

# **Citizen Police Academies and Law Enforcement Volunteer Programs: Their Effect on Public Perception and Community Acceptance of Law Enforcement**

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## ***Abstract***

*The purpose of this research paper was to determine if law enforcement citizen police academies or volunteer programs can positively influence the public's perception of law enforcement. The data illustrates that both programs greatly change the public's perception of law enforcement. This assessment of the data provides law enforcement officials with information of two programs that are greatly influencing the public's opinion of law enforcement moving into the future.*

## **Introduction**

The history of law enforcement as we know it today is not one of great length, but it has seen its share of change during its life. Professional policing or law enforcement in America is traditionally traced back to Sir Robert Peel in London, England in 1829 with the creation of the London Metropolitan Police Force. Although, the idea of one person or a group of people being trusted or tasked to protect and defend others from harm, restore order, and prosecute crimes is nothing new, and could be traced back as far as the Egyptian era. With this varied history, law enforcement itself has seen constant change from watchman to enforcer, to organizer, to defender, and to social worker depending on the community's needs at the time. One constant throughout this history has been the involvement of volunteers to accomplish these tasks.

In early times, volunteers were sought from the ranks of lower-class citizens to deal with assignments where skilled tradesmen or educated members of society were needed. This came from the idea of maintaining order and accomplishing the tasks given. Men were recruited for their brawn or other attributes. These ideals continued to sway recruitment of law enforcement officers and volunteers even into modern times. In early American policing, town marshals and sheriffs often recruited volunteers to organize a "posse" to track down fugitives or fleeing criminals or help maintain order during times of need. (Preimsberger, 2001) Lower-class citizens, or marginalized citizens, were recruited to aid in these functions and this could have swayed the perception of this fledgling profession.

Since its beginning, public perception of law enforcement has been in constant flux. This is due to the many factors that affect how the public sees law enforcement and what job they find themselves performing. Some of the factors noted in various researches can be grouped into two categories. For the purpose of this research we will look at unintentional influences and intentional or positive influences on the public's perception of law enforcement.

## **Literature Review**

### **Unintentional Influences on Public Perception of Law Enforcement:**

In current times, we have experienced several swings in overall public perception of Law Enforcement. Currently, there appears to be a great divide in public perception and opinions of law enforcement officers in the United States. This divide is simply a range of good to bad opinions of law enforcement as a whole. These swings, ebbs, and flows are consistent with history's viewpoint of law enforcement and its ever-changing perception. These changes have been effected by various factors throughout history. In the early days of law enforcement, personal or observed interaction with law enforcement officers and retold stories of interactions were the main influences on the public's perception of law enforcement. In current times, this has changed dramatically with the influence of media and social media on law enforcement perception.

These outlets have opened the door to instant or repeated reporting of negative incidents with law enforcement officers. Constant media exposure regarding unethical behavior, criminal conduct, or other moral violations committed by law enforcement officers may seriously degrade the public's perception of the profession in a community. Many times, officers accused of violating the public trust are exonerated or the incident cannot be verified, but the media coverage is portrayed in a negative manner, nonetheless. This has led many departments that are running citizen academies to question participants before and after the course regarding their feelings about media trustworthiness. (Lee, 2016) In most cases, participants post course showed a changed perception regarding media coverage of events. (Brewster PhD, Stoloff PhD, & Sanders B.S., 2005)

Another influence on perception is the cause for the interaction with law enforcement officers. (Lee, 2016) This cause could greatly affect the way a person perceived their interaction with officers. The first thought of police interaction most often invokes thoughts of traffic stops. During these traffic stops officers are most likely expressing a fault the driver committed or in some way addressing a violation of sorts. Given the fact, criticism or correction is not always accepted with elation, it is understandable that these interactions will most often invoke a negative reaction. Another common police interaction with community members is when traffic accidents occur. These instances are inherently negative in their own right due to probable vehicle damage or injuries incurred. (Lee, 2016) Other less common interactions are in criminal cases. In instances where someone is a victim, they are more likely to report a positive interaction with law enforcement officers versus someone who is considered a suspect. This label, incorporated with their level of cooperation, greatly effects how the officers respond with the subjects. Therefore, it is most likely going to affect how citizens are going to report their interaction with officers.

