

POLICE FUNCTIONING EFFECTIVENESS AND POLICE-COMMUNITY INTERACTION AS PREDICTORS OF CRIME CONTROL IN AWKA METROPOLIS, ANAMBRA STATE

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ABSTRACT: *The study investigated police functioning effectiveness and police-community interaction as predictors of crime control in Awka metropolis Anambra State, Nigeria. Participants were 100 (73 females and 27 males) with mean-age 26.41 and SD 6.13 sampled with cluster and incidental techniques. Instruments were Effectiveness of Police Functioning Scale, Police-Community Interaction Survey, and Crime Control Scale. With cross-sectional design and Hierarchical Linear Regression, result showed significant predicting influence between effectiveness of police functioning and crime control, $F(1, 98) = 47.92$; $p < .01$; $\beta = .57$; $t = 6.92$; significant predicting influence between police-community interaction and crime control, $F(1, 98) = 54.716$; $p < .01$; $\beta = .59$; $t = 7.39$; and joint predicting influence of police-community interaction and effectiveness of police functioning on crime control, $F(2, 97) = 34.79$; $R = .65^b$; $R^2 \text{ Adjusted} = .418$; $\Delta R^2 = .406$. Crime control and security are therefore joint task between the people and Police.*

KEYWORDS: Police Functioning Effectiveness, Police-Community Interaction, Crime Control Awka Metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

The 21st century has brought new challenges to security agencies like Nigerian Police Force. High rate of banditry, vandalism, rape incidence, armed robbery cases, political violence and many other social vices are increasing rapidly in Nigeria. Factors that seem to militate against police effective in crime control in Nigeria include globalization, poverty, conflict, weak rule of law, high value markets, rapid appearance of new forms of modern technology, and global connectivity (United Nation Congress on Crime Prevention & Justice, 2015).

The constant security problems or the inability of the police and other security agencies in ensuring security safety of life and property in the country are worrisome. The prevailing belief is that the police is not likely to be effective in crime abatement, prevention and control or at least reduce the incidence of crime in the community at large.

Crime control is defined as an action directed at both decreasing the danger of crime and improving the sense of protection and security to definitely influence the quality of life

and to develop situations where crime cannot be committed (Adebayo, 2013).

Effective policing involves the collaboration with community and exploitation of local knowledge and capacity to control crime. Effectiveness of police functioning refers to the extent to which policing achieves its proper, officially sanctioned goals (Cordner, 2012; Taylor & Lawton, 2012). Sung (2016) further indicates that effectiveness of police functioning denotes the satisfactory accomplishment of socially negotiated goals for the police, and necessarily requires the maintenance of popular faith in the fair and scrupulous protection of public safety and individual liberties by law enforcement agencies and agents.

People who view their neighbourhood as being unsafe, highly disorderly and violent view police more negatively as they hold police accountable for the disorder and inability to control crime that is occurring in the neighbourhood, possibly, due to lack of police community interaction (Wentz & Schlimgen, 2017; Cao, Frank & Cullen, 2016).

Police community interaction is a flexible term referring to any combination of neighbourhood residents, schools, churches,

businesses, community-based organizations, elected officials and government agencies who are working co-operatively with the police to resolve identified problems.

The fundamental principles of police community interaction prescribe that there should evolve a platform whereby members of public are willing to cooperate and build partnerships with the police and this is achievable by allowing them access to security decisions that impact on them. In this connection, the police are expected to see themselves as part of the community and in similar manner community members are also expected to see themselves as part of the police which in turn results in pursuing crime control activities in the neighbourhoods (Okeke, 2016).

There is a growing dependence on the private security industry to fill the gap between what the nation can provide in terms of policing resources and crime control (Button, 2017). This has become a matter for great concern to both police officers as well as ordinary citizens who would like to feel assured of their protection.

Statement of the Problem

Nigeria Police Force functioning effectiveness, police-community interaction, and crime control are unsatisfactory. The police seem incapacitated, ineffective and inefficient in their job of crime control, criminal investigation, and response to distress calls by citizens.

The ineffectiveness is due to several factors such as lack of development of productive and social infrastructure in society; inappropriate policing strategies; inadequate intelligence gathering, analysis and utilization skills and facilities; inadequacy of officers in terms of quality and training at various ranks; poor training and conditions of service; lack of public co-operation; grossly inadequate logistics (especially transpiration, telecommunication, arms and ammunition); poor remuneration and lack of motivation by the force and superior officers.

The challenge is that an ineffective police force cannot command the respect of the public (Adeyemi, 2017). To this, Nigeria Police Force (2018) noted that the police is incapacitated and handicapped to control crime in the society due to combination of factors that plagued them among which are lack of resources, poor government

support, poor condition of service, lack of appropriate and adequate training and ill-equipped workforce. Coupled with these are the issue of police extortion and corruption and other vices common among the police system which contributes to their lack of effectiveness and efficiency (Alemika, 2019).

In Anambra State, Nigeria, due to seemingly police ineffectiveness and efficiency, the State faces crime situations such as violence, killing by unknown gunmen, theft, assassination, kidnapping, rape, and burglary. The common remarks from the members of the public are that Nigerian Police is completely ineffective. The public usually refrain from cooperating with the Police. Obviously, huge budgets for security are made by the government at all levels through financial provisions to tackle crime.

Regrettably, instead of witnessing a reduction in crime rate, the menace is still escalating at a frequency that is very disturbing. Hence, this study examined the predictive role of police-community interaction and effectiveness of police functioning on crime control in Anambra State. This is because there seems to be limited studies that have examined the interplay between effectiveness of Nigeria Police functioning, police-community interaction, and crime control in the State to the researcher's best of knowledge.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to examine the predicting role of police functional effectiveness and police-community interaction on police crime control in Anambra State, Nigeria. With the following specific objectives:

1. To ascertain if police functioning effectiveness will predict crime control in Awka metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria.
2. To investigate whether police-community interaction will predict crime control.
3. To evaluate if police functioning effectiveness and police-community interaction will jointly predict crime control.

Research Questions

1. To what extent will police functioning effectiveness predict crime control in

Awka metropolis Anambra State, Nigeria?

2. In what way will police-community interaction predict crime control?
3. To what degree can police functioning effectiveness and police-community interaction jointly predict crime control?

Significance of the Study

1. It will give pertinent and timely information to the local community and the police Department about the major obstacles that hinder the Community participation in crime control.
2. This study will provide and forward some alternative solutions for future action on the basis of the findings made.
3. The study will benefit the government and the community in crime control methods including but not limited to policy formulation, joint patrols, vigilante groups, and community.
4. The study will help described the relationship between the effective police functioning, community-interaction and crime control.
5. The study will serve as a starting point for other researchers who are interested to do their research in this area.

