Community Policing and Problem Solving (Peak and Glensor, 6th Edition)

1. The authors admit that it is difficult to accurately establish the beginning of community oriented policing in America. Parts of community oriented policing emanate from concerns about policing that arose as early as:
   a. the early nineteenth century
   b. the late nineteenth century
   c. the early twentieth century
   d. the mid-1960's
   e. the late-1980's
   Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 1 – The Evolution of Policing, Pg. 1

2. Problems with the "professional model" of policing began to arise during the late 1960's. Which of the following is true regarding this era?
   a. citizen fear decreased
   b. managers tried to professionalize policing and line officers had increased status
   c. some of the myths on which the reform era was founded — that police officers use little or no discretion and their primary duty is law enforcement — could no longer be sustained
   d. police gained a significant portion of financial support
   e. private security decreased as competition for the police
   Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 1 – The Evolution of Policing, Pg. 14

3. Since the 1970s, studies have dispelled many assumptions commonly held by police about their efficiency and effectiveness. These studies have shown which of the following to be true?
   a. police response time is largely unrelated to the probability of making an arrest or locating a witness
   b. preventive patrol has shown to be effective, producing measurable results toward a reduction of crime
   c. rapid response to calls has been shown as effective at catching criminals as is educating the public to call the police sooner after a crime is committed
   d. police have had measurable impact on preventing crime
   Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, the Evolution of Policing, Ch. 1, Pg. 16

4. John Gardner delineated some key elements of a sense of community and what is needed to rebuild its sense of community in the future. Which of the following is NOT one of these key elements?
    a. membership
    b. influence
    c. laws and mores
    d. shared emotional connection
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 2 – Partnerships in a Changing Society, Pg. 36

5. Citizens expect and deserve a public servant who is wearing the uniform to provide specific things. Which of the following is one of the "four R's" that citizens want from their police?
    a. responsiveness
    b. respect
    c. rapport
    d. responsibility
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 2 – Partnerships in a Changing Society, Pg. 40-41

6. There are differences in "community" policing and "traditional" policing. Which of the following is true of "community" policing?
    a. the role of headquarters is to preach organizational values
    b. the police are a government agency principally responsible for law enforcement
    c. the relationship of the police force to other public service departments is that priorities often conflict
    d. police professionalism is swift, effective response to serious crime
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 2 – Partnerships in a Changing Society, Pg. 48

7. A police task force designed a four-stage problem-solving process known as S.A.R.A. In this process, the "R" stands for:
    a. reaction
    b. recipient
    c. revise
    d. response
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 3 – Problem Oriented Policing, Pg. 71

8. Which of the following is considered to be "the heart of the problem-solving process?"
    a. assessment
    b. analysis
    c. appraisal
    d. action
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 3 – Problem Oriented Policing, Pg. 66

9. Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) is defined as the "proper design and effective use of the environment that can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an improvement in the quality of life." The proper placement of windows, lighting, and landscaping to increase the ability of those who care to observe intruders as well as regular users, allowing them to challenge inappropriate behavior or report it to the police or the property owner is:
    a. natural access control
    b. land use information
    c. natural surveillance
    d. territorial reinforcement
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 4 – Crime Prevention — Creating Safe Communities, Pg. 102

10. A 1998 report to Congress was based on a systematic review of more than 500 scientific evaluations of crime prevention practices. Which of the following practices was/were found to be <u>INEFFECTIVE</u> in preventing some sort of crime?
    a. extra police patrols in high-crime hot spots
    b. gun buyback programs
    c. monitoring repeat offenders
    d. arresting domestic abusers
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 4 – Crime Prevention — Creating Safe Communities, Pg. 100-101

11. The authors show a project decision-making structure might be configured for an IT project. The committee that consists of subject matter and business process experts for the functions to be addressed is the:
    a. user committee
    b. ad hoc committee
    c. technical committee
    d. steering committee
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 5 – Technologies and Tools for the Tasks, Pg. 108

12. Which style of policing originated in Great Britain, where police believed that a relatively small number of people were responsible for a comparatively large percentage of crimes, and they believed that officers would have the best effect on crime by focusing on the most prevalent offenses occurring in their jurisdiction?
    a. problem oriented policing
    b. predictive policing
    c. intelligence-led policing
    d. geographic profiling
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 5 – Technologies and Tools for the Tasks, Pg. 113