Some researchers have suggested another influence could be a correlation between socio-economic status and law enforcement perception, as well as race / ethnicity and law enforcement perception. (Brewster PhD, Stoloff PhD, & Sanders B.S., 2005) This is often quantified through the use of satisfaction surveys by law enforcement agencies or research-based surveys in these areas. If such correlations solely effect perception, it would make it impossible to change public perception in areas that are

deemed to be populated by one socio-economic class, one race of people, or one ethnicity of an area's inhabitants.

### **Intentional Positive Influences on Public Perception of Law Enforcement:**

Research shows perceptions can change positively in areas that are effected by unintentional influences with the right application of positive influences on this perception. Some of the positive influences identified are attending a citizen police academy; interactions with officers, joining academy alumni associations, and participating in law enforcement volunteer programs. These are all mostly positive influences on law enforcement perception and have demonstrated an ability to bring the public and law enforcement agencies closer together.

In research by Brewster, Stoloff, and Sanders, it was shown that attending a Citizen Police Academy could influence public perception. This attendance provided subjects with an education regarding the job that law enforcement officers perform, whether through classroom education or personal interaction with instructors. (Brewster PhD, Stoloff PhD, & Sanders B.S., 2005) One study performed by researchers Brewster, Stoloff, and Sanders compared two cities geographically close to each other, but with distinct socio-economic and racial composition differences. They have also compared the two Citizen Police Academy classes with pre-course and post-course surveys for the attendants. As the initial information correlates, a possible link appears to the socio-economical and racial composition to law enforcement satisfaction. In the city, satisfaction and trust lessen with the lower average household income and greater minority population. Once the post-course data was analyzed, it showed a positive effect was experienced on law enforcement perception in the same location that was challenged by the lower average household income and an almost 60% minority population. Therefore, the Citizen Police Academy education influence seems to have a greater effect on public perception instead of the other unintentional influences. This was demonstrated in their research with all participants from these areas, showing an increased perception of law enforcement upon the completion of the Citizen Police Academy—no decrease has occurred. (Brewster PhD, Stoloff PhD, & Sanders B.S., 2005) Although the total satisfaction and trust lowered there, the percentage of increase raised in the city dominated by these factors.

In numerous jurisdictions around the country, departments have taken to teaching Citizen Police Academies as a part of their crime prevention programs or tied to their community policing strategies. These academies are typically 9-12 weeks in length and occur one night a week for approximately 3 hours each night. The classes cover operations, investigations, specialized units, communications, and, more specifically, what each agency does for their community. The general concept is to give attendees insight into what law enforcement is and why officers do the things they do. However, possibly a more important byproduct of the classroom interactions is the ability of the instructors to interact with attendees on a personal level. (Lee, 2016)

Officers or instructors are able to collaborate with their students on many different topics outside of the normal realm of police/citizen interaction. (Lee, 2016) Officers instructing citizen police academy classes are able to teach students in a neutral environment, free from outside interference. (Lee, 2016) This affords both student and

teacher the opportunity to communicate without defensive barriers in place. Once the defensive barriers to communication have been removed, often meaningful communication begins to take place. Officers then tend to share lessons of what law enforcement officer's experience throughout their careers and how this affects their families. This aids with gaining personal understanding or attendees having the ability to be empathetic to officers. This also allows the participants to see the officers as people they can relate to such as fathers, husbands, wives, daughters, sons, brothers and sisters.