Operational Definitions of Study Terms

Effectiveness of Police Functioning

Effectiveness: This is police achievement of the societal expected goals of ensuring public safety and individual liberties as measured with Effectiveness of Police Functioning Scale by Parratt (1938).

Police-community Interaction: This is the state of community partnership, participation, association, and joint interest with police force in prevention of crime as measured with Police-Community Interaction Survey by Rosenbaum et al. (2017).

Crime Control: This is actions directed at decreasing crime and improving the sense of protection and security as measured with Crime Control Scale by Edkins, and Royal (2011).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Review

Performance Theory by Moore and Braga (2003): The police institution is not only important because they are the state's apparatus to achieve results from law enforcement activities, but they are also required to provide services to citizens such as solve and prevent crimes, minimise people's fear of crime and maintain tranquility in the communities which are often referred to as 'output' (Moore & Braga, 2003; Maslov, 2015). Police outputs can be directly observed and evaluated, for example, when officers are skilled, disciplined and resourceful this can result and be interpreted as the police having successfully satisfied the people and their organisation (Reisig & Chandek, 2001; Moore & Braga, 2003; Maguire & Johnson, 2010).

In a similar manner when officers successfully apprehend criminal suspects and respect these people's individual rights, this can be considered as having satisfied the people. On the other hand, if officers do the opposite, they might not achieve people satisfaction (Moore & Braga, 2003; Maslov, 2015). The diverse nature of police work requires officers to adopt a multi-functional approach to their duties which is more likely to be evaluated by using a multitude of indicators. However, the most imperative indicator is the public's satisfaction (Moore & Braga, 2003; Neyroud, 2008; Maslov, 2015). Moore and Braga (2003) suggested a seven-dimension theory which is capable of measuring police performance based on the public's satisfaction. According to the public's level satisfaction, this is more likely to influence and shape their perception of the police (Gallagher et al., 2001; Kiedrowski et al., 2013; Maslov, 2015).

Empirical Review

Ndubueze, Siro, and Sarki (2022) examined the role of the police in controlling crime in urban Jigawa State, Nigeria, from 2014 to 2016. Most previous studies that appraised the role of the police in crime control in Nigeria relied on data from public respondents/participants. However, the study used primary data collected from public and police samples drawn from three purposively selected urban areas of the state. Results indicated that residents are not in the habit of reporting

crime to the police. It also reveals that the perception of the effectiveness of the police in crime control in the study area was relatively high as majority of the respondents rated the effectiveness as either good or average. It also found that the crime control capabilities of the police were hampered by inadequate manpower and modern equipment.

Wong, and Manning (2022) examined how the process of crime detection by frontline and investigative police can be modified so that the same level of policing inputs (i.e. police strength) can produce more outcomes (i.e. crime detection rate). A pooled frontier analysis method was used to measure the relative efficiency of 18 police districts in Hong Kong from 2007 to 2015 ($n = 18 \text{ districts} \times 9 \text{ years} = 162 \text{ decision making units (DMUs)}$), demonstrating variable returns-to-scale. Findings revealed that 95 of the 162 DMUs were found to be inefficient compared to the benchmark DMUs (those police districts identified by the Free Disposable Hull (FDH) approach as efficient) with an average FDH efficiency score of 95.37 out of a possible score of 100. Efficient districts provide an exemplar on how an inefficient district could achieve an optimal input–output translation for the detection of crime.

Tengpongsthorn (2017) examined the factors relative to the work effectiveness of police officers in the Thai Metropolitan Police Bureau. The methodology in the research was the implementation of both quantitative and qualitative research using questionnaires and in-depth interviews as research tools. In the quantitative research methodology, the overall samples based on both cluster and simple random samplings included 405 police officers from different police stations under the control of the Thai Metropolitan Police Division, whereas the 25 samples in the qualitative research were selected using purposive sampling. Statistics used for data analysis were the frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and Pearson correlation. Tengpongsthorn (2017) found that motivator factors and hygiene factors had positive relationships with the effectiveness of work performance. The Metropolitan Police officers in all divisions felt strongly that enough equipment was a factor facilitating an increase in work performance, whereas the imbalance of

manpower and scarcity of modern equipment were factors which were obstacles to work performance.

Garba, and Maigida (2020) investigated the “effectiveness of community policing in crime prevention and control in Bauchi Local Government Area of Bauchi State. Hence, representative sample of 250 respondents were drawn. The adopted multi-stage sampling techniques. Two research instruments were used in data collection for the research work were structured questionnaire (quantitative technique) and in-depth interview techniques (IDI). The research findings reveal that community and public partnership with police in the eradication of criminal activities in the area of study has been very effective. And that the community in its own local way has intermittently carried out some crime prevention and control way by using vigilante night patrol, mediations like (Zauren Sulhu), Yan committee volunteers who arrest and hand over suspect to the police.

Salihu, Jerry, and Shekwolo (2022) examined the knowledge of psychology by the Nigeria Police and its impact on Crime Control using survey research. A total of 54 participants from the Nigeria Police which comprises of 36 males and 18 females from Abuja Municipal Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja participated in the study, using structured self-report questionnaires. The participants were selected using random sampling method. Three research hypotheses were tested using descriptive and correlation statistics. The results revealed that: There was a significant increase in crime control if there was increase in the knowledge of psychology by the Nigeria Police ($r = .677, P < .01$). There was a significant increase in public trust toward the Nigeria Police if there were increase in the knowledge of psychology by the Nigeria Police ($r = .720, P < .01$). There was a significant difference between the graduates and non- graduate’ Police officer’s knowledge of Psychology as it relates to effective crime control.

Peters and Ojedokun (2019) investigated the use of social media for policing and crime prevention among 122 police officers serving at the headquarters of the Lagos State Police Command. The research design was descriptive and cross-sectional. Survey questionnaire and key informant interview methods were employed

for data collection. Results indicated that respondents were generally positively disposed toward the adoption of social media for policing and crime prevention ($\chi^2 = 13.68$; $p > .05$). Although social media platforms were being used for different police duties, 47.0% of the respondents identified intelligence gathering as the major purpose for which they were being used. The majority of the officers (77.2%) claimed that they had not been exposed to any form of training regarding social media usage for policing.

METHOD

Participants: The participants of this study contained 100 adults residing in Awka metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria. The participants' age ranged from 18 to 59 with a mean age of 32.80 and a standard deviation of 11.42. The study comprised 47 females and 53 males. 77 participants were Christians and 23 were Moslems. Marital status showed that 41 were married, and 47 were unmarried and 12 were divorced. Educational level data revealed that 22 had B. Sc, 21 had OND/HND, and 32 had SSCE (WAEC). Selection of the participants was based on probability and non-probability (accidental) sampling techniques. Again the participants were sampled based on their availability and are willing to participate in the study.

