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TEST BANK

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Criminal Investigation: The Art and the Science, 9e **(Lyman)**
Chapter 1 Foundations and History of Criminal Investigation

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Which famous American outlaw acquired a Robin Hood reputation?
A) James Younger
B) Gratton Dalton
C) Jesse James
D) Billy the Kid
Answer: C
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Basic

2) Part of the allure of the classic detective novels of the early twentieth century was the introduction of the _____.
A) Police specialist
B) Private eye
C) Forensic investigator
D) "CSI effect"
Answer: B
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Basic

3) "The phenomenon in which jurors hold unrealistic expectations of forensic evidence and investigation techniques, and have an increased interest in the discipline of forensic science" is known as _____.
A) the "CSI effect"
B) proof beyond "ALL doubt" syndrome
C) the courtroom "science" requirement
D) the forensic science expectation syndrome
Answer: A
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Basic

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4) Which of the following is true regarding all of the forensic science tests depicted on *CSI*- including analyses of bite marks, blood spatter, handwriting, firearm, and tool marks as well as hair and fibers?
A) Virtually all results can be established in less than an hours' time.
B) Virtually all results can be easily verified with statistical analysis.
C) Virtually all of the results they find in the show can be found in real life in the same manner.
D) Virtually all of them rely on the judgments of individual experts and are difficult to verify with statistical analysis.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Basic

5) What has research concluded regarding the draw that the CSI effect has on individuals?
A) The effect is born out of a longing to believe that desirable, clever, and morally unimpeachable individuals are fighting to clear the names of the innocent and put the bad guys behind them.
B) The effect is born out of a desire to be able to carry a gun and solve forensic problems.
C) The effect is born out of a desire to help those in need and look good doing it.
D) The effect is born out of a desire to be able to be 100% certain about forensic findings.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Basic

6) Who is credited with establishing England's first police force and creating a working relationship with local business owners to reduce the profits of London's criminals?
A) Sir Robert Peel
B) Henry Fielding
C) William J. Herschel
D) Inspector Charles Frederick Field
Answer: B
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Basic

7) By around 1800, the first well-known investigators in England were not paid as police officers but rather, were paid a percentage of all fines resulting from successful prosecution of thieves. These investigators soon became known as _____.
A) the London Crime Team
B) the England Bail Bondsmen
C) Scotland Yard
D) the Bow Street Runners
Answer: D
Page Ref: 8
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.

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Level: Basic

8) Which of the following best illustrates the Bertillon system of criminal identification?
A) Having victims identify a suspect from a lineup of several similar people
B) Recruiting informants from the riffraff of the streets to zero in on criminals
C) Collecting blood samples from underneath a victim's fingernails
D) Matching the shape of the ears and skeletal size to a particular suspect
Answer: D
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

9) Which of the following best explains the growth of American police functions in the mid- to late-nineteenth century?
A) More petty street crime in mid-sized towns
B) Increased drug smuggling into American port cities
C) Incidents of mob violence between ethnic groups
D) Corruption within city halls in large cities
Answer: C
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

10) What statement below is true regarding the Pinkerton National Detective Agency?
A) Pinkerton's National Detective Agency was founded in 1850 by Scottish immigrant, Allan Pinkerton.
B) Its organizational structure was later adopted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
C) The Pinkerton Agency was called on by communities to handle cases that local law enforcement officers were unable to investigate due to incompetency or limited resources.
D) All of the above statements are true of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 12
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

11) Which study revealed that most property offenses receive only cursory attention?
A) RAND study
B) PERF study
C) Minneapolis study
D) New Perspectives in Policing study
Answer: A
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Basic

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12) In the late 1970s, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice awarded a grant to the RAND Corporation to undertake a nationwide study of criminal investigations by police agencies in major U.S. cities. Which of the statements below identify a major recommendation of this study?
A) Less serious crimes, such as drug violations, gambling, and prostitution, are major causes of serious crimes such as murder, rape, and robbery.
B) Patrol officers should be afforded greater responsibilities in conducting preliminary investigations, providing greater case-screening capabilities for investigators while eliminating redundancy.
C) There should be less emphasis on increased forensic resources for processing latent fingerprints and more emphasis on intelligence gathering.
D) Crimes that require special investigative abilities should be handled by patrol officers and thus agencies should eliminate specialized investigators.
Answer: B
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Intermediate