These relationships can build avenues to increase participant's trust and willingness to volunteer within law enforcement organizations. This desire to volunteer increases the opportunity for officer interaction and continues to enhance the relationship built during the academy class. These bonds also build willingness for participants to speak on behalf of law enforcement when out in the public eye. (Lindell, 1995) Participants showed a greater increase of willingness to address issues or debunk falsehoods after attending a citizen police academy than prior to. This could be attributed to a sense of belonging or education on behalf of the graduate; nonetheless it has shown a definite positive effect on the participants.

As stated before, this has led participants to volunteer with law enforcement agencies where no desire was present before. Volunteers in law enforcement have begun to organize themselves and are often managed through Citizen Police Academy alumni associations. These alumni associations tend to keep graduates together and promote interaction with department members through a myriad of volunteer opportunities. They also aid in creating social interaction between officers and members of the association that are well outside the norms of police/public interaction. Research is hard to find regarding this effect of the social interaction between the public and law enforcement on public perception of law enforcement. An argument could be made with the existing research that this effect has been a great success in promoting the willingness of volunteers to continue to volunteer for years with law enforcement agencies.

In looking at an article that was written by Robert Lindell titled "Volunteers help shoulder the load." The Lakewood, Colorado Police Department was a sort of innovator back in 1996 when the department was researched. They utilized volunteers in three separate aspects of their agency, enforcement, investigations, and initial services. (Lindell, 1995) They created three separate teams in which volunteers could utilize their skills and abilities to aid the police department with performing vitally needed functions. Due to a gang graffiti problem in the area, a team was organized to address issues that would normally have to wait until an employee could get to low-level priority cases. The Gang Graffiti Enforcement and Eradication Team were then created to utilize these particular volunteers to address these issues. The volunteers received additional training and education on what to look for and how to handle each case. These people carried these ideas into a Victim's Assistance Unit and, additionally, a Volunteer Surveillance Team. Taking a look at this agency, they have expanded their use of volunteers and advertise that volunteers are utilized in every division of the department. (City of Lakewood Colorado, 2019)

As seen in many agencies, volunteers are willing to serve their community in various positions within law enforcement agencies. With the development of these thorough volunteer programs, agencies like the Lakewood Police Department can now

provide services to their communities that were not possible before with restricted budgets. (Lindell, 1995)

This enhancement of community-based services, combined with a sense of belonging, may also foster a sense of communal responsibility pertaining to solving crimes or problems in the community. (Lee, 2016) In his research, Dorbin said, "People in free societies are best governed when members of the community take active participation in the oversight of the community." (Dorbin, 2017) While working with agencies to solve crime, members of the community take an active role in controlling and preventing crimes. Participants of academies also showed an increase in willingness to make suggestions for change in strategies post course, thus, embracing the law enforcement push to adopt community-policing strategies since the 1980's. (Brewster PhD, Stoloff PhD, & Sanders B.S., 2005) Law enforcement agencies that have these programs in place have seen benefits from this approach to solving crime problems in their communities.

### **Improving Law Enforcement Perception:**

Several approaches can be applied to a law enforcement agencies methodology to improving its perception in the community. A credible citizen police academy program is a proven source for fostering this change. When adopting a program, several considerations must be made. First: departmental acceptance of the program. An agency must receive buy in from its instructors if the program is going to be successful. It also has to have the proper financial backing to aid in its success. As cited in Lee's research, costs can rise upwards of \$12,000 to teach a citizen police academy class. There is no set cost equation that can be applied to every agency, but each agency must figure what will work best for them. In this analysis, each jurisdiction must commit that the upfront cost will be outweighed by the long-term benefit of the program. These benefits range from community acceptance to volunteer labor hours. In calculating cost savings of volunteer hours worked by graduates of the citizen police academy, the Jacksonville Beach Police Department utilized \$15 per hour worked and had a volunteer organization that donated over 12,700 hours of service to their community. This estimated labor cost savings to provide additional services to the community was \$190,500 for 2017. (City of Jacksonville Beach, 2019)

Another area for departments to consider when implementing a citizen police academy classes are where recruits are drawn from. If a department is having trouble with its perception in specific areas of their jurisdiction, they should target these areas for recruitment for the class. One hurdle to overcome often times is the exclusionary rules of background investigations. People with criminal arrests or convictions are prohibited from taking the course. Consideration has to be made to make certain allowances for applicants if the program wishes to touch needed recipients in society.