Instruments: Three instruments were used: Effectiveness of Police Functioning Scale, Police-Community Interaction Survey, and Crime Control Scale. **Effectiveness of Police Functioning Scale by Parratt (1938):** The scale contained 126 items designed to assess police personal characteristics, selection, political influence, public and press relation, investigation and apprehension, treatment of groups and minorities, treatment of suspect and witness and vice. The scale is rated on the format: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = somewhat disagree, 4=moderately, 5 = somewhat agree. The scale has Cronbach alpha of 0.89. The subscales have the following Cronbach alphas: Personal characteristics= 0.76, selection=0.71, political influence=0.82, public and press relation=0.66, investigation and apprehension= 0.77, treatment

Hypotheses

1. Police functioning effectiveness will not predict crime control in Awka metropolis Anambra State.
2. Police-community interaction will not predict crime control in Awka metropolis, Anambra State, Nigeria.
3. Police functioning effectiveness and police-community interaction will not jointly significant in predicting crime control in Awka metropolis, Anambra State.

of groups and minorities=0.82, treatment of suspect and witness=0.91, and personal vice=0.83. The research conducted a pilot with 50 adults in Awka metropolis, and confirmed the following Cronbach alpha: 0.87 for the overall scale. The subscales have the following Cronbach alphas: Personal characteristics= 0.74, selection=0.79, political influence=0.88, public and press relation=0.78, investigation and apprehension= 0.77, treatment of groups and minorities=0.93, treatment of suspect and witness=0.88, and personal vice=0.92, as well as convergent validity of 0.89 with Organizational Effectiveness scale.

Police-Community Interaction Survey by Rosenbaum et al. (2017): The scale contained 41 items designed to measure how the police and general public interact in the course of police duty. For each statement, individuals were asked to indicate their agreement on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = somewhat disagree, 4=moderately, 5 = somewhat agree. The subscales have the following Cronbach alphas: 0.71 for Conversation Etiquette, 0.70 for Emotional Control, 0.66 for Use of Force, 0.89 for Neutrality, 0.87 for Respectfulness, 0.93 for Empathy, 0.77 for Victim Assistance, 0.89 for Helpfulness, 0.89 for Officer Competence, 0.90 for Organizational Effectiveness, and 0.91 for Organizational Legitimacy. The overall scale had 0.91. The research conducted a pilot with 50 adults in Awka metropolis, and confirmed the following Cronbach alpha: 0.88 for the overall scale. The subscales have the following Cronbach alphas: 0.85 for trustworthiness, 0.79 for Victim

Assistance, 0.77 for Helpfulness, 0.85 for Officer Competence, 0.89 for Organizational Effectiveness, 0.78 for Organizational Legitimacy, 0.72 for Conventional Etiquette, 0.76 for Emotional Control, 0.74 for Use of Force, 0.89 for Neutrality, 0.76 for Respectfulness, and 0.87 for Empathy; as well as the divergent of 0.79 with religiosity scale

Crime Control Scale by Edkins, and Royal (2011): The scale contained 25 items designed to measure attitudes and actions directed at both decreasing the danger of crime and improving the sense of protection and security. For each statement, individuals were asked to indicate their agreement on a 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = somewhat disagree, 4 = moderately, 5 = somewhat agree. The scale has Cronbach alpha of 0.74, and test-retest of 0.78. The researcher conducted a pilot test with 50 adults in Awka metropolis, and confirmed the Cronbach alpha of 0.88 for the overall scale. The subscales have the following Cronbach alphas: 0.73 for legal dimension, 0.83 for judiciary dimension, 0.77 for social dimension, and 0.93 for police dimension; as well as convergent validity of 0.87 with the Antisocial Behaviour.

Procedure: The researcher recruited three research assistants that helped her with the collection of the data. The three assistants' assisting in the collection of the data were briefed about the nature of the study and how to administer the questionnaires. The researcher and the assistants used self-introductory letter to secure approval of the participants. Written instructions on how to respond to each of the

items on the questionnaire were provided for the participants. The participants that were involved in the study were those that willingly accept to participate in the study, while the exclusion criteria for not participating in the study were on the premises of un-willingness to participate. On the whole, a total of 120 copies of the questionnaire were administered but only 100 were used for the analysis. The 20 copies were not used either incorrectly responded to or not returned. The researcher informed the participants of the purpose, context and broad direction of the study. The consent of the participants was sought and obtained before commencement of the research. While carrying out the research, the participants were assured that information gathered will be treated with extreme caution and that their identity would remain in confidential.

Design and Statistics: The study design for this study was a cross-sectional design. The reason for this research design is that it focuses on collection of data from a large population in the same study /research sample (Babbie, 2007; Obasi, 1999). The researcher chose this research design method because the samples drawn are to represent the population of the study. Hierarchical Linear Regression served as appropriate statistics because the study aimed at determining the predictive power of the independent variables on the dependent variables. Again, the study variables, and variables on the dependent variables. Again, predictive statistics aims at determining the prospect of the the independent variables on the dependent variables.

RESULTS

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics for Police Functioning Effectiveness, Police-Community Interaction, and Crime Control

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	SD	Skewness	Std. Error	Kurtosis	Std. Error
NUMBER	100	1	100	5050	50.50	29.011	.000	.241	-1.200	.478
Age	100	18	59	2657	32.80	11.423	.465	.267	-1.044	.529
Gender	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Marital status	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Educational level	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Religion	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Personal characteristics	100	24	478	7282	72.82	45.294	7.332	.241	65.779	.478
Selection	100	18	90	5037	50.37	14.055	.321	.241	.182	.478
Political influence	100	5	30	1897	18.97	6.084	.029	.241	-.318	.478
Public and press relation	100	5	107	6043	60.43	15.001	-.183	.241	2.200	.478
Investigation and apprehension	100	14	78	5175	51.75	11.473	-.172	.241	1.317	.478
Treatment of groups and minority	100	16	84	4903	49.03	15.077	-.138	.241	.096	.478
Treatment of suspect and witness	100	16	73	4778	47.78	11.761	-.565	.241	.480	.478
Vice	100	8	43	2452	24.52	7.534	-.094	.241	.277	.478
Systematic procedure	100	0	50	3242	32.42	8.813	-.271	.241	1.520	.478
Victims assistance	100	0	12	552	5.52	2.397	.047	.241	-.382	.478
Helpful	100	0	19	807	8.07	3.691	.353	.241	-.272	.478
Officer competence	100	0	13	584	5.84	2.501	-.044	.241	-.329	.478
Organizational effectiveness	100	0	20	1114	11.14	4.168	-.063	.241	-.103	.478
Organizational legitimacy	100	0	10	620	6.20	2.527	-.123	.241	-.909	.478
Conventional etiquette	100	0	15	921	9.21	3.459	-.081	.241	-.595	.478
Emotional control	100	0	13	606	6.06	2.643	.239	.241	-.373	.478
Use of force	100	0	15	998	9.98	3.481	-.639	.241	-.188	.478
Neutrality	100	0	15	920	9.20	3.330	-.232	.241	-.495	.478
Respectful	100	1	15	840	8.40	3.244	-.106	.241	-.720	.478
Empathy	100	4	21	1353	13.53	4.437	-.605	.241	-.340	.478
POLICE FUNCTIONING EFFECTIVENESS	100	184	686	37567	375.67	73.320	.580	.241	3.209	.478
POLICE-COMMUNITY INTERACTION	100	17	182	12557	125.57	28.112	-.663	.241	2.004	.478
CRIME CONTROL	100	25	118	7490	74.90	18.232	-.008	.241	.643	.478
Valid N (listwise)	0									