13) Which of the following statements is a major recommendation that arose from the PERF study?
A) Since physical evidence is seldom used in identifying suspects, less emphasis should be placed on gathering such evidence.
B) Police departments should develop policies and guidelines encouraging the use of evidence technicians in routine cases such as burglary and robbery even when there has been no physical injury to victims.
C) Greater emphasis should be placed on the collection and use of physical evidence because it can be effective in corroborating other evidence of suspect identification.
D) Police officers should limit time locating witnesses through the use of a neighborhood canvass since this effort is highly ineffective and thus wastes critical time required to solve cases.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Basic

14) Who vastly expanded research into human blood during the early twentieth century?
A) Gil Grissom
B) Eugene Francois Vidocq
C) Paul Uhlenhuth
D) Alphonse Bertillon
Answer: C
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Basic

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15) Which of the following is a procedure established to study human blood stains and distinguish them from the blood of most other animals?
A) Toxicology
B) Odontology
C) Cryptanalysis
D) Serology
Answer: D
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Basic

16) Which are objectives of criminal investigation?
I. Recover stolen property
II. Preserve evidence in crimes
III. Prepare criminal cases for prosecution
A) I, III
B) I, II
C) II, III
D) I, II, III
Answer: D
Page Ref: 16
Objective: State the objectives of a properly conducted criminal investigation.
Level: Basic

17) Because of the changing nature of criminal activity and the role of the investigator, the objectives of a criminal investigation may be more complex than people imagine. Which of the following are objectives of criminal investigations?
A) Locate and identify a suspect for every crime and obtain a 100% conviction rate
B) Convict all suspects and recover stolen property
C) Recover stolen property and prepare sound criminal cases for prosecution
D) Conduct searches and obtain convictions in all cases regardless of guilt
Answer: C
Page Ref: 16
Objective: State the objectives of a properly conducted criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

18) Which of the following refers to the reasoning that takes us beyond what we know to conclusions about what we don't know?
A) The "CSI effect"
B) Crime solving
C) Forensic dentistry
D) Inductive reasoning
Answer: D
Page Ref: 17

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Objective: State the objectives of a properly conducted criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

19) After an initial evaluation of evidence in a case, the criminal investigator draws conclusions through a process of reasoning. This process is typically achieved through inductive or deductive reasoning. Which of the following statements is an example of strong inductive reasoning?
A) My daughter likes red; therefore, red is a feminine color.
B) The suspect was driving a car; therefore, the driver has a driver's license.
C) The wind is blowing at 10 mph.
D) All observed crows are black; therefore, all crows are black.
Answer: D
Page Ref: 17
Objective: State the objectives of a properly conducted criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

20) The criminal investigator must incorporate skills of critical thinking with known scientific methods in their investigations. When comparing these two approaches to criminal investigation, which statement below best reflects a scientific method?
A) The collection of data through observation and experimentation and the formulation and testing of hypotheses
B) An ability to recognize problems and to find workable means for meeting those problems
C) Being disposed to consider in a thoughtful way the problems and subjects that come within the range of one's experiences
D) Deliberately evaluates the quality of thinking
Answer: A
Page Ref: 18
Objective: State the objectives of a properly conducted criminal investigation.
Level: Basic

21) Which of the following addresses the criminal investigations of crimes that have already occurred?
A) Reactive response
B) Proactive patrol
C) Solvability factor
D) Field operations
Answer: A
Page Ref: 19
Objective: List the modes and types of investigations.
Level: Intermediate

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22) Criminal investigations are conducted through the use of three different responses: reactive, proactive, and preventive. Which of the following crimes would normally require a "reactive" investigation?
A) Gambling
B) Loansharking
C) Prostitution
D) Robbery
Answer: D
Page Ref: 19
Objective: List the modes and types of investigations.
Level: Basic

23) In which of the following ways do proactive investigations differ from reactive ones?
A) The investigation is conducted after the crime is committed.
B) The suspect is identified after he or she commits the crime.
C) The investigation is conducted before the crime is committed.
D) These types of investigations are most commonly used for homicide cases.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 19
Objective: List the modes and types of investigations.
Level: Intermediate

