

The Regulation of Cell Phones in Law Enforcement

By

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## Abstract

In this technological age, policing has become depersonalized; citizens fault the police officers for being unresponsive and unfamiliar. Although there is much substance in the public concern, one must be conscious of the fact that police officers are agents of public organizations. Therefore, law enforcement agencies are structurally and procedurally bound by government legislation. Denhardt (2004) states, from this perspective, “the law enforcement agency is recognized not only as being an arm of government but also playing a significant role in the government process” (p.8). Consequently, technology that is employed in policing is provided and authorized by the governing body. The allocation of technology and imprecise technological procedures have created an adverse discrepancy in the use of technology among police and criminals, this also causes misuse and abuse of technology that would otherwise be of assistance to police work.

The influence of cell phones in law enforcement was the focus of this research project. Due to a lack of prior research conducted on this matter, this study serves as a foundation for future research can build upon. This was an exploratory research study that attempted to determine if law enforcement agencies that allowed cell phone use among patrol officers were more likely to have a cell phone policy. If the agency does have a policy, does the policy distinguish between personal and agency—and does the agency warn officers of potential health risk. This research also described what common language in cell phone policies was as they relate to law enforcement agencies.

The findings of this research demonstrated that most cell phone use, as it pertain

to law enforcement agencies, among on duty patrol officers is personal cell phones that are highly accepted and widely unmanaged. Most law enforcement agencies were found to have no non-departmental cell phone policy, while agencies were just about even according to the findings of the question that addressed department cell phones.

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Life without meaning, hope, and love breeds a coldhearted, mean-spirited outlook that destroys both the individual and others... The self-fulfilling prophecy of the nihilistic threat is that without hope there can be no future, that without meaning there can be no struggle...

Cornel West,  
Race Matters (1993)

My mother's recent battle and subsequent healing from a brain aneurism provided me hope for the future. My significant other (Desirae Taylor) and my two girls, Dawaisha and Brianna Thompson provide my life with meaning, hope, and love so that I can bare life's daily struggle. As for Desirae, they say that one can never truly understand love unless one loves; I would like to thank Desirae for allowing me to understand what true love is.

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## Chapter 1

### Introduction

Pascoe, Kops, and Morse (2001) explained that “in the past 10 years there has been a communication revolution! For the first time, Americans now use their mobile phones more than traditional land line phones. The average person’s monthly mobile phone use exceeds 490 minutes while monthly land line is approximately 480 minutes” (79). There are approximately 190 million cell phone subscribers in the United States, some states estimate that approximately 73 percent of these subscribers reported using their cell phones while driving. The cell phone has been one of the leading technological advancements since its invention in April of 1973 by Martin Cooper. Cooper, a project manager for Motorola at the time, introduced the 16-ounce “Dyna-Tac” phone into commercial use in 1983. The Dyna-Tac cost \$3,500 and weighed approximately two pounds. This delayed its popularity for an additional seven years.

Cooper (2003) explained that it was his dream that “people want to talk to other people not a house, or an office, or a car. Given a choice, people will demand the freedom to communicate wherever they are (p. 1).” Cooper’s dream became reality with the innovation of the compact cell phone about 10 years ago. Although Cooper’s desires were accurate; he did not envision the societal hazards that accompanied his invention.

Cell phones cause much societal risk; however, the extent of many of the societal risk has yet to be discovered because of the novelty of this technology. There is one risk that is eminent, cell phone use while driving causes a heightened risk of car accidents

(Insurance Information Institute, 2005). According to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (2005), drivers using cell phones are four times as likely to get in crashes serious enough to injure themselves. The U.S. Department of Transportation (2005) discovered that inattentive driving accounted for 6.4 percent of crash fatalities in 2003; cell phone use while driving currently is the number one distraction that drivers encounter. As a result of the increased safety risk that cell phones cause, the National Transportation Safety Board has called on all states to prohibit drivers from using cell phones while driving. Subsequently, two-third of the state legislatures has responded by examining bills that would ban certain types of cell phone use while driving. In 2001, New York became the first state to ban hand-held cell phone use while driving. Illinois, Massachusetts, and Florida also banned the use of hand-held cell phone use while driving in 2001.

In spite of the proactive initiatives that many states are undergoing to ban particular kinds of cell phone use while driving these have states has approached the issue of banning cell phone use while driving erroneously, particularly in two matters. The first area needing improvement is the banning of only hand-held cell phone use. The second area of concern is that legislation only addresses the use of cell phones by civilians.

Several studies have shown that hands-free cell phone use while driving is just as hazardous as hand-held cell phone use while driving. The National Safety Commission (NSC) (2001) conducted a broad scale study in part with the University of Utah. The study was designed to contrast the effects of hand-held and hands-free cell phone conversation on responses to simulated traffic signals. The NSC found that conversing on either a hand-held or hands-free cell phone led to significant decrements in simulated

driving performance; furthermore, cell phone use while driving disrupts performance by diverting attention to an engaging cognitive context other than to one immediately associated with driving. The NSC suggested that legislative initiatives that ban hand-held cell phone use while driving, but allow hands-free cell phone use while driving, will not likely reduce interference from the phone conversation; because the interference is due to central attentional processes.

The second matter that states are neglecting to address while developing cell phone legislation is the procedure by which emergency personnel can utilize cell phones. Emergency personnel are civil service workers such as: police officers, firefighters, and paramedics. This research project will focus specifically on law enforcement officers use of cell phones while on duty.

One may argue that it is not the responsibility of state legislatures to establish and proscribe procedures for all law enforcement agencies; that responsibility should be allocated to the local governing bodies. However, the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment of The Constitution of the United States explains that powers that are not provided to the federal government, and not prohibited to the states shall be delegated to the states and the people thereof. In addition, the majority of the states legislatures have either passed laws or is currently debating a bill concerning cell phone use (Insurance Information Institute, 2005). Many of these laws clearly states that emergency personnel are excluded of the provisions proposed in the law. In doing so, the states have clearly assumed responsibility for establishing a rule of law by which law enforcement agencies shall regulate cell phone use among police officers.

As cell phones have gained in popularity, they have become a growing concern

with respect to public safety. Cell phone technology advances nearly everyday, therefore increasing the possibility of added distractions for drivers. State legislatures must provide clear and well defined laws that provide procedures, as well as specific circumstances that civilians and law enforcement can use cell phones. Unlike other technology that law enforcement utilizes to help increase job performance, cell phones are a social hazard that must be regulated by state legislation. Law enforcement must follow laws that the public has to follow. In the case of *Olmstead v. United States* (1928), Supreme Court Justice Brandeis explained:

“Decency, security and liberty alike demand that the government officials shall be subjected to the same rules of conduct that are commands to the citizen. In a government of laws, existence of the government will be imperiled if it fails to observe the laws scrupulously. Our government is the potent omnipresent teacher. For good or ill, it teaches the whole people by it’s example. Crime is contagious. If the government becomes a law breaker, it breeds contempt for the law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy. To declare that in the administration of criminal laws the end justifies the means—to declare that the government may commit crimes in order to secure the conviction of a private criminal—would bring terrible retribution. Against that pernicious doctrine this court should resolutely set its face... And so should every law enforcement officer, student, practitioner, supervisor, and administrator (Brandeis, 1928)”...

### Summary:

Cell phone usage while driving is dangerous and distracting. Policies and laws are currently in place for citizens, or they are being developed. It is important to see how policies are being developed and utilized by law enforcement. In the next chapter a detailed literature review of statistical data concerning cell phone use as it relates to this study is presented.

## Chapter II

### Literature Review

#### Historical Review of the Cell Phone:

An English bookbinder by the name of Michael Faraday discovered electromagnetic induction in 1831 (Weisstein, N.D.). Faraday, a man of little formal education, introduced his great advances of science and technology in the nineteenth-century; as a result, his discoveries have had an incalculable effect on technical development toward cellular phones.

Mahlon Loomis, a dentist by trade, may have been the first person to communicate through wireless via the atmosphere. In 1860, Mahlon Loomis transmitted telegraphic messages from a distance of 14 to 18 miles between Cohocton and Beorse Deer Mountains, Virginia. He developed a method of transmitting and receiving messages by using the earth's atmosphere as a conductor and launching kites enclosed with copper screens that were linked to the ground by copper wires (FCC 2004). That encouraged him to attempt to develop a system of wireless telegraphy for practical long distance communications. In 1868, Loomis presented a demonstration of his "wireless communication system" to a group of congressmen; subsequently, congress awarded Loomis a \$500,000 research grant.

The cell phonic rudimentary foundations were pioneered by Faraday and Loomis;

Martin Cooper, though, is considered the inventor of the first portable handset and the first person to make a call on a portable cell phone in April of 1973 (About.com, 2003). Cooper and Motorola took the phone technology to New York for a demonstration for the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Cooper set up a base station in New York with the first working prototype of a cellular telephone, the Motorola Dyna-Tac.

The city of Chicago was where the first trials began with 2,000 customers and eventually other cell phone trials appeared in Washington D.C. and Baltimore areas. Japan began testing cellular phone service in 1979 (FCC, 2005). That year changed many of the technologies that had become typical in the past. The Cellular Technology Industry Association (CTIA) was developed to establish practical goals for cellular phone providers. This included research for new applications for cell phone development. A new standard was placed with the creation of the TDMA Interim Standard 54, 1991, by the Telecommunications Industry Association (FCC, 2005).