Source: Questionnaire primary data

Table 1 shows the descriptive performance of Police functioning effectiveness, Police-community interaction, and crime control in Anambra State, Nigeria. The functional effectiveness of the Nigerian Police was just about the average at 375.67 of 686. The skewness of 0.580 shows positive functional effectiveness just about the average, while the kurtosis of 3.209 above the kurtosis 3-point benchmark indicates considerable outliers (beyond normal akin to uncontrollable) police performance. Table 1 also shows that Police-community interaction was well above average at 125.57 of 182. The skewness of -0.663 shows

negative Police-community interaction, while the kurtosis of 2.004 below the kurtosis 3-point benchmark indicates uniform performance of Police-community interaction. Furthermore, it is shown in the table 1 that crime control is above average at 74.90 of 118. Skewness of -0.008 shows very low negative crime control methods in Nigeria, while the kurtosis of 0.643 below the kurtosis 3-point benchmark indicates uniform poor crime control methods in the country.

Table 2: Between-Subjects Factors for Police Functioning Effectiveness, Police-Community Interaction, and Crime Control

Cluster Category	Cluster	N
Gender	Male	47
	Female	53
Marital status	Single	47
	Married	41
	Divorced	12
Educational level	WEAC	32
	Diploma	13
	OND/HND	21
	BSc	22
Religion	Christian	77
	Islam	23

Source: Questionnaire primary data

Table 2 shows the participants demographic attributes as Gender = male (47), female (53); Marital Status = single (47), married (41), divorced (12); Educational Level = WAEC/SSCE (32), diploma (13), OND/HND (21), BSc (22), postgraduate (12); as well as Religion = Christians (77), and Islam (23).

Table 3: Correlations Factors for Police Functioning Effectiveness, Police-Community Interaction, and Crime Control

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
<i>Police Functioning Effectiveness</i>																									
1. Personal characteristics	1																								
2. Selection	.186	1																							
3. Political influence	.074	.497**	1																						
4. Public and press relation	.157	.567**	.467**	1																					
5. Investigation and apprehension	-.157	.373**	.294**	.411**	1																				
6. Treatment of groups and minority	.068	.195	-.082	.229*	.244*	1																			
7. Treatment of suspect and witness	-.022	.208*	.106	.312**	.456**	.487**	1																		
8. Vice	.058	.310**	.209*	.327**	.374**	.394**	.581**	1																	
<i>Police-Community Interaction</i>																									
9. Trustworthiness	.017	.332**	.287**	.367**	.489**	.255*	.316**	.348**	1																
10. Victims assistance	.220*	.228*	.004	.316**	.084	.420**	.149	.236*	.214*	1															
11. Helpful	.280**	.276**	-.038	.336**	.145	.383**	.248*	.347**	.313**	.446**	1														
12. Officer competence	.298**	.168	.053	.337**	.202*	.388**	.212*	.343**	.242*	.464**	.548**	1													
13. Organizational effectiveness	.216*	.351**	.159	.461**	.335**	.321**	.250*	.589**	.277**	.337**	.341**	.496**	1												
14. Organizational legitimacy	.228*	.370**	.167	.405**	.245*	.357**	.271**	.463**	.349**	.273**	.276**	.397**	.561**	1											
15. Conventional etiquette	.204*	.278**	.149	.223*	.424**	.123	.166	.269**	.342**	.102	.253*	.264**	.313**	.498**	1										
16. Emotional control	.078	.148	.067	.014	.422**	.147	.186	.255*	.332**	-.066	.216*	.090	.161	.283**	.566**	1									
17. Use of force	.100	.210*	.127	.153	.375**	.300**	.223*	.254*	.300**	.237*	.201*	.249*	.218*	.456**	.615**	.593**	1								
18. Neutrality	.029	.242*	.114	.227*	.521**	.244*	.295**	.394**	.299**	.098	.213*	.193	.306**	.399**	.585**	.642**	.568**	1							
19. Respectful	.019	.188	-.020	.285**	.396**	.346**	.270**	.361**	.261**	.131	.344**	.228*	.368**	.404**	.573**	.458**	.503**	.465**	1						
20. Empathy	.145	.264**	.008	.396**	.302*	.476**	.532**	.353**	.220*	.190	.273**	.269**	.427**	.403**	.281**	.202*	.400**	.328**	.443**	1					
21. EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE FUNCTIONING	.684**	.628**	.387**	.644**	.401**	.482**	.491**	.515**	.389**	.392**	.468**	.470**	.527**	.511**	.383**	.237*	.326**	.340**	.318**	.489**	1				
22. POLICE-COMMUNITY INTERACTION	.213*	.426**	.181	.491**	.563**	.490**	.440**	.567**	.677**	.419**	.576**	.549**	.630**	.679**	.696**	.582**	.680**	.655**	.666**	.595**	.647**	1			
23. CRIME CONTROL	.054	.354**	.141	.535**	.551**	.526**	.602**	.583**	.462**	.409**	.436**	.402**	.422**	.394**	.249*	.223*	.346**	.389**	.293**	.340**	.573**	.599**	1		

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Questionnaire primary data

Table 3 shows that Police functioning effectiveness had significant positive relationship with crime control ($0.000 < P \leq 0.01$, $r = 0.573$, $N = 100$). Again, Police-community interaction had significant positive relationship with crime control ($0.000 < P \leq 0.01$, $r = 0.599$, $N = 100$).