To have a complete and thorough program, an agency should consider implementing a volunteer organization comprised of academy graduates. As stated above, volunteers can provide agencies with the ability to provide additional services to their communities without the expansion of their budget. This expansion of services in connection with the volunteers allows them to take ownership of certain problems in the community. This ownership encourages them to work with the officers in their agency and

with local politicians, social services, religious organizations, and other community-based resources toward a successful outcome for their community.

Community or civilian oversight is a subject of concern in areas where police mistrust exists; satisfaction is typically very low. The West Virginia Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in January of 2004 wrote a report regarding police misconduct and the proposed implementation of civilian review boards. It states in the report that the Martinsburg Police Department implemented a citizen police academy, but the issue was it appeared “one sided” to the participants and was not successful in recruiting minority citizens to its classes. The report included the development of this program, although not implemented to its fullest potential, was a step in the right direction for improving its perception with the community. (West Virginia Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 2004)

Lastly, this sense of participation, not observation by the community provides them with a first-hand view of what law enforcement truly is. This research has shown a true ability of positive influences and community involvement in law enforcement to change public perception for the better. It has also shown what law enforcement volunteers can accomplish while working in conjunction with their departments. This is a testament to how agencies should be looking for programs to grow and expand themselves long into the future.

## **Methods**

The purpose of this research was to identify if attending citizen police academies or participating in law enforcement volunteer programs, positively affected public perception and acceptance of law enforcement.

Data was gathered through surveys distributed via email distribution lists to law enforcement agencies with known Citizen Police Academy's or volunteer programs. The Florida Police Accreditation Coalition was utilized to obtain a list of agencies who had these programs in place throughout the state. Statewide distribution was chosen to ensure a true representation of various programs were represented, as well as, agency size and population demographics.

The identified agencies were solicited to distribute the survey links to their alumni or volunteer organizations participants. Survey questions were designed to determine each participant's level of satisfaction among law enforcement personnel prior to and after their involvement with either program. Other questions were targeted at the participant's willingness to cooperate or interact with law enforcement personnel pre and post involvement. The last component questioned was a participant's willingness to defend law enforcement personnel or their actions, to the public or their families.

The survey was formulated to be anonymous through a third-party website to aid in capturing truthful responses and to increase the ease at which the survey could be completed. One identified weakness in the data is that all of the surveys are being completed post involvement with a program. This requires the participant to rely on memory to complete the survey based on feelings prior to being involved with a law enforcement agency. Another weakness was it was only distributed to active members

from each organization. There was no reliable way to poll non-active members from the organizations.

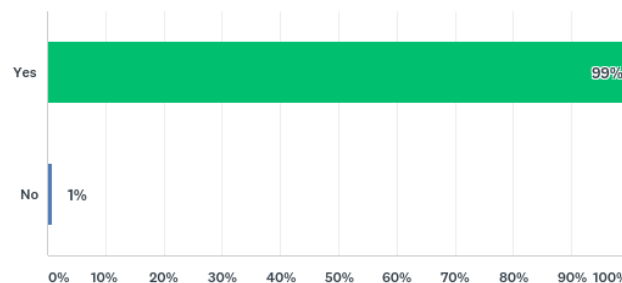
## Results

This survey was sent out via email and computer link, to 281 citizens who were members of a Citizen Police Academy Alumni Association, and/or graduates from a Citizen Police Academy. Out of 191 emails, one hundred emails were distributed to the Jacksonville Beach Citizen's Police Academy Alumni Association, sixty emails were sent to Apopka Police Department Alumni Association, and thirty emails were distributed to the St. Pete Police Department Alumni Association. From that distribution, I received one hundred and nine (109) responses back for a 39% response rate. Of those responses, only a few questions were skipped by survey participants.

