

Criminal Justice *in* America

EIGHTH EDITION



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Police

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- LO1 - Describe how policing evolved in the United States
- LO2 - Name the main types of law enforcement agencies
- LO3 - Analyze the recruitment of police officers and how they learn their job
- LO4 - Describe the elements of the police officer's "working personality"
- LO5 - List the functions of the police
- LO6 - Describe the organization of the police
- LO7 - Identify influences on police policy and styles of policing

POLICE

- On February 26, 2013, in Santa Cruz, California, two law enforcement officers went to the home of Jeremy Goulet to arrest him for a sexual assault. They had no information suggesting that he would shoot at them, but after speaking to them threw a glass door, he refused to come out. Suddenly he emerged from a doorway and fired five shots, killing both officers.
- What attracts people to a career that entails life-threatening danger, and how do they carry out their duties in the face of such danger?



SIR ROBERT PEEL'S POLICE – LONDON 1828

- Four basic mandates
 - Prevent crime without repressive force
 - Maintain public order by nonviolent means
 - Reduce conflict between the police and the public
 - Show efficiency through the absence of crime and disorder

EARLY AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Adopted many English titles and offices
 - Sheriff – old “shire reeves” – a county based system
 - Constable
 - Night Watchman
- Also developed some new law enforcement
 - Slave patrols designed to prevent slave revolts in the South
 - Boston’s “watch system”

THREE PERIODS OF AMERICAN POLICING

- Political Era (1840 – 1920)
- Professional Model Era (1920 – 1970)
- Community Policing Era (1970 – Present)

POLITICAL ERA

- Characterized by close ties between police and politicians
 - politicians recruited and maintained police
 - Police helped politicians gain votes
 - Police took payoffs for not enforcing laws on drinking, gambling, prostitution
- 1845 – New York City established first full-time police force
- After Civil War – federal government appointed U. S. Marshals to help enforce laws in western territories

PROFESSIONAL ERA

- Progressive Movement advocated police as a professional force with six elements
 - Force should stay out of politics
 - Police should be well-trained, disciplined, and organized
 - Laws should be enforced equally
 - Force should use new technology
 - Personnel procedures should be based on merit
 - Main task of police should be to fight crime

COMMUNITY POLICING ERA

- Began in the 1970s as a result of civil rights and anti-war movements, urban riots, and rising crime rates
- Greater emphasis on keeping order and providing services to the community



Andrew Burton/Getty Images News/Getty Images

“BROKEN WINDOWS” THEORY

- Approach to order maintenance based on three assumptions:
 - Neighborhood disorder creates fear
 - Untended disorderly behavior is a signal that the community doesn't care and results in worse disorder and crime
 - To reduce fear, police must rely on citizens for assistance

PROBLEM-ORIENTED POLICING

- Community policing strategy
 - Police should identify underlying causes of problems
 - Closer contacts between police and community will reduce disorder and fear of crime

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION

- Since 9/11, law enforcement agencies are attempting to incorporate the principles of evidence-based practices into policing, utilizing social science research on “what works” in crime prevention and crime control.
- If you were a police chief in a city plagued by difficult crime problems, who was also committed to both crime fighting and community policing principles, how would you develop a plan to combat crime?

9/11 AND THE NEXT ERA OF POLICING

- Terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 shifted federal government's funding priorities for law enforcement and led to reorganization of federal agencies
- Led to development of intelligence-led policing with emphasis on gathering, analyzing, and sharing information among law enforcement agencies at all levels, and incorporating those elements into community policing plans

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

- U. S. has a federal system of government with separate national and state structures, each with authority over certain functions
- Police agencies are responsible for four functions:
 - Enforcing the law
 - Maintaining order
 - Preventing crime
 - Providing services to the community

FEDERAL AGENCIES

- Part of the Executive Branch
- Investigate specific set of crimes defined by Congress
- Recent efforts in areas of drug trafficking, organized crime, insider stock trading, and terrorism
- Federal agencies employ around 120,000 full-time officers authorized to make arrests