Table 4: Linear Regression Summary for Effectiveness of Police Functioning on Crime Control

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	10806.756	1	10806.756	47.921	.000 ^b
Residual	22100.244	98	225.513		
Total	32907.000	99			

Model	B	SE.B	Beta(β)	t	p
(Constant)	21.368	7.878		2.712	<0.05
Effectiveness of Police Functioning	.142	.021	.573	6.922	<0.001

Adjusted R² = .322; Durbin-Watson = 1.915; Source: Questionnaire primary data

To test for the influence of effectiveness of police functioning on crime control, linear regression analysis was applied. In the summary Table 2, result showed that a significant predicting influence was found between effectiveness of police functioning and crime control, $F(1, 98) = 47.921^{**}$; $p < .001$; $\beta = .573^{**}$; $t = 6.922^{**}$. This suggests that effectiveness of police functioning significantly influenced 57.3% of the variation seen on crime control in

Anambra State, Nigeria. For the test of serial correlation in the residual from the regression analysis (independence of residuals), Durbin Watson showed a positive errors autocorrelation of $0 < 1.915 < 4$. This means that the residuals are independent. The hypothesis which stated that Effectiveness of police functioning will not significantly predict crime control in Anambra State was therefore rejected.

Table 5: Linear Regression Summary for Police-Community Interaction on Crime Control

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	11790.104	1	11790.104	54.716	.000 ^b
Residual	21116.896	98	215.479		
Total	32907.000	99			

Model	B	SE.B	Beta(β)	t	p
(Constant)	26.155	6.751		3.874	<0.001
Police-Community Interaction	.388	.052	.599	7.397	<0.001

Adjusted R² = .352; Durbin-Watson = 1.953; Source: Questionnaire primary data.

In order to test for the influence of police-community interaction on crime control, linear regression analysis was applied. The Table 1 showed that a significant predicting influence was found between police-community interaction and crime control, $F(1, 98) = 54.716^{**}$; $p < .001$; $\beta = .599^{**}$; $t = 7.397^{**}$. This posits that police-community interaction significantly influenced 59.9% of the variation seen on crime control in Anambra State, Nigeria.

For the test of serial correlation in the residual from the regression analysis (independence of residuals), Durbin Watson showed a positive errors autocorrelation of $0 < 1.953 < 4$. This means that the residuals are independent. The hypothesis which stated that police-community interaction will not significantly predict crime control in Anambra State was rejected.

Table 6: Hierarchical Multiple Linear Regression Summary for Joint influence of Police-Community Interaction and Effectiveness of Police Functioning on Crime Control in Anambra State.

Variables	R	R ² Adjusted	ΔR ²	F	B	SE B	t	β
Model 1								
Constant	.599 ^a	.358	.352	54.716**	26.155	6.751	3.874**	
Police-Community Interaction					.388	.052	7.397**	.599**
Df					1,98			
Model 2								
Constant	.646 ^b	.418	.406	34.793**	13.131	7.676	1.711	
Police-Community Interaction					.254	.066	3.857**	.392**
Effectiveness of Police Functioning					.079	.025	3.146*	.320*
Df					2,97			
Durbin-Watson					2.002			

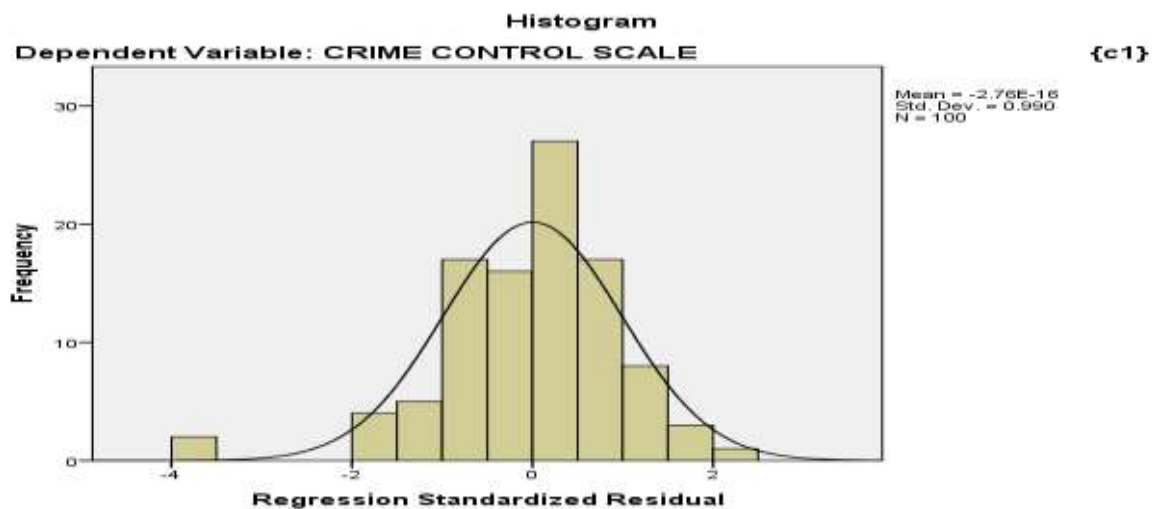
Adjusted R² = .067; Source: Questionnaire primary data

The result on table 3 showed that police-community interaction significantly and independently predicted crime control, $F(1,98) = 54.716^{**}$; $R = .599^a$; R^2 Adjusted = .358; $\Delta R^2 = .352$; $\beta = .599^{**}$; $t = 7.397^{**}$. Police-community interaction accounted for 59.9% of the variation on crime control. However, in the model 2, when effectiveness of police functioning ($\beta = .320^*$; $t = 3.146^*$) was added in the regression analysis, it moderated the independent influence of police-community interaction ($\beta = .392^{**}$; $t = 3.857^{**}$), though it mediated their joint influence. Furthermore, there was a joint predicting influence of police-community interaction and effectiveness of police

functioning on crime control, $F(2,97) = 34.793^{**}$; $R = .646^b$; R^2 Adjusted = .418; $\Delta R^2 = .406$. The joint influence of both variables accounted for 40.6% of the change in variation on crime control.

For the test of serial correlation in the residual from the regression analysis (independence of residuals), Durbin Watson showed a positive errors autocorrelation of $0 < 2.002 < 4$. This means that the residuals are independent. Therefore, the hypotheses which stated that police-community interaction and effectiveness of police functioning will not significantly and jointly predict crime control in Anambra State was not confirmed.

Figure 1: Histogram



From the figure 1, the crime control of the Nigerian Police is primarily pronounced at the

average. Most of the crime control performance is within the normal curve range (-2 to 2),

indicating uniform crime control performance. Nonetheless, a well noticeable -4 negative performance exists, indicating professional

Summary of Findings/Results

Below are the summary of findings/results from the study about the Nigerian Police.

