Goal: This document is meant to serve as a tool for police professionals to measure important facets related to the police function. This list is by no means exhaustive and should be considered a list that is evolving as the field advances. This document covers a wide variety of topics and it should not be implied that a "successful" department must implement all these measures. Users should consider the items that will prove to be the most helpful and beneficial to their department.

Explaining Terminology (Columns) Used:		
	Domain	The domain should be considered the broadest category and each subsequent line (Category to Measure to Statement) will be more narrow in focus. For example, Citizen Perception would be a domain (a specifed sphere of knowledge) and then it will branch into different categories.
	Category	A category serves to offer more organization. It serves to divide the domain into more narrow classifications. Each category will have similar characteristics which would merit to be placed under the same domain.
	Measure	The measure column will most likely be the most useful and intuitive one for police professionals. Categories are broken down into separate Measures. For example, if a department wants to know more about "Fear of Crime" they will look for this measure to find ways in which to assess said Measure.
	Statement	Measures are broken down into Statements. In order to assess "Fear of Crime" through survey methods, these statements/items will be pivotal to do so.
	Rating Scale	In order to assess Measures of interest, some may try and create a survey of wanted items. The rating scale column helps users create an appropriate survey. For example, one of these Statements might lend themselves to be assessed through a dichotomous (yes/no) rating scale. These are only suggestive and should be adapted to fit the needs of the user.
	Choices	The Choices are dependent on the rating scale. So a dichotomous rating scale only has two choices, whereas a Likert scale may have 4, 5, or even 7 choices to choose from. Again, the values in this column are merely suggestive.
	"Not Observed" Option	"Not Observed" means that the action/behavior in the item was not noticed/detected. Some Items include this option along with their normal rating score.
	Min Value	For the list of choices, this column serves as a suggestion as to what the minimum numerical value should be at the lower end of the choice list.
	Max Value	For the list of choices, this column serves as a suggestion as to what the maximum numerical value should be at the higher end of the choice list.
	Minimum	For the list of choices, this column serves as a suggestion as to what the minimum word value should be at the lower end of the choice list. For example, Strongly Disagree would be a suggestion for a Minimum word value.
	Maximum	For the list of choices, this column serves as a suggestion as to what the maximum word value should be at the higher end of the choice list. For example, Strongly Agree would be a suggestion for a Maximum word value.
	Source	This column serves to give the source in which the Statements used originated from. The actual source reference will be in the Source tab.
	Notes	In case there is anything that needs further clarification, this column will be filled.

Explaining Tabs Used:		
	Officer Perf Eval Related	This tab is meant to give the user a means to understand officer performance evaluation through survey methods. The hypothetical survey taker in this tab would either be an individual officer or a supervisor of the officer.
	Community-Police Evaluation	This tab is meant to give the user a means to understand the community's evaluation of an officer or the police department through survey methods. The hypothetical survey taker in this tab would be community members.
	Citizen Perception	This tab is meant to give the user a means to understand the citizen's subjective perception of crime and disorder in their community through survey methods. The hypothetical survey taker in this tab would community members.

Community Safety and Security	This tab is meant to give the user a means to understand the objective level of community safety and security through survey methods. These questions ask how many times an action occurred as opposed to Citizen Perception, where the survey taker would be asked how they feel. The hypothetical survey taker in this tab would be community members.
Benchmark City Survey 2006	The Benchmark City Survey was developed by a group of police chiefs from around the United States. These chief sought to establish a measurement tool to help ensure their respective departments were providing the best service possible within their communities. This is simply a memorialized version of the 2006 version of the survey.
Tactical CA Techniques	This tab is meant to give crime analysts tactical techniques in which they could better serve the purpose of the police department in which they serve.
Spatial Measures	This tab is meant to give crime analysts spatial techniques in which they could better serve the purpose of the police department in which they serve.
POP Guides	The Center for Problem-Oriented Policing (POP) offers practical problem-specific guides for police. These guides summarize knowledge about how police can reduce the harm caused by specific crime and disorder problems. This tab simply lists what these guides cover, the authors of each respective guide, and the website to get more information.
Non-Survey Measures	This tab is meant to give the user other potential sources of data that do not include survey methods in order to reveal more information on certain concepts of interest.
Units of Analysis	This tab offers different levels of analysis and geographic entities that will help the user focus different types of research questions.
Sources	This tab is meant to house the sources utilized in the tabs throughout the document.