24) In which regular course of their duties do criminal investigators confront investigations relating to organized crime activity?
A) Personal background
B) Vice
C) Infractions of law
D) Suspected violations of criminal law
Answer: B
Page Ref: 19
Objective: List the modes and types of investigations.
Level: Basic

25) Not every law enforcement agency is able to support a dedicated _____.
A) CSI unit
B) Patrol unit
C) Dispatch unit
D) Support unit
Answer: A
Page Ref: 19
Objective: List the modes and types of investigations.
Level: Intermediate

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26) Patrol and surveillance functions fall under _____.
A) Arrest functions
B) Field operations
C) Investigative functions
D) Forensic functions
Answer: B
Page Ref: 21
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Basic

27) Traditionally, what has been true of the responsibility of patrol officers in criminal investigations?
A) They have not had any responsibilities in criminal investigations.
B) Their responsibilities have been enormous.
C) Their responsibilities have been limited.
D) They had full responsibilities for all criminal investigations.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 22
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Intermediate

28) What cases can involve property value up to $1500, and auto larceny cases?
A) Felonies
B) Civil
C) Domestic
D) Misdemeanors
Answer: D
Page Ref: 21
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Basic

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29) Unless the patrol officer is able to make an immediate, on-scene arrest, 12 essential questions need direct answers to determine the solvability of the case. Based on the following facts, use the solvability factors identified in the text to answer the solvability question in this case:

A 32-year-old woman was physically assaulted by her live-in boyfriend. He used a lamp to strike the woman in the back of the head while she was attempting to escape his grasp during an argument. The man left the scene prior to police arriving.

A) Because there are no other witnesses, this case is not easily solvable. It is a "he-said, she-said" situation. Refer the woman to the domestic abuse shelter for counseling and services and close the case.
B) The man has left the scene and his current whereabouts are unknown. Because of this, the case is not easily solvable. Keep the case open but suspend active investigation duties. Refer the woman to the domestic abuse shelter for counseling and services.
C) This case is highly solvable. Collect statements and evidence, obtain an arrest warrant, document the scene and refer the woman to the domestic abuse shelter for counseling and services.
D) There is not enough information given in the scenario to determine the solvability of the case.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 22
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Difficult

30) Which of the following is a basic component of a police department's reporting system?
A) A format that logically guides the identification of leads that experience and research have demonstrated are most likely to result in case solution.
B) An opportunity for details of the investigation to provide duplicate tasks already completed to ensure all investigatory objectives are met.
C) A host of patrol officers who are available to submit reports to the dispatcher.
D) A structured response plan to respond to felony cases.
Answer: A
Page Ref: 22
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Intermediate

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1.2 True/False Questions

1) The Sherlock Holmes novels replicate the real world of criminal investigation and are particularly useful in allowing readers to understand the criminal mind.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Basic

2) Popular crime televisions shows frequently misstate or distort the realities of the investigative process and bear little resemblance to the real world of criminal investigation.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Basic

3) The "CSI Effect" causes jurors to convict suspects much more frequently.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Basic

4) The Bow Street Runners were founded by Sir Robert Peel.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Basic

5) Officers of the London Metropolitan police department were dubbed fielders after the department's founder, Henry Fielding.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Basic

6) J. Edgar Hoover became head of the FBI in 1924.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Basic

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7) RAND found that the amount and quality of evidence obtained were positively related to the amount of effort devoted to crime scene search and the speed with which the crime scene technicians were dispatched.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 14
Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Intermediate

8) The implications of the PERF study suggest that there is not as much waste or mismanagement in investigations as earlier thought sa a result of similar studies.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Intermediate

9) A police force that adopts the recommendations of the PERF study would direct officers to make greater efforts to canvass the neighborhood in locating witnesses to a crime.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Intermediate

10) Abduction is the process of proposing a likely explanation for an event that must be tested.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 17
Objective: State the objectives of a properly conducted criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

11) Tunnel vision is a heuristic that refers to the strong influence of the starting point or first approximation on the final estimate.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 18
Objective: State the objectives of a properly conducted criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