Hypotheses (Inferential) Findings/Results

1. Police functioning effectiveness showed a significant predicting influence on crime control in Anambra State, Nigeria.
2. Police-community interaction had a significant predicting influence on crime control in Anambra State, Nigeria.
3. Police-community interaction and effectiveness of police functioning had significantly joint predicting influence on crime control in Anambra State.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the study affirmed the first hypothesis that states that effectiveness of police functioning will not have significant relationship with police crime control in Anambra State, Nigeria was not confirmed. It indicates that the police crime control in Anambra, Nigeria was consequential with police functional effectiveness in the State. This is line with the statement of Ajide (2021) that police effective function reduces the level of crime in Nigeria. Consequently, consequential of effective police functioning is responsible for the ability of the police to get assistance from the public in the area of crime control because they see the police as being useful and accountable (Agwanwo et al., 2021). Due to effective crime control and prevention depend on proper and effective utilization, as well as management, of police personnel. This however may reduce high theft cases as common crime in Nigeria. This revealed that the perception of the effectiveness of the police in crime control was relatively high as majority of the respondents rated the effectiveness as either good or average (Ndubueze, Siro, & Sarki, 2022).

Theoretically, the finding supported Mastrofski (1999) assertion that the police institution and officers provided a multitude of services to the public and a priority service is safety and security of citizens (Parasuraman et

aberration or irregularity which has gone uncontrolled (falling out of the normal curve).

Correlation Findings

4. Police functioning effectiveness had significant positive relationship with crime control.
5. Police-community interaction had significant positive relationship with crime control.

Descriptive Findings

6. Functional effectiveness of the Nigerian Police was just about the average, with beyond normal (akin to uncontrollable) police performance.
7. Police-community interaction was well above average but uniformly negative.
8. Crime control was above average with very low negatively skewed crime control methods, as well as uniformly poor crime control methods in the country.

al., 1988; Maguire & Johnson, 2010). Mastrofski's (1999) suggested that people generally appreciate things such as safety, comfort and the absence of fear, meanwhile policy makers are oblivious to these and more concerned with end results such as fulfilling statistical results to demonstrate success rate (Reiss, 1971; Caldwell, 1978; Maguire & Johnson, 2010). Since, police outputs can be directly observed and evaluated, for example, when officers are skilled, disciplined and resourceful this can result and be interpreted as the police having successfully satisfied the people and their organisation (Reisig & Chandek, 2001; Moore & Braga, 2003; Maguire & Johnson, 2010). However, if the public accept the police as being helpful, effective and trustworthy, then citizens might become more inclined to approach the police and report crimes (Moore & Braga, 2003; Boateng, 2012; Maslov, 2015). For example, when officers are able to demonstrate to citizens that they are capable of reducing crime and victimisation, citizens are more likely to develop satisfaction with the police efforts and this might lead to positive perceptions towards the police.

The second hypothesis which state that police-community interaction will not significantly predict crime control in Anambra State, Nigeria was not confirmed. This is in consonance with Garba, and Maigida (2020) findings that revealed that community and

public partnership with police in the eradication of criminal activities in the area of study has been very effective. And that the community in its own local way has intermittently carried out some crime prevention and control way by using vigilante night patrol, mediations like (Zauren Sulhu), Yan committee volunteers who arrest and hand over suspect to the police. This idea suggest that community and residents have high level of awareness, participation, relationship, facilities, clarity about community police interaction and commitment of officers in controlling crime effectively (Mekuriaw, & Arega, 2016).

This implies that awareness of the public about interaction with officers might be what improve their support, acceptance and perceived cooperation with police. Perhaps before this support, acceptance and cooperation with police, the police have convinced the citizens about their modern approach towards crime and its control. For accept of police as being helpful, effective and trustworthy could also be reason the citizens might become more inclined to interact with police and render support for crime control. For when police are able to demonstrate to citizens that they are capable of reducing crime and victimisation, citizens are more likely to develop satisfaction with the police efforts and this might lead to positive perceptions towards the police.

Theoretically, the study support Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1994) statement that most of the people in the society are of goodwill, which could be interpreted to mean that they are or would be willing to work together and cooperate with police in facilitating crime control in community. Since the more people share common values, beliefs and collective goals, the more they are likely to agree on the acceptance of common goals when, for instance, they engage in mutual interaction for the purpose of improving their respective neighbourhoods and reduce crime. Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1994) also stated that the effort of the police accepted and supported by people in the community only if it is normative, that is, within the limits of the established standards of a particular community which all role-players and interest groups involved in a specific programme or activity of significance endorse.

Third hypothesis which stated that effectiveness of police functioning and police-community interaction will not significantly

joint predict crime control in Anambra State was rejected. This agrees with Akinlabi, and IHEMEJE (2021) that police, and community vigilante groups interaction and effectiveness played an important role in crime prevention and control at the community level. This suggest that police and community vigilante presence has mostly positive effects on reducing crimes related to motor theft, property, violence, and guns. Police, and community vigilante presence also reduces calls for service and improves good behaviour. Since police, and community vigilante presence focused on specific areas, times, and types of crime achieves maximum efficacy (Dau, Vandeviver, Dewinter, Witlox, & Beken, 2021).

Theoretically, this agrees with Radalet and Carter (1994) asertion that the police community effective functioning and interaction appears to be a flexible term that embraces a combination of role players such as the residents of the neighbourhood, schools, churches, business, non-governmental agencies and government institutions. All these must be seen working cooperatively with the police in identifying and resolving social problems adversely affecting their peaceful co-existence. As such, the police then become accountable to the community. Since there is something special and important about an orderly society, where a social system, relationships and customs function smoothly to promote the realisation of the primary objective (crime control).

Implications of the Study

1. The findings of this study is beneficial to scholars that have interest in understanding the link between crime control, police-community interaction, and effectiveness of police functioning. This will help them in making informed decisions, that may translate into policy making that will aid in police functioning for effective crime control.
2. The study will enlighten the masses to know the association between police-community interaction, effectiveness police functioning and control. With that, the populace will know where they need to come in to assist the police force, since security is everybody business.

3. The police management through this study will gain an insight that will help them know how to work with communities and restructure their organization for effective functioning in order to redeem their image and control crime effectively.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations were made:

1. There is need for police to embark on image redemption through seminar, workshop, and media. With that, the masses will understand their vulnerability in crime control.
2. Adequate incentive and motivation is need in police organization, this will help raise morale of those in the system and even attract the right caliber of persons into the force needed to be used to control crime.
3. Nigeria police force should be equipped with ultra-modern arms and ammunitions as well as security gadgets. This is important to enable the personnel fight the banditry, unknown gunmen, and other crime affecting the country.
4. Training programmes that is tailored towards effective and efficient functioning of the police is needed periodically. This training should be packaged in such a way that personnel that pass through it, can be able to stand through the test of time and combat crime effectively.