The purpose of the initial question was to establish if the participant had graduated from a Citizen Police Academy or not. Participants were not asked to identify what agency they took a class with, or their membership with a particular agency. One hundred and seven participants (99%) stated they had attended a Citizen Police Academy, one replied they had not (1%), and one skipped the question.

Table 1: Attendance of a Law Enforcement Citizen Police Academy

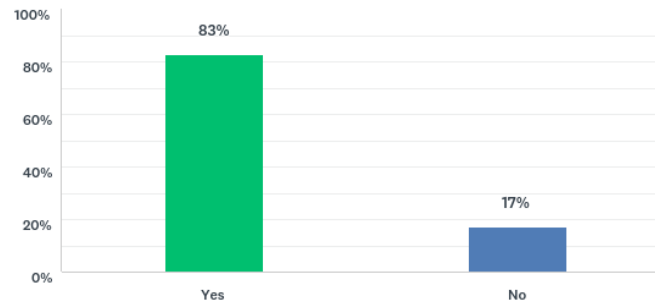
Q1 Have you attended a Citizen Police Academy with a law enforcement agency?



The second question addressed, if the class changed their opinion of law enforcement, after they attended the course. Ninety (83%) people stated they had a change of opinion after taking a Citizen Police Academy, and nineteen (17%) reported they had no change. Interestingly, six participants self-reported by email, that they answered no to this question, but it was solely due to a high opinion of law enforcement officers prior to taking the class. Follow-up conversations with these subjects confirmed they all had high opinions of law enforcement officers prior to taking the class so the felt no change in the opinion.

Table 2: Opinion of Law Enforcement Change

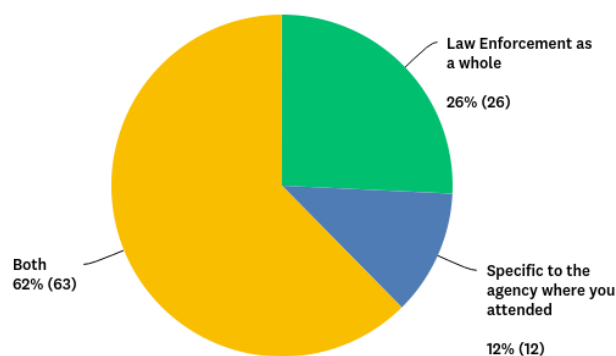
Q2 Was your opinion of law enforcement changed after you attended a Citizen Police academy?



Question three was to address how their opinions changed regarding law enforcement whether it was agency specific, law enforcement as a whole, or both. Twenty-six (26%) replied their opinion of law enforcement as a whole had changed, and twelve (12%) responded that only their opinion of the agency where they attended the academy changed. However, sixty-three (62%) responded their opinion of law enforcement as a whole had changed. Of the people surveyed, only eight people chose to skip this question.

Table 3: Range of Change

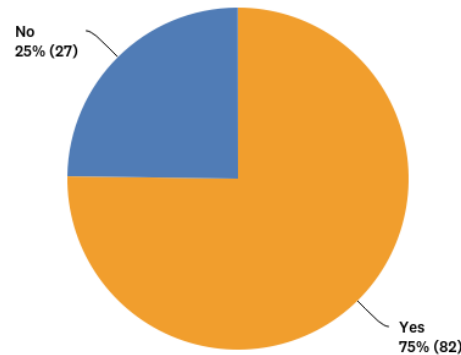
Q3 How did it change your opinion of law enforcement?



Question number four looked for a change in a person's willingness to volunteer at a law enforcement agency after attending a law enforcement citizen police academy. Eighty-two participants (75%), concluded their attendance did change their willingness to volunteer at a law enforcement agency. Twenty-seven (25%), reported no change in their willingness to volunteer.

