Police Administration Structures Processes and Behavior 9th edition Swanson Test Bank

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Police Administration, 9e **(Swanson/Territo/Taylor)**
Chapter 2 Policing Today

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) The philosophy of community policing is based on two perspectives:
A) Proactive and information-based police responses.
B) Increased police patrol and intensified management.
C) Reactive police response and a closer police-community structure.
D) Community welfare and traditional policing.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Define community policing.
Level: Basic

2) The theory of crime that argues that crime increases in neighborhoods where visible signs of social decay are present and not cleaned up is:
A) Social criminology.
B) Skid row.
C) Neighborhood criminology.
D) Broken windows.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Basic

3) In a police department committed to community policing, police effectiveness is measured by:
A) Response times.
B) Arrest rates.
C) Greater community involvement.
D) Multiple prosecutions.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Define community policing.
Level: Basic

4) Which of the following is not associated with CompStat?
A) Accurate and timely intelligence and statistical crime information
B) Rapid deployment of resources
C) Effective tactics of enforcement that focus on visible street crimes or "quality-of-life" crimes
D) Occasional follow-up and assessment
Answer: D
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Describe CompStat.
Level: Intermediate

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5) CompStat relies heavily on:
A) Large numbers of police officers.
B) Helicopters.
C) Accurate statistical crime data.
D) SWAT teams.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Define CompStat.
Level: Basic

6) The four-step, problem-solving methodology referred to as SARA stands for:
A) Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment.
B) Searching, Articulation, Revocation, and Analysis.
C) Scanning, Assessment, Response, Attitude.
D) System, Activation, Relation, and Analysis.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Describe the four-step problem-solving model called SARA.
Level: Intermediate

7) The person most often associated with problem-oriented policing is:
A) J. Edgar Hoover
B) James Q. Wilson
C) Herman Goldstein
D) George Kelling
Answer: C
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Basic

8) You are a police officer whose department emphasizes that few crime incidents are isolated, but rather they may be a part of a wider set of urban phenomena. You are probably working in a department whose philosophy is driven what approach to policing?
A) Social science
B) Urban ecology
C) Problem-oriented
D) Incident-driven
Answer: C
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Difficult

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9) The CompStat program in Minneapolis is referred to as:
A) COPS.
B) SARA.
C) CODEFOR.
D) The Twin City Model
Answer: C
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Define CompStat.
Level: Intermediate

10) Which of the following is not a key feature of the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS)?
A) Thorough evaluation, strategic planning, and organizational change. The CPS program is being evaluated by a consortium of four major Chicago-area universities as well as a variety of internal evaluations focusing on officer attitude, morale, and community perception.
B) Structured response to calls for police service which frees officers from continuous demands of 911 calls for service
C) Combined community and city resources for crime prevention and control. CAPS assumes that police alone cannot solve the crime problem and that they depend on the community and other city agencies to achieve success.
D) Use of random moving patrol cars to deter crime. Officers assigned to different beats and watches so that they can better address crime problems for a larger geographic responsibility.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Difficult

11) Which of the following is not a key feature of CAPS?
A) Increased administrative bureaucracy
B) Neighborhood orientation
C) A proactive approach
D) Evaluation
Answer: A
Page Ref: 49
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

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12) Which type of policing forces the police to identify specific areas with undue concentrations of crime and then direct their resources at those places?
A) Evidence-Based Policing
B) Hot-Spots Policing
C) Directed Patrol
D) Intelligence-Led Policing
Answer: B
Page Ref: 51
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Basic

13) While directed patrol usually involves the directing of patrol officers to specific locations during their patrol shift, what type of patrol concentrates additional officers on specific locations at specific times?
A) Centered
B) Focused
C) Inundated
Answer: B
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Difficult

14) The purpose of crime analysis is to:
A) Provide individual police officers with past performance reports.
B) Organize massive quantities of raw information about criminal acts and then to forecast future events from the statistical manipulation of this data.
C) Provide investigators with "case-oriented" objectives and performance measures which directly link arrest with prosecution.
D) Relate the occurrence of crime to the expenditure of public funds.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 56
Objective: List and briefly describe some of the more common crime analysis techniques.
Level: Intermediate

