	-	11.5	16.7
Call Evidence Tech	-	-	3.8	4.2
Call for Backup	4.2	12.5	15.4	20.8
Check for Pole Cameras	8.3	4.2	15.4	12.5
Transport to ID suspect	-	-	-	8.3
Suspect Description to Dispatch	33.3	25.0	42.3	33.3
Secure Scene	4.2	4.2	-	12.5
Provide Victim with Contact info for DO	12.5	29.2	19.2	33.3
Contact person reporting	-	-	3.8	-
Canvass neighborhood	4.2	8.3	15.4	12.5
Advise of warrant process	16.7	4.2	11.5	4.2
Call detective to scene	-	-	3.8	12.5
Submit camera footage request	-	4.2	15.4	16.7
Transport victim to station to speak detective	16.7	12.5	15.4	16.7
Canvass for private cameras	25.0	16.7	30.8	29.2
Complete SIR	50.0	41.7	53.8	54.2

Vignette 5 – Aggravated Assault (injury)				
	Cooperative & Known (%)	Cooperative & Unknown (%)	Uncooperative & Known (%)	Uncooperative & Unknown (%)
Not Police Matter	-	-	-	-
Locate Scene	12.5	29.2	33.3	26.9
Call Evidence Tech	25.0	25.0	29.2	15.4
Call for Backup	4.2	16.7	12.5	7.7
Check for Pole Cameras	20.8	33.3	33.3	30.8
Transport to ID suspect	-	4.2	4.2	3.8
Suspect Description to Dispatch	16.7	41.7	33.3	38.5
Secure Scene	8.3	33.3	33.3	11.5
Provide Victim with Contact info for DO	4.2	20.8	37.5	23.1
Contact person reporting	4.2	8.3	-	3.8
Canvass neighborhood	8.3	25.0	20.8	26.9
Advise of warrant process	4.2	4.2	-	3.8
Call detective to scene	8.3	-	16.7	7.7
Submit camera footage request	16.7	25.0	29.2	26.9
Transport victim to station to speak detective	12.5	25.0	12.5	7.7
Canvass for private cameras	12.5	33.3	16.7	30.8
Complete SIR	45.8	50.0	54.2	50.0

## Administrative Records

### Assignment

	All cases	Excluding Same Day Arrest
<i>Variable</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>	<i>Odds Ratio</i>
Dual-role victim	0.785	0.739
Felony	10.276*	8.742*
Major injury	1.411	1.188
Minor injury	1.015	0.881
Firearm	2.510*	2.320*
Edge weapon	1.212	1.232
Other weapon	0.685**	0.651**
Acquaintance	1.436*	1.530*
Victim prefers no action	0.141*	0.144*
Witness	1.532*	1.639*
Vehicle observed	1.780**	2.052*
Vehicle reported	1.833	1.460
Suspect named	0.812	0.487*
Suspect description - race	1.572**	1.479
Suspect description - sex	0.301*	0.263*
N	2225	1969
* p<.05; ** p<.10		

### Investigative Effort

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Effort – all</i>	<i>Effort – all</i>	<i>Effort – detectives only</i>	<i>Effort – detectives only</i>
Dual-role victim	-3.20*	-	-1.68	-
Victim only gang-affiliated	-	-3.39	-	-0.67
Victim has violent history	-	-2.68*	-	-2.05
Robbery	-2.38*	-2.38*	-2.15*	-2.16*
Misdemeanor assault	-5.05*	-5.05*	-4.66*	-4.66*
Major injury	2.92*	2.90*	2.52*	2.49*
Minor injury	0.31	0.31	0.58	0.58



Firearm	0.24	0.23	0.10	0.08
Edge weapon	-1.59	-1.60	-2.14*	-2.17*
Victim uncooperative	-2.09*	-2.07*	-1.37**	-1.33
Acquaintance	-1.66*	-1.67*	-1.60*	-1.61*
Vehicle observed	1.24	1.23	1.12	1.10
Vehicle reported	6.48*	6.50*	4.16*	4.19*
Constant	12.97*	12.97*	9.17*	9.18*
<i>Note: OLS regression coefficients</i>				
* p<.05; ** p<.10				