Collaboration is also needed among the police and other security agencies in order to achieve success over crime activities.

Limitations of the Study

One of the limitations of the study is the fear from participants that whatever information provided could be used against them in the nearest future: May be due to past experience of the participants with police officers. Another limitation of the study is that it was carried out in one State of Nigeria.

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It is suggested that future research should involve population of other states in Nigeria. More so, information obtained was through questionnaire which is subject to social bias. Hence, future research might consider qualitative design which was not used in this study.

Suggestions for Further Studies

1. Studies that will explore police officers themselves is needed. Since, this study is interested only on how the masses perceived the police organization and its effectiveness on crime control.
2. Addition of more variables in the future studies maybe needed. The variables like work experience, training and reward are needed to be incorporated, in order to ascertain whether the same finding like these findings will emerge.

Conclusion

Nigeria Police Force as it is known is the major organ that is saddled with responsibility of crime prevention and control in the country, but the burgeoning crime and the sophistication with which it is executed makes the functions of the Nigeria Police Force very cumbersome and arduous. This situation is aggravating considering the low morale of members of the police force and the numerous external and internal problems confronting the agency which include manpower shortages, lack of essential police equipment and quality of police personnel (Igbinovia, 2018; Karimu, 2019). Consequently, this study x-lay how effectiveness of Police functioning, and police-community interaction as predictors of crime control in Anambra State. The study revealed that Effectiveness of police functioning, and police-community interaction showed a significant predicting influence on crime control in Anambra State, Nigeria, whereas effectiveness of police functioning and police-community interaction had significantly joint predicting influence on crime control in Anambra State.

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INSTRUMENT
Effectiveness of Police Functioning Scale

1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = somewhat disagree, 4=Moderately, 5 = somewhat agree.

S/N	Items	1	2	3	4	5
	Personal Characteristics					
1	Nigerian police are too fat to perform duties efficiently					
2	Nigerian police are usually in good physical condition					
3	Nigerian police are mostly in poor physical condition					
4	Nigerian police are mostly men of ordinary intelligence					
5	Nigerian police are majority of men of more than ordinary intelligence					
6	Nigerian police are mostly men of low or inferior intelligence					
7	Nigerian police are mostly men having at least elementary school education					
8	Nigerian police are usually men of little or no education					
9	Nigerian police are usually men of high school education					
10	Nigerian police are usually conscientious in performing duties.					
11	Nigerian police are mostly men having less than ordinary ambition					
12	Nigerian police are usually dependable					
13	Nigerian police are seldom dependable					
14	Nigerian police make quick and intelligent decisions					
15	Nigerian police are smoke occasionally when on duty					
16	Nigerian police are more concerned with appearance than performance of duties					
17	Nigerian police are usually dress to appear spic and span					
18	Nigerian police are dress to command public respect					
19	Nigerian police are habitually dress sloppily					
20	Nigerian police seldom have military bearing and appearance					
21	Nigerian police are do not smoke when on duty					
22	Nigerian police have slight professional interest in work.					
23	Nigerian police have moderate professional interest in work					
24	Nigerian police have high professional interest in work					
	Selection					
25	Members usually selected for personal merit and ability					
26	Members seldom selected for personal merit and ability					
27	Always have officers bearing and appearance					
28	Operate under fairly good discipline					
29	Operate under poor discipline					
30	Operate under rigid discipline					
31	Very disorderly and undisciplined					
32	Mostly poorly trained men					
33	Without scientific training in modern police methods					
34	Use out of date police training methods					
35	Use practically no police training methods.					
36	Use modern police training methods					
37	Specially trained to give advice to boys and girls					
38	Specially trained to educate public how best to protect property					
39	Specially trained to recognize situations which may lead to crime					
40	Make use of modern equipment					
41	Do not understand use of modern equipment					
42	Have experts available having facilities and understanding of scientific methods of handling difficult crimes					

	Political Influence				
43	Active as political party workers				
44	Lose jobs by refusing to obey orders of political bosses				
45	Membership changes when new political party comes into power				
46	Apprehend criminals indiscriminately, without regard for pressure brought by influential forces				
47	Customarily use influence to help political party in power				
48	Show favoritism to politicians				
	Public and Press Relation				
49	Lose temper easily when dealing with public				
50	Habitually tactful in dealing with public.				
51	Civil in dealing with public				
52	Courteous in regulating traffic				
53	Take criticism from members of public grudgingly				
54	Make effort to obtain suggestions from members of public				
55	Resent suggestions being made by members of public				
56	Seldom conduct campaigns on dangers of traffic violations				
57	Make effort to gain confidence of boys and girls				
58	Make consistent effort to educate public in how best to protect property				
59	Conduct regular campaigns on dangers of traffic violations				
60	Seldom try to educate public in means of crime prevention				
61	Watchful to prevent child delinquency				
62	Change strictness of traffic enforcement when newspapers protest laxness				
63	Make serious effort to suppress crime only when newspapers complain				
64	Keep newspapers posted upon every step taken in trying to solve crimes				
65	Carefully censure information given newspapers when attempting to solve crimes so as not to interfere with solution				
66	Give newspapers brief statements of outcome of investigations of crimes, but not until after solution has been achieved				
67	All information to newspapers released by head of department				
68	Operate independently from newspaper publicity				
	Investigation and Apprehension				
69	Change traffic enforcement spasmodically				
70	Accept bribes for fixing parking violations				
71	Make practice of fixing traffic tickets for friends of members of department				
72	Occasionally arrest innocent persons				
73	Inconsistent in making effort to apprehend petty criminals				
74	Usually tolerate petty criminals, without making serious effort to apprehend them.				
75	Usually follow up all telephone calls reporting suspected crimes				
76	Try to enforce laws which public opinion most supports				
77	Rarely get their man in difficult cases				
78	Never slow and superficial in investigating suspected crimes				
79	Do not understand use of scientific methods in investigating suspected crimes				
80	Seldom use up-to-date scientific methods in apprehending criminals				
81	Keep close contact with underworld by means of ex-convicts acting as stool pigeons				
82	More likely to arrest the agents than the principals or head men in organized criminal activities				
83	Seldom able to return stolen property to owner				
84	Careful not to arrest innocent persons				
85	Usually apprehend criminals in difficult cases				
	Treatment of Groups and Minorities				
86	Usually fair in dealing with employers.				
87	Usually fair in dealing with strikers				
88	Usually fair in dealing with farmers				
89	Force merchants and business men to buy tickets to entertainments as means of retaining good will				
90	Use harsher methods with ex-convicts than with other persons				
91	Unfriendly to ex-convicts				
92	Make honest and consistent effort to help ex-convicts to go straight				
93	Use harsher methods with Negroes than with other persons				
94	Interfere with radical meetings only when public order is threatened				
95	Feared by boys and girls				
96	Liked by boys and girls				
97	Use harsher methods with aliens than with citizens				
98	Use harsher methods with radicals (communists for example) than with citizens				
99	Use harsher methods with "gangsters" than with other persons				
100	Use harsher methods with those suspected of murder than of other crimes				