The FCC and other federal safety agencies have adopted limits for safe exposure to radiofrequency energy (RF); RF energy is another name for radio waves. It is one form of electromagnetic energy that makes up the electromagnetic spectrum. These limits are given in terms of a unit called Specific Absorption Rate (SAR), which is explained as a measure of the rate of absorption of RF energy in the body. The FCC mandates cell phone manufacturers to produce phones that comply with the set standards developed by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) of 1.6 watts per kilogram for safe exposure. The exposure limit is based on the heating effects of radiofrequency energy on human tissue because a high power RF can heat tissue, causing damage. Any phone that is sold in the United States must be equal to or below the standards to be

considered a "safe" phone (FCC, 2002).

In spite of the unbelievable demand, it took cellular phone service 37 years total to become commercially accessible in the United States. According to the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association, today there are more than 190 million customers with cellular phones- compared to four million over a decade ago, even though wireless service was invented nearly 50 years ago. The cellular business was a \$3 million market 25 years ago but has grown increasingly to billions of dollars per year.

The pioneers of the cell phone and its technology are entitled to national praise for their contribution to the improvement of the American culture; however, all great inventions present a culture with new challenges. This has remained consistent with the invention of the cell phone. In lieu of the many advantages that the cell phone provides, it has also greatly increased the dangers of driving.

#### The Dangers of Cell Phone Use While Driving:

There is no statistical data that directly links cell phone use while driving to automotive accidents because there is no national system for the collection of this information. There is, however, a strong correlation between the distractions that occur while talking on a cell phone and the occurrence of automobile accidents.

Cell phones are the cause of 2,600 deaths, and 330,000 injuries each year (Harvard Center for Risk Analysis [HCRA], 2002). Mobile phones are also to blame for 1.5 million crashes per year resulting in property damage (HCRA, 2002). The mere presence of a cell phone in a car is not the cause of accidents, on the other hand, the manipulations and conversing that ensue causes distractions for drivers. Strayer, a

psychologist from the University of Utah, conducted a study to illustrate the distractions that occur while driving and conversing on a cell phone. Strayer (2002) used a \$100,000 driving simulator and an eye-tracking device to measure how many billboards, road signs, and objects drivers looked at as they drove. Half the drivers also talked to someone using a hands-free cell phone. Later, he showed the drivers pictures of billboards and signs, and asked them if they remembered seeing them. The drivers who talked on phones remembered half as many of the objects they looked at compared to those who were driving without talking on phones. So even though the eye-tracker showed that they looked right at certain signs, the cell phone drivers did not remember seeing them. Strayer call this distraction “inattention blindness,” he further explains that “even though the driver who is using the cell phone is looking out the windshield, they’re not necessarily seeing what’s out there because their mind is directed elsewhere” (Advocates for Cell Phone Safety, 2005, p.1).

“It is well documented that the ability to effectively scan a visual scene is modulated by the perceptual and cognitive demands of the observer’s search task, with increases in visual workload effecting changes to both overt attention, the eye movements made in searching the environment, and covert attention, the processing which occurs within the span of a single fixation of the eye” (Crundall, et al, 1998). More poorly understood are the effects of non-visual workload on search and representation of the visual environment.” Experimental data, as well as everyday experience, indicate that multiple-task performance is generally facilitated when input and output channels are distributed across perceptual modalities and response effectors” (Wickens & Holland, 2000). Nonetheless, “evidence demonstrates that cognitive interference can impair

multiple-task performance even when structural interference that is, competition for sensory mechanisms and response effectors, is eliminated" (Kahneman, 1973).

The studies discussed illustrate the hazards that cell phone use while driving present to the lay person; however, one would plausibly assume that "inattention blindness" affects a law enforcement officer's ability to operate his/her cruiser and properly perform multiple-task involved in policing. Law enforcement task has become increasingly complex as stated by Fuller (1998):

The mission of the police officer is ambiguous; many contingencies cannot be foreseen... The police officer must interpret the behaviors of suspects and victims and then apply the law and departmental policies... Furthermore, there is no identifiable battlefield where law enforcement takes place. The criminal and respectable citizen are practically indistinguishable from each other, and the law enforcement officer must use experience, training, and judgment to decide how and when to enforce the law... The ability of the police to become involved with the citizens is a pivotal issue in how effective they can be in addressing crime ( 86, 87).

According to experts, a law enforcement officer using a cell phone while patrolling is subject to three distinct driving distractions that are required for policing. The first is visual. Looking away from the roadway would be an example of this. The second is mechanical. This would be manipulation of controls- such as dialing a cellular phone, speaking on the microphone, turning on lights; these can be associated as a visual distraction. The third is cognitive. Being lost in thought or being in focused conversation with someone causes one to withdraw from situational awareness (geocities.com, 2000). Of all the distractions mentioned, only the use of a cell phone incorporates all three of those demands (Bents, 2000). In relation to law enforcement, the three distractions manifest with issues of cell phone abuse and misuse. Coincidentally, there are various

means of how law enforcement cell phone abuse and misuse directly affect the community from a monetary stand point as well as a view of unprofessionalism among law enforcement officers.

#### Abuse of Tax Payer Money:

In November of 2005, WFTV- a local television station in Clermont, FL. - published an article: *Taxpayers Footing Bill For Officers' Pricey Cell Phone Bills*. In the article, journalist discovered two officer cell phone bills that totaled \$1,500 for only one month. One of the individuals was on family medical leave for a month while using the departmental cell phone and that month cost the tax payers \$300. The two were never reprimanded. A similar case in Kansas City, MO, occurred in November of 2002. It was reported in the *Kansas City Star*. Apparently the Kansas City police department had a separate cell phone contract than other city departments. The Kansas City Police Department had put \$400,000 the previous year on 500 phones. The \$400,000 exceeded the total budget by \$150,000; therefore, monies were transferred from other budgets to cover the phone bills.

#### Misuse of Cell Phones:

The misuse of cell phones among law enforcement officers has two subcategories: 1) Department cell phone misuse; 2) An officer's personal cell phone misuse. Department cell phone misuse is much easier to detect than the latter by simply reviewing cell phone call logs. In January of 2004, news channel 4 of Denver, Colorado, discovered the misuse of department cell phones by some Denver police officers. The report explained

that some Denver police officers who were supposed to be on patrol were instead on city cell phones calling “sexually oriented chat lines.” The chief police administrator explained that the officers may, or may not, face discipline. The conclusion of the article suggest a more important question: “how can police officers who are supposed to be busy on patrol, possibly have time to spend hours calling sexually oriented chat lines?”(News 4, 2004)

Hailie Brook (N.D) of KBCI-TV, a local television news station in Boise, IA, reported that an officer of the Boise police department had violated several department policies of misuse of a department issued cell phone. The officer was allegedly using a department issued cell phone to facilitate an extramarital affair while he was supposed to be on duty. These are two cases that are representative of many throughout the law enforcement community.

#### Regulating & Managing Cell Phones:

As recent as 2004, there has been a number of high-profile cases that has set a precedence demonstrating the courts willingness to hold employers liable for their employees causing accidents while conducting work related conversations over a cell phone (Insurance Information Institute, 2004).

“Under the doctrine of vicarious responsibility, employers may be held legally accountable for the negligent acts of employees committed in the course of employment. Employers may also be found negligent if they fail to put in place a policy for the safe use of cell phones. In response, many companies have established cell phone usage policies. Some allow employees to conduct business over the phone as long as they pull over to the side of the road or into a parking lot, others have completely banned the use of all wireless devices” (Insurance Information Institute, 2004).

In the latter months of 2004, there were two very important court cases that

introduced vicarious responsibility of negligence to employers for their employees' acts of causing injury to others while conducting company business over a cell phone while driving. The first case was tried in Virginia in October of 2004, Yoon v. Wagner, where a jury awarded \$2 million in damages to the family of a young girl who was killed by a driver using a cell phone at the time of the accident. Upon further analysis of the phone records the plaintiff's counsel discovered that the defendant was conducting company business on the cell phone, subsequently filing an additional law suit against the employer (Insurance Information Institute, 2006).

The second pivotal case was heard in Georgia's Fulton County Superior Court, in December of 2004. The plaintiff in the case was severely injured in a car crash by a driver using a cell phone for business reasons. The case was dismissed when the driver's employer, Beers Skanska Inc., agreed to pay the plaintiff \$5 million (Insurance Information Institute, 2006).

The results of these two cases and many similar cases has shown employers how costly such civil cases could be; as a result, many companies such as Johnson & Johnson, the third largest pharmaceutical company in the world, and Praxair, a bottled gas transportation company have developed policies that prohibit their employees from conducting company related business over a cell phone while driving (Geocities, N.D.).

#### Enacting Cell Phone Policies:

The process of developing a cell phone policy for law enforcement officers could be more challenging than for-profit organizations, particularly in two arenas: 1) Police discretion; 2) and the autonomy of police work as previously discussed. Perhaps the

cause of the challenges is the ambiguity of the vicarious liability doctrine. According to the New York University School of Law, “the employer’s liability is not premised on ‘fault’ in failing to train or supervise the employee, but is rather a form of strict liability, hold those with power to be responsible for the wrongdoing of those who work for them” (Morrison, 1996, 247). Consequently, administrators may plausibly assume that developing a cell policy is futile. However, law enforcement agencies have policies for officers that address the proper procedure to operate police vehicles, how to wear uniforms, or to handle fire arms. When a specific behavior is recognized as being a priority it is addressed independently. These policies clearly define particular behaviors as of importance leaving no ambiguity for employees. Policies are needed as general principles which guide business actions, protect the general interest of its consumers, and provide a legal shield of protection against civil lawsuits.