15) The crime analysis technique that involves a tabular display of reported crimes within a given pattern of time and/or location is:
A) Tactical crime analysis.
B) Strategic crime analysis.
C) Link analysis.
D) Telephone toll analysis.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 57
Objective: List and briefly describe some of the more common crime analysis techniques.
Level: Basic

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16) The crime analysis technique that involves the study of crime and/or social problems in a specific area is:
A) Tactical crime analysis.
B) Strategic crime analysis.
C) Telephone toll analysis.
D) Link analysis.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 57
Objective: List and briefly describe some of the more common crime analysis techniques.
Level: Basic

17) The crime analysis technique that involves a graphic portrayal of associations and relationships among people is:
A) Link analysis.
B) Strategic crime analysis.
C) Tactical crime analysis.
D) Telephone toll analysis.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 57
Objective: List and briefly describe some of the more common crime analysis techniques.
Level: Basic

18) The crime analysis technique that involves charting that depicts key events of criminal activity in chronological order is:
A) Visual investigative analysis.
B) Intelligence analysis.
C) Case analysis and management system.
D) None of the above
Answer: A
Page Ref: 57
Objective: List and briefly describe some of the more common crime analysis techniques.
Level: Intermediate

19) The crime analysis technique that involves computerized reports derived from court-ordered telephone long distance billing is:
A) Tactical crime analysis.
B) Strategic crime analysis.
C) Link analysis.
D) Telephone toll analysis.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 58
Objective: List and briefly describe some of the more common crime analysis techniques.
Level: Basic

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20) Which of the following is not a focus of artificial intelligence?
A) Robotic applications
B) Social science applications
C) Computer science applications
D) Cognitive science applications
Answer: B
Page Ref: 58
Objective: Explain the impact of information technologies on the police.
Level: Intermediate

2.2 True/False Questions

1) In present practice, COP is a reactive approach to crime control with three complimentary elements.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 42
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Difficult

2) CompStat is a collection of modern management practices, military-like deployment efforts, and strong enforcement strategies all based on the availability of accurate and timely statistical crime data.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

3) CompStat programing is uniform in its application from each agency to the next.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Describe CompStat.
Level: Intermediate

4) The "S" in SARA refers to sampling.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 46
Objective: Describe the four-step problem-solving model called SARA.
Level: Intermediate

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5) CAPS represents one of the largest and most comprehensive community policing initiatives in the country. During its first 10 years of operation, evaluation findings indicated that major crime and neighborhood problems were reduced.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 49
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

6) Geographic-based and focused policing approaches, such as hot-spots policing and directed patrols, represent the most strongly supported policing practices in the United States, aided by the use of traditional maps, crime analysis, and artificial intelligence.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 51
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

7) Tools for agencies seeking to bolster their evidence-based credentials are in short supply.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 54
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

8) Much like evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing reflects the direct application of empirical data (through various crime analysis and information technologies) that show that crime is randomly dispersed and not concentrated in isolated areas.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 54
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

9) Although intelligence-led policing emerged in the United States after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, the movement toward this approach actually began prior to the 1990s and originated in the United Kingdom.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 56
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

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10) Similar to intelligence-led policing, predictive policing is a reactive approach to crime and disorder that uses information and analytical tools to achieve the goal of crime prevention while requiring fewer resources.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 56
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

11) Tactical crime analysis or crime-specific analysis is a tabular or graphic display of reported crimes with a given pattern of time and/or location. It is often used to detect patterns of crime.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 57
Objective: List and briefly describe some of the more common crime analysis techniques.
Level: Intermediate

12) One of the most surprising technological advances in law enforcement from the past decade can be found in the realm of television news.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 59
Objective: Explain the impact of information technology on policing.
Level: Intermediate

13) The historical drift toward militarization is rooted in the social unrest, soaring crime, massive demonstrations, social changes, and political rhetoric that swept America in the 1960s and 1970s.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 62
Objective: Describe how distrust between police and citizens can affect police strategies.
Level: Intermediate

14) The adoption of policing blue uniforms was to some degree a by-product of the availability of surplus union army uniforms after the Civil War and thus essentially not a major movement until after 1865.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 62
Objective: Describe how distrust between police and citizens can affect police strategies.
Level: Intermediate

