Impact of Professionally Important Qualities of Patrol Police Officers on Decision-making Strategies

https://doi.org/10.32999/2663-970X/2024-11-17

How to Cite (Style APA):

Як цитувати (Стиль ДСТУ 8302: 2015):

UDC 159.942.5.947.3:351.74-051

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Вплив професійно важливих якостей працівників патрульної поліції на стратегії прийняття рішень

Received: January 31, 2024            Accepted: April 26, 2024

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Abstract
The article presents the results of a theoretical-empirical research of the impact of professionally important qualities of employees on decision-making strategies in the activity of the patrol police; at the theoretical level, the achievements of modern scientists and practitioners regarding the specifics of decision-making in extreme conditions of activity have been analyzed; the data on the specifics of patrol police activity in the conditions of military operations were clarified. The aim of the study is to highlight the research findings on the impact of professionally important qualities of patrol police officers on their decision-making strategies in the professional activity. Research methods: “Assessment of operational visual memory” (Münsterberg, 2011), “Diagnosis of attention selectivity” (Münsterberg, 2011); “Research on the level of impulsivity” by V. Losenkov (Lemak & Petryshche, 2012); “Diagnosis of communicative social competence” (Fetiskin et al., 2002); “Melbourne Decision-Making Questionnaire” (Mann et. al., 1997). The results. It was found that the constructive decision-making strategy “vigilance” is determined by such dominant characteristics as emotional stability, independence, rationality, attention selectivity and purposefulness. Thus, for patrol officers, who are characterized by high emotional stability, independence, rationality, purposefulness, as well as a high level of attention selectivity, “vigilance” will be a characteristic strategy, that is, a rational strategy. Regarding non-constructive decision-making strategies, which, unfortunately, take place among patrol police officers, the results are as follows: the “avoidance” strategy is determined by sensuality, emotionality, which hinders the ability to solve problems and make decisions independently; the choice of the “procrastination” strategy is influenced by the impulsivity indicator; the “hypervigilance” strategy is influenced by such characteristics as inattention and impulsiveness of thinking. Discussion and conclusions. It was substantiated that the choice of decision-making strategies in the work of the patrol police is influenced by the level of development of employees’ professionally important qualities; the obtained data must be taken into account during the formation of patrol police teams, as well as in the training and retraining of employees. This approach will ensure a conscious choice of constructive strategies and increase the effectiveness of activities.

Keywords: extreme conditions of activity, patrol police, professionally important qualities, decision-making strategies, emotional stability, vigilance.

Introduction
In today’s unstable conditions in our country, the profession of a patrol police officer is becoming increasingly significant, as its importance
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The activity of patrol police specialists belongs to extremely difficult and risky professions and needs specific requirements for employees.

In our previous publications, the peculiarities of patrol police activity during the coronavirus pandemic were considered (Pomytkina, 2021). However, the professional activity of these people does not lose its relevance even today, on the contrary, the special situation in our country has exacerbated the problem of studying the specifics of this team. One of the peculiarities of their activity is that patrolling is carried out by a group of 5–8 people, who must be a cohesive and coherent team, prepared both professionally and personally, with a high level of communicative consistency. The professional activity of patrol officers is complicated by numerous psychological overloads caused by the increased level of responsibility, the high degree of risk, the potential possibility of external dangerous situations, as well as the unforeseen actions of law violators.

Today, the professional activity of the patrol police involves maintaining order and preventing any illegal actions, in particular conducting joint patrols together with the armed forces; patrolling and controlling the population during the curfew; visual and acoustic detection of the flight of unmanned objects, enemy missiles, etc.; in notifying the people about the beginning and end of the air raid siren in localities where there are no centralized loudspeakers and signaling devices; responding to citizen appeals (calls) via the “special line 102”; in patrolling the territories regarding possible sabotage actions, etc.

The extremity and danger of such actions affect the success of the professional activity of patrol police specialists, the most important aspect of which is decision-making (DM) and the construction of an action algorithm, that requires immediate implementation with the determination of specific steps and behavior. These actions determine someone’s destinies, perhaps lives. In conditions of a high level of responsibility, the requirements for decision-making time increase and the price of an error grows. That is why patrol police officers need both
psychological training and constant psychological support, and the level of professionally important qualities (PIQ) must be at a sufficiently high level of development to ensure the functionality and safety of professional activities.

Decision-making in science is considered a complex and hierarchical (choosing a goal, comparison of alternatives, decision making, choice of action) mental activity of the human psyche, which reduces the uncertainty of a problematic situation. The problem of DM is studied in various fields of science and practice, it is connected with situational complications and extreme conditions of activity. Any choice always involves several possibilities, several alternatives that are limited by norms, social expectations, self-regulatory mechanisms, external and internal conditions, etc. Making a decision means to choose a goal and a method of action, which is one of the most problematic functions of the patrol police (Pomytkina et al., 2020).

The analysis of recent publications has shown that individual behavior in difficult and extreme conditions is the subject of a wide range of research given the individual nature of a person. Thus, the diagnosis, formation and development of psychological readiness for the professional activity of military personnel in crisis situations was investigated by V. Oseylo (2015). In particular, its main indicator – psychological stability – was defined as the ability of a serviceman to effectively perform functional duties for the required time (operational or long-term stability) in given conditions, while maintaining mental health and combat capability. However, the author’s research does not sufficiently reveal the relationship between the main PIQ and the psychological resilience that they can determine.

The research of S. van den Heuvel et al. (2017) provided a theoretical understanding of the uncertainty-copying strategies that police officers use during team-based DM regarding the critical incidents response in real conditions of high risk. The results of their research showed that when assessing dynamic situations, police teams cope with uncertainty by relying on strategies of reducing the search for additional information and are based on their own reflection
in action and on the basis of previous experience. We can partially agree with the authors, as we believe that relying on one strategy for decision-making may not lead to the desired results.

While studying the emotional states of police officers (Fridman et al., 2019), it was found that law enforcement officers typically make decisions under stressful circumstances, so the costs associated with errors are high and sometimes fatal, and all DM occur with balancing energy needs; it is the capabilities of the autonomic nervous system that play a key role in the regulation of short-term energy expenditure associated exclusively with DM by police, which affects behavior during stress in difficult circumstances. The obtained result is important for our research, because we consider emotionality and the energy costs associated with it to be integral characteristics of the DM process.

A number of studies have been conducted on fire teams based on a naturalistic decision-making paradigm regarding the role of intuition in difficult conditions (Okoli et al., 2022). In man-made conditions of fires, it was determined that intuition provides a competent ability to focus attention and filter the most important information (forty-two critical signals), effectively differentiate them, and, by combining, make adequate decisions. We are also aware of the importance of intuitive decisions and the role of attention in extreme conditions of activity.

While studying police officers’ performance during dynamic and stressful encounters, it was determined (Murray et al., 2024) that they rely on experience, intuition, and extreme attention. Scientists emphasize that tactical decision-making is influenced by the officer’s ability to recognize critical visual information and assess the threat. Therefore, the activities of police officers during times of high stress and high threat can be ensured by a high level of development and other PIQ.

Researchers I. Arsha and A. Baratynska (2022) determined the priority of new values in the professional activity of civil servants and emphasized that insufficient development of such PIQ as working memory, attention selectivity and communicative social competence leads to premature professional burnout. This information was taken into account in our study and allowed us to outline the key PIQ for obtaining quality results.

У дослідженні С. van den Heuvel et al. (2017) подано теоретичне розуміння стратегій подолання невизначеності, які поліцейські використовують під час командного ПР щодо критичних інцидентів у реальних умовах високого ризику. Результати їхніх досліджень показали, що при оцінці динамічних ситуацій команди поліцейських сприяють з невизначеністю, покладаючись на стратегії скорочення пошуку додаткової інформації та базуючись на власній рефлексії в дії та на основі попереднього досвіду. Можемо погодитись з авторами частково, оскільки вважаємо, що покладання на одну стратегію для прийняття рішень може не призвести до бажаних результатів.

Вивчаючи емоційні стани працівників поліції (Fridman et al., 2019), з’ясовано, що працівники правоохоронних органів зазвичай приймають рішення в стресових обставинах, тому витрати, пов’язані з помилками, високі та іноді фатальні, а всі ПР відбуваються з балансуванням енергетичних потреб; саме можливості вегетативної нервової системи відіграють ключову роль у регулюванні короткочасної енергії витрати, пов’язаної виключно з ПР поліцією, що впливає на поведінку під час стресу в складних обставинах. Отриманий результат є важливим для нашого дослідження, оскільки вважаємо емоційність та енергетичні витрати, пов’язані з нею, невід’ємними характеристиками процесу ПР.

Проведено низку досліджень на пожежних командах на основі натуралістичної парадигми прийняття рішень щодо місця інтуїції в складних умовах (Okoli et al., 2022). У техногенного умовах пожеж було визначено, що інтуїція надає компетентну здатність фокусувати увагу й фільтрувати найважливішу інформацію (сорок два критичні сигнали), ефективно їх розрізняти й, комбінувати, приймати адекватні рішення. Ми також віддаємо належне інтуїтивним рішенням та ролі у ваги в екстремальних умовах діяльності.

Вивчаючи діяльність офіцерів поліції під час динамічних та стресових зіткнень, визначено (Murray et al., 2024), що вони спираються на досвід, інтуїцію та надзвичайну увагу. Вчені підкреслюють, що на прийняття тактичних рішень впливає здатність офіцера...
These findings also correlate with the previously published monograph of O. Khairulin (2015), where a paradigm of the necessity for preventing professional burnout of military personnel is developed at a deep level. The author considered the development of PIQ such as: attentiveness, selective memorization, predictive thinking, and the level of decision-making skills as a basis of preventing this professional destruction.

An interesting was the attempt by the researcher V. Kalnysh (2023) to investigate and verify information on the mechanisms of influence of the main factors of extreme environmental conditions on the physical body and human psyche, as well as to develop alternative advice that could compensate for the threat to health. The author is convinced that the importance of the action of such mechanisms is determined by the fact that, in the process of labor activity, people can temporarily find themselves in conditions that do not correspond to the usual circumstances of their body's existence. However, the presence of mechanisms for the formation of a psychophysiological "carapace" due to the formation of the PIQ helps a person both to survive and to successfully carry out certain work, exposing one's body to an increased risk of rapid destruction. These data confirmed our hypothesis about the need to determine the most influential PIQ for the formation of professional efficiency during decision-making.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, researchers (Pomytkina, Ichanska, 2021) studied the specifics of the coping behavior of doctors in extreme conditions, which was a prerequisite for the efficiency/inefficiency of the professional activity of medical workers, their physical and mental health. It was determined that the professional activity of doctors was related to the extreme conditions of the epidemic and required the maximum strain of physiological and mental functions, which were ensured by a high level of development of PIQ and effective skills in making adequate decisions. The obtained data expanded the understanding of the peculiarities of the individual's activity in extreme conditions.

Studying extreme conditions of activity, researchers (Stelmaschuk et al., 2023) identified personal characteristics and character through a critical visual information and to assess the threat. Therefore, the activity of police during severe stress and high risk can be ensured by a high level of development of PIQ and other PIQ.

Researchers I. Arshava and A. Baratin'sc (2022) identified the priorities in professional activity of civil servants, and emphasized that the insufficient development of such PIQ as operational memory, selective attention, communicative social competence, lead to professional burnout. The basis of avoiding this professional destruction, the author considered the development of PIQ such as: attentiveness, selective memorization, predictive thinking, and the level of decision-making skills.

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accentuations of professionals, which, in their opinion, are key in the process of choosing certain coping strategies. This allowed scientists to develop a forecast of behavior in difficult situations, provided the opportunity to build an effective correctional program that contributed to the development of necessary qualities, improvement of adaptation potential and preservation of work capacity in difficult conditions. We support the authors’ conclusion about the need to implement psychological support for persons whose professional activity is associated with increased risks, which correlates with our data (Pomytkina, 2018).

Modern data have been published on the peculiarities of motivation and will in the regulation of DM by an individual (Sannikov, Sribna, 2021), factors of DM in the activity of Belgian police officers (Feys et al., 2022), prerequisites for professional burnout of police officers due to constant stress and post-traumatic disorders (Soltes et al., 2021), a comparison of the characteristics of the DM of police and military commanders (Mattingsdal et al., 2023), the necessity of considering individual and psychological characteristics of employees in the activity of law enforcement agencies (criminal police, patrol police, investigative bodies) (Okhrimenko et al., 2022). The analysis of modern publications shows that interdisciplinary research has always explored the problems of DM in special conditions of activity. Continuing to study the above-mentioned issues, we consider it necessary to prove the importance of the level of development of PIQ of employees in extreme conditions of activity (such as working memory, flexibility and logic of thinking, selectivity and concentration of attention, responsibility, social communication, etc.), and their influence on the effectiveness of DM, which requires additional research.

Hypothesis. The level of development of professionally important qualities affects the decision-making of patrol police officers in extreme conditions of activity.

The aim is to highlight the results of a study of the impact of professionally important qualities on decision-making strategies in the activity of patrol police officers.

Impact of Professionally Important Qualities of Patrol Police Officers on Decision-making Strategies

The psychological dimensions of society

Hypothesis. The level of development of professionally important qualities affects the decision-making of patrol police officers in extreme conditions of activity.
Methods

Methodology. The methodological basis of the research was: 1) the statement (Ball, 2016; Khairulin, 2015) that a person is the main subject of activity both in individual and in team work, who under any special or extreme conditions chooses a goal and sets tasks that correspond to one’s interests, psychophysiological capabilities, determines the criteria that the person is able to adhere to, strives for a result to satisfy personal and professional needs; 2) defining the professional activities of patrol police as activity in extreme conditions (Kokun et al., 2011; Osyodlo, 2015; Virna et al., 2021), which require the mobilization of normal "buffer" and sometimes “emergency” reserves of the body; 3) the theory of the key role of will and motivation in decision-making (Sannikov, Sribna, 2021) and the conflict theory of L. Mann et al. (1997), which outlines three conditions that determine a person's resistance to certain coping in a stressful decision-making situation: awareness of the serious risks associated with preferred alternatives; hope to find a better alternative; conviction that a person always has enough time at their disposal for searching and weighing alternatives; 4) the statement (Münsterberg, 2011; Wijsen, 2019) that one of the indicators of success in the profession of employees whose work is associated with significant neuropsychological stress is a high level of attention selectivity.

Participants. 86 male respondents – representatives of the patrol police of Kyiv region – took part in the empirical research. The age of the subjects ranged from 30 to 45 years. The majority of the researched persons had secondary general and vocational education (67.0%), while 33.0% had higher education.

Procedures and instruments. The technique “Assessment of operational visual memory” was used to determine the duration of retention and use of information that is necessary for making the correct decision in the process of performing the task (Münsterberg, 2011); “Diagnosis of attention selectivity” (Münsterberg, 2011) – to determine selectivity, stability and concentration of attention; “Research on the level of impulsivity” by V. Losenkov (Lemak & Petryshche, 2012) – for diagnosing the level of impulsivity of an individual’s behavior.
as a sign of insufficient self-control in activities, uncertainty of life goals, instability of orientation and interests; “Diagnostics of Communicative Social Competence” (Fetiskin et al., 2002) – for the research of individual personal factors in people with secondary and higher education, such as: sociability, logical thinking, emotional stability, safety, sensitivity, independence, self-control, tendency to antisocial behavior. The ability to communicate, that is, to establish and maintain the necessary contacts, consists of several components not only related to the ability to communicate directly, but also to make decisions, work in a team, etc. “Melbourne Decision-Making Questionnaire” (Mann et al., 1997).

The starting points are the concepts of the conflict theory of L. Mann et al. (1997). The person making a decision is a subject and is in a state of psychological stress. In such a stressful situation, the choice is accompanied by a struggle of motives and emotions. Vigilance is defined as the main quality of a decision-maker associated with cognitive processes, a natural need for cognition, and tolerance for uncertainty. The proposed model combined five main patterns of coping with stress associated with making difficult decisions: 1) ignoring information about possible losses and continuing with the chosen alternative; 2) uncritical accepting of a course of action that is either the most pronounced or externally imposed; 3) avoidance – using procrastination; 4) hypervigilance – impulsive DM, which promises salvation from the situation, and in extreme conditions – confusion in the choice between alternatives; 5) vigilance – assessment of goals and verification of the probability of decision tasks, final analysis of alternatives. According to the presented model, vigilance is chosen as the unambiguous constructive coping, in accordance with it the subject chooses rational decisions.

Variables. During the English-language approbation of the model, four latent variables or factors were identified: vigilance, avoidance, procrastination, and hypervigilance.

Organization of research. The collection of empirical data was carried out during 2023 using the above-mentioned psychological tools (forms of standardized methods were used).

Statistical analysis. For mathematical and statistical data processing, the software package for advanced analysis “SPSS” v. 23.0 was
Results

An empirical research of DM strategies proved that 60.00% of respondents most often choose the constructive decision-making strategy "vigilance" (Fig. 1). This is the main stylistic characteristic of a person as a decision-maker, related to complex cognitive activity, a natural desire for knowledge and tolerance for uncertainty. For these police officers, analyzing and clarifying the goal, planned tasks for the decision-making, and reviewing attractive alternatives before making a choice are typical. However, the obtained data showed that 22.00% of respondents have such a DM strategy as "avoidance", which is characterized by not making a decision independently, shifting responsibility for solving the problem to others, and rationalizing questionable alternatives. Also, 10.00% of the respondents are prone to the "procrastination" DM strategy, which is dangerous because in the professional activity of patrol police the DM most often occurs in conditions of time deficit, and using such a behavioral strategy can lead to the impossibility of timely thinking and solving the problem, subsequently leading to a hasty conclusion, and even to cases with various complications. The least respondents use such a DM strategy as "hypervigilance" (8.00%), which is characterized by unjustified sticking between various alternatives and impulsive DM, which promises
getting rid of the situation. In extreme conditions, it can lead to panic when choosing between alternatives.

So, as evidenced by the data, patrol police officers are prone to these three non-constructive strategies: “avoidance”, “procrastination” and “hypervigilance”, which prevent them from choosing rational, optimal solutions, and, in our opinion, require correction and psychological work with employees. In Fig. I, the distribution of indicators of communicative social competence in the patrol police is presented.

The general group indicators according to the “Diagnostics of Communicative Social Competence” method showed that the majority of people are characterized by openness and ease in communication (these are sociable people

![Fig. I. Distribution of indicators of communicative social competence of the patrol police (n=86)](image)

**Note:** factor A – openness; factor B – logical thinking; factor C – emotional stability; factor K – creativity, sensuality; factor M – decision-making; factor H – rationality/impulsivity.

**Примітка:** фактор А – відкритість; фактор В – логічне мислення; фактор С – емоційна стійкість; фактор К – креативність, чуттєвість; фактор М – прийняття рішення; фактор H – раціональність/імпульсивність.
who are quite balanced, predictable in their relationships with partners and compatible with very different people), logical thinking (the ability to think accurately and consistently, avoiding contradictions in one’s own reasoning and the ability to expose logical errors), gumption (the ability to quickly react to the proposed circumstances, the ability to make adequate decisions based on the acquired experience and acquired knowledge); emotional stability, maturity and balance (effectiveness of activity under stressful and difficult conditions, the ability to avoid panic attacks, control the situation); giving preference to one’s own decisions, independence in solving problem situations, self-reliance, realism and rationality with a predominance of an artistic type of thinking.

According to the results of other selected methods, it was found that the majority of respondents have a high level of development of operational visual memory (the ability to selectively preserve and reproduce visual images that are needed for a certain period of time); a high level of attention selectivity (the ability to focus on the object of one’s own activity and resist the influence of external and internal distracting factors); a low level of impulsivity (these are goal-oriented individuals who have clear value orientations and also demonstrate persistence in achieving their goals).

The individual results of the respondents using all the methods mentioned above were summarized in convenient forms for further processing using statistical methods (Tabl. 1, 2, 3).

As a result of the correlation analysis, significant correlations were recorded for indicators of operational visual memory, level of impulsivity, attention selectivity, scales of diagnostic methods of communicative social competence (factor B, factor C, factor K, factor M, factor H) with the scales “vigilance”, “avoidance”, “hypervigilance”.

The identified correlations proved that the better the ability of patrol police officers to selectively preserve and reproduce visual images, the better developed is their logical thinking, as well as the ability to focus on the object of their own activity for a long time, while resisting the influence of external and internal distractions factors; they are characterized by the effectiveness of activity under stressful and difficult conditions, the ability to avoid panic attacks, control the situation; giving preference to one’s own decisions, independence in solving problem situations, self-reliance, realism and rationality with a predominance of an artistic type of thinking.

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Table 1. Statistically significant correlations between the variables “visual memory”, “impulsivity” and decision-making strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Statistical parameter</th>
<th>“Vigilance”</th>
<th>“Avoidance”</th>
<th>“Hypervigilance”</th>
<th>“Procrastination”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visual memory</td>
<td>( r )</td>
<td>.437**</td>
<td>-.363*</td>
<td>-.371*</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impulsivity</td>
<td>( r )</td>
<td>-.753**</td>
<td>.534**</td>
<td>.559**</td>
<td>.347*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: * – correlation is significant at the .05 level; ** – correlation is significant at the .01 level.

Table 2. Statistically significant correlations between indicators of communicative social competence and decision-making strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Statistical parameter</th>
<th>“Vigilance”</th>
<th>“Avoidance”</th>
<th>“Hypervigilance”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Factor В</td>
<td>( r )</td>
<td>.748**</td>
<td>-.538**</td>
<td>-.649**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factor С</td>
<td>( r )</td>
<td>.754**</td>
<td>-.557**</td>
<td>-.573**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factor К</td>
<td>( r )</td>
<td>-.740**</td>
<td>.714**</td>
<td>.359*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factor М</td>
<td>( r )</td>
<td>.662**</td>
<td>.714**</td>
<td>.359*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: * – correlation is significant at the .05 level; ** – correlation is significant at the .01 level.

Table 3. Statistically significant correlations between the variables “selectivity of attention” and decision-making strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Statistical parameter</th>
<th>“Vigilance”</th>
<th>“Avoidance”</th>
<th>“Hypervigilance”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attention selectivity</td>
<td>( r )</td>
<td>.638**</td>
<td>-.426**</td>
<td>-.368*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: * – correlation is significant at the .05 level; ** – correlation is significant at the .01 level.

of activity in stressful and difficult conditions, the ability to maintain a state of equilibrium, and keep control over the situation.

Therefore, if a patrol officer is independent in solving problem situations, self-oriented and has manifest high levels of operational visual memory (the ability to select and reproduce visual images, which are required for a certain period of time); high selectivity of attention (the ability to focus and keep control over the situation).
a high capacity for self-control, self-organization and is purposeful and persistent in achieving the set goal, then they will be characterized by such a DM strategy as “vigilance”, which is associated with cognitive complexity, need for knowledge and tolerance for uncertainty. This strategy is characterized by clarifying goals and objectives, considering alternatives and evaluating each before making a choice.

The found correlations also showed that the choice of destructive DM strategies, namely: shifting the responsibility for solving the problem and DM to others, hesitation between alternatives, uncertainty in one’s own actions (impulsive DM) will be if patrol officers exhibit such characteristics as sensitivity, attraction to people and their thoughts, artistic thinking (i. e. an imaginative perception of the world) and emotionality.

The obtained direct and inverse correlations made it possible to carry out a regression analysis, based on which conclusions were drawn about which PIQ influence the choice of one or another DM strategy in the activity of the patrol police (Tabl. 4).

According to the results of the regression analysis, eight regression models were clarified and built, revealing the following: for the dependent variable “vigilance”, the dominant characteristics are emotional stability, independence, rationality, attention selectivity and purposefulness. This shows that for patrol officers who are characterized by emotional stability (effectiveness of activity under stressful and difficult conditions), independence, rationality (quick response to changes, high efficiency in conditions of time deficit, objectivity and logic in performing activities and abstraction from emotions), purposefulness (perseverance, with the ability to self-control), as well as a high level of attention selectivity (the ability to focus for a long time and resist the influence of external and internal factors), the typical strategy of DM is “vigilance”, that is, a rational strategy.

Further a regression analysis was performed on non-constructive DM strategies. The results showed that the DM strategy of “avoidance” is influenced by such characteristics as sensitivity (artistic and synthetic thinking, imaginative perception of the world, emotionality; such
individuals wait for others, are unable to solve problems and make decisions independently; the choice of the DM strategy “procrastination” is influenced by the indicator of impulsivity (insufficient self-control in communication and activity, inability to restrain one's emotions, and instead of quickly reacting to
dумок, художній тип мислення (тобто образне сприйняття світу) та емоційність.

Отримані прямі й зворотні кореляції дозволили провести регресійний аналіз, на основі якого зроблено висновки про те, які саме ПВЯ впливають на вибір тієї чи іншої стратегії ПР у діяльності патрульної поліції (табл. 4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R-squared</th>
<th>Adjusted R-square</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Beta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.754a</td>
<td>.569</td>
<td>.557</td>
<td>1.810</td>
<td>50.065</td>
<td>.000b</td>
<td>.754</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| a. Predictors: (constant) Emotional stability (factor C)  
  b. Dependent variable: DM Strategy “Vigilance”  
  a. Провідники: (константа) Емоційна стійкість (фактор C)  
  b. Залежна змінна: Стратегія ПР “Пильність”  
| 2     | .801a | .642 | .623 | 1.670 | 33.217 | .000b | -.404 |
| a. Predictors: (constant) Creativity (factor K)  
  b. Dependent variable: DM Strategy “Vigilance”  
  a. Провідники: (константа) Креативність (фактор К)  
  b. Залежна змінна: Стратегія ПР “Пильність”  
| 3     | .826a | .683 | .656 | 1.594 | 25.843 | .000b | -.397 |
| a. Predictors: (constant) Impulsivity  
  b. Dependent variable: DM Strategy “Vigilance”  
  a. Провідники: (константа) Імпульсивність  
  b. Залежна змінна: Стратегія ПР “Пильність”  
| 4     | .825a | .680 | .663 | 1.578 | 39.375 | .000b | .472 |
| a. Predictors: (constant) Attention selectivity  
  b. Dependent variable: DM Strategy “Vigilance”  
  a. Провідники: (константа) Вибірковість уваги  
  b. Залежна змінна: Стратегія ПР “Пильність”  
| 5     | .714a | .509 | .497 | 2.484 | 39.462 | .000b | .714 |
| a. Predictors: (constant) Creativity (factor K)  
  b. Dependent variable: DM Strategy “Vigilance”  
  a. Провідники: (константа) Креативність (фактор К)  
  b. Залежна змінна: Стратегія ПР “Уникнення”  
| 6     | .747a | .569 | .547 | 2.158 | 50.065 | .028b | .747 |
| a. Predictors: (constant) Impulsivity  
  b. Dependent variable: DM Strategy “Procrastination”  
  a. Провідники: (константа) Імпульсивність  
  b. Залежна змінна: Стратегія ПР “Прокрастинація”  
| 7     | .649a | .421 | .406 | 2.063 | 27.679 | .000b | -.649 |
| a. Predictors: (constant) Logical thinking (factor B)  
  b. Dependent variable: DM Strategy “Hypervigilance”  
  a. Провідники: (константа) Логічне мислення (фактор В)  
  b. Залежна змінна: Стратегія ПР “Гіперпильність”  
| 8     | .579a | .453 | .421 | 1.610 | 39.375 | .000b | -.539 |
| a. Predictors: (constant) Impulsivity (factor H)  
  b. Dependent variable: DM Strategy “Hypervigilance”  
  a. Провідники: (константа) Імпульсивність (фактор Н)  
  b. Залежна змінна: Стратегія ПР “Гіперпильність”  

Table 4. Regression models of the impact of professionally important qualities of employees on decision-making strategies

Таблиця 4. Регресійні моделі впливу професійно важливих якостей працівників на стратегії прийняття рішень
the conditions that have arisen – indignation and looking for someone to blame); the DM strategy “hypervigilance” is influenced by characteristics such as inattentiveness (the opposite quality to logical thinking, and, therefore, the inability to think accurately and consistently, avoiding contradictions in one's own reasoning, as well as to quickly react to emerging circumstances), impulsive decision-making (Factor H – impulsivity and disorganization). Thus, the conducted empirical research confirmed our hypothesis about the impact of employees' PIQ on the choice of DM strategies in the activity of the patrol police under extreme conditions.

Discussion
The conducted research does not claim to be exhaustive in the investigated problem, and the authors pay tribute to possible differences in the data obtained by other practitioners. In the context of the DM psychology paradigm, the obtained data extend the results of our previous research (Pomytkina et al., 2020) regarding the influence of an individual's conscience on the DM process, and also correlate with the data obtained by foreign practitioners (Soltes et al., 2021) regarding the influence of vulnerability and other personality traits on DM, leading to premature professional burnout of police officers and rangers (Ledford et al., 2021; Anagnostou et al., 2022). The significant correlations between achievement motivation and decisiveness, vigor, attentiveness, and initiative in social contacts presented by researchers (Sannikov, Sribna, 2021) proved their importance in the regulation of DM by the individual, which was also confirmed by our correlations between indicators of communicative social competence and DM strategies.

The question of the influence on the choice of DM strategy of such characteristics as sensitivity (factor K), emotionality (factor C), etc., remains debatable, which leads to the choice of the "avoidance" strategy, the transfer of responsibility for DM to others, or to wrong decisions. On the one hand, it is clear that a sensitive, "soft" position of a police officer is unacceptable for such work; on the other hand, social evidence shows that the patrol police are characterized by callousness, rudeness and even cruelty. Therefore, in our opinion, since social

За результатами регресійного аналізу з'ясовано та побудовано всім регресійних моделей, які засвідчили наступне: для залежної змінної “пильність” домінантними характеристиками є емоційна стійкість, самостійність, рациональність, вибірковість уваги та цілеспрямованість. Це свідчить, що для патрульних, яким властива емоційна стійкість (ефективність діяльності у стресованих та складних умовах, вміння зберігати стан рівноваги), самостійність, рациональність (широке реагування на зміни, висока ефективність в умовах дефіциту часу, об’єктивність та логічність у виконанні діяльності та абстрагування від емоцій), цілеспрямованість (наполегливість, зі здатністю до само-контролью), а також високий рівень вибірковості уваги (здатність довго зосереджуватися та противистати впливу зовнішніх і внутрішніх факторів), характерною стратегією ПР буде "пильність", тобто рациональна стратегія.

Далі здійснено регресійний аналіз щодо неконструктивних стратегій ПР. Результати засвідчили, що на стратегію ПР "уніження" впливає така характеристика, як чуттєвість (художнє та синтетичне мислення, образне сприйняття світу, емоційність; такі особи чекають інших, не здатні вирішувати проблему та приймати рішення самостійно); на вибір стратегії ПР "прокрастинація" впливає показник імпульсивності (недостатній самоконтроль у спілкуванні та діяльності, неможливість стримувати власні емоції, і замість того, щоб швидко реагували на умови, що виникли, – обурення та пошук винних); на стратегію ПР "гіперпильність" впливають такі характеристики, як неухващеність (протилежна якість логічному мисленню, а, отже, не здатність мислити точно і послідовно, не допускаючи протиріч у власних міркуваннях, а також швидко реагувати на обставини, що виникли), імпульсивне прийняття рішення (фактор Н – імпульсивність та неорганізованість). Отже, проведене емірічне дослідження підтвердило нашу гіпотезу про вплив ПВЯ працівників на вибір стратегій ПР у діяльності патрульної поліції в екстремальних умовах.

Дискусія
Проведене дослідження не претендує на вичерпність досліджуваної проблеми, а автори віддають належне можливим відмінностям в отриманих даних інших прак-тиків. У контексті парадигм психології ПР отримані дані розширюють результати наших
Communicative competence is one of the main PIQ in their activities, sensitivity and emotionality should be inherent in them, but should not exceed the average level of expression. In order to ensure constructive behavior during stressful conflicts and enhance the national status as a state institution, patrol police officers must make “fair” decisions and gain the respect of the social environment. Our position is consistent with the findings of researchers (Fridman et al., 2019) regarding the need to display constructive emotions during DM by police officers.

We acknowledge the importance of professional formation of patrol police teams. However, with regard to the perspective of personality psychology, each police officers are different people in terms of psychophysiology, individual psychological differences, and typological characteristics. And therefore, the composition of such groups should be based on the diagnosed main PIQ of each individual for effective teamwork. Considering the “complexity of police decisions” (Feyes et al., 2022) described by researchers from Belgium, the identified DM factors (characteristics of the police officer as a personality, the nature of interaction with colleagues, the degree of impulsivity and aggressiveness) also indicate the multifaceted psychological nature of the personality and the necessity to take these into account when staffing patrol police groups.

We anticipate some possible differences in the results obtained by other researchers who had enough respondents to compare the characteristics of DM by commanders of police teams and military personnel (Mattingsdal et al., 2023). Therefore, the manifestation of the influences we studied remains a subject for discussion in larger samples. However, under the conditions of special actions caused by Russian aggression, it was unrealistic to expect active participation from respondents. In addition, the analysis of scientific publications shows that the problem of DM under extreme conditions is not exhausted, and the obtained results can be used in the training of patrol police and increasing their resilience.

Conclusions

The conducted theoretical-empirical research confirmed our assumption that the choice
of DM strategies in the work of the patrol police is influenced by the level of development of employees’ PIQ. It was established that the constructive DM strategy “vigilance” is determined by such dominant characteristics as emotional stability, independence, rationality, attention selectivity and purposefulness.

Thus, for patrolmen who are characterized by high emotional stability, independence, rationality, purposefulness, as well as a high level of attention selectivity, “vigilance” is a characteristic DM strategy, that is, a rational strategy. Regarding non-constructive DM strategies, which, unfortunately, take place among patrol police officers, the results are as follows: the “avoidance” strategy is correlated with sensitivity, emotionality, leading to the inability to solve the problem and make decisions independently; the choice of the “procrastination” strategy is influenced by the indicator of impulsivity (insufficient self-control in communication and activity); and the “hypervigilance” strategy is influenced by such characteristics as inattentiveness and impulsivity. The obtained data can be taken into account while forming patrol police teams, as well as in the training and retraining of employees, which in general will ensure a conscious choice of constructive strategies and eliminate the choice of non-constructive ones.

References

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polіцейского як особистості, характер взаємодії з колегами, міра імпульсивності та агресивності) також вказують на багатогранну психологічну природу особистості й необхідність врахування їх під час комплектування груп патрульної поліції.

Передбачаємо деякі можливі відмінності в отриманих результатах інших дослідників, які мали достатньо респондентів для порівняння особливостей ПР командирами поліцейських команд та військових (Mattingsdal et al., 2023). Тому дискусійними залишаються питання прояв досліджених нами впливів на більш великих вибірках. Однак в умовах особливих дій, спричинених російською агресією, розраховувати на активну участь респондентів не довелося. До того ж аналізування наукових публікацій свідчить, що проблема ПР у екстремальних умовах не вичерпана, а отримані результати можуть бути використані в підготовці патрульної поліції та підвищенні її резистентності.

Висновки
Проведене теоретико-емпіричне дослідження підтвердило наше припущення про те, що на вибір стратегій ПР у роботі патрульної поліції впливає рівень розвитку ПВЯ працівників. Було встановлено, що конструктивна стратегія ПР “пильність” детермінована такими домінантними характеристиками, як емоційна стійкість, самостійність, раціональність, вибірковість уваги та цілеспрямованість. Отже, для патрульних, яким властива висока емоційна стійкість, самостійність, раціональність, цілеспрямованість, також високий рівень вибірковості уваги, характерною стратегією ПР буде “пильність”, тобто раціональна стратегія. Щодо неконструктивних стратегій ПР, які, на жаль, мають місце серед працівників патрульної поліції, результати такі: стратегії "унікнення" кореляційно зв’язана з чуттєвістю, емоційністю, що призводить до нездатності вирішувати проблему та приймати рішення самостійно; на вибір стратегії "прокрастинація" впливає показник імпульсивності (недостатній самоконтроль у спілкуванні та діяльності); на стратегію "гіперпильність" впливають такі характеристики, як неуважність та імпульсивність. Отримані дані можуть бути враховані під час формування команд патрульної поліції, а також у підготовці та перепідготовці працівників, що в цілому забезпечитиме свідомий вибір конструктивних стратегій та нівелює вибір неконструктивних.
Список використаних джерел


Impact of Professionally Important Qualities of Patrol Police Officers on Decision-making Strategies