Table 4: Willingness to Volunteer

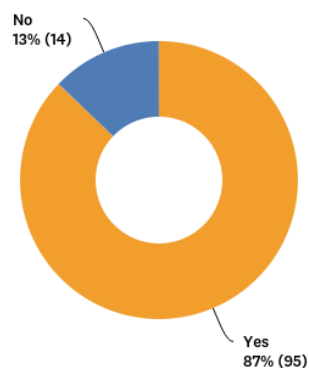
Q4 Did it change your willingness to volunteer at a law enforcement agency?



The next question in the survey Q5, addressed specifically if the participant volunteered with a law enforcement agency. Ninety-five (87%) of the one hundred and nine responses, said they do volunteer with a law enforcement agency. While fourteen (13%) said they do not volunteer with a law enforcement agency.

Table 5: Active Volunteer

Q5 Do you volunteer with a law enforcement agency?

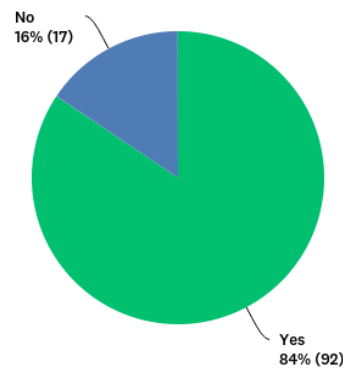


Question six addressed if a person's experiences with a citizen's police academy or with a departments volunteer program changed their opinion of law enforcement. Again, the large number of participants ninety-two (84%), replied "Yes," that their

experiences in a CPA or a volunteer program with an agency had changed their opinion of law enforcement. Where seventeen (16%), replied “No,” their experiences had not changed their opinion of law enforcement.

Table 6: Experiences with a CPA or Volunteer Program changing personal opinion of Law Enforcement

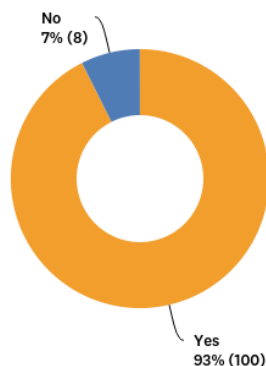
Q6 Have your experiences with the CPA and volunteering changed your opinion of law enforcement?



Approachability was the focus of question seven on the survey. It asked if a person was more likely to speak with a law enforcement officer after graduating from a citizen police academy. One hundred (93%) participants agreed they are more likely to speak to a law enforcement officer since graduating from a CPA. Leaving eight (7%), who said they were not more likely to speak to an officer, and one skipped the question.

Table 7: Inclination to speak to Law Enforcement Officers after graduating from a CPA

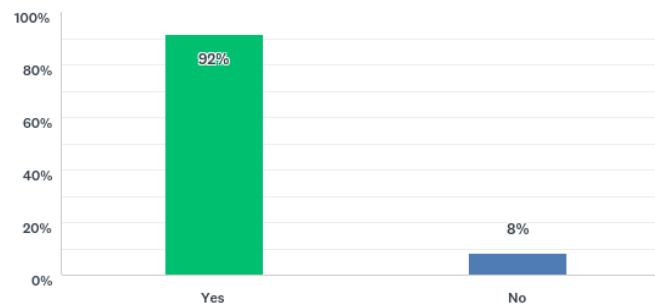
Q7 Are you more likely to speak to law enforcement officers since graduating from the CPA?



Ninety-nine (92%) participants said they try to defend, justify, or explain law enforcement actions while they are out in public. Nine (8%) of the subjects said they do not try to do any of those while out in public. One surveyed participant skipped this question.

Table 8: Justification of Law Enforcement Actions to the Public

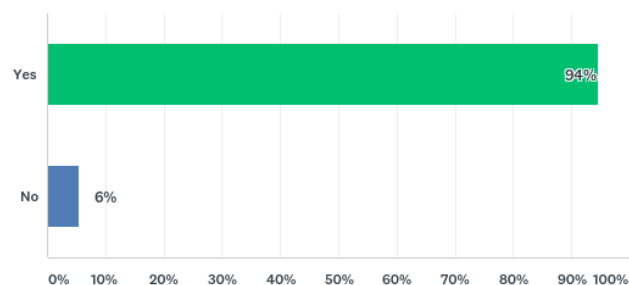
Q8 Do you try to defend, justify, or explain law enforcement actions while out in the public eye?