12) Critical thinking is important in criminal investigation because it enables one to analyze, evaluate, explain, and restructure one's thinking.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 19
Objective: State the objectives of a properly conducted criminal investigation.
Level: Basic

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13) Judge Green aggressively prosecutes drug offenders in his town. His actions are an example of proactive responses to the drug problem.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 19
Objective: List the modes and types of investigations.
Level: Intermediate

14) Proactive responses are designed for anticipated criminal activity, and an example might be vice stings.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 19
Objective: List the modes and types of investigations.
Level: Intermediate

15) In the United States, police forces usually blur the lines between order maintenance and crime investigation.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 20
Objective: List the modes and types of investigations.
Level: Basic

16) Street knowledge is a quality involved in investigative performance.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 20
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Basic

17) Patrol officers' roles have been limited mostly to traffic stops as investigators are specifically assigned to investigate crimes.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 21
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Basic

18) One of the basic functions of law enforcement is to arrest violators of the law.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 21
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Basic

19) Investigators are specialists who undertake activities related to law enforcement, while patrol officers routinely spend their time in order maintenance and provide general services.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 20
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Intermediate

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20) Patrol officers are often authorized to conduct investigations of certain categories of crimes, such as misdemeanors.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 22
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Basic

1.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) Notorious _____ gangs of the Old West have interested people for decades.
Answer: outlaw
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Basic

2) Because of television crime dramas, jurors today expect more categorical _____ than forensic science is capable of delivering.
Answer: proof
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Intermediate

3) _____ catchers were recruited from the riffraff of the streets to aid law-enforcement officials in locating criminals.
Answer: Thief
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

4) In England, the first police worked only at _____ and were originally called the Watch of London.
Answer: night
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Basic

5) The _____ police force was created in 1829 by an act introduced in parliament by Home Secretary Sir Robert Peel.
Answer: London
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

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6) The _____ Rangers are the oldest state law enforcement body in the United States.
Answer: Texas
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Basic

7) _____ National Detective Agency, founded in 1850, was the basis of the organizational structure of the FBI.
Answer: Pinkerton
Page Ref: 12
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

8) The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justices awarded a grant to the _____ Corporation to conduct a nationwide study of police agencies.
Answer: RAND
Page Ref: 14
Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Basic

9) The RAND study recommended that police investigations need to coordinate more closely with _____.
Answer: prosecutors
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Intermediate

10) Deductive reasoning is sometimes referred to as _____-down logic.
Answer: top
Page Ref: 17
Objective: State the objectives of a properly conducted criminal investigation.
Level: Basic

11) _____ is the employment of the rule of thumb that substitutes simple questions for more complex ones.
Answer: Heuristics
Page Ref: 18
Objective: State the objectives of a properly conducted criminal investigation.
Level: Basic

12) The _____ response addresses crimes that have already occurred.
Answer: reactive
Page Ref: 19
Objective: List the modes and types of investigations.

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Level: Basic

13) Prevention through _____ is sometimes achieved by arresting the criminal and by aggressive prosecution.
Answer: deterrence
Page Ref: 19
Objective: List the modes and types of investigations.
Level: Intermediate

14) Researchers suggest that the investigative process is a valid utility in crime detention but should be augmented by the use of _____ patrol programs.
Answer: proactive
Page Ref: 20
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Intermediate

15) Utilization of the _____ factors emphasizes the importance of a thorough initial investigation even when it is being turned over for a continuing investigation.
Answer: solvability
Page Ref: 22
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Intermediate

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1.4 Matching Questions

Match up the terminology/name in the left column to the definitions/description in the right column.

A) Scientific examination of dental records.
B) The wide array of police patrol duties.
C) Discovered that fingerprints were unique and unchanging.
D)A private investigator.
E)Any act prohibited under criminal law that is punishable by a fine, imprisonment, or death.
F) Those factors or evidence known to the criminal investigator that provide guidance to the investigation regarding what occurred or who was responsible.
G) An investigative approach to crime solving in which criminal activity is investigated before it occurs.
H) The scientific analysis of blood.
I)The father of criminal investigation.
J)Prevention through deterrence that sometimes achieved by arresting the criminal and by aggressive prosecution.
K) A reasoning phenomenon that occurs when investigators place more weight on evidence that supports their hypothesis rather than on clues or evidence that weakens it.
L) A heuristic bias that refers to the strong influence of the starting point or first approximation on the final estimate.