13. Middle managers play a crucial role in the operation of a COPPS philosophy. There are many significant contributions middle managers can make to the changing culture of the agency to embrace and sustain COPPS. First, they must:
    a. change the attitudes and beliefs of first-line supervisors
    b. understand and practice problem solving
    c. build on the strengths of their subordinates
    d. convince their subordinates that COPPS makes good sense in today's environment
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 6 — From Recruit to Chief, Pg. 131

14. Which of the following is NOT one of the four methods which can be used to overcome the problem of finding time for problem solving while still handling calls effectively?
    a. allow units to perform problem-solving assignments as self-initiated activities
    b. schedule one or two units to devote a predetermined part of their shift to problem solving
    c. take more reports over the telephone
    d. delaying response times to calls for service by refining the manner in which 911 calls are dispatched in non-life-threatening cases
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 6 — From Recruit to Chief, Pg. 134

15. Strategically planning for and implementing community policing are critically important. Which of the following is integral to this strategy and implementation?
    a. involving detectives as well as patrol
    b. centralizing services
    c. making management the top priority
    d. eliminate politicians from the process
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 7 – Planning and Implementation, Pg. 149

16. The authors list ten ways to undermine Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS). Which of the following is one of those ways?
    a. undersell it
    b. be specific and define what you mean
    c. merge COPPS officers with "regular" police work
    d. create a special unit or group to perform COPPS
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 7 – Planning and Implementation, Pg. 152-153

17. A major need of police agencies that have adopted COPPS is a performance evaluation system that is specifically intended for the street officer who is applying COPPS skills to crime and disorder issues. The authors suggest 10 performance criteria for rating officers' skills. All of the following are among those criteria EXCEPT:
    a. reliability
    b. awareness
    c. analysis
    d. goal seeking
    e. planning
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 8 – Assessing and Evaluating COPPS Initiatives, Pg. 170-171

18. The federal COPS Office, along with ICF International and the Police Executive Research Forum, has developed a new resource that defines and measures the implementation of COPPS. Which of the following is NOT one of the three modules into which CP-SAT is organized?
    a. Community Partnerships
    b. Organizational transformation
    c. Problem Solving
    d. Organizational Assessment
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 8 – Assessing and Evaluating COPPS Initiatives, Pg. 172

19. For adult learning, Benjamin Bloom's taxonomy is helpful. Bloom's cognitive domain for learning emphasizes intellectual outcomes Bloom's taxonomy of six learning activities in ascending order is:
    a. knowledge, comprehension, analysis, synthesis, evaluation, application
    b. knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, evaluation
    c. evaluation, knowledge, analysis, comprehension, synthesis, application
    d. analysis, comprehension, application, knowledge, synthesis, evaluation
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 9 – Training for COPPS, Pg. 180

20. A method of training that does not require people to be physically present with the instructor is:
    a. distance learning
    b. online training
    c. e-learning
    d. separated learning
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 9 – Training for COPPS, Pg. 189

21. COPPS needs the support of many to be successful, but which of the following has the highest requirement for support of COPPS in this endeavor?
    a. leadership and middle managers
    b. first-line supervisors
    c. support personnel
    d. community and business leaders
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 9 — Training for COPPS, Pg. 193

22. There are negative consequences of police not understanding the cultural differences of the people they confront. Which of the following cultural differences is true?
    a. beckoning with a crooked index finger, repeatedly moving it back and forth would be a sign of friendship to an Ethiopian man
    b. presenting an Asian person with a gift upon first meeting them would be considered "pushy" and an insult
    c. for most African Americans angry words, not threatening movements, indicate the start of a fight
    d. for a Chinese person, not being able to use both hands to convey an object to another person causes a loss of face
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 10 – Police in a Diverse Society, Pg. 213-214

23. While some bias is intentional in nature, social psychologists have shown that _____ can affect what people perceive and do — even people who consciously hold non-prejudiced attitudes.
    a. subconscious bias
    b. overt bias
    c. implicit bias
    d. latent bias
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 10 – Police in a Diverse Society, Pg. 208

24. Open-air drug markets represent the lowest level of drug distribution network. The authors discuss some activities the police have engaged in to address this problem. Police methods which include street surveillance and intelligence gathering, hotline for area residents, and increases in drug treatment services are under the heading of:
    a. enforcing the law intensively
    b. arresting drug buyers in "reverse stings"
    c. using intelligence-led investigative work
    d. policing the area in a highly visible fashion
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 11 – COPPS on the Beat, Pg. 228