There was not much change in the responses from question eight to nine. Question nine asked the same but instead of the public inserted family and friends for the variable. Participants were asked if they tried to justify law enforcement actions to their friends and family. One hundred and three (94%) of the people surveyed, said they do try to justify law enforcement actions to their friends and family. Six (6%) said they do not.

Table 9: Justification of Law Enforcement Actions to Family and Friends

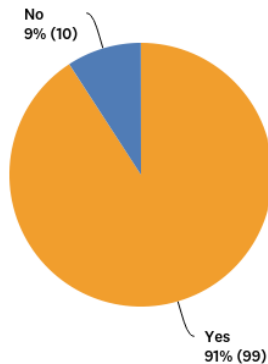
Q9 Do you try to defend, justify or explain law enforcement actions with friends and /or family?



The final question was to address the survey participant's willingness to discuss operational or potential changes with law enforcement officials. Ninety-nine (91%) said they were more willing to discuss these changes and ten (9%) said they were not.

Table 10: Willingness to Discuss Operational Changes with Law Enforcement Officials

Q10 Are you more willing to discuss potential changes in operations with law enforcement officials?



### Discussion

The results of this survey combined with the research conducted, showed a definitive connection between positive feelings for law enforcement and attending a citizen police academy. As anticipated, the results of the survey showed attending a citizen police academy changed a person's opinion about law enforcement 83% of the time. An argument could be made to suggest this number could be higher due to some people who self-reported they answered no to the question of attendance changing their opinion due to them already having a high opinion of law enforcement. However, the purpose of the research was to discover if attending a CPA or volunteering with a law enforcement agency improved your opinion or acceptance of law enforcement.

Out of one hundred and nine participants who responded, one hundred and seven participants attended a citizen police academy, which ensures the reliability of this information. This combined with the follow-up question Q6, asking if their experiences with the CPA or volunteering with an agency changed their opinion of law enforcement. The results of this question were that 84% of those surveyed said they felt that their experiences changed their opinion of law enforcement. This one percent deviation confirms the validity of both numbers at 83% and 84% of those surveyed, feel the program(s) changed their opinions. Other data to be taken into consideration was the fact 62% of those surveyed felt that the program(s) changed their opinion of law enforcement as a whole, as well as the specific agency that hosted their activities. An additional 26% felt as if their participation with a CPA or volunteering changed their opinion of law enforcement as a whole. These combined make for an 88% change of opinions towards law enforcement after participating in activities with law enforcement agencies.

One weakness discovered in the survey was the fact an assumption was made that the change was for the positive versus any negative changes towards law enforcement after taking a citizen police academy class. With the additional information developed in the survey, it can be assumed all responses were of a positive nature.

One other characteristic that was not specifically tested in this research was that of geographical area. A request was sent out statewide for participants and three agencies volunteered to participate. The locations were random and varied greatly between the three. Based on the knowledge of the 191 participants from the Jacksonville Beach Citizen Police Academy Alumni Association, no conclusions could be drawn for delineating socioeconomic, or racial/ethnic background data. The group is very diverse in all of these categories.

## **Recommendations**

The results developed from this survey were definitive in their findings regarding the effect of attending a citizen police academy or volunteering with a law enforcement agency. This coincides directly with the documentation from the literature available on this topic.

The percentage of change of opinion cannot be overstated for noting the importance of these programs in modern policing. The basis of these programs whether it be the CPA class or a volunteer program, is keeping the public informed of law enforcement responsibilities and actions. This education is proving key in creating that change of opinion of law enforcement and having a positive effect on public perception and acceptance of law enforcement.