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- Investigative agency within the U. S. Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Power to investigate all federal crimes not placed under jurisdiction of other agencies
- Significant responsibilities for fighting terrorism and espionage
- Over 13,000 FBI special agents in 56 field offices, and 381 satellite offices

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- Provides valuable assistance to state and local law enforcement through crime lab, training programs, and databases of fingerprints, stolen vehicles, and missing persons



PRIORITIES OF FBI

- Protect U.S. from terrorist attack
- Protect U. S. against foreign intelligence operations and espionage
- Protect U. S. against cyber-based attacks
- Combat public corruption
- Protect civil rights
- Combat transnational and national criminal organizations
- Combat white-collar crimes
- Combat significant violent crimes
- Support federal, state, and local agencies
- Upgrade technology to successfully perform it's mission

OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS)
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)
- U. S. Marshals Service
- National Parks Service
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
 - Customs and Border Protection
 - Secret Service
 - Transportation and Security Administration (TSA)

STATE AGENCIES

- Each state has a police agency that:
 - Patrols state highways
 - Provides complete law enforcement services in rural areas
 - Conducts statewide drug investigations
- In many states, crime lab is run by state police as a means of assisting local law enforcement

COUNTY AGENCIES

- Sheriffs are found in almost every U. S. county (except Alaska and Connecticut) and are responsible for policing rural areas
 - Elected and hold position as chief law enforcement officer in county
 - Patrol unincorporated parts of the county or small towns without a police force
 - Operate jails
 - Serve court orders
 - Provide courtroom bailiffs

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL POLICE

- Through treaties, Native American tribes are separate, sovereign nations with significant autonomy
- Reservations have been policed either by federal officers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) or by their own tribal police
- Approximately 178 tribal law enforcement agencies

MUNICIPAL AGENCIES

- Police in cities and towns have general law enforcement authority
- Sworn personnel are officers with power to make arrests
- Nearly three-quarters of municipal police departments employ fewer than 25 sworn officers

SPECIAL JURISDICTION AGENCIES

- Four-year college and university police forces
- Two-year college police departments
- Conservation officers and police in parks and recreation settings
- Agencies that enforce the law at specific mass transit systems, airports, bridges, tunnels, and ports

RECRUITMENT

- Applicant requirements and initial training varies widely between states and jurisdictions
 - Be a U.S. citizen
 - Meet age requirements
 - Have a high school diploma
 - Possess a valid driver's license
- Increasingly, agencies require
 - Psychological evaluations
 - Certification from state's law enforcement training agency

RECRUITMENT

- State police typically run their own training academies
- Quantico, Virginia is training academy for DEA, FBI
- Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia is training academy for Secret Service, ATF, and other federal law enforcement agencies
- Salaries are higher in areas with high costs of living and federal agencies

RECRUITMENT

TABLE 4.1

**Educational Requirements and Starting Salaries in Law Enforcement Careers, 2014
(Selected Examples)**

Position	Agency	Education Required	Starting Salary
Local			
Police Officer	New York City Police Dept.	2 years college or 2 years military service	\$44,744
Police Officer	Alamogordo, NM, Police Dept.	HS diploma	\$32,619
Deputy Sheriff	St. Mary's County, MD, Sheriff's Dept.	HS diploma	\$40,976
Deputy Sheriff	Oneida County, NY, Sheriff's Dept.	HS diploma	\$34,638
State			
Trooper	Tennessee Highway Patrol	HS diploma	\$35,580
Highway Patrol Officer	California Highway Patrol	HS diploma	\$67,764
Federal (minimum salaries listed; higher salaries come with more education and skills)			
Special Agent	Drug Enforcement Administration	4-year college degree or substantial work experience	\$49,746
Special Agent	U.S. Secret Service	4-year college degree or substantial work experience	\$43,964

Source: Websites of individual law enforcement agencies.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION

- Since the 1970s, makeup of police departments has changed
- Minority officers makeup 40% of officers in largest cities
 - African Americans compose 12% of officers in local departments
 - Latinos compose more than 10% of officers in local departments
- For cities with populations in excess of 1 million:
 - Latino officers compose 23%
 - African Americans compose 18%

