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**Comparing the Police Patrol Systems:
Korea and Texas in U.S.A.**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to find better improvements for the wide district-oriented policing system through a comparison of patrol systems in Korea and the United States. The author will use knowledge specifically gained regarding the Texas patrol systems in the U.S. This study adopted the following research methods: a telephone survey of Korean police officers, as well as personal interviews of Texas police officers. The findings are intended to be used to help the Korean National Police Agency adapt patrol systems that will better suit the particular characteristics of different regions. It is anticipated that the research will be helpful in improving the new Korean patrol system.

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INTRODUCTION

According to Walker, Cordner and Trojanowicz (1992), patrol is consistently recognized as the “backbone of policing” (p.12). The concept of patrol is one of the most important and personnel aspects of police work (TELEMASP, 1995).

This study attempts to identify the problems and find positive solutions for the newly initiated wide district-oriented patrol system in Korea. Prior studies will explain the old sub-branch systems (the sub-units of a district) called ‘*Pachulso*’ in order to better understand why Korean National Police Agency (KNPA) introduced the new district-oriented patrol system.

Under the old system, which began at the same time when Korean National Police Forces started in 1945, about 40% of police officers worked in Pachulso (the core of police patrol operation under a given area). In a metropolitan area, an individual police station generally controls between 15 and 20 sub-units. Each Pachulso includes about 13 patrol officers. The officers were on duty under the two-shift system, 24 hours on, 24 hours off. However, a chronic shortage of workforce interrupted the normal operation of Pachulso. For instance, 42 % of Pachulso (1222 out of 2945) had less than 13 officers (the minimum standard of workforce per each unit) nationwide. In addition, the 1997 Korean economic crisis has caused a massive increase in street crime and the growing hatred and disrespect of police authority. In some cases, citizens physically abuse or even assault police officers. Occasionally, police sub-units or police stations have been vandalized by violent or dissatisfied citizens. According to the annual statistical report by KNPA, in 1998 a total of 8900 citizens were arrested

under the charge of police building vandalism. This number increased to 11,200 in the year 2002.

KNPA has long recognized the necessity of reforming the old system that exposed problems of ineffective incidence response and unproductive rigid management. KNPA tried to terminate Pachulso system twice, once in 1991 and another time in 1999, but failed the reform movement because of opposition among citizens, police supervisors and lieutenants. Nevertheless, inside polls for the reform within the agency have continued and eventually KNPA terminated the sub-unit system, Pachulso, and introduced the new concept of the wide district-oriented patrol system in August 1, 2003 (KNPA, 2004).

There are three new Korean patrol systems which include: an urban type, a rural type and a special type, with the predominant system being of the urban type. It integrates three, four, or five existing sub-units into a single wide district, responding to the local demand, establishing a single patrol division centrally located in a given district. This new patrol system has three types which are an urban type, a rural type, a special type; the majority of number is an urban type. The patrol division is housed in one of buildings of Pachulso. Remaining buildings are used for community policing centers. The patrol division exclusively concentrates on both vehicle and foot patrol. The other community policing centers focus on other miscellaneous police functions beyond those of the patrol. Usually, between one and three officers are assigned to each community policing center. Currently, there are 866 patrol divisions and 1865 community policing centers in the nation. A captain is assigned to the patrol

commander and supervises about fifty to seventy officers. The number of officers varies depending upon the size of district (KNPA, 2004).

Since its initial instruction, KNPA has worked diligently on the stabilization of the new system. Nonetheless, one year later the public opinion regarding the new system is still negative. The major dissatisfaction among the public is the unexpected termination of the old and familiar system. Also, the public complains that officers' personal contact with the public has been significantly reduced in comparison with the contact under the old sub-unit system. Some citizens support the return to the old system. Experts point out various operational defects of the new system. Several patrol officers may be negative regarding the new system on the ground deriving that it does not respond adequately to the reality of Korean society. However, there is no overt objection to the new system among Koreans. This inherent officer silence seems understandable, considering the bureaucratic nature of the Korean police organization.