In the process of developing policies, one must conduct an in-depth research of the topic in question in an effort to; in this case, provide the best efficient service to the community- protect the agency from any possible financial responsibility- and to provide the best working environment for employees. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), whom has the legal responsibility to protect the public from radiation exposure from consumer products, exclaims that “the available science does not allow us to conclude that mobile phones are absolutely safe or that they are unsafe...” An article published on the website [nwfusion.com](http://nwfusion.com) explained that a man convinced that using the company-issued cell phones on the job caused his brain tumor, Mark Hart filed a workers’ compensation claim; the Hart case is just one of many similar cases across the United States, and workers’ compensation claims due to unfounded health complications from

non-ionizing radiation caused by cell phone exposure has increasingly become a concern for employers. An important fact of the Hart case is that the cell phone was department issued, however, considering workers' compensation administrative laws, an employer who neglects to properly address a particular matter may be found legally responsible for financially compensating an employee that has been injured while working. Having an effective agency cell phone policy that addresses all forms of cell phone use would prove to be beneficial for all concerned parties.

There are at least five matters that an administrator should be clear about in his or her own mind when beginning the formal process of policy decision-making:

1. What motivated the need for choice?
2. Is the decision-maker framing a question, developing an argument, or deciding how to act?
3. For purposes of this choice only, what can be reasonably assumed to be true?
4. What are the applicable enterprise core beliefs, standards, procedures, and expectations?
5. What will constitute a quality judgment or quality action under those circumstances? (Commerce, 2004, 249)?

After a review of some law enforcement agencies' cell phone policies, one can conclude they often neglect to address all five steps which generate an ineffective policy. Many of the policies were created with the sole intent of addressing department expenditures opposed to job performance, professionalism, and public safety. In 2003, the city of Winchester, Tennessee, was audited by the state's Treasury Comptroller. The investigative audit report recommended that a subsequent written cell phone policy should be issued for all employees addressing personal use, over-plan use, replacement responsibility for lost equipment, and identifying all charges which require reimbursement (Comptroller, 2003). A clarification is warranted of the Comptroller's

recommendations; the recommendations are intended to address departmental issued cell phones. In doing so, the state Comptroller neglected to address personal cell phone use and the proper procedure to use a personal cell phone while on duty.

The incapacity or oversight of law enforcement administrators to foresee potential adverse circumstances that officers may encounter has demonstrated the reactive nature of policy making within law enforcement agencies. In April, 1993, the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD) introduced a new cell phone policy (appendix F). This policy was innovative because compact cell phones were novel in the American society and the adverse effects of cell phones while driving were unknown at this time. The MPD's cell phone policy addressed who was to use cell phones-the purpose of the cell phones- how they were to be monitored- the proper procedure of using cell phones while driving- and the consequences of misuse and/or abuse of cell phones. Coincidentally, the policy did not address personal cell phones while on duty because personal cell phones at that time was very expensive, therefore, it was unlikely that officers would own personal cell phones. The MPD's policy can serve as a paradigm for subsequent cell phone policy making.

#### Summary:

In this chapter, the evolution of the cell phone was discussed as were the potential dangers of cell phone use while driving and the need for law enforcement administrators to address the issue among their employees.

In the following chapter, methods will be discussed to how the data concerning cell phone use among police officers and the regulation of cell phones in law enforcement

was collected. In addition, the methods by which the data was analyzed will also be discussed.

## Chapter 2

### Methodology

According to the 2005 issue of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's *Transportation* two-thirds of the states have either an existing or pending legislation prohibiting the use of hand-held cell phones while driving. Many of these states exempt law enforcement personnel. The intent is address a problem for law enforcement personnel use of cell phones is questionable. One may reasonably argue that banning cell phone use for law enforcement officers is impractical. Banning cell phone use for civilians while driving may also be impractical because the enforcement of the law would be difficult.

In an effort to gain a better understanding of cell phone policies governing law enforcement officers, exploratory research was conducted. This exploratory research attempted to answer the basic question and also provide a frame research questions that would provide a foundation for subsequent studies. Suggestions for appropriate cell phone policies were presented. Finally, the research results provided a general opinion of the researcher's views of police officers use of personal cell phone use while on duty. The following questions were asked:

1. Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty?
2. Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers?
3. Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?
4. Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?

## Chapter 3

### Methodology

According to the 2005 issue of the *National Highway Traffic Safety Administration* approximately two-thirds of the states have either an active or pending legislation prohibiting the use of hand-held cell phones while driving. Many of these states exempt law enforcement personnel. Neglecting to address a procedure for law enforcement personnel use of cell phones is questionable. One may reasonably argue that banning cell phone use for on duty police officers is impractical; banning cell phone use for civilians while driving may also be impractical because the enforcement of the law would be difficult.

In an effort to gain a better understanding of cell phone policies governing law enforcement officers, exploratory research was conducted. This exploratory research attempted to answer the basic question and also produce future research questions that would provide a foundation for subsequent studies. Suggestions on appropriate cell phone policies were presented. Finally, the research results provided a general opinion of the respondent's views of police officers use of personal cell phone use while on duty. The following questions were asked:

1. Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty?
2. Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers?
3. Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?
4. Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?

5. Does the department cell phone policy address personal use?
6. Does the policy provide a procedure for properly using a cell phone?
7. Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk?
8. Are department cell phone records routinely audited?
9. Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones?
10. Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officer from performing some of his/her work-related responsibilities?
11. Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism?

### Sample Design:

The sampled population was selected from police agencies that report to the FBI's *Uniform Crime Report (UCR)*. The UCR Program is a nationwide, cooperative statistical effort of more than 17,000 cities, county, and state law enforcement agencies voluntarily reporting data on crime brought to their attention (UCR, 2002). The FBI explains that the program's primary objective is to generate a reliable set of criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation, and management. Subsequently, the data has gained great academic popularity and has been used by sociologist, criminologist, law makers, and others.

The UCR's law enforcement personnel section provides a statistical employee list of all reporting agencies in every state. In an attempt to obtain a representative population, akin to all police agencies throughout the United States, the sample population was acquired from reporting law enforcement agencies in each of the 50 states. The police agencies were first categorized by the geographical make-up of its servicing community, such as rural, suburban, and urban as provided by the UCR. Next, the police agencies in each of the states were arranged by the number of sworn police officers in each of the three geographical categories, starting with the largest number of sworn personnel. The sampling population was finally obtained from the police agencies

having the largest number of sworn police officers from each of the geographical categories from all 50 states. All of the states have law enforcement agencies that are considered to be located in an urban geographical area. There are a number of states that do not have agencies that are considered to have suburban or rural geographical locations. Because of these limitations, the sample consisted of 126 law enforcement agencies.

### Survey Preparations:

Once the agencies were selected, based on the above criteria, the questionnaires were mailed. The questionnaires were printed on postcards. Each postcard questionnaire was postage-paid; also, in an effort to promote confidentiality, the respondents were not required to provide a name or any identifying information that may have disclosed the agency's identity. The post card was addressed to Youngstown State University, Criminal Justice Department (see Appendix C).

The questionnaire, mailed to the chief executive officer, sought information in relation to existing policies regarding departmental cell phone use or personal cell phone use. These particular questions were specifically designed to determine if there are any existing cell phone policies; and if there are, what are the contents of these policies. In relation to the contents, there were three areas that were predetermined as necessary for a cell phone policy to address: 1) a procedure of proper use of cell phones, 2) employee health risk, 3) auditing procedures. Finally, this questionnaire attempted to discover if the administrators believe that personal cell phone use among police officers while on duty may hinder the officers ability to conduct his/her civil duty. A copy of their policy was requested.

### Research Objective:

The subject matter of this study is relatively new and unstudied. Therefore, this study was exploratory in nature. The research questionnaire consisted of closed-ended questions because they could be easily answered and evaluated into a computer format. The results were presented in a quantitative method by which the variables were analyzed using SPSS/PC+ (a statistical software packet for the social sciences).

This study, since it is exploratory in nature presented some introductory data. Departments were asked if they allow cell phone usage and what, if any, policies they have governing the use of them. The administrators of the departments were also asked about their personal impressions about the usage of cell phones by their patrol officers. This research project was designed to answer the research question, what is the current state of cell phone policies as they relate to law enforcement and the chief administrators impression?

### Summary:

In this chapter the description of the sample, the data used, the measures employed, and the analytical procedure used to reach the findings were discussed. In the next chapter, the results and analysis are presented.

## Chapter 4

### Results and Findings

#### Introduction:

The purpose of this study was to explore and identify the management of cell phones in law enforcement agencies in the form of policies. Also examined was the opinion of chief police administrators concerning the professionalism of cell phone use by on duty patrol officers? Patrol officers were specified in this research project because: 1) they have civilian relations; 2) they have job autonomy; and 3) their jobs are hazardous. In an effort to properly gather the required data, a survey instrument was mailed to 126 chief administrators in each of the 50 states. The UCR's personnel section was used as the sampling frame. The instrument asked eleven questions, two of which were used as independent variables in the test of statistical significance.

The primary focus of this research project was to answer the research question of what is the probability of a law enforcement agency to have a departmental cell phone policy or a non-departmental cell phone policy.

#### Response Rates and Reporting:

Survey instruments were mailed to 126 law enforcement agencies across the United States in spring of 2006. Respondents were given one month to reply. Of the 126 instruments that were mailed, 49 (39%) were returned. Three of the 49 returned instruments were returned due to address changes. The survey also asked the respondent

to provide a copy of the agency cell phone policy if available. Two large Metropolitan area agencies provided a copy of their cell phone policies.