101	Break up radical meetings with clubs and tear gas whenever such meetings are known						
	Treatment of Suspect and Witness						
102	Always careful to explain a suspect's legal rights so that he understands them before asking questions to gain information						
103	Seldom treat suspected criminals civilly.						
104	Occasionally promise leniency to suspected criminals to force confessions						
105	Use whatever degree of force found convenient						
106	Usually respect constitutional rights of suspected criminals						
107	Never treat suspected criminals brutally						
108	Treat suspects civilly						
109	Sometimes use third degree on witnesses to gain information						
110	Careful to use 'no more force than necessary						
111	Occasionally beat suspects to death trying to force confessions						
112	Ask suspects leading questions to gain information						
113	Habitually treat suspected criminals civilly						
114	Always respect constitutional rights of suspected criminals						
115	Often conscienceless and brutal in performing duties						
116	Deliberately mislead suspected criminals as to their legal and constitutional rights to gain information or force confessions						
117	Disregard constitutional rights in the interest of efficiency						
	Vice						
118	Make effort to keep prostitutes in segregated areas						
119	Make practice of protecting bootleggers						
120	when they have influence						
121	Confiscate and destroy illegal slot machines						
122	Make practice of protecting prostitution when operators pay bribes						
123	Make effort to have prostitutes medically examined						
124	Arrest prostitutes only when reformers rouse public opinion						
125	Ignore the operation of illegal lotteries						
126	Make effort to suppress betting on horse racing only when reformers protest						

Adapted from Parratt, S.D. (1938).

SECTION B
Police-Community Interaction Survey

1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = somewhat disagree, 4=Moderately, 5 = somewhat agree

S/N	Items	1	2	3	4	5
	Trustworthiness					
1	During the encounter the officer seem trustworthy					
2	Raise your voice at the officer					
3	The officer discriminates against you because of my ethnicity, gender, age, religion, or sexual orientation					
4	The police treat people fairly regardless of who they are					
5	If need be, I can attend a meeting of resident in your neighborhood to discuss about crime prevention					
6	I feel safe being alone outside in my neighborhood at nights					
7	I can work with the police to identify a person committing a crime in your neighborhood					
8	I sometimes question the laws we are ask to obey					
9	During the encounter the officers seemed to blame me for what happens					
10	When a police officer makes a request, you should do what he even if you disagree with it					
	Victims Assistance					
11	During crime encounters the police referred me to people or agencies that might be helpful					
12	During crime encounters the police provided me useful tips to avoid these situations in the future					
	Helpful					
13	During crime encounters the police explain what would happen next in the process					
14	During crime encounters the police clearly explains reasons for his/her actions					
15	During crime encounters police tried to be helpful					
	Officer Competence					
16	During crime encounters the police appeared to know what he/she was doing					
17	During crime encounters the police answered my questions well					
	Organizational effectiveness					
18	The police are doing well in fighting crime					
19	The police deals with problems that concern my neighborhood					
20	The police are doing well by being visible in the streets					
21	The police are being available when needed in my neighborhood					

	Organizational Legitimacy					
22	I trust police department to make decisions that are good for everyone in the city					
23	I have confidence police department can do its jobs very well					
	Conventional Etiquette					
24	During the encounter, the officer interrupted me					
25	The officer greeted me by saying hello and stating his/her name					
26	The officer thanks me for cooperating					
	Emotional Control					
27	During the encounter, the officer remained calm					
28	The officer raised his/her voice on me					
	Use of Force					
29	The officer threatens to use force against me					
30	The officer actually use force against me					
31	The officer search you by touching my body in different places					
	Neutrality					
32	During the encounter, the officer considered my views					
33	During the encounter, the officer was fair and evenhanded					
34	During the encounter, the officer make decision based on facts					
	Respectful					
35	During the encounter, the officer treated me with dignity and respect					
36	During the encounter, the officer talked down on me					
37	During the encounter, the officer treated me politely					
	Empathy					
38	During the encounter, the officer comforted and reassured me					
39	During the encounter, the officer seemed to believe what I was saying					
40	During the encounter, the officer listened to what I had to saying					
41	During the encounter, the officer seemed concern about my feelings					

Adapted from Rosenbaum, D.P., Maskaly, J., Lawrence, D.S., Escamilla, J.H., Enciso, G., Christoff, T.E., & Posick, C. (2017).

SECTION C
Crime Control Scale

1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = somewhat disagree, 4=Moderately, 5 = somewhat agree

S/N	Items	1	2	3	4	5
	Legal Dimension					
1	In our legal system, everyone receives a fair trial					
2	Plea-bargaining allows too many criminals back on the street					
3	Lawyers will often lie to win their case					
4	In our legal system, everyone receives a fair trial					
5	Too often a defendant gets off because of technicalities					
6	It is too easy for criminals to appeal their case and get off					
7	Defense attorneys are generally very honest					
8	Defense attorneys are only in it for the money					
	Judiciary Dimension					
9	Judges only take the facts of a case into consideration during sentencing					
10	Too many criminals are given lighter sentences than they deserve					
11	Out of every 100 persons brought to trial, at least are actually guilty					
12	Too often a defendant is convicted on evidence that was collected illegally					
13	Too often people who commit crimes are given too harsh of sentences					
14	All evidence collected against a person, no matter how it was collected, should be admissible in court					
	Social Dimension					
15	People with more money are more likely to win their trials					
16	Sentences given to racial minorities are often too harsh					
17	It is too easy for a violent offender to be paroled					
	Police Dimension					
18	Prosecutors are only concerned with their conviction rate					
19	Police often overstep their boundaries when pursuing a suspect					
20	Police will charge the first suspect that comes along					
21	Prosecutors are generally very honest					
22	If the police arrest someone, then that person is almost certainly guilty					
23	Use of informants (who pose as friends but actually work for the police) is allowable if that is what it takes to catch lawbreakers					
24	The crime rate is so high that we should give the police the power to catch criminals, whatever it takes					
25	Police should be allowed to do whatever is necessary to catch those who are breaking the law					
26	Police often bend the rules in order to strengthen a weak case					

Adapted from Edkins, V.A., & Royal, K.D. (2011).