Despite all of these concerns and objections, it seems unthinkable that KNPA return to the old way. Statutes were already revised for the new system and relating managerial or administrative matters were followed to adjust to it. Thus, it is more practical and reasonable to search for a way to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the new system.

This study compares the new patrol system of Korea, with that of the Texas patrol system. Texas is selected for this study because it is larger geographically than Korea, and Texas encourages practicing various types of patrol systems. Also, under the given situation, using Texas for this study is convenient. The Texas patrol system

may provide a valuable reference for the Korean Police patrol system seeking a reasonable solution for any defects inherent in the newly introduced patrol practice.

Various survey methods are used for this research. Twenty Korean patrol officers from five different police stations were selected for samples. Personal interviews and telephone surveys were conducted to obtain samples. On the other hand, twenty officers representing twenty different police departments in Texas were surveyed. In addition, qualitative content analysis will also be used for supplementing the main method. For the Korean case study, two sources of content analysis used are the annual statistical report prepared by KNPA and Korean newspaper articles found on the internet. For the Texas case study, "TELEMASP Bulletin" was used for qualitative content analysis.

This study proposes that the diverse experiences of the Texas patrol system will serve as a good model for revising and further developing the Korean current patrol system.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Gay, et al. (1977) explains that street patrol is designed to provide a variety of both crime and non-crime related services for the police department. The stated goals of patrol can vary, however they essentially include crime prevention and deterrence, criminal apprehension, provision of non-crime related service, and providing the community with a sense of security and satisfaction.

The self evaluation of KNPA is rather positive regarding the patrol division system. A patrol commander in Seoul mentioned that the new system increased the effectiveness of patrol and crime solving by concentrating manpower and equipment.

He also said that employees now enjoy more private life by switching two-shift teams into three-shift teams which reduces the employees' work-related burden. According to a police supervisor in a metropolitan police station, the old sub-units system could not effectively respond to the continuing evolution of crime, which has become more violent and expanding geographically. According to Jung (2004) the new patrol division system, in this regard, is better suited to catch up with the changing modern trends.

After the new patrol division system had been adopted, KNPA conducted a survey for 1300 citizens between July 8th and 19th of 2004. The result shows that 72.2% of respondents said that the new system is more effective than the old counterpart. However, for the item that measures the police's ability to respond to crime, the new system seems less promising: 8.7% of officers supported the old system, 61.3% reported no difference, and only 29.9% positively responded for the new system.

Meanwhile, in June, 2004, the office for government police coordination conducted a separate research survey to examine the public satisfaction regarding wide district-oriented policing system. Seven hundred ordinary citizens and three hundred experts were selected for the poll research. The new system gained 40 points out of 100 among general citizens and 36 points out of 100 among experts. It is noteworthy that crime prevention service, such as patrol activity, has not improved significantly despite the adoption of the new system. Rather, the public's fear of crime unexpectedly increased because of the nighttime closure of sub-unit posts in residential area (Lee, 2004).

Experts also mention that the wide district-oriented policing system has several operational handicaps. First, while Pachulso system contributed to developing positive public relationship between the police and residents by adopting an intensive patrol on a 24-hour-a-day basis, the new patrol system focuses on increasing the police mobility (relying on police vehicles) which limits the personal contact with the public. This reduced personal contact created the public dissatisfaction. Secondly, the efficiency of patrol has been significantly reduced. Although the new system, in theory, assumes that a centrally located three to five patrol cars can quickly cover a wide area (under the old concept, these same number of vehicles were dispersed to one car per one Pachulso in the same size area), the local condition of metropolitan area, heavy traffic jams do not allow police vehicles to quickly arrive at a specified spot. Also, streets in the old downtown area are labyrinth like or come to a dead-end. Thus, it is implausible to expect three to five police vehicles can quickly concentrate on a target spot in such a condition (Lee, 2004). In fact, police response time has been significantly reduced under the new system. The percentage of response time occurring within five minutes was 74.9% in 2004 with the introduction of the new system, as compared to response times under the old system (92.7% in 2001, 94.2% in 2002, and 93, 2% in 2003). Additionally, ten percent of total reported incidences (112 incidences) took longer than ten minutes this year (Sin, 2004). Lastly, all other index crimes such as murder, robbery, rape, and assault, increased 6.2 to 21.7% with theft decreasing 10% (Shin, 2004).