1) crime
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Intermediate

2) private eye
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Intermediate

3) Eugene-Francois Vidocq
Page Ref: 8
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

4) William J. Herschel
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

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5) forensic dentistry
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Intermediate

6) serology
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Intermediate

7) belief perseverance
Page Ref: 17
Objective: State the objectives of a properly conducted criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

8) anchoring
Page Ref: 18
Objective: State the objectives of a properly conducted criminal investigation.
Level: Intermediate

9) proactive response
Page Ref: 19
Objective: List the modes and types of investigations.
Level: Intermediate

10) preventive response
Page Ref: 19
Objective: List the modes and types of investigations.
Level: Intermediate

11) field operations
Page Ref: 21
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Intermediate

12) solvability factors
Page Ref: 22
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 1) E 2) D 3) I 4) C 5) A 6) H 7) K 8) L 9) G 10) J 11) B 12) F

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1.5 Essay Questions

1) What is the "CSI effect" and how has it impacted criminal investigation?
Answer: In 2008, Monica Robbers, an American criminologist, defined it as "the phenomenon in which jurors hold unrealistic expectations of forensic evidence and investigation techniques, and have an increased interest in the discipline of forensic science." In an article published in *Forensic Science International*, Evan Durnal concluded that the *CSI* effect is indeed real. In his study, Durnal collected evidence from a number of studies to show that exposure to television drama series that focus on forensic science has altered the American legal system in complex and far-reaching ways. The most obvious symptom of the *CSI* effect is that jurors think they have a thorough understanding of science they have seen presented on television, when they do not. Virtually all the forensic science tests depicted on *CSI*–including analyses of bite marks, blood spatter, handwriting, firearm and tool marks as well as of hair and fibers–rely on the judgments of individual experts and are difficult to verify with statistical analysis. Many of these tests were developed by police departments over a hundred years ago, and for decades they have been admitted as evidence in criminal trials to help bring about convictions. In the mid-1990s, nuclear-DNA analysis–which can link suspects to crime scene evidence with mathematical certainty–became widely available, prompting some legal scholars to argue that older, less reliable tests, such as hair and fiber analysis, should no longer be allowed in court. In his research, Durnal does not blame the makers of the television shows for the phenomenon, because they have never claimed their shows are completely accurate. For example, forensic scientists do not typically carry guns or arrest suspects, and tests that take only minutes on television may take weeks to process in reality. He argues that the *CSI* effect is born out of a longing to believe that desirable, clever, and morally unimpeachable individuals are fighting to clear the names of the innocent and put the bad guys behind bars.
Page Ref: 6-7
Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Basic

2) Outline the European roots of our current police departments.
Answer:
I. The Bow Street Runners
a. Founded by Henry Fielding, the magistrate in Westminster, near central London
b. Forerunners of a trend in policing for specialization within the police force
c. By 1800, they were considered to be the leading law enforcement organization in London.
II. London Metropolitan Police
a. Established in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel, the Home Secretary
b. England's first paid, full-time police force j Consisted of about 1,000 uniformed officers who were known as "bobbies" after the department's founder
c. Officers were required to meet rigid standards of professionalism, including minimum weight and height requirements and standards of literacy and character
d. Detective bureau created in 1842
e. Scotland Yard was created 10 years after the establishment of the Metropolitan Police Department
Page Ref: 7-11
Objective: Describe the historical context of criminal investigation.