SSO

**PJ Subscale: Trustworthy (0 to 7.5)**

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	378	2.78(1.4)	27	2.71(1.2)
Felony	69	2.33(.89)	18	1.92(.71)
Robbery	78	2.67(1.3)	5	2.3(.57)
Total	525	2.67(1.31)	50	2.38(1.1)

**PJ Subscale: Neutrality (0 to 5)**

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	378	1.12(.96)	27	1.23(1.0)
Felony	69	.609(.73)	18	.361(.54)
Robbery	78	.857(.80)	5	.800(.84)
Total	525	1.02(.93)	50	.877(.94)

**PJ Subscale: Voice (0 to 4)**

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	372	2.47(.77)	27	2.44(.97)
Felony	68	2.30(.77)	17	2.15(.81)

Robbery	75	2.47(.84)	5	2.30(1.1)
Total	515	2.45(.78)	49	2.32(.92)

**PJ Subscale: Dignity (0 to 7.5)**

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	373	2.43(1.5)	27	2.01(1.4)
Felony	68	2.00(1.5)	18	2.25(1.6)
Robbery	75	2.42(1.4)	5	1.00(.50)
Total	516	2.37(1.5)	50	1.99(1.4)

**PIJ Subscale: Trustworthy (0 to 3.5)**

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	378	.303(.43)	27	.333(.52)
Felony	69	.156(.44)	18	.278(.43)
Robbery	78	.258(.37)	5	.700(1.1)
Total	525	.277(.43)	50	.350(.56)

**PIJ Subscale: Neutrality (0 to 1)**

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	378	.219(.36)	27	.161(.33)
Felony	69	.392(.41)	18	.361(.41)
Robbery	78	.199(.36)	5	.100(.22)
Total	525	.238(.37)	50	.227(.37)

**PIJ Subscale: Voice (0 to 3)**

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	372	.778(.57)	27	.741(.61)
Felony	68	.705(.49)	17	.701(.50)

Robbery	75	.656(.49)	5	.600(.42)
Total	515	.751(.55)	49	.714(.55)

**PIJ Subscale: Dignity (0 to 6)**

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	375	.155(.72)	27	.185(.40)
Felony	69	.175(.71)	18	.000(.00)
Robbery	76	.115(.40)	5	.200(.45)
Total	521	.152(.68)	50	.120(.33)

**Comfort**

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	378	.324(.47)	27	.296(.47)
Felony	69	.344(.48)	18	.278(.46)
Robbery	78	.355(.48)	5	.400(.55)
Total	525	.331(.47)	50	.300(.46)

**Wellbeing**

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	378	.436(.50)	27	.593(.50)
Felony	69	.564(.50)	18	.667(.49)
Robbery	78	.445(.50)	5	.400(.55)
Total**	525	.454(.50)	50	.600(.49)

\*\*F = 3.921, p = .048

**Provide information on own initiative**

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	378	.245(.43)	27	.407(.50)
Felony	69	.048(.21)	18	.000(.00)

Robbery	78	.126(.33)	5	.000(.00)
Total	525	.201(.40)	50	.220(.42)

#### Demeanor beginning

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	378	.462(.54)	27	.222(.51)
Felony	69	.260(.50)	18	.444(.51)
Robbery	78	.409(.55)	5	.000(.000)
Total*	525	.428(.54)	50	.280(.50)

F = 3.414, p = .065

#### Demeanor middle

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	378	.491(.58)	27	.333(.55)
Felony	69	.230(.51)	18	.444(.51)
Robbery	78	.504(.57)	5	.000(.000)
Total	525	.465(.57)	50	.340(.52)

#### Demeanor end

	Victim		Dual-Role Victim	
	N	M(SD)	N	M(SD)
Lesser crime	378	.545(.54)	27	.333(.55)
Felony	69	.298(.46)	18	.389(.50)
Robbery	78	.551(.54)	5	.200(.45)
Total**	525	.513(.53)	50	.340(.52)

F = 4.845, p = .028

Worden, Robert E., and Sarah J. McLean, 2017. "Research on Police Legitimacy: The State of the Art," *Policing: An International Journal* 40 (3): 480-513.