Professor Choi in Dong-eui University (2004) mentions that manpower and equipment is not efficiently exploited. Although the system has been shifted, the

number of patrol officers and vehicles are the same as before. One might argue that human resource management and response to violent crimes has been improved under the new concept in the aspect of efficiency. However, the operational reality has not much changed significantly. The new system might be proper in some planned city areas where street has been well designed and broad. Many older urban areas and rural sections cannot provide a suitable condition for the system to effectively operate. Those urban areas are highly populated and have narrow, crowded streets which tackle the smooth operation of the new patrol style, whereas rural areas cast other obstacles such as distant patrol division, fewer officers and slower crime response time.

Some patrol officers have a negative attitude toward the new patrol system. They may welcome more off-duty time under the new system, yet complain about crowded working space, shortage of equipment, traffic congestion, and narrow roads. Korean police officers often had a hard time to locating incidence spots where they are required to show up due to their unfamiliarity caused by the sudden expansion of a geographical area during the early implementation period of the new system.

A patrol commander in Kangdong police station, Seoul, says, "Most streets are too narrow and only 1 or 2 patrol cars are available in reality. It is joke to expect that 4 to 5 patrol cars can arrive at a particular incidence spot at the coordinated time" (p. 5). According to Jung (2004), another patrol commander responded, "The patrol division affects to reduce police corruption drawn from intimate personal relationship between the police and the local residents and businessmen. But, the same relationship can also provide a valuable criminal intelligence" (p. 4). Another patrol commander pointed out, "KNPA rigidly integrated several old sub-units into a larger patrol division without

considering the actual demand of crime prevention under a given area and therefore the single-minded policy created an imbalance of policing. For instance, our division burdens more than a third of total crime prevention duty. Nevertheless, a number of officers are just the same as the other divisions” (p. 7). Last year’s government report, in fact, showed that there exists, at largest, 28 times difference of the ratio of number of citizens per each officer depending on varying patrol divisions (Kim, 2003).

Professor Choi, in Kemyung University, contends that the new patrol system was awkwardly introduced primarily for resolving problems of promotion-related backlog inside police organizations. Before the introduction of the new system, there were 92,165 police officers. Among them, 85% of the Korean officers, below sergeant, are of a lower rank. Middle and upper level supervisors, lieutenant and above, composed only a small proportion of total police forces. Thus, the new system was designed to address the distorted police rank structure (Kim, 2004). A civilian expert argues that the current-style operation of the patrol division system may not get away with the criticism that the new system aimed at increasing the number of high ranking positions within the police structure and therefore more realistic approach should be addressed.

KNPA still suffers from the negative public poll, against the new system, even though 18 months have been passed after the implementation of the new patrol division system. KNPA has worked hard to change the public poll in favor of the new patrol system. However, KNPA still struggles with finding the way to address the negative public poll. While a nationalized police system, which the Korean police adopts, has some merit in that it allows rapid and coordinated policy implication, it, at the same time,

has disadvantages because it cannot absorb local demands. Meanwhile, Korean police has a plan to transfer the current function of crime prevention and traffic control to local governments from 2006, respecting the provincial government cultivation plan. From the second half of the year 2006, regional police systems will be partially practiced within select local governments (Na, 2004).

Accordingly, it seems meaningful to examine Texas regional patrol activities which have long been practiced, responding to the upcoming Korean police reform. The United States basically adopts regional police system with the partial addition of a nationalized police system. The state of Texas has various law enforcement agencies such as police departments, sheriffs, constables, and Texas Rangers that seem to operate respecting other agencies' authorities and jurisdictions. The Texas patrol system focuses on improving employee job satisfaction and the public satisfaction by effectively corresponding to organizational and environmental peculiarities. One may argue that, while the Korean patrol system is unified and standardized, Texas system is flexible and resilient. By comparing these two distinct systems, this study aims at finding a way to improve the current Korean patrol system.