WOMEN IN POLICING

- In 1970, women composed 1.5% of sworn officers and by 2007, women composed 12%
- Research studies indicate:
 - Male and female officers perform in similar ways
 - Positive feedback on female officers
 - Females have superior performance in avoiding excessive use of force and interviewing crime victims

TRAINING

- Formal training provides an understanding of legal rules, weapons use, and other aspects of the job
- During probationary periods, new officers work with and learn from experienced ones
- Socialization is the process by which the rules, symbols, and values of a group or subculture are learned by members, or the informal ways of law enforcement

POLICE SUBCULTURE

- **Subculture**
 - Symbols, beliefs, values, and attitudes shared by members of a subgroup of the larger society
- **Police have developed their own subculture based upon four key issues:**
 - “working personality”
 - Role of police morality
 - Isolation of the police
 - Stress involved in police work

“WORKING PERSONALITY”

- Set of emotional and behavioral characteristics developed by members of an occupational group in response to the work situation and environmental influences
- Two elements of police work define the working personality of the police:
 - Threat of danger
 - Needs to establish and maintain one's authority

POLICE MORALITY

- Aspects of policing creating dilemmas morality can overcome
 - Contradiction between goal of preventing crime and the officer's inability to do so
 - Officers feel they must use their discretion to handle situations in ways that do not strictly follow procedures
 - Fact that they invariably act against at least one citizen's interest

POLICE ISOLATION

- Police officer isolation from the public stems in part from:
 - Belief that public is hostile to them
 - Interactions with the public are in times of conflict and crisis
 - Pervasive mistrust of officers keep citizens from reporting crimes and cooperating with investigations

JOB STRESS

- **External stress**
 - Produced by real threats and dangers
- **Organizational stress**
 - Produced by nature of work in paramilitary structure
- **Personal stress**
 - Caused by officer's racial or gender status and adjusting to group-held values
- **Operational stress**
 - Effects of dealing lower elements, being lied to, being required to face danger, knowledge of legal liability

POLICE FUNCTIONS

- Order maintenance
 - Law enforcement
 - Service
-
- Agencies divide their resources among these functions based on community need, citizen requests, and departmental policy

POLICE FUNCTIONS

- **Order Maintenance**

- Prevent behavior that either disturbs or threatens to disturb the peace or involves face-to-face conflict between two or more people
- Police exercise discretion in whether law has been broken and what action to take

- **Law Enforcement**

- Police function of controlling crime by intervening in situations in which the law has clearly been violated and the police need to identify and apprehend the guilty person

POLICE FUNCTIONS

- **Service**

- The police function of providing assistance to the public for many matters unrelated to crime as well as for crime prevention education



ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE

- Police must create a structure within which to operate
 - Departments are typically divided up by the type of policing they do
 - Vice, homicide, robbery, etc.
 - A paramilitary command structure is placed over each division to control the organization
 - Typically a “top down” structure

POLICE BUREAUCRACY

- Issues that rise within the organizational context
 - Police are the gateway to entrance into criminal justice system
 - Administration is influenced by outcome of a case being in the hands of others
 - Police officers are expected to follow rules and orders while at the same time make discretionary judgments
 - Organization and operation of police are affected by economic conditions and budgetary pressures

POLICE POLICY

- Factors that effect the style of policing expected by the community
 - Preferences and values of police executives
 - Influenced by politics, public pressure, and social context
 - American cities differ in government, economic, and racial and ethnic characteristics as well as in their degree of urbanization

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- Because of budgetary restrictions, in the past decade, many cities have instituted a volunteer auxiliary police force. These volunteers go through police academy training, and can be deployed on the streets as armed uniformed officers who assist regular officers in the performance of all law enforcement duties.
- While this appears to be an appropriate response to budgetary concerns, and cities expend the same training effort on a volunteer they do on regular officers, what issues do you see as problematic with this type of arrangement?

POLICING STYLES

- **Watchman style**
 - Stresses order maintenance
 - Police exercise discretion and deal with infractions informally
- **Legalistic style**
 - Marked by professionalism and emphasis on law enforcement
 - No discrimination in making arrests; strict enforcement of laws
- **Service style**
 - Officers cater to citizens
 - Mostly found in suburban middle class communities