25. Five types of graffiti have been identified by researchers. Which of the following is the most frequently found type?
    a. roll call
    b. publicity
    c. territorial
    d. threatening
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 11 – COPPS on the Beat, Pg. 236

26. Identity theft is one of the fastest growing and pernicious crimes in America. One research firm found that there are about _____ victims of this crime per year, while the total annual fraud amount is about _____.
    a. 3 million; $12 billion
    b. 6 million; $25 billion
    c. 11 million; $54 billion
    d. 18 million; $71 billion
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 12 – More COPPS on the Beat, Pg. 246

27. Which of the following is true regarding domestic violence incidents?
    a. nearly one-quarter involved a defendant with a prior history of abuse toward the same victim
    b. approximately 1 in 8 cases involved the use of a weapon
    c. defendants charged with a felony were four times as likely to have used a weapon as defendants charged with a misdemeanor
    d. most involved a charge of assault, either aggravated or simple
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 12 – More COPPS on the Beat, Pg. 252

28. Which American law enforcement agency is described as taking COPPS very seriously and places a heavy emphasis on assisting citizens to initiate a Neighborhood Watch? On their web site, a thought-provoking letter begins with, "I AM NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH. My birth certificate is the date a community decides to have me..."
    a. Concord, California
    b. Hawaii County, Hawaii
    c. Lansing, Michigan
    d. Arlington County, Virginia
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 13 – Selected American Approaches, Pg. 271

29. Researchers identified five progressive stages of COPPS that can serve as useful guidelines for evaluating a department's progress in implementation. Which of the following is the correct order for these five stages?
    a. establish a special unit, neighborhood center, or other community policing initiative; get the community more involved; solve problems through coordination and cooperation; broaden collaboration to prevent crime and delinquency; institutionalize community policing in city and county strategic planning
    b. get the community more involved; establish a special unit, neighborhood center, or other community policing initiative; institutionalize community policing in city and county strategic planning; solve problems through coordination and cooperation; broaden collaboration to prevent crime and delinquency
    c. broaden collaboration to prevent crime and delinquency; institutionalize community policing in city and county strategic planning; establish a special unit, neighborhood center, or other community policing initiative; get the community more involved; solve problems through coordination and cooperation
    d. establish a special unit, neighborhood center, or other community policing initiative; get the community more involved; broaden collaboration to prevent crime and delinquency; solve problems through coordination and cooperation; institutionalize community policing in city and county strategic planning
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 13 – Selected American Approaches, Pg. 279

30. Even very disparate countries can learn from, and have shared much with, one another. It has been said that a certain approach provides the opportunity to "search for order." This approach is called the:
    a. differences approach
    b. worldly approach
    c. empirical approach
    d. comparative approach
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 14 – COPPS Abroad — Foreign Venues, Pg. 287-288

31. Which country has its community policing strategy embedded in its long-standing koban system?
    a. Israel
    b. Hong Kong
    c. Sweden
    d. Japan
    Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 14 – COPPS Abroad — Foreign Venues, Pg. 291

32. The authors wish to address what is perhaps a historical tendency to label everything anew, not talk straight, use clichés to a fault, and to consider what constitutes—or does not constitute—a new era in policing. American policing probably has more than its share of jargon and clichés. Who provides the quote, "The difference between the almost right word and the right word is really a large matter—it is the difference between the lightning bug and the lightning?"
   a. President Obama
   b. Mark Twain
   c. the LAPD
   d. the British Plain English Campaign
   Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 15 – The Future, Pg. 311-312

33. Notwithstanding the recent declining crime wave among juveniles, there are still several ingredients for disaster that will afflict this nation unless dramatic changes are effected. There are "accelerators" that might still increase the risk of victimization and a general fear of crime. Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> one of these "accelerators?"
   a. alcohol
   b. guns
   c. drugs
   d. lax societal mores
   Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 15 – The Future, Pg. 307

Practice Examination Key

1.	a	27.	d
2.	c	28.	b
3.	a	29.	a
4.	c	30.	d
5.	a	31.	d
6.	a	32.	b
7.	d	33.	d
8.	b		
9.	c		
10.	b		
11.	a		
12.	c		
13.	c		
14.	d		
15.	a		
16.	d		
17.	a		
18.	b		
19.	b		
20.	a		
21.	b		
22.	d		
23.	c		
24.	a		
25.	b		
26.	c		