METHODOLOGY

This study focuses on comparing the new Korean patrol system with that of Texas to find valuable references for Korean Police which seek a reasonable solution for the defects of the newly introduced patrol practice. In order to do research, this study adopted the following research method. A personal interview was conducted for these samples and qualitative content analysis is also used for supplementing the main method.

In the Korean case, a telephone survey was conducted for 20 patrol officers from five police stations (three urban police stations and two rural police stations) in the nation. All samples were male officers with five or more years of patrol experience, and includes samples from five patrol commanders. Meanwhile, for the Texas case study, a structured personal interview was conducted for 18 police departments and two sheriff's offices, which represent various localities and agency sizes. The overall number of employees at the police station, including the sheriff, is listed below:

Police Station of 1-100: 12 (Rice Police Dept, etc)

Police Station of 101-200: 5 (DART Police Dept., etc)

Police Station of 201-500: 3 (Arlington Police Dept., etc)

Police Station of 3000 and up: 1 (Dallas Police Dept.)

Among samples, ten officers are currently working as patrol officers, and the other ten that were picked also had patrol experience. The information gathered from the two surveys illustrates how different the patrol system is between the two systems, especially the satisfaction level of both patrol officers and residents concerning the current system. Through this study, the new Korean patrol system anticipates finding more practical and developed references.

FINDINGS

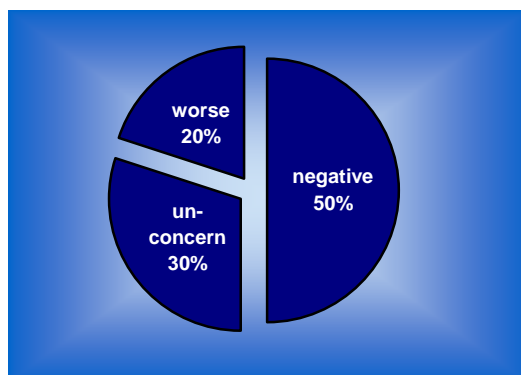
The currently employed Korean patrol system work shifts are usually as follows. Basically, one patrol division has three patrol teams, each with 12-hour shifts, three days per week, and for the rest of the four days, each night is alternated by a night shift and one night off. In addition, there are two days off a month. While patrolling can be done by car including motorcycle or foot, each team is divided in half and given an hour

difference to do their business in order to get rid of the void in maintaining public peace. Unless there is no special reason for the patrol on duty, a team of two persons must be kept as basic patrol equipment such as a portable communication device is loaded onto the patrol car during duty. The reason of maintain a team of two persons is because there have been an increase of acts that challenge public authority and because there are not enough patrol cars. Since Korea restricts the purchase and ownership of handguns, ballistic vests are not worn on-duty and the patrol officer has a gun with him/her only on-duty and must return the firearm to the Division when duty ends. The public computers for officers in the patrol division's office are used to type up reports of cases or duty related events and there are no portable computers installed in the patrol cars. What is especially noteworthy is that with the portable communication devices provided, one is able to perform basic "inquiry" tasks such as residence inquiries, driver's license inquiries, arrest record inquiries and even make phone calls. Last year, KNP was introduced to Crime Investigation management system (CIMS) with GPS, instead of COMSTAT. COMSTAT primary function offers dozens of ways to check the present situation of regional crime and is used for crime prevention nationwide.

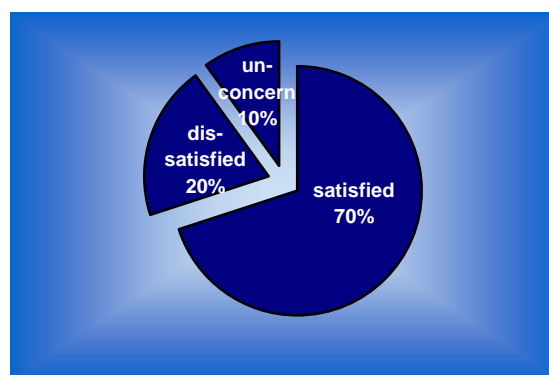
For patrol officers who participated in the survey on Korea's new patrol system, 15(75%) picked the improvement of the working shift system as the most positive factor after the implementation of the old systems. However, respondents of the survey say that the current patrol system has several big problems. First, ten (50%) of employees say that patrol duties are more burdensome because of the weakened relations between patrol officers and residents. According to the patrol employees, the