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Level: Basic

3) What was the PERF study and what did this study find?
Answer: The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) considered the roles played by detectives and patrol officers in the course of burglary and robbery investigations. The study examined three areas: DeKalb County, Georgia; St. Petersburg, Florida; and Wichita, Kansas. Of the major findings of the study, several observations were made. For example, PERF concluded that detectives and patrol officers contributed equally to the resolution of burglary and robbery cases. However, it was determined that in most cases, a period of four hours (stretched over several days) was sufficient to close cases and that 75 percent of burglary and robbery cases were suspended in less than two days due to a lack of leads. In the remainder of cases, detectives played a major role in follow-up work conducted to identify and arrest suspects. It was determined, however, that both detectives and patrol personnel are too reliant on victim information for identification purposes, as opposed to checking leads from sources such as informants, witnesses, and other information sources in the police department. The implications of the PERF study suggest that there is not as much waste or mismanagement in investigations as earlier thought as a result of similar studies. The value of follow-up investigations by detectives in identifying and arresting suspects is also thought to be much greater than indicated by earlier studies.
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Basic

4) Discuss the objectives of a criminal investigation, and the tools and resources an investigator uses to achieve these objectives.
Answer: The objectives of a criminal investigation are to detect crime, locate and identify suspects in crimes, locate, document, and preserve evidence in crimes, arrest suspects in crimes, recover stolen property, and prepare sound criminal cases for prosecution. Investigative skills of discovering the how, when, and where of crime is a skill that is needed in criminal investigation. Locating evidence, witnesses, and informants is also a needed skill. In addition, utilizing technological advances to locate, collect, and preserve evidence is necessary. Finally, investigators need to build upon the investigator's training, reasoning ability, critical thinking skills, application of the scientific method, intuition, and street-smarts.
Page Ref: 16-19
Objective: State the objectives of a properly conducted criminal investigation.
Level: Basic

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5) Discuss the different modes of investigation and when each may be used.
Answer: Criminal investigations are conducted through the use of three different responses: reactive, proactive, and preventive. The reactive response addresses crimes that have already occurred, such as murder, robbery, and burglary. In this case, investigators typically respond to a crime, collect evidence, locate and interview witnesses, and identify and arrest a suspected perpetrator. Investigations are also conducted as a proactive response to anticipated criminal activity, as with many vice and organized crime investigations. Proactive investigations differ from reactive ones in two major ways: (1) the investigation is conducted before the crime is committed (rather than after) and (2) the suspect is identified before he or she commits the crime. Finally, investigations are sometimes conducted as a preventive response. Prevention through deterrence is sometimes achieved by arresting the criminal and by aggressive prosecution.
Page Ref: 19
Objective: List the modes and types of investigations.
Level: Basic

6) The textbook lists several characteristics that are desired in criminal investigators. Pick four traits and discuss why they are important and how you demonstrate these qualities. It is important as an investigator to also know their weak points in order to work on them. Pick a fifth characteristic and again state why this characteristic is important, but indicate why this is a characteristic you would need to improve or work on.
Answer: Students should choose five from: motivation, intuition, stability, judgment, street knowledge, team work, persistence, reliability, intelligence, dedication, and integrity. Their rational as to why these characteristics are important will be different and their personal application of these qualities will also vary. It is important that they give specific reasoning and concrete examples.
Page Ref: 20
Objective: Explain the role of the criminal investigator.
Level: Difficult

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1.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Watch a crime drama television show and summarize the main premise of the story line. Discuss how the show perpetuates false beliefs of how crimes are solved.
Answer: answers will vary. The paper should discuss in detail how the show distorts realities of real world of criminal investigations. Televisions portray the classic good versus evil, and good always wins. This is not the case in real criminal investigations. Many cases go unsolved, or end in an unsuccessful prosecution.
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Objective: Distinguish between the romance and reality of crime solving.
Level: Difficult

2) Explain the importance and findings of RAND Analyze the recommendations and discuss how they impact police forces today.
Answer: In the late 1970s, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice awarded a grant to the RAND Corporation to undertake a nationwide study of criminal investigations by police agencies in major U.S. cities. The goals of the study were to determine how police investigations were organized and managed, as well as to assess various activities as they relate to the effectiveness of overall police functioning. The findings included: the need for post-arrest activities to be coordinated more closely with the prosecutor's office, the investigative roles of patrol officers be expanded, additional resources to process, organize, and search for latent prints, and investigators distinguishing between cases that can be handled clerically and those that require specially trained investigators. The analysis regarding current police roles, activities, and investigation tools will vary.
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Objective: Describe the role of criminal investigation research and its increasing contribution in crime detection.
Level: Intermediate

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