### Frequency Distributions:

Once the postcards were returned, the data was placed into a SPSS file.

Descriptive statistics were conducted first. Earl Babbie (2000) explains that a frequency distribution is a numeric display of the number of times (frequency) and the relative percentage of times each value of a variable occurred in a given sample (p.73). The frequencies and valid percentages of each question were analyzed and discussed. The questions were arranged in a manner that would attempt to gather the most accurate response from the respondents. The questionnaire was divided into three sections. The first section was composed of four questions.

1. Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty?
2. Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers?
3. Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?
4. Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?

Questions three and four were used as independent variables. Upon completion of section one, the respondent was prompted to continue if yes was given as a response for any of the four questions.

The second section of the questionnaire was composed of questions 5-8 they were designed to discover the content of the cell phone policy.

5. Does the department cell phone policy address personal use?
6. Does the policy provide a procedure for properly using a cell phone?
7. Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk?
8. Are department cell phone records routinely audited?

The quantitative data gathered from this section helped to produce data to determine if there is common language in cell phone policies. The final section of the questionnaire was designed to gather the opinions of the chief police administrator of cell phones involvement in law enforcement.

9. Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones?
10. Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officer from performing some of his/her work-related responsibilities?
11. Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism?

The quantitative data derived from these questions also provided pertinent qualitative data that assisted in the formation of policy recommendations (See Table 1 for a summary of the frequency distributions).

Question	Response	Frequency	Percentage
9. Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones?	Strongly Agree	10	10.0%
	Agree	20	20.0%
	Disagree	70	70.0%
10. Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officer from performing some of his/her work-related responsibilities?	Strongly Agree	15	15.0%
	Agree	35	35.0%
	Disagree	50	50.0%
11. Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism?	Strongly Agree	10	10.0%
	Agree	20	20.0%
	Disagree	70	70.0%

Frequency Distribution Table:

**Table 1**

**Frequency Distribution**

Question	Yes	No
1. Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty?	n=42 93.3%	n=3 6.7%
2. Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers?	n= 20 44.4%	n=25 55.6%
3. Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	n=22 47.8%	n=24 52.2%
4. Does your agency have a cell pone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	n=9 19.6%	n=37 80.4%
5. Does the department cell phone policy address personal use?	n=21 80.8%	n=5 19.2%
6. Does the policy provide a procedure for properly using a cell phone?	n=12 50.0%	n=12 50.0%
7. Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk?	n=1 4.0%	n=24 96.0%
8. Are department cell phone records routinely audited?	n=19 70.4%	n=8 29.6%
9. Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones?	n=8 28.6%	n=20 71.4%
10. Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officer from performing some of his/her work-related responsibilities?	n=9 33.3%	n=18 66.7%
11. Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism?	n=7 25.9%	n=20 74.1%

The first question asked the respondent if the agency permitted patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty. The majority of the respondents, 93 percent (n=42) answered yes that there agency does allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty. Only 7 percent (n=3) answered no. See Tale 1 for a summary of findings to all the questions.

The second question asked, does the agency issue cell phones to patrol officers. The responses are closely even, 44 percent (n=20) answered yes and 56 percent (n=25) respondents answered no. A logical induction, in relation to question one and question two, is that there is a large amount of personal cell phone use among patrol officers. This may be logically induced because 93 percent (n=42) of the respondents report that their agency allow personal cell phones, however, 56 percent (n=25) do not issue cell phones to their patrol officers.

Question three asked, does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers. Forty-eight percent (n=22) of the respondents answered yes and 52 percent (n=24) answered no in response to having a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers.

The fourth question asked the respondents if their agencies have cell phone policies for non-departmental issued cell phones. Twenty percent (n=9) respondents answered yes and 80 percent (n=37) answered no. Questions one and two demonstrate that a large number of personal cell phones and cell phone use among patrol officers was non-departmental. Furthermore, one could reasonably conclude that personal cell phone use among patrol officers is widely accepted and highly unmanaged.

The fifth question of the survey instrument asked the respondents does their department cell phone policy address personal use. Eighty-one percent (n=21) of the respondents answered yes, and 19 percent (n=5) answered no for this particular question. At first sight the 81 percent response rate of a yes answer to departmental cell phone policy addressing personal use, may appear as sufficient data. Collectively analyzing question five with the previous four questions, one may reasonably concluded that of the

agencies allow personal cell phone use. Fifty-six percent of the agencies do not issue cell phones to patrol officers, 52 percent do not have a departmental cell phone policy, and 80 percent of the agencies do not have a cell phone policy for non-departmental cell phones. As a result, it is difficult to determine the motivation behind the agencies' personal cell phone use clause.

The following three questions (six through eight) were designed to help address this conundrum by attempting to determine the content of the agencies cell phone policy. There are three issues evaluated: proper procedure of using a cell phone, health risk warning, and auditing procedures. The sixth question asks the respondent if the policy provides a procedure for properly using a cell phone while on duty. Fifty percent (n=12) of the respondents answered yes and 50 percent (n=12) answered no. Considering the large amount of data that has been discovered on the public dangers of driving and talking on cell phones, half of the responding agencies answered that their agencies do not provide a procedure for the patrol officers.

The seventh question asks the respondents does the cell phone policy warn police officers of potential health risk. This question had a base of 100 percent (n=46) but 21 responses were missing (n=25). Four percent (n=1) answered yes and 96 percent (n=24) answered no.

Question number eight, the last of the content questions, asked if department cell phone records are routinely audited. Of those who answered this question 70 percent (n=19) of the respondents answered yes and 30 percent (n=8) answered no. The large number of yes responses was anticipated because bureaucratic agencies are frequently audited. Coincidentally, the 30 percent (n=8) response rate of no answers was some

unexpected considering that only 49 percent (n=22) of the respondents to question three claimed to have a departmental cell phone policy.

The last three questions of the survey instrument were designed to gather opinions of cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers from the chief police administrator. Question nine asked should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones. Of those who answered (n=28), 29 percent (n=8) of the respondents answered yes and 71 percent (n=20) answered no.

Question ten asked if the respondents believe that cell phone use among on-duty police officers hinder the officers ability to perform his/her duties. Of those who answered (n=27), 33 percent (n=9) responded yes and 67 percent (n=18) answered no.

Question eleven asked does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism. Of those who answered (n=27), 26 percent (n=7) respondents answered yes and 74 percent (n=20) answered no.

The following section provides additional descriptive information about cell phone policies to determine if there is statistical significance among the independent variables and the dependent variables.

#### Additional Descriptive Information:

The following tables show an estimation of statistical significance and subsequent analysis; the results demonstrated if the previous observed data had a pattern that could enhance the knowledge of this topic. The test that was most appropriated to establish patterns and correlations were chi-square tests. Babbie (2000) "explains that chi-square estimates the probability that the association between variables is a result of random

chance or sampling error by comparing the actual or observed distribution of responses with the distribution of responses with the distribution of responses we would expect if there were absolutely no association between two variables.” (277). A test was considered statistically significant if probability was less than or equal to five hundredths ( $p \leq .05$ ).

**Table 2**  
**Does your agency have a cell phone policy for departmental issued cell phones?**  
**Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers?**

		Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total	
		yes	no		
Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers?	yes	Count	16	4	20
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	76.2%	16.7%	44.4%
	no	Count	5	20	25
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	23.8%	83.3%	55.6%
Total	Count	21	24	45	
	% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

$$\chi^2 = 16.1, df = 1, p \leq .05$$

To better understand which departments had cell phone policies and which did not, it is logical to ask which departments issue cell phones to their officers and which do not. If a department is issuing cell phones, then it can be assumed that there would be some policy or guidelines concerning the use of that equipment. This was the case. The

information in Table 2 is the results that were achieved when a chi-square test, correlation, was conducted between those two variables. Over 76 percent of the departments that issue cell phones to their officers had policies in place (n = 16, 76.2 %). Only 23.8 percent of the departments that do not issue cell phones to their officers have a cell phone policy in place ( $\chi^2 = 16.1$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p \leq .05$ ).

**Table 3**  
**Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?**  
**Does the department cell phone policy address personal use?**

			Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total
			yes	no	
Does the department cell phone policy address personal use?	yes	Count	19	2	21
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	90.5%	40.0%	80.8%
	no	Count	2	3	5
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	9.5%	60.0%	19.2%
Total	Count	21	5	26	
	% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

$\chi^2 = 6.62$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p \leq .05$

Not all departments issue cell phones to their officers. If departments have policies, regardless if they issue cell phones or not, then one may wonder if departments have policies regarding the use of personal cell phones owned by officers. Over 90 percent of the departments that had policies in place (n = 19, 90.5 %) addressed personal

cell phone usage by their officer. Only 9.5 percent of the departments that have a cell phone policy in place did not address the use of personal cell phone usage by their officer ( $\chi^2 = 6.62, df = 1, p \leq .05$ ). The information in Table 3 illustrates the results that were achieved when a chi-square test, correlation, was conducted between those two variables.

**Table 4**  
**Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?**  
**Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk?**

			Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total
			yes	no	
Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk?	yes	Count	0	1	1
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	.0%	25.0%	4.0%
	no	Count	21	3	24
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	75.0%	96.0%
Total	Count	21	4	25	
	% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

$\chi^2 = 5.50, df = 1, p \leq .05$

Since health issues and the use of cell phones is often debated, it is important for cell phone policies to at least address the possibility that there may be some health risk. The chief administrators were asked if their cell phone policies addressed this issue. All of the departments that had cell phone policies indicated that they did not address health issues (n = 21, 100%). Table 4 illustrates the results that were achieved when a chi-square test, correlation, was conducted between the variables ( $\chi^2 = 5.50, df = 1, p \leq .05$ ).