surrounding residents feel uncomfortable with the sudden big increase of the number of patrol officers and cannot come in and out as comfortably as they had before. The residents that live where the community policing center is located say that they don't feel secure because there is only one or two officers on duty and there are many cases in which people will attack the community policing center after consuming alcohol or even try to set it on fire. Second, five or (25%) of patrol officers assert that more patrol cars and equipment must be provided in order to make patrolling more effective under the new patrol system. Currently, there are only about three to five patrol cars that can be used by a patrol team of about 15-20 officers. In the case of patrol cars in cities, there are many vehicle troubles due to frequent and habitual traffic congestion. There are only about two to three patrol cars that can actually be used by patrol officers because the patrol commander uses a patrol car in order to manage and supervise employees on duty two to three times per day. In big cities, because of the traffic congestions, patrol cars have been arriving on the scene (after a citizen calls in to report a case) much later than before the time when the sub-unit systems existed. This in turn has been generating many complaints from citizens. In the end, it is understandably difficult to realize the intent to strengthen crisis scene intervention through mobility. Third, four or (20%) of employee respondents expressed their displeasure at the sudden reform of the patrol system into a patrol division system without considering whether or not it was appropriate and applicable to the community. Especially in the case of rural areas, the area of patrol is much larger than that of the city and it takes much longer to arrive at a scene. Examples like this make the patrol division concept inappropriate for rural areas.

Nine or (45%) of employee respondents said that the more pressing issue for the new patrol system is the need for more support to increase patrol officer manpower and patrol equipment. Seven or (35%) of the respondents said patrol management that is appropriate to the local community situation is needed and four or (20%) said that relations and intimacy with residents must be strengthened.



The satisfaction level of Korean new patrol system
by Resident (#1)



by Patrol Officer(#2)

After surveying the satisfaction level of residents that the patrol officers felt residents had toward them, more than half of the officers viewed resident satisfaction levels as ten or (50%) believed it as 'negative', seven or (30 %) said there was 'unconcern', four or (20%) said there was 'worse'. Through this it is evident that the current system is not favored by the citizens(see *figure #1*). While, surveying the satisfaction level of the patrol officers themselves concerning the new patrol system, 14 or (70%) of the employee respondents replied as 'satisfied', four or (20%) as 'dissatisfied', two or (10%) as 'unconcern'(see *figure #2*). The employees that replied they were dissatisfied, said it was because the new patrol system only improved the employees' work shift system but worsened relations with residents and there are more

problems than before among employees due to surging individualism. The survey result also shows that the big gap of satisfaction level of new patrol system exists between residents and patrol officers.

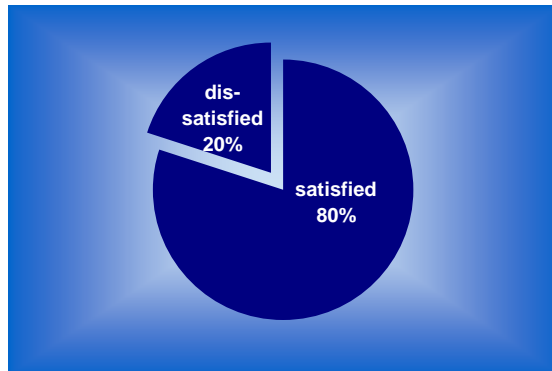
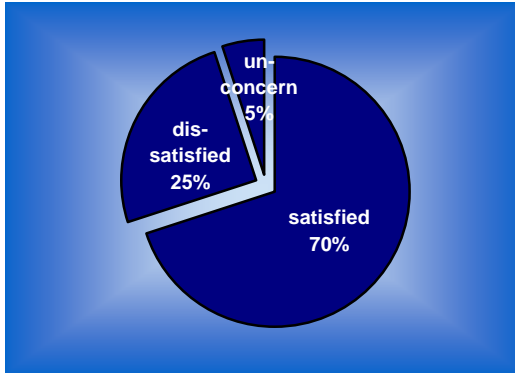
The question that asked for personal views on the new patrol system (especially five patrol commanders) replied that there is no way to supervise field patrol officer's performance on-duty, so command and control systems should be realistically addressed.