15) Militarization critics recognize that the police need to monitor demonstrations by citizens exercising their Tenth Amendment rights because those events have the potential to spiral out of control quickly and create losses of life and property.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 64
Objective: Describe how distrust between police and citizens can affect police strategies.
Level: Intermediate

2.3 Short Answer Questions

1) As a style of community policing, _____- oriented policing focuses on crime and social problems in select neighborhoods or districts.
Answer: neighborhood
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Define community policing.
Level: Intermediate

2) By adhering to the philosophy that visible signs of social decay often lead to more serious crimes in a specific neighborhood, _____ -tolerance policing emphasizes the strict enforcement of the law for even minor crimes of disorder.
Answer: zero
Page Ref: 41
Objective: Define community policing.
Level: Basic

3) _____ is a collection of modern management practices, military-like deployment efforts, and strong enforcement strategies all based on the availability of accurate and timely statistical crime data.
Answer: CompStat
Page Ref: 44
Objective: Define CompStat.
Level: Basic

4) The _____ Alternative Policing Strategy program was designed to move from being a traditional, reactive, incident-driven agency to a more productive and community-oriented department.
Answer: Chicago
Page Ref: 47
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Basic

5) Arising from the 9/11 terrorist attacks, _____ -led policing is a relatively new policing style focused on offenders, not crime incidents, using intelligence analysis to prevent crime.
Answer: intelligence
Page Ref: 51
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Basic

6) Much like evidence-based policing, hot _____ policing reflects the direct application of empirical data that show that crime is not randomly dispersed, but rather is concentrated in isolated areas.
Answer: spots
Page Ref: 54

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Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Basic

7) While directed patrol usually involves the "direction" of patrol officers to specific locations during their patrol shift, _____ patrol concentrates additional officers on specific locations at specific times.
Answer: saturated
Page Ref: 55
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

8) Computer software systems focused on the intelligent processing of knowledge versus mere data processing are known collectively as artificial _____.
Answer: intelligence
Page Ref: 56
Objective: Explain the impact of information technologies on the police.
Level: Basic

9) With the advent of sophisticated computerized mapping, researchers have found a widespread adoption of _____ information systems tools across police departments.
Answer: geographic
Page Ref: 58
Objective: Describe a geographic information system and explain how such a system enhances police service.
Level: Basic

10) The goal of _____ intelligence is to develop computers that can think as well as see, hear, walk, talk, and feel.
Answer: artificial
Page Ref: 61
Objective: Explain the impact of information technologies on the police.
Level: Basic

2.4 Matching Questions

Match the policing philosophy from Column 1 with its definition in Column 2. Each item in Column 2 will only be used once.

A) A relatively new policing style focused on offenders, not crime incidents, using intelligence analysis to prevent crime
B) A style of policing that addresses reoccurring social problems within a community through an innovative, four-step model called SARA
C) A geographically based approach to crime-fighting focusing on in-depth analysis of "places" and times, and deploying police officers to those locations that account for the majority of calls for service and crime in a community
D) A style of policing based on response to calls for service after the activity has occurred; reactive and incident-driven
E) A focused police strategy built on the philosophy that visible signs of social decay often lead to more serious crimes in a specific neighborhood; emphasizes strict enforcement of the law for even minor crimes of disorder
F) A style of community policing that focuses on crime and social problems in select neighborhoods and districts
G) A proactive policing style that uses information and analytical tools to prevent crime while using the fewest police resources possible
H) A style of policing using the best available research to guide, manage, and evaluate police operations within a community
I) A policing philosophy that focuses on general neighborhood problems as a source of crime: preventive, proactive, and information-based

1) Community policing
Page Ref: 42-53
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

2) Evidence-based policing
Page Ref: 42-53
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

3) Hot-spots policing
Page Ref: 42-53
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

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4) Intelligence-led policing
Page Ref: 42-53
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

5) Neighborhood-oriented policing
Page Ref: 42-53
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

6) Predictive policing
Page Ref: 42-53
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

7) Problem-oriented policing
Page Ref: 42-53
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

8) Traditional policing
Page Ref: 42-53
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

9) Zero-tolerance policing
Page Ref: 42-53
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) I 2) H 3) C 4) A 5) F 6) G 7) B 8) D 9) E

2.5 Essay Questions

1) List and describe the leading policing strategies discussed in the book and the theory behind each strategy in the reduction of crime.
Answer: Answers should include this potential items:
CAPS, POP, CompStat, SARA, CODEFOR, ILP
Page Ref: 43-54
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.