Another key factor is the socialization that is taking place during these classes or volunteer opportunities. These moments allow officers to socialize and interact with participants as people first, not law enforcement officers. This is key to understanding and accepting law enforcement officers for who they are, imperfect human beings who sometimes make mistakes.

Citizen police academies in conjunction with volunteer programs, serve multiple purposes for law enforcement agencies in this day and age. They educate the public, include them on sensitive issues, and provide the community a chance to serve. I feel this amalgamation is highly underestimated as an important tool for fostering improved police community relations.

The issue of public acceptance of law enforcement is not a single effort issue. It is a multisided issue that can be problematic given certain areas or agencies history. It is something that will require effort from both sides of the issue if great progress is going to be made. However, this is not a reason to abandon efforts to improve law enforcement public relations. It is more of a reason to improve our programs that are proven to work and bolster those in areas where public trust is lacking. It is proven that these programs can build strong ties with the community and is greatly beneficial to the public as well as law enforcement itself.

Commander Thomas Crumley has been in law enforcement for over 21 years with the Jacksonville Beach Police Department. He began his career there in 1998 as a patrol officer and worked his way up through the ranks. During this time, he has had many different assignments to include Evidence Technician, Field Training Officer, Hostage Negotiator, and Honor Guard, as well as, supervising each of these units. He is currently the Patrol Division Commander. Tommy earned his Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminal Justice with a minor in Sociology from the University of North Florida.

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## **Appendix A**

### **Introduction:**

I hope this finds everyone doing well, my name is Tommy Crumley and I am a Commander with the Jacksonville Beach Police Department here in Florida. I am currently taking a Senior Leadership class from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. With this course, I am having to conduct research and write a paper to publish my findings. For the last six years I have run my department's CPA class and alumni association. Having developed such a close bond with the folks in my organization, I chose the topic relating to the public's approval or acceptance of law enforcement after attending a CPA class. I am asking for anyone who is willing, to take my ten question survey on Survey Monkey. I tried to set up the questionnaire where it only takes a few minutes to take and specifically addresses my topic quickly. I genuinely appreciate anyone who is willing to take the survey. You can click the link below to go to the survey:

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/VD5DL7R>

## Survey Summary:

Citizen Police Academy Questionnaire

SurveyMonkey

### Q1 Have you attended a Citizen Police Academy with a law enforcement agency?

Answered: 108 Skipped: 1

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	99%	107
No	1%	1
TOTAL		108

### Q2 Was your opinion of law enforcement changed after you attended a Citizen Police academy?

Answered: 109 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	83%	90
No	17%	19
TOTAL		109

### Q3 How did it change your opinion of law enforcement?

Answered: 101 Skipped: 8

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Law Enforcement as a whole	26%	26
Specific to the agency where you attended	12%	12
Both	62%	63
TOTAL		101

### Q4 Did it change your willingness to volunteer at a law enforcement agency?

Answered: 109 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	75%	82
No	25%	27
TOTAL		109

### Q5 Do you volunteer with a law enforcement agency?

1 / 3

Answered: 109 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	87%	95
No	13%	14
TOTAL		109

**Q6 Have your experiences with the CPA and volunteering changed your opinion of law enforcement?**

Answered: 109 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	84%	92
No	16%	17
TOTAL		109

**Q7 Are you more likely to speak to law enforcement officers since graduating from the CPA?**

Answered: 108 Skipped: 1

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	93%	100
No	7%	8
TOTAL		108

**Q8 Do you try to defend, justify, or explain law enforcement actions while out in the public eye?**

Answered: 108 Skipped: 1

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	92%	99
No	8%	9
TOTAL		108

**Q9 Do you try to defend, justify or explain law enforcement actions with friends and /or family?**

Answered: 109 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
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Yes	94%	103
No	6%	6
TOTAL		109

**Q10 Are you more willing to discuss potential changes in operations with law enforcement officials?**

Answered: 109 Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	91%	99
No	9%	10
TOTAL		109