The patrol system in Texas has several characteristics that distinguish it from the Korean patrol system. According to each area characteristics, the work-shift system and work-hours are applied in various ways and have a logical work system appropriate for the community circumstances and size of the police department. For police stations with only about 20 officers, there is a fixed work shift system without rotation. However, most police stations operate about two to four patrol teams, and among these, 15 or (75%) police stations operate three shift teams. Most of them have their own patrol areas during a regular period, unlike Korea.

Officers that were sergeant level and up are in charge of supervising patrol officers' work supervision, but in reality pay more attention to work guidance and support. It is unique to see that there is no work supervision system by higher ranking officers like Korea. According to Texan police officers' views, not only are they not able to supervise each and every officer because the area of patrol is so large, but they do not supervise officers since it is their intention to have officers concentrate on patrol duties and maintain a voluntary and initiative work system.

Ten or (50%) of Texan police stations, a shift is eight hours; at five or (25%) of the police stations, it is ten hours a day; at the other five or (25%) of the police stations, a 12 hour shift is implemented. Fourteen or (70%) of the police stations have a 'four days on, three days off' system, and the patrol shift cycle varies from a fixed pattern to three weeks, three months, four months, six months, and a year. Also, 12 or (60%) of the police stations use the "seniority" system, where officers with seniority in employment have priority in choosing shifts.

Another thing in the Texas patrol system that is different from that of the Korean patrol is that there is usually one patrol car designated for one patrol officer and therefore the area of patrol can be maximized and offer more mobility. In addition to addressing soft crime and providing normal policing services, departments may employ the use of horses, bicycles, motorcycles, or the use of on-foot pedestrian officers depending on what each case calls for. These styles were utilized to increase police visibility, to make officers more approachable and improve their mobility in congested downtown areas (TELEMASP, 1995). Ten or (50%) of the police stations that responded to the survey have computers installed in their patrol cars, making it possible to do reports as well as do tracking on-duty and eight or (40%) of the police stations are using GPS. The equipment loaded on the patrol cars also differed, depending on the different police stations, but all patrol officers are supported ballistic vests.



The satisfaction level of Texan patrol systems
by Resident (#3) by Patrol Officer(#4)

The survey results for patrol officers' view on residents' satisfaction with patrolling, 14 or (70%) of the police stations were satisfied, five or (25%) were dissatisfied(see figure #3). The reason for dissatisfaction is that there are not enough patrol officers and general patrolling is not very efficient. Also, one or (5%) of the police stations replied 'don't know'. Some patrol officers' satisfaction on the current patrol system's work demonstrated that 16 or (80%) of the police stations replied that there are still some improvements needed in certain areas but the majority of patrol officers are satisfied(see figure #4). Four (20%) of the police stations replied they are dissatisfied because of understaffing and less flexibility with work shifts(see figure #4).

Unlike Korea, in a way of satisfaction level of Texan Patrol Systems, the survey result shows relatively high satisfaction both of them.

CONCLUSIONS

Texas is more than seven times the size of South Korea. However, South Korea has twice the population of Texas. Also, Korea has a more conservative social structure than Texas does. The population density in Korea is high and public transportation is very developed, while the population density in Texas is very low and the main transportation used is private vehicles. On December 31, 2004, the Korea police work force was 92,165 officers and the ratio was a single police officer to a population of 523. Among these, 40% of Korean police work force belongs to the patrol division. To ignore these geographic, cultural, and structural considerations when comparing simply the appearance of the patrol system can be unfair. It is desirable to analyze the comparison results between the two patrol systems after taking into consideration the aforementioned differences.

As seen from the results of this survey, Korea's patrol system is still not getting the support of the Korean citizens. The reason could be seen as the sudden implementation of the patrol division system and from abolishing the sub-unit system, Pachulso. Also, the uniform patrol division management that ignored the different demands of public peace of each area by KNPA brought the continuous slump.