**Table 5**

**Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?  
Are department cell phone records routinely audited?**

		Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total	
		yes	no		
Are department cell phone records routinely audited?	yes	Count	17	2	19
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	81.0%	33.3%	70.4%
	no	Count	4	4	8
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	19.0%	66.7%	29.6%
Total	Count	21	6	27	
	% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

$\chi^2 = 5.10, df= 1, p \leq .05$

Just as health risks are topics that should be addressed in cell phone policies, auditing procedures should also be addressed. The Chief administrators were asked if their cell phone policies addressed this issue. Over 80 percent of the departments that have policies perform routine audits (n = 17, 81.0%). This was a significant finding ( $\chi^2 = 5.10, df= 1, p \leq .05$ ).

**Table 6**

**Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?  
Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty?**

			Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total
			yes	no	
Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty?	yes	Count	6	36	42
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	75.0%	97.3%	93.3%
	no	Count	2	1	3
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	25.0%	2.7%	6.7%
Total		Count	8	37	45
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

$\chi^2 = 5.30, df = 1, p \leq .05$

In an effort to better understand which departments had a non-departmental cell phone policies and which did not, this question was presented. An overwhelming 97.3 percent of the agencies that allow personal cell phone use while on duty do not have a non-departmental cell phone policy. This was a significant finding ( $\chi^2 = 5.30, df= 1, p \leq .05$ ).

**Table 7**

**Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?  
Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers?**

			Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total
			yes	no	
Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers?	yes	Count	1	19	20
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	11.1%	52.8%	44.4%
	no	Count	8	17	25
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	88.9%	47.2%	55.6%
Total		Count	9	36	45
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

$\chi^2 = 5.10, df = 1, p \leq .05$

The data in Table 7 demonstrated that 52.8 percent of the departments that did not have a cell phone policy for non-departmental cell phones (n = 19, 52.8%) issue cell phones to patrol officers. This was significant statistical finding ( $\chi^2 = 5.10, df = 1, p \leq .05$ ).

**Table 8**

**Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?  
Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officers from performing  
some of his/her work-related responsibilities?**

		Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total	
		yes	no		
Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officer from performing some of his/her work-related responsibilities?	yes	Count	5	4	9
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	62.5%	21.1%	33.3%
	no	Count	3	15	18
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	37.5%	78.9%	66.7%
Total	Count	8	19	27	
	% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

$\chi^2 = 4.40, df = 1, p \leq .05$

The third section of the questionnaire inquiring the respondents' personal impressions was only found to be significant when correlated with the independent variable concerning cell phone policies for non-departmental issued cell phones. Seventy-nine percent of the chief administrators' agencies that did not have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones (n = 15, 78.9%) and did not believe that cell phone use while on duty hindered the officers ability to perform job task. This was a significant

statistical finding ( $\chi^2 = 4.40$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p \leq .05$ ).

**Table 9**

**Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?  
Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism?**

		Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total	
		yes	no		
Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism?	yes	Count	6	1	7
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	75.0%	5.3%	25.9%
	no	Count	2	18	20
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	25.0%	94.7%	74.1%
Total	Count	8	19	27	
	% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

$\chi^2 = 14.3$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p \leq .05$

Considering the analyzed data from the previous table, it can be assumed that the results of this table would be fairly similar. This was the case. The information in Table 9 illustrates the results that were achieved when a chi-square test, correlation, was conducted between these two variables. Over 90 percent of the administrators that does

not perceive on-duty cell phone use as unprofessional (n = 18, 94.7%) did not have an agency cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones. This was a significant statistical finding ( $\chi^2 = 14.3$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p \leq .05$ ).

The sample policies that were provided by the two large Metropolitan area agencies policies were reflective of these findings. One of the two agencies provided a copy of their state's cell phone policy; as a result, one could reasonably assume that this agency did not have any kind of agency specific cell phone policy. The other agencies' cell phone policy mostly addressed department issued telecommunication devices. However, the policy did address personal cell phone use by providing a provision that stated that personal cell phone use should be conducted inconspicuously out of sight of the public. Future research of the topic is significantly necessary.

#### Summary:

In summation, these descriptive statistics and subsequent analysis has produced significant data that demonstrates that cell phone use of any kind in law enforcement should be further explored and addressed. Chapter 5 provides a discussion of the findings and policy recommendations.

## Chapter 5

### Discussions and Recommendations

In review of the information presented in Chapter 4 a major conclusion of this analysis is that most cell phones in law enforcement are personal cell phones that are highly accepted and widely unmanaged. A significant number of agencies reported that personal cell phone use among patrol officers is allowed and that personal cell phone use does not restrict job performance and is not considered unprofessional by the respondents.

Coincidentally, Table 6 showed that agencies that allowed patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty were significantly more likely to have a cell phone policy for non-departmental cell phones. One of the large Metropolitan agencies, which supplied a copy of their cell phone policy, noted that “non-department cellular phone use is prohibited when in conspicuous view of the public”. This disparity and oversight by law enforcement administrators is disturbing and provides even more credence to the hypothesis that law enforcement is many times a reactive and static bureaucratic organization. In an effort to modify this perception, law enforcement must become more pro-active and innovative in their management practice. Organizational culture can be changed with adequate policies and procedures.

#### Recommendations:

In the process of developing policies and procedures, in relation to law enforcement,

one must be willing to proactively develop policies that best satisfy the needs of the servicing community, the agency, and the employees. To accomplish this, and in keeping with the Department of Commerce's (2004) recommendations, an administrator, before beginning the process of policy decision – making, should be clear about the following:

1. What motivated the need for choice?
2. Is the decision-maker framing a question, developing an argument, or deciding how to act?
3. For purposes of this choice only, what can be reasonably assumed to be true?
4. What are the applicable enterprise core beliefs, standards, procedures, and expectations?
5. What will constitute a quality judgment or quality action under those circumstances? (p.249)

In relation to agency cell phone policy, the above recommendation should be conducted in each of the three areas concerning agency liability issues, cellular phone health risk, and public safety. If these areas are individually and properly addressed, according to the Commerce guidelines, the end result will establish a policy that will facilitate an organization that produces results, satisfy the servicing community, and increase productivity.

#### Limitations:

Due to the method of issuing the survey instrument, this research was unable to properly collect agency demographics. Agency demographics would have provided a clear analytical process of determining and comparing the demographical similarities of law enforcement agencies with or without cell phone policies. This data may have identified a specific group that could have made up the population for future research of

this topic.

Another limitation of this research that limited the data was the wording and lack of in-depth of the survey instrument's questions. In spite of the meticulous development and arrangement of the questions, a few questions may have been perceived differently by respondents. Some of these questions should have been broken in to two separate questions or a separate set of questions that individually address each independent variable. Finally, this research accomplished what was set forth and will provide important data for future research despite of a few limitations.

#### Future Research:

This was an exploratory research project. The results of this type of research first answers the research questions and then produce a future research question that would promote additional inquiry. The single most important question that would advance this topic, is why personal cell phones are allowed among on duty patrol officers? The results of this prospective research study may provide an answer to the large disparity in the acceptance of personal cell phone use among on duty patrol officers and the lack of policies that address this issue that was illustrated in this particular research's findings.

Finally, this research project was not designed to criticize law enforcement agencies, on the contrary, the research was to demonstrate how a technological advancement may be valuable if it were properly managed and utilized. Law enforcement agencies must operate as a living organism adapting to today's world of rapid change, information technologies in an effort to provide the most efficient services and to stay one step ahead of today's highly intellectual criminals.

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## Appendix A

### Tables

Table	Does your agency have a cell phone policy for your officers?	Does your agency have a cell phone policy for your departmental issued cell phones?	Does the policy prohibit a prohibition for property being a cell phone?	Does the policy have guidelines of prohibited items?	Are departments and agencies receiving feedback?	Should there be greater efforts to assist departments cell phones?	Does the cell phone policy have a feedback loop to receive input from officers?	
1	40	41	42	38	24	25	27	28-27
2	1	0	0	10	22	21	18	10-18

### Frequency

Table

Table Created	20-APP-0006-0725-20	
Comments		
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Filter	All	
Weight	1	
Split File	1	
N of Rows in Working Data File	48	
Missing Value Handling	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.	
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Statistics	Descriptive Statistics: Listwise Deleted: 0 Pairwise Deleted: 0 Exclude on Basis: None	
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	Elapsed Time	0:00:01.00

**Statistics**

	Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty?	Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers?	Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	Does the department cell phone policy address personal use?	Does the policy provide a procedure for properly using a cell phone?	Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk?	Are department cell phone records routinely audited?	Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones?	Does per cell phor while on hinder a officer fr performi some of work-rela responsi
id	45	45	46	46	26	24	25	27	28	27
sing	1	1	0	0	20	22	21	19	18	19

**Frequencies**

**Notes**

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	<b>Cases Used</b>	Statistics are based on all cases with valid data.
<b>Syntax</b>	FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=personal issuecel policyof nondepar person_a procedur warnrisk audited shouldau hinder unprofes /ORDER= ANALYSIS .	
<b>Resources</b>	<b>Total Values Allowed</b>	149796
	<b>Elapsed Time</b>	0:00:00.09

## Frequency Table

**Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Valid</b>	<b>yes</b>	42	91.3	93.3	93.3
	<b>no</b>	3	6.5	6.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	45	97.8	100.0	
<b>Missing</b>	<b>System</b>	1	2.2		
<b>Total</b>		46	100.0		

**Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Valid</b>	<b>yes</b>	20	43.5	44.4	44.4
	<b>no</b>	25	54.3	55.6	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	45	97.8	100.0	
<b>Missing</b>	<b>System</b>	1	2.2		
<b>Total</b>		46	100.0		

**Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Valid</b>	<b>yes</b>	22	47.8	47.8	47.8
	<b>no</b>	24	52.2	52.2	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	46	100.0	100.0	

**Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Valid</b>	<b>yes</b>	9	19.6	19.6	19.6
	<b>no</b>	37	80.4	80.4	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	46	100.0	100.0	

**Does the department cell phone policy address personal use?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	21	45.7	80.8	80.8
	no	5	10.9	19.2	100.0
	Total	26	56.5	100.0	
Missing	System	20	43.5		
Total		46	100.0		

**Does the policy provide a procedure for properly using a cell phone?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	12	26.1	50.0	50.0
	no	12	26.1	50.0	100.0
	Total	24	52.2	100.0	
Missing	System	22	47.8		
Total		46	100.0		

**Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	1	2.2	4.0	4.0
	no	24	52.2	96.0	100.0
	Total	25	54.3	100.0	
Missing	System	21	45.7		
Total		46	100.0		

**Are department cell phone records routinely audited?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	19	41.3	70.4	70.4
	no	8	17.4	29.6	100.0
	Total	27	58.7	100.0	
Missing	System	19	41.3		
Total		46	100.0		

**Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Valid</b>	<b>yes</b>	8	17.4	28.6	28.6
	<b>no</b>	20	43.5	71.4	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	28	60.9	100.0	
<b>Missing</b>	<b>System</b>	18	39.1		
<b>Total</b>		46	100.0		

**Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officer from performing some of his/her work-related responsibilities?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Valid</b>	<b>yes</b>	9	19.6	33.3	33.3
	<b>no</b>	18	39.1	66.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	27	58.7	100.0	
<b>Missing</b>	<b>System</b>	19	41.3		
<b>Total</b>		46	100.0		

**Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Valid</b>	<b>yes</b>	7	15.2	25.9	25.9
	<b>no</b>	20	43.5	74.1	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	27	58.7	100.0	
<b>Missing</b>	<b>System</b>	19	41.3		
<b>Total</b>		46	100.0		

## Crosstabs (Chi Square)

### Notes

<b>Output Created</b>		17-APR-2006 11:35:05
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	<b>N of Rows in Working Data File</b>	46
<b>Missing Value Handling</b>	<b>Definition of Missing</b>	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	<b>Cases Used</b>	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
<b>Syntax</b>		<pre> CROSSTABS /TABLES=personalcell issuecells nondepart personaluse procedure warnrisk audited shouldaudi BY policyoffice /FORMAT=AVALUE TABLES /STATISTIC=CHISQ /CELLS= COUNT COLUMN /COUNT ROUND CELL .                     </pre>
<b>Resources</b>	<b>Elapsed Time</b>	0:00:00.42
	<b>Dimensions Requested</b>	2
	<b>Cells Available</b>	116508

### Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty? * Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	45	97.8%	1	2.2%	46	100.0%
Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers? * Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	45	97.8%	1	2.2%	46	100.0%
Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones? * Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	46	100.0%	0	.0%	46	100.0%
Does the department cell phone policy address personal use? * Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	26	56.5%	20	43.5%	46	100.0%

Does the policy provide a procedure for properly using a cell phone? * Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	24	52.2%	22	47.8%	46	100.0%
Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk? * Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	25	54.3%	21	45.7%	46	100.0%
Are department cell phone records routinely audited? * Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	27	58.7%	19	41.3%	46	100.0%
Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones? * Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	28	60.9%	18	39.1%	46	100.0%

**Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty? \* Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?**

Crosstab

			Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total
			yes	no	
Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty?	yes	Count	18	24	42
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	85.7%	100.0%	93.3%
	no	Count	3	0	3
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	14.3%	.0%	6.7%
Total	Count	21	24	45	
	% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	3.673(b)	1	.055		
<b>Continuity Correction(a)</b>	1.736	1	.188		
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	4.819	1	.028		
<b>Fisher's Exact Test</b>				.094	.094
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	3.592	1	.058		
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	45				

**a** Computed only for a 2x2 table

**b** 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.40.

**Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers? \***  
**Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?**

**Crosstab**

			Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total
			yes	no	
<b>Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers?</b>	<b>yes</b>	Count	16	4	20
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	76.2%	16.7%	44.4%
	<b>no</b>	Count	5	20	25
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	23.8%	83.3%	55.6%
<b>Total</b>	Count	21	24	45	
	% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.071(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	13.751	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	17.147	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	15.714	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	45				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.33.

**Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones? \* Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?**

**Crosstab**

		Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total	
		yes	no		
Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	yes	Count	6	3	9
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	27.3%	12.5%	19.6%
	no	Count	16	21	37
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	72.7%	87.5%	80.4%
Total	Count	22	24	46	
	% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	1.592(b)	1	.207		
Continuity Correction(a)	.791	1	.374		
Likelihood Ratio	1.610	1	.204		
Fisher's Exact Test				.276	.187
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.557	1	.212		
N of Valid Cases	46				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.30.

**Does the department cell phone policy address personal use? \* Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?**

**Crosstab**

			Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total
			yes	no	
Does the department cell phone policy address personal use?	yes	Count	19	2	21
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	90.5%	40.0%	80.8%
	no	Count	2	3	5
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	9.5%	60.0%	19.2%
Total	Count	21	5	26	
	% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	6.624(b)	1	.010		
<b>Continuity Correction(a)</b>	3.773	1	.052		
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	5.518	1	.019		
<b>Fisher's Exact Test</b>				.034	.034
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	6.370	1	.012		
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	26				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 3 cells (75.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .96.

**Does the policy provide a procedure for properly using a cell phone? \* Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?**

**Crosstab**

			Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total
			yes	no	
<b>Does the policy provide a procedure for properly using a cell phone?</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>Count</b>	11	1	12
		<b>% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?</b>	55.0%	25.0%	50.0%
	<b>no</b>	<b>Count</b>	9	3	12
		<b>% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?</b>	45.0%	75.0%	50.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	20	4	24	
	<b>% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	1.200(b)	1	.273		
<b>Continuity Correction(a)</b>	.300	1	.584		
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	1.247	1	.264		
<b>Fisher's Exact Test</b>				.590	.295
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	1.150	1	.284		
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	24				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.00.

**Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk? \* Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?**

**Crosstab**

			Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total
			yes	no	
<b>Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk?</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>Count</b>	0	1	1
		<b>% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?</b>	.0%	25.0%	4.0%
	<b>no</b>	<b>Count</b>	21	3	24
		<b>% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?</b>	100.0%	75.0%	96.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	21	4	25	
	<b>% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.469(b)	1	.019		
Continuity Correction(a)	.896	1	.344		
Likelihood Ratio	3.899	1	.048		
Fisher's Exact Test				.160	.160
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.250	1	.022		
N of Valid Cases	25				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 3 cells (75.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .16.

**Are department cell phone records routinely audited? \*  
Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy  
for patrol officers?**

**Crosstab**

			Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total
			yes	no	
Are department cell phone records routinely audited?	yes	Count	17	2	19
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	81.0%	33.3%	70.4%
	no	Count	4	4	8
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	19.0%	66.7%	29.6%
Total	Count	21	6	27	
	% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.075(b)	1	.024		
Continuity Correction(a)	3.048	1	.081		
Likelihood Ratio	4.727	1	.030		
Fisher's Exact Test				.044	.044
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.887	1	.027		
N of Valid Cases	27				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.78.

**Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones? \* Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?**

**Crosstab**

			Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total
			yes	no	
Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones?	yes	Count	4	4	8
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	19.0%	57.1%	28.6%
	no	Count	17	3	20
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	81.0%	42.9%	71.4%
Total	Count	21	7	28	
	% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.733(b)	1	.053		
Continuity Correction(a)	2.100	1	.147		
Likelihood Ratio	3.492	1	.062		
Fisher's Exact Test				.142	.077
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.600	1	.058		
N of Valid Cases	28				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.00.

### Crosstabs

#### Notes

<b>Output Created</b>		17-APR-2006 11:43:14
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	<b>N of Rows in Working Data File</b>	46
<b>Missing Value Handling</b>	<b>Definition of Missing</b>	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	<b>Cases Used</b>	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
<b>Syntax</b>	CROSSTABS /TABLES=personal cell issue cells policy office personal use procedure warn risk audited should audit hinder unprofess BY non department /FORMAT= AVALUE TABLES /STATISTIC=CHISQ /CELLS= COUNT COLUMN /COUNT ROUND CELL .	
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	<b>Cells Available</b>	116508

### Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty? * Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	45	97.8%	1	2.2%	46	100.0%
Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers? * Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	45	97.8%	1	2.2%	46	100.0%
Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers? * Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	46	100.0%	0	.0%	46	100.0%
Does the department cell phone policy address personal use? * Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	26	56.5%	20	43.5%	46	100.0%
Does the policy provide a procedure for properly using a cell phone? * Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	24	52.2%	22	47.8%	46	100.0%
Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk? * Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	25	54.3%	21	45.7%	46	100.0%
Are department cell phone records routinely audited? * Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	27	58.7%	19	41.3%	46	100.0%
Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones? * Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	28	60.9%	18	39.1%	46	100.0%
Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officer from performing some of his/her work-related responsibilities? * Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	27	58.7%	19	41.3%	46	100.0%
Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism? * Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	27	58.7%	19	41.3%	46	100.0%

**Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty? \* Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?**

**Crosstab**

		Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total	
		yes	no		
Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty?	yes	Count	6	36	42
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	75.0%	97.3%	93.3%
	no	Count	2	1	3
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	25.0%	2.7%	6.7%
Total	Count	8	37	45	
	% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.256(b)	1	.022		
Continuity Correction(a)	2.283	1	.131		
Likelihood Ratio	3.852	1	.050		
Fisher's Exact Test				.077	.077
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.139	1	.023		
N of Valid Cases	45				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .53.

**Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers? \***  
**Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?**

**Crosstab**

			Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total
			yes	no	
Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers?	yes	Count	1	19	20
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	11.1%	52.8%	44.4%
	no	Count	8	17	25
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	88.9%	47.2%	55.6%
Total	Count	9	36	45	
	% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	5.063(b)	1	.024		
<b>Continuity Correction(a)</b>	3.516	1	.061		
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	5.752	1	.016		
<b>Fisher's Exact Test</b>				.030	.027
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	4.950	1	.026		
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	45				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.00.

**Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers? \* Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?**

**Crosstab**

			Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total
			yes	no	
<b>Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>Count</b>	6	16	22
		<b>% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?</b>	66.7%	43.2%	47.8%
	<b>no</b>	<b>Count</b>	3	21	24
		<b>% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?</b>	33.3%	56.8%	52.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	9	37	46	
	<b>% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	1.592(b)	1	.207		
<b>Continuity Correction(a)</b>	.791	1	.374		
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	1.610	1	.204		
<b>Fisher's Exact Test</b>				.276	.187
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	1.557	1	.212		
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	46				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.30.

**Does the department cell phone policy address personal use? \* Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?**

**Crosstab**

		Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total	
		yes	no		
<b>Does the department cell phone policy address personal use?</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>Count</b>	7	14	21
		<b>% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?</b>	77.8%	82.4%	80.8%
	<b>no</b>	<b>Count</b>	2	3	5
		<b>% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?</b>	22.2%	17.6%	19.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	9	17	26	
	<b>% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.079(b)	1	.778		
Continuity Correction(a)	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.078	1	.780		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.580
Linear-by-Linear Association	.076	1	.782		
N of Valid Cases	26				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.73.

**Does the policy provide a procedure for properly using a cell phone? \* Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?**

**Crosstab**

			Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total
			yes	no	
Does the policy provide a procedure for properly using a cell phone?	yes	Count	2	10	12
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	25.0%	62.5%	50.0%
	no	Count	6	6	12
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	75.0%	37.5%	50.0%
Total	Count	8	16	24	
	% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.000(b)	1	.083		
Continuity Correction(a)	1.688	1	.194		
Likelihood Ratio	3.104	1	.078		
Fisher's Exact Test				.193	.097
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.875	1	.090		
N of Valid Cases	24				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.00.

**Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk? \* Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?**

**Crosstab**

			Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total
			yes	no	
Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk?	yes	Count	0	1	1
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	.0%	6.3%	4.0%
	no	Count	9	15	24
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	100.0%	93.8%	96.0%
Total	Count	9	16	25	
	% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.586(b)	1	.444		
Continuity Correction(a)	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.916	1	.339		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.640
Linear-by-Linear Association	.563	1	.453		
N of Valid Cases	25				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .36.

**Are department cell phone records routinely audited? \*  
Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?**

**Crosstab**

			Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total
			yes	no	
Are department cell phone records routinely audited?	yes	Count	3	16	19
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	33.3%	88.9%	70.4%
	no	Count	6	2	8
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	66.7%	11.1%	29.6%
Total		Count	9	18	27
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	8.882(b)	1	.003		
<b>Continuity Correction(a)</b>	6.417	1	.011		
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	8.800	1	.003		
<b>Fisher's Exact Test</b>				.006	.006
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	8.553	1	.003		
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	27				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.67.

**Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones? \* Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?**

**Crosstab**

			Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total
			yes	no	
<b>Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones?</b>	<b>yes</b>	<b>Count</b>	3	5	8
		<b>% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?</b>	33.3%	26.3%	28.6%
	<b>no</b>	<b>Count</b>	6	14	20
		<b>% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?</b>	66.7%	73.7%	71.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	9	19	28	
	<b>% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.147(b)	1	.701		
Continuity Correction(a)	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.145	1	.703		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.516
Linear-by-Linear Association	.142	1	.706		
N of Valid Cases	28				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.57.

**Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officer from performing some of his/her work-related responsibilities? \* Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?**

**Crosstab**

		Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total	
		yes	no		
Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officer from performing some of his/her work-related responsibilities?	yes	Count	5	4	9
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	62.5%	21.1%	33.3%
	no	Count	3	15	18
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	37.5%	78.9%	66.7%
Total		Count	8	19	27
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	4.352(b)	1	.037		
<b>Continuity Correction(a)</b>	2.687	1	.101		
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	4.230	1	.040		
<b>Fisher's Exact Test</b>				.072	.052
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	4.191	1	.041		
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	27				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.67.

**Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism? \* Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?**

**Crosstab**

			Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?		Total
			yes	no	
<b>Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism?</b>	<b>yes</b>	Count	6	1	7
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	75.0%	5.3%	25.9%
	<b>no</b>	Count	2	18	20
		% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	25.0%	94.7%	74.1%
<b>Total</b>	Count	8	19	27	
	% within Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

### Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.256(b)	1	.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	10.856	1	.001		
Likelihood Ratio	14.070	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.001	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.728	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	27				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.07.

### Crosstabs

#### Notes

<b>Output Created</b>		17-APR-2006 11:45:01
<b>Comments</b>		
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	<b>Weight</b>	<none>
	<b>Split File</b>	<none>
	<b>N of Rows in Working Data File</b>	46
<b>Missing Value Handling</b>	<b>Definition of Missing</b>	User-defined missing values are treated as missing.
	<b>Cases Used</b>	Statistics for each table are based on all the cases with valid data in the specified range(s) for all variables in each table.
<b>Syntax</b>	CROSSTABS /TABLES=shouldaudi hinder unprofess BY policyoffice /FORMAT= AVALUE TABLES /STATISTIC=CHISQ /CELLS= COUNT COLUMN /COUNT ROUND CELL .	
<b>Resources</b>	<b>Elapsed Time</b>	0:00:00.14
	<b>Dimensions Requested</b>	2
	<b>Cells Available</b>	118508

**Case Processing Summary**

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones? * Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	28	60.9%	18	39.1%	46	100.0%
Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officer from performing some of his/her work-related responsibilities? * Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	27	58.7%	19	41.3%	46	100.0%
Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism? * Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	27	58.7%	19	41.3%	46	100.0%

**Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones? \* Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?**

**Crosstab**

		Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total	
		yes	no		
Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones?	yes	Count	4	4	8
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	19.0%	57.1%	28.6%
	no	Count	17	3	20
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	81.0%	42.9%	71.4%
Total	Count	21	7	28	
	% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	3.733(b)	1	.053		
<b>Continuity Correction(a)</b>	2.100	1	.147		
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	3.492	1	.062		
<b>Fisher's Exact Test</b>				.142	.077
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	3.600	1	.058		
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	28				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 1 cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.00.

**Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officer from performing some of his/her work-related responsibilities? \* Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?**

**Crosstab**

		Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total	
		yes	no		
<b>Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officer from performing some of his/her work-related responsibilities?</b>	<b>yes</b>	Count	7	2	9
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
	<b>no</b>	Count	14	4	18
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%
<b>Total</b>	Count	21	6	27	
	% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	.000(b)	1	1.000		
Continuity Correction(a)	.000	1	1.000		
Likelihood Ratio	.000	1	1.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				1.000	.677
Linear-by-Linear Association	.000	1	1.000		
N of Valid Cases	27				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.00.

**Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism? \* Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?**

**Crosstab**

		Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?		Total	
		yes	no		
Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism?	yes	Count	6	1	7
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	28.6%	16.7%	25.9%
	no	Count	15	5	20
		% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	71.4%	83.3%	74.1%
Total	Count	21	6	27	
	% within Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	.344(b)	1	.557		
<b>Continuity Correction(a)</b>	.003	1	.953		
<b>Likelihood Ratio</b>	.369	1	.543		
<b>Fisher's Exact Test</b>				1.000	.498
<b>Linear-by-Linear Association</b>	.332	1	.565		
<b>N of Valid Cases</b>	27				

a Computed only for a 2x2 table

b 2 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.56.

## Appendix B

### Research Diagram

- I. Introduction
- II. Research Objectives
- III. Research Design
  - A. Law Enforcement Agencies
- IV. Sampling Frame
  - A. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Law Enforcement Personnel
- V. Sampling Method
  - A. Survey
- VI. Sample Size
  - A.  $n = 120$
- VII. Methods of Data Processing and Analysis
  - A. Frequency distributions
  - B. Chi-square

## The Regulation of Cell Phones in Law Enforcement

- I. Research Question
  - A. What is the current state of cell phone policies as they relate to law enforcement and the chief administrators impression?
- II. Population
  - A. Law Enforcement Agencies
- III. Sampling Frame
  - A. Federal Bureau of Investigation website: law enforcement personnel page.
- IV. Sampling Method
  - A. Survey
- V. Sample Size
  - A.  $n = 126$
- VI. Methods of Data Processing and analysis
  - A. Frequency distribution
  - B. Chi-square

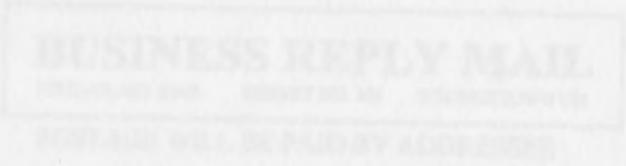
Appendix C

Survey Instrument

IF YOU HAVE A PHONE, PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING

Does the respondent feel secure when talking on a mobile phone?	Yes	No
Does the policy provide a procedure for someone using a cell phone?	Yes	No
Does the policy state police officers are permitted to use cell phones?	Yes	No
Are respondents and police contacts routinely permitted?	Yes	No
Should there be guidelines to limit respondents cell phone use?	Yes	No
Does your work cell phone use while on duty under a police officer?	Yes	No
Does your work cell phone use while on duty under a police officer?	Yes	No
Does your work cell phone use while on duty under a police officer?	Yes	No

Youngstown State University  
Criminal Justice Department  
One University Plaza  
Youngstown, OH 44555-0001



Youngstown State University  
Criminal Justice Department  
Attn: Detective Thompson  
One University Plaza  
Youngstown, OH 44555-0001

**LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CELL PHONES - Cell Phone Policy Survey**

- Does your agency allow patrol officers to use personal cell phones while on duty?  Yes  No
- Does your agency issue cell phones to patrol officers?  Yes  No
- Does your agency have a departmental cell phone policy for patrol officers?  Yes  No
- Does your agency have a cell phone policy for non-departmental issued cell phones? (Please send a copy of your policy if available.)  Yes  No

**IF YOU HAVE A POLICY, PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING.**

- Does the department cell phone policy address personal use?  Yes  No
- Does the policy provide a procedure for properly using a cell phone?  Yes  No
- Does the policy warn police officers of potential health risk?  Yes  No
- Are department cell phone records routinely audited?  Yes  No
- Should there be greater efforts to audit department cell phones?  Yes  No
- Does personal cell phone use while on duty hinder a police officer from performing some of his/her work-related responsibilities?  Yes  No
- Does cell phone use among on-duty patrol officers reflect unprofessionalism?  Yes  No

Youngstown State University  
Criminal Justice Department  
One University Plaza  
Youngstown, OH 44555-0001

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IN THE  
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One University Plaza  
Youngstown, OH 44503-9955

**Appendix D**

**Sampled Population**

Alabama	Montgomery 121	Mobile 107	Montgomery 10
Alaska	Juneau 175		
Arizona	Phoenix 1,775	Phoenix 100	Phoenix 100
Arkansas	Little Rock 100	Little Rock 100	Little Rock 10
California	Los Angeles 1,000	San Diego 1,000	San Diego 100
Colorado	Denver 1,000	Denver 100	Denver 10
Connecticut	Hartford 400		
Delaware	Wilmington 200	New Castle 200	
Florida	Jacksonville 1,000	Miami 1,000	Miami 100
Georgia	Atlanta 1,000	Savannah 100	Atlanta 100
Hawaii	Honolulu 1,000		Honolulu 100
Idaho	Boise 200	Idaho 1,000	Boise 100
Illinois	Chicago 1,000	Chgo 1,000	Chicago 100
Indiana	Indianapolis 1,000	Lafayette 100	Indianapolis 100
Iowa	Des Moines 100	Iowa 100	Des Moines 100
Kansas	Topeka 100	Lawrence 100	Wichita 100
Kentucky	Louisville 100	Lexington 100	Frankfort 100
Louisiana	New Orleans 1,000	Shreveport 1,000	Baton Rouge 100
Maine	Portland 100	Portland 100	Portland 100
Maryland	Baltimore 1,000	Frederick 1,000	Baltimore 100
Massachusetts	Spring 1,000		
Michigan	Dearborn 1,000	Wayne 100	Ann Arbor 100
Minnesota	Minneapolis 1,000	St. Paul 100	St. Paul 100
Mississippi	Memphis 100	Memphis 100	Memphis 100
Missouri	St. Louis 1,000	Jefferson 100	St. Louis 100
Montana	Billings 100	Helena 100	Billings 100
Nebraska	Omaha 100	Omaha 100	Omaha 100
Nevada	Las Vegas 1,000	Las Vegas 100	Las Vegas 100
New Hampshire	Manchester 100		Manchester 100
New Jersey	Trenton 1,000	Trenton 100	
New Mexico	Albuquerque 100	Santa Fe 100	Albuquerque 100
New York	New York 1,000	New York 1,000	New York 100

## Full-time Law Enforcement Employees as of October 31, 2002

State	City by State	Suburban County by State	Rural County by State
Alabama	Birmingham 833	Jefferson 507	Marshall 38
Alaska	Anchorage 313		
Arizona	Phoenix 2,773	Maricopa 626	Yavapai 108
Arkansas	Little Rock 543	Pulaski 398	Independence 49
California	Los Angeles 9,056	Orange* 1,873	Imperial 187
Colorado	Denver 1,451	Arapahoe 427	La Plata 78
Connecticut	Bridgeport 457		
Delaware	Wilmington 279	New Castle Co. 335	
Florida	Jacksonville 1,562	Miami-Dade 3,158	Monroe 223
Georgia	Atlanta 1,535	DeKalb Co. 882	Hall 213
Hawaii	Honolulu 1,973		Hawaii Po. Dept. 385
Idaho	Boise 262	Ada 111	Kootenai 73
Illinois	Chicago 13,609	Cook 2,409	LaSalle 57
Indiana	Indianapolis 1,589	Lake 173	LaPorte 57
Iowa	Des Moines 359	Polk 167	Story 38
Kansas	Wichita 636	Johnson 381	Riley Co. Po. Dept. 921
Kentucky	Louisville 709	Jefferson Co. 484	Warren 48
Louisiana	New Orleans 1,613	Jefferson 1,666	Tangipahoa 277
Maine	Portland 152	Cumberland 50	York 27
Maryland	Baltimore 3,316	Prince George's Co.* 1,326	St. Mary's 104
Massachusetts	Boston 2,143		
Michigan	Detroit 4,006	Wayne 834	Grand Haven 164
Minnesota	Minneapolis 836	Hennepin 305	Itasca 65
Mississippi	Jackson 436	Harrison 147	Adams 50
Missouri	St. Louis 1,460	Jefferson* 139	St. Francois 51
Montana	Billings 125	Yellowstone 50	Flathead 46
Nebraska	Omaha 766	Douglas 121	Hall 29
Nevada	Las Vegas* 1,951	Washoe 423	Douglas 95
New Hampshire	Manchester 202		Merrimack 17
New Jersey	Newark 1,361	Essex 451	
New Mexico	Albuquerque 893	Bernalillo 253	San Juan 86
New York	New York 37,240	Nassau 2,579	Ulster 71

North Carolina	Charlotte-Meck. 1,501	Wake* 302	Iredell 123
North Dakota	Fargo 111	Cass 59	Williams 22
Ohio	Cleveland 1,878	Franklin 398	Muskingum 84
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City 1,056	Tulsa 156	Payne 36
Oregon	Portland 1,046	Clackamas 192	Douglas 70
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia 6,931	Allegheny Co. 189	Warren 21
Rhode Island	Providence 483		
South Carolina	Charleston 359	Richland 437	Beaufort 175
South Dakota	Sioux Falls 182	Minnehaha 70	Brown 16
Tennessee	Memphis 1,935	Shelby 538	Bradley 81
Texas	Houston 5,360	Harris 2,543	
Utah	Salt Lake City 397	Salt Lake 392	
Vermont	Burlington 97	Chittenden 8	
Virginia	Norfolk 760	Fairfax Co. 1,258	
Washington	Seattle 1,266	King 516	
West Virginia	Charleston 155	Kanawha 66	
Wisconsin	Milwaukee 1,977	Waukesha* 151	
Wyoming	Cheyenne 87	Laramie 45	

## Appendix E

### Conceptualization & Operationalization

**cellular phone** — of, relating to, or being a radiotelephone system in which a geographical area is divided into small sections each served by a transmitter or limited range.

**community policing** — *nontraditional* police work that suggest that law enforcement can be more focused, proactive, and community sensitive.

**compact cell phone** — a *cellular phone* occupying a small volume by efficient use of space.

**departmental cell phone** — *cellular phone* issued by the agency or governing body of law of the agency to officers for occupational use.

**down time** — law enforcement rhetoric explaining a period of time while an officer is on duty but is not conducting any traditional police work.

**hand-held cell phone**- conversing on a cell phone while actually holding the device.

**hands-free cell phone**- conversing on a cell phone with a device that simultaneously allows the manipulation of ones hands.

**I.A.** - internal affairs

**personal cell phone** — *cellular phone* obtained by an individual for private use.

**police chief** — the head commander of *police officers*.

**police officer** — a full time sworn member of a police force.

**1. policy** — a definite course or method of action selected to guide and determine present and future decisions.

**1. public safety** — *traditional* police work that is more reactive to community crime.

**2. public safety** — *nontraditional* police work that is conducted proactively, usually during *downtime*

**nontraditional work** — police work such as *community policing*, patrolling, crime prevention, etc.

**rural** — of or relating to the country or agriculture.

**traditional work** — police work that is conducted in response to call ins.

**suburban** — an outlying part of a city; also: a small community adjacent to a city.

**urban** — of, or relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a city