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Level: Intermediate

2) Define crime analysis and describe some of the more common crime analysis techniques discussed in the book.
Answer: Answers should include this potential items:
Tactical crime analysis or crime-specific analysis, Strategic crime analysis, Link analysis, Telephone toll analysis, Visual investigative analysis (VIA), Case analysis and management system (CAMS), Intelligence analysis
Page Ref: 57-58
Objective: List and briefly describe some of the more common crime analysis techniques.
Level: Intermediate

3) Explain the use of geographic information systems (GIS) in law enforcement to map criminal events and how it coincides with the results of several environmental criminology studies that illustrated crime patterns.
Answer: Answer will vary but should include:
Prior to computerized mapping systems, police commonly used pin maps as a means of tracking crime. Unfortunately, this practice has many limitations due to the difficulties in determining clusters and general trends using point data. However, with the advent of sophisticated computerized mapping, researchers have found a widespread adoption of GIS tools across police departments, particularly larger agencies.
There are two types of crime mapping: statistical spatial analysis and spatial modeling. While statistical spatial analysis focuses on the spatial relationship between crime points in a particular area, spatial modeling is concerned with the technology and application of data.
Page Ref: 58-59
Objective: List and briefly describe some of the more common crime analysis techniques.
Level: Intermediate

4) Describe the effects of social media on modern policing operations.
Answer: Answer should include this potential items:
Social media has taken police agencies into a whole new world of "likes," "shares," and "re-Tweets." Facebook and Twitter, particularly, have been a boon to police departments across the country, allowing for instantaneous outreach to the community.
Page Ref: 59
Objective: Explain the impact of information technology on policing.
Level: Intermediate

5) Explain the concept of the historical drift toward militarization of police in the United States.
Answer: Answer should include these potential items:
Militarization is rooted in the social unrest, soaring crime, massive demonstrations, social changes, and political rhetoric that swept America in the 1960s and 1970s.
Initially, SWAT teams were created primarily as a mechanism to deal with riots. Over time, there was mission creep as SWAT effectively took on high risk responsibilities, e.g., drug raids and barricaded subjects. These responsibilities required adoption of new tactics and equipment with greater capabilities, some of which were adapted from military models and provided from surplus military inventories.
Page Ref: 62

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Objective: Describe how distrust between police and citizens can affect police strategies.
Level: Difficult

2.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Why do you think some "traditional" police personnel have not been supportive of the community policing concept?
Answer: Answer should include these potential items:
True implementation of COP requires a decentralized police agency with less of a bureaucratic structure. In addition, it requires police administrators relinquish some of their decision-making authority and turn it over to the patrol officers who are actually working with citizens in the community. Many police administrators have been hesitant to give up such authority.
Page Ref: 41-42
Objective: Define community policing.
Level: Intermediate

2) If you were a police officer, would you prefer to work in a department that primarily practices traditional or community policing? Explain your reasoning.
Answer: Answer should include these potential items:
Answers will vary. Those in favor of traditional policing may include rationale such as a highly structured organization, crime-fighting, and innovating policing strategies such as SWAT, electronic surveillance, etc. Those in favor of community policing may include rationale such as building relationships with the community, maintaining a proactive approach that involves crime prevention, and wanting to help solve problems.
Page Ref: 41-42
Objective: Define community policing.
Level: Intermediate

3) Do you believe the hot-spots policing strategies discussed in Chapter 2 would work in your own community? Justify your answer.
Answer: Answer should include these potential items:
Would work in community because there are areas that demand the majority of police attention.
Would not work in community because the community has adopted a COP philosophy, so other means of addressing crime are more appropriate.
Page Ref: 51-52
Objective: Discuss new police strategies, including evidence-based policing, hot-spots policing, intelligence-led policing, and predictive policing.
Level: Intermediate

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