In Texas it was shown that through much consideration of regional characteristics by patrol officers at the regional police level, management was more effective. This can be confirmed by the high ratings of satisfaction on patrol officers by residents and high ratings of work satisfaction by patrol officers. Practical equipment to prepare for any kind of attack as well as a patrol car per patrol officer is being provided to maximize the efficiency of patrolling. The example drawn from Texas cannot be

applied wholly to Korea's situation; however it is worth examining a few applicable plans. First, in order to run an efficient and effective patrol division, we must try a scientific approach. Local characteristics such as traffic conditions, crime rate, residential population and floating population, residence, and distribution of commercial establishment should be taken into account when making decisions on staffing and equipment. The authority to plan a regional patrol in accordance to local characteristics should be fully delegated to the police chief and patrol commander. Secondly, in order to strengthen patrolling through mobility guarantee as was the purpose of the currently implemented patrol system, we can consider the use of patrol officers like Texas. A single officer team while more patrol cars should be supplied along with portable computers that can be loaded for use on duty. Practical patrol equipment should be supplied so that the single patrol officer may be prepared for any kind of attack or crisis. These ideas should be projected for a long term plan in which a budget can initially be secured to establish facilities and then be invested in equipment. Third, in order to strengthen relations with residents, there must be more emphasis on foot patrol for condensed residence areas and areas where there is a continuous flux of population, so that a familiarity between residents and police can be built. Although foot patrol officers may not be as mobile or as quick to respond as officers on vehicle patrol, the personal contact between officers and citizens provide a sense of well-being to visitors, merchants and residents (TELEMASP, 1995). Like some police stations in Texas, Korean police can consider professional foot or bicycle patrol teams, which are not dispatched to calls-for-service in both tourist and densely populated areas. Fourth, to

know residents and regional information well, the same patrol teams can be operated in the same area during a regular period.

Typical police patrol is call-for-service dominated, reactive, and incident-based (Walker, 1992), but 'current patrol' becomes more technical and departments have to analyze many variables, which are thought to affect the efficiency of police patrol. Fortunately, KNPA is still trying to make various attempts to improve the new patrol system. Although an optimal patrol allocation model may be somewhat difficult to design, it should not be neglected since it is the foundation of efficient and effective police management (TELEMASP, 1995).

As mentioned earlier, the Korean and Texas patrol methods are basically operated under different systems, but each system has its pros, which can be used more effectively. While Texas can take into account the residents' opinions on maintaining public peace, it is harder for Korean police to immediately reflect the residents' sentiment on maintaining public order through a public peace policy. However, a more secure public peace policy can be devised on a national level. If the advantages of both systems can be considered and applied, Korea's new patrol system can find its place despite the controversy surrounding it.

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Survey Questions for Korean Study

The following items were asked. All samples were male officers with 5 years or more patrol experience, including 5 patrol commanders.

1. What do you think are positive changes after the introduction of patrol division system?
 2. What are problems of the new patrol system?
 3. What is needed to improve the new patrol system?
 - 1) It is necessary to improve personnel, equipment and facility?
 - 2) It is necessary for a patrol to be more sensitive to local demands and peculiarity?
 - 3) It is necessary to improve local residents' support and relationships with them?
 4. In your opinion, what are local residents' attitudes regarding the current patrol system?
 5. Are you satisfied with the current patrol system?
 6. If you have personal opinions regarding the current patrol system, what are they?
- Please write in your own words.

Survey Questions for Texas Study

1. Are you now participating in patrol police work? Yes No
2. What is the total number of patrol officers in your department?
3. How are the shifts of your patrol team set and how often do you rotate? (shift time..)
4. Are there any special equipment in your patrol car? (if more, you can describe..)

Computer GPS Taser Beambag-gun video camera etc.

5. Do you require your officers to wear to a ballistic vest while on duty?
6. Do you think your department's patrol division meets the needs of your resident?
7. Are you or your patrol officers satisfied with the patrol system you have now?
8. Do you have any other thoughts or comments